THE MODERN FARMER

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SOME BRIEF FACTS ON THE 1943 FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOALS

A. L. HOLSEY HAS MADE COMPILATION

Field Officer, So Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—

1. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude R. Wickard, has said that "food will win the war and write the peace."

2. The job ahead for American farmers in 1943 is to produce enough food to supply 10 1-2 million pounds **each day** for our fighting men, as well as food for our industrial workers and civilian population. Under the provisions of Lend-Lease, we have already shipped to our Allies over 8 billion pounds of food and, in 1943, this must be stepped up because as countries now occupied by Axis oppressors are freed, their peoples must be fed and, thus, enabled to join our fighting forces.

3. Farmers in the Southern States are generally in a better position to respond to this appeal for increased production because for the past 10 years, with the aid of the AAA and other Government programs, their economic position has gradually improved. Cash farm income in 10 Southern states increased from $820,000,000 in 1932 to $1,700,000,000 in 1939 or $70.00 per farm person in 1932 to $145.00 per farm person in 1939. This improved financial status while still below that of comparable non-farm groups, has meant improvement in health and greater physical stamina, resulting from the produc-

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WICKARD PRAISES FARMERS

Says Carver Should Be Inspiration to All

Washington, D. C.—Urging the all-out mobilization of the Nation's 6,000,000 farmers to meet the increased wartime demands for food and fiber, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said this week that the job calls upon all of us, small farmers as well as large farmers, colored farmers as well as white farmers, women and youths as well as men to make every hour count for more in farm production.

Referring to the 680,000 Negro Americans on the farm, Secretary Wickard said that they had played an important role in the 1942 agricultural production record.

Continuing, he said, "However, the job will be more difficult this year because of the shortage in farm production facilities. And as soldiers of the soil they will need increased courage and perseverance. The example in perservance set by the late Dr. George Washington Carver, who contributed so much to agricultural research, should be an inspiration to them and to other farmers as well."

Following Farm Mobilization Day, highlighted by an all-network broadcast on which Secretary Wickard spoke, and on which a message from President Roosevelt was read by James F. Byrnes, director of Economic Stabilization, the Nation's farm-

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FARMERS URGED TO ACTION

More Food for War Should Be Raised

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Having helped achieve in 1942 the greatest agricultural production in history, the Nation's 680,000 Negro farmers joined in the Farm Mobilization Day observation proclaimed by President Roosevelt for Tuesday, January 12.

Mobilization Day, which will signal the starting gun for a new agricultural record production to meet the increasing needs of our fighting men, our allies, and our civilian population, will be highlighted by a nation-wide all network radio program.

In proclaiming Farm Mobilization Day, the President asked the farmers of the country to gather, wherever possible, with Department of Agriculture representatives Extension Service agents, vocational agriculture teachers, state officials, and farm organization leaders to discuss ways and means of assuring the maximum production of vital foods in 1943.

Said President Roosevelt, "The people of this country may well be grateful that for three successsive years the farmers of the United States have given us record harvests. Every pound of food finds use in wartime. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines require large supplies of food both in this country and abroad, and these three record-smashing years of farm production will mean much for victory."

Farmers may justly be proud of the production record of agri-

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FIRST ALL-NEGRO DIVISION

Jack Lefler Says They Are Eager to Fight

By Jack Lefler

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Jan. 15—(Ap)—The first all-Negro division activated by the U. S. Army in this war is approaching combat condition with eagerness and determination.

Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller, commanding general of the 93rd division, declared today that his men are developing into hard, efficient, resourceful and dependable fighters.

"I believe they will go to town for us," he said with confidence.

At the outbreak of war, the American Negro clamored for an active part in the nation's war effort. In the training fields surrounding this huge southern Arizona military post, Negro soldiers are making good on that desire.

All-Purpose Division

The 93rd is designed to be a hard-hitting all-purpose division.

The rigid training on the desert and in the mountains is fitting it for almost any assignment.

The division, which came into existence last May, is completing the second phase of its training and soon will embark upon the third and more intensive phase.

Probably the greatest handicap in training has been that many of the Negroes have not had the educational advantages of most white soldiers. The draftees and volunteers came from every state in the Union and from all walks and stations of civilian life.

Recruits who have had less than a fourth-grade education are placed in a special unit in which they are

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NEGRO MOTHERS ACTIVE

Heroic Efforts In War Industries Made

Washington, D. C.—Although the Food Stamp Program is being suspended March 1, youngsters, colored and white alike, need have no worry about the school lunch program as Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has assured the continuance of commodities to schools and child day care centers for lunches.

Said the Secretary: "We have long recognized that millions of our school children do not receive adequate diets. The problem has become more acute as increasing numbers of mothers have taken jobs in war industries.

"As part of its war food program the Department will continue to provide milk and other commodities for school lunches and child day care centers. Lunches prepared from these commodities will be available not only to children certified as needy, but to all children. Parents who can afford to contribute will assist state and local agencies in furnishing equipment, facilities, labor and supervision."

Of the 2,700,000 youngsters who are now receiving lunches at schools and child day care centers, more than half a million of them are colored. This helps thousands of mothers engaged in war work. The program reached a peak last March when 6,000,000 children were participating, of this number, over a million were colored.

Going further, Secretary Wickard said: "Children are a special group in our population which must receive special attention in the distribution of a limited food supply. As shortages develop it becomes parti-

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Mother's Got A War Job

Thousands of mothers now have war jobs which keep them away from home most of the day, but the youngsters, like these cute little twins, are not complaining too loudly, because they are getting fruit, milk and hot lunches at school every day through the School Lunch Program, and Secretary Wickard has assured its continuance. Through this program, in which more than a half million colored children are participating, the Government is trying to insure adequate protective foods for youngsters. Milk and other commodities for the lunches are supplied by the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

—Food Distribution Admin. Photo by Knell.

Advancing Corn Prices Are Halted

U. S. Acts for Profit Margin Between Feed Costs and Livestock

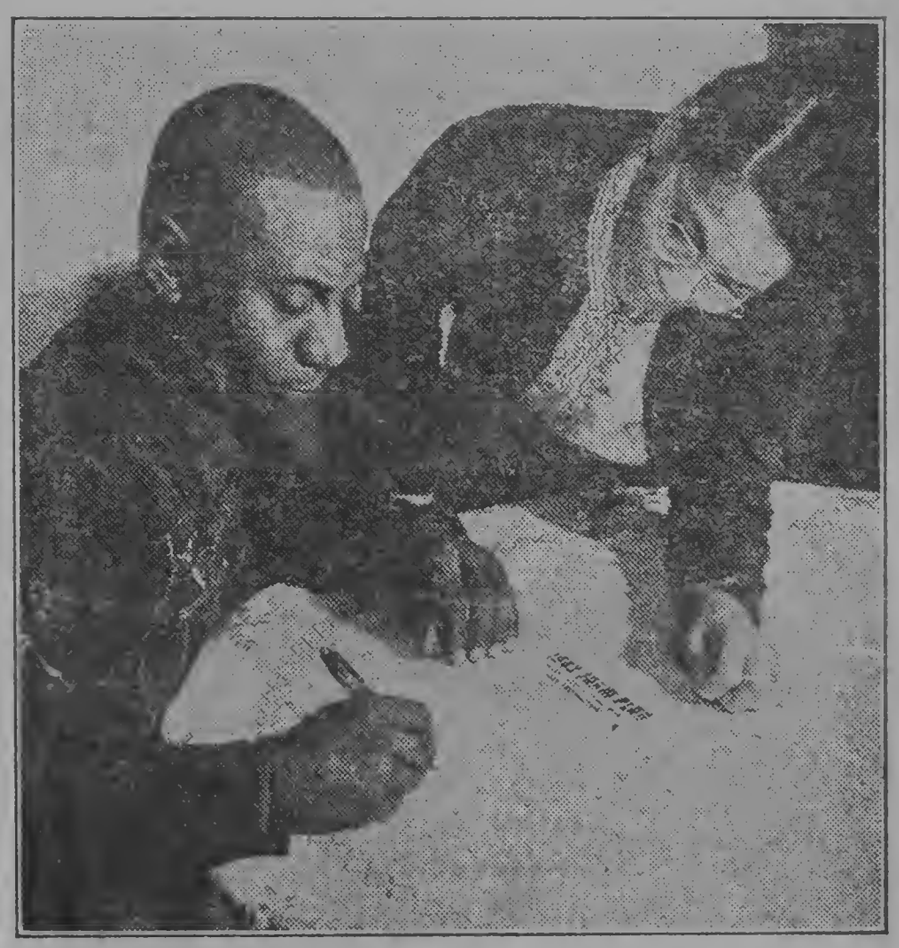
Washington, Jan. 12—The government called a halt today to sharply advancing corn prices in a move designed to maintain a "profit margin" between livestock and feed prices and thereby encourage farmers to produce maximum quantities of meats, milk, poultry and eggs for ward food needs.

The Office of Price Administration, acting with the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and at the direction of Economic Stabilization Director James F Byrnes, placed a ceiling on corn prices on all exchanges and in every cash and local market over the country, generally at levels at which sales were made yesterday. It was the first time price ceilings have been applied to a major farm commodity.

The ceilings become effective tomorrow. They were described as temporary ceilings to be followed withing 60 days by permanent ceilings which will not permit any increase in the general level of corn prices.

Corn futures slumped on the Chicago board of trade after the OPA order became known, and other grains declined as well. At the close, declines in corn ranged from 2 3-8 to 2 5-8 cents, with May at 97 1-8-97, July 97 1-2-2-8, September 98-97 7-8. Yesterday's prices, highest reached in five years, were: $1.00 for May, $1.00 3-8 for July and $1.00 7-8 for September.

Enlist Their Farm



Among the first to enlist their farm in the 1943 Food-for-Freedom campaign launched by the U. S. Department of Agriculture were Mr and Mrs. Sydney A. Moore of P[illegible]dywine, Md. They signed up [illegible] 365-acre farm early Wednesda following Farm Mobilization Day. Between now and January 30 all of the Nation's 680,000 Negro farmers, large and small, are expected to sign up to produce on their farms this year more of the things Uncle Sam needs to win the war.

—AAA Photo by Rosenbloom

Georgia Farmers Meeting The Needs Of 1943

Industrial College, Ga.—That the majority of Negro farm families in Georgia are going to wholeheartedly back the theme—"Meeting the Needs of 1943"—of the annual conference of Negro farm and home county agents in Georgia was strikingly exhibited at the epochal sessions held at Georgia State College, beginning January 4th through to the 9th.

Realizing that wholesome co-operation of the Negro rural families is indispensable for climate victory of this country and its allies every session of the conference was devoted to intensive training and pertinent discussions for the arduous task assigned to Negro extension workers.

The sustaining answer to the request made of the populous Negro rural sections of Georgia to help reach the production goals for 1943 was practically accentuated by the inspiring opening address by President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College, where the agents, under the excellent guidance of P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent, and his administrative staff, assemble annually to discuss and plan for the Negro farm families they are successfully reaching every year.

During the week the agricultural staff members of the college have done much through timely demonstrations in contributing to the program for the agents. It was revealed, in no uncertain way, that the cooperative activities between these well-trained and progressive agents and the college are doing much to help rural families to contribute substantially to the food goals sought last year and the goals for 1943 .

How the AAA could be used in the program for 1943—limited farm practices with war and essential crops—was discussed by C. L. Walker, Field Representative AAA. During the first part of the week addresses were delivered by Dr. Thomas W. Roberts, Special Assistant to the Director of Personnel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; J. G. Woodruff, Regional Director Tenant Purchase Section of FSA. "The Production Picture in 1943" was the subject of the address by Kenneth Treanor, Extension Economist for Georgia. L. I. Skinner, Assistant Director Georgia Extension Service, in his address emphasized the type of organization especially needed in meeting the food production requirements for Georgia.

Critical food production problems affecting the 1943 program were comprehensively discussed to the extent that the objectives of the year would be made clear to Negro farm families in Georgia, and it was evidenced that the average Negro farm family would potentially become a desirable factor in the sustaining program. Participating in this phase of the vital program were a number of specialists from Athens, Georgia.

The FSA and its food production program was ably discussed by W. E. Street, Field Representative FSA. The 4-H Club conference was highlighted by W. A. Sutton, State Leader; Miss Emma Nelson and L. W. Eberhardt, Assistant State Leaders, Athens. Since there are approximately 33,000 Negro boys and girls in Georgia members of this outstanding rural organization, desirable results are anticipated for the plans agreed on for putting the 4-H Club program on an all-out war footing for 1943.

It was potently stressed during the conference that the organization for production necessitated all existing groups, and especially the Neighborhood Leadership System, to carry out plans decided at this conference. It was revealed in the address of Mr. Skinner of Athens that the Negro agents were distinguishing themselves by their prompt response by setting up the Neighborhood Leadership System among Negro farm families in Georgia.

One of the events of the week, fitting into the campaign of enlightenment to help meet a certain imperative need created by the global conflict, was the impressive play given by the home economic department of the college. The objective of the dramatic effort, with two intriguing scenes, was to emphasize the importance of the program of 1943 for the conservation and preservation of clothes in order to help the production program.

Processed Foods To Be Rationed to Restaurants But Customers Need Not Turn In Coupons

Washington—Restaurants will be rationed on processed fruits and vegetables but customers will not have to turn in ration coupons at such places, the Office of Price Administration announced today. Patrons will be able to use all their coupons for food to eat at home.

Giving further details of the food rationing plan scheduled to start in about six weeks, the OPA said this rule will apply to all restaurants, cafes, hotels, railroad dining cars, roadside stands, drug stores and similar commercial eating places open to the public. Separate rules will be announced later for boarding houses and institutions.

Restaurants will be given quotas of "points" to spend on processed foods, the same as housewives, and will use them with the safe freedom of choice as among specific foods. However, in the case of a restaurant, a special formula has been devised to determine the point quota according to the number of customers. Families will get their quotas by adding up the individual rations of each member of the family.

The restaurant formula starts with the number of meals served in December and makes adjustments for establishments with a growing patronage.

No government restriction will be made on the contents of restaurant meals, leaving owners to make up their own menus and rules within the limits of their rations and the availability of unrationed foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables. No limit will be placed on the number of persons that a restaurant may serve, the announcement said. "OPA is interested primarily in the amount of rationed foodstuffs served per customer, just as in the case of the household consumer."

It also was announced that there would be no "differential rationing" providing more food to certain workers than others.

Profitless Coal

Record wages are being received by workers in all lines of endeavor, but the coal industry leads the parade. By contrast, lack of profits have prevented the industry from earning anything on its invested capital for the last 17 years. In fact, for long periods coal operators ran in the red.

In the 12-year period from 1928 to 1939, inclusive, an average of 587 coal companies in the nation made an average yearly profit of $17,600. But in the same period an average of 1,440 companies suffered an average yearly operating loss of $43,690! These are the government's own figures, from United States Treasury reports on corporations.

The reasons for the losses are not hard to find. Sixty-two cents out of every dollar received from the sale of coal is paid out in wages. Taxes take 11 cents; supplies and equipment, 10 cents; selling costs, 6 cents; royalties, 3 cents; power, 3 cents; depreciation, 2 cents; depletion, 1 cent; insurance, 1 cent; and administration, 1 cent.

Unless coal men are allowed to earn a little more profit, the alternative will ultimately be government subsidies, and they are costly for the taxpayer in lieu of a legitimate profit to an industry.

No Surburban Trouble For Submarine Crews

The crew of an American submarine on prowl in enemy waters sometimes does not see the sun for a month or longer, so great is the caution the commander must observe. The sub stays submerged during daylight, comes up only at night. Crew members often lose as much as 20 pounds on a cruise.

There Is A Difference

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, after returning from his grueling experience in the South Seas and his inspection of fighting fronts, is the only man who has said what the American people needed to hear in connection with production problems. In the newspapers and in the news reels he said that if the soldiers could be transferred from the hell holes they occupy on the battlefronts, to the factories, and if the employes in the factories could be transferred to the battlefronts, production in this country could double in thirty days.

By the tone of his voice and his expression, you could see that he was digested with the Pollyanna talk about workers at home being classed as filling "battle stations."

Captain Rickenbacker emphasized that nothing the people in this country can do will in any measure equal what the boys on the battle lines are doing. They don't get overtime pay and they work day and night if necessary.

The people agree with Captain Rickenbacker. Just because some of us wear "tin hats" at home, we don't want to become swelled up with the idea that we are filling "battle stations"—we are not. Battle stations are where the bullets fly and men are dying; where men work as long as there is something to do; where orders are obeyed; where overtime pay and profits are not an issue; and where the perpetuation of liberty and freedom for the individual are the guiding stars.

Clarksville Leaf Averages $16.11

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 8—(Special)—The tobacco market here got off to a good start here today in the fourth auction sale of the season. Generally better prices reported today follow the rising trend set by yesterday's $16.11 average.

Season's high price was set yesterday by a basket sold by B. T. Dunnegan of Bon Aqca, Tenn., bringing $32. Today's market is expected to run slightly better than yesterday's totals which were $16,042.42 for 99,234 pounds.

Peggy Meets Any Situation

If there were many hens in the nation like Peggy, a large red fowl of doubtly ancestry belonging to Mrs. Lee Gaines of near Franklin, Ky., there'd probably be no egg shortage, at least for awhile anyway.

Every other day, Peggy lays a double-sized egg with two yolks, but last week she apparently decided to do the thing up brown. She came through with a model that dwarfed all her other efforts.

The egg measured six inches around the short way and eight inches lengthwise.

Mrs. Gaines has 80 hens in her flock, and averages 36 eggs a day.

WHEN TUNA FISH IS BEST

(Atlanta Two Bells)

Chef: "We finally found out who has been taking those pieces of chicken that have been disappearing."

Restaurant Owner—"Fine, who was it?"

Chef—"The new cook. He's been using them to make chicken salad."

Two-Way Cooperation Needed

Government authorities have asked producers and distributors to cooperate to the maximum of their ability in the task of supplying necessities to cilivians and military personnel. They have been told that they must also prepare to supply these necessities to other nations, all from the resources of the United States. This is a big order. It can only be fulfilled if cooperation comes from both sides, from the government as well as from the private citizen. It cannot be fulfilled if the private citizen is threatened with jail every time he makes a mistake. It cannot be fulfilled unless common sense is a part of government policy.

A good example of how to create more chaos recently came to light in the nation's capital. A large department store has been named defendant by the Office of Price Administration in legal proceedings for alleged violation of price regulations. In view of the facts, the question of whether the store was actually guilty is more or less academic. According to news reports, the store's price bureau now has on hand three bound volumes of price regulations which total 13,423 pages of closely printed, small-type text, and contain an estimated 11,275,000 words. The store is now spending more than $40,000 a year in direct costs to maintain its own "price compliance" bureau. This bureau has 27 full-time employes. Working full time in addition to these, is a mimeograph operator who in the last six weeks has turned out 50,000 forms. A regulation involving the price of toilet paper took a lawyer and three store executives five days at full time to make it understandable. In another case, picked from scores, 106 pillows were purchased. Before they could be sold, 104 different and distinct forms had to be filled out establishing 104 price ceilings because there were 104 different styles among the 106 pillows.

The manager of the store in question has been in business 31 years. He said that: "We are not antagonistic toward the price ceiling, nor do we want to be arrayed against the OPA." This manager is like thousands of other retail merchants throughout the country. He is like millions of farmers who produce the food we and our Allies eat. They are trying to get a job done. They will get it done quicker and more efficiently if they are not treated as criminals by a lot of bureaucrats. All they ask is a common-sense plan reasonably enforced. There are signs that we are on the way to achieving that end.

Moral In West Virginia Coal

In 1941 the coal industry of West Virginia employed directly about one-third of the state's workers, at an average of $1,723 per worker.

Coal paid 15 per cent of all property taxes in the state, millions of dollars of sales taxes, additional millions to the workmen's compensation fund, and nearly $8,000,000 in payroll taxes of unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

These figures illustrate a condition that prevails in practically every state. That is. either coal, iron, oil, timber, transportation, utilities, agriculture or some other basic industry is the backbone of the employment, the tax revenue, and progress in that particular state. In every case, labor and public treasuries are the greatest beneficiaries of successfully operated industries.

Without private enterprise, the states would be "busted". Schools would close, labor would be unemployed, roads would remain unbuilt and taxes on land and homes would be so high that property would revert to the state.

The people have no more important task before them than to work for state and national conditions which will keep basic industries in a healthy condition so that they will be able to employ labor and provide their share of the tax load during the years ahead when a steady job and tax payments will be a major problem for every man and woman.

Feed Supplies Top Year Ago

Tennessee Farmers Report Increase of 10 Per Cent Over 1942.

Tennessee farmers have a 10 per cent larger feed supply on their farms as of January 1, 1943, than they did on January 1, 1942, according to figures released yesterday by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

It was estimated that January stocks of corn, wheat and oats aggregated 52,550,000 bushels on January 1, an increase of 29 per cent over the ten-year (1931-40) average stocks of 40,837,000 bushels

Corn Stocks Up

The Tennessee corn stocks are estimated at four million bushels more than the 46,263,000 bushels that were on farms in the state January 1, 1942.

Oat stocks are substantially above those of a year ago, the report said. The estimated 994,000 bushels on farms of the state Januray 1 is an 18 per cent increase over the stocks of a year ago. While the wheat stocks in the nation on January 1, 494,662,000 bushels, were said to be the greatest of all time, the supply on Tennessee farms this year was 15 per cent below the 1942 stocks.

Picture Encouraging

The picture throughout the nation with reference to feed supplies is particularly encouraging. With the mumper 1942 production, supplemented with the grain held on farms under seal for government loan and making rough allowance for barley and grain sorghum stocks, there was an 86 million-ton stock on farms of the nation January 1. This was a 13 per cent increase over the previous year.

It was also reported that milk production on farms in December reached an all-time high for that month and rounded out a year in which every month's production was at a record level.

The report would also indicate that the hens and pullets were giving generously of their talents in the food for victory campaign, laying 2,910,000,000 eggs in December, 11 per cent more than the previous December record in 1941.

Retail Food Price Increases Listed

Washington, Jan. 12—Retail food prices rose 16 per cent in the past year and in the 12 months ended November 15 stood 31 per cent above the 1935-39 average, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

For the most part, the board said, increases were much greater in commodities not subject to maximum retail prices and most of the increases shown by individual items occurred before they were subject to direct control.

Watchdogs Of The Treasuries

Beginning the first of January with the Victory Tax, and the 15th of March with income taxes, millions of Americans will get over the idea that taxes are something that just "the other guy" has to pay.

This will be one of the best things that ever happened to the country. Millions of citizens who never took an interest in government before, will begin to watch the financial policies of government to see that public money is not wasted.

Boondoggling political schemes will be less popular as vote-getters.

A Strong Nation Needs Strong Railroads

In reply to charges by price officials and others that railroad rates are too high, the railroad managements point out that: "This nation can be strong in peace, and most especially in war, only if it has strong railroads . . . . They cannot continue to do their indispensable job and keep themselves in condition to meet imperative national needs if, at the first sign of adequate earnings, their rates are to be cut forthwith without regard to low earnings of the past or prospects of the future."

Granted that at last the railroads are making the reasonably adequate earnings permitted by law, they are also rendering an extraordinary service for which the nation can be deeply grateful. They are hauling more tons of freight more miles than ever before—33 per cent more than in 1941, 55 per cent more than in 1918, the peak year of the first world war. They are carrying more passengers more miles than ever before—80 per cent more than in 1941, 24 per cent more than in the other war year of 1918. Such unprecedented service costs money to maintain. It requires unusual road and equipment investments running into the billions of dollars. Since the present war started in Europe, the railroads have spent $1,650,000,000 improving their facilities to meet war needs. Not a dime of this money came from the public treasury. It came from the railroads themselves. Railroad men fully realized that modern war is a war of transportation as well as production.

Voluntary rate reductions to meet special war situations and conditions have fully offset rate increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last year. If the reduction now requested by price officials is put in force, rail rates would actually be reduced below the so-called stabilization date of September 15, 1942, and this would be in the face of steadily increasing costs which the railroads must pay for labor, materials and fuel.

A cut in rail rates in these circumstances would be as foolish as reducing wages without regard to the rising cost of living.

Match This Record

More than 28,000 physicians volunteered their services without pay to the Selective Service boards. More than 40,000 physicians gave up their careers in civilian practice to serve with the armed forces. The directing board of the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, and its many representatives throughout the naiton, serve without one cent of remuneration. The hundreds of physicians on the consultant committee of the Division of Medical Science of the National Research Council, and in the Office of Research and Development, contribute time and income without one cent of remuneration. Throughout the nation, thousands of doctors furnish countless services in connection with civilian defense, without one cent of remuneration. It would be interesting to know what other trade or profession can match this record of public service.

And yet proposals are made to throw American medicine in the political arena, and level it off to the standards prevailing in European countries where experiments in socialized medicine have utterly failed to produce the healht records and benefits to the general public which are the rule rather than the exception in the United States. Fortunately for the people of this country, such efforts seem to have failed.

American medicine is marching ahead unselfishly and scientifically in its determination to maintain for our armed forces and the people at home the highest medical standards in the world—not for this year, or next year, but for every year.

Pay Now

Twenty-seven million Americans will soon be paying heavy income taxes that as time goes on will become even heavier. To all but a mere fraction of this number, personal income taxes will be a new experience. In fact, according to recent surveys, a good proportion of these people do not yet realize they have been included in the taxable brackets. They are making no preparations to pay taxes. They are spending their money as fast as they earn it. The threat to government authority and solvency by a mass of potential tax delinquents, is serious.

A practical solution is the prompt adoption of a pay-as-you-go arrangement such as the Ruml plan. Mr. Ruml, former dean of social sciences at the University of Chicago, and Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, observes that: "Nothing can be gained by arguing that people ought to have saved the tax on last year's income out of last year's income. The fact is that they did not do it and now they cannot do it."

Every taxpayer must realize that we cannot survive war, and return to a system of individual freedom unless the government remains solvent. If it is to do that, the people will have to pay taxes and buy bonds on a devastating scale. Tax laws must be mercilessly far-reaching and efficient.

Community Medical Problem Answered

The medical problem of many cities which have grown rapidly due to war industries, is pretty much like the problem of the growing boy who spent his summer doing farm work—when he tried to put on his old school suit in the fall, he found he couldn't get into it.

With the astounding Kaiser shipyards alone adding tens of thousands to Portland's population, not to mention other war industries, the city found itself facing a growth from something over 300,000 to between 450,000 and 540,000 persons.

Here was a perfect set-up for waste and experimenting in medical facilities. Following a conference with Edgar F. Kaiser, the Oregon War Emergency Health Committee, organized under the leadership of the Oregon State Medical Society, set a record in working out a plan to meet this situation. It immediately secured the cooperation of doctors, nurses, public health services and hospitals.

Instead of building expensive new facilities, it found that the 1,650 beds of its principal hospitals could be expanded by 307 beds, with little construction cost. With the shortage of nurses, doctors and all manner of new equipment due to war demands, the utilization of existing buildings, heating plants, personnel and equipment, would thus require a minimum of additional outlay. If the 307 beds are not enough for the proportionate increase in population, plans are ready for adding a total of 520 beds.

Thus has the Oregon War Emergency Health Committee, in cooperation with industry, and through intelligent utilization and expansion of existing resources, met the health needs of an abnormal war industry population. Portland has set an example for medical care that could well be followed by other communities.

Free Competition The Test

Thurman Arnold, the big bad wolf of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, does not snap his jaws on Little Red Riding Hood when he finds her intentions are good.

In stating his ideas on business-destroying legislation such as the recently defeated Utah Chain Store Tax, he said, in addressing the Boston Conference on Distribution:

"We will attack no chain stores where they contribute to lower costs through their efficiency and economy of operation. Nor do we attack them where they initiate their own lower cost brands to compete with the established national brands. But where they attempt to prevent local business from getting into the field regardless of efficiency, we will attack them. One of your local Boston merchants told me that he needed no restrictive aid, that he could compete successfully against the chains if he had a guarantee of free competition. I believe he can. We do not like any legislation which keeps efficient, economical competition from its place in the market. Insofar as efficient type of operation is concerned, the chain stores should not be allowed to be discriminated against."

Mr. Arnold's opinion must be the conclusion of anyone who takes time to think straight on the operation of business, as did the voters of Utah.

Unrestricted opportunity for any legitimate industry, regardless of size, to compete for business on a basis of equality with any competitor, is the incentive that has enabled American merchants to give American consumers the lowest prices, the greatest selection of goods and the finest retail service in the world.

Shun Night Club Fire Traps

After the Boston night club fire tragedy, the best way to help eliminate a repetition of such a holocaust would be for patrons of amusement centers to complain to managements about flammable decorations and improper exits. Cash customers get results.

"Cities which have modern fire prevention ordinances and building codes, both properly enforced, can feel quite safe from the possibility of a flash fire, such as the one in Boston," says George W. Booth, Chief Engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. "This security results from the fact that a model ordinance provides for the flame-proofing of otherwise flammable decorations and draperies usually found in night clubs, and also gives authority to the fire department to require the installation of suitable fire protection equipment and to maintain adequate fire exits.

"In view of the fact that the deaths in the Boston fire were about equal to those suffered by our armed forces in the landing in North Africa, it might be advisable to study all fire prevention ordinances, even modern ones, with a view of requiring more stringent safeguards against fire in taverns, night clubs and similar places.

"Usually such places are poorly lighted have flammable decorations, frequently do not have automatic sprinklers and seldom have sufficient exits. Usually passageways and stairways are narrow and exits poorly lighted. Such conditions can readily cause panic and serious loss of life in case of a fire.

"During the past 14 months, 31 American cities have protected their residents against the likelihood of such a holocaust by enactment of modern fire prevention ordinances."

The next question is to see that such ordinances are enforced.

Subsidized Bungling

Nobody likes the word subsidy. It too often indicates failure or privilege. Farmers are opposed to subsidies simply because they do not feel that they are either failures or privileged.

A resolution adopted by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation which recently met in Chicago said: "We are uncompromisingly opposed to subsidies in whatever guise . . . We believe a policy of subsidization will not thwart inflation but that such subtle use of tax money is placing a yoke on the neck not only of this but future generations. The pretense of administrative policy to keep down the cost of living in a time when purchasing power is high, is a deliberate fraud practiced upon the American public."

Subsidies are no answer to rising costs. The real answer lies almost wholly in prompt correction of political bungling.

Politics And Production Won't Mix

Peter F. Drucker, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, observes that: "The production battle is not being won in Washington. The engineers in Detroit and Cleveland, the chemists in West Virginia's Kanawha Valley, the foremen and merchanics in thousands of plants all over the country have converted this country in a few months from the least armed into the best armed of the great powers . . . The individual American worker has taken the initiative and made war production his own individual enterprise."

The men who manage or work in the industries that produce the raw materials, no less than the men who turn out the finished guns and tanks, are war producers. Coal and iron, crude oil, timber and electric power may appear no different at the source, in war than in peace. But the men who produce them know that, like food, they are the key to victory. The natural resource industries are the efficient backbone of the war effort. They are efficient because like all other industry they are worked by individuals with a burning desire to win the war. After the war they will be operated with the same kind of efficiency to rebuild civilization.

As Mr. Drucker pointed out, Washington is not producing the machines to win victory. It sets the goals. It regulates the flow of orders and distribution of materials. Its task is as essential as that of industry. But it should never be confused with the task of industry. Production hinges on the drive of independent citizens. Industry is run by independent citizens. The problem in the future will be to see that it stays that way.

Ready To "Deliver" When Needed

The story of the development of aviation in the United States gives any red-blooded person a thrill. Only a few short years ago large crowds gathered at local airports to see pioneer pilots take off in open cockpit planes, to carry the early mail.

Through trials and tribulations, America's modern airlines were born. When the present war started they were reaching every section of the nation, flying millions of miles annually and carrying passengers and mail on schedules as regular as the clock.

Building this service developed techniques, personnel and experience which were invaluable to our government when we entered the war. Many of the commercial planes were immediately pressed into Army service for transporting supplies and men to all parts of the country. The commercial pilots were ready to take on that job.

Today, the Air Transport Command of the Army, under the able leadership of Major General Harold Lee George (erroneously referred to as Major Harold Lee George in a previous article), utilizing the trained personnel of the commercial airlines, is reaching the four corners of the earth, in hours or days, with men and equipment, where it used to take weeks and months. Again, an industry, pioneered by private enterprise and private capital to a point of world supremacy, was ready to "deliver" when the emergency arose.

Private enterprise, working in its production and service sphere, in full cooperation with our armed services, can match its strength against any dictatorship yet devised. More power to the record being made by the Air Transport Command of the Army under Major General Harold Lee George, and to the personnel and equipment of our commercial air lines. They are helping to win a military victory on the one hand, and demonstrating the ability, the versatility and the soundness of our free enterprise system, on the other hand.

In this country there are 200,000 blind people and only about 20 per cent of this number can read Braille.

Learning From Experience

Efforts are being made to bring about the repeal of the punitive chain store tax law in Texas. Like other class legislation of its kind, it is not designed for any purpose other than impairment of chain store efficiency on the theory of limiting competition. The voters of Utah recently repealed a similar law. And significantly, the independent merchants of Utah formed no organized opposition to its repeal. They had learned from experience that punitive laws benefit no one in the long run.

Special chain store tax laws are punitive. They are a penalty tax against a single group. Wherever they are in force, they represent a precedent that may at the whim of a disgruntled minority be used as a background for an attack on another group.

Spokesmen in agriculture, industry, universities, and public life have warned that this type of taxation is a direct threat to free enterprise. And they did not mean alone. They meant all enterprise, the free enterprise of "bigness" from the one-man grocery store to the largest corporation.

Aside from the issue of principle chain store taxes are indefensible from the standpoint of revenue. Punitive chain store taxes in 1941 yielded only a trifling amount in proportion to all taxes. Of total tax yields in states having punitive chain store taxes, the latter accounted for only 0.43% of revenue. This is infiinitesimal compared with 30.9% from Federal, state and local property taxes, and more than 25% from income taxes.

Taxation has long been an instrument of politics. It cannot be so in the future if the country is to service a two or three hundred billion dollar war debt The citizens of Texas could render no better service to the cause of sound taxation than to insist on the removal of the Texas chain store tax.

FISH POND ON EVERY FARM WHICH CAN MAINTAIN IT IS ADVOCATED BY GOVERNMENT AS FOOD SOURCE

Washington, Jan. 9—(AP)—"A fish pond on every farm which can maintain it" was advocated by the government today—primarily to supply more food, although the prospectus recognized "intangible recreational values" as well.

"It is now possible to place in the hands of the farmer a set of simple, workable instructions which will enable him to operate a fish pond as an integral part of his farming schedule and to realize from it 200 or 300 pounds of usable fish per acre for a period of several years," said the current issue of Fishery Market News published by the Interior Department's Fish and wildlife service.

"The species employed are generally large-mouth black bass and blue-gill sunfish, but crapple or other members of the sunfish family, as well as catfish, may be used as the seed stock."

Sponsors of the program said it would add "tens of millions of pounds of protein to the nation's food war chest" if carried out on an extensive scale.

The proposed fish ponds would be one of the five acres and could be constructed by the farmer "with his own facilities and with a minimum cash outlay," the article said. The Agriculture Department has indorsed the plan and will supply technical advice and guidance.

The soil conservation service estimated that if 15 out of every 100 farms in six Southeastern States developed ponds, they could yield 40,000,000 pounds of fish and that "Texas alone may support enough ranch ponds and stock tanks to yield an output of 35,000,000 pounds of fish."

"The estimates are based upon an analysis of actual data and not upon guess work," the article added.

The program was summed up as a "merging of agricultural and aquicultural activities."

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

The Political Checker-Board

There has been much comment on the $25,000 salary limitation, twice turned down by Congress, and then given the force of law by Executive order.

The most astounding statement made in connection with it was that of ex-U. S. Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, when he said: "The salary limitation in 1942 would affect only 3,000 persons. From the fury of the protests one would think it affected 3,000,000 persons."

To hear our Director of Economic Stabilization, fresh from the U. S. Supreme Court, say that the order affects only 3,000 persons, is almost inconceivable. The very heart of our government is based on a foundation of equality and protection for minorities.

If Congress and laws and minorities can be shifted on the political checkerboard to suit popular whims, what security is there for the individual? How many more than 3,000 persons would have to be affected to entitle them to consideration?

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR FREEDOM

As free American citizens we have found we can meet the test of war. We have the ability to get things done. We have courage and daring. Our men have shown in stark heroism that on the military front we are not soft. We can fight with the tricks our forefathers learned from the Indians, and we can fight with machines. Guadalcanal and North Africa have proven that. In brief, we can win the war.

But there is more than the military front. There is the home front. And here, except for the production miracle of industry, there is evidence of softness, of confusion of ideals. Group bickering has put the attainment of personal comfort and security ahead of the national welfare. In many quarters a desire to eliminate human want at one fell swoop has become an obsession. An agency of government has even prepared a new bill of rights, the basic tenet of which is economic security. This new bill is proposed as a supplement to the old bill defining our liberties at the time the United States Constitution was adopted. It puts security on a par with freedom, on the theory that the American people will abandon freedom if they are not guaranteed three square meals a day. It implies that the American people, bitter from the "great depression" and fearful of post-war uncertainty, do not propose to go hungry; that if they cannot have their freedom with full stomachs, they will do without freedom.

If such is true, we have drifted far from the ideals the Pilgrims carried ashore at Plymouth Rock. Even as our men on the battlefields are now dying, the Pilgrims died and suffered hardship for just one reason: to preserve a spot on this globe where the individual could be free. And they got that freedom. They get it because they were tough. Their ideals came first their stomachs second Our men are winning battles now because they are tough They are thinking of freedom.

A year ago there was a grave question in the minds of millions as to whether we could arm fast enough to stem the tide of aggression. There was an equally grave question of whether we could do it without destroying free enterprise and representative government. There were those who believed it would take total dictatorship to beat the dictators.. The challenge fell on industry. The machines had to be built to industry. Our natural resources and our factories had to be mobilized for war on a scale that wrought shattering changes in technique and precedent. Industry knew that the cracker-box agitators were waiting to pounce upon the country with revolutionary schemes at the slightest sign of failure.

It is to the credit of thinking government officials that revolutionary changes in government and industry were not forced before free enterprise had a chance to show what it could do to prove that our democracy was not a failure. Our factories did a magnificent job. In a matter of months, they underwent retooling and conversion. Today tanks, planes, guns, ships, are rolling off the assembly lines by the scores of thousands. Our war production has caught and passed the dictator enemy who spent years producing for war under an elaborate "economic security" program which by its very completeness had destroyed individual freedom— the same years that our industries continued to produce for America's unregimented, peaceful millions. Back of the manufacturers stand American farm producers and distributors, together with the metal and coal mines, the oil, the power and transportation industries. They feed our war workers and keep the materials moving into the assembly lines.

The end of the war may be distant still, yet it is in sight. Again free enterprise faces a challenge. And again it faces it against a backdrop of threats. Those threats are cloaked in the prevalent idea that a full stomach is an inalienable right. Far-sighted leaders know that the challenge of the post-war world will be the toughest of all. It will be far tougher than the facts justify because of demagogic attempts to soften our people with illusory social dreams of total "economic security."

But industry is making its plans. These plans will have to be daring. Industry must go on the offensive. It must show that unprecedented production under a system of free enterprise is the only sure way to build a lasting peace under the banner of individual freedom. It must lay the groundwork for this production now. And it must have all Americans on the home front. There is no room for the labor racketeer any more than for the exploiting capitalist or the faithless politician.

We on the home front must do a lot to clear thinking. We must now be hardened by a determination that above all else we must save the right of the individual to be free. We must realize now in the peace to come, that individual freedom is more important than individual comfort. Bitter experience has demonstrated that without freedom there can be neither comfort nor security. We must reaffirm our belief in our Constitutional government.

AN OPPORTUNITY AND A CHANCE

By Ruth Taylor

A few weeks ago I made a trip to some of the National Youth Administration training centers. Up to Quoddy Village, out to Wilberforce and through Ohio and Illinois. It wasn't just a show inspection. I really looked for flaws and I talked not only with those in charge, and with students, but with people in the community; and I want to tell you what impressed me most in the work.

In these war training shops, there is what the Negroes have always wanted—no discrimination, an opportunity to train, excellent equipment, unexcelled leadership —and a thorough training for a future career.

Those who are taking these courses are doing good work and are happy, well balanced youth— but do enough Negroes realize the full extent of the opportunity before them?

Let's face the facts as they are. We all know the Negroes have been discriminated against in industry—but can we truthfully say it was altogether because of race prejudice. Wasn't it because too many Negroes had lacked training not merely in mechanics but in shop practice?

Every boy and girl who completes his National Youth Administration training can go out from the shops not only prepared to earn a living in industry, but prepared to be a good advertisemen for his race, to open new doors to the employment of Negroes by proving he or she is a careful, conscientious, reliable worker. In helping themselves they can help others.

That is what I thought when I watched the girls in the machine shop at East St. Louis and listened to their carefully modulated, clear and intelligent explanaitons of what they were doing and why; when I watched the Negro boys on the Student Council at Quoddy—elected by their fellow students who were predominantly white; and when I talked to as keen a group of youngsters as you could find anywhere, in a forum at Wilberforce University.

The National Youth Administration has given to Negro Youth an opportunity to help themselves and their people. It is up to Negro Youth to meet the challenge and make the most of the opportunity!

Approximately 120,000 American women are now engaged in transportation work.

Negro Farmers Took Part in Mobilization Day Observance

Having helped achieve in 1942 the greatest agricultural production in history, the Nation's 680,000 Negro farmers joined in the Farm Mobilization Day observance proclaimed by President Roosevelt held Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mobilization Day, signaled the starting gun for a new argicultural record production to meet the increasing needs of our fighting men, our allies, and our civilian population, was highlighted by a nationwide all-network radio program.

In proclaiming Farm Mobilization Day, the President asked the farmers of the country to gather, where ever possible, with Department of Agriculture representatives Extension Service agents, vocational agriculture teachers, state officials, and farm organizaton leaders to discuss ways and means of assuring the maximum production of vital foods in 1943.

Said President Roosevelt, "The people of this country may well be grateful that for three successive years the farmers of the United States have given us record harvests. Every pound of food finds use in wartime. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines require large supplies of food both in this country and abroad, and these three record-smashing years of farm production will mean much for victory.

"Farmers may justly be proud of the production record of agriculture. They have achieved this record in spite of many handicaps, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude. Although they have produced much this year, the nation will require even more of them during the year that is now before us. In full realization of the many difficulties affecting farm production during wartime, the people of this nation place reliance on the zeal, devotion, and unstinting efforts of farmers to do their part toward ultimate victory.

"Food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns and planes. As the power of our enemies decrease, the importance of the food resources of the United Nations increases. With this thought in mind, we must further mobilize our resources for the production of food."

In the Mobilization Day broadcast, speakers urged the farmers to attain the production goals for the year. Farm groups, colored and white, gathered in various communities throughout the agricultural area, turned on their radios to hear these speakers. Following Mobilization Day an intensive campaign was launched to get farmers to sign-up, or agree to produce their share of the vital foods and fibers needed for the war effort.

Despite the shortage of farm machinery, labor, fertilizer, and insecticides, it is believed that agricultural production in 1943 will be sufficiently high to meet our wartime needs. In view of the unprecedented food production achieved last year by Negro farmers, it is thought by Department officials that colored farmers, together with other small farmers who face no labor problem will carry a large part of the increased production.

T. M. Campbell, Extension field agent, who works with farmers in seven Southern states, points out that thousands of Negro farmers, who had never had a garden, chickens, pigs, or a milk cow, began raising their own food at home last year. He says that in Georgia alone 5,310 obtained their first milk cow. 3,540 began raising pigs, 7,670 began raising chickens, 8,850 started their first garden, and 12,980 raised peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage.

Mr. Campbell believes that almost all of Georgia's 59,000 colored farmers will begin growing a large part of their food at home this year. He also points out that colored farmers everywhere are not only growing enough food to meet their home needs, but many of them are also producing extra pigs, beef cattle, chickens and eggs for market.

Too Many Cooks— Too Many Recipes

Public officials, from the President, Vice President and Secretary of Agriculture down to the soap box orator, have promised that this country is going to feed the world when the war is over; in fact a lot of feeding is planned before the war is terminated. The hungry peoples of Europe have been led into counting on us to save them from starvation. Yet we are rapidly approaching the tragic position of being unable to feed ourselves, not because we don't have the land and resources, but to put it bluntly, because too much bureaucracy is discouraging and hampering industries that produce and distribute our food.

The farmer, the processor, the distributor have been stymied by an avalance of red tape and a lack of realization that their efforts are vital to the prosecution of the war. It sometimes takes months to get machinery repaired or replaced. Key men are still being drafted. Rationing of gas and tires to essential vehicles is cumbersome. And on top of these handicaps, from Washington come blustering threats and questionnaires by the tens of millions that only succeed in creating more "shortages." As Senator Vandenberg says: "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer and an Indian crystal gazer to answer some of these forms."

John A. Logan, president of the National Association of Food Chains emphasizes the need for a centralized food plan, and points out that the food industry cannot meet basic civilian requirements unless soul governmental policies are established immediately. Said Mr. Loban: "Too great emphasis cannot be placed on the vital importance that recognition be given in high government quarters to the essential character of food production, processing and distribution Orders must be brought out of a situation that rapidly is approaching chaos. A coordinated policy must be formulated quickly under a centralized administration with sufficient authority to deal effectively with food supply."

Mr. Logan is not an alarmist. But conditions he describes in the food industry can be found in practically every branch of production and merchandising. He knows that he is speaking to millions of intelligent Americans whose collective opinion has forced decisive action on more than one occasion, after officialdom had failed. There is a crying need for intelligent action now.

Ahead Of The Regulators

Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, recently urged a full survey of the dairy industry by representatives of the industry as a preliminary step in eliminating duplication and the resultant waste in manpower and equipment. Mr. Seuxauer pointed out that "in a total war such as our country is now fighting, waste of manpower, vital materials and accessories cannot be tolerated in any section of our industrial, economic or social life. Every single factor that contributes to winning the war—manpower, machinery, plant space, motor trucks, gasoline, oil, rubber, coal, electric power and rail transportation—all can be used in much more economical and efficient manner to the end of gaining victory for ourselves and the forces of democracy throughout the world. . . .

"As conservative landowners with a substantial stake in the welfare of the country, as farmers with a record of staunch patriotism to uphold, and as citizens with a ready spirit of sacrifice for the nation's good, it is up to us who are in the dairy industry to study the situation carefully. . . . We must learn how our resources and facilities can be applied with the least waste of manpower, motion and materials, and apply them in just that fashion."

Other industries could well emulate this program and keep ahead of the regulators.

An Unpleasant Picture

L. A. Warren, President of Safeway Stores, and a nationally known figure in the food supply field, has presented some interesting figures for public consideration. Following the government's announced plan for rationing of canned foods, Mr. Warren said:

"Somewhere along the line a lot of canned goods have disappeared. I don't believe that food has been consumed. It is around in packed pantries or in warehouses of speculators, or still in the canneries.

"One of the situations is the disappearance of the pea pack. The pack in the past has been between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000 cases. This year the government said it wanted 12,000,000 cases. So the pack was upped to 35,000,000 cases. Yet the supply of canned peas has disappeared in sixty days."

All people must join in plans to save or distribute needed food supplies. Grocery stores are doing their best to apportion food fairly to make supplies go around, before compulsory rationing is inaugurated. All of us can cooperate and help in this necessary task.

We all know what a run on a bank will do. A run on a food supply will accomplish the same result—misery for all the people.

Some Will Die

A brief news item from a Western city reports an auto accident. The driver was burned to a crisp. In his car were found heat-seared containers that had held gasoline. Before gas rationing these containers would not have been there; that man would not have died.

A five-gallon can of gasoline in the home, in the garage or in the back of the car can bring almost instant death to anyone in the vicinity. Gasoline does not merely burn. Its fumes in a confined space have the force of dynamite. ing, one detonator often being an invisible spark incurred by static electricity.

As spring and summer approach, the temptation will be strong to "save" a little gas for a trip to the mountains or the seashore. A percentage of those who succumb to this temptation will meet a horrible death. In all probability there will be cases where entire homes are destroyed and members of families killed or maimed. They will have learned about gasoline—too late. But there are millions of others who will avoid tragedy by heeding the warnings of fire prevention experts; experts who have studied the dangers facing the gasoline hoarder. These experts have pointed out that no gasoline container is really leak-proof. A little water in the bottom is sufficient to rust through the best can. They also point out that gas fumes in a basement in which a furnace is operating are nothing less than a time bomb. Even pouring gas into the car tank may prove disastrous, for here again static electricity flashing from tank to funnel could result in instant oblivion.

These warnings have been issued in an endeavor to save lives and property. They are not appeals to patriotims. Good excuses by the gas hoarder might avoid the issues of patriotism. But no amount of rationalizing can avoid the prospect of death.

Pigs And Dollars

As of April 2, 1942 , 137.2 billion dollars has been appropriated by Congress to pay for the war. Of this amount, 35 billion represented inflated prices, according to the Office of Emergency Management.

Inflated prices are a direct result of public spending of borrowed money. Each billion that the government borrows from the banks and pumps into circulation through the pay windows of our war plants, in effect adds to the total supply of money. As the money supply increases in excess of goods and services available, its value goes down. Any farmer knows what happens when the market is glutted with too many pigs. The value of pigs drops. On the other hand as pigs become scarce and money becomes plentiful, the value of money drops.

The old law of supply and demand is inexorable. It applies to the dollars in our pockets just as to the produce of the farms. The only difference is that we call it inflation when there is too much money. Also, too much money is not an act of God, as in the case of pigs. Too much money of the kind we have in this country today, is due solely to playing politics instead of following sound financial policies.

The people of America and their politicians have avoided paying for war through taxes and war bonds. In trying to escape their duty they have permitted government to pay for guns, planes and tanks by borrowing from the banks in a way that "creates" new money. As a result, the value of money has gone down. The country is in the midst of "inflation." High war wages are increasingly illusory. Prices are steadily rising. No one is cheating us but ourselves. We are literally throwing away financial integrity along with our standard of living, our savings and our self-respect.

If the figures of the Office of Emergency Management are correct, we had, as of last April, squandered $35,000,000,000. There is no other name for it because the bulk of that vast sum represents an unnecessary addition to the cost of winning the war. And by this time we have squandered many more billions of good American dollars for two-thirds of the war cost is still being financed the easy way—through the banks.

"Reverses in a war are part of war . . . . neither side in a war tells its people just what it is up against. At a time when truth is most needed, truth becomes illegal."—J. French Robison, President, East Ohio Gas Company.

Divided They Fall

Surrounded by big government, big business and labor organizations, the farmer who tries to struggle along by himself today is rather helpless. He finds agencies on every side telling him what to do, what not to do, when he can do it, and when he can't do it.

Planting a crop, milking a cow, raising a hog or selling a steer have all become acts which virtually require a lawyer's advice.

So today more than ever, a farmer needs the help of cooperative marketing organizations. He needs the advice of experts. Acting individually, he is sunk. Acting collectively, he can compete with the power and the influence arrayed against him.

It is up to the farmer to solve his own problems by intelligent action through his own farm organizations speaking for him.

Strength In Democracy

Under a dictatorship, the cost of war can be shrugged off with printing press money. Under a democracy, the cost of war is second only in importance to winning the war. The cost of war can destroy just as mercilessly as a military defeat. Sound money and a sound credit structure are the heart of a free society.

This war must be financed and won without undermining the nation's credit. Every citizen must realize that taxes and War Bonds are the only weapons that can win the war on the home front. During the coming year the government will spend 1.6 billion dollars every week. This means real hardship, because this vast outlay will not be used to create wealth. It will be blasted out of existence in the smoke of bombs and shells and in the wreckage of planes and ships.

In the months to come, thousands of banks will be pushing the sale of Bonds as never before. The banker realizes the necessity of sound finance. He knows that the value of the money in his keeping and the individual freedom of the people who own that money are at stake. They are the strength of democracy. And he knows that by his efforts to sell War Bonds directly to the people he is doing his part to save both.

They Were Ready

American doctors have been criticized for bungling the medical manpower problem. The incongruity of the criticism is apparent when it is realized that it comes from the same sources that have at least helped to bungle manpower in every activity. The food problem is becoming critical, due largely to lack of manpower; transportation, mining, manufacturing, processing and distribution are all seriously handicapped by the manpower jumble And in none of these undertakings have the needs of the military drawn as heavily on manpower as in the field of medicine.

It is a dead certainty that if the medical men had been no better prepared for war than those who now criticize them so loudly, the medical situation would indeed be serious. Long before there was much thought of war coming to this country, the doctors were mobilizing their resources. When war came they knew almost to a man the number of doctors available to the home and military fronts. They met the requirements of the military front. They are now in the process of meeting the requirements of the home front.

Admittedly, there has been hardship in some areas. Emergencies have arisen. Tempers have been frayed. But the background of American medicine has given it the tools to do the job. That background is freedom; the tools are the same tools that enabled American industry to outproduce the world in twelve months. They are the tools of competence, integrity, and faith—faith in the ideals of individual opportunity that have made this the greatest nation on earth.

The Modern Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN of

Nashville Federation of Colored Farmers

Obeys The Law

We feel that every reader of this publication is anxious to do likewise. The Postal Laws and Regulations provide that all subscriptions should be collected for the year.

If they are not paid, then under the law this paper, the Modern Farmer, must discontinue sending it to any person who is not a paid subscriber.

Since the Modern Farmer is obeying the law, may we insist upon you, Dear Reader, not to be guilty of disobeying the law yourself? We feel that it is the duty of every American citizen to live above the law, so before your subscription expires, and we have already sent you a notice by mail, forward to us a post office money order for $1.00.

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The Modern Farmer

403 Charlotte Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

(The above is our new address)

USDA ADDS 109 NEGRO WORKERS TO STAFF; PROMOTES 6 OFFICIALS

USDA Personnel Director T. Roy Reid revealed in his 1942 annual report to Secretary Wickard that the number of Negro employees in the Washington office was increased by 109 between July 1941 and July 1942. However, it is estimated that the number is now in excess of 200. The report also showed that several Negro workers had been promoted.

In addition to those who received routine Ramspeck promotions, six Negro administrative officers were advanced one to two full grades. Those receiving such promotions were: Thomas N. Roberts, special assistant to the Personnel Director; Raymond J. Weir, and William E. Weir of the Office of Plant and Operations; Frank E. Pinder, J. Jerome Robinson, and Samuel D. Greer all of Farm Security Administration.

Raymond Weir was promoted from chief of Administrative Services Division to assistant to the chief of the Office of Plant and Operations: his brother, William Weir, was promoted from chief of the budget section in Plant and Operations, to chief of Administrative Services Division. Mr. Pinder of Farm Security Administration was promoted from assistant cooperative specialist to assistant field supervisor; Mr. Robinson was promoted from an assistant in the office of public relations to assistant to the FSA personnel director; and Mr. Greer was promoted from manager of the Delmo migratory labor homes in Southeast Missouri to administrative assistant to the director of FSA, succeeding Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel who resigned last July.

Said Mr. Reid in his report: "An effort was made during the year to improve the status of Negro employees. In the Washington offices the number of Negro employees increased by 109. In addition, some Negroes have been employed in or promoted to key positions within the Department.

"The Office of Personnel informed Negro colleges and universities of the types and kinds of positions available in the Department. Visits were made to several of these institutions, and suggestions for revisions of courses were given upon request. Information was given as to preparation for Federal employment through civil service examination and as to opportunities for career work in the Federal civil service.

"A representative was sent to a number of national and State Negro meetings at which agricultural, business, educational, and civic affairs were discussed. The work of the Department, with special emphasis upon its services to Negro agricultural producers and consumers, was stressed at these meetings."

A recent report from cooperative Extension Service shows that the Negro staff makes up 14 percent of the Extension personnel in the South. Twenty colored farm and home agents were added in 1942, bringing the total to 573.

Victory Gardens

Your Victory Garden is going to be increasingly important this year, and here's why: (1) certain foods will be scarcer, and if food is not produced at home, your family may not have an adequate diet. (2) Meat and many canned foods will be rationed, so the vegetables from your garden will stand you in good stead. (3) The armed forces are consuming larger quantities of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables than during civilian life, which means that there will be less for the home front. (4) The Government will take a larger percentage of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the 1942 and 1943 commercial pack and less amounts of these products will appear in grocery stores.

It is not only important that farmers have Victory Gardens, but equally important that city folks, who have adequate plots, also have them. It is believed that thousands of persons living in towns and suburbs will start Victory Gardens this year. For information on how to start and care for a garden, write your County Extension agent, or consult your State Extension Service office at the State agriculture college.

Farmer's His Name

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Farmer of Parkin, Arkansas, paused a couple weeks ago to take stock of their farming success. Said Mr. Farmer, "We have been farming 32 years, but we have made more progress in the last four years than all the other years put together."

Curious by-standers wanted to know how he accounted for the success he enjoyed during the last four years. Without hesitating a moment he said, "I give all the credit to the Farm Security Administration; it has really helped me get on my feet."

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer now gross about $5,000 a year, and they are growing the things that the Government needs to win the war. Mr. Farmer is a former State Plant-to Prosper champion, and he is president of the Cross County Negro Farm Association. Now don't believe Mrs. Farmer sits around holding her hands. In 1941 she canned right out of her garden and from her small orchard 944 quarts of food, last year, she canned 1,010 quarts. The Farmers have enlisted their farm in the 1943 Food-for-Freedom drive to help meet the food and fiber needs of our fighting men.

Loans for Cotton Seed

The Department of Agriculture announced last week at Commodity Credit Corporation loan of $72 a ton on 1942 crop registered and certified American-Egyptian cotton planting seed. Loans will be obtained by eligible producers during one month, May, 1, 1943 to June 1, 1943—after the 1943 planting season. Only one loan will be made to each individual borrower. No loan will be made upon less than one ton of seed. Loans will be at 3 percent interest and will mature February 1, 1944. The loans will carry an offer to purchase the seed on February 1, 1944 at $74 a ton.

Buying Bonds

Negro farmers are not only going all-out to produce food and other agricultural material for the war effort but those who can are also buying war bonds and stamps. The attitude of Junius C. Cole of Jonesboro, North Carolina is typical.

Said Farmer Cole in discussing war savings bonds and stamps, "I am buying bonds and stamps because I want to do my full part to help win the war. The stamps and bonds I buy are more than an investment, they are helping to hurl tanks, ships, guns and planes against the enemy."

Did You Know

That we may soon be eating potatoes from silver plated vines? Well, silver sprays to take the place of copper sprays as fungicides have been developed. In view of the shortages in copper, this development is doubly important.

That more than 4,000 Negro farmers are buying farms of their own through Farm Security Administration?

That 12 shetarlings or sheep skins are required to outfit an army pilot?

That South Africa has gone in for dehydrating fruits and vegetabies? Last season, 12,000 tons of pears were dehydrated in five months. A larger quantity of perishable fruit is expected to be preserved in this way this year.

That it's time now to begin planning your Victory Garden?

Wickard Pays Tribute To Dr. George W. Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, collaborator in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Administration, and one of the world's great scientists, is dead.

"Tuskegee and the Nation suffer an irreparable loss," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a telegram to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee. "However, we may take comfort in the fact that his great contribution to the science of agriculture, and to scientific research will continue to serve mankind."

Dr. Carver was appointed collaborator in the Department's Bureau of Plant Industry, division of mycology and disease survey, Aug. 1, 1935, by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture. His wide knowledge and experience contributed tremendously to the Department's research program.

Since 1935 the Department has maintained close contact with Dr. Carver, calling upon his rich research background from time to time to assist in the solution of various knotty farm problems. And a few months ago when Food Distribution Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson, representing Secretary Wickard, went to Tuskegee to address the Farmers' Conference he spent half an hour visiting with the eminent scientist.

Said Mr. Hendrickson upon his return to Washington, "One of the vivid memories of the time I spent at Tuskegee is my visit with Dr. Carver and the strong impression he gave me of fine scholarship and scientific integrity. He impressed me as a remarkable man, who despite his great age, had never grown old."

Last year in recognition of the great scientist's achievements in agricultural research, The Progressive Farmer magazine presented him with its annual award as "The Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture." The award was presented last June, six months ahead of time. Because of Dr. Carver's ill health the magazine thought it best not to wait until December when it usually makes the presentation.

Dr. Carver is the only Negro American to have received The Progressive Farmer award. Other recipients of the award are Dr. Charles H. Herty, researcher in pine for paper making; Dr. A. J. Pieters, lespedeza development; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. H. A. Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority leader, and Oscar Johnson, president, National Cotton Council.

In presenting the award to the plant wizard, who has worked miracles with peanuts, sweet potatoes, and the red clay soil of Alabama, **The Progressive Farmer** pointed out that in addition to recognition of Dr. Carver's outstanding achievements the award was also being given as a contribution to racial peace and goodwill.

Shortly before Dr. Carver received this award he made his last important public address when he appeared as the commencement speaker at Selma University, white Alabama college.

Lamenting the war, he said: "It is asking too much of the Great Creator of all things to reverse the whole order of nature to accommodate our ignorance, or willful misunderstandings. The fundamental law of the universe is to reap what we sow. If we sow oats, we expect to reap oats, if we plant corn, we do not expect to reap potatoes."

In his long years of service to the South and to the Nation. Dr. Carver's laboratory creed was perhaps this: "Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South, and whatever helps the South helps the world." And despite fabulous offers from the late Thomas A. Edison, and from Henry Ford, he remained in the South he loved.

Correction Please

In our report on the passing of Mrs. Jennie B. Moton a typographical error was made in the date of her appointment. Instead of 1940, it should have been 1936. Mrs. Moton began serving as field representative for AAA on October 16, 1936.

Signing Up

Farmers, colored and white, are now signing up with AAA committeemen to grow more of the things this year which will count most toward winning the war. This year's farm production drive will be the most intensive in history.

Food-For-Freedom Edition

The Department received a letter this week from Editor A. G. Shields, Jr., of the Arkansas World, who says that his December 12 Food-for-Freedom edition was liked so well that it is being encored. March has been set as the month during which his staff will turn out another Food-for- Freedom edition.

Mrs. Moton Passes

"With the passing of Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, the Department of Agriculture loses one of its ablest workers," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a telegram to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Moton, widow of the late Robert Sussa Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, was a field representative in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. She had held this position since 1936, traveling throughout nine of the Southern states working with farm groups to help improve agricultural conditions in that region. One of her outstanding efforts was the mobilization of farm women toward increased gardening and canning goals.

I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the AAA, said in a wire of condolence, "The Southern Division and the white and colored people of the South have suffered a distinct loss. However, the ideals of Mrs. Moton and her work will continue to live."

E. A. Miller, white, of the AAA represented the Department at the funeral service which were held Sunday in Memorial church at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Mobilization Day

Negro farmers are joined in the Farm Mobilization Day observance proclaimed for Tuesday, Jan. 12, by President Roosevelt. In thousands of communities farmers of both races gathered to discuss ways and means of achieving the productive goals set for 1943. The outstanding feature of the day's program was a nation-wide all-network broadcast.

You know, Mobilization Day is like getting set for a race: digging your spikes in to get a firm hold, limbering up your leg muscles, timing your breathing and making the final preparation before springing into action. Only, in this race, losing doesn't mean simply missing a ribbon or a cup, but rather a lack of supplies for the home front and our allies, and a slacker stomach for our army to travel on.

Following Mobilization Day an intensive campaign will be launched to get farmers to sign-up or agree to produce their share of the vital foods and fibers needed for the war effort.

South's Egg Market

Farmers, colored and white, in 12 Southern states who have increased their egg production to help meet war time requirements, need have no worry about a market. Through the Food Distribution Administration, and cooperating egg dealers, marketing facilities will again be available this year.

States included in the program are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The program will operate during the months of heaviest production and will continue as long as is necessary in 1943.

The marketing program, believed to be more effective than the 1942 plan, is designed to: (1) provide price supports needed to encourage adequate egg production (2) facilitate the acquisition of eggs to meet Government needs, and (3) encourage better marketing methods in the Southern states.

The Food Distribution Administration will purchase eggs at announced price, in lots as small as 10 cases. Qualified dealers who have contracted with the FDA will purchase eggs from producers at the designated prices and assemble them in 10-case lots for sale to the FDA.

Cooperating dealers may sell the eggs to Army camps, to defense plants, or to any local trade that may develop, but the FDA will stand ready to buy them at the announced price, plus four cents a dozen to cover costs of grading, inspection, packaging and storing.

Behind The Lines

The most far-reaching speech of the past generation from the standpoint of preserving individual liberty under our American form of government, was made by United States Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Democrat, on December 8, 1942.

Without rancor or partisanship, he shows that we face a danger at home, not so much from our enemies "as from the ideology which made those enemies prepare and precipitate the war, the ideology of the authoritarian state."

We are rapidly drifting toward the totalitarian idea that the state is the master and that the individual has no rights which the state must respect. The Senator traces the growth of bureaucracy in our country up to the moment, and shows that it is but a short step from the point at which we now are to the European theory of the authoritarian state.

"If we believe, as the founders of this nation did, in a separation of the powers of government into the legislative, the executive and the judicial, and if we look for the restoration of that balance after the war, then it is imperative that we should at least make ourselves acquainted with the recent trends of government," said Senator O'Mahoney.

He then cites from the record to demonstrate how executive orders and acts of bureaus have developed a new executive legislative function. He shows how "a new manifestation of the expansion of executive power became evident, namely the tendency, by interpretation, to expand the power and authority given by statute. The recent remarkable salary limitation by the Director of Economic Stabilization is a case in point. Again the re-written by regulation of the provisions of the recent price control production, by which the intent of Congress was defeated to make effective the intent of the bureaus, is another illustration.

"To say that Congress intended to surrender its legislative function would, of course, be the sheerest nonsense.

"Advocates of a new order opposed to democracy have reached their conclusions because they believe that the modern world has become so complex that people can no longer govern themselves as they did in the handicraft era, but must be governed by experts who will tell them what they ought to do and also what they must do."

Senator O'Mahoney then points out that government by executive order, and bureaucratic pronouncements which sidetrack Congress, is dangerous because a pattern can be set "whereby weak executives surrounded by tremendous concentrated power, will become the instruments of a permanent bureaucracy."

Cotton Insurance Deadline

Cotton farmers, who want to insure their crops this year against droughts, floods. boll weevils, and other unavoidable hazards, including military operations or war damages have 15 days more to apply this year than they had last, according to the Department's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Cotton crop insurance is available to any person, sharecropper, tenant, and owners, with an interest in a cotton crop at the time of planting. Applications must be made before the seed is planted and before the closing date in the county where the farmer is located.

The deadlines for making applications for insurance range from February 15 to April 15. During 1942, the first year of federal cotton crop insurance, 172,000 farmers insured their cotton crops.

The Pacific Ocean is more than four times as large as North and South America together.

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THE COLLEGE IS "EXPENDABLE"

By Wm. H. Hall, President

For several years before Pearl Harbor a complete student health service program had been initiated as part of the General education pro gram of the college. The benefit of this program to national defense may be noted in the fact that according to our knowledge, out of approximately 251 young men students and these staff members of this institution examined and military service since June 1940, only two have been turned down because of any preventable or remedial physical deficiency.

When our country joined the allied Nations in the fight against the enslavement of the greater part of the human race, in cooperation with the State Department of Education we relieved two of our staff members, W. A. Flowers, Teacher-Trainer, Vocational Agriculture, and F. O. Woodard, Teacher-Trainer, Vocational Trade and Industrial Education--To organize and supervise Defense training courses for Negroes for the entire state. Since the summer of 1941 Mr. Flowers has organized for out-of-school youth 906 classes with approximately 13,-991 enrolled, taught by 906 instructors, and in addition to available shops, has built with NYA assistance 17 new ones and supplied Tools and equipment valued at approximately $101,409.24. Mr. Woodard has organized 48 classes at 22 different points in the state in woodconcrete, electric welding, auto mechanics, marine pipe-fitting and applied electricity which have been in session a total of 330 months with 2,086 enrolled, tools and equipment valued at approximately $47,-000.00. Many of the men who have taken these courses are now employed at shipyards on defense construction work.

It has already been mentioned that 251 of our regnlarly enrolled students are in the armed services with some already stationed at the most distant allied nation's outpost. There are 7 local committees composed of teachers and students functioning under the Civilian Defense authorities. We have made several contributions to the USO. Every student and teacher last year bought stamps bonds or both and the salary alotment plan is followed by every instruction and employee this year. The college has furnished 20,495 pounds of scrap and has several thousand more pounds for Hitler and his henchmen. The President is a member of the Special Defense Savings Committee for Mississippi also the Special Defense Savings Committee for Claborne County.

Space does not permit discussion of course content modifications to direct our major activities toward the war effort, such as emphasis upon Food and Feed for Victory and Nutrition by the Divisions of Agriculture and Home Economics. For sometime we have had a "War Information Corner" in the Library, but this year in addition we have organized a committee made up of faculty and students on War Information Service whose duty will be to: (1) Organize and lead discussion groups; (2) Arrange Radio-Listening programs; (3) Post reading suggestions on the war; (4) Analyze and evaluate trends and developments and make a weekly report to faculty and students at general assembly.

"The Four Freedoms guide us on, because they belong to all peoples everywhere, Freedom of speech and religion, Freedom from want and Freedom from fear. The earth shrinks in upon itself and we adjust to a world in motion, holding fast to the truth as we know it, confident that as long as the love of freedom shows in the eyes of men, it will show in their deeds." Look in our eyes, observe our acts and read our hearts.

HOME PORK PRODUCTION, GEARED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A NATION AT WAR

By Alan T. Busby
Department of Animal Husbandry

Centuries of experience, research, trial and practice have proven beyond questionable doubt, without fear of successful contradiction, that from the carcass of the home grown hog we have our most practical, economical, and available source of farm meats and meat products. There is no type of farming program in which it is impossible to include a swine enterprise. There is no farm so large, nor is there any farm so small, that there is no place for a carefully planned swine unit. It is not the intent of the author to consider even for a moment the production of pork as a source of cash income, but rather to discuss the topic in the light of the facts that in the present war emergency, every pound of pork produced on the millions of little farms thru-out the nation will permit a pound of pork, or of pork products, to be sent to those parts of the nation, and to other nations, where for vividly apparent reasons the production of this necessary food-stuff is entirely out of the picture.

There is no mystery in the business of producing home grown pork, as there is no mysterious process connected with any other enterprise that concerns itself with nature and natural things. There are certain basic laws which govern all natural phenomena; to obey them is the first step to the successful culmination of any enterprise which utilizes in any way any of nature's products, be they of the plant or of the animal kingdom. In order to obey them is the first step to the successful culmination of any enterprise which utilizes in any way any of nature's products, be they of the plant or of the animal kingdom. In order to obey these laws, one first must learn them. This article will allow no time not any space to the consideration of the scientifically technical phases of swine production. Instead of nutrition we will concern ourselves with practical feeding problems. Instead of benetical research we will concern ourselves with practical breeding problems, instead of processing we will concern ourselves with practical slaughter methods and simple, but safe and time provtn, curing practices. Thus we hope to outline on these pages such a clear picture of the job of producing pork for home consumption, that any farmer on farm boy, after careful study--and in some cases with the assistance of his vocational teacher, or his county agent--can make himself an important cog in the great production machine that our farms must become, if we are to assure to ourselves and to the nation the ultimate victory over the forces that now offer serious challenge to our right to our American way of life.

To properly organize and to successfully operate a home pork production enterprise the following facts, rules, and suggested practices will prove, in all cases, helpful, and, in most cases very essential.

The foundation principles of any animal enterprise, and particularly true in the case of swine production, are all contained in the following statement--a careful study of which will prove well worthwhile--"THE GREATEST SUCCESS WILL BE HIS WHO BEST FEEDS THE BEST BRED ANIMALS UNDER THE CLEANEST CONDITIONS."

As to breeding problems:

1. Select your Breed--The author will hold no brief for any one of the several recognized standards breeds, as they have all been developed to the place that it has become merely a personal matter of reference. The Poland-China, the Duroc-Jersey, the Hampshire, the Chester, the Berkshire offer more or less equal opportunity to the home pork producer. A suggestion, which may be taken for what you may value it, would be to use a breed that is common enough in your vicinity so that you may have available the services of the very best when you consider your replacement program. Experience and observation both indicate that perhaps as a source of farm pork the first generation cross of any of the above mentioned breeds will generally give us more vigorous and faster growing pigs than any other breeding process.

2. Plan your breeding program--The home production of pork is not and should not be a short time enterprise, in spite of the fact that one can cover the entire cycle from breeding through farrow, suckling, growing, and fattening within one calendar year. In order that he may make an all-out effort to accomplish the ends desired in this "Feed Yourself to that our Nation can feed the world program" the home pork producer should build his enterprise on the sound basis of one or more good foundation brood sows.

Sane breeding practice will allow the breeder to get two litters of pigs ffom his sow each year, without jeopardizing the health of either the sow or her litters as usually occurs if he tries to crowd her to the extent of producing three litters in any one calendar year (this can be done under certain management practices). Sows should be bred so as to farrow in the spring and in the fall, the spring pigs being dropped from February 15th to March 15th, and the fall pigs from September 15th to October 15th. Such a farrowing schedule fits in better than most any other with the general farming program, and with the most desirable climatic conditions. The average length of the gestation period in the sow is 112 to 114 days, or as it is sometimes computed 3 months plus 20 days. The facts being true, A little study of the following table should enable the breeder to properly time his farrowing dates:

If the sow is to farrow between	She must be bred between
Feb. 15 to Feb. 20th	Oct. 24th and Oct. 29th
Feb. 21st and Feb. 25th	Oct. 30th and Nov. 4th
Feb. 26th and Mar. 3rd	Nov. 5th and Nov. 10th
Mar 10th and Mar. 15th	Nov. 11th and Nov. 16th
Mar. 10th and Mar. 15th.	Nov. 17th and Nov. 21st
Sept. 1st and Sept. 6th	May 10th and May 15th
Sept. 6th and Sept. 12th	May 16th and May 20th
Sept. 13th and Sept. 18th	May 21st and May 26th
Sept. 19th and Sept. 24th	[illegible] and June 7th
Sept. 25th and Sept. 30th	June 2nd and June 7th
Oct. 1st and Oct. 6th	June 8th and June 13th
Oct. 7th and Oct. 12th	June 14th and June 19th
Oct. 13th and Oct. 17th	June 20th and June 25th

The above table is limited to include the farrowing dates suggested as best suited to the program under our immediate consideration: 1. E. a spring and a fall litter from each sow. However, the date upon which any given sow is most likely to farrow can be easily figured, if the breeding date is known, either by adding 112 days to the breeding date (as for example)--sow bred February 4, 1943:

Feb. 4th to Mar. 4th is 28 days
Mar. 4th to April 4th is 31 days
April 4th to May 4th is 30 days

Total of 89 days which taken from 112 days leaves 23 days to be added to May 4th—thus the above sow will probably farrow on May 27th.

Or by using the formula, 3 months plus 20 days, we get:

Feb. 4 to March 4th—1 month
To April 4th—2 months
To May 4th—3 months

Plus 20 days will fall on May 24th. In the case that the month fo February is one of the months considered, the time may be a day or two short, but in the case of all the rest of the months; it would come out more nearly accurate.

As under actual conditions the length of the gestation period varies from 109 to 120 days, the major issue is that the breeder knows just about when to expect the sow to farrow so that he can make proper preparation for the event. Proper preparation, under normal circumstances means merely that the sow is provided with a farrowing place that will be safe for her and the new born litter. Just what type of farrowing place it will be may vary from the portable "A" type house, used by the large breeders (plans for which will be furnished on request) to a simple covered pen provided with the following essential features:

1. Rain tight covering.
2. Dry floor (sloped to drain)
3. Three tight sides (to prevent drafts)
4. Ample ventilation
5. Every square foot of floor accessible to sunlight some part of the day—preferably in middle of day.
6. Substantial guard rails to protect pigs.

Because of the incontestable fact that the only pigs that will be available for the smoke-house and the lard barrel are the pigs that are saved and raised from each litter, it is of the greatest importance that the home pork producer pays particular attention to item No .6 above Stimulated by nature and instinct, your sow will prepare her own farrowing bed. If left to her own devices, she will root and scoop out a saucer-shaped depression usually in the lowest place she can find in her lot. Into this "home" will she deliver her new family. If all conditions are absolutely perfect, she may greet you with a large and "all alive" litter; but, because conditions are generally not perfect, the chances are that, if the litter was normal or large, you will find that some of the pigs are dead when you first reach them. New-born pigs are quite helpless; the sow, while in labor, is both clumsy and awkward. The saucer-like shape of the bed makes it very easy for the little pigs to roll down under the sow, and when this happens, as is most often the case, you will find one more dead pig. This waste of pigs is inexcusable, because by your taking the time and needed effort the sow may be provided with a farrowing place in which she will be unable to scoop out her "pig masher"; and beneath the protection of whose guard rails, pigs fenders, or what ever you choose to call them, the little pigs will be safe from being crushed as the sow moves about. Then, too, it often happens that the farrowing occurs just before or during a heavy rain in which case the farrowing "dowl" becomes indeed a death trap, drowning most, if not all, of the new litter, or if not deep enough in water to actually drown the pigs it does become a cold, stickv, muddy bed in which they soon succumb to chills, resulting in death.

As true as the Biblical expression, "The eye of the Master fattens his cattle" is this one, "The eye and the hand of the Master will save his new-born pigs." The man who will make a success of his Home Pork Production Program must grown up, mentally, and leave behind him the antiquated notion, so prevalent throughout certain rural sections, that his sow is going to "find" some pigs "shortly." This notion lets him wait complacently by until said sow "comes up" one morning followed by six, or five, or four, of a litter of pigs which originally numbered nine or ten. He must face the fact that an accurate knowledge of the date when the sow was bred, will enable him to prepare the proper sort of a place for her to farrow, and at an early enough date so that she can spend the last few days of her gestation period in the pen becoming accustomed to it. Because of the fact that the farrowing sow can not get into much trouble within any five hour period, it is good "hogology" to make it a point to make periodic visits to her at least every five hours, starting with the 109th day of her gestation period, and continuing until she completes the delivery of her litter.

3. Management of sow and litter—Be sure that the pen and its surroundings are clean and comfortable, as it is of greatest importance that the baby pigs are warm and dry during the first week of life, when they may be easily chilled and weakened. During these first few days it is well to observe whether or not the sow has enough teats to provide one for each pig, and if this is not so, and you do not have another sow with a smaller to whom you may transfer the extra pig or pigs as is sometimes the case, good swine practice suggests that the weaker and smaller pigs be eliminated. It is far better for a sow to care for ten strong pigs than for

twelve pigs among which are a couple of runts.

Good practice further suggests that the male pigs be castrated at as early a time as is possible, and this time should occur before the pigs are to be weaned. Just as soon as the testicles are developed so that the operation can be done, it would be well to perform it. The pigs will recover from the slight shock with no appreciable period of set-back, and will be well healed and ready when they are weaned.

If the pigs are growing off normally, and you have provided ample grazing and feeding facilities, it will be time to wean them when they have reached the age of from seven to nine weeks; but in order to upset them the very least at this time it is important that you have prepared them for this by having made use of a pig "creep" for at least four week prior to weaning. A pig "creep" means any sort of device (preferably some type of fence), which will allow you to feed the pigs separately from the sow. This can be accomplished by enclosing a small trough within a fence through which the little pigs can go, but which will restrain the sow. The pigs will soon learn to use this trough and when the time arrives to wean them, they will hardly miss the milk. Unless this is done there will be a period of varying length through which they will suffer a slight set-back in growth progress while becoming accustomed to the new feeding routine.

Too much can not be said about the provision of good clean water for your sow and for the pigs and the fact that such water must be readily available at all times. This does not mean the usual mud-hole, but rather a drinking trough which can be kept reasonably clean. In this same connection it might be well to remind the Home Pork Produce that if he would avoid infestations of kidney and intestinal worms (which will render un-usable the "chitterlings" he will not let his meat hogs have access to damp swampy places where earth worms may be found. The hog is particularly fond of the earthworm as an article of diet; and although the earthworm itself is not harmful to the hog, the earthworm happens to be host to another worm which is harmful. Any time that hogs have access to earthworms you will find that heavy infestations of kidney and intestinal worms will result.

Because the writer firmly believes in keeping his hogs well, rather than curing them after they get sick, very little mention will be made in this article in regard to the matter of doctoring "on" your hogs. In fact all that will be said on this matter will be concerned with advising that preventive vaccination for Cholera, Septicemia, and any communicable disease that may be prevalent in your locality, is good swine practice, and that this vaccinating should be done while the pigs are small, thus making the cost low and possibly saving the pig or two that you might lose if you wait until the illness shows up in your lot. The one other health factor that will be mentioned concerns the practicality of providing your hogs with free access to charcoal (a well charred log), calcium (some form of ground limestone—not quicklime,) phosphorus. (steamed bone meal—or ground **clean** bones) and tankage, or some other source of animal protein (meat scraps—household garbage).

One very good method of keeping to a minimum the worm infestation, makes use of common commercial lye. Any of the popular brand names will prove equally efficient, if used according to the following directions: Thoroughly dissolve in 2 gallons of boiling water a measured quantity of lye sufficient to allow 1 tablespoon of lye to each animal. After lye has been thoroughly dissolved—and not until then—pour the solution into the slop or mix it into the feed. Do this periodically, at least once every two weeks, although once per week is not too often. Combine with this treatment the practice of moving your swine from one lot to another at least once every sixty days, and if possible plow and replant the area from which they were moved.

4. Feeding the swine herd—This very essential information has been made the subject of lengthy volumes, and naturally all that will be said on these brief pages will be a sketchy summary, designed for use as a guide to the feeder, rather than a source of factual knowledge of the art of feeding swine. To this end we will take up first the feeding practices that if followed sensibly will result in producing pigs that may later be grown and fed into slaughter hogs. For the sow and her litter the following rules and rations will prove acceptable. Rule one being that you provide an acre of grazing space for each sow, and plan and plant this area so that it will yield enough green feed for your sow and her pigs. Excellent practice will be to so divide the area in order that you may control the part upon which the grazing will take place at any one time. In simpler terms, so divide the lot that on one half the crop may be growing while the animals are grazing on the other section. Plant the following crops in this area, each in its season—oats, barley, rye, crimson clover (all may be planted together). Rape, sorghum and corn may also be used in this grazing area. You cannot have too luxuriant a growth on this lot, and every hour and every dollar you spend on its development will return to you tenfold. Although a heavy grain supplement is not needed while the sow has good grazing facilities, it is good practice to provide a minimum of some clear grain or grain mixture even during this time.

If planned carefully your lot should enable you to separate the weanlings from the sows without having to take either of the groups off a good grazing area; in fact, in the interest of producing most economically your pork for the home, you should so arrange your swine enterprise. As soon as you wean them you must start to push your meat pigs so that they will acquire suitable size and condition at the earliest possible date. The longer you have to feed them the more your meat will cost. It is possible, and has been proven any number of times, that you can make a two hundred pound hog out of a March pig by the middle of September, and out of an October pig by the middle of May. There is no need nor purpose in feeding a hog for a whole year to do what can be done in six or seven months. In this section of the South your meat hogs should be grown and fattened on some of the following grains or combinations thereof, as best suits your individual case. Corn—hogged down in the field—or fed on the ear—or shelled oats—usually grazed when ripe, barley—grazed, wheat middlings—feed them dry in self feeder, or as slop. Any one of the manufactured hog supplementary high proten feeds will speed up your production schedule, if fed according to manufacturer's directions.

If any general rule for feeding could be made it would perhaps embody the following ideas, which if considered sensibly will be a reasonable guarantee for a successful job. Provide the hog with all of the best feeding material that he will consume, making sure that he gets at least fifty percent of it from growing plants and at least half of this amount from leguminous plants.

Because this article is to concern itself with the production of pork, the writer will conclude with the above statement. At some time in the very near future a companion article—Home Pork Products, How to Prepare and Preserve Them—will be released. If any reader desires further details in regard to any of the practices mentioned in this article, or would like to receive plans for the construction of any of the devices listed, a letter to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Alcorn A. and M. College, will receive prompt and cordial attention.

Among other material, mimeographed working plans will be available, covering construction of the following devices: (1) "A" type farrowing houses, (2) Full Monitor type farrowing houses (3) Colony type farrowing pen, (4) Practical swine feeding troughs, (5) Economical pig creep, (6) Practical Self-feeders, (7) Breeding, and loading racks, (8) Sanitary watering devices, (9) "Battery" hog fattener.

A normal charge to cover cost of materials used will be made for these items.

YOUR JOB AND MINE

By E. S. Burke, Poultry Dept.

It was not just an ordinary challenge that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard gave to the Poultry Industry when he asked for 200,000,000 extra chickens and 10 per cent more eggs for this winter; it was a special assignment. It is your job and mine to make that goal as nearly as possible a reality.

To meet these goals. those of us who are left on the farm will not only have to work longer hours, but, will have to do a better job of management than we have ever done before. All of us are aware of the fact that there is a labor shortage and many agriculture products will have to be reduced. But we must increase the essential ones. Poultry is one of the essential foods to our war effort.

We must get started now. It is more important this year than ever before that we have two broods of chickens for the spring. Start one in February and the other one in April; use the same equipment twice. Equipment will be very short in 1943; maybe, you will have to share some of yours with your neighbor.

We must help spread out the hatchery season in 1943. There won't be enough hatching eggs or incubator capacity to produce all the chicks poultry raisers will want in March and April. The peek can be reduced by broadening the base. The base may be broadened by your raising two groups of chickens instead of one. Start one on February 1st and the other on April 15th. Early starting will help to get much of the brooding out the way before the rush of the spring work. Order your chicks now, so you can have them when you want them.

Those of us who are feeding laying hens, are going to be faced wit many feeding problems in 1943 because of the shortage in many poultry feeds. This is the time to seek the most authoritative advice on feeds and feedings; do not guess on changes in the ration. Many poultry men are, no doubt, faced with the problem of whether to use commercial or home-mixed feeds. The major point in consideration should be, "Do I have the time, equipment, ability and inclination to mix my own feed?" You will give good results. If you decide to mix your own feed, by all means get the most recent information on the formulas you plan to use. Formulas in circulars or leaflets printed several years ago should be carefully re-examined, in the light of present prices and availability of feedstuffs. Above all, when the country needs the eggs, do not sacrifice on the quality of the ingredients used.

When more work is to be done with less help, the poultryman should by all means see that his equipment is meeting the needs of his birds. Each 100 hens should have at least 24 feet of feeding space (two 6-feet hoppers, each with two sides available), enough fountains to provide them with six gallons of water daily, grit and shell hoppers sufficient to hold 20 pounds or two week's supply and twenty to twenty-five nests to provide adequate nesting space.

Three Ways To Get More Eggs Economically Are:

1. By better breeding, feeding and management.
2. More hens per house--having the poultry house filled to capacity.
3. More days per layer--reducing laying house mortality, which means more eggs per flock.

It is difficult to produce more eggs per hen, if the house is over crowded. Over crowded poultry houses are one of the several mistakes made on the poultry farms. A safe allowance is four square feet per hen.

Many poultrymen are asking this question: "With all these changes should I change my way of feeding poultry?"

Briefly There Are Four Methods Or Systems Of Feeding Birds

1. Hopper-Fed. Mash with hand fed grain. Good poultrymen probably can get the best results from this method. Most mashes are formulated with the idea that the birds eat about equal parts of mash and grain during the year; more mash than grain in the summer and more grain than mash in the winter. Hand feeding is the best method of equalizing the grain and mash fed.

2. Hopper-Fed Mash and Hopper-Fed Grain. If the farmer cannot spend much time with his poultry, this method will give the birds enough to eat, with the probability of the production of eggs being decreased somewhat.

3. All Mash (No Grain or Scratch). This system gives good results. The grain is all ground for the birds so they have no choice in the matter.

4. Cafeteria System. In this system all grains are fed in different hoppers and the proteins, minerals, and vitamin supplement are fed in separate hoppers; this allows the bird to choose what she wants.

When one goes over the whole business of feeds and feeding systems for laying hens, there is one thing that stands out paramount. When the proper conditions, such as housing, equipment ,and nutrition are made, the hen cares little how the feeding is given her. She does demand comfort, protection and all she wants to eat all the time. So your job and mine, is to keep 'em laying and keep 'em flying.

Controlling Internal Parasites

A parasite is an animal or plant that lives wholly at the expense of another animal or plant without contributing anything toward its maintenance. In a broader term all disease producing organisms are parasites regardless of whether they are virus, bacteria or worms. The more common meaning of internal parasites refers to (1) cecal worms, intestinal round worms, capillaria worms, gizzard worms; (2) tape-worms and flukes. Worms are one of the important problems that the poultry man has to deal with. It is not difficult to detect evidences of worm infestation in a flock. Birds that show unthriftiness, loss of appetite, low vitality, poor growth, poor egg production, lameness, and diarrhea may be suspected to having worms. Worms are most serious in the early life of the chickens. Round worms in particular, are a menace to young chicks. Many people have thought of worms as a fall and winter problem, planning to let their chickens go without attention during the summer and merely worming them in the fall before going into the laying house. Such a policy has not been to the best interest of the poultryman.

When birds have been infected with worms for some time, those that survive develop some degree of immunity; and, therefore, reinfestation is not as serious as the original infestion. However, the immunity is not specific in character, nor lasting in duration; therefore it cannot be depended upon to keep birds free from worms. The problem of reinfestation is of utmost importance in the control program. It is not enough to treat chickens for worms, there must be a well planned system of control.

Worms vary in size from microscopic dimensions to several feet in length. The great majority of worms are easily seen when the intestine is open either in post-mortem or when the chicken is dressed for the table.

The common round worm which infests the small intestines is the most widely distributed parasite of poultry. It is found in nearly all localities and in birds of all ages. Practically all classes of animals, including man, harbor some species of round worm.

The large round worm (Ascaridia Lineata) reaches the length of one and a half to two inches, is white in color, as large in diameter as an average knitting needle and infests the small intestines of chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. These worms live partly by utilizing the feed that should have been used by the chickens and partly by absorbing vital fluids already predigested. These worms rob the bird of food both before and after digestion. They may be present in sufficiently large numbers to stop the passageway of the bowels.

Round worms are very prolific; they may produce as many as 10,000 eggs. These eggs are laid in intestinal tract of the chicken and passed out with the dropping. The egg shell of the worm is thick and resists weather conditions. These eggs go through a systematic development of cell division and tissue differmentation, similar to the other eggs before hatching. Chickens become infested at this stage by feeding on contaminated ground and litter. The worms are hatched and begin their development between the villi of the small intestine where they cause inflamation and hemorrhage. The inflamation produces thickening of the intestinal wall, secretion of mucous and pressure on the active and functional cells of the intestines. As a result the intestine lose a great deal of their normal function of digestion. The worms reach maturity in twenty-eight days and continue their cycle.

At post-mortem, acute inflamation and minute hemorrhage may be found in the lining of intestines shown by the reddened, thickened mucous membrane. Worms may easily be seen free in the intestine varying in size, depending upon the stage of development and number present. The greater the number, the smaller the size of each worm. Female worms are larger than the male.

In very thin birds or in the last stage of sickness no worms may be found at the time, because worms leave a sick bird. The evidence of previous worminess will be the thin shrunken heart, atrophied or small firm liver, small spleen and swollen intestines. In such cases a person looks more for evidences of what worms have done than for the actual worms.

Preventative measures for worms involve the use of a sanitary yarding system with alternating yards on which green grass or other vegetation is grown followed by cultivating and reseeding. Sanitary houses combined with the removal of litter at intervals of ten days will help to prevent the round worm eggs from developing into the infectious stage. Sanitary yards and houses for growing chicks are of the utmost importance, a necessary prerequisite being the complete separation of growing chicks from adults.

The Tobacco-Dust Treatment for worms, may be given when the flock becomes heavily infested. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station recommends the use of 2 per cent tobacco dust placed in the mash after the chickens are nine weeks of age or whenever they are put on the range. Individual treatments of chickens for round worms have been worked out by the writer, and the medicine, in the form of tablets, should prove very effective for individuals with small flocks. Further information regarding the use of these tablets may be secured by contacting the writer.

DOINGS IN THE GARDEN

CHAS. A. ELLIOTT, HORTICULTURIST

Slogan: "Throw away the can opener and pick up the hoe."

With our latest government report on foods that will soon disappear from civilian consumption, we can easily see why the can opener will soon become a gadget of the past. The hoe, a more ancient and essential tool to help in this globular crisis, can easily be put to work to aid in winning this war.

Since this month is the month of fest, it will be well that we make plans to replace those pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and ex- extra food used to entertain the guest. This can best be started by preparing the garden plan and seed order. The plan will serve in several ways: First, it facilitates planting; second, it saves time and labor; and, third, it saves unneces-

Continued on Next Page

sary ordering of seeds. The seed order, if sent in this month, will be given careful and immediate attention, and in most cases it will be completely filled. The seed will also arrive in time for the early January planting.

It is essential that the garden should be rich in plant food in order that the food harvested will possess the essential minerals and vitamins. Adding of barnyard manure to the garden spot is one of the best methods of supplying plant food for the soil. If added this month, the manure will have time to decompose and be in an available state for the young growing plants in the early spring. The manure will not only add fertility or plant food, but it will also help the texture of the soil. Because barnyard manure is deficient in phosphorus, it is usually advisable to add about fifty pounds of superphosphate to each one-fourth acre of garden spot.

Few crops can be planted this month, because they will not attain a size large enough to withstand the cold weather.

Spinach, radish, onions, swiss chard and luaf lettuce are among the "chance vegetables" for this month. If your garden spot is protected, these crops will thrive well; otherwise, if severe weather prevails over a long period, the crop might completely freeze.

Although in the locality of the college this fall has been too dry to do much successful gardening, we do have a very prosperous outlook for our spring garden. Very little can be successfully planted now for the winter garden as the cold weather is just around the corner. We can, however, plant certain crops that will winter-over and come out for early spring crops.

Spinach, a frost and cold resistant crop, can well be planted this month. It is a productive healthgiving vegetable and is quite palatable when cooked. It is also very rich in vitamins and minerals.

Kale, another cold resistant crop, thrives and improves in quality when attacked by frost. If you have not planted any in your garden it would be wise to seed at least one row immediately.

Swiss Chard—A delicate and delicious and Summer green, may be planted now to winter-over and give very early greens for Spring use.

Onions—This crop should be found in every garden. They should be of two types: the potato onion or the annual type produced from bulbs planted in fall, and the multiplier type. The latter is very easily grown and can be used as green onion for flavoring and for pickles, once they are established they will multiply and thrive with little attention.

Radish is a good crop to have in the garden for the purpose of adding color to the diet. If the white icicle variety is used, it can be grown during the winter months.

Along with planting of the above it will be also advisable for you to do your cultivation and addition of manure and leaves to the garden spot this month. Now is the time to clean out the old fence corners and places where rubbish and weeds might act as harbors for insects.

Speaking of insects, if you have collards in the garden now, you might find that green worms have eaten holes in the leaves. If they show these signs, an application of derris dust or rotengne, two nonpoisonous substances, will rid you of these pest. If you already have any of the arsenicals from the cotton dusting, you might mix one part of the arsenate, lead, calcium, or magnesium to nine parts of lime and dust the plants. This mixture is poisonous and the plants should not be used until the collards have been washed thoroughly.

Now is the time to get that old hot-bed and cold frame back into action. If you don't have one already and do not know how to make one, then, consult your county agent. Next month will find our hot-beds in full use. Please be ready to start with us.

WHAT MISSISSIPPI N. F. A. CHAPTERS ARE DOING TOWARD THE "WAR EFFORTS

In response to a questionnaire sent to advisors of the N. F. A. chapters in the State from the Teacher Trainer's office, data were received from 34 chapters. This data showed in detail what each chapter was doing to assist the war effort. The items most frequently reported as contributing towards the war effort were the purchasing of war bonds and stamps, production of victory gardens, repair of farm machinery and equipment, inclusion of food production in the supervised farming program, sponsoring joint projects, collecting scrap material and spreading the "gospel" of the rural war production program among adult farmers of the community.

The greatest number of members to buy bonds and saving stamps in any one of the chapters was 46, reported by the Port Gibson chapter; the greatest value of bonds and saving stamps purchased was $693.05, reported by the Madison County Training School chapter; the greatest estimated value of repairs to farm machinery was $526.50, reported by the Louise chapter; and the greatest number to carry victory gardens was 53, reported by the Scott chapter. The Walton Chapel chapter reported that its members are sponsoring two joint projects, a Boar Circle and a Bull Circle, to improve and increase pork and beef production. This was perhaps the most outstanding joint project reported by any chapter.

The advisor of the Port Gibson chapter is Mr. E. W. Reeves; of the Madison County Training School chapter, Mr. Sylvester Barnes, Jr.; of the Louise chapter, Mr. R. A. Fisher; of the Scott chapter, Mr. C. L. Gibson, and of the Walton chapter, Mr. L. G. Williams.

Summary of the N. F. A. Chapter War Efforts

Total number of chapters reporting	34
War Bonds and Stamps:	
Members buying	343
Total value	$3,949.85
Repaired Farm Machinery:	
Number of chapters	34
Estimated value	$6,776.10
Carrying Victory Gardens:	
Number of chapters	31
Number of members	515
Number of Chapters Sponsoring	
Joint projects	27
Scrap Collection in Drives	32
Food Production in Project Programs	32
Moral Building Programs	28

HOPEWELL SCHOOL CLEARS $607.00 PICKING COTTON AS LABOR AID

Early in September, the patrons and students of Hopewell School met and set up a $600.00 goal to be reached. It was decided that the school should help out in the labor shortage as a large number of men who produced our bumper cotton crop were now in the armed service of our country.

It was decided to take one day each week as community-wide cotton-picking day. Interested farmers were contacted. The community was divided into groups and put under the leadership of teachers, trustees ond other community leaders.

132 Cotton Pickers

On the fourth day 132 of us came together on Mr. W. W. McArthur's farm.

In a meeting following the 4th day's picking it was revealed that we had cleared $415.00, which was an average of $103.75 per day. We had picked cotton 35 farms—20 colored and 15 white. Even though we had raised the surprising sum of $415.00 we were still $185.00 from our goal.

The next step was decided upon. As most of the cotton in our immediate section had been picked, it was arranged for Prof. W. F. Calbert and Prof. E. H. Sumpter to take a group of agricultural boys to the delta for o week. We picked cotton during the day and held school at night.

The U. S. Employment Office at Greenville was contacted and a plantation was selected where we were to spend the week. We were fortunate in getting located on the Erwin Plantation, Erwin. Mississippi. The very efficient manager, Mr. W. J. Shutts, spared no pains to make our stay there pleasant and profitable. We had a group of twenty-six pickers. The boys were given 4-7 of the amount that each made. The other 3-7 went to the school. After paying our food and transportation costs, the school cleared $155.80 in the delta. The group at home spent a day out during that same week and cleared $37.40. This gave the school $192.00 for the last week's activity. $415.00 plus $192.00 gave us a total of $607.00. $400.00 of this amount has been used to pay off the debt on the teachers' home. The other $207.00 will be used for repair work.

The patrons, students and teacher gave their hearty cooperation to the project. The adventure was education and enjoyable. The agricultural boys got their first experience of delta life and delta farm practices. The other group of children was given a trip to Jackson to visit the zoo, state capitol, state fair and other points of interest.

(Editorial Note: The above article, written by Wayne Calbert of Hopewell School, reveals a most worthy undertaking and one that could well be followed by many other groups.)

—The Neshoba Democrat

OPPORTUNITIES OF THE NEGRO FOR EMPLOYMENT IN NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

By P. S. Bowles

Naturally at a time like this when there is national regimentation in so many areas in which the average citizen has been wont to revel at will and do as he pleased; when there is rationing in the amount of land that a man is allowed to cultivate in certain crops; rationing in the sum total of certain crops which may be produced without penalty; rationing in the amount of certain commodities which each individual is permitted to use, there is an obviously increasing spread in the individual awareness and acceptance of the fact, that, in the language of Holy Writ, "No man exactly liveth to himself," and that the interests of each are inextricably bound up with the interests of the other, and the welfare of all the parts is best preserved and protected when each gives major consideration to the welfare of the whole.

This regimentation as to the total out-put in certain lines of industry has put a limit to the number of workers who may find profitable employment in those industries; and that has caused wholesale shifting of workers from old and accustomed lines of employment to others with which, in many cases, they have had but slight familiarity. A part of this regimentation has grown out of the war effort in which the government is at present engaged, and a part has been due to conditions resulting from the general economic disaster that overtook the country as a result of bad planning, or lack of adequate planning against the evils following in the wake of World War No. 1. The wholesale practically closing down of certain industries and the sharp limitation of the total out-put of others resulted in sweeping reductions in the number of persons employed in such industries, necessary to satisfy the needs of those who were able to buy and use products of such industries; and the consequent increase in the number of unemployed throughout the country.

The government magnanimously undertook the task of taking up the slack in industry by opening up various government projects and furnishing employment to thousands who would have otherwise entered the rolls of the unemployed. While struggling thus with the problem of unemployment and relieving the situation as best it could, the present war broke out among the nations of Europe, at which for more than a year our government was only a distant spectator.

Suddenly, on December 7, 1941, our flag was assailed and nearly 3000 of our soldiers and marines were killed at Pearl Harbor in the Philippines, and America was at once faced with the stark reality of war. Faced with this situation various types of new industries had to be opened up in order to meet the exigencies which the war forced upon us.

Meantime during the depression years preceding the outbreak of hostilities between our government and those of the Axis Powers, the struggle for bread had become so tense that as a minority group in this country the Negro was forced out of many lines of employment which had previously been held by him in monopoly, and the spread of industries in which he was permitted to find lucrative employment was becoming narrower and narrower.

And, while we are bound to admit that war is all that Sherman of Civil War fame said it was, it has had at least one redeeming feature; that is, it has opened up many opportunities for useful employment for the Negro which would otherwise have remained closed against him. By bringing on us a common calamity, it has broken down many of the walls of segregation in industry that have long existed; and leveled many walls of discrimination against him that had been built up through years, thus giving him increased opportunities to be gainfully employed in many of the old industries, besides making it necessary for the creation of many new industries, where as many qualified workers as can be found may be employed regardless of race or color. I confess my regret at not having exact data compiled from the record as to the precise number of new job opportunities open to the Negro as a result of increased changes growing out of the war industries; but I feel that a check on new employment opportunities opened up in our own state may give us a fair picture of what has happened throughout the nation. Mississippi being one of the states located in the deep south, and one which because of the Negro's predominance in numbers in the population, the white people seem to have felt that it was necessary to hold a tighter check rein on him than has been true in the rest of her sister states, lest he "'take the bits in his mouth" and run off with things. She has been the state in which opportunity is a bit more tardy in knocking at the Negro's door than in most of the other southern states, especially in those realms of opportunities for a livelihood which have heretofore been taken for granted to be white folks' jobs.

I think it safe, therefore, to assume that whatever opportunities for employment have come to Negroes in Mississippi as a result of war demands can be more in other states of the Union.

If, therefore, we can find out what new opportunities for employment in war industries have come to Negroes in Mississippi, if we multiply that number by the number of states we have, we will obtain a product in terms of employment opportunities which will represent at least the minimum of total opportunities for the nation as a whole.

So, beginning where it is commonly said that charity should begin, I made an effort to find out what additional lines of employment had opened up to Negroes in Mississippi as a result of war industries.

And, according to the best information available, already Mississippi has found it necessary to organize 47 courses for the training of men in war industries alone, employing 21 instructors to conduct the classes, and paying them extra for their services. These instructors have enrolled in their national defense courses a total of upwards of 2,000 students, who, upon the completion of their courses will be eligible for placement in defense industries, provided they show efficiency on the job when tested.

In the field of agricultural production farmers have engaged to step up agricultural production in certain crops where a shortage exists, and where such shortage affects detrimentally the efficiency of the nation's war effort. And teachers of vocational agriculture are employed to encourage the planting of these essential crops, to instruct farmers in methods of increased production, and in supervising the farmers' activities involved in such production and conservation. And these teachers are allowed extra pay out of the money appropriated by congress to finance the war effort. Thus in the field of agriculture the door of opportunity has been opened wider for absorbing more teachers at increased pay.

And not alone are those persons who have completed their courses in college and gone out as licensed teachers so engaged, but even many farmers who have proven ability to carry out the government's program by actually doing the job and doing it right have been approved to teach others the art and are paid for their services as teachers. Consequently in Mississippi we find that the service has absorbed every available teacher possible and at fair pay. And in the trade and industrial field the demand for trained personnel for the armed service is so insistent that many of the trainees who have been able to complete certain short courses have been immediately commissioned as teachers to go out and set up courses for the training of others in those special fields.

Thus, while we have not given any statistical data as to exact numbers of Negroes who have found employment in our war industries we have given a general outlook as to what is happening in our state as to increased opportunities for employment of Negroes in war industries. And by multiplying this by the number of states we have, we shall procure a bird's eye view of the conditions throughout the nation in that regard, because, as I afore said, Mississippi represents the minimum of opportunity.

It is also true that many courses in which at the beginning of the war no provision was made for the training of Negroes are now open to them in our own state and in many others.

In conclusion another field in which many Negroes are finding employment in phases of the war industries is that of the civil service. For all classes of work it is no longer necessary for an applicant to give his race or color or furnish a photograph of himself before being permitted to take a civil service examination; and in many lines of work many of the hard and stiff requirements heretofore exacted of would-be applicants are being modified and the standards lowered, and the matter of color is lost sight of.

So, all-in-all, while the war has its unpleasant side we may take some consolation from the fact that in the matter of increased opportunity for employment for the Negro, there is, after all, a silver lining to the otherwise dark cloud.

BREAD PRICE FIXED IN 1202

The price of bread was standardized for centuries under the assize of bread, a law passed in 1202 in England. Standardization was brought about by varying the size of the loaves with the changes in wheat prices.

In ancient Rome, bakers were called pistores, or pounders. They were given this name because of the way they pounded grain with a pestle in a mortar.

Eating Crow

An article in the Shreveport, Louisiana, Times of December 29, shows one reason why tens of millions of taxpayers are digging deeper into their purses today to find the money to pay Federal taxes.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into government-owned electric power plants to duplicate and compete with the private electric industry, although that industry has never failed to meet the requirements of this nation.

The heaviest industrial demands of war have had to be met by it without delay and at low rates. This in itself proves that the private power industry is capable of necessary expansion. The article in the Times is further proof.

Down near Hot Springs, Arkansas, ten power companies in several states pooled their power resources to supply a new government for construction work.

But the Rural Electrfication Administration insisted on building a line, with taxpayers' money, from the Pensacola dam on the Grand River in Oklahoma, to the government aluminum plant near Hot Springs, at a cost of some $40,000,000, to carry about one-third of the load—the excuse being that otherwise there would have been insufficient power for the plant, although existing companies had agreed to handle the whole load.

On December 25, the REA line broke down. The interconnected power from the private companies automatically took the up the additional load and prevented interruption in the aluminum company operations, which would have meant the loss of of more than a million pounds of aluminum, or material for 150 bombers.

This proved that existing companies were able to carry the load as they claimed, while serving other customers. It demonstrated that the superiority of interconnected systems which do not depend on a localized source of supply. It also illustrates how taxpayers' funds are being dissipated by unnecessary government spending which discourages and destroys taxpaying industries which have always been the strength of this nation in peace and war times.

Diluted Faith

This nation has always been unbeatable because the people have had faith in their form of government and in private enterprise. Their faith brought them freedom—spiritual, economic, and political. It also brought them unprecedented comfort and security. Any man or woman, regardless of race, color or creed, was free to come and go as he pleased, work for whom he pleased, and by thrift, bring security and well-being to himself and his family. He could go into business for himself and if he made good no one resented his success. Yesterday these things were so, without question.

We now hear predictions that we will have some measure of socialism after the war. We hear warnings that the people intend to have "total social security." If they cannot get it 100 per cent under the present system, the implication is they will demand it under some other system. Material comfort with many has clearly taken over things of the spirit, although lip service is still paid to American traditions. Federal bureaus and many public officials promote this counterfeit doctrine.

A good example of diluted faith in America was contained in a recent news report from Washington, which stated that in the near future an energy resources czar would be appointed to "control production and distribution of coal, oil, and electric power." The long-range purpose of this and similar official planning is to pave the way for ultimate taking over by government of all natural resources industries—socialization.

Natural resource industries are the foundation of free enterprise. They have served the nation well. They have contributed to stable employment and higher living standards. There is no sound reason for making basic changes in their ownership or their methods of operation. Proposals for their socialization mean that officials with "diluted faith" are trying to straddle a political fence. This is not the kind of "faith" that built this nation.

Hitler Couldn't Do Better

An incident is taking place in Puerto Rico which should be brought to the attention of every American citizen. As an island territory of the United States, it is being used as a guinea pig for social experiments at the hands of socialist politicians working under cover of emergency war powers granted by the people of this country to their government for the efficient prosecution of the war. It is an abuse of power that should make a fair-minded observer see red.

The war is being fought to preserve and re-establish the principles of representative government and individual rights. But the same officials who pay lip service to these war aims proceeded to ape Hitler in Puerto Rico. As the New York Times recently pointed out, at the instance of American government officials the Legislature of Puerto Rico in the last two sessions has: "(1) provided for government ownership of more than half the island's sugar lands: (2) turned all of the sugar mills into public utilities subject to regulations of the Public Service Commission; (3) authorized the government to purchase and operate all forms of communication; (4) provided for government ownership of all means of transportation; (5) created a government bank in which all insular revenues may be deposited; and (6) authorized the formation of a development company through which the government may engage in any form of private business."

The people of Puerto Rico have futilely opposed derstuction of private ownership. American courts have condemned it, pointing out that the emergency powers of government were never intended for such application. But the process continutes. Puerto Rico is fast becoming a socialized state under the jurisdiction of the United States. What irony!

Is this a preview of "the brave new world" we may expect to see in expanded form in this counrty and other countries which this nation is now helping to liberate?

Time To Help

The right of any business to advance by the initiative of its owner or management, operating on a competitive basis, has given this country a merchandising system that is now of incalculable value to consumers in money saved, and in the greater variety and better quality of products and merchandise offered.

Retail stores never before faced such problems as today. Securing goods for distribution requires expert knowledge, foresight and an understanding of laws and regulations heretofore unheard of in this nation.

There is one request that merchants now make of all consumers: Between now and the time full war rationing takes effect late in February, don't hoard. The merchants ask this because they are cooperating with government to the utmost to avoid disruption of consumer supplies. Merchandisers, no matter how efficient, cannot distribute products that don't exist. Lend-lease and military demands have made deep inroads on supplies of all kinds. It is up to the consumer to cooperate in dividing what is left.

The Suez Canal shortens the sea route from London to Bombay by 5,100 miles.

Another Nail

One of the most remarkable jobs ever done by the fire insurance industry was the recovery of 10,000 tons of the 18,000 tons of crude rubber which was given up for lost in the disastrous Fall River fire which destroyed the 30 buildings containing the rubber at the Firestone plant at Fall River, Massachusetts, October 12, 1941.

The recovery of this rubber illustrates an asset of the United Nations which cannot be put down in figures, namely, the ingenuity and ability of free enterprise to adapt itself quickly and successfully to meeting and mastering emergencies.

American business men, unaccustomed to accepting the word "impossible", would not concede that all the rubber was lost at Fall River. Despite the hopeless outlook, the Rubber Reserve Corporation, the Firestone Company and the fire insurance companies tackled the salvaging job.

The Underwriters Salvage Company, owned by fire insurance companies and operated in 36 states, went to work. "Strip" mining methods were used—steam shovels, a crane, trucks and heavy equipment for mining operations. What amounted to a steam laundry was built to clean hunks of "mined" rubber of dirt and muck, live steam at 200 pounds pressure.

Through winter, spring and summer 65 men working three shifts "laundered" the recovered rubber. It was shipped to the nation's leading rubber goods manufacturers. Today it is on the fighting fronts—10,000 tons that was given up for lost.

Once more, private enterprise drives a nail in the Axis coffin.

Fantastic!

The better brains of the country have been drawn into the war administration. Politics has to be forgotten when a burglar has a gun at your head.

Domestic problems have been largely sidetracked in the public mind, as they have seemed superficial compared with the war.

Beauracracy has run wild in Washington. The simplest acts in family life have been made complicated issues. One has to read the requirements for cutting up a beef in order to comply with price ceilings, to see how confused a local butcher must be. Running a grocery or merchandise store has become a problem so complicated that stores are going out of business by the thousands. Instead of receiving cooperation from government bureaus, everyone is threatened with a $10,000 fine or ten years in jail, or both, as the penalty for every failure to comply.

The people are heart and soul for winning the war on the battlefront. Boys from every family are there. We are proud of the results they are accomplishing. The people are also heart and soul for winning the production and distribution problems on the home front to back up our whole war effort. But they are beginning to open their eyes to waste and confusion and politics—as usual on the home front.

The situation has become fantastic and it is high time that thousands of bureaucrats who never raised a chicken, a hog, or a cow, and who never produced an article by manual labor, and who never maintained a payroll or sold a yard of goods, be replaced by men who know something of the actual problems of production and distribution.

Let brains come on the top in domestic affairs as they have in military affairs.

Germany has increased its use of cellulose for fodder to 500,000 tons per year so that an increase of 40 per cent is needed in woodpulp production to supply the paper and rayon industries.

A new device finds gasoline vapors; flashes a warning light when accumulation in airplanes become dangerous.

Dangerous Hoarding

Illegal hoarding of gasoline is a far cry from storing a few extra cans of food. W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, observes that few people realize the potentially deadly hazard of gasoline. Gasoline vapors in a room can be just as explosive as they are in the cylinders of an automobile engine. One pint of gasoline fully vaporized will render 200 cubic feet of air flammable and explosive, and quite capable of wrecking walls that may confine it.

People who store gasoline in makeshift containers are practically inviting disaster. Such methods are particularly hazardous in basements. Containers are seldom tight. Gasoline vapor can readily be ignited from the furnace. The seriousness of this hazard can be recognized by the fact that shortage of gasoline without express permission is prohibited by many standard fire insurance policies. Even the so-called "safety can" is usually far from safe. Few of these containers are new and some of them may contain a small amount of water which will eventually produce a rust hole, thus permitting a slow leakage of the gasoline. This may not be noticed until a dangerous accumulation of vapor has resulted.

Perhaps the greatest danger to life is involved when the hoarder pours the gas into his car. It is practically impossible to avoid spilling a little and an invisible spark from static electricity is all that is needed to produce maiming or death.

Hoarding gasoline is a foolhardy policy. Sooner or later it will result in tragedy to the person who thus defies common-sense laws that are seeking to bring this country through the war without a breakdown in motor transportation.

Life Of America

There will be many changes as a result of the war. But change in itself is nothing to fear. Constructive change has made this country great. The fundamental theory of our government encourages constant change, which in turn has brought constant progress.

Every man is urged to exploit his talents to the benefit of society, for which grateful fellow men pay a fair reward. Our manufacturing and natural resource industries are built on this principle of service. Currently they are turning out the machines of war in mountainous quantity. But in normal times they are ever changing, ever seeking for things that will give the rest of us a fuller, more wholesome life. Not only does this hold true in the development of new products, but also in the field of human relations.

Men and women who work in industry, whether they wield shovels or pencils, work in an atmosphere of change, of progress. It is manifested in a thousand and one small ways, from better light and ventilation in the factory to new devices for settling differences between managements and workers.

Management changes too. Men who give their lives to building and operating industries are constantly being replaced. Their jobs are being carried on by other men who work just as hard.

"From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations," is typical of the changing opportunities that sustain the American system of free enterprise. If we destroy individual incentive and its desire for change, the life of America will be destroyed.

What Are Wage Ceilings?

Newspaper dispatches of December 7 say that representatives of five operating railroad brotherhoods met in Chicago to formulate plans for further payroll boosts.

To the ordinary citizen or farmer who is trying to comply with war regulations and price and wage ceilings, this move for a further wage boost for some 350,000 of the highest paid workers in the world, is bewildering. It becomes more bewildering when at the same time price and economic stabilization officials ask for reductions in rail rates to combat inflation.

Four Fronts

Military victory must come on the fighting front. But back of the fighting front are three other fronts—manufacturing, farming and transportation. The fighting front cannot succeed without the efficient support of the other three. Robert S. Henry of the Association of American Railroads, in stressing the importance of the four fronts, has pointed out that on two of the fronts—farming and transportation—a constantly heavier load has been imposed while plant, equipment and manpower has either expanded very little or actually declined.

As far as the railroads are concerned, Mr. Henry said that: "To meet the rising demands in 1943 we shall have to continue . . . to improve our utilization of cars and engines, already at the highest point in our history; and we shall have to have more cars and engines. The number which we are asking the appropriate authorities to authorize is 80,000 freight cars and 900 locomotives, which is in no sense a 'trading' figure but is a minimum statement of our absolute needs.

"Just as on the farming front, so on the transportation front we are facing not only materials difficulties but also manpower problems. It may well be, in certain places at least, that the number of switch engine crews, train crews, or other railroad workers available rather than the number of cars and engines on hand, may determine how much a given railroad or a particular division on the road can handle.

"Manpower," just as materials, is a problem for those who must fix the policies for the over-all conduct of this most stupendous of all human enterprises—the war of the United Nations to restore and preserve the freedom of the earth. We who have limited parts in that enterprise can only do our best, trusting that those in a position to see the situation as a whole can carry the war forward on all four fronts. For men, the bravest and best in the world, cannot fight without tools and food; fighting tools cannot be manufactured without food; and none of it can be done without transportation."

A Hopeful Sign

The recent election contained evidence that the public is getting weary of destructive political attacks on industry. Particlarly was this true with respect to the electric industry. Voters turned thumbs down on practically every candidate who sponsored socialized electric power.

It is only logical that advocates of laws that would undermine American enterprise should go down to defeat. Voters who have enough faith in the institutions which support our economic and political liberties, to send the cream of our youth to all corners of the world to fight and die in protecting them against military aggression, certainly should not sanction their destruction by socialistic philosophers seeking public office at home.

The electric industry is an outstanding case wherein the intent of a minority group to change the form of government in this country has long been clearly defined. In the beginning, the abuse of a few electric companies furnished ammunition for an attempt to discredit the entire private electric industry in the eyes of the public. Next came such projects as TVA, ostensibly to further navigation, flood control, and kindred worthwhile objectives—and incidentally to furnish a "power yardstick" which was nothing more than a tax-subsidized club to drive the private companies out of business.

Finally, after great government hydroelectric plants dotted the rivers and valleys of the entire nation, came the admission from the socialists that their real intent all along was the total socialization of electric power. The admission undoubtedly did not come until they felt the plan was too far advanced to be stopped. It remains to be seen whether they miscalculated. The elections indicated that the people are awakening to the dangers of the alien doctrine of state socialism.

WOMAN'S PAGE

TIPS ON REDUCING MEAT USE, PREPARING FULL MEALS GIVEN

By Mary Jane Brooks

Don't look now, ladies, but that apparent conflict in the kitchen between Keep Fit Propaganda and Meat Rationing is no more than a friendly discussion. It seems you can be patriotic and satisfy that hungry family all at the same time—and for less money—if you mind these tips, hot from the broiler.

According to Miss Sarah Shull, whose "Health For Victory" lecture tomorrow before the nutrition group of the local "block organization" of the citizens service corps will concern "Stretching Your Meat Dollar," it's all a matter of initiative and carcasses.

What has happened already is this. Despite the fact the United States has a larger meat supply than ever before, our armed forces and Allies will tuck away about 6,500,000 pounds of it, leaving the rest of us 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds and rationing.

But don't go away, because—to coin a new phrase—necessity is the mother of invention and it's no trick at all to be a Thomas A. Edison of the kitchen stove.

There are two important steps, Miss Shull says. The first, obviously, is to use less meat, substituting other pieces de resistance; and the second, to shop around for a variety of meat cuts. The latter, of course, doesn't necessarily allow you any more meat under rationing, but can knock a lot of dollars off your budget and ease the pressure on your butcher.

Substitutes Cited

Under substitutes, Miss Shull lists fish, poultry—not incluuded in the rationing program— and a variety of egg and cheese dishes. And don't forget spaghetti and macaroni.

For example:

TOMATO RAREBIT

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons all-purpose enriched flour
3-4 cup milk or thin cream
3-4 cup strained tomatoes
2 cups grated cheese
2 eggs, slightly beaten
Salt
1-8 teaspoon mustard
Paprika

Melt butter in sauce pan, add flour, and mix thoroughly. Reduce heat. Pour in milk, and cook until thickened. Then add tomatoes slowly, next the cheese and mustard, and cook until cheese is dissolved. Add eggs and cook only a few minutes longer. Serve piping hot on toast. Serves six. (Care must be taken in adding tomatoes after the milk mixture is thickened or else the mixture will curdle—in which case, it will be necessary to add 1-8 teaspoon soda.)

Or perhaps:

SPAGHETTI CASSAROLE

2 cups cooked spaghetti
2 cups soft bread crumbs
2 cups milk
2 cups grated cheese
1-2 cup melted butter
1-2 teaspoon salt
Dash of red pepper.... ....
2 eggs, beaten
4 tablespoons pimento, chopped
1 can condensed tomato soup

Combine all ingredients except tomato soup. Place in a greased three-quart casserole. Bake for 45 minutes, then pour the soup over, and bake 15 minutes longer at 375 degrees. Makes six large servings.

MEAT CUTS

And now for the carcasses . . . You may not know it, but there are 37 separate and distinct cuts of beef, all from the same carcass, and all of them are almost identical in nutritive value. The great demand at the butcher shop, however, is for only eight of these cuts. The complete roll call includes rolled rump, rump roast, sirloin steak, pin bone sirloin steak, porterhouse steak, T-bone steak, club steak, standing rib roast, rolled rib roast, rib steak, blade steak, blade pot roast triangle pot roast, boneless chuck pot roast, shoulder fillet, English cut, arm pot roast, arm steak, rolled steak, boneless neck, round steak, top round, bottom round, heel of round, ground beef, hind shank, rolled flank, lank stew, lank steak, flank steak fillets, plate boiling beef rolled plate, short ribs, beef brisket, corned beef, knuckle soup bone, and cross cut fore shank.

Knowing carcasses is where the money-saving comes in. A 6-lb. standing rib roast at 40 cents a pound, for instance, comes to $2.40. A pot roast, on the other hand, costs 30 cents a pound, and three-and-a-half pounds will serve the same number as the six-pound rib roast, because you aren't buying fat and bone. Hence you pay $1.33 for pot roast or $1.07 less than for the rib roast and get just as much for your money.

Miss Shull will go into these and other meat matters at the Block Defense meeting tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., in the Watkins Institute Auditorium.

Pamphlets, complete with illustrative diagrams and recipes, will be distributed at the block defense meeting.

BAKED APPLE SAUCE

3 cups sliced apples
1-2 cup corn syrup
1-2 cup sugar
1-2 cup water
teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 cup cloves
1-8 teaspoon salt

Mix ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Cover and bake 30 minutes. Stir several times with fork. Uncover and bake 15 minutes.

BROWN FRICASSEE OF VEAL

1 1-2 lbs veal
1-2 cup cold water
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon black pepper
1-2 cup chili sauce
1 small onion

Cut veal in small pieces, roll in flour and brown in hot fat, (drippings from salt pork); add enough water to cover and simmer slowly for 1-2 hour. Make a sauce by sauteing onion, flour, salt and pepper, add chili sauce and water. Pour over meat, stir until boiling and let simmer 30 minutes.

VEAL CREOLE

2 tablespoons butter
1 green pepper (chopped)
1-2 cupful catsup
1 cupful warm water
1 small onion (chopped)
Flour, salt and pepper

Melt butter, saute green pepper and onion; dip slices of veal in flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper, fry in the skillet. When brown pour over it the catsup mixed with water. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with boiled rice.

VEAL LOAF

2 pounds cooked veal
2 small onions
1 cupfull bread crumbs
2 tablespoons green pepper
1 egg
2 teaspoonfuls salt
2 tablespoonfuls Worchestershire-sauce
2 tablespoonfuls catsup

Chop meat, onion, bread crumbs, add eggs, Worchestershire sauce. catsup, green pepper and salt. Pack in a greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

TOPSY-TURVY MEAT SQUARE

Meat Filling:
1 cup ground meat (1-2 lb.)
1 tablespoon fat
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 1-2 tablespoon chopped onions
3-4 cup condensed tomato soup or 1-2 cup canned tomatoes
1 1-4 cup cooked green beans, drained

Drop Biscuit Topping:
2 cups sifted enriched flour
2 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup shortening
1 cup milk (about)

Brown onion in fat, add meat, salt, and pepper. Cook 5 minutes. Add tomato soup and beans. Pour into greased 8x8x2 in. pan. To make Drop Biscuit Topping, sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Cut in shortening. Add milk and stir until flour is moistened. Spread over meat mixture in pan. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) Serve with tomato sauce. Yield: 6 servings.

TANGERINE CUSTARD

2 cups milk
2 eggs
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1-4 cup sugar
Few grains salt
Tangerine sections

Beat eggs slightly; beat in sugar and salt. Pour scalded milk over egg and sugar mixture. Return the custard to top of double boiler; stir over hot water until mixture forms a coating on a metal spoon Pour immediately into a bowl; add vanilla. When cool. pour into serving dishes. Cover each portion with layer of tangerine sections. Top with whipped cream and serve. Makes 5 servings.

CORN MEAL REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

1-2 cup corn meal (uncooked)
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
2 cups boiling water
1-2 cake compressed or dry yeast (1-4 ounce)
1-4 cup lukewarm water
1-4 cup flour
1-2 cup diced potato
1 cup water
1-2 cup shortening, melted
1-4 cup sugar
6 1-2 cups general purpose flour (approximately)

Sift corn meal slowly into salted boiling water. Cook, stirring constantly until thick, then cook over boiling water 30 minutes.

Meanwhile, crumble yeast into lukewarm water, add the 1-4 cup of flour and stir until well blended. Cover sponge and allow it to stand until light and bubbly, about 1 hour.

WHITE FESTIVAL CAKE

1 cup shortening
2 cups sugar
3 cups sifted flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
1 1-2 teaspoons flavoring
6 egg whites

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually, creaming until very light and fluffy. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Add flour and milk alternately to creamed mixture. Add flavoring. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Mix to smooth batter. Pour into greased paper-lined layer cake pans. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) Yield: 2 9-inch layers.

JIFFY FROSTING

1 cup sugar
1 egg white
2 tablespoons corn syrup
3 tablespoons water
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring extract

Combine all ingredients except flavoring in top of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water, beating constantly with rotary beater until mixture holds its shape. Remove from heat. Beat until cool. Add flavoring extract and spread on cake.

EGG NOG FILLING

4 egg yolks
1 1-4 cups sugar
1-2 cup butter
Grated rind of one lemon
3 tablespoons flour
1-4 cup chopped candied citron
1-2 cup raisins
1-4 cup liquor: rum, brandy, whiskey.

Beat egg yolks. Mix sugar and flour and combine with eggs and butter in top of double boiler. Cook over simmering water until the mixture is of the consistency of heavy cream (about 45 minutes). Remove from heat. Beat until cool. Add fruits, nuts and liquor. Stir until well mixed. Spread between layers.

SPAGHETTI LOAF

2 cups cooked spaghetti
2-3 cup bread crumbs
cup diced celery
1-4 cup chopped green pepper or pimientos
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
2-3 cup grated or finely shaved cheese
2 eggs, beaten
1-2 cup hot milk
2-3 cup canned condensed tomato soup

Mix ingredients and pour into buttered, loaf pan. Bake 50 minutes in moderate oven. Let stand 5 minutes in hot place and unmold. Cover and surround with creamed peas or green beans.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

MISS ALDEN GIVES ADVICE ON SHEETS

Martha Alden, sleep consultant of Pequot Mills, was guest speaker at the dinner of the Illinois Women Hotel Managers and Executive Housekeepers at the Midwest Hotel Show. She said, in substance:

"It is important that hotels offer restful sleep to their guest.

First, be sure that complaints of poor beds and sleeplessness are not your fault. If the bed is so tightly made that the guest is wrapped like a mummy, or so loosely made that the cover slip off, you are to blame. That part of providing restful sleep depends upon you.

There are five classes of sheets —low, medium and high thread count muslin, and utility and comb percale. Medium muslin is recommended for the average hotel. Low thread count is not practical; the heavy stands up longest and is ideal for government use. Percale is luxurious, rather expensive for general hotel use, but if laundry is done on a basis of weight the extra cost is saved in the laundry.

In buying sheets and pillow cases see that the yarns are even and of the same psoportion the entire length. Feel if the texture is strong or sleazy. Buy sheets with tape selvage and torn to size, preferably 108 inches. This allows five inches for shrinkage, five in. for hem and means a 98-inch sheet with six inches for tuckunder. Purchase pillow cases two inches wider than pillow circumference. A tight pillow case gets harder wear. Buy extra pillow cases. Scratchy lobby pins on one side of the bed and hair tonic on the other are hard on them. Buying is simplified since labels tell thread count and size. Have the sheets tabbed for size on linen room shelves. This saves time, does away with opening to see size.

In the ensuing bed making demonstration the accordion pleat to give foot room was a new idea to many present. (This pleat takes the place of the customary 'pinch-up,' which gives little leeway for the feet). The lower sheet is put on with corners mitered and tucked in the usual way. The accordion pleat is made by drawing down the upper sheet and blanket into a horizontal fold about five inches wide across the foot of the bed before tuck-in. In order not to have a bulge across the bed, simply turn the pleat under, and when the guest slips in bed the slack is taken up.

An increasing number of hotels use a third sheet as blanket protector. This reduces the blanket launderings.

Small triangle jags along the sides of your sheets may be caused by rough springs. If you are unable to file off the rough spots you may cover them with adhesive tape.

A method of prolonging life of sheets, if you use those with wide and narrow hems, is to have a standard rule that beds be made with one hem at the top for three months. then reverse for a like period of time. This distributes wear."

COFFEE CARE

Much coffee is now being sold in paper sacks so when it comes from the store change it into a glass jar with tightly fitting cover. It is advisable to put a pound into 2 pint jars instead of one large jar. One jar is sealed while the other is being used and this helps conserve the flavor.

ADD GRATED CHEESE

To save shortening for crust for apple or berry pie use an equal portion of grated yellow cheese with the fat called for. If a recipe calls for 2-3 cup shortening use a third cup each of shortening and cheese. White cream cheese can be used if desired.

USE COLORED MINTS

If you can still get pastel shaded after-dinner mints they can be used effectively for coloring cake frostings. Crush the candies until like powder, then thin with a little cream and use as frosting or add to other frostings to give the desired tint.

To remove all food parts from fat used for deep fat frying, strain the warm grease through a heavy muslin cloth into the container. Cover the fat when it has cooled and store in refrigerator. Food clinging to fat to be saved is likely to cause spoilage.

One should examine a garment thoroughly before mending it to see whether material can be taken from a seam, hem, or other inconspicuous place for a patch, or if thread can be raveled and used for darning.

WICKARD PLEADS FOR MORE CORN AND BARLEY ACREAGE

Washington, Jan. 8--(AP)--Sec-Wickard appealed to farmers tonight to increase 1943 corn and barley acreage to meet greatly expanded livestock feed requirements and thus bolster human food reserves.

Pointing out that acreage goals announced last month already are "out of date", he said there must be upward revision of feed production plans to meet constantly changing estimates of war needs.

The Bible, in whole or in part, has been translated into 1,051 languages.

Rationing Ordered For Canned, Dried, Frozen Food

33-Pound Average Per Person is Set

Washington.—(SNS)—In a radio broadcast to the nation Sunday night, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard explained his order to the Office of Price Administration to ration all canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables as soon as the ration machinery can be set up.

The announcement of the order to the OPA had come earlier Sunday Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, and Secretary Wickard (speaking from the Department of Agriculture Building,) said the rationing point food plan was being put into effect in order to be sure that all Americans get enough to eat on the home and war fronts and so that our Allies may be fed.

Secretary Wickard said that the common sense thing to do is not to hoard canned and dried fruit and vegetables. He said one of the best ways to help the Axis is to hoard food.

Increased Military Needs

In his statement Sunday, Secretary Wickard said, "Increased requirements of canned fruits and dried fruits for military purposes make it essential that our stocks be conserved. While our total supplies of canned fruits and dried fruits are the largest in history, they are among the foods most urgently needed by the fighting men of this nation and other United Nations."

The rationing is expected to start around February 1.

The Office of War Information issued the following statement,

"Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announces that he has directed the Office of Price Administration to ration all canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables as soon as the machinery for rationing can be set up.

"Increased requirements of canned fruits and dried fruits for military purposes make it essential that our stocks be conserved, Secretary Wickard said. 'While our total supplies of canned fruits and dried fruits are the largest in history, they are among the foods most urgently needed by the fighting men of this nation and other United Nations. This year nearly one-third of our production of canned and dried fruits and vegetables is being used by the armed forces: during the coming year nearly one-half of our production will be needed for military purposes.

33 Pounds Per Person

"'On the average, 33 pounds of canned, frozen or dried fruits and vegetables are expected to be available for each person in 1943 and compared with an average of about 64 pounds a year from 1937 to 1941.

"'With respect to the total food situation, I would like to stress the fact, that, despite the heavy need for food on the fighting fronts, our total output is so large that more than enough food remains to give civilians a well-balanced and healthful diet. To get this well-balanced and healthful diet to our people, our food must be fairly and equitably distributed. Rationing is a means to that end. It is a means of seeing that a small minority does not hoard or waste food at the expense of the rest of us. When that fact is realized, I know that rationing of the comparatively few foods that need to be distributed in this manner will have the whole-hearted acceptance and support of the American people.'"

Secretary Wickard explained Sunday night that the reason that announcement is made so far in advance of the actual start of rationing is to avoid confusion and to give time for thousands of dealers throughout the country to learn the details of the system. He issued a stern warning against hoarders and asked grocers not to sell exceptional amounts of products to be rationed.

Easttern News

Two million rabbits is the estimated production mark in the Ozarks.

MIRACLES COST MONEY

One of the first requisites of sound post-war planning is sound taxation Our Federal tax policy should be directed toward two objectives: First, paying for the war; Second, maintaining a financially strong industrial structure. Industry should be encouraged to build reserves to meet the inevitable and gigantic costs of reconversion to peacetime needs. Unless this is done, plans for the future both of government and industry, will be doomed to failure. Industry will be hampered in rebuilding a war-torn world. Government will be hampered in its efforts to encourage full employment, and collect needed tax revenues.

The depression consumed practically all of industry's cash reserves. Unwise tax laws and misguided social reforms have prevented the re-accumulation of reserves.

Industry has shown during the past year that it has the imagination and capacity to respond when our national existence is threatened. Never has the world seen our equal in military production—thanks to industry. And now with the problems of peace arising, it will again be up to industry to work a miracle. Millions of persons must be shifted from war jobs to peace jobs. Industry must supply the jobs. It must produce as never before, or this country will face state socialism, the very thing the war has fought to prevent.

When peace comes, industry must have cash reserves to remode factories, to fashion a better civilization. If taxes take all the profits, there will be no reserves.

The first problem of Congress in 1943 will be taxes. In the wise solution of that problem will lie the success or failure of plans for peace.

FREEDOM PACKS A PUNCH

Arms production records set by American manufacturers in the past year are: 49,000 planes, 32,000 tanks, 17,000 anti-aircraft guns, 8,000,000 tons of merchant ships. These figures are spectacular. They prove that initiative inspired by freedom packs a punch.

The performance of the industries that stand back of such production—namely the natural resource industries, should not be overlooked. Secretary of the Interior Ickes recently pointed out that: "For every ton of steel that goes into a tank or an airplane or a bomb or a bayonet, more than a ton of soft coal must be dug, transported, processed and consumed." The nation's mines produced more than 625,000,000 tons of coal in 1942, a new all-time record for the coal industry.

Coal is typical of other natural resource industries. Censorship regulations prohibit the release of figures relating to metal mine production. Suffice to say that informed observers do not fear serious shortages. The oil and electric industries have turned in equally amazing performances. Oil managements have tackled a synthetic rubber program designed to build in two years a whole new industry that would ordinarilly require a decade of construction work. The entire future of the war effort depends on the success of synthetic rubber. The oil industry is carrying forward its rubber program while at the same time producing billions of gallons of gas, fuel and lubricants for everything from motorcycles to ships and bombers. The power industry, in the face of constant punitive political attacks, has continued to keep ahead of all power requirements.

Here, in brief, are the accomplishments of industry operated by private citizens, after a brief twelve months of war. They are based on a century and a half of progress , progress that was possible solely because this has been a land where individual effort was encouraged.

A VITAL TRUTH

The War Labor Board has been doing a difficult and thankless job. It has been the recipient of much criticism, particularly with respect to the highly controversial union maintenance provision which has often been included in its decisions Wayne L. Morse, member of the board, has pointed out that this provision would not be desirable in peacetime. But war has forced its adoption as a compromise measure in settling disputes. In return for giving up many peacetime privileges including that of striking, union labor has received a degree of union security through government guarantee of maintenance of membership.

As Mr. Morse explains: "Finally, after much travail and care, the board adopted the so-called maintenance-of-membership formula, which in its most common form as applied by the board in the ordinary case provides briefly that anyone who is a member of the union fifteen days from the date of the directive order must continue his membership for the life of the contract (usually not more than a year), as must also anyone joining thereafter. All workers are free to withdraw from the union maintenance provision during the fifteen day period or refrain from joining without risk of losing their jobs. Both parties are ordered to refrain from any type of coercion. Obviously this formula restricts the individual worker's liberties to a certain extent, but only after he had voluntarily submitted to those restrictions."

The maintenance-of-membership clause has often been branded as synonymous with the un-American closed shop. I may be subject to other criticisms but it cannot fairly be called a guarantee of a closed shop. If a plant's workers are half union and half non-union, the maintenance-of-membership order would apply only to the union members. Many people have been confused on this point.

The War Labor Board has emphasized that labor and management alike are only human. The worker is no different than the employer. Both, on the average, are good American citizens. If this vital truth can be kept clearly in mind during these trying times, we will stand a good chance of coming through the present emergency with a strengthened, more tolerant society, a society without class distinction, a traditionally American society.

Oil Industry Cooperating

Many states are subject to fuel oil rationing this winter. Main reason for rationing is that disruption of normal transport methods by submarine sinkings of oil tankers has imposed an astronomical load on the land transport system.

One Midwestern oil company has released some information that gives a little idea of the lengths to which the oil industry has gone to alleviate the fuel problem of millions of civilians. This company, in compliance with directions from the Office of Defense Transportation, has discontinued rail oil shipments in areas within 100 miles of refineries, river, lake and pipeline terminals. Truck transport is used for short hauls from these points. The change necessitated an expenditure of half a million dollars by the company for the alteration of loading facilities at supply points and unloading equipment at local bulk plants. But as a result, 5,350 tank cars were released for long hauls to Eastern points, Likewise, more cars were released by pipeline construction and improvement. In addition, this company, in common with others, has switched its refineries to making far more distillate and heavy fuels and less gasoline, less asphalt, and no road oil.

Consumers can thank the resourcefulness of the oil industry and the railroads who are doing an unequaled hauling job for fair assurance that prudent users of fuel oil will get along reasonably well in the cold days to come.

CABARET ORDINANCE

W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in discussing the Boston night club fire in which 500 persons died, said: "One of the basic facts about the Cocoanut Grove tragedy that has been overlooked, is that overcrowding, the rapid spread of the flames and inadequate exit facilities all contributed to the loss of life."

In other words, no single factor such as inflamable decorations should be blamed. No single factor in itself could produce such a tragedy. And in the future preventive measures must be broad enough to cover every conceivable hazard. A new model "cabaret ordinance" recently drafted by the National Board, is designed to do just that. It suggests regulations for the number and size of exits; forbids overcrowding; provides definite aisle space in night clubs, cabarets, dining rooms and other similar places; requires the flameproofing of decorations; requires for the electric lights, in all such places, and provides for licensing by the police department, with the fire department making frequent inspections for violations.

Prompt adoption and rigid enforcement of the "cabaret ordinance" will go far toward removing the danger of repetitions of Boston's horror of panic and death by fire. Prior to establishment of fire prevention laws, managers of enterprises that cater to cowds should take steps to safeguard patrons. Carelessness that results in death to hundreds of innocent people carries its own punishment. The man whose carelessness brings death to others, must inevitably carry a haunting picture of the victims to his own grave.

MORE RED TAPE

OPA and other government agencies have requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to rescind rate increases granted to the railroads less than a year ago. The railroads have asked the commission to deny the request. Some months will probably pass before the question is finally settled. In the meantime, railroad managements who are already working night and day to move astronomical quantities of men and material must crowd in the time to debate rates with public authorities. The whole affair has an unreal quality. The country has its back to the wall fighting for survival. Blood and treasure is being given without stint. No one knows how we will meet the problems yet confronting us. Our industry and our people have performed miracles during the past year. And not the least of those miracles has been the job done by the railroads. They have thrown all reserve equipment into the fight in an all-out effort to meet the challenge of war. Their aim, like that of the rest of us, is to win the war as quickly as possible. This year they must fight still harder.

The present rate controversy involves a sum that means nothing in the battle against inflation. It means nothing in the struggle to hold down the cost of living. But to the railroads it may mean the difference between success and failure in the days ahead.

If the rate increases in question had been in effect during the whole of 1942, they would have produced increased revenues for Class I roads of approximately $357,000,000. Wage increases alone during the same period have added $397,000,000 to railroad operating costs. Moreover, further cost increases, amounting to about $110,000,000 have accrued as a result of higher prices paid for fuel, materials and supplies. This is not all. Special voluntary rate reductions have been made in scores of items including ammunition, sugar, subber, and petroleum. And it shouldn't be forgotten that millions of troops have been moved by rail at reduced fares. These reductions probably more than offset the amount now proposed to be lopped off rail revenues by the OPA.

The transportation problem is far too critical to permit of business as usual" controversies over minor rate changes. Hampering the railroads might add months to the war.

BETTER PREPARED

At a time when farmers' cooperatives are being tested to the limit under the surge of war, it is a good plan for members to examine the stuff their organizations are made of, and how they were built in the beginning. Cooperatives that have been built soundly from the individual farmer up, and have been properly manned and managed, are better prepared to stand the stress of these turbulent times than the ordinary business concern. Members of such cooperatives are fortunate. Farmers had no such protection and hope in the other world war.—Dairymen's League News.

ARE WE ON OUR WAY?

After advocating full public ownership of land as well as control of the issue of credit, the Archbishop of Canterbury, according to a London cable in the New York Times, says: "If I view the situation rightly, the question of ownership is becoming steadily less important compared with that of direction and management."

When considering socialization of basic industries "for the common good," there is nothing more basic than farming. Federal socialization of the electric power industry in the United States is now well advanced and is being steadily pushed forward by a small, powerful group of public officials. Eleetric power, however, is but a minor issue compared to food. It is merely an entering wedge which is being driven into a private enterprise economy before the people are aware of the dangers incolved. It builds up to the Archbishop's suggestion.

We in America have felt that the individual ownership of land and business, resting in the hands of the people, developed responsibility and pride in accomplishment which was the strength of the nation. Children in school have been taught that private opportunity in America offered any man or woman with incentive and ambition a chance to rise from the poorest beginnings to the highest places in dustry or government. Saving was fostered; the acquisition of property was something to be proud of; the average man strove by hard work and sound management to accumulate some form of inheritance to leave to his family.

We have believed that the sole reason for the existence of government in a democracy was to protect the weak, to see that justice was based on equality and that the needy, the incompetent and the helpless were properly cared for. It has never been our idea that government should compete with its own people in business.

A new world turned toward socialization and the leveling of opportunity is reaching out to engulf us. Hatred for the thrifty is being promoted, and accumulated savings are for redistribution to others. These are hard, cold facts stripped of glamorous words.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposes the only logical step that can follow socialization of basic industry. Conditions may be somewhat different in England, but the principle and the effect on the people remain the same. He can be thanked by the people of this country for warning them of things to come.

It is not pleasant for an American farm owner to contemplate becoming a tenant on a piece of publicly-owned land, with no opportunity to own it or leave it to his family.

Neither has it been pleasant for the owners of electric companies in the United States to contemplate being kicked off of properties which they (stockholders) have worked and saved to develop. But the socialization process knows no limit once it is established, for government then becomes the master, not the servant.

Railroads In Naval Victory

The prophets who a few years ago cried that the railroads were as out of date as the horse and buggy, are without honor at home or abroad. Our railroads probably saved this country from invasion.

For example, they moved soldiers and supplies to the critical danger points in a matter of hours following Pearl Harbor. Without firing a gun they became one of the greatest obstacles to the success of Hitler's submarine campaign on the Atlantic.

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, is quoted in the newspapers of December 30, as saying: "The railroads have done a magnificent job. Before Pearl Harbor there were 5,000 barrels of oil delivered in Eastern Seaboard territory a week. Two weeks ago it was 761,000 barrels a day . . . We have to look for relief from the immediate situation to the railroads and railroad tank cars."

By their ability to do this unprecedented job of moving oil overland, the railroads snatched from the submarines one of their greatest prizes, thus winning what might be termed a major naval victory.

It would be impossible to estimate what the efficient functioning of our railroads means to this country in the fight against our enemies.

Chief Specialist Graham -W. Jackson, Negro band leader of Atlanta, Georgia, now attached to the Richmond, Virginia, Naval Recruiting Station, has been cited by the U. S. Treasury for meritorious service in selling over $300,000 in War Bonds. For fifteen years Jackson was instructor in music at the Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga.

"DONKEY WORK" IN BRITAIN

E. R. Yarham, F. R. G. S.

Strange are the uses of adversity, and they are well illustrated by the news of the donkeys at Margate, resort of thousands of London's trippers in happier days. But now they dwell in a prohibited area and their occupation of carrying happy children and plump matrons for a ride on the sands is gone.

Yet they have not despaired. Indeed, these heroic animals of Margate put us to shame and stir us to action in our half-hearted attempts at salvage. Daily, all weathers, they go round the town bearing sacks into which the householders put their salvage. They stop at door after door with perfect placidity; indeed, the job is perfectly suited to their temperament.

This is not the only way in which donkey days have returned in wartime Britain. Sunday mornings now in a certain quiet village, a smart little turn-out drives up to the parish church, drawn by 'Billy" the donkey, perfectly groomed, who is taken out of well-fed and honoured retirement for a few hours every Sabbath now that the family car is perforce, laid up. He seems none the worse for it; indeed, he enjoys the jaunt, for every body makes of him.

Billy's turnout recalls how, in those far-off days when primitive cars were, by law, supposed to be preceded by a red flag, the daughter of a M. F. H. in Gloucestershire used to drive herself to the meet in a trap drawn in brown harness by a donkey clipped and high-fed. A very dashing little affair, the admiration of all.

Nothing escapes totalitarian war; it even sets the prices of donkeys soaring. This did not bring the poor beasts much happiness during the last War. They were shipped to the Continent in droves for work at the front. So in the Middle East today, donkeys are at a premium. There one sees the finest donkeys on earth—not the overworked beasts of the cities, but great beasts of the mountains, with no equals for surefootedness on treacherous paths.

One such was a hero of Gallipoli. In 1938 a statuette to him and his master was unveiled near the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne. Private Simpson, with the help of his tireless beast, carried hundreds of wounded men under heavy fire to the dressing station on the beach.

Another donkey is remembered in the British Army because for long he did a job faithfully without jibbing. He was 'Billy" too, the only donkey on the strength of the Army, and he died at Gibraltar early in 1942, after serving 16 years without leave. Billy was "rationed and accommodated" by the Royal Army Ordinance Corps and his daily fatigue was to draw the laundry cart down from the town up and down the steep hill that leads to the Army laundry at the south end of the Rock. He was born in Morocco and joined the British Army in 1925. He had been pensioned off only three months before he died of "natural causes" as the post-mortem revealed. Billy was 23.

Visitors to the New Forest, in Britain, catch delightful glimpses sometimes of the donkey foals, for it is renowned for its donkey population. In March, 1939. "Teddy," the celebrated 25-year-old veteran, passed on. During the last 12 years of his life Teddy had been "introduced" to the King and Queen when they were Duke and Duchess of York, to Queen Mary and the two princesses. When Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret accompanied their mother and father to the village of Bucklers Hard, Teddy was one of the first attractions, and they fed him with lumps of sugar.

It is good to know that the British Royal Family are friendly towards donkeys, which have been unduly despised in recent times. Jim Duckworth, 'Donkey King" of London, supplied Queen Elizabeth with a donkey, and he also sold animals to Lord Lonsdale and the Rothschild family. Film fame descended upon Duckworth when cameramen shot him during a scene in "David Copperfield." Donkeys and donkey boys were Miss Betsey Trotwood's bete noir, as Dickens delineated in immortal words. This was American produced, and it is a matter of interest that the first donkey to reach the United States is said to have been a gift to Washington from the King of Spain.

G. K. Chesterton chronicled the ass's supreme hour in memorable lines:

"Fools! For I also had my hour;
One far fierce hour and sweet:
There was a shout about my ears,
And palms before my feet.

50,000 FARM FAMILIES IN STATE RAISED 3-4 OF OWN FOOD IN 1942

Approximately 30,000 farm families in Tennessee raised three-fourths of their own food during 1942 under the State's home food supply program and will be awarded certificates of merit by the State Department of Agriculture, Commissioner C. C. Flanery disclosed today.

Begun as a peacetime measure in 1940, the program has become increasingly important as a result of wartime restrictions on transportation and demands on food supplies, the commissioner pointed out. During the past year, 201,500 farm families, or about 80 per cent of the State's farm population, were between 28,000 and 30,000 of these enrolled under the program and families succeeded in raising the required three-fourths of their home food supply.

In Middle Tennessee, the county in which the largest number of certificates are to be awarded is Lawrence, where some 800 farm families produced 75 per cent of their own food. Gibson County led the West Tennessee district with 1,316 successful participants, and Claiborne County led the East Tennessee section with 1,207 families eligible for certificates.

Rallies are expected to be held in the midstate counties between now and Tuesday, when the certificates will be awarded, Flanery said.

The number of families enrolled during the past year, as well as the number of certificates awarded, compare favorably with corresponding figures for the first and second years of the program.

In 1940, 61,000 farm families were enrolled with 9,025 receiving certificates.

In 1940, 61,000 farm families were enrolled with 9,025 receiving certificates. During 1941, 106,000 were enrolled and 14,418 were awarded certificates.

The program has subsequently been adopted on a nation-wide basis and has been labeled an undertaking of prime importance by Washington officials, the commissioner said. He pointed out that it was equally important to communities as it was to participating families since transportation restrictions and demands for food were becoming increasingly heavy.

Commissioner Flanery is scheduled to outline the home food supply program today at a meeting of the Nashville Garden Club at the home of Mrs. Jesse M. Overton, Wellington Arms Apartments.

DO YOUR PART

The individual citizen can help relieve the wartime medical problem. Here are suggestions: Choose your physician carefully and stick to him. Make appointments for visits as early as possible. Whenever advisable visit the physician's office instead of expecting him to call at your home. Write down all important facts you want to tell him. Tell him all symptoms which have any bearing on your physical welfare. Have confidence in him. Write down his orders and make sure you understand them. Public cooperation can go far toward eliminating the "doctor shortage."

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College
Kentucky (Frankfort), State College; R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

Negro Church Leadership

By Walter R. Chivers

Religion is the most powerful disciplinary agency in human society. In the western world it has harnessed its energy in the church. The church has divided itself into congregations housed in buildings in order to more effectively prosecute the work. Because people react differently to any inclusive philosophies, the church has broken up into denominations. The supporting theories of denominational disciplines have special appeal for castes and classes as well as the levels of intelligence within castes and classes.

A brief moment of reflection upon the social backgrounds of American Negroes should reveal some insight into why religion plays such an emphatic role in the lives of Negroes. It should also show why the most vital leadership of Negroes is vested in their preachers, especially those who serve the churches of the "common people." The reader, in addition, should find the foundation for the writer's conviction that the ministry is attractive to many Negroes with leadership ability becausc it serves as a substitute for other blocked avenues of public service.

The story begins with the introduction of the first transplanted resisting Africans into American slavery. The people summarized in their cntire beings untold generations of most complex culture patterns. Suddenly they were set down in the midst of a foreign way of life for which they had received no previous preparation for assimilating. Thus being victimized by culture conflicts which they could not solve satisfactorily, the subsequent history evolving from such a basis is one of frustration due to thwarted emotions and cultural isolation. Traditionally these forefathers of Americanized Negroes had found relief from the mystifying problems of life by taking refuge in the supernatural environment.

Naturally, then, these slave people turned to the supernatural as a protector against the aleatory elements—against the "black Magic" of the American whites.

". . . . For underlying the life of the American Negro is a deep religious bent that is but the manifestation here of the similar drive that, everywhere in Negro societies, makes the supernatural a major form of interest."

So the church as a refuge from the frustration of everyday life is a social heritage of American Negroes. This is evidenced by their anthropomorphic concept of God—a god of vengeance who punishes white people for their crimes of omission and commission against Negroes. It is further evidenced by their enthusiastic accepatnce of sermons on life after death where rest will be permanent, streets will be paved with gold, and the eternal diet will consist of milk and honey.

The most effective leadership in society arises out of conflicts and crises. Since so many of the problems of Negro societal life were, and still are for the matter, almost insolublc in their locale it was natural for Negro leadership ability to find its most effective outlet in the "area of refuge" furnished by the Negro church. A great Negro Sage has aply written, that,

". . . The Preacher is the most unique personality developed by the Negro on American soil. A leader, a politician, an orator,—all these he is, and even, too, the center of a group of men, now twenty, now a thousand in number. The combination of a certain adroitness with deep-seated earnestness, of tact with consummate ability gave him his preeminence, and helps him maintain it."

The partial isolation furnished by this "area of refuge" has reenforced the position of the Negro preacher by aiding him to build legends of divinity around himself. As a result he, too frequently, projects himself as an anthropomorphic god—a dispenser of white magic and a foe of black magic. He does this with such amazing success he probably knows the great mass of Negroes better than any other American.

The kind of success with these leaders have had to date is probably due to a great extent to the fact that they are not as a whole well educated. Neither is their clientele. They speak the language of their followers and appreciate their limiitations. The religious teachings of these preachers are of " . . . an ultra-devout and fundamentalist character, combining African and American superstitions with the most literal American orthodoxy."

Another Negro Surgeon Receives Recognition

Dr. U. G. Dailey, chief of the department of surgery, Provident Hospital, Chicago, was recently made a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. Dr. Dailey is one of six Negro surgeons who have met the standards set by this body.

Born in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, in 1885, Dr. Dailey attended the public schools of Chicago and Fort Worth, taking his classical education at Straight College, New Orleans. In 1906, he graduated from Northwestern University Medical School. He spent one year, 1912, in study in Berlin and Paris, returning to Europe again in 1925-26 for further work in hospitals in England, Paris, Vienna and Rome.

The American Board of Surgery organized in 1937 was "created in accordance with the action of the Advisory Board of Medical specialties as approved by the Council on Medical Education of the A. M. A." Twelve specialty fields have been designated as suitable for such Boards. Fourteen Negro specialists have been certified by these Boards in four ficlds: surgery, six; obstetrics and gynecology, five; urology, one; radiology, two.

Over Million Negro Children Receive School Lunches

More than a million Negro children participated in the Community School Lunch Program last school year, according to figures made last March by the Agricultural Marketing Administration which were released this week by thc U. S. Department of Agriculture

Covering 15,661 schools attended by Negroes, the survey reveals that 1,140,784 or 19 per cent of the 6,200,00 children who received lunches under the program were colored. The total number of schools participating in the program was in excess of 93,000.

Negro Woman's Idea

"In 1935," the report says, "the School Lunch Program was launchcd. It has grown steadily. Last year lunches were served to five million white and a million colored youngsters. But the idea is not new. Mrs. Dora Johnson, a teacher in Jefferson County, Georgia, began serving lunches seventeen years ago.

"Of course then there were no surplus commodities, so Mrs. Johnson plantcd a school garden which supplied all of the vegetables for the meals she served to more than 100 undernourished children. Going about the program scientifically, Mrs. Johnson has kept accurate weight charts showing the children's development and record as of daily menus throughout the seventeen years."

According to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture, of the 1,140,784 Negro children participating in the School Lunch Program 1,012,598 were in twelve -Southern States.

In the Fiji Islands the men do most of the cooking.

THE NEGRO IN MEDICINE

(From Radio Address of Dr. Dailey—1942.)

Many have cxpressed the feeling that the Negro is not a productive factor in the profession of medicine, but merely a parasite. This belief is due, perhaps, more to lack of information than to prejudice. To correct this misconception, let us mention a few of a large list of Negro medical scientists and teachers:

Dr. Julian H. Lewis is a professor of pathology in the University of Chicago; devotes his entire time to research and teaching—has published eighty-odd scientific papers. A book from his pen on the Biology of the Negro, from the University of Chicago Press, is to appear.

Dr. S. C. Fuller, recently retired Professor of Psychiatry in Boston University, is a recognized authority on certain diseases of the nervous system.

Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York, besides numerous scientific reports, has written a chapter on "Head Injuries" in a standard textbook of surgery.

Dr. T. K. Lawless of Chicago, a teacher of dermatology in the Northwestern University Medical School, has been for five years engaged in research in the rarer skin diseases.

Dr. Laurie Lee Allen is senior physician to Muirdal Sanitarium, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a national figure in the field of tuberculosis. He has a large consultaiton practice, like that of Doctor Lawless, almost exclusively among the white race.

The late Dr. A. M. Curtis, pupil of Dan Williams, was for twenty-five years professor and head of the Department of Surgery at Howard University. Doctor Curtis had the distinction of being the first Negro interne at Provident and the first Negro member of the attending staff of the Cook County Hospital.

Dr. W. A. Hinton of the Boston Dispensary has devised a test for syphilis which is employed in the United States Navy. It is used by many in preference to the Wassermann. He has written a textbook on syphilis.

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, a young stomach specialist of Chicago, read a paper before a group of stomach specialists at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in Cleveland.

Doctors Carl G. Roberts, R. C. Giles, W. W. Gibbs, R. Frank Jones, and W. S. Grant, among others, have recently become diplomates of the American Board of Surgery.

Dr. J. H. Hale, veteran Professory of Surgery at Meharry, is an inspiration to thousands.

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, pioneer eye specialist, was recently retired as a Brigadier-General, having served actively in the World War and afterwards commanded our all-Negro regiment, the 8th Illinois.

Dr. Charles R. Drew of Bellevue Hospital, New York, was recently appointed National Supervisor of Blood Transfusion matters in connection with medical defense. Dr. Drew assumes a professorship of surgery at Howard University this autumn.

Dr. George Shrophears, a young physician, member of the staff of Provident Hospital, is widely quoted as an authority on the treatment of one of the latter known diseases of the intestines.

The National Medical Association of Negro physicians publishes its own Journal, founded by the late Dr. C. V. Roman, philosopher-teacher-physician, and Dr. John A. Kenney, surgeon and indefatigable medical writer. The latter is its present editor-in-chief. Dr. Kenney is head of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital and was a personal physician to Booker T. Washington.

With the universities, the clinical institutions, the health departments in the past almost everywhere barred to him, especially in the South, the Negro doctor has, as it were, made "brick without straw." With larger opportunities, young Negroes in medical schools and hospitals throughout the country will be heard from increasingly in the annals of medicine.

ALLOCATION PLAN FOR BURLEY MART TO BAN RESALES

Washington, Jan. 8--(AP)--The Agriculture Department announced today that an allocation program to "alleviate chaotic conditions" will be put into effect in the burley tobacco auction markets when they reopen January 11.

Officials said the allocation system is necessary to assure cquitable distribution of the 1942 short chop among manufacturers and dealers. The markets were closed on December 22.

The order, details of which are to be announced later, will take into account maldistribution of that half of the crop which was sold prior to December 22, the department said.

The 1942 burley crop of 340,000,000 pounds was between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds short of requirements, the department estimated. The Office of Price Administration placed a ceiling on burley prices last fall.

In order to curb what is said was widespread speculative activity, the department said it would prohibit resale of burley purchased after January 11. The order also will prohibit sale of burley until it has been inspected and certified by the department.

As a protection to growers against collusive bidding, the department provided that any grower may reject an auction bid and offer his tobacco again later.

FARM LEADERS ASK INCREASES

Say Hunger Is Alternative To Higher Prices

Washington, Jan. 8--(AP)-- Leaders of four national farm organizations called on the new Congress today to raise farm product prices and increase the industrial work week to 54 hours, "eliminating any requirements for overtime payments."

The leaders said the nation faces acute food shortages and hunger unless action is taken to increase labor supplies and provide farmers with higher prices.

The leaders were Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Charles C. Teague, President of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and John Brandt, President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.

The statement insisted that the government's method of computing farm parity prices--the prices upon which price ccilings are based--be amended to include all farm labor costs. Government economists have estimated that such a revision would allow farm prices to advance at least 10 per cent.

In the house, meanwhile, representatives from farm states warned that Congress must act to protect dairy farmers, lest the nation face grave depletion of its dairy herds.

TIRELESS GARDNERS

H. Lewis Clark

Earthworms.---hold on there, don't get disgusted before you start reading about them. They are important; they are worth money, lots of it. Commonly known as fishworms, used as bait by fishermen.

It has been proved that earthworms are indispensable to the fertility of field and garden, and hence to life. Had there been more worms in our dust bowls there would have been less dust. Farmers of the future will know enough to pray for worms as in the past they have prayed for rain.

There is an earthworm farm near Los Angeles where they raise the worms in standard boxes by the ton, but that is not near enough, for there is a great demand for them. An acre of land in order to be productive should contain about two and a half million earthworms as farmhand tenants working day and night to turn subsoil into rich topsoil with an efficiency approached by no inanimate invention.

There are a thousand and one species of them, all tireless gardeners, engineers in a way, and there s no reason to suppose that any mechanical cultivator can even take their place. No machine is likely to devour soil and dead vegetation and transform it into fertilizer, meanwhile delicately stirring and airing the ground and increasing its power to receivc and conserve moisture.

The earthworm was the original soil chemist. The day is probably near when the florist will order from the National Wormeries worms for small sized flower pots, worms for the yard or lawn vases, worms to fertilize the flower beds and then the day will come when worms will be as definitely a part of successful farming as the commercial fertilizer which is sold so generally.

Earthworms arc found in nearly every country in the world. In some of the tropics they grow to the length of from three to six feet. In most countries in the temperate zone they grow to from six to ten inches.

They produce cocoons in which are deposited their eggs together with a certain amount of albumin which is absorbed as the eggs hatch.

Earthworms do not eat and destroy crops as do many of the ground infested varities. Most of them live on the soil which they devour as they burrow through it. Their energy is boundless but from the slightness and delicacy of their appearance it does not seem possible that they are so necessary and helpful in the grand scheme of nature.

HUGH MULZAC, FIRST NEGRO SKIPPER, BRINGS IN HIS SHIP SUCCESSFULLY

Captain Hugh Mulzac, first Negro skipper in the United States Merchant Marine Service, returned to an Eastern port last week bringing safely to port the 10,500 Liberty Ship, Booker T. Washington, which he commands, and his hand-picked crew which represents seventeen nations and territories of the United Nations.

An uneventful trip was chronicled by Mulzac, but the Captain said proudly that there had been no need for disciplinary action of any sort, that he had proven his capabilities as captain of a ship, and that this proved that "it can be done." The first voyage of the Booker T. Washington, successful as it was, is a convincing argument for breaking down the barriers of prejudice and discrimination, the sea chieftain said.

Twenty-five per cent of the Booker T. Washington's crew are Negroes. There are four deck officers, chief engineer, wireless operator and others.

Fifty-six year-old native of St. Vincent, Winward Islands, British West Indies, Mulzac has been a seaman since 1907. He lives with his wife and their five children at 536 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mulzac attended Swansea Nautical School, South Wales, and was graduated from the United States Shipping Board School at Baltimore in 1918. He had held captain's papers since 1920, but had a master's berth on only one ship, a small British steamer plying the West Indes in 1922. Recently, due to a vigorous campaign, aided by the National Maritime Union and civic groups Mulzac won his long campaign to gain a captaincy and thus make the first break into prejudice against Negro officers on the high seas.

The child who has been allowed to climb and experience danger is much less likely to be foolhardy than the child who has had no such experience.

The average star explodes and becomes a nova once every 400,000,000 years from which it follows that either our sun has exploded in the past or that it will explode.

A. L. Holsey Has

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion and use of more and better food crops in farm homes.

4. During 1943, there will be shortages of farm labor, seed, fertilizer and implements. An important part of the Government's aid to farmers this year includes measures to relieve stress of these shortages which otherwise would hamper productive efforts.

5. Economists estimate that in 1943, there will be a civilian population income of $120,000,000,000 with only $60,000,000,000 worth of civilian goods available. The device of rationing, which is set up to meet this situation, places added responsibility on physicians, welfare workers, educators, club-women, nutritionists, and church, fraternal, business and other leaders, to plan such community, county and state programs of coordination as will help the masses of our people to adjust themselves to the necessary curtailment in supplies with least impairment to efficiency and health.

6. The AAA program can assist farming efforts in the following ways:

(a) Payments on special crop allotments, such as cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, providing cash for the purchase of materials necessary for the largest contribution to the Food for Freedom program.

(b) Payments for practices to conserve and improve the soil and thereby increase the production of vital war crops and food products.

(c) By providing such conservation materials as lime, super-phosphate, legume and other seeds without an immediate cash payment, thereby enabling needy people to increase production and make their contribution.

(d) By assuring a fair price for such crops or products as cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, corn, peanuts, soybeans, poultry, eggs, dairy products, livestocks, vegetables and the like through price supporting loans or guarantees.

7. In addition to the assistance provided by AAA production credit may be secured through the Farm Credit and Farm Security Administrations.

8. City, town and suburban dwellers with sufficient sunny space and fertile ground, or who have access to community plots are urged by the Secretary of Agriculture to further assist the war effort by growing vegetables for family use. Every garden which takes care of family needs releases our already overtaxed transportation facilities for more pressing services and helps to relieve the strain on dwindling stocks in retail food stores.

9. In the effort to improve conditions in rural areas, our Government has provided competent and efficient Negro leaders, Extension Agents and representatives of the Farm Security Administration, Farm Credit Administration and Agricultural Adjustment Agency in cooperation with Vocational Teachers, Jeanes Supervisors and others are prepared and ready to assist farmers in working out details of the food production program, and to provide general information on the progress of the program to Negro leaders in urban centers.

Farmers Urged To Action

(Continued from Page 1.)

culture. They have achieved this record in spite of many handicaps and the country owes them a debt of gratitdue. Although they have produeed much this year, the nation will require even more of them during the year that is now before us. In full realization of the many difficulties affecting farm production during wartime, the people of this nation place reliance on the zeal, devotion, and unstinting efforts of farmers to do their part toward ultimate victory.

Food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns, and planes. As the power of our enemies decreases, the importance of the food resources of the United Nations increases. With this thought in mind, we must further mobilize our resources for the production of food.

First All-Negro Division

(Continued from Page 1.)

given half a day of schooling and half a day of military training.

Eager to Learn

"The men are eager to learn and anxious to become good soldiers," said General Miller.

"They take great pride in their uniform and get a big kick out of maneuvers, on which we are now concentrating."

Col. Edwin N. Hardy, post commandant, a soft-spoken Southerner who has spent his life in the army, declared the soldiers are "loyal and decent."

"The Negro has an inherent love of happiness and contentment," Colonel Hardy said. "To keep their morale high, the officers must maintain an air of confidence and well being. The attitude of an officer can pull the emotions of the men up or down."

Fine Equipment

The 93rd is equipped, housed, fed and clothed in exactly the same manner as every other American division, said General Miller.

The division was fortunate in having the veteran 25th infantry, a picked outfit of specially trained men long stationed at Fort Huachuca, as a nucleus. The 25th had been brought to a peak of efficiency by careful selection of volunters ever since the World War.

Many of these experiencel soldiers were made non-commissioned officers of the division and recommended for officers' candidate school.

Since the division was formed, more than 300 of the most promising soldiers were given officers' training.

Highest ranking Negro line officer is Maj. Charles J. Blackwood, a hero of World War No. 1 and an idol of his men.

The medical detachment has many Negro officers whom General Miller describes as "comparable with the finest medical talent to be found anywhere."

The first Negro WAAC's assigned to any post in the nation arrived recently and took over many jobs formerly held by soldiers who now are available for combat service.

Because Fort Huachuca is isolated from the Arizona and Mexican border towns, every effort is made to provide recreation at the post for the soldiers.

Wickard Praises Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, colored and white alike, began enlisting their farms in the 1943 Food-for-Freedom drive. Between now and January 30, it is expected that almost all of the farmers will sign up with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency committeemen who will be calling on them with the 1943 farm plan sheets.

While the farmers set an all time record in production last year, the 1943 goals call for even more of certain crops to meet the needs of our enlarged fighting force, our own civilian population, our allies and the half starved peoples whom we are liberating from Axis aggressors.

Among the products for which sharp increases are required are cattle and calves for slaughter, 30,400,000; hogs for slaughter, 100 million; 122 billion pounds of milk; nearly 60 billion eggs, and 3,712,000,000 pounds of peanuts.

Last year thousands of Negro farmers increased their poultry flock, enlarged their home gardens, and added a few pigs and a milk cow or two. There are indications that many more will either start a garden, and begin raising chickens and pigs for home use this year, or will enlarge their present live-at-home program.

While many Negro farmers have only sufficient facilities to grow food for home consumption, thousands are producing extra pigs, chickens, eggs and milk which find their way to the cities, to military cantonments and to our allies, Agricultural officials say, however, that the farmer who is only able to grow enough food for himself is also making a valuable contribution to the war effort. They point out that he saves the cost of assembling, processing, and transporting; he also saves jobbers' fees, wholesale and retail margins and at the same time assures his family an adequate diet. By growing his own food he is also easing the burden of our transportation facilities, and making more of the commercially grown foods available to our fighting men, and to the folks in the cities who can't grow their own food.

As for the farmers who do not have adequate facilities either for growing their own food, or for producing food for our armed forces, the Department has taken steps to provide credit for them. Through Farm Credit Administration, or Farm Security Administration farmers may obtain loans to buy seed, fertilizer, spray materials, fencing, livestock, poultry, machinery and other aids to increase prodnction.

Secretary Wickard has assured the farmers that the Department of Agriculture is throwing its full resources behind them to help get the job done. Among other things, steps have been taken to support prices for vital war crops, to meet labor needs, to solve transportation problems, to provide scientific information and supervision and to continue assistance for carrying out soil building practices for the high yields necessary to continue winning the war on the farm front.

Negro Mothers Active

(Continued from Page 1.)

cularly important to insure that they receive an adequate share of the protective foods. Programs, such as the school lunch, will receive appropriate recognition in connection with the Government's supervision of wartime food distribution."

The Federal Government assumed an important role in the school lunch picture when in 1939 free commodities were made available through the Department of Agriculture to local sponsored programs serving free lunches to needy children. These donations of commodities made it possible for almost any school to provide its children with better lunches than they had ever received. In the following three years the program expanded rapidly until by the school year 1941-42 a monthly average of 4,000,000 children were benefiting with over 6,000,000 participating at the peak of the school year in March, 1942.

The School Milk Program has had a very similar history, except that the real expansion of the program did not begin until the latter half of the last school year, during which time 500,000 to 700,000 children received half a pint of milk a day. During the present school year the milk program has been stepped up markedly, and data on programs already in operation indicate that well over 2,700,000 children are participating.

Changes in the Community School Lunch Program whereby sponsoring organizations will purchase food supplies from local merchants and farmers and be reimbursed by the Food Distribution Administration were announced last week by Secretary Wickard.

Previously, foods for the program have been purchased by the Agricultural Marketing Administration (now absorbed by the Food Distribution Administration) and distributed to state welfare agencies who in turn distributed them to school luneh sponsors.

Poultry And Egg Production Aided

Washington, Jan. 2—To stimulate poultry and egg production, the Office of Price Administration today removed priee eontrols from the sale of shell eggs purchased solely for hatching purposes.

"It has become evident," OPA said, "that eggs of the type and quality necessary for hatching purnoses cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities unless removed from all price curbs."

One Way "Yardstick"

In a speech made on December 8, United States Senator Jos. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, said: "An unrestrained bureaucracy subject to strong central leadership would be an easy avenue to state socialism of either Nazi or the Communist variety."

He then pointed out that the record shows that between January 7, 1941, and April 12, 1942, 500 executive orders were issued—"They were not written in the halls of Congress on the responsibility of men chosen by the public and known to the public, they were written in private by anonymous experts. They were not subject to public hearing, nor were they analyzed in public debate. They did not become known to the public until issued, and then they were effective . . . The doctrine of arbitrary state supremacy over the individual is held by both National Socialists and by Communists."

A hearing is now being held in Little Rock, Arkansas, by the Federal Power Commission, instituted on its own motion, to investigate the rates of a ten-company power pool.

This pool was voluntarily formed by ten power companies of the Southwest to pool power resources for the expressed purpose of furnishing power to a war industry, that is, a new aluminum plant of the Defense Plant Corporation located at Lake Catherine, Arkansas.

When the hearing started, the ten companies involved wished to compare their rates with the government-financed Ark.-La. Electric Cooperative, Inc., which furnishes about half as much power to the government aluminum plant as does the private power pool; also with the government-owned T. V. A. and Boonville rates. The Commission examiner ruled this was "irrelevant," on the ground that the hearing was to check private company rates only.

Apparently the wording of the hearing order was prepared very carefully so that all comparison of private rates with the tax-exempt government plants could be excluded.

This is an amazing situation when the original excuse for building government power plants was to furnish a "yardstick" for measuring the fairness of private electric rates. Now, when the private industry wants to use the yardstick as a basis of comparison, it is blocked on the grounds of "irrelevancy."

The implications involved in a hearing which, by technicalities, can prevent the public from getting the complete picture, are inconceivable.

The Arkansas case is a current illustration of the importance of Senator O'Mahoney's warning.

Typical

One of the underlying reasons for the failure of government to control the growing domestic problems is the fact that numerous government agencies are more interested in using the war emergency to bring about social changes than they are in stabilizing prices and wages and the preserving of basic individual liberties.

A recent example of this policy can be found in the request of the OPA to the Interstate Commerce Commission to rescind modest freight rate increases granted by the Commission to the railroads some months ago to partially offset wage increases. Apparently the request was made on the ground of stemming the inflationary trend. Like the salary limitation of $25,000 which came from the Office of Economic Stabilization, it is sheer politics—nothing more. It has nothing to do with inflation. To the consumer it would mean a possible reduction of the vast sum of two-thirds of a cent on the amount of wool in the ordinary suit of clothes, providing merchants could pass such an infinitesimal sum along to the purchaser.

Rate decreases would be in order providing the rails were making excessive profits. But they are not. They are earning less than 5 per cent on their capital investment, which is below the 5 1-3 per cent allowed by law, and which in actuality is not sufficient to build reserves to meet fully the rigors of reconstruction after the war. It is no secret that there will be need for tremendous outlays when that day comes, because every last ounce of equipment reserve is now thrown into the insatiable transportation demands of war. Thanks should be given that the railroads have been able to carry the load. By so doing they are going far toward insuring victory. Hitler may lose the war solely because he underestimated the importance of German railroads, allowing them to fall into disrepair.

Here is a clear cut case of playing politics with a public trust. It is not exceptional. It is merely typical of many similar instances that weaken the American war effort.

No Price Too Great

Banks must serve a double purpose hereafter. In addition to rendering financial service, they must render ration service. Ration coupons and stamps are rapidly becoming a supplementary form of money.

Money itself is worthless without a ration coupon. Merchants who accept coupons must present them in turn to proper authorities before they can restock the commodities represented by the coupons. Instead of letting millions of coupons pile up in stores and shops to be bundled up a sndent to wholesalers and suppliers by the bale along with orders for more goods, they can now be disposed of through the banks. In other words, the banks will handle the coupons much the same as they handle money checking accounts. And the merchant must keep a checkbook for ration "currency," just as he now keeps a checkbook for money.

The magnitude of the task of setting up a separate banking system for the new "money," in view of already existing labor shortages and other bank operating handicaps, will be formidable. But bankers, like farmers, workers and business men are just one more group anxious to expedite the winning of the war. No price is too great if it will help to guarantee the preservation of constructive government and individual liberty.

The Soul Of Medicine

It has become axiomatic for those who criticize medical men opposed to a fundamental change in the American medical system, to assume that the doctors have a particular ax to grind. As a matter of fact, the doctors have only one concern: the preservation of present high medical standards. As far as financial reward goes, the average doctor could make more money under practically any other system than the present one, which far too often pays him off in nothing more tangible than the satisfaction gained from a job well done; of seeing a sick person made healthy by his skill and experience.

The doctors who today are carrying forward the best traditions of centuries of medical progress simply do not feel bound to kneel before the fancies of social reformers whose only idea of progress is the steady growth of bureaucracy.

For example, they are opposed to compulsory health insurance which is merely a polite word for socialism. Experience in Europe shows that people "protected" by such insurance do not get the medical care now provided by the American system under which the most skilled specialists and surgeons are available to all, regardless of income or economic status.

The following comment of Doctor Edward H. Cary, Chairman of the National Physicians Committee, on compulsory insurance, expresses the viewpoint of the average doctor—a viewpoint typical of the American medical system in its approach to the whole health problem: "Compulsory insurance introduces the principle of differing qualities of medical care. It would make the doctors mercenary money grabbers and destroy their incentive to greatest efficiency. It would destroy the soul of medicine. It would undoubtedly lower the quality of medical care—and those who would suffer most would be not the doctors but the general public—those who are afflicted with disease."

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670,000 Negro Farmers In The South Can Probably Increase Food Output

FEB - 1 1943 OF AGRICULTURE

CLAUDE A. BARNETT'S PREDICTION ON PLAN

Special Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Encouraged

Washington, D. C.—Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press and special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, declared in a statement on food production this week that the 670,000 Negro farmers in the South can probably increase their food output more than any other group in the agricultural industry.

Pointing out that food is taking its place in the war along side troops, planes, tanks and armament, Mr. Barnett said that Negro farmers could add a sizeable quantity of food to our stockpiles if they were further aided by the Government.

"Negro farmers," he said, "own more than 10 million acres of farm land and operate an acreage in excess of 30 million. The machinery on their own farms and on the farms they tenant and sharecrop is valued at well over $40,000,000. With these resources, Negro farmers have been producing nearly one-fourth of the Nation's cotton and a large part of it is tobacco, potatoes and peanuts, and yet, despite these production figures, Negro farm manpower is not being adequately used in the war effort.

"There are several things which these farmers need in order to convert to a full wartime footing," said Mr. Barnett. "First there is the need for seed, baby chicks, a brood sow, a heifer or a milk cow, and the need for shifting farm families from unproductive, submarginal land to soil yield will be commensurate with the effort put forth by the operator. Finally, additional supervision is also needed."

Going further Mr. Barnett said, "The present Extension Service staff of 573 Negro farm and home agents is doing an admirable job. However, there are thousands of Negro farmers who are not reached. Increasing the staff to 1,000 workers would be a step toward assuring maximum use of under-employed farm manpower. If such additions can be made to the staff, and if Negro farmers are given an integral part in the food production drive, the South will make a tremendous showing in growing food to meet our urgent wartime needs.

"Secretary Wickard has pointed

(Contnued on Page 4, Column 3.)

REASON FOR SFAX'S IMPORTANCE

The chief reason for Sfax's importance to Europe is its extensive exports of phosphates for fertilizer, in normal times reaching France, Italy, and England. Since 1899 the phosphates have been brought to the port by rail from the neighborhood of Gafsa, almost on the opposite side of the country. The port is on the railroad that follows Tunisia's coast from Tunis south to Gabes. It has an airfield and a seaplane basin. The European section of Sfax spreads along the waterfront in neat checkerboard squares on land reclaimed from the sea. On a hill behind it the ancient native city is still enclosed in its medieval wall. Besides shipping and fishing, Sfax's chief industries are pressing olive oil and making soap.

First Negro Farmer Pays Off F. S. A. Farm Loan

NEGRO FARM YOUTHS

Two Hundred Thousand Join 4-H Mobilization

Washington, D. C.—Negro farm youths, numbering nearly 200,000 are joining in 4-H Mobilization Week to help reach the 1943 Food-for-Freedom goals, according to an announcement made Monday by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. February 6-14, designated National 4-H Mobilization Week, follows "M-Day" for all farmers by less than a month.

Spurred on by a letter from President Roosevelt, the one and one-half million farm boys and girls, white and colored, in 4-H clubs will pledge themselves in their 4-H projects to produce more meat, milk, eggs, war crops, and do their jobs to help win the war. These youngsters, club by club, will make a determined drive to get a million new members by asking all farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 to join them in this effort.

One major objective of the week is to lay plans for 4-H clubs in an organized way to help meet local farm labor shortages, both by working themselves and by taking into their clubs and helping train city boys and girls who will work on farms this summer.

Four-H Club members last year in their club projects raised more

(Contnued on Page 4, Column 5.)

THEN PEACE WILL COME

Nellie A. Smith

The only living thing in sight
As I sit at my window here
Are the birds who come for their feeding—
Bluebirds, and starling, and sparrows dear.

On a nearby tree, with its branches bare,
Are gathered the birds by the dozens,
Only just waiting to snatch the food
Away from brothers or cousins.

In spite of ourselves, we smile at them,
As we watch each laughable antic.
And then we think with a heart-sick sigh
Of our brothers across the Atlantic.

How like to the birds are the nations there,
Watching each other with eager eyes—
Coveting others their possessions,
And fiercely fighting to win the prize.

And we who sit in our sheltered homes—
What are we doing to make war cease?
What are we doing to ease their burdens?
To bring these nations together in Peace?

Give us such Love for all mankind
That we may live—each for the other—
'Till hate may die—and love survive—
And we consider every man our brother—
Then Peace will come.

U. S. D. A. EXECUTIVE'S COMPLIMENT

Washington, D. C. Official Pays Tribute to Negro Farmer

Washington, D. C.—"Both Negro farmers and Negro industrial workers are making an important contribution to the war," said I. W. Duggan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the National Freedom Day celebration held in Philadelphia, Monday.

Discussing the Negro farmer's contribution to the war, Mr. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, pointed out that six million Negro Americans earn their living growing, harvesting, processing, and handling agricultural commodities.

Going further, the director said, "While the records kept by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the National Farm Program make no distinction between Negroes and whites, I know from observation and from my experience in the administration of the AAA program for a good many years, that Negro farmers are making their full contribution in this important job of farm production.

"The loyalty and patriotism of your farmers have never been doubted. And today, more than ever before, they are upholding the traditions of your race."

Director Duggan also pointed out that although American farmers had set new agricultural production records for three consecutive years they still have a bigger job to do this year. Citing the needs, he said that the goals call for 122 billion pounds of milk, 14 billion pounds of pork, 11 billion pounds of beef, nearly four billion pounds of peanuts, and 57 billion eggs, or enough to make the earth a 10-foot belt to girdle itself at the equator.

In discussing rationing, the director said that rationing is the only fair way to divide the available food supply. "Although some foods will be scarce, the low income groups will get more than they have been accustomed to getting," Mr. Duggan said.

Comparing the cost of living now

(Contnued on Page 4, Column 1.)

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

Recent anti-trust proceedings against several chain store systems have been mystifying. It has been generaly understood that the anti-trust statutes were to prevent the suppression of competition, the creation of a "monopoly" and the subjection of the helpless consumer to high prices. When the Department of Justice moves to apply the statutes to an industry obviously highly competitive at all points, and with many and individually powerful competitors, and which depends for its success on maintaining low prices, the ordinary citizen is completely confused.

While the OPA fights inflation by trying to curb rising prices, another agency of government attacks an industry which by efficient methods of operation, has done more to stabilize and hold down prices than any other single influence.

ELBERT STALLWORTH PASSES

Sumter County Agent Began Work in 1917

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Elbert Stallworth, county agent for Sumter County, is dead. He was a pioneer in Negro Extension work in Georgia, having entered the work in 1917. He did an affective piece of work and won the respect and praise of farmers, educators and business men throughout the county. His contribution to the development of educational facilities for Negroes in Sumter County and Americus will be lasting.

Stallworth entered the work during the first world war and in response to the needs created by it, was able to do a magnificent piece of work in food production. He was attempting this same type of basic work during the present war when death came.

He was deeply concerned about farmers feeding themselves from their land and immediately tackled this task during his early years. One of his first jobs was to get 500 acres of wheat planted as well as other essentials of the live-at-home program. Was met with difficulty though as farmers followed the one-cropping system (cotton) then. He never fought back but did his work so well that it was highly endorsed.

Boll weevils soon began to strike cotton fields and resulted in scores of farmers going North to seek livelihood. Here he immediately took to the task of combatting them, which resulted in many farmers sticking to the soil for a living. So impressive was his work in this project that people throughout the country often referred to him as the "boll weevil man." This enabled him to win the faith and respect of scores of farmers throughout the Sumter County area and set a record of having the largest number of farmers attend meetings of any other work in the state, until his death.

Agent Stallworth was a public spirited citizen and was in every civic movement in Americus, having played an important part in the building of schools for Negro children throughout that area. The Americus Times Recorder, County Commissioners. County Board of Education and many leading citizens wholeheartedly endorsed his work and always supported him.

(Continued on page 5, Col. 5)

INSULTING THE VOTER

Initiative No. 12 before the Washington State Legislature would permit the forming of super-super public utility district commissions without a vote of local communities affected, to take over private power companies, also without a vote of the people. This move of the Washington state socialists is in line with attempts to give Federal power agencies authority to condemn local power companies, without a vote of local citizens.

These endeavors to ignore or destroy local self rule are amazing in their cleverness and brazenness and should be rebuked as they deserve.

RODDIE PRIDGETT CLEARS OBLIGATION HE MADE

Owner of 120 Acres in Rankin County, Mississippi Happy

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1943. —Completing payment for his farm, under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 36 years ahead of schedule, Roddie Pridgett, Negro farmer of Rankin County, Miss., was honored by special ceremonies held at Jackson college, Jackson, Miss., Feb

J. L. Reddix, president of Jackson college, has announced that Judge J. Morgan Stevens, prominent Jackson attorney, will be the principal speaker, and T. B. Fatherree, assistant regional director of Farm Security Administration, delivered the cancelled notes to Mr. Pridgett. The ceremony was the highlight of the annual farmers' conference sponsored by the college.

First Negro farmer to complete payment for his farm under the program, Mr. Pridgett is 41 and the father of nine children. Five years ago when he and Mrs. Pridgett obtained the loan of $1,495 to buy a 120 acre farm through the U. S. Department of Agriculture's FSA they were sharecroppers just barely getting by.

Says H. A. Patrick, well-known white Rankin County farmer, who recommended Mr. Pridgett for the loan, "Rod would never have owned a farm today if it hadn't been for the FSA farm ownership program."

Paying for their farm in a little over four years hasn't been an easy task for Mr. and Mrs. Pridgett and their nine children. Of course they had 40 years to pay back the loan at three percent interest, but they wanted to get it

(Continued on Page 4 Col 3)

COORDINATING FOOD RESOURCES

"Food will win the war and write the peace," says Claude R. Wickard.

Food must not only be raised and prepared for the consumer, but it must be distributed so he can get it. At the opening of 1942, there were 603,000 food stores in the United States. At the end of the year there were 570,000.

In order to meet the countless problems stores face today, the National Association of Food Chains has created a "Food Industry War Committee" to deal with the acute food situation, and cooperate with the food administrator in solving distribution problems.

Without concerted action by the stores, such as they are giving, no food rationing program could ever be successfully carried on. Our whole industrial and military success depends upon the raising and distribution of food.

The nation is fortunate in having coordinated leadership in the retail food distribution field that can gear its plans to those of the food administrator so as to render the maximum service to the housewife, war industries and armed forces.

WOMAN'S PAGE

WAYS OF EXTENDING MEAT EXPLAINED BY FOOD EXPERT

By Mary Lyles Wilson

As we begin his year let's dedicate our thoughts and efforts to the health of Amcrica. Remember our suecess, our happiness, our all, depend on health. Health is our nation's backbone and depends upon the food we eat.

It is our patriotic duty, to plan and serve meals to build and protect health.

Although the government through the National Nutrition program is helping homemakers to choose food wisely, and planning of menus and the preparing of food is still the homemaker's responsibility.

Share the Meat!

The government has asked every individual to share the meat supply. Meat production is the greatest in history but at the same time this country is faced with the responsibility of feeding more people. Meat is an important food in the diet of the men in the armed forces and our Allies.

Every homemaker through cooperation can do much to make the share-the-meat program a success. (1) Plan meals to use only the family share of restricted meats; (2) be wise about the selection, care and preparation of meat to extend meat and meat flavor, and (3) include "variety" meat dishes in the menu.

Beef Steak Supreme: The Ingredients

To extend meat: Buy flank steak (which has been scored) or round steak (cut 3-4-inch thick) Combine 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 teaspoon celery salt, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon pepper, 1-2 cup bread crumbs and enough water to moisten. Spread stuffing on steak, roll, and tie securely.

Brown on all sides in 2 tablespoons fat. Add 3-4 cup water, cover and simmer about 1 hour.

Add peeled onions, scraped carrots and 1 cup water and continue cooking an hour. Serve the cooked vegetables around the steak.

It is important for each homemaker to become familiar with the different cuts and kinds of meat available. Knowledge of the less demanded or economy cuts of meat will simplify the purchasing problem.

Many Ways of Stretching

Meat is so full of flavor that it can be extended in many dishes. Here are a few helpful suggestions:

(1) Serve stews with vegetables, noodles, dumplings, etc.;

(2) Make meat loaves and patties by mixing meat with oatmeal and other cereals, mashed potatoes, bread or cracker crumbs. Make croquettes by combining left-over meat with these same foods;

(3) Use bread, cereal or vegetable stuffings in hearts, lamb or veal breasts and shoulders;

(4) Cook frankfurters, sausage, salt pork or bacon with baked beans;

(5) Serve meat or meat balls with spaghetti or macaroni:

(6) Use left-overs for meat pies made with vegetables and topped with mashed potato or biscuit crust, and for casserole dishes made with vegetables, noodles or spaghetti;

(7) Prepare dishes such as Swiss steak and hash using gravies to extend the flavor;

(8) Combine left-over meat with mixed vegetables for salad.

Mrs. Joe Dunn of Collinwood. Tenn., writes for Hot Punch. She wants to serve for refreshment for her club meeting—Maybe you would like to have it, too.

Hot Punch for 25:

1 quart strong tea
2 cups sugar or honey or 3 cups syrup
1 teaspoon whole cloves
2 sticks cinnamon
Juice of 1 dozen oranges
Juice of 8 lemons
Gingerale—1 quart

To prepare tea—Put on to heat 5 cups water. When a rolling over boil has been reached pour over 2 tablespoons tea. Let stand 5 minutes.

Strain and add sugar or substitute. Combine fruit juices, tea and spices and cook slowly about ten minutes, add gingerale. This may be served piping hot or iced.

What About Wild Rice?

From a friend in Nashville, Mrs. P. D. L., comes a request how to cook wild rice. With the season open for duck shooting many will be the times that wild rice will be served or should be with ducks.

Roast duck, steamed wild rice, baked sweet potatoes, creole beans, hot corn sticks and coffee. Doesn't that sound good?

Wild Rice (1)

Wash thoroughly— combine 1 cup wild rice with 4 cups water and boil 25-30 minutes. Do not stir. Drain and steam until light and fluffy.

Wild Rice (2)

Soak 1 cup washed rice in cold water to cover one hour—drain and cook, covered, in double boiler with 3 or 4 tablespoons water at least 35-45 minutes. Serve with a sauce made of half butter and oil, salt and pepper to taste.

Creole Beans

1 can green beans (whole)
1 medium size onion minced
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1-4 cup chili sauce
1-4 cup salad oil

Mix all ingredients together and simmer thirty minutes before serving.

This request came from Miss Jennie Sparkman of Nashville. She tasted them at a dinner where we served creole beans with roast duck and wild rice. She says they are the very best she ever tasted.

Winner Announced

The Rev. Walter Ehrdardt, 810 North Church Street, Murfreesboro, Tenn., in this week's award winner for the best—receipe for a meat substitute dish.

His receipe for LIMA BEAN DISH follows:

1-2 pound lima beans
1 chopped onion
2 tablespoons chopped raw carrots
1 stalk celery
1 clove
1 teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups strained tomatoes
1 tablespoon shortening
2 tablespoons flour

Cook the beans in salt water until tender. Put onions, carrots celery, clove, sugar, salt and tomatoes in a pan and let simmer 20 minutes. Strain if desired (but I prefer not to strain). Melt shortening, add flour and blend to a smooth paste. Add tomato mixture and cook until thick. Pour over beans and bake for about 10 minutes in hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit). Serves 5 to 6 adults

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WESTERN BAKED BEANS

3 cups pinto beans
1 clove mixed garlic
1 teaspoon salt
2 small onions
1-2 cup brown sugar (molasses may be substituted)
1 teaspoon chilo powder
1 10 1-2 ounce can condensed tomato soup
3 or 4 slices bacon

Wash beans, cover with water (two inches); soak over night drain. Add garlic and salt, cover with hot water and simmer 1 hour Drain, reserve liquor. Place beans Sprinkle with sugar and chilo powder. Cover with soup and liquor. Arrange bacon slices on top. Cover, bake in slow oven, 300 degrees, five hours. If necessary, add more bean liquor. Serves 8 to 10.

URGES LESS USE OF CANNED GOODS AND MORE COOKING OF FRESH VEGETABLES, DRY BEANS

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard tells us many foods are to be rationed. It is gratifying to know that American homemakers will make any adjustment necessary to help boys in the service or speed up victory. Homemakers are fighting this war, too, so once again you have a chance to play a vital part in the fight for conservation at home to insure adequate food for the men who are giving their lives in the battle for a free world.

Canned food will be rationed as was sugar and coffee. This is the way of making sure there will be enough canned food for everybody.

What Limited Purchase Does

It is suggested by the War Production Board that we cut our usual purchase at least one can each week. Let me tell you what I read recently: figures that amazed me. If every housewife in the country will voluntarily limit her purchases in this way nearly 190,000 tons of steel, over 26,000 tons of tin and 77 tons of rubber will be made available for tanks, planes, guns and other equipment.

The tin shortage is acute as the free world's largest source of supply has been cut off since early in 1942. I mention these facts that we may realize it is neeessary for us to be careful now.

May I suggest a few specific things we, as homemakers, can do:

1. Buy no more canned goods than you absolutely need between now and the start of rationing.

2. If possible cut your usual canned goods purchase by one can a week.

3. Buy fresh fruits and vegetable when they are in season.

4. Do your own home canning of available winter fruits and vegetables if you have the proper facilities and storage space.

5. Plan a victory garden this spring. but be sure you have proper instructions for the planting and cultivation of a garden.

We all know fresh fruits and vegetables are good for us; in fact, they are absolutely necessary to make youngsters grow and keep them, as well as grownups, fit.

Plan to use fresh fruits instead of canned ones. It has been too easy to open a can. More times than we realize we can use fresh fruit. A few days ago I planned a pear cheese salad. I used the delicious fresh pears that are available now and they were not any more expensive. Yes, you can peel them ahead of time.

Peal, rub with lemon—cover and place in refrigerator until ready to use. They will remain crisp and white. The salad was completed by stuffing seasoned cottage cheese in the cavity of pear, surrounding it with slices of calavo and placing it in crisp lettuce.

Ingredients: 6 sweet potatoes, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, cream, 3 medium size apples, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-2 cup water, 1-2 package red cinnamon candies (optional). Marshmallows.

Method: Scrub sweet potatoes Cook in salted water until tender. Drain. Peel. Place potatoes in large bowl. Add butter and salt. Beat until fluffy adding enough cream to moisten. Place in a casserole. Meanwhile, core apples Slice cross-wise about 3-8-inch thick. Boil sugar, water and cinnamon candies about 5 minutes Add apple slices. Cover. Cook over low heat until tender. Place apple rings in a border around edge of casserole, placing a marshmallow in center of each. Bake in a moderate oven of 350 degrees F., for about 15 minutes or until marshmallows are brown. Serves 6.

How to Use Dry Beans

The victory food special for January 18 is dry beans. Many delicious and healthful dishes, hot and cold, may be prepared with beans. Dried beans include red, kidney lima. yellow eye, blackeyed, soy, pea or navy.

For simple goodness prepare any one of these in this way:

Wash and soak in cold water overnight. Drain and cover with boiling water. Cook with a small piece of salt pork, bacon or ham bone until tender. Drain and season with salt and pepper and a little butter.

A real victory dish full of real goodness, too, is red beans and pork liver. You know liver is a non-restricted meat.

Slice 1-2 pound pork liver in 1-2-inch slices. Cut in one inch pieces. Season and dredge with flour. Brown liver with one sliced onion in two tablespoons fat, add 2 cups cooked tomatoes. Cover and cook slowly 25-30 minutes. Serve over 2 cups hot cooked red beans.

Have you ever served baked bean soup? If not try this receipe, a nice way to use left-over baked beans.

Baked Bean Soup

2 cups cold baked beans
1 cup tomatoes
4 cups water
Seasoning, salt, pepper, mustard

Simmer beans in water until soft, add tomatoes.

Rub soup through strainer. Add boiling water if too thick. Add seasoning. Heat again and serve with toasted crackers or cubes of bread toasted or fried.

One of the best salads I ever tasted was served by a friend of mine on a picnic once. It will taste just as good by the fire on Sunday night for supper.

Red Bean Salad

2 cups red kidney beans (cooked)
2 cups chopped apples
1-2 cup chopped celery
1 onion minced—seasoning
Mayonaise

Mix ingredients, season with salt, dash pepper and moisten with mayonaise. Line bowl with lettuce, pile salad in center. Serve with thick sliced ham, hard rolls, sweet pickles, beverage and filled cup cakes.

Boston Baked Beans

2 cups white beans
2 tablespoons molasses
1-4 lb. salt pork
1 teaspoon salt

Soak beans overnight or at least several hours; drain and cover with cold water; boil about ten minutes; drain; place in baking dish; add pork, molasses, and salt; cover with liquor from beans; bake in slow oven for 3 hours. Remove cover and brown before serving. Serves 4 to 5.

Mrs. Martin Hulon from Cleece's Bend has requested suggestions for canning fresh meat. She tells me she has been so successful with our direction, having put up hundreds of cans of vegetables and fruits. We are pleased to give recipe for canning meats. Perhaps many of you have some extra spareribs or backbones you would like to safely save for meals later on.

Spareribs

Cut in lengths that will pack into jars. Roll tightly, tie with string, brown in hot fat heating thoroughly. Pack into clean jars to within one inch of top. Add one teaspoon salt to each quart jar. Add 3 or 4 tablespoons pan gravy. Put on top. Process 180 minutes in hot water. bath or 60 minutes—15 lb. pressure in cooker.

YOU MAY NOT LIKE "IT" BUT "RATIONING" IS HERE; BETTER TRY TO UNDERSTAND

You may not like it and you may not want it, but since it is here to stay for the duration, you might as well try to understand it! "It" is none other than rationing on a larger scale than anybody dreamed of two yearss ago. First it was just rubber and oil and sugar, but now nobody can escape it, because the new food rationing plan will reach into every home in the land.

If you must blame somebody when you can't get what you want, then do remember Shicklegruber (alias A. Hitler)! Gnash your teeth in his direction because he's the lad that started the whole business and not your long suffering ration board.

Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard has directed the OPA to start rationing about 200 canned, frozen and dried vegetables and fruits as soon as the machinery can be set up. So while the machinery is being put into shape, you and your family had better go into a huddle so that when the time comes to go into action, you'll know just what to do.

Mr. Wickard says that nobody in this country has to worry about existing on a sub-standard diet. Although U. S. civilians will eat nearly one-third less of these foods in 1943 than they have been accustomed to eating, their diets can still be well balanced and healthful.

Point System Looms

Rationing will begin early in February under the point system." Under this system, the housewife (or whoever buys the groceries) will use special stamps to buy rationed foods, from her grocer. The storekeeper will use the stamps to buy from his supplier, and the supplier, in turn, uses the stamps to buy from his canner or from another supplier. The OPA assures us that there will be complete freedom of choice all along the line.

The point values of each stamp will be the same in every store throughout the nation, so that your grocer's business in these rationed foods will be limited only by the point value of the stamps he takes in from you and his other regular customers.

Goods Will Be Frozen

Remember this, too and avoid getting panicky when the program starts. Supplies of goods to be rationed will temporarily and briefly be frozen or held on retailers' shelves and in wholesale warehouses. Before you can get a ration book, you, as the consumer, must declare whatever canned gods you have on hand so that these goods can be deducted from your allowance. (Happily. home canned goods are exempt.)

Heavy penalties will be imposed for giving false information. With this bit of information under your hat, you ought to be able to help yourself and your rationing board, and earn a crown of glory, besides!

BASE FOR HANNIBAL'S STRUGGLES

Sousse was a base for the Carthaginian leader Hannibal in his struggle against ancient Rome. Julius Caesar launched one of his African campaigns by landing there. The city's importance in the early days of Christianity is shown by its miles of Christian catacombs still well preserved. Then known as Hadrumetum. Sousse owes its modern name to a "susa," a moth-like insect that figures in fables of the city's Arab era.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

U. S. D. A. EXECUTIVE'S

(Continued from Page 1)

with that during World War I, he revealed that food claims the smallest share of the industrial worker's income on record. The figures are 58 percent in 1917, and only 28 percent in 1942.

Coming back to the role which Negro Americans are playing in the war effort, he said, "Both Negro farmers and Negro industrial workers are making an important contribution to the war. As Booker T. Washington once said: 'Work diligently to establish yourself in the land, and its good will come to you.' Certainly, Negro farmers are working diligently and I am sure they are reaping the benefits about which Booker T. Washington spoke."

Closing, Director Duggan said, "In time of peace, you have made a lasting contribution to the welfare of the entire nation. Now in war-time, members of your race are serving on all the battle fronts and laboring in industrial plants to produce munitions, and your farmers, along with all other farmers, are serving on the food production front. Your contribution looms even larger than ever. You have much of which to be proud."

"PRIORITY"

We have a new word in our dictionary, a word that is on everyone's lips, that comes into every conversation, that hangs over every purchase, that is taking an unprecedented part in our daily lives. It is the word "priority."

Just what does priority mean? The answer is very simple. Priority is simply putting first things first.

As a nation and as individuals, we have one job today—the job of winning this war. This must come before anything else, because, if we don't win it, there won't be anything else. And defeat would be unthinkable to any of us.

The quicker we win the war, the sooner can we return to the way of life we want to live, to the full enjoyment of the advantages and happiness of the democratic way of life. The quicker we win it, the sooner can our factories revert to the production of those things which make life easier and more enjoyable. The quicker we win it, the sooner will our boys come home, our families live again as families should, in peace and prosperity, free from fear, free to plan again for the future.

Here is where priority comes in. Priority means that we must put the war effort first. We must ask ourselves before we buy anything, whether or not it is essential. We must use our money for war bonds, not for luxuries. War bonds have priority on all spare cash—and spare cash means all that is not needed for bare living expenses. We must remember that non-essentials not only take money, but they take manpower to make and transport; they take space needed for war materials; they use up steel and rubber and gas to move them from place to place. Luxuries do not have priority. They are "out"—for the duration.

Priority means that we must work hard at those things which are essential. In industry, if we have the strength. In civilian defense, and other volunteer war tasks, if we cannot give all our time. We must remember that there is priority on our ability to work, and because of that priority we must keep fit and ready to do our share.

Priority means that we have no time to indulge in hatred, prejudice or discrimination, or in resentment for real or fancied wrongs. All of our energies, mental as well as physical, must be devoted to the one end of winning the war quickly. There is no priority on personal dislike and morale-sapping grudges—and above all, passing on subversive rumors. There is no priority on careless talk.

Let's not cavil at the discomforts of priorities. Let's use the word for what it is—a help in winning this war speedily. We CAN win it if we bend every effort to the task—and if we put first things first.

—Service Magazine.

ELECT SENATORS FOR SIX YEARS

U. S. Senators are elected by popular vote in each state for a term of six years in accordance with the Constitution, as amended, Senator Joseph F. Guffey was re-elected to the U. S. senate in November, 1940, and began his second term on January 3, 1941, so that he will serve until 1947.

The first U. S. senate was the only one in which some of the senators served for four years. When it convened on May 14, 1789, the senators were divided by lot into three classes: the first class to serve for two years, the second for four years, and the third for six years. The lots were so arranged that no two senators from a state fell into the same class and the reason for this allotment was to elect only one-third of the senate at any time and to maintain thus a majority of experienced lawmakers in the legislative branch of the government. The successors of these first senators were elected for terms of six years.

CLAUDE A. BARNETT'S

(Continued from Page 1.)

out that the American Army is the best fed army in the world. We must keep it so. But it is not our soldiers alone for whom we must provide food. We must also provide food for the countries of Europe whom Germany has raided and stripped in order to feed her own armies and people. These are some of the reasons we Americans must forego some of the foods we have always enjoyed in abundance.

"The need for increasing food production is obvious. And steps already taken by Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and other agricultural agencies have laid the ground-work for increased food output. The farmers, colored and white, have caught the spirit. Many are now raising chickens, pigs, and cows. The number of Victory Gardens grown by Negro farmers last year was amazing.

"Of course not much of the food produced on 11 farms reached the market, or our soldiers, but it performed a great service in providing far better nourishment for the families on these farms that they had heretofore received. The home gardens, pigs, and chicken also kept farmers from buying in town, thus leaving that food for the city folks and for shipment to our armed forces."

Mr. Barnett also pointed out that he and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and also special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, had traveled over a large part of the farming area of the South studying the conditions at close range. He indicated that no all-out effort has been made to utilize the resources of Negro farmers."

Said he, "In addition to increasing the supervisory staff, a corps of specialists is needed to work with farmers and farm youths in pushing poultry, hog, and dairy production. Located in the South where the growing season is long, Negro farmers, if given adequate leadership, can develop a food production program which will play an important part in providing the nourishment so vitally necessary to winning the war."

RODDIE PRIDGETT

(Continued from Page 1)

over with. And when excessive rains threatened to ruin their crop in 1940 and '41 they had to work mighty hard.

Mrs. Pridgett sold milk and eggs. Last year her average egg sales were 20 dozen a week. Farmer Pridgett and his boys cleared a part of their woodland and sold $600 worth of timber.

While paying for their farm the Pridgetts have been producing Food-for-Freedom, too. Mrs. Pridgett canned 600 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meat with her new pressure cooker last year. They stored away 250 gallons of cane syrup, a large quantity of potatoes, and killed seven hogs. This year they plan to increase their production of food, and they are putting some extra acreas in soybeans and peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage caused by Japanese aggression in the Far East.

The Pridgetts have nine head of dairy stock, 150 chickens on the yard, two teams of workstock, a wagon and other farm equipment. They are out of debt, have money in the bank to operate on this year, and once in a while Mr. and Mrs. Pridgett like to go into the bureau drawer, get out their bonds their share in America, and look at them.

FOR PRAIRIE FARMS

School children of Dauphin, Manitoba, collected 3,000 pounds of maple seed and sent it to a forest nursery station in Saskatchewan to be used in establishing trees on prairie farms.

The Pacific Ocean is more than four times as large as North and South America together.

FIRST M

Five years ago Roddie Pridgett, 41 was a sharecropper who wa just "getting by." Today he owns his 120-acre farm in Rankin Co., near Pelahatchie, Miss.. having paid off his Farm Ownership Loan 36 years ahead of schedule. The father of nine children, Pridgett is the first Negro farmer in the United States to pay off his loan under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which is administered by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture. He was honored at special ceremonies held February 12 at Jackson College, Jackson, Missouri, of which Dr. j. L. Reddix is president. The ceremonies highlighted the annual farmers' conference sponsored by the college.

Upper left photo shows Mr. Pridgett with two mule colts he has raised. He has two teams of workstock, a wagon, plows and other farm equipment. Not only does he

BUTTER, CANNED CITRUS JUICES CURTAILED

Washington, Jan. 6 --(AP)--America's armed forces and her Allies are going to get 30 per cent of the nation's monthly production of creamery butter and virtually all of the canned citrus juices.

The new government order, effective February 1, is expected to set aside about 510,000,000 pounds of butter this year for war requirements, leaving about 1,190,000,000 pounds for civilians.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said last night that the curtailment will permit civilians about 13 pounds of butter each in 1943 as compared with an estimated per capita consumption of 16 pounds last year.

In reserving production of all citrus juices, except unconcentrated grapefruit juices, for war needs, Wickard declared his order will not materially affect civilian supplies. Large quantities of fresh citrus juices, he explained, are available to civilians as the orange and lemon crops are large and the grapefruit and tangerine crops, now being harvested, are expected to be of record size.

The War Production Board last November 30 directed half of the then available cold storage butter stocks in 35 cities frozen for government needs. The directive earmarked about 18,000,000 pounds, or two weeks' supply, for war needs.

Under the new order, about two-thirds of the government's share will go to American military forces and almost all the rest to Russia. Meantime, dairy officials declared that the possibility of rationing butter is being studied. Part of the civilian supply, they added, also may be reserved for distribution late in the year when butter production declines.

The butter order applies only to manufacturers making more than 12,000 pounds in any month since January, 1942, but officials said that more than half of the output of canned grapefruit juice will be available to civilians although Kikard forbade canners from selling unconcentrated grapefruit juices during February and March and the remainder of January so that the supplies may be reserved for civilians later in the season when the amounts of fresh citrus fruits are low. Wholesalers and retailers however, may continue to sell their available stocks.

The entire production of orange lemon and combination juices, both concentrated and unconcentrated, will serve war requirements, but virtually all of the concentrated juices already are going to the Government, Wickard said.

The order, prohibiting packing of citrus juices, except grapefruit, for commercial sale in any type of container suitable for storage or shipment, does not prevent preparation and sale of these juices by hotels, restaurants and similar distributors or by concerns that customarily supply such institutions and consumers.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, will inaugurate the 1943 food production campaign in a broadcast January 12, a date he recently proclaimed as farm mobilization day. The program, the Agriculture Department said, will emphasize the importance of food as a weapon of war and reliance of the United Nations on American farmers for food.

NEGRO FARM YOUTHS

(Continued from Page 1)

than six million chickens, one-fourth million hogs, owned close to 100,000 head of dairy cattle. They raised more than two million bushels of vegetables in 4-H Victory Gardens; canned over 12 million jars of fruits, vegetables and meats. They bought over six million dollars worth of War Bonds, and collected thousands of tons of scrap.

In addition to increasing these activities, 4-H Club members will lay plans to enlarge their activities in fire prevention, nutritious meal planning, first-aid and home nursing, farm machinery, care and other wartime activities.

NEGRO FARMER PAYS OFF FSA. LOAN

have money in the bank to finance his 1943 operations but he has paid off all his debts. He will cooperate with the FSA Food-for-Freedom program by increasing his peanut and soybean acreage, poultry and eggs, hogs nd dairy products. The Pridgetts sold an average of 20 dozen eggs a week last year.

Upper center photo is a view of the Pridgett home, a remodeled farm house on the place they bought with an FSA loan of $1,495. Cost of remodeling was $166.82. The farmer and his boys did all the work. (The house is in good repair, is neat and clean in appearance.)

Photo at extreme right shows Mrs. Lucile Pridgett with the pressure cooker she used to can more than 600 quarts of food last year. Before the Pridgetts became Farm Security borrowers she never canned more than 50 jars of food a year.

Lower left photo shows the family who are proud of their achievement. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Pridgett are four sons, Enos J., 15; Robert Lee and Earl Lee, 14-year-old twins; Jack, 7 and four girls whose ages are 13, 11, 6 and 3. Besides their healthy and well-clothed children the Pridgetts have much to show for their hard work. All of the children are still at home except the oldest daughter who is married.

In addition to the canned goods, part of which is shown in the lower center photo, the family has killed seven hogs. They also have 250 gallons of cane syrup, quantities of potatoes and peanuts, nine head of dairy stock, plenty of corn, hay and other feedstuffs. Excessive rains which threatened to ruin their crops in 1940 and '41 only caused the Pridgetts to work all the harder. Net result: they paid out their FSA loan 36 years ahead of schedule.—FFSA Photos.

NEW VARIETIES OF AMERICAN SEED RECOMMENDED FOR GARDNERS RAISING THEIR FOOD SUPPLY

All America Selections Include Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Pole Beans

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

"Food will win the war and write the peace." That was no idle expression by the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard. America is pledging to feed 10 million British this year, and no one knows how many others will need to be fed. Even with an armistice or capitulation by Germany, rehabilitation is slow and sealanes would be wide open for America to help feed the world. Greece, Norway and many other countries must be fed just as soon as a way can be found to do so.

Without some seeds usually obtained from Europe and Japan, and with some shortages of American grown seeds, we are more than ever concerned over superior varieties for better production. For this reason, we are all interested in the new varieties, recommended for 1943.

The "Food for Freedom" program for America is to plant and to make planting count. Home vegetable gardens are needed wherever they may be reasonably and economically grown. We are asked to get our own hands in the soil; to plant flowers, roses, shrubs; to keep our homes attractively planted. Where space is available, we are expected to plant vegetables, at least to feed our own families and to preserve, market locally, or dry our surpluses. Let us feed ourselves if possible, relieving market gardners, shippers, canners, warehouses and transportation, for supplying those Americans who cannot garden and those starvation-rationed humans abroad who are ravaged with war. In fact, it now looks as though canned vegetables may be entirely off the market for civilians.

Registers New Seeds

The responsibility of All America Selections is to register all new varieties of seeds. Samples of proposed new varieties, before offered for distribution, are planted in trial grounds in the different climatic sections of the United States and southern Canada. From scorings and reports of the judges in charge of these comparative trial grounds, the really different and superior new varieties are determined. The winners are recommended to the seed industry and to the gardeners of North America, where these most worthy new varieties may be depended upon to produce better vegetables and flowers than other similar kinds.

The All-America Vegetable Selections for 1943 introduction are not in large quantity supply this very first year they are offered. But all gardeners have an opportunity to get some seeds of them, through their own favorite seedsmen. The following are the varieties selected for 1943 because they were found superior to others of their kinds or for their recommended purposes.

There are four bronze medal winners this year, and one honorable mention. They are described in order of their ranking, or points voted them by the All-America judges.

Cucumber Marketer is the Blue Ribbon introduction. It has been selected as an ideal slicing cucumber for home gardens, early market and shipping. It is very smooth with exceptionally uniform dark green color down to the blossom end, and very prolific on a vigorous vine. Being a so-called white spine variety, it does not turn yellow on aging. The fruits are crisp, firm and tender and a few hills of these will be an asset to any garden or for any salad bowl.

Pole Snap Bean Potomac practically tied with the cucumber for first place. Every gardener is familiar with Kentucky Wonder, the old standby for a pole bean. While it has a grand flavor, it does have strings and a rather crooked shape. But, it is heavy bearing on a most vigorous vine. The new Potomac has the same heavy vine growth and trials showed more pods than Kentucky Wonder. It is absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. The rather small purplish-black seeds go a long way in planting, and because of their dark color help keep the pods green and fresh in appearance on the market.

Tomato Jubilee answers a long-felt want. It is smooth and globe-shaped, for economical slicing. The deep tangerine-orange flesh shows through the yellow skin. It ripens and colors uniformly and is quite free from cracks. This should be the leading yellow tomato for home and market right from the start. The nutritionists' call for yellow vegetables, with their extra vitamins answered by this real and deep yellow tomato, for slicing, juicing and canning.

Pepper Early Pimento introduces the famous sweet pimento for home gardens even in the north. Earlier to set and mature fruits, this newcomer makes a little shorter, though more prolific plant. For salads, with cheese, eating straight or stuffed and baked, this is a welcome new pepper.

Bush Lima Bean Cangreen provides a green-seeded lima or butterbean, which appears fresh and green-shelled even when it is saved for use as a dry shelled bean. Retaining its fresh green color after being cooked and canned, is a decided advantage for canners. Similarly for quick-freezers and for marketing, this fresh appearance is a big marketing help.

Cangreen has shown itself in the trials to be a very prolific green-seeded strain of the reaviest bearing. Henderson Bush Lima, variety. It has the same thrifty, vigorous, bushy growth and high production of pods of the smaller sized beans. Home or variety, both fresh from the garden and drying for winter use. It is also more dependable in setting pods from first blossoms, particularly in some sections, than the larger seeded varieties.

Look for All-America varieties in the seed catalogs and in the stores. And try these newest winners, being offered to you for the first time in 1943.

MEDICAL LEADERSHIP IN THE AMERICAS

"In its development throughout the world, medicine has passed through innumerable transitions from country to country, from subject to subject, from leader to leader," says Morris Fishbein, M. D., editor of the journal of the American Medical Association. "The reasons for such continuous transition have been perhaps largely economic but no doubt also spiritual.

"Cradled in Greece, the youth of medicine was no doubt spent in Rome, its adolescence in the Oriental nations, perhaps the first few years of its maturity in Germany and Austria. Today its finest offspring seem to be coming from America."

Dr. Fishbein then points out that the decline in medical progress in Europe and even in England, puts the major burden of future medical progress squarely up to the American nations. He traces the medical advancement that is taking place throughout the Americas in countless privately-endowed institutions and hospitals in cooperation with various public health agencies. The facts he presents are an inspiring story of the unselfish devotion of the medical fraternity to the prevention and cure of disease.

Today more than ever before, the aim is to create good health by the elimination of the causes of disease. With the world aflame and infectious disease closely allied with wars, constant vigilance must be maintained to protect human health and life. We in this country can be thankful that American medicine has earned a place of leadership by its accomplishments in safeguarding health and curing disease.

ELBERT STALLWORTH

(Continued from Page 1.)

Elbert Stallworth was born and reared on a farm in Southern Alabama and finished Tuskegee Institute. A pupil of the late Booker T. Washington; he received his inspiration—learning to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the everyday common occupations of life. He was a versatile man of great vision and a conscientious worker whose good deeds will live.

KOINONIA FARM FINALLY LOCATED IN GEORGIA

DRS. JORDAN AND ENGLAND HAPPY OVER PROSPECTS

A Surplus Of Fresh Meat And Dairy Products Help Supply Neighbors

Several months ago it was announced in the American Baptist that the Rev. Clarence Jordan with the assistance of the Rev. Martin England and friends would purchase a farm in Alabama State to be operated cooperatively. News has been received from Dr. Jordan that the farm has finally been located, not in Alabama, but in southwest Georgia. The farm is a 400 acre tract about nine miles southwest of Americus and about 100 acres is now in cultivation.

Dr. Jordan writes an interesting letter on the progress they have made since arriving around the middle of November. Knee-deep in Bermuda grass with a seedling p[illegible] can to greet us we entered upon this plot to start our much planned and prayed for project. With no team nor plow we borrowed enough to break the land later, however, when we laid off the rows in our garden it was necessary to hitch each other to the plow, thus two mule preachers are witnessing little green shoots of vegetables where once there was a thick mat of grass says Dr. Jordan Fruit trees, berry vines, grapes and nut trees have been set out with an outlook for a promising future

Plenty of milk and butter is being supplied by two milch cows and fresh meat is gracing the table of landlord and neighbor, this was made possible because of the death sentence passed on a nice brood sow which became unruly and chased brothers Jordan, England and neighbors over field and fence.

Dr. Jordan further states that the community has not quite figured out two preachers trying to farm and seem rather amused at their attemps, they are willing to confess their ignorance and ask their instruction and advice. In return, we may in time share with them our convictions about the brotherhood of all men, about the way of love as an alternative to hatred and violence, about man being more valuable than mammon, about Christian commual living, and the many things which loom so large in the teachings of Jesus. Drs. Jordan and England appreciate the blessings received through their friends both far and near, and sincerely pray that in some small measure they may be a blessing to them. Kentucky friends of these good men can appreciate their endeavors because of the fine Christian fellowship which was theirs to enjoy and believe this is a labor of love and joy to hasten the establishment of peace on earth and Christ-like living with all mankind. Our prayers are that these God-fearing men will be able to interest all races in their sacrificial efforts and live to see the fruits of their noble endeavors.

--American Baptist

FROZEN MICROBES REVIVED

A Russian scientist claims to have brought to life microbes and other specimens of small marine life after they had been frozen for thousands of years.

BAD SPELLING

Higher education for counterfeiters seems to be the next necessary step. Some counterfeit bills in Syracuse, N. Y., were quickly retired from circulation because a word was mispelled.

DR. ROSCO BROWN SAYS FOOD IS A MUST

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Health Education Specialist of the U. S. Public Health Service says "Food is a Must for Victory' in a letter to Albon L. Holsey, Agricultural Adjustment Agency field officer. His statement follows:

"There is a law of supply and demand which controls commerce but there is no way of making the undernourished body understand the logic of this law or its method of operation. This is man's device and his responsibility.

"People may do without most non-essential things of life and some which are considered essential for general purposes of living, but man cannot live long or well without sufficient bread, the staff of life, and the companion foods which make the balanced diet and build bone and sinew, clear minds and high morale.

"Hence, there must be more production of food if there are more uses for it, more people to consume it. And the problem is not one which will wait on man's time or convenience. Should the "no more" distress signal be sounded, it would then be too late to plant, to grow, to harvest, to process and to market food. The time is now and the need is urgent.

"Wherever there is land, small or large, within your reach and control; whatever knowledge and skill, little or much, you have, you may add to the nation's breadbasket. Think it over, talk it over with your farm and home demonstration agents, plan it with family and neighbors—and grow more food on home lots, in gardens and field. This too, is patriotic service for VICTORY.

BARNETT'S ARTICLE

In an article appearing in the January edition of Extension Service Review, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press and Special Assistant to Secretary Wickard, points out how Extension Service is contributing to better living.

Among other things, Mr. Barnett says, "There were at the last census, 672,214 Negro farm operators in the South, something less than a fourth of the farms operated in that section. They form a large percentage of the entire Negro population of the United States and, together with the white small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers in the South, represent the lowest income families in the entire country.

"Here is a great mass of people caught in the toils of a one-crop system, with appalling illiteracy poor schools, few health provision, and little purchasing power. As a result, they are of little service to themselves and in many instances a burden on their section. That they can be made an asset to the South, that they can measure up to the fullest stature of American citizenship if given fair help and opportunity is beyond question.

"There are many governmental agencies, and particularly agricultural agencies, which are pointed in the right direction to help in these problems if only their programs were large enough or could be driven deep enough to reach these folk who are at the very bottom of our Nation's economic life. As far as Negro farm families are concerned, Extension predominantly, points the way, by virtue of the educational character of its services and the far more extensive use of Negro personnel than in any of the other groups."

AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS

Deferment requirements for farm workers have been liberalized. This is expected to keep many additional workers on the farm. Among other things, tobacco and short staple cotton have been added to the list of essenial crops, and the 16 war unit standard has been relaxed somewhat. In some cases a farm worker who only produces eight war units of essential crops may be deferred. A war unit is a measure of production of essential farm products. For example, a milk cow is equivalent to one war unit; or 20 pigs or one acre of carrots is equivalent to one war unit. The farmer who cares for 16 cows or who cultivates 16 acres of carrots or produces 16 units of any essential war crops is eligible for deferment.

In no case is an agricultural worker frozen on any given farm He may move from one farm to another and remain in his deferred classification so long as he continues to be necessary to, and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation, or endeavor essential to the war effort. However absentee farm owners do not qualify for deferment under this program.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN SAVE YOUR SHOES

Washington, D. C.—With shoes now being rationed, you are probably interested in ways to make those you have last. But before we get into that let's take a look at the Nation's wartime leather needs. About a year ago the War Production Board ordered 80 percent of A-grade leather soles set aside for the manufacture and repair of footwear for our armed forces.

Our fighting men must have good shoes. Each soldier gets three pairs of shoes when inducted, and two pairs more during his first year in service. The number of men in our army is a military secret, but let's take an army of five million men, that means 25 million pairs of shoes a year. Why, that's enough shoes to fill a three-tier household shoe bag 1500 miles wide, or comparable to the distance from Boston to Miami.

Of course, shoe rationing is designed to save leather. And shoes aren't the only leather items in a soldier's wardrobe. There are belts, straps, gloves, scabbards for guns and bayonets, and in the cavalry there are saddles and bridles and other leather paraphernalia. Besides the Army, there's the Navy, and we must not forget the WAAC's, the WAVE's and the SPAR's.

Now that you see where the leather is going, here ahe some tips, compiled by Department of Agriculture chemists, on how to care for your shoes and make them last. (1) Keep your shoes soft and pliant, and strong by greasing and polishing them often. For dress shoes, use a little castor oil; and be sure to grease the soles as well as the uppers. (2) Never let mud dry on your shoes; always wipe it off as soon as possible. (3) When your shoes get wet never dry them near a hot fire, a stove, or a radiator; grease them carefully, working the grease inthoroughly where the sole is fastened to the upper then let them dry in a warm, dry place. Do not put them on again until they are thoroughly dried.

Use plenty of grease on your heavy shoes, especially when you use them for farming or gardening. You may use several different oils —neat's foot oil, castor oil, cod oil, tallow, wool grease, or a mixture of these. Have the oil slightly warm, and apply it with a soft cloth. Then rub it in thoroughly with the palm of the hand This will protect your shoes against mud, water, drying, heat dirt, and perspiration.

Here's another important suggestion: have your shoes repaired promptly when they need it. This not only assures longer wear, but it also makes for proper support of the body, and often prevents foot ailments.

LABOR PLEDGES

The Department of Agriculture has announced that a labor recruitment program will be started immediately in all major counties producing perishable fruits and vegetables for canning to help assure farmers at planting time that workers will be available at harvesting and processing time.

Extension Service agents in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Civilian Defense, and local operators of canning plants will immediately launch a campaign to canvass the available labor in canning plant areas. Churches, civic clubs, business and school groups, and farm workers who have some spare time are called on to pledge themselves to help in the crops and get them processed.

State Extension directors are discussing the recruitment and placement of non-farm youth for summer work.

EGG PRICE SUPPORT

The Department has announced minimum support prices which will be paid producers for eggs bought by the Food Distribution Administration under the 10-case Southern Egg Marketing Program in 12 Southern states. The prices effective now at buying stations in the 12 states range from 33 to 35 cents per dozen for Grade A, large eggs, in 10-case lots.

They Serve The Neediest Of Their People

Jeanes' teachers are Negro women working in Negro rural schools as itinerant assistants to County Superintendents. They are paid in part from state and county school funds and in part from a fund established in the will of Anna Jeanes, a Quaker of Philadelphia. The first and most famous Jeanes teacher was Virginia Randolph of Virginia who in the rural school work established the pattern for the Jeanes rural programs.

Four years ago Jeanes teachers set out to raise $25,000 to establish the Virginia Randolph fund for tuition at Hampton for young Negro women. This year, the first award of $500 was made. The work of the Jeanes teachers covers the whole field of Negro family and community life. These hundreds of Negro women carry ou programs and where a need arises not covered by the program they with imagination and initiative, devise their own ways of filling the need. Health nurses have been employed through the efforts of Jeanes teachers; money has been raised for incidental school purposes; mothers' clubs have been organized; hot school lunches have been inaugurated. Get the children in school, keep them there, and reach out for the parents and educate them might well describe the basic program of a Jeanes teacher.

"Another innovation," so reports say, "is the employment of a minister known as the 'Jeanes rural school counselor.' His duties are with the churches and pastors. demonstrating to them the value of church budgets, decorating the church and inspiring the congregation to higher ideals in health and education."

Mrs. Jane Williams of Dallas, Texas, the only Negro woman among 600 contestants, won first prize of $500 at the onnual World Designer's convention in New York in November. She invested $300 of the prize money in War Bonds.

'CAREFUL JOHN'

According to a decision handed down by the Kansas Supreme court, it is the duty of passengers of an automobile to warn the driver of approaching danger, and when nearing a railroad crossing where the view is obstructed, they should get out and reconnoitre on foot.

Serious Undertaking

As the new year opens, statisticians, experts and housewives agree on one fact. The cost of living is rising ominously. Cries for inflation controls grow louder. The "easy" way of paying for war by painless borrowing is beginning to hurt. The best possible inflation control is taxation. This control has not been applied effectively.

An additional inflation control is direct sale of war bonds to the people. The banks should receive much of the credit for successfully putting tens of billions of dollars worth of these bonds into the hands of the public. Their efforts have helped immeasurably to stem the trend toward forced savings and resultant restrictions which the Treasury has been reluctant to impose. The Treasury hopes to raise the present figure of 23 million workers now investing an average of 8% of their pay in savings bonds to a figure of at least 30 million workers setting aside an average of at least 10% of their earnings every pay day. This means, in the words of a spokesman for the National City Bank of New York, that "The banker of virtue of his position in the community, has a special responsibility for taking off his coat and getting down to work to make the financing a success."

However, no voluntary war bond program can possibly be a success unless the American people evidence a willingness to turn from a scramble for disappearing luxuries and put their money into a serious undertaking. That undertaking is winning the war, and at the same time saving the economic system by which we all live.

WAY TO WIN

Government expenditures have become so fabulous that an inclination has grown on the part of many people to avoid the subject on the ground that the war comes first. Ostrich like, they ignore a couple of important facts: Before battles can be won, the machines to win them must be built. That takes money. Secondly, the all-important matter of how the money is raised to build these machines may finally determine who wins the peace.

During the coming year the government will have to borrow upward of 60 billions of dollars, over and above the amount it collects in taxes. It must borrow the bulk of the money directly from the people in one manner or another. Treasury experts know and the local banker knows that the banks cannot absorb too much public debt without undermining the institution of private banking which is the foundation of the economic system, as well as bringing about disastrous inflation. Borrowing directly from the people is the hard, sure way of winning the war—and the peace. And that is the way we must do it.

NO LONGER THE VILLIAN

Lelia Munsell

Earlier bird writers almost always listed the blue jay as the blackest villian of Birland, despite his beauty. All sorts of faults were checked up against him. Fuller study of the bird has hhown him to be both interesting and intelligent.

We praise the squirrel for his foresightedness in storing food for the winter. Why not the blue jay? He is one of the very few birds who do this. Some birds will hide a few seeds in crevices in tree barks, but most of them are thoroughly improvident, trusting blindly to Mother Nature.

The blue jay, however, is like the squirrel. Independent enough to look out for himself, and industrious enough to store food while it is plentiful. He, too, will hide seeds and grain in tree bark, but he does not himself eat all he thus stores. Smaller and less foresighted birds, such as nuthatches, chickadees and and titmice, profit from this. True, the blue jay may not have had any benevolent purpose in mind, but give him the credit of doing a good deed, anyhow

GREAT SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES AFTER WAR FORESEEN

Boston, Jan. 8--(AP)--A post-war world in which chemical discoveries will make the present era resemble "horse and buggy" age was predicted today by Theodore G. Joslin, ublic relations director of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.

"We will have glass that is unreakable and glass that will float, wood that won't burn, and laminations of plastics and wood that will compete with structural metals," he told the Wartime New England Sales Management Conference, in prepared address.

"Hosiery derived from air, water and coal, a wonder of prewar days, is but the forerunner of many innovations from the same sources, ranging from shoes that contain no leather and window screens that contain no wire, to machinery bearings that contain no metal.

As for homes:

"Lighting will be automatic, governed by electric "eyes" sensitive to outside variations in the daylight____The inner walls will be adjustible, so that several combinations of rooms can be arranged.

One-half the fuel will heat it. Plastic surfaces will be good for a lifetime of wear. The electric bill will be smaller. To mention just one detail pointing the way: Electric lamps that lasted 1,500 hours in 1939 now last 2,500 hours, give 12 per cent more light and cost from 12 to 17 per cent less."

Automobiles?

"Automobiles in the years immediately following the war may be quite similar to those of today because of the immediate demand for motors, but we can see notable changes coming in due course.

"Sealed cooling systems, proved on large scale by avaition, may end in the post-war car the nuisance of adding water to radiators. Weights may be half what they are, saving from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of useless load. The power output per cubic inch of piston displacement may double, treble or even quadruple. Fuels may yield 50 miles to the gallon."

A WORLD RECORD

Where does sense end and nonsense begin? One might well ask that question about the rules and regulations that apply to buying and selling by American merchants.

How can the average storekeeper find time to read and digest the rules and regulations that apply to ten-thousand-and-one items that his shelves and counters contain?

The marvel is that they have been able to adjust themselves and at the same time furnish the customers uninterrupted service.

No branch of business or industry has cooperated more closely with the government in its anti-inflation plans than have the local merchants, but the service they render the people is largely taken for granted, like air and water.

When industries building, battleships and planes and cannon are in the spotlight and getting the flags and citations, for doing war work, it is only fair to speak a word in be half of the local merchants who render an indispensable service to every war worker who takes it for granted the store will have what he wants when he wants it.

The headaches beyond the counters of the local merchants are many today, and they get no medals for doing the most remarkable merchandizing job at the lowest turnover profit the world has ever seen.

BLUE GRASS IN TEXAS

If West Texas suddenly blossoms forth with Kentucky Blue Grass, the Chamber of Commerce can thank Pvt. William T. Edger of Camp Barkley, Texas. Longing for the familiar surroundings of his old Kentucky home, Pvt. Edger, former Versailles, Ky., banker, ordered a bushel of blue-grass seed from a dealer friend. The seed has been sprinkled about the company area, and Pvt. Edger is dreaming of a blue-grass Christmas.

Negro Women Serve Their Country In The Army

Negro women are in Army now. Some are on detached service in Washington and England; some are serving in the central training stations at Fort Des Moines and Daytona Beach; some are out in the field acting as recruiting officers to build up the auxiliary forces. Two companies have been ordered to Fort Huachuca, the home of the 93rd Division, to take over the non-combatant work now performed by soldiers.

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When Fort Des Moines opened on July 21, forty Negro women were admitted. Thirty-seven of these received commissions.

* * *

In November 29 WAACS were graduated from the motor transport specialist division at Fort Des Moines. After finishing their basic training on August 29, they enrolled for eight weeks intensive training in this field.

* * *

On October 26th the President signed an amendment to the law creating the WAACS which placed women in the Army on the same pay basis as soldiers and raised the top rank to that equivalent to Colonel in the Army. The pay of an auxiliary thus was raised to $50.00 a month with maintenance, complete uniform and medical care provided. Top non-commissioned officers receive $138.00 a month. with same maintenance allowance as the auxiliary forces.

* * *

One hundred and forty Negro registered nurses have been commissioned officers.

* * *

AND IN INDUSTRY

Negro women are now being employed in the Willow Run plant of the Ford Motor Company. Starting the last of September, the Ford Company took on 27 women who upon completion of their training will act as instructors for additional Negro women for war work in Ford plants. In order to assist in recruiting new workers, the Ford Company has assigned a Negro woman to its personnel department.

Up to September 15, of an approximate number of 3,000 women employed by the Willow Run plant, not one was a Negro.

* * *

"A large number of Negro women are taking the regular training courses of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company in preparation for regular jobs on a full time basis," according to the Negro press. "No explanation was given for the change in policy, but it was the opinion of well-informed leaders that a shortage of manpower has played an important part in the decision to hire Negro women."

* * *

Negro women are either employed or are in training as welders, machinists, mechanics, aircraft welders, and laborers in war industries.

* * *

AND IN SOCIAL SERVICE

The Red Cross has sent Negro women to England to assist in directing the social and recreational clubs established for Negro soldiers.

* * *

Negro women have passed civil service examinations and qualified as "learner mechanics" in aviation.

TUNIS' MOHAMMEDANS

Approximately 93,000 of Tunis' 219-000 inhabitants are Mohammedans. Almost 50,000 French, about an equal number of Italians, and approximately half as many Jews are concentrated in this port city. Tunis, centuries old and many times battle-scarred, came into French hands in 1881 when Tunisia became a French protectorate.

HAVE WE NOT ALL ONE FATHER HATH NOT ONE GOD CREATED US

If the Church is to make any substantial contribution to the social problem of relieving the present racial tensions, she must give herself to the task of doing away with that primary dogma which makes for racial tension, viz., the concept of white-race supremacy which is back of the whole brood of dissocial actions and attitudes manifested by the dominant race in the United States toward the Negro and, in all other countries, toward colored races of their respective population groups. Increasingly acute racial tension around the globe is but the logical and moral result of the effort of certain white peoples to force the world's colored population to accept and believe that colored men are not men. This 'deification of the white race, a relatively modern social tenet, is the major source of world confusion and conflict.

Its countersocial force is the determination, now more resolute, of colored people everywhere to repudiate and withstand this deification dogma. Since no social force or factor, from this time in, will be able to deflect them from this purpose and action, the challenge which this ominous situation brings to the Christian Church is imperative.

In the social process, an idea is made vocal in the institutions which the ruling element of the population sets up. Thus, practically every institution of our country is set to foster this idea of the "master race," from which concept the Negro is excluded. Religious sanctions for such a social process are sought because these are among the strongest controls and vehicles which society can invoke in perpetuating its culture and social machinery. Hence, the American Church has been reduced to the level of paying hostage to the white-race-supremacy obsession. Supplementing this "orthodox" procedure, force and fear have been invoked as auxiliary weapons in the hands of those whose political badge of humiliation and despair.

The tragic fact of our American life is the equivocal attitude of the Christian Church toward this resurgent pagan social and religious ethic. Thus, the Christian Church lends moral cooperation and sanction to this current process. As a religious social institution, the American Church has suffered her activities and her structual form to crystallize into perfect consonance with the idea of a fellowship divided upon the basis of color and race. Even if this were not so obvious a fact in American Church history, the eloquent testimony of acquiescence in the process is borne out by the silence of the American Church on so momentons an issue. Does anyone know where the American Church or the American white clergy, as a class, stands on the issue of race? Only since the exaggerated emphasis on the "master-race" ideology has brought the race issue to an acute focus in world-thinking have we begun to think in critical vein concerning it. And then, only because a super-pagan man blatantly boasting has made the shoe "pinch the other foot," If white-race superiority over the American Negro is proper and right, why is not German-race superiority over the non-German races right? "Have we not all one Father; hath not one God created us."

Unless the concept of the Father-God and of the equal and infinite worth of all personality now becomes the conviction of the Church, and is translated into the practical relationships, programs and policies of the Church, and becomes the active underlying principle of all social grouping and behavior, the next twenty-five years will see the traditional Church of America moribund and her missionary message and enterprise a mockery around the world.

From Gen. MacArthur's Order of the Day Following the Victory at New Guinea

To God Almighty I give thanks for that guidance which has brought us to this success in our great crusade. His is the honor, the power and the glory forever. Amen.

FORT LAMY AIR BASE

A short distance south of African Lake Chad on the important southern feeder river, the Chari (Shari), is the administrative center of the colony, Fort Lamy. It is an important air base and hub for caravan routes and automobile roads. The war important, all-weather, heavy traffic road, linking French Equatorial Africa with the shipping center of Khartoum on the Nile, stems eastward from Fort Lamy. This key road, following closely the route traveled by early caravans, skirts the desert, passes through Abeshr, and on through the province of Kordofan.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College
Kentucky (Frankfort), State College; R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

Negro College Women Establish Rural Health Program

By Jessie Parkhurst Guzman

Eight years ago Negro college women established a health clinic for rural Negroes of Holmes County, Mississippi. This "Mississippi Health Project" as it is called grew out of a statement made by a Mississippi Negro school principal in which he maligned college-bred Negroes for doing nothing for the masses of their race. Among his hearers was a Negro woman, Miss Ida L. Jackson, a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, graduate of the University of California, and teacher in a Junior high school of Oakland. Miss Jackson, realizing that the charge was in part true, decided to do something about it.

She thought that a summer school for Negroes would work out well, and she wanted it set up in her own State of Mississippi. Realizing that if it were to succeed she would have the backing of a strong organization, she turned to her sorority, the Alpha Kappa Alpha, a national body of some 3,000 Negro college women. With the wholehearted support of these women throughout the country, she began to put her plan to work.

First, a summer school for rural teachers in Holmes County was set up with a faculty of six volunteer teachers, all of whom gave their summer vacations to the work. Miss Jackson served as Dean. The others were Miss Marion Carter, of St. Louis, who taught mathematics; Miss Literia May and Miss Marie Thomas, of Cincinnati, who taught physical education and recreation; Benny Cooper of the Saints Industrial and Literary School, of Lexington, Mississippi, who taught agriculture.

They Find Rural Negroes Need Health Instruction.

It was not long before these teachers, keen observers, soon realized that a more important approach to the problems of rural Negroes was necessary if a real service was to be rendered. All about them were evidences of poor health—venereal diseases, malnutrition, blindness, malaria, diphtheria, and many other maladies. A health program must be started.

Again Alpha Kappa Alphas were called in. They were told that the teachers wanted to teach about health—how to maintain it, how to reduce the ravages of disease, and personal hygiene; that they wanted to show farm folk how to prepare balanced and palatable meals out of the foods that were accessible. This was no light responsibility which the Sorority was asked to assume—the financing and administering of a volunteer health program for rural Mississippi Negroes—but these college-bred Negro women had set their hand to the plow and they would not look back. The Health Clinic was born.

A Health Center was first planned but this did not work out. The distances were too great for travel and, too, plantation owners, suspicious of this group of physicians, nurses, dentists, dietitians, school teachers and public health specialists whose motives they did not understand, did not want their farm hands to attend. A travelling clinic was then proposed. Thereupon, the planters understanding what was intended agreed to permit the clinic to be brought to the people on the plantations.

Negro Women Give Up Their Vacations

Since 1935 Bolivar County has been the center of activities, with Mound Bayou, a small Negro town, as headquarters. Each morning at 7 o'clock a aravan of from 12 to 14 workers, who have given up their vacations to perform this service, driving their own cars loaded with supplies, go to a community from 5 to 45 miles away. Sometimes the setting for the clinic is an old dilapidated church of schoolhouse. Ofttimes it is a grove of shady trees. Soon doors are removed from farm house, church or school and placed across the backs of benches. In this way tables are made. They are often covered with a padding of newspaper and topped with crisp fresh linen. On thsee service tables sterilizers heated by alcohol stoves, instruments, biological and medical supplies are placed. Benches provides accommodations for taking case histories. Nearby brightly covered posters carrying a pictorial message of health are hung from dozens of clothes lines. Then hands and arms are scrubbed in basins and tin tubs and a change into a fresh white uniform is made in the "privacy" of a cotton field.

The services rendered by the clinic consist of health talks and demonstrations; general medical examinaions; dental examinations and prophylaxis with a new toothbrush and powder for every child; immunization against diphtheria and smallpox; malaria therapy; blood testing of expectant mothers and anti-syphilitic treatment in indicated cases. The clinic also gives Wassermann blood tests. Recently a Nutrition Clinic and a personal Hygiene and Baby Care Clinic have been added.

They Teach by Doing

The demonstration method is effectively used both in the Personal Hygiene and Baby Care Clinic and in the Nutrition Clinic. To show the way to care for a small child, one is selected as a model. After a bath in a tin tub, deodorant and talcum powder are applied, the teeth cleaned, the hair combed and brushed and the child dressed in new garments.

The dietitian demonstrates over a charcoal stove or pail the kinds of dishes that can be prepared from a pound of oatmeal and a box of raisins, or the nutritious drinks that can be made from dried or evaporated milk. Each mother is given a supply of cod liver oil, powdered spinach, calcium and dried milk for the small children of the family.

To more than 15,000 people the Sorority has brought not only health but new hope, encouragement and vision. The dream of one woman has materialized and the opportunity has been given thousands of others to make a worthwhile contribution.

(Space does not permit the naming of all of the persons who have worked with the project, but this account would be incomplete without mentioning the invaluable service rendered by Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, a practicing physician of Washington, D. C., who has directed the affairs of the project since its origin, and of Dr. Mary C. Wright, a dentist of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who year after year has come down from that city to supervise the dental program. Miss Jackson has worked with the group in some capacity each year.

(Mrs. Guzman, a native of Savannah, Georgia, is Dean of Women and Professor of Sociology at Tuskegee Institute where she has been a member of the faculty since 1923. She received her early education in Georgia, later taking her B. A. at Howard and M. A. at Columbia. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha.—Editor's Note.)

RED DEER OF SCOTLAND

Jasper B. Sinclair

It was the red deer of Scotland that Sir Walter Scott had in mind when he wrote "The stag at eve had drunk his fill" as the opening line of the poem, "The Lady of the Lake."

The red deer is not peculiarly Scottish, of course, though it is perhaps the most common of the large wild animals in the land of the heather. Red deer roam the forests and hills in many parts of northern Europe and Asia.

Frequent mention is made of the red deer, however, in Scottish song and literature, as well as in the legends and traditions that date back to the early days of the Gael.

Even Holyrood Palace, the home of Scottish kings and queens in Edinburgh for hundreds of years, owes its founding to the red deer—if we are to believe an old legend that will not be denied by the passing years.

According to tradition, the life of King David I was somehow saved by a red deer in the forest that once covered the present site of the palace. In gratitude, David in the year 1128 founded the Abbey of Holyrood. The roofless ruin of the chapel adjoins the present Holyrood Palace.

A red deer was once the mascot of one of the Scottish Highland regiments--the 42nd Black Watch. "Donald," as the men called it, was for several years the regimental century. He was retired to a private estate when the Black Watch left Britain for active service.

It is a matter of historical record that Donald took his enforced separation from the regiment very much to heart. He became morose and virtually unmanageable, refusing to permit anyone to come near him.

In the Scottish preserves and deer forests you may see, if you are fortunate enough, as many as ten or twenty or even fifty of the red deer feeding in a group, or drinking the cool waters of some mountain pool.

The art of camouflage in nature is just as old as nature itself. The red deer provide further proof of that truism. In the late summer and autumn months, the deer blend perfectly against hillsides carpeted with the blooming heather. At any ordinary distance they are safe from discernment in the reddish-purple back-drop of heather.

The teaching of humaneness, kindness to every living creature, when made a part of the regular training of all children of school age, furnishes a foundation for justice, fairness, and pity for all life, both human and animal.

FLAT PENCIL

For the reader addicted to making margin notes, there's a new flat pencil which also serves as a book mark.

550-MILE PIPELINE

A 550-mile, 24-inch pipeline will be built from Longview, Texas, to Salem, Ill., to help relieve the Eastern oil shortage.

The Modern Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN of

Nashville Federation of Colored Farmers

Obeys The Law

We feel that every reader of this publication is anxious to do likewise. The Postal Laws and Regulations provide that all subscriptions should be collected for the year.

If they are not paid, then under the law this paper, the Modern Farmer, must discontinue sending it to any person who is not a paid subscriber.

Since the Modern Farmer is obeying the law, may we insist upon you, Dear Reader, not to be guilty of disobeying the law yourself? We feel that it is the duty of every American citizen to live above the law, so before your subscription expires, and we have already sent you a notice by mail, forward to us a post office money order for $1.00.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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FARMERS GROWING MANY THINGS

Ships, Shells, Tanks and Planes Are Some of Implements Now Being Produced

"Negro farmers are growing ships and shells, tanks, guns and planes," National Food Production Director M. Clifford Townsend declared at the Food-for-Freedom Day observance held here in Washington, Sunday at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church.

The observance in the capital, highlighted with speeches by national and international figures, was a part of a nation-wide drive to mobilize colored farmers for increased production of vital war crops. Some 40,000 colored churches throughout America held similar services in keeping with a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, proclaiming Sunday,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

MISS CARRA D. OWENS APPOINTED

First Woman of Race Appointed As Technician In Dept. of Agriculture

Washington, D. C.,—Among the women technicians who have been appointed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is Miss Carra Dell Owens of Houston, Texas, the first Negro women to receive such an assignment..

Miss Owens has been assigned to the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and is preparing culture media for bacteriological purposes. These media are used largely in identifying various infectious diseases of livestock, including tuberculosis.

Coming to the Department from Burrell Memorial hospital at Roanoke, Va., where she served as medical laboratory technician for four years, Miss Owen

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4.)

SOIL CONSERVATION STRESSED

Aids Wartime Food Drive in the United States As Well as in Haiti

Washington, D. C.—Both America and Haiti know the importance of soil conservation in their wartime campaigns for increased food production, and both have taken steps to insure the protection of the soil from erosion and from depletion of its fertility.

American farmers, colored and white, through the work of Soil Conservation Service, and through conservation payments made by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, are learning the need for conserving the land resources. They are also discovering that conservation practices increase the yield and keep the soil fit by holding topsoil and water on the land, preventing washing and leaching of fertilizers, reducing

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

LOANS AVAILABLE TO FARMERS

Sharecroppers Can Get Loans to Help Increase Their Food Production and Crops

Washington, D. C., March 1, '43—The Department of Agriculture doesn't plan to let the matter of credit stand between the farmers and their all-out production of war-needed crops. Steps have been taken to provide loans to farmers, sharecroppers and tenants as well as owners, who can put the funds to work in increasing their output of vital foods and fibers.

The two major Agriculture agencies concerned with making credit available to farmers for wartime production are Farm Credit Administration and Farm Security Administration. Both have launched a war program to help assure the maximum production of food crops.

Hard pressed small farmers, sharecroppers and tenants, who need some assistance to produce Food-for-Freedom, can go to their county Farm Security Administration office and talk their problems over with members of the staff. Those who are eligible may file applications then and there. A few days later FSA supervisors will visit their farms to determine what type of assistance they need in order to adequately grow Food-for-Freedom.

One applicant may need a a pair of mules or a brood sow. Another may need seed and fertilizer to enlarge his garden; and still another may need a cow and some baby chicks. Maybe their wives haven't been preserving enough of the right kind of food for home use. Whatever the problems the FSA supervisors will consider them carefully with each of the families and help them get started on the right road for bigger food production.

The size of the loan which the supervisor will recommend will depend on the family's ability to increase its production of vital war crops. The loan carries a five percent interest and is to be paid in five years. FSA loans are also made to tenants and croppers, as well as day laborers, for the purpose of buying farms of their own. Since 1937 FSA has made more than 60,000 loans totaling more than $50,000,000 to Negro farmers. Last year FSA borrowers were responsible for more than one-third of the Nation's increase in milk production.

—FCA LOANS—

The war program of Farm Credit Administration is divided into three main fields of activity: (1) financing food and fiber production, (2) financing process-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

FARMERS RAISING JIMSON WEED

There Is a Buried Treasure in Your Barnlot, Says Mary Jane Brooks

By Mary Jane Brooks

Down in the barnlot, there's buried treasure. No rusty old sea chests involved. Nothing to do with heirloom silver in an ante bellum garden. As a matter of fact, it isn't so very buried. It grows, and (don't think we're kidding) it goes by the name of Jimson weed.

According to the Tennessee Planner, just issued by the State Planning Commission, the United States has imported an everage of $322,000 worth of Jimson or stramonium during past years. Used in the making of belladonna, this plant has heretofore been brought to this country from Europe, now shut off from American importers.

Well over a hundred other plants, valued at $130,000,000 and many of which grow in Tennessee, have imported from markets which are closed today because of war conditions. The Planner wants to know why Tennessee farmers should not become a new source for these plants.

Herb collectors, of course, are not foreign to the State. Ginseng, "shony" haw, and others are gathered annually in the mountain regions and, it is believed, herb-collecting could be developed into an industry supporting thousands of persons.

The growing of such plants on a commercial scale, however, appears to be even a better bet.

Jimson, for instance, can be cultivated to produce over 1,000 pounds of dry leaf and between 750 and 1,000 pounds of seed per acre. The wild plant now sells for 15 cents a pound, and the cultivated would probably sell for more.

Perilla, imported, from Manchuria for making printers' ink, paints and varnishes has also been found in Tennessee. Two

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

FARMERS CAN GET LOANS TO GROW FOOD

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is making credit available to farmers, sharecroppers and tenants, as well as owners, who can use a loan to increase their production of vital war crops. At top, Cornelius King, right, assistant to the Governor of Farm Credit Administration, explains to Thomas N. Roberts, special assistant to the SDA Personnel Director, how farmers can obtain loans through FCA. Below, Extension Farm Agent T. D. Williamson of Caswell County, N. C., advises farmers how they may consult their County Farm Security Administration office about a Food-for-Freedom loan.

—USDA PHOTO
1698-43

ALABAMA FARMERS PROVE CO-RACIAL CO-OP CAN WORK

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Union Springs, Ala., Jan. 27—"Buying things we need together has helped us a lot this past year," said Cliff M. Thornton, secretary-treasurer of the Bullock County Purchasing and Marketing Association, at a recent meeting of the board of directors.

The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding how much of the savings on pooled garden seed purchases could be returned to the members.

It was only a matter of routine business for the board, but seven years ago nothing like this had ever been heard of or thought of in Bullock County, for here was a board of directors of a corporation composed of three whites and two colored farmers in the deep South discussing problems of mutual interest.

Dressed in their overalls, these five men sat around a big table, in the office of the Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and conducted their business as orderly and efficiently as any other board.

A check on the business of the association for the year just closed revealed that this group had bought wheat, hagari, rice and garden seed and a substantial saving had been made on each of these items.

APRIL MORNING

May Sowles Metzler

Soft spring was singing in the air,
All nature waked from sleep:
I thought I heard repeated sounds
Of a chicken's plaintive peep.
It was a most elusive cry,
Which seemed first far, then near,
And mingled with short turns and trills,
Almost deceived my ear.

Just then I heard a louder cheep,
Which made me look up higher,
And there I saw a mocking bird
Perched upon a wire.
The saucy fellow winked at me
In manner calmly cool,
And bobbed his head as though to say:
"I caught you—April Fool."

WOMAN'S PAGE

HOME DECORATORS FACE SHORTAGE IN PAINTS AND ENAMELS

The paint, enamel, or varnish that the housewife used to whisk over tables and chairs in the morning and that dried before her bridge club arrived in the afternoon are out for the duration as far as she is concerned. All the quick-drying protective coatings now produced are for planes, tanks, guns, cartridge cases, and other military items.

Various oils, such as tung oil, pressed from the Chinese tunk nut, and synthetic resins, the ingredients which give protective coatings their quick-drying quality are available only for war purposes.

Conservation of oils may make the wartime exterior oil paints for civilians less glossy. However, the exterior paints may have a new advantage—they should stay clean longer.

The dry powder type water paints are now being produced without restriction. The water they call for is about as non-critical a material as a householder could hope to find. Coloring matter for these paints—and for oil paints, too is available.

Metillis Paints Limited

For metallic paints the picture is different. The housewife who wants to brighten a dull-looking radiator with aluminum or bronze paint may be able to find it in stores—or she may not.

Aluminum pigment, because of its light weight, ability to withstand high temperature, resistance to corrosion, and ability to prevent formation of bacteria, is a vital war material. Little can be spared for civilian use.

Bronze pigments are also needed in war production. Only bronze powder ground before March 31, 1942, may be used for paints for civilians.

So urgently needed, too, are steel and tin that none can be used for cans to hold paint, varnish, or other protective coatings. Glass jars, in certain standard sizes, are being used instead.

For the duration, favorite old paint brushes will need all the coddling the home decorator can give them. A good technique is to clean brushes thoroughly with turpentine or a standard brush cleaner immediately after using them and then to suspend them in a par containing a mixture of equal amounts of linseed oil and turpentine. The oil keeps the bristles soft, suspending the brushes prevents bending.

The reason for all these precautions is that the best brushes have always been made of chinese hog bristles. And civilians won't see any new hog bristle brushes until the war is over.

Housewives' planning to have floors sanded or waxed should encounter little or no difficulty, even though production and sale of new floor sanding and finishing machines will be prohibited after March 15 of this year. Repairs and replacements can still be made after that date, so professional decorators and hardware dealers who rent such machines will be able to keep them in good running order.

Waxes for floors should be available in sufficient quantity this spring, too.

Shellac supply is growing short. Substantial amounts of lac are still coming into the country from India, but every bit of it is needed for direct war work.

Stars and stripes of silver or gold will still gleam in wallpaper sample books this spring. Later on, after existing supplies have been exhausted, they won't. Wallpaper with metallic print designes can no longer be made.

Also, new papers of any kind won't be produced in such abundance as formerly. While the war lasts, patriotic homemakers will not have walls repapered just because the color of the old paper isn't in tune with their present mood.

SAVE DRIPPINGS FOR FRYING AND BAKING

The old-fashioned cook knew the value of drippings saved rom baked meats, or fats taken from uncooked fowl and meat and rendered. She knew that the lightest kind of biscuits could be made with chicken fat, and pastry, too.

Now the Bureau of Home Economics U. S. Department of Agriculture is warning housewives to save all fats which can often be used in place of butter of which there is definitely a shortage in many parts of the country, because fat is a necessary part of the diet.

"It is a wartime duty," says the Bureau, "for every cook to see that no fat goes to waste. Fat used in cooking may be saved and used again, unless it has scorched or is too strong in flavor." Here are their practical tips for saving and using this food weapon:

1. Keep fats from scorching and smoking. Once a fat reaches the smoking point, it gets rancid more quickly and makes food cooked in it harder to digest.

2. Save all fat drippings. Use "as is" flavoring for vegetables and in other cooking.

3. Or use drippings as fat. Heat them, strain them, mix several kinds together if you like. Use in pastry, hot breads, some cakes and cookings, or to cook meats that haven't enough fat of their own.

4. Save excess poultry fat, fat trimmed from raw meat when more than necessary for its cooking. Render raw fat; then use as you would new fat.

5. If there's a Jack Spratt in your family, save the plate waste Render it and keep it for salvage.

6. Store saved fats as carefully as you do new fats. Store in clean containers, with tight fitting covers. Put in a cool, dark place. Use as soon as you can.

VEAL LOAF

2 pounds chopped veal
1-4 pound chopped pork
1 tablespoon cooking fat
1 cup bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons milk
1 chopped onion
2 tablespoons chopped pepper
1 teaspoon, thyme
1-2 teaspoon celery seeds

Veal front shank is suggested

Place veal and pork in bowl, stir in crumbs, and season, press in square pans and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with vegetable sauce.

INDIVIDUAL MEAT ROLLS

1 cup thick gravy (leftover)
2 tablespoons meat drippings
1 tablespoon minced onion
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup liquid (milk, water, tomato juice or vegetable liquid)
2 cups finely chopped cooked meat (ham, beef, veal, chicken, lamb, liver, or 1 cup each cooked vegetables)
Salt and pepper to taste
3 tablespoons melting meat drippings.

If you haven't the leftover thick gravy, make some as follows: Melt meat drippings; add onion and cook together for 1 minute; blend in flour; add liquor and cook, stirring constantly, until sauce thickens.

Add meat mixture to gravy or sauce.

Cut loaf of bread in half, horizontally. Set aside top half of loaf for use later. Remove crust from bottom of the loaf and slice lengthwise into 6 thin slices. Remove remaining crusts. Spread each lengthwise slice thinly with meat mixtures and roll up like a jelly roll. Brush tops with melted meat drippings. Bake in moderately hot oven (375) degrees F.), until golden and crisp—about 20 minutes. Make 6 servings. Serve with hot bread.

Hot Bread

Use the top half of the loaf. Slice down, half way to bottom, at 1-inch intervals. Spread top and sides with melted butter. Place in oven, along with the Meat Roll and allow it to toast. Serve hot.

For any creamed mixtures we make our own bread cups or baskets. Often friends ask where they can be bought, Simple to make, good to eat, and a fancy touch to any meat, toast cups are always welcome.

Cut bread 1 1-2 inch thick, Cup round with large cutter or clip into round shape with scissors, hollow out center. Brush lightly with salad oil and toast very slowly 45-60 minutes using 250—275 degrees oven. They should be a delicate brown.

HONEY BUTTER ROLL-UPS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
2-3 to 3-4 cups milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 tablespoons honey
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk and stir to form a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead 1-2 minute. Divide dough into 2 equal portions. Roll each portion out into circular shape about 1-4 inch thick. Brush with melted butter and honey. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Cut into pie-shaped pieces. Roll up, beginning at the wide end. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

Yield: 16 roll-ups.

HONEY BUTTER ROLL-UPS

Serve Honey Butter Roll-Ups for dessert if your family wants a furlough from fancy food. They will vote this honey-butter bread a distinguished biscuit innovation.

Like other biscuits, Honey Butter Roll-Ups are best when brought from the oven to the table and eaten while still hot. So good are they that, if necessary they can be enjoyed without butter or margarine. Pass a tray of cottage cheese and spicy apple sauce as accompaniments. They will not only add a delicious flavor note, but will furnish much good nutrition. Up-and-coming home makers will make their Roll-Ups from enriched flour, because this flour provides the most economical and most delightful way of adding B-vitamins and iron to the family's diet.

If you are the kind of person who is constantly entertaining unexpected guests, make up a big jar of biscuit mix and keep it in your refrigerator, or on the shelf. Then when friends drop in on a cold day, step into the kitchen and make a batch of Honey Butter Roll-Ups. While the Roll-Ups bake prepare a hot beverage. In twenty minutes or so you are ready to serve a dainty lunch.

HAVE A SLICE OF PEAS AND POTATOES!

A vegetable dinner in a new form, peas and potatoes are a delectable pair in an egg-topped loaf you can make at your leisure with this easy recipe:

Pea and Potato Loaf

2 tablespoons vitaminized margarine
1-2 cup dry bread crumbs
1 cup fresh or canned peas mashed
1 cup cooked potatoes, mashed
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 cup thick white sauce
2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
Broiled bacon, (if desired)

Brown crumbs in vitaminized margarine and sprinkle 1-2 of them into a well greased loaf pan (8 1-2 x4 1-2 x2 3-4 inch) to form a a lining Mix together peas, potatoes, remaining crumbs and seasonings. Add white sauce (2 tablespoons vitaminized margarine, 2 tablespoons flour and 1-2 cup milk), and mix well. Alternate layers of peas and potato mixture and sliced eggs until all is used. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 minutes, or until set. Serve with Tomato Sauce made by the addition of 2 tablespoons of vitaminized margarine and a bay leaf to a can of undiluted tomato soup and cooked together several minutes Garnish with eggs or broiled bacon, if desired. Yield: 6 servings.

DRIED BEANS, PEAS FOR PLANTING RELEASED FROM RATION RULES

Seed Dealers, Gardeners, Farmers Relieved After Earlier Order Threatened Gardens

By Louise Davis

Nashville farmers, gardeners and seed dealers last night breathed easier following an announcement by the Office of Price Administration that they will not be required to obtain rationing certificates before they can purchase dried beans or peas for planting.

The OPA issued the order Saturday, but yesterday, beset by protests from farmers and gardeners all over the nation, lifted the restriction.

Resentment Widespread

The announcement came in the midst of widespread local resentment and confusion on the part of farmers, gardeners, seed dealers and ration boards.

The earlier order had required growers to apply to their ration boards for certificates giving them the necessary ration points for purchasing the seed they needed for planting beans, peas and lentils.

Nashville seed dealers had predicted in interviews with The Tennessean that the Saturday order would ruin the whole victory garden program and would bring about a decided shortage in beans and peas during the coming year because they said neither the gardener nor the farmer, had time to go to the extra trouble of obtaining seeds

"I wanted to buy ten cents worth of bean seeds for my back-yard garden" one man said before the earlier ruling was withdrawn. "But I am not going through all of that red tape to get a handful of seeds, I just won't have a garden."

The lifting of the restriction will enable him and all of his fellowgardeners to go on with their plans, all cheerfully agreed yesterday.

"All was confusion," one seed dealer complained. "Farmers could not take time or gas to make the extra trip to town to get the certificate. They just decided not to plant any beans or peas. If the order had not been changed, there would have been a serious shortage in these foods."

One seed store in Memphis closed yesterday, a local dealer said, until the owner could find out the true state of affairs.

Dealers here spent several hours trying to learn what to do, and they reported their customers completely discouraged in their planting plans. Agricultural authorities had expressed the plan could not be anything but a hindrance to farmers and gardeners.

The Office of War Information said the ruling was retracted to help the farmer at this busy planting time and to relieve the ration boards."

Local agriculturists said that lima beans, blackeyed peas and crowder peas comprise the largest acreage in this classification in Davidson County. If the former order had stood, the loss of these products would have created a serious shortage in local supplies they agreed.

"This new order is a 'life-saver' for gardeners, farmers and the public in general," concluded one dealer in expressing his appreciation of yesterday's regulation.

Meanwhile, the OPA relaxed food rationing regulations for babies, sick, blind or cripple persons and announced extended time limits on ration stamps held by individuals not able to make frequent shopping trips for purchases.

Service men on furloughs over seven days, the OPA said, will get special ration books and exceptions were made covering church suppers and similar events.

HOME CANNED GOODS WILL HELP GREATLY FIVE CANS OF FOOD ALLOWED EACH PERSON

The system of point rationing at first will seem difficult. But take heart. Remember it is new for everyone and don't be afraid to ask questions. There is no escaping this point rationing, for you must have food. Read carefully everything that appears in this and other newspapers concerning the method of "point rationing," and how it works. Prepare to spend more time shopping for foods It will take time until you become familiar with the system. Below are some questions and answers that are applicable to any family.

1. Q. My family consists of my husband, our two children, and myself. What is my family's allowance of canned foods when rationing begins?

A. 20 cans; five to per person, excluding those contain less than 8 ounces.

2. Q. If I have more cans than that, will the extra cans have to be turned in when rationing begins?

A. No, but one blue eight-point stamp will be taken out of Ration Book Two for each can beyond the allowable five.

3. Q. Do I have to count all the can canned foods in my home.

A. Count all the cans, bottles and jars that contain eight ounces or more. Home-canned foods are not included and there are certain other exceptions.

4. Q. Exactly which foods are to be reported?

A. Include all the following: commercially canned (tin or glass) fruits (including spiced fruits), and vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juice, all canned soups, chili sauce and catsup.

5 Q. Will stamps be deducted from canned foods which are part of an "emergency shelf" to be used only in case of an air-raid or other disaster?

A. Yes All cans of food to be rationed and weighing eight ounces or more must be included in the count.

6. Q. How and when will these extra cans be reported?

A. They will be reported to local rationing registrars when War Ration Book Two is distributed, on a form called the "Consumer Declaration."

7. Q. Where will I get the form on which to report my extra stock of canned foods?

A. Watch for it to appear in your newspaper sometime after February 15. Clip it out and fill in the facts on February 21. Registration for War Ration Book Two begins on February 22 and you will save time by bringing a complete form with you.

8. Q. Will each member of the family fill out one of these forms?

A. No. Only one form will be used for the entire family. The form has a space for writing in the names of all members of the family unit.

9. Q. Do I include my housekeeper in this list of names? She lives with us and eats all her meals in our home?

A. No, List only the members of the family.. Your housekeeper must fill out a separate declaration form.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM DAY IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Important national figures highlighted Food-for-Freedom Day in Washington, D. C., Sunday, February 14, which was observed nationwide as part of a drive to mobilize Negro farmers for increased production of vital war crops. Top, left to right, are M. Clifford Townsend, director, food production administration; Dr. W. H. Jarnagin, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church where the program was held, and also chairman of the Executive Board of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America which proclaimed the observance; and Roy F. Hendrickson, director, food dirtribution administration. Bottom, left to right, Lt. Col. Frank M. Snowden of the Quartermasters Replacement Training Center, Camp Lee, Va.; Captain Ronald Bannerman, assistant labor attache of the British embassy, and Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Washington. Some 40,000 colored churches throughout the country were called on to observe Food-for-Freedom Day by the Fraternal Council.

—AAA PHOTO BY BUTZKO 6352 1683-43

WHAT UNCLE SAM HAS TO SAY ABOUT FISH

The Office of War Information in discussing the high protein foods recommended to supplement the meat allowable under the rationing plan, has this to say about fish:

"Of the total yield of the fisheries for 1942, about two billion pounds will be available as food, according to the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service. This amount is equal to the five-year average for 1935-39. There will be perhaps 10 to 15 per cent less of this protein food available for civilian use . . . especially certain species commonly canned . . . because of the increased military uses and exports to the United Nations.

"This deficiency will be largely compensated for next year, however, when meal planners should look for unfamiliar species which will be marketed fresh, frozen, and canned. These lesser-known species will probably include such fresh-water fish as carp, burgot, smelt, buffalo fish and sheepshead; and such marine species as king, whiting, skates, mussels, silver herring, alewives, monkfish, sea herring and mullet.

"In summary, fishery products have passed the tests which show that they are indeed foods having a high nutritive value. The flesh of fish and shellfish contains appreciable amounts of several vitamins. Marine products are rich in iodine and many seafoods contain appreciable amounts of calcium, phosphorous, iron, and copper. Finally, the protein of fish and shellfish is very digestible and has a high food value.

"With upwards of 200 species of edible fish and shellfish produced by our fishermen, each with a distinctive character and flavor of its own, the restaurateur should be able to satisfy the most exacting taste. While we have discussed the food values of oysters and other fishery products, in the final analysis, it is the fine flavor and sea tang that have made oysters so popular for over 2,000 years. Do your part by so handling and preparing them as not to injure these qualities."

WORTH WATCHING

The Federal Power Commission, on its own initiative, has been carrying on an exhaustive hearing as to rates charged a government aluminum plant in Arkansas by private electric companies located in Arkansas and surrounding states.

A bombshell was exploded at the hearing when the Arkansas Department of Public Utilities entered into the case and charged it was "an unconstitutional invasion" of state boundaries and an encroachment on the functions of a state regulatory body for a Federal bureau to attempt to regulate intrastate rates, as it had no authority in that field.

"Regulatory bodies of the states and nation should not under any pretext or guise whatever, attempt . . . to extend their powers beyond the well-defined statutory and constitutional limitations," asserted P. A. Lasley, attorney for the Commission, in making the charge.

Mr. Lasley said that the Arkansas Department of Public Utilities will ask the cooperation of all state regulatory bodies to prevent Federal bureaucratic invasion of states' rights: "Any attempt on the part of any agency to exercise power over state matters not clearly provided by statute and permitted by the constitution, must be actively resisted by the states; otherwise, local jurisdiction will swiftly become impotent and Federal encroachment the rule, not the exception."

As a matter of fact, the Federal Power Commission might as well attack the State Public Service Commission of Arkansas, as to attack the rates of the Arkansas companies, for the simple reason that the Arkansas utility rates are all passed on by the Arkansas Department of Public Utilities.

If the people needed an object lesson to open their eyes to the growing danger to states' rights, as well as individual rights, from entrenched, centralized bureaucratic power, they have it in examples such as this in Arkansas and in every section where Federal power plants have sought to displace local companies. The minute a Federal plant goes in, local authority as to rate regulation, taxation, etc., goes out.

This is not a case of private versus public ownership of the power industry. It is a case of local versus Federal control over local affairs. The Arkansas Department of Public Utilities is rendering a public service in bringing this issue to public attention.

ENCOURAGE THE TAXPAYERS

Stripped of all political camouflage, Congress faces two inescapable duties in formulating future tax policies.

First, a tax law must be perfected which will provide a practical method for millions of individuals who never paid taxes before, to pay taxes on income as earned.

Second, the tax structure must not destroy productive enterprise and profit, thereby eliminating tax income for the government at its source.

This will not be so difficult to do if politics can be eliminated from the formula.

ONE MORE DEMONSTRATION

Probably no industry ever faced such a world-wide job as has oil during the past year. Overnight, oil producers were called upon not only to keep the domestic needs of the greatest oil and gasoline consuming nation in the world supplied, but in addition, they found themselves called upon to provide undreamed-of amounts of fuel and lubricants for our armed forces and those of our Allies on the seven seas and every part of the globe.

Delivery of oil, due to submarine sinkings of tankers, has been a problem beyond the control of the oil producers. Seventy-two oil executives drawn from companies in every part of the nation, have cooperated with the government's petroleum administrator to assure an unfailing supply of indispensable petroleum products to our armed forces. Our domestic needs, although hampered by tanker shortages, have been met in the most vital cases, even though rationing had to be applied to personal use of oil products.

Already tires made from synthetic rubber, which the oil industry is also relied upon to produce, are being advertised as going to the armed forces and essential users. It is safe to say that the ingenuity of the oil industry in cooperation with the government, will solve this country's oil and rubber problems.

Thus is another great industry, motivated by American enterprise and ingenuity, demonstrating that it can meet all obstacles when and where they arise.

The wood of the best ebony is black only in the very center, the outer portions are practically white.

TIME FOR CORRECTION

During April and May, 1942, hearings were held before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee of the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, Second Session, on H. R. 5218, H. R. 6752, H. R. 6872, and H. R. 7067. The intent of these several bills was to bring labor unions under the regulation of anti-trust statutes, and within the provisions of the anti-racketeering law of 1934. The bills were bitterly fought by the labor unions on the ground that they would handcuff labor in bargaining with employers.

Anyone who reads the testimony or looks at the pictures included in the record, would be horrified by the waste and destruction that was caused by strikes and boycotts involving farm products in 1941. Trainloads of citrus fruits in Southern California are shown dumped into canyons or on the ground because of packing house strikes and secondary boycotts. Farmers who worked a year to raise, irrigate, cultivate, harvest and ship the crops, then worked days to dump them because of secondary boycotts.

The Hobbs Bill, one of the measures which organized labor attorneys violently objected to, does not even mention the word labor; it does make guilty of a felony anyone who in connection with any act affecting commerce "obtains or attempts to obtain, by the use of or attempt to use or threat to use force, violence or coercion, money or other valuable consideration;" or who "commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property" in furtherance of such plan. Could a bill seeking protection of the public in this manner, be truthfully called a threat to "peaceful" labor activities?

Since those hearings early in 1942, our nation has seen inexcusable work stoppages in all manner of industries—either by order of labor leaders or by so-called wildcat strikes. The public has suffered and our armed forces have suffered, and the perpetrators of such outrages have gone unpunished, and have even gained in their power to call strikes, slow up production, or create work stoppages as they see fit.

Congressman Hobbs of Alabama, on January 6, 1943, introducer H. R. 653, which seeks to remedy conditions shown in the hearings held in 1942. Correction of such vcies is na attack on organized labor. No group in this nation should be permitted to cause such depredations and loss to the public as shown in the 1942 hearing without just punishment such as would be meted out to any willful lawbreaker or promoter of anti-social acts.

ODIOUS COMPARISON

In castigating strikes over the nation, Wayne L. Morse of the War Labor Board, expressed public opinion when he said that service men who are "fighting and dying that labor in America may remain free," will not accept alibis for wartime work stoppages.

"No combinations of words, no rationalized alibis, no pleas of provocation and extenuating circumstances can be, will be, or should be accepted by our fighting forces as justifying work stoppages resulting from disputes between employers and employes or between factions within their ranks."

It should also be said that the people are becoming nauseated with publicity seeking to impress on the public that workers in war industries are occupying "battle stations." By the wildest stretch of imagination there is no comparison between a workman living at home, enjoying family life, and drawing the highest pay on record, and a member of our armed forces who really occupies a "battle station" where bullets fly and men are killed. It is an insult to the boys at the front to even compare home jobs with soldiers' work.

No soldier or sailor at a "battle station" ever strikes.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

'OLD FUSS AND FEATHERS'

The American general, Winfield Scott known as "Fuss and Feathers" because of his precise manners and dress, was born near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1876. After attending the College of William and Mary for a brief period in 1805 he left and studied law in the office of David Robinson in Petersburg. In 1808 he was made a captain in the United States Army and for his participation in the battles at Queenstown, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, in the War of 1812, was advanced to major general. After succeeding to the command of the army in 1841, Scott completed several difficult assignments, his greatest achievement being the Mexican expedition in which he captured Vera Cruz, defeated Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, took Jalapa and Puebla and on September 14, 1847, captured the Mexican capital, where the peace treaty was signed in February, 1848. The Whigs nominated him for the presidency in 1852, but he was defeated overwhelmingly by Franklin Pierce. In 1852 also the brevet rank of lieutenant general was created for him. In 1861 he retired from the army and he died five years later at West Point.

THE CHURCH MUST LEAD OR CEASE TO PRAY—"OUR FATHER"

R. L. Russell

The Christian Church has faced many tragic and important hours. It faces one now. I would not say that it faces its most momentous hour at this time, but these are certainly great days; days that call for courage, high living, and tremendous decisions. Will the church cast its lot on the right side, or vacillate and lose its rightful place among the sons of men as the greatest light given among all the other institutions among us?

Personally, I believe that there are leaders in the modern church sufficiently Christian to dominate the thinking and procedures of the church so that she will maintain a Christian attitude towards all races of men regardless of color, class or clan. There is no other way for the church to be the Church. Certainly it could in no other way be Christian.

It is up to the Church to blaze a new trail in human brotherhood, or cease to pray the Lord's Prayer, or believe in the New Testament. To pit race against race, create race hatred and talk a world neighborhood with God about the inferior or superior race is as unchristian as the devil. The Church has on its shoulders the responsibility of building a world brotherhood in as Father of all and Jesus as brother of all.

KEEP STILL

By Ruth Taylor

There is one war job that every one of us—man, woman or child—can do. It isn't exciting, it doesn't cost time or money—but it is just as essential and just as vital to the men in our armed forces as deeds of daring or great feasts.

We can keep still.

I know—I know—we've been warned on the radio between jive and symphony day after day, night after night. Wherever we go there are posters warning of the dire results of talking. But still people rattle on. And ships go down and men die because someone said as much.

I've listened to conversations on buses and trains. There are the women who talk to each other of their husbands and sons—and where they are; there are the men who talk of what their plant is doing, or of whom of importance they just saw—and where there are even the children boasting about their big brothers. Not one of them would willingly say or do anything to hurt those they love and who are fighting for their life and liberty—and yet daily the lives of our men are endangered by carelessness.

Let's make a bargain with ourselves. Let's put a seal upon our lips and vow that we will hold back on anything that might give aid to the enemy. The best way to do this is, by not trying to know or guess too much, by not taking our soldier's letter, for instance, and trying to figure out where he is from the little things he says; by not trying to be the first with information. Let the newspapers break the news first—they know what is safe.

There is another kind of keeping still we can do, too. We can refrain from passing on rumors which will stir up hard feeling. We can refrain from disparaging remarks about any group. We can refrain from destructive criticism. The enemy is trying to divide us from within and he works with the subtlety of the serpent. Be not guileless! Let all disunity propaganda stop with you!

This is our war—civilians as much as soldiers. Let's keep the the home front so secure that the enemy is locked out, and our men can go out to fight, knowing that that those at home will do nothing to let the enemy attack them from the rear.

Let's all keep still—until the guns are stilled.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.,—Farm families who have enlisted in the huge 943 food production program will be awarded a Certificate of Farm War Service in recognition of their war work, the Department of Agriculture anouneed today.

The 11x14 inch certificates, signed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard will be presented by County USDA War Boards as soon as possible after the completion of the 1943 farm mobilization drive. This drive, aimed at getting each farmer to produce his share of the 1943 food production goals, began January 12 and is to be completed this month.

"This certificate" said Secretary Wickard, "is a simple word of appreciation and encouragement to the fighting units of the food front—the nation's farm families. On the long, hard work of these families, in their ingenuity in overcoming every handicap imposed by total war will depend to a considerable measure the outcome of his war.

"Our farm operations, and their families had begun to convert their production to crops which would aid the forces fighting the Axis even before Pearl Harbor. For three years in a row now they have broken all production records with emphasis, on the war needed crops and meats.

"This year food production goal of many commodities have been set still higher. Even with the shortage of labor, machinery and transportation, if weather is generously favorable, our farm families will reach their new goals and break production records once more."

The 1943 farm plan which each farm operator is now filling out will be the basis for making the awards. A copy of the certificate is attached.

DR. PATTERSON SAYS NEGRO FARMER CAN DOUBLE OUTPUT IF FULLY AIDED

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out in a statement this week that Negro farmers could almost double their present food production if adequately financed and supervised.

Said Dr. Patterson, "I believe the 680,000 Negro farmers of America are doing all that they possibly can under the circumstances which they now live and work to meet the food needs of our nation. If. however, they can get more adequate supervision through additional farm and home demonstration agents, and through other supervisory services, plus the necessary financial aid on a low interest basis, I am sure that they could almost double their present production.

"These two items: financial aid and supervision must go hand in hand in my opinion if the most is to be made of either of them."

Dr. Patterson also indicated that colored farmers should try to take full advantage of the leading facilities made possible through the Department of Agriculture. These include Farm Credit Administration, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and Farm Security Administration. FSA loans are made available to farmers who cannot qualify for credit from other sources.

He also emphasized the fact that FSA loans are being made to small farmers who with such financing can become qualified as "essential farm producers" under the war-unit rating by adding to their lovestock, or poultry, or by increasing their production of war-needed crops.

Pointing out that Extension Service has made a significant step in getting information to farmers through the organization of "neighborhood leaders," Dr. Patterson urged, however, that Extension increase its staff of farm and home agents to meet the supervisory needs.

HORSES AND RAILROADS

As current rail rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission unfold, the case against the rate reductions demanded by OPA becomes steadily stronger.

The railroads, in the course of their testimony, are making friends. The public is learning something of the job they have been doing in behalf of winning the war. It is also learning how incredibly little it costs to ship by rail.

A rate reduction at this time, without regard to previous railroad earnings or future prospects, might prove disastrously costly to the nation.

Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in testifying before the ICC, warned that: "Unlike many other industries, the railroads have adapted their plant to emergency war needs without government grants. They must continue to be able to provide itmprovements and facilities needed temporarily in war transportation now. And when it is all over, they must be able to provide the replacements and improvements then demanded, if they are to do their part in the continuance of a sound national economy . . . They should be able to take advantage of new technological developments and to proivde employment for returning soldiers and released war workers. The problem of financing such a program of modernization should be considered now. Replacements ought to be financed from earnings of the plant now being worn out."

The best horse in the world cannot pull his capacity load unless his owner can provide adequate equipment and retain enough from the horse's earnings to keep sufficient fat on his bones to preserve his strength.

HORSE LAUGH OUT OF ORDER

Euphonius titles for tax measures will not make it any easier for the taxpayer to pay the tax bills he owes. The only permanent relief he can ever expect will come from the elimination of political waste in government and from drastic pruning of the bureaucratic fungus that threatens to smother earnings and savings.

In the meantime, the taxpayer can be helped by a new tax bill that will allow the easiest possible installment tax payments for current income for current taxes. Treasury officials should not give the horse laugh to ideas to aid the taxpayer. The bureaucrats don't pay the taxes. They should hump themselves to keep the taxpayer alive.

WAGES UP—PRICES DOWN—HOW?

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency lays blame for "shortages and increased rationing" to "the price repression policy of the Federal government and the wage increase policy of the same government."

The Agency adopted resolutions setting forth facts of the nation's food problem, and ordered copies sent to representatives at Washington. "For two years leaders of diary co-operatives . . . have pointed out that when farmers are forced to slaughter good dairy animals for lack of adequate price returns, it requires three to four years to make replacements.

"Not only are hired hands leaving the farm, but many farmers are selling livestock and equipment because they cannot carry on under present compensation for their effort.

"Almost every strike is settled by a wage increase." The farmers pay all increases, and cost of farm labor should be computed in the national price index, says the Agency.

In conclusion it said: "Authorities in Washington should abandon payment of subsidies in lieu of price increases when the buying power of the American people is at its all-time high and when the problem before the Treasury is how to absorb an excess purchasing power of 15 billion dollars."

OUR NEIGHBORS' HEALTH

Few people realize how medical progress, such as has been made in the United States during the past generation, is being extended to the other American countries. Not only in commerce, but in health must North and South America be closely allied.

The publications of the Pan-American Union and the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau indicate that certain problems of the South American nations, which may be as much scientific as economic, demand the aid of hteir North American neighbors for ultimate solution.

Good health is fundamental to human progress. The downfall of many a nation may be definitely related to malaria, plague, cholera or smallpox. Fortunately, the United States has been able to stamp out most of the great plagues which beset the rest of the world. Through philanthropic and other agencies it is giving its help wherever possible to aid other nations in meeting these hazards.

If we can help bring to other countries some of the blessings that have fallen to this nation as the result of a tireless, independent, self sacrificing medical profession, we will be greatly benefiting ourselves. To illustrate, plague that is prevalent in Java, India and China, has been detected among rodents in the far west of the United States. It was carried here years ago on ships from the Far East. The mosquito that carries yellow fever has been found in airplanes flying into the United States from other countries.

A progressive and watchful medical profession, and the constant interchange of information from the health officials of all the Americas, is necessary for the salvation of all the American people.

"BILL" A THOROUGHBRED

Conrad O. Peterson

My father has always loved horses. In his younger days he owned many of them.

"Bill,' was one of these. Bill not only was fast and high-spirited; he was intelligent also. Although not born of blue blood, he was in every way a thoroughbred.

Father, at that time was a country mail carrier with a nineteen mile mail route. Horses were used to haul the mail wagon. One horse each day. Bill one day, Prince his partner, the next.

Father still talks of the time when Bill saved his life. The many people who saw Bill act in a real emergency, heaped praise upon the horse.

The mail wagon used was a closed affair, painted white, and something on the order of a milk delivery wagon. With the doors closed it was difficult to see with the exception of straight ahead. This was not unusual as it was before the day of the speeding auto.

At the end of the day's drive, and after leaving the Post Office, a four-track crossing had to be crossed.

On this particular afternoon a freight train was on the first track, leaving just an opening for the crossing. Seeing that the train was stationary, father and Bill started across.

Bill found himself on the second track with a lone engine racing toward him. With a rapid drumming of hoofs he tried to back off the track. Seeing that he could not do so in time, Bill raised on his hind feet just as the engine whizzed past, missing the hoofs by inches.

White-faced, my father got out and hurried to Bill's side. Bill was entirely unharmed. And father? Well, he tried not to think of what would have happened had Bill tried to dash ahead out of danger.

Had Bill done so, both father and his horse would have been killed. Many people waiting for a train on a nearby depot saw the near-tragedy and all voiced their opinion that Bill's feat was something rarely seen.

Yes! Bill was every inch a thoroughbred.

VICTORY TAX HITS ALL ALIKE, BUT IT ALLOWS POSTWAR CREDIT

Five Per Cent on All Over $625 Earned During Year Will Be Diverted by Employes

By Tremain F. Robinson

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Victory tax, now provided for the first time in the federal code, is something new as far as the federal government is concerned, although actually it is a form of the arbitrary gross income tax tried out on occasion by various sattes. In at least some of the places where it was tried, the plan was not very satisfactory and was dropped. At any rate, the federal government has it now and we must pay it.

It will hit us hard in the pocketbook nerve, but the outlook is not all bad—along about March 15, 1944, when you start wondering how you will ever pay your regular income tax a fair-sized jackpot will turn up to help out. More of that later.

For most people the Victory tax will mean approximately a 5 per cent cut in income plus some bookkeeping a year from next March, when it is time to draw up a new income tax return. Every body earning more than $624 a year must pay it, either directly to the government or by a withholding arrangement with their employers. In community property states, husband and wife may each take half of the exemption, but it makes no difference in the total Victory tax they pay together.

Employers to Deduct Tax

It works this way: Beginning with January 1, employers must deduct 5 per cent of the salary, wage, commission, etc., paid to each individual employe in excess of $624 a year, or $12 a week. There are certain exceptions, which will be noted. That 5 per cent is the tax and employers must turn it over to the government, instructions and forms for which will be issued to them. Receipts for this tax collection must be made out by employers and given to the employes who are to save them and add them up at the end of the year—or else pay the tax again.

Here is an example. A workman in a factory earns $62 a week. He gets the automatic exemption of $12 a week, leaving what is called the "Victory tax net income" of $50 a week. He must pay the 5 per cent tax on that $50. That is $2.50 a week or $130 a year. In this case and nearly all others, his employer must deduct that $2.50 a week and turn it over to the government for him. The employer gives him a receipt for every deduction. Starting January 1, the deduction is made every week all year. When the employe makes out his income tax on March 15, 1944, he adds up all the deductions made and puts it on his income tax return. If he has had any additional income or if for some sufficient to total 5 per cent of all his income in excess of $624 he must pay the difference at the time of paying the income tax in 1944. If too much has been deducted he can subtract the excess from what he will owe on his regular income tax.

Withholding Exceptions

This is the Victory tax in the withholding form. Remembering that nobody who gets more than $624 escapes the 5 per cent assessment, following are the exceptions to the withholding provisions of the law:

Men in the armed services, farm labor, domestic labor, casual labor, employes of a non-resident alien individual, partnership or corporation, employes of a foreign government. Also, persons who work for fees—such as doctors, lawyers, certain public officials, etc.—where it is impractical to withhold the tax at the source of payment, are exempt from the withholding.

Persons in this category are not exempt from paying the tax. Only difference is they must do it when they pay their income tax in 1944. Reason for this is that it is impractical and in many instances impossible to use the withholding system in these cases. Furthermore, the law is designed so as to take no tax from buck privates in the army, except for such income as they have outside their army pay.

In other words, you do not have to withhold the 5 per cent Victory tax from what you pay your maid, even though the pay should exceed $12 a week (it does sometimes), nor do you have to cut 5 per cent from what you pay the man to rake up the leaves, or men hired to work on the farm.

Can Avoid Confusion

There is considerable confusion over the Victory tax; but by remembering one point this confusion can be cleared up: When you make out your income tax return for next March 15, forget about the Victory tax. It does not belong in that return. Through the withholding requirement you will be paying it all year, but ignore it in this next return. It does belong in the return in the following year, the one for March 15, 1944.

Now for the jackpot mentioned previously, which will turn up at the end of next year to help out in 1944. In the law it is known as "Post War Credit or Refund of Victory Tax." Actually the terms will mean little because most of us will use it as soon as possible.

Every year, out of the total Victory tax each individual pays, the Treasury will set aside a certain percentage which will be credited to him or repaid to him after the war. However, the individual may use that sooner if he wishes, and probably will.

In the case of a single person, the annual credit set aside for each person is 25 per cent of the Victory tax he pays, or $500, whichever is less. In the case of the head of the family, it will be 40 per cent of the Victory tax he pays, or $1,000, whichever is less. Also, in the case of the latter, a credit will be allowed for each dependent of 2 per cent or $100, whichever is less. Thus the maximum credit a single person could have in a year is $500 and the head of a family $1,000 plus $100 for each child or other dependent.

Example Cited

Example: A married man with two children earning $5,624 a year would pay the 5 per cent Victory tax on $5,000. It would amount to $250 tax in the year. Thus his credit would be 40 per cent of that, $100, as head of the family plus 2 per cent for each child, or $10 for the two of them, which makes a total of $110.

If he wishes, he may let that ride every year until the end of the war, when it will be applied to any federal income taxes he might owe at that time and the treasury will repay him the balance.

However, if this chap is like most of us, he is going to take advantage of that as soon as possible under terms of the tax law.

As a credit, the law allows the following three things: The amount paid on life insurance premiums for policies in effect Sept. 1 this year; payments on old debts contracted prior to the same date, and purchase of war bonds in the taxable year (starting next January 1.)

A taxpayer may add up the money he spends on any or all of these three things and deduct them on the tax payable in 1944 up to the extent of his own postwar credits. That sounds complicated and it is, rather. Here is how it works.

Exemptions Allowed

Take the same example of the married man with a postwar credit of $110 on the Victory tax he pays in 1943. He paid his in the form of the withholding tax. Using even figures for convenience, say he pays $100 on life insurance policies, another $100 in reducing old debts and $100 for War Bonds and Stamps. That all must be done in the taxable year, 1943 in this case. For tax reducing purposes, that spending is allowable only to the extent of the credit, or $110.

He cannot very well deduct that from the money he has already paid, so when he makes out his income tax return for March 15, 1944, he may simply substract that $110 from the income tax he owes and pay the difference to the government.

The principle is the same for the individuals who do not come under the withholding provisions. In that 1944 return, they must figure the 5 per cent Victory tax, and if they wish to take advantage of this at that time, hey will deduct it from that, add the regular and surtax and pay whatever it totals.

As mentioned heretofore, there are certain deductions which can be taken from the Victory tax net income in figuring how much of that income is subject to the tax, but to most individuals none of them will apply. The law sets the arbitrary deduction of $624 for everybody and that is all most of us get.

Alimony or separation payments, made on a periodic basic, by a divorced or separated husband to his former wife may be deducted by the husband, but the former wife has to pay the tax on it. Aside from this, the other deductions include only expenses, taxes, losses and soon incurred in carrying on business, and some in connection with estates and trusts.

The Victory tax was designed to touch all of us possible and it does. For the average individual, the only relief is the $624 exemption and the postwar credit. As a Treasury spokesman said, "You can't wiggle out of it."

"HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS"

John Colville

"Horse and Buggy Days"—During the last few decades, we have grown accustomed to hearing this expression as applying to something remote and almost forgotten. The day when the horse-drawn vehicle was a common sight seemed to have suddenly vanished. The motor driven conveyance had crowded it out of the picture. Some old timers still stoutly maintained that "a horse is the best for a short haul" but their voices were drowned out by the honks of a million horns.

Of course the saddle horse remained—but the use of horses for teaming, delivery work—and even farming seemed to be practically over.

Horses are coming back unquestionably. Drastic tire and gas rationing has become an accepted fact—with the end not in sight. Who comes to the rescue? The horse!

A big city newspaper has gotten out its fleet of old delivery wagons. Drawn by sleek, well cared for horses, they seem to be doing as thorough and prompt a job as any motor truck ever did. Horses are being used by many other business concerns in recent months. The horses for sale columns in the want ads testify to that.

One thing that horse lovers can be thankful for, is the fact, owing to years of hard work on the part of Humane Societies, drivers and others, as a whole, will treat these faithful working creatures better.

It took organization to educate the public to humane thinking—and to enact laws that compel a just consideration of the rights of all dependent creatures.

Cases of ill-treatment of animals are still occasionally noted in the daily papers, but the punishment meted out by the courts—on compaint of an authorized agent of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, guarantees protection for our equine friends.

The schools, too, through the use of humane literature have been steadily developing this idea of fair play to animals.

We can easily and happily believe that the horse of today will never suffer from the cruelty and wilful neglect that some horses underwent in the past.

Yes, the "horse and buggy days" have come again, it seems—and

Some morning when I take my walk,
I stop with great surprise—
What is this memory of the past
That greets my puzzled eyes—
"Oh, it can't be—Why, yes it is"
I hear myself believe—
"A row of wooden hitching posts
Around the court house square!"

AGED MILWAUKEE NEGRO MODELS AT ART SCHOOL

A thin, grave old Negro gentleman, carefully holding a clarinet, is sitting very still and erect in front of one of the rooms on the third floor. A conservative brown suit, horn-rimmed glasses, and small mustache add a note of distinction to his appearance. After sitting in this position for 15minutes, he slowly and with difficulty stands up, for he is stooped. Taking the come which is lying beside him, he hobbles from the room.

After five minutes of rest he is again before the group of students, carefully assuming another pose. He presents a dejected picture as he stands leaning heavily on his cane. His whole body is bent over wearily, and only his grizzled old gray head is lifted slightly to the people before him.

tto Lester George, for this is the gentleman's name, was born in Middletown, Ohio, in 1881. Mr. George is a model for the art students at the college, Layton Art school, Milwaukee Downer college, as well as several private studios.

But Mr. George hasn't always been a model, nor has he been a southern preacher or school teacher, as his appearance suggests. He came to Milwaukee only four years ago to live with his son and at that time began modeling. He had been a watchmaker and licensed boiler operator in Indianapolis up to that time. Mr. George enjoys posng with clarinet because he is an accomplished musician and has played the clarinet and cello in several bands in Indianapolis.

He began his present career at the suggestion of a friend who was engaged in this work. "'He is a good model because he is a typical example of the Negro people," one art student said. "He has an interesting head structure and nose, very prominent cheek bones, and good coloring." It is Mr. George who is the subject of almost every gouche that comes from the Art division.

FORESTALL TRAGEDY

Requirement which would provide a uniform standard of safety against fire in places of public assembly, are contained in a suggested model "cabaret ordinance," announced by W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Engineers of the National Board have been working on this suggested ordinance since the Cocoanut Grove tragedy in Boston. They have conferred with other engineers and fire prevention experts, with business officers and representatives of hotels, restaurants and night clubs, so that the ordinance might include all of the practical safeguards of life.

Such an ordinance, if adopted in every community, will save many lives in the future. It describes a "place of assembly' as a room seating 100 or more persons, for religious, recreational, educational, political, social, amusement, food or drink purposes.

All decorative materials in such rooms would have to be rendered flameproof and tested each six months if necessary. Chairs and tables would have to be arranged for unobstructed access to aisles Width of aisles, number and types of doors, etc., are specified according to size of room. Exits must be clearly marked. Places of assembly would not be permitted above the second floor in any frame building, and fire resistive stairways would be required.

The value of any safety ordinance of this nature would depend to a great extent upon the diligence of the fire department, or city council seeking to guard the lives of citizens in assembly places should write the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, for a copy of the suggested ordinance. With unusual crowds gathering in amusement places and eating places today in many congested areas, no time should be lost by public authorities in seeking to prevent any more Cocoanut Grove tragedies.

THE APPLE HAS ROMANTIC HISTORY

There is no fruit or vegetable with a more romantic history than that of the apple, and no item in the diet more versatile and delicious. Apples are thought to have originated in Southwestern Asia, from there migrating to Europe. The Romans carried them into Great Britain, and within a few years after the Pilgrims landed in New England, the first apple trees in America were growing. The old adage, "'An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is probably an outgrowth of many of the beliefs held in ancient times as to the efficacy of the apple as a health agent. The Turks believed them to be the true fountain of youth. Another custom was to eat an apple on Easter morning to be assured of good health for the remaining year.

Apples contain the important vitamins and minerals. Of course the percentage is high if apples are used raw, complete with skin. They are highly approved for both children and adults because of the easily digested fruit sugar which seems to satisfy a craving for sweets. The cellulose and pectin are laxative, and stewed apple sauce is usually recommended for a baby's first fruit.

To prove the versatility of the apple, suffice it to say that they may be used for any meal, between any meal, and at bedtime. For breakfast, there are fried apples as main dish, or apple sauce as the morning fruit. If your apple sauce seems flat during the winter months it is only that some of the flavor of the apples has been lost in storage. A bit of spice or lemon juice will restore the sparkle in a moment's time. As for fried apples, don't think they're impossible without bacon as you probably don't have any bacon. Fry the sliced apples as usual in drippings and then dream about a safe and sane world where there'll be two strips of bacon in every frying pan and a good cup of unrationed coffee for everybody in the whole wide world.

From the apple at breakfast we move on to the apple for lunch which goes "as is" into the lunch box of the defense worker or school child. Then for the stay at home, what could be nicer than some version of an apple salad for lunch? One of the most famous is Waldorf salad composed of equal parts of nut meats, diced celery and cubed apple. Then there are cubed apples tossed with shredded cabbage. A pretty combination of red and white, and just the thing for that raw food your family is hupposed to be getting once daily.

In this day of sugar rationing I would not dare to dwell upon the virtues of apple pie. There is no doubt that apple pie is America's favorite dessert, but there are other less expensive desserts. The baked apple will take less sugar and no butter to speak of. An apple that cracks during baking may not look as pretty, but it will have a better flavor and texture than those which remain whole. Good varieties for baking, to name a few, are Jonathan, Northern Spy, Baldwin and Rome Beauty. Apple snow is a mixture of cooled apple, sugar to taste, and beaten egg whites. Serve very cold with a custard sauce.

Then what about a piece of excellent cheese like Blou or Camembert with slices of unpeeled crisp apples? There is a pleasing contrast of texture and flavor and such a simple easy way to solve the dessert problem. Apples are cheap and plentiful, so use them generously They were meant for something besides gifts for teachers, though an apple for the teacher might not be amiss if you would woo her favor.

The Australian bombardier beetle sends out a little cloud of acrid vapor that temporarily disables its enemies.

The best coat linings are made of slippery fabric, so the coat will go on and off easily.

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WM. H. BELL, President

Alcorn A. & M. College

Alcorn, Mississippi

PRESIDENT Wm. H. BELL, Alcorn A & M College, Alcorn, Mississippi. Secretary, Mississippi Cooperative Church Council, announces the fifth Annual Interdenominational Institute for Town and Rural Pastors to be held at Alcorn A & M College in cooperation with the Home Missions Council of North America during the week of May 3-8. Bishop S. L. Greene of the A. M. E. Church is President of the Council.

Appropriately dressed in the colors of their country these young ladies are seen relaxing after class hours. Each of them is a major in the Division of Home Economics and is wearing a dress made as a class project

MARMON HALL
College dormitory for freshman young women

This is indicative of the fact that life can be made comfortable and enjoyable without riches. The furniture including the bed in this room was made from scrap lumber, boxes and orange crates by the young women in home management. The chair and bed covers were made from scraps of cloth.

LOANS AVAILABLE TO FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing and marketing of farm products and (3) the anti-inflation program.

The maximum production of food and fiber by America's 6,000,000 farmers, including 680,000 Negro farmers, is the main objcctive of FCA's war program, which is making its contribution to the Food-for-Freedom drive through the varius FCA lending units.

These units include production credit associations. the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, the emergency crop and feed loan office and national farm loan associations.

The services of producton credit associations are available to all farmers, white and colored, to finance costs of farm production including the purchase of livestock, feed, equipment and supplies, the employment of labor and the repair of machinery and buildings. Payments are adjusted to suit the needs of the borrower.

Nearly half of the 530 production credit associations are in the 16 Southern states where more then 95 percent of all Negro farmers live. Applications for loans may be submitted directly through the central association office or through one of its field units.

A new source of credit at the county level for the production of essential war food and fibers has been made available through Regional Agricultural Credit, Corporation which is under the supervision of FCA. RACO loans, which are approved by USDA County War Boards, will be limited in amount only to that needed to do the farmer's production job. Loans are for one farm season not to exceed one year, but renewals may be granted. Interest rate is five percent and collateral for the loan will be a lien on the commodity crops, livestock or other items, being financed.

--Emergency crop and feed loans are available to all farmers, tenants and croppers as well as owners. The total of all loans to any calendar year cannot exceed $400. These loans cannot be made for the purchase of livstock or equipment. Application forms may be obtained at the office of the county war board.

Farmers wishing to obtain long-term loans for various improvement purposes may obtain such credit through national farm loan associations. Negroes hold membership in several of these associations and in some cases have associations of their own. FCA cooperatives are helping in the war program, too, by assisting in the marketing of farm products, the purchase of farm supplies and in providing capital for cooperative plants. In the South loans are made to farmers' cooperative associations through the banks for cooperatives at Baltimore, Md., Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; Wichita, Kans., and Houston, Tex.

The Federal Land Banks, which are under the supervision of FCA, are assisting in the war effort by helping to prevent inflation. They are urging farmers' to make proper use of their surplus funds to pay off debts, and buy War Stamps and Bonds.

FARMER BEGRUDGED FINE

Cows in Brooklyn. N. Y.! Yes, believe it or not. a Brooklyn suburban dairy farmer, whose frisky cows had endangered traffic, by wandering along Linden Boulevard, was recently called into court.

There he paid his begrudged fine of five dollars, and faithfully promised it would not happen again. He thought he lived in the country.

And it would seem that the farmer might be partly right. For, the last Federal census indicates that **Brooklyn is three times more rural** now than it was ten years ago. In 1930 the borough had eleven farms. In 1940 it had thirty-nine, and valued at almost a million dollars!

FARMERS RAISING JIMSON WEED

(Continued from Page 1.)

million dollars' worth is brought in annually, and Tennessee farms might produce as high as 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre.

Annual rape-seed importations come to $1,2000,000 and could, likewise, be replaced by Tennessee crops. Other include Coriander and angelica plant.

"Perhaps," the Planner suggests, "it will take the war to force us into new crops and industries, just as it took the last war to force the American dye industry into existence in 1918 when German products were no longer available.

SOIL CONSERVATION STRESSED

(Continued from Page 1)

crop losses, rebuilding soil, keeping the range productive, and saving power and time.

American farmers are finding out, too, that all crops depend on soil and water. Safeguarding these resources means that crops will have every natural advantage Topsoil and water held on the fields will grow more crops than silt and floodwater in the creek. Thousands of farmers are boosting their yield by terracing, plowing contour furrows on slopes, by rotation of crops and by planting cover crops because all of these help prevent erosion and protect the soil. A colored farmer said to a Department official in the field last week, "I feed and care for my land just as I do for my hogs."

Americans are learning the importance of soil conservation through education and demonstration. But in Haiti, with only 10,700 square miles for her 3,000,000 population, the problem has been approached in another way. In 1937 Haiti passed a law regulating the planting of crops according to the slope of the land, controlling the handling of forest programs, and regulating the breeding and handling of livestock.

"I find you guilty of planting your crop within less than 160 feet of a creek, and I sentence you to 10 days in jail." This is an ordinary procedure in Haitian courts. If her people are to eat, Haiti knows the land must be conserved.

There is a number of well educated and trained agriculturists in Haiti who are exercising capable leadership. They realize the danger if destruction of the country's natural resources is allowed to continue. Because the situation is so grave, they feel that there is no time to wait for the slow process of education. Regulatory control has been established the gradual educative processes are to follow.

Haiti's regulatory program not only outlines the law which farmers are to follow, but it also provides for the employment of officers to enforce it. Wearing a uniform and a distinctive badge, Haiti's farm office, or agricultural police agent, patrols a well defined area in the rural regions.

Here are some of the laws the agricultural policeman enforces: (1) seeing to it that no farmer, withont a special written permit, injures, cuts, prunes, or burns any trees on land where the slope is 45 percent or more around the source of rivers closer than 325 feet, and within 160 feet of the borders of rivers and creeks. The regulations apply equally to renters and owners.

Offenders are taken before the judge immediately, and a hearing must be held on that day or the next.. The penalty provides for a fine, or imprisonment for one to 30 days. Farmers who repeat the offense are given both fine and imprisonment sentences The law also provides for a fine for agricultural policemen who are negligent in carrying out their duties. All policemen must be 25 years of age or over. be, able to read and write, and enjoy full citizenship rights.

With shipping what it is now, now, Haiti must conserve her soil resources to provide adequate food for her people. With a huge army to feed, with our war workers and our allies to supply, the American farmer, too, must practice sound soil conservation measures to insure increased production to meet these increasing demands.

FARMERS GROWING MANY THINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

February, 14, Food-for-Freedom Day.

In addition to Food Production Director Townsend, other speakers on the program in the nation's capital included Roy F. Hendrickson, food distribution director of thhe U. S. Department of Agriculture; Captain Renald Bannerman, assistant labor attache of the British embassy; Lt. Col. Frank M. Snowden of the Quartermasters Replacement Training Center, Camp Lee, Va.; Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Washington Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, pastor of Mt. Carmel, and also chairman of the executive board of the Fraternal Council; Martin G. Bailey, Maryland farm agent; and two Maryland farmers, David T. Brooks, and Lewis J. Parker.

Direceor Townsend praised the colored farmers for the splendid part they are playing in America's wartime food production campaign. He pointed out that in the South colored farmers make up a fourth of the farmers, and more than half of the farm laborers.

"Last year colored farmers grew a goodly portion of our cotton and peanut crops. Since cotton and peanut oil, too, go into the making of ammunition, and implements of war, we can say that our farmers are growing ships and shells, guns ,tanks and planes," the Director declared.

Continuing, he said, "It would be a wonderful thing both for themselves and for the country if colored farmers produced more milk, eggs, and vegetables..Too long have millions of Negroes in the United States been undernourished. Yours is a magnificent powerful race. The list of your athletic champions is truly amazing considering that Negroes constitute less than 10 percent of the total population. You have men of great mental as well as phyical stature."

Discussing the food needs of our fighting men, Director Townsend said. "The other day an Army officer said to me. 'Two disasters can befall an American soldier on the battlefield. One is an empty gun, the other is an empty mess plate. You can't fight very long on an empty stomach. The Army looks to the farmers to keep food piled high on the mess plates. No one but the farmer can fill those plates, "the officer concluded."

Throughout tthe year the Fraternal Council will conduct various programs in an effort to help encourage increased food production.

A MARK TO SHOOT AT

The coal industry of our country came through 1942 with one of its best production records—560 million tons, 13 million tons under the record high in 1926.

Last year's production was achieved in the face of a severe manpower shortage, unprecedented demands for coal, difficulties in obtaining repair parts, and other obstacles.

For 1943, the industry will strive for a record of 600 million tons. Longer work weeks in the mines are inevitable. An increased production must be secured with fewer men. The enjoyment of social gains and soft living will now have to wait until this war is over. The men on the front must not be held up on supplies which coal produces; their efforts are not confined to a 6-hour day, a 10-hour day, or a 20-hour day. They work until the job in hand is done. Workers permitted to remain safely at home should be more than willing to match their record, as a small return to the men who are fighting and dying at the front.

MISS CARRA D. OWENS

(Continued from Page 1.)

brings to her new position a wide background in bacteriololgy with special emphasis on serology. She received her bacteriological training at Houston College and at the University of Michigan where she studied under the noted Dr. Rube L. Kahn.

INDIVIDUALISM— SYMBOL OF VICTORY

By an ironic twist of circumstances, modern war proves beyond argument that individual initiative is the key to victory and progress.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker says: "Once you put a boy in a foxhole, he is on his own. Once you drop a parachute trooper behind the enemy's lines, he is on his own. The youth in the cockpit of a fighter, in a tank, on a commando raid, is always on his own. The 'rugged individualist,' as a political symbol, may have few friends, but God help us if we can't recreate him on the battlefield and the factory floor." The nation that does not have rugged individualism on its side will lose the war.

This stark truth must come as a shock to the political sharpshooters who have been busy right here in our own country kicking the props from under a system that was founded on the supremacy of the individual. Captain Rickenbacker is a product of that system. He fought as a soldier, willing to give his life that the system might live. He helped to pioncer the automobile and aviation industries. He has time and again taken chances, as a soldier and as a businessman, because he could envisage a bright future, not just for himself, but for his family and all the other families of America.

The future he has pictured through the years has not taken its lustre merely from the prospect of comfort and security. Eddie Rickenbacker is a typical rugged individualist. For him there is no future unless his right to take risks, to think up new ideas, to do things on his own hook and reap a fair reward, is safeguarded and encouraged.

The United States was built by men like Rickenbacker. They came across the plains in ox-drawn wagons, fought Indians, dug in the earth for gold, developed farms. They discovered, invented and produced their way to the highest standard of living in the world. At the present moment, they are the men and women who own, operate and work the coal and metal mines, oil wells, power plants, railroads and factories that are turning out the weapons for other "rugged individualists" on the battlefront, who will win this war.

Above all else, this war is being fought to keep the future bright for the descendants of these millions who believe in themselves as individuals. Those who think and act otherwise are running contrary to the character and tradition of this country.

FAIR REQUEST

It is estimated that coal requirements of the nation during 1043 will total well over 600,000,000 tons. To achieve such production will be a "sizable job."

We don't hear a great deal about coal other than as something to burn in the furnace to keep up warm. But that is only one of many uses. It yields gas for cooking, chemicals for explosives, tars for a thousand uses. Its products are essential ingredients in antiknock motor fuel, synthetic rubber, dry-cleannig compounds and paint removers. All of these uses are in addition to supplying heat and power for war industries, railroads and homes.

Coal is an essential war industry, yet it faces the maintenance and manpower handicaps of less important enterprises. The mines must be permitted to do three things that they have requested, if the 1943 production goals are reached: Retain essential skilled labor, replace essential supplies and machinery, and recover enough of their capital investment to expand production of old mines or, where necessary, open new workings.

These are not unreasonable requests. They are not based upon any attempt to profit from the war. They are prompted by a sincere effort to help win the war as soon as possible.

LESSONS BEING LEARNED

History shows that military defeat is usually preceded by a collapse on the home front. Such collapse inevitably follows a breakdown in the supply of civilian necessities.

Nothing is more essential to the successful conclusion of a war than an efficient distribution system to meet civilian needs. This country has such a system. Hundreds of thousands of retail merchants scattered throughout every county in the United States, are working day and night to have food, clothes, and all commodities, always available for the civilian population. Through their various trade organizations, they are cooperating with government in all phases of the price stabilization and rationing problems. They are spending millions of advertising dollars explaining to consumers the need for regulatory measures and how to comply with them. Where gaps in the rules exist, the merchants often ask voluntary cooperation of customers to prevent hardship. Who has not seen the makeshift placards requesting consumers to limit their purchases of certain items? Government rulings cannot possibly cover every emergency, any more than they can materially soften the grim realities for the merchant.

Consumers seldom see evidence of these realities. They don't stop to think that back of the cheerful exterior of the modern store are sleepless nights for managements that must cope with nightmares of complicated rules, restrictions, price squeezes, labor shortages, staggering taxes and other problems without precedent.

It is doubtful if the public, or most merchants, fully realized the vital character of service which the distribution industry was destined to render in a total war economy. But they are finding out now. And when the war is over, it would be surprising indeed if the old political issue of chain versus independent stores was resurrected. It has at last been proved more powerfully than words can express that both are needed by consumers.

PREVENT THAT FIRE

Fire insurance is ordinarily thought of as protection against financial loss or property destroyed by fire. But under the stress of war, the fire insurance industry is putting increasing emphasis on fire prevention. Its research facilities are furnishing an invaluable service, to that end.

Fire prevention experts are cooperating with vital war industries in reducing conflagration hazards. Countless lives and immeasurable productive capacity have been saved by their efforts. They continuously seek to impress upon managements and employes that fire is a powerful ally of the enemy; that normally replaceable property is today irreplaceable due to national shortages. A munitions factory, shipyard or other war plan destroyed by fire is a permanent impairment of the war effort.

A large measure of responsibility for the success of fire prevention rests with the local community. Civic leaders must insist that fire ordinances be modernized and enforced. Particularly is this true in communities that have overnight become industrial centers of war production. Here again the experience and knowledge of the fire insurance industry in the field of fire prevention, play an important part. Fire prevention experts know how an effective fire ordinance should be drawn. They know what safety standards are of first importance, and they can help to eliminate unnecessary restrictions that may actually hamper industrial operation.

Not a day's delay should be excused in taking steps to prevent fire in our war plants.

THE MODERN FARMER

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MAY 25 1943

Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Negro Farmers To Grow Peanuts

COLORED AND WHITE ALIKE IN EFFORT

Home Front Among Farmers to Help Win The War

Washington, D. C.—Thousands of farmers, colored and white alike, are expected to grow peanuts this year to help replace oils formerly imported from areas that are now in war zones of the Far East, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials reported this week.

Designated as one of our front line war crops, peanuts are playing a vital role in the war effort not only as food and feed, but also in supplying oils for certain domestic uses so that more of other fats and oils can be released for military purposes.

This year's goals calling for 5,500,000 acres of peanuts, nearly a million and a half more than last year. will be met largely by Southern farmers who are scheduled to produce more than 95 percent of the total production. Georgia, Texas and Alabama will lead production with 1,450,000 to 1,300,000 and 850,-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

ANOTHER ROAD TO STARS

Camp Phillips, Kans., April 8—A soldier's drawers became a general's stars, in one quick promotion.

The story was told after the departure of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Second Army who visited this air base near Salina on short notice.

There wasn't a three-star general's flag within 100 miles. Two spotless stars hastily were cut from the underwear and affixed to a one-star flag.

Kansas' state motto is "ad astra per aspera"—through difficulties to the stars.

NEW MILK ECONOMY PROGRAM

Washington, D. C.—Negroes living in the larger cities accustomed to buying milk in pint sizes have not been seriously affected by Secretary Wickard's Food Order 11 on Milk Economy. Although they have been buying milk from the corner grocery store and from dairies in the smaller sizes, scientific methods for handling milk insisted upon by most municipalities make it safe to buy a quart of milk every two days instead of the daily pint. Then again, most city apartments have modern refrigeration.

Elimination of the retailing of milk in container sizes smaller than a quart for consumption off the premises was made necessary by the need for economizing on material, fuel, rubber and man-power.

At first, the order is expected to work a bit of hardship on the consumer, but by following instructions, the simple rules will work themselves out easily.

While parts of the order apply to stores and home delivery, milk will still be available in pints and half

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

THE RIGHT APPROACH

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown deserves the wholehearted cooperation of all citizens. He speaks a language which our people understand and appreciate, instead of the "$10,000 fine and 10 years in jail' 'lingo.

When enlarging the rationing program, Mr. Brown said: "The necessities of war have once again compelled the government to ask the American people to bear the burden of another rationing program. I should like to ask the forbearance of the public . . . while the trade is adjusting itself to new demand and supply conditions."

That's the American way. Freedom-loving Americans should cooperate 100 per cent.

POULTRY FOR WAR

R. A. Mundy, right, head of the poultry division at Tuskegee Institute, shows Albon L. Holsey, Agricultural Adjustment Agency field officer, four champion layers developed at Tuskegee through a system of selecting and breeding. These layers represent the first 300-egg-a year hens developed by Negro poultry specialists. The three Barred Plymouth Rocks, (left to right) daughters of the bird Mr. Mundy is holding, laid 323, 276 and 256 eggs respectively last year; the mother produced 185 eggs her first year. The national average for all hens in 1942 was 139 eggs. This year Negro farmers are being asked to increase the production of their layers. The egg golds for 1943 call for nearly five billion dozens.

STRETCH YOUR RATION COUPONS

Washington, D. C.—Your Victory Garden will not only help win the war, but it will also help stretch your ration coupons, and assure you and your family more of the vegetables you like in rounding out a diet of nutritious foods, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials pointed out this week.

Of course you need a suitable, sunny piece of fertile ground about 50 by 50 feet or larger. Farm can easily provide themselves with such a plot, but some city and suburban residents may find it somewhat difficult. If you live in a town or city, take a look at your back yard, or at a nearby vacant lot, or join in with your neighbors and form a community, or allotment garden.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard is asking every farmer, and every town, city and suburban dweller who can find plots of sufficient size and fertility to grow a large part of his vegetables for home use. Schools in towns and rural areas are also encouraged to grow Victory Gardens to help provide vegetables for school lunches.

Our farmers have a big job to do in producing enough for our fighting men, our workers in war industries, and our allies. By growing a Victory Garden you can help in this important job. Your vegetables will help build the stockpile of food for the war, and by eating the vegetables right out of your garden you are saving vital metals used in canning, making more of the canned food available to our soldiers and to folks in the cities who just can't grow gardens.

Your Victory Garden also eases the burden on our transportation system. By cutting down on the amount of food you buy from the store, you are helping to reduce the amount that must be shipped to your community. Thereby you are helping to keep guns, tanks, planes and ammunition rolling to our men and the fighting front.

Gardening this year is a serious business. Seed, fertilizer, insecticides and tools cannot be wasted. Persons who begin Victory Gardens should plan to care for them throughout the season so as to get maximum yield. That which is not eaten should be canned, dried, brined or stored away. Those who live in warm climates should plan to grow year-round gardens. Of course gardening isn't all work. It offers an excellent avenue for outdoor activity

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

FOR THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER

A letter from members of the 750th Tank Battalion, Company A, at Fort Knox, Kentucky, to workers who recently struck in a war industry, said in part:

"We feel deeply hurt to think you would let the boys overseas down. Just what do you think would happen to this country if the boys overseas would sit down, and quit fighting, because they just make $50 a month? We need more fighting equipment. What do you Americans want? More money now and slavery later, or less money and freedom? Just think how some of your sons and brothers over there would feel if they knew you were selling them out, and that's what you are doing when you stop production."

There is a bible story of a sell-out for 30 pieces of silver. Read it.

VICTORY GARDENS AND WAR CROPS

Washington, D. C.—One way that the Department of Agriculture is meeting the farm manpower shortage, officials point out, is by helping to improve the health of farmers, white and colored alike.

The Department has approached the problem of rural health in several ways, but none has been more effective than through the drive for Victory Gardens and war crops Both the gardens and the crops which include milk cows, pigs and chickens have given increased impetus to the live-at-home program.

Negro Extension agents in several Southern states report that since the Food-for-Freedom program got underway, thousands of Negro farm families have enlarged their gardens, and many have started gardens for the first time. Others have either started poultry flocks or enlarged their flocks, added a few pigs, and obtained a milk cow. Growing food at home has meant better diets and better health, the agents point out.

A survey was made in Texas two years ago after Selective Service had revealed that nearly half of the selectees rejected were suffering with ailments traceable directly or indirectly to malnutrition. The survey showed that of the 201 Negro families studied, 40 had no garden, and 28 reported that they had no milk fruit, or green vegetables in their menus on the day interviewed.

Such dietry deficiencies were taking their toll from Texas farm manpower. State Extension got busy. Conferences were held, demonstrations conducted, and radio programs launched in an effort to get families to grow gardens, raise chickens and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

THE WAY TO PREVENT FIRE

Many of the safety requirements of the modern fire ordinance applicable to places of public assembly, which was drawn up by the National Board of Fire Underwriters subsequent to the Boston night club fire tragedy, could be carried out easily and promptly. Many fire deaths occur in such places because proprietors are unaware of the deadly danger of hazards created by temporary decorations, overcrowding, thoughtless changes in seating arrangements, inadequately marked exits and other dangers contingent upon confusion and crowds. The ordinance represents a scientific approach to these problems. It is written in language that the layman can understand. Many fires could be prevented by giving a copy of it to every person whose business involves large gatherings of people.

For example, it states that: "The aggregate clear width of doorways serving as required exits shall be not less than at the rate of 22 inches for every 100 persons to be accommodated. No exit doorway shall have a clear width of less than 34 inches, corresponding to a nominal 36-inch door, except that exiting exit doorways have a clear width of at least 24 inches may be accepted." Much more information is given on the subject of exits, including type of doors, marking and lighting, and stairways.

Combustible decorations receive detailed attention. They are the starting point of many fires and under the ordinance, "shall be rendered flameproof."

Those responsible for lives in places of public assembly should urge adoption and enforcement of a modern fire ordinance of this nature.

MITCHELL GETS HIGH APPOINTMENT

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced this week the appointment of John W. Mitchell, Negro state agent for Extension Service in North Carolina, as Federal Extension field agent succeeding the late John B. Pierce.

In his new position, Mr. Mitchell will have the responsibility of advising with State Extension directors, and Negro county agents in the upper Southern states. He will have his headquarters at Hampton, Va., and is to take up his duties on April 1.

Rounding out 26 years in Agricultural Extension of North Carolina, during 14 of which he was district and state agent, Mr. Mitchell has set a unique record. Under his supervision, Negro extension work in North Carolina has developed and enlarged until it now leads all other states in the upper Southern in number of Negro Extension agents. Since he was appointed district agent in 1929, the number of Negro county agents has doubled. There are now 35 serving in the state. Mr. Mitchell is also the only Negro agent of his state to have received all three of these medals: bronze medal for conducting the largest farm house whitewash campaign, silver medal for getting his farmers to plant the largest acreage in summer legumes, and gold medal for best all-round Negro agent.

Mr. Mitchell did his under-graduate work at A. & T. college of Greensboro, N. C., and received an A. M., degree from Central university, Indianapolis, Ind. Prior to entering Extension Service in 1917, he was a teacher for eight years in the public schools of North Carolina and assistant principal of Fayetteville State Normal.

M. L. Wilson, director of Extension, points out that Mr. Mitchell's record in North Carolina thoroughly qualifies him for his new position. In succeeding Mr. Pierce, Mr. Mitchell becomes the third Negro to serve as Federal Extension agent. T. M. Campbell, now serving in the lower Southern states, and the late John B. Pierce inaugurated the service in 1906. Mr. Mitchell's territory will include Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas.

THE WISDOM OF CHILDREN

This Second World War is giving millions of Americans a new slant on facts of life on which 99 per cent of the people are ignorant. Most of us eat by instinct with no knowledge of food values. Our natural appetites and the variety of foods we have had, give us a balanced diet in the majority of cases, without thought on our part.

But with food shortage, rationing and less food in prospect, what we eat becomes a scientific issue and governmental and private agencies are making available facts about food. Candy, which most persons considered a luxury for children and young ladies, has been found to be an indispensable part of the rations of our armed forces. It is included in the field ration, jungle ration, mountain ration, bail-out ration and numerous other rations for soldiers and sailors operating under exhausting conditions.

This form of food contains a vast array of nutriments which contribute to an adequate diet, such as milk, citrus fruits, other fruits, cereals, nuts, eggs, butter and minerals.

WOMAN'S PAGE

POULTRY, EGGS, HOME-MADE BREADS, LEAP TO NEW HEIGHTS OF POPULARITY NOWADAYS

By Mary Lyles Wilson

There are many clever ways to "meet meat rationing," First cook what meat you do buy more carefully than ever. Serve it attractively, make the most of second and third servings.

Remember as long as there are good wholesome unrationed foods to bolster point products meal time cannot be very painful.

What is better than baked stuffed fish, or filet of snapper fried a golden brown, served straight from the skillet with perfectly fried potatoes, crisp vegetable salad and from the bread basket—muffins, yes, corn meal muffins, so good that they require very little butter.

Fortunate are we that poultry is still unrationed. However suggestions for stretching each purchase is timely so that reserve supplies are not depleted before new crops of poultry are produced.

Many people who enjoyed chicken once a week are now eating it two and three times a week. As poultry appears in daily meals more frequent, the successful meal depends upon a variety of ways to serve it.

Poultry is unique in what it can offer. Its rich flavor makes its regular inclusion particularly useful in meal-extender needs, as in soups, and in chicken combination dishes with fruit, cereals, bread milk, all dairy products and vegetables.

The very make-up of poultry—its light and dark meat, meaty and less-meaty parts, giblets, and the variations in flavor and shape of these parts—makes for excellent stretching possibilities for meat variety.

Yum-Yum!

We all know that baked chicken, dressing gravy, golden brown fried chicken, fork tender broiled chicken—cold cuts of chicken, chicken hash on toast points or in ring of steaming hot grits are favorites in the South.

But lets learn just as we are doing with meat—that all parts must be used and too that in doing this many delicious dishes result. Make a feature of these dishes instead of pointing out the fact that they are leftovers or the like.

Make the call "soups on" so attractive that all will want to hear it often.

Here's a recipe for soup from left over chicken:

Chicken Soup

Bones and skin from cooked chicken or fowl; water; leftover gravy or pan drippings; 1 t. salt; 1 medium carrot; 2 celery stalks or 1c. celery leaves; salt and pepper; 1 c. cooked rice; 1 c. cooked vegetables, 1 small onion.

Crack bones if it can be done easily. Add enough water to come about 2 inches over top, gravy, salt, carrot, onion and celery. Bring to boiling point. Remove any foam Cover tightly and simmer about 2 1-2 hours. Strain. To stock, add rice and vegetables. Season well to taste. Simmer, cover, 5 minutes to blend flavors.

Variations: 1 cup top milk, cream or undiluted evaporated milk may be added after straining stock. Barley, noodles, macaroni, or Hungarian Egg Drops may be used.

For something special worthy of company try:

Chicken Chowder (cooked meat and Stock)

1 cup diced chicken, 2 oz. salt pork finely chopped or 4 tbs. chicken fat, 3 tbs. chopped onion, 2 1-2 cups diced potatoes, 1 cup diced celery, 1 can kernel corn, 1 can evaporated milk, 1-4 t. ginger, 1 t. salt, 1-4 t. pepper, 2 tbs. chopped parsley, 2 c. chicken stock.

Cook salt pork in saucepan over low heat until lightly browned. Add chicken and onion and cook until onion is soft, but not browned. Add potatoes, celery, and chicken stock. Simmer until vegetables are tender. Add corn, milk, and seasonings. Heat thoroughly, stirring occasionally. Season to taste. Yield: Six generous servings.

Baked Eggs

One tablespoon melted butter, 2 cups corn flakes, 6 eggs 1-2 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper.

Pour butter over corn flakes. Form nest of corn flakes in each section of greased muffin pans.

Break eggs carefully, slipping one into each nest. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees) F. 20. minutes, or until eggs are firm.

All the good common sense we can muster can be used effectively these food rationed days. We may even resort to being tricky about meal planning.

Feature other points of the meal rather than the meat course. Draw attention to tempting salads, delicious breads, unusual desserts (Yes, it can be done on very little sugar, good ones too!)

Bread Can Be Surprising

Make a game of serving a different kind of bread at least once each day. The family will begin to wonder what today's surprise is. With attention centered on the bread, the simplicity of the rest of the meal will be less noticed. But have the bread good, as good and nutritious as possible.

One of the most efficient ways to spread the milk, shortening, and egg supply over the family's needs is to combine these ingredients judiciously with enriched flour to make delicious breads.

Just as a starter, try molasses gingerbread with cabbage and apple salad; crisp peanut muffins with a fresh vegetable plate; English tea cake with fruit and coffee for breakfast or lunch: toasted hard rolls with creamed eggs; rolls-in-loaf with vegetable stew; waffles with asparagus; hot biscuits with new peas. So the list goes—an idea from the bread box or mixing bowl for every day in the week to help observe the rule of good eating and good nutrition.

For the days you do not have meat, fish, or fowl—egg dishes really satisfy in a healthful way.

New eggs on the menu several times a week are good management this season of the year. And a new way to serve them is always welcome. Creamed eggs in an asparagus muffin ring have a scintillating touch of spring about them. The yellow and white of quartered hard-cooked eggs folded into a smooth white sauce and piled high in the center of a delicately brown muffin ring flecked with gay green pieces of asparagus bring the season's bright colors to the table.

Asparagus Muffin Ring With Creamed Eggs

2 cups sifted enriched flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; 1-2 teaspoon salt; 1 egg; 1 cup milk; 2 tablespoon melted shortening; 1 cup cooked asparagus, cut in small pieces.

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Beat egg and add milk, melted shortening, and asparagus. Add to dry ingredients, stirring only until flour is moistened. Turn into well-greased 8-inch ring mold or 8x8x2" pan and bake in hot over (425 F) 30 minutes. Serve with creamed eggs. 8 servings.

Creamed Eggs

4 tablespoons butter or chicken fat or drippings; 3 tablespoons enriched flour; 1 teaspoon salt; 1-4 teaspoon pepper; 2 cups milk; 8 hard cooked eggs.

Melt fat and add flour, salt, pepper, stirring constantly. Add milk gradually, stirring until mixture thickens. Cook 2 minutes longer, stirring occasionally.

This recipe may be cut in half or service of four. Eggs for breakfast, lunch or dinner makes healthful delicious dishes — helpful to homemakers in every way.

Second War Loan Bonds will keep the planes up and the prices down.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Clean Your Stove

Clean the burners on top of a gas stove with a fine wire brush frequently dipped in water with soap powder added. Then dip the brush in clear warm water. Clean the burners at least an hour before turning on the gas.

When the burners are turned on after a cleaning make sure that all the holes are free of soap bubbles. If some holes are still plugged up, insert a small wire. An untwisted hair pin will often work.

Avoid Mildew

Never put damp laundry into the laundry hamper if you would avoid damage by mildew — which is difficult to remove if it does not actually destroy the garment. Dry damp clothes completely before storing if it is not convenient to launder them immediately.

Rainy Day Dress

Rainy days, and most people wear a raincoat. Rainy California days, and Dorothy Lamour steps out in her "rain dress." It is made of a water proofed pilot blue twill and looks for all the world like a smart shirtmaker frock. The only trimmings on the dress are four large pockets with flaps ornamented with red buttons and a red flanned lining. By donning her crimson rubber boots and a pilot blue twill hat, Dorothy is suitably and becomingly dressed for the worst kind of weather.

Carpets on Stairs

Since stair carpets usually get the heaviest wear, they should be good quality, with a thick firm pile. Use a good padding under the carpet, see that it is laid carefully, especially over the edge of each stair. Buy enough so that the carpet may be sifted occasionally to distribute wear and thus lengthen its life. Extra footage can be turned under at either the top or bottom of the stairs.

Save Wax Paper

Washington, D. C.— (Special)—Housewives are urged to conserve all their wax paper against the time when this handy commodity may be very scarce. Wax, says WPB, is hard to obtain, and has many important war uses.

Rip Up Sweaters

Don't throw away old sweaters. If they are not too worn make them up into new garments—scarfs, gloves, new sweaters for the small members of the family. Before ripping apart, wash sweater in a mild soap and warm water, and you will find it more pleasant and easier to work with.

To Store Rubber

If you can't help folding or creasing rubber articles before putting them away, sprinkle a little cornstarch or talcum powder between the folds to prevent sticking together.

VICTORY GARDENS— VICTORY PANTRIES

By Mrs. M. M. Hubert

Club women throughout the State of Mississippi have found a way to beat the high cost of living, and at the same time create beauty, conserve food, and get recreation through their Victory Gardens of 1942.

For several years, clubs have been growing gardens on a small scale, but they were not referred to as Victory Gardens. In connection with the civic work of the clubs, emphasis has been put on beautification of the premises, which began with flowers, potplants, window boxes and yards and finally grew into vegetable and flower gardens. Prizes were awarded to those persons who excelled, according to the decisions of qualified judges who spent much time scoring these back, front and side yard plots. The main points from which they were judged were condition, variety and plot arrangement.

The premises, intended primarily for flowers brought a new and rather interesting problem: too much money and labor were involved in creating a garden to leave the plot to grow up in weeds after the close of the spring and early summer judging contests. On the other hand, the prize winning flower and vegetable gardens had attracted much attention and the owner had to find some definite method of keeping up appearances on a reasonably large space for a longer period. Hence lawns were edged with flowers, which supplanted the over-all flower garden, and in turn, vegetables have supplanted some of the flowers. Now, it is no uncommon sight to see plenty of vegetables growing in the flower garden.

From the health standpoint, vacant lots have furnished lots of fresh vegetables, instead of mosquitoes.

Mention was made of gardens being scored on 'variety' as a main point in judging. Among the number grown were many that could be saved by canning, drying and freezing. The club members often boast of growing from 4 to 10 varieties of vegetables in her garden, the number varying according to the size of her plot.

These were peace time pastimes by club women, largely in urban centers. In rural sections club women grow gardens as a part of the family farming schedule and canning is always an accepted part of the summer program. They are usually the leaders in the communities and often direct the activities of groups of women. Their slogan has been and is: "Eat all you can, and can what you can't."

The year 1942 brought the necessity for growing gardens for food and feed, therefore, reports across the year show that Victory Gardens have developed into Victory Pantries. A cross section of the clubs reporting show us that Victory Gardens have been grown by Garden Clubs, Social Clubs, Literary Clubs, Church and School Organizations and Home Demonstration Clubs. Some of the centers where these activities have been more or less centralized have been in Canton, Alcorn, Greenwood, Laurel, Jackson, Lexington, Piney Woods, Prentiss, Natchez, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Columbia, Columbus, Aberdeen, D'Lo, Pinola, Philadelphia, and other places.

During the past summer, Columbia club women, with the assistance of their home demonstration agent, who lives in the town, conserved every vegetable grown in their various gardens. Among these were peas, beans, cabbage, okra, corn, tomatoes, soup stock, beets, chow chow, and fruits, both orchard and wild. They also learned how to dry and package for safety both fruits and vegetables. They reported the number of jars ranging from 40 to 200 quarts in the town and the rural women have a much higher average because of having more vegetables and fruits. They are fortunate in that they work in groups and learn to use both tin and glass containers. The pressure cooker, the improvised canner and the cook stove are used extensively.

In one town, the gardens of various members were planted at different times with different vegetables and all of the friends in the immediate vicinity shared the same gardens for table use when vegetables were most plentiful and many canned from each other's gardens. Housewives and Home Economics teachers rubbed shoulders, exchanged recipes and vied with each other in the quantity, quality and appearance of fruits and vegetables shown on their pantry shelves.

Perhaps Jackson has produced most in the conserving program. Some years ago the women in one community organized a neighborhood club and under the supervision of the Hinds County home agent spent three days canning in the State Agent's Demonstration kitchen and learned to use the pressure cooker for canning and for preparing meals. Following these meetings the pressure cooker was taken to a home in the community and fruits and vegetables canned without the presence of the home agent. Each person brought the amount she could gather from her garden; all assisted in the work and everyone carried home at least a jar of food. Food was taken to cook and dinners were served all present. Beginning with fruit juice everything served except the meat and bread, was a part of the day's canning. This year, Jackson Club women report pantries filled with fruits, jellies, pickles and conserves. The highest number reported is in the home of a young home maker, with three in family who canned 400 pints of fruits and vegetables for winter use. Many have colored pears for salads, whole tomatoes, etc., thus permitting them to entertain as well as feed their families from their pantries.

Fortunate indeed is the wife of a farm agent who canned successfully more than 200 quarts of fruit and vegetables, twelve quarts of meat, and has enough fresh vegetables in the dehydrating plant to enable her to serve fresh vegetables weekly throughout the winter months. These were grown in her garden during the past spring and summer. Because of our promise, her name is not being called, but she is a leading club woman, church worker and civic leader in her community. Her flowers deserve as much praise as her vegetable garden.

This is a cross section of the work of seventy-five clubs throughout the state, both rural and urban. We do not have an exact account of the number of gardens grown and the amount of food conserved, but we can safely estimate that at least 700 club women of Mississippi have conserved more than 10,000 quarts of food from their front, back and side yards, thus changing their Victory Gardens into Victory Pantries.— SERVICE MAGAZINE.

IT MUST NOT HAPPEN HERE

Tragic stories of death from starvation and exposure in Europe are so commonplace that their horror has lost significance to many of us. But it should never be forgotten that lack of production is not the sole factor in the plight of Europe's millions. Europe has no organized distribution system. What few necessities exist are transported at the convenience of military authorities. Points and final distribution to consumers are places rife with disease and dirt. What a contrast to the distribution system of this country!

Retail distribution in America is scientically organized. Its principles are comparable to those of mass production. The core of modern retail distribution is the chain stores and voluntary groups of independent merchants, both of whom are heavily counted up on by the government to help maintain a stable and adequate supply of necessities, within equal reach of every civilian. It is a formidable task.

Fair and adequate distribution can be accomplished. The record of retail merchants gives strong reasurrance of that. However, they will need the utmost cooperation from the government and from the public. The government must do all in its power to simplify rationing and price regulations, just as it must recognize the essentiality of merchandising. The public can cooperate by being tolerant toward inexperienced employes and by avoiding the temptation to hoard non-rationed commodities.

The tragedy in Europe should spur us on to help our producers and distributors in every possible manner. We want no recurrence of that tragedy, in this country.

NEWTON COUNTY FARMERS DEVELOPING NEW WAR-TIME FARMING PROGRAM

By W. A. Hagins

Covington, Ga., March 15—Negro farm folks around Newton county advance farther towards developing sound county war-time farming program, said the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service today. Several soil management demonstrations have begun in land-use planning and systems of crop rotation worked out While submarginal land is being set to trees and kudzu, sufficient acreage will be devoted to pasture crops for livestock units.

More than a thousand baby chicks were recently placed in brooders by adult farmers and club boys. Also greater efforts are being put forth to increase the size of family laying flocks. Quite a few litters of pigs have been farrowed on demonstration farms this month with an average of eight pigs to the litter. These are to be sold to neighbors to increase the meat supply. It is pointed out that more pigs will be favored in the near future and that several club boys have beef animals which they are feeding out for the fat stock show.

In corn production, bushels of yellow seed corn have been distributed among farmers and club boys to conduct feeding demonstrations with corn. Leaders have been selected to carry demonstrations with serica. Austrian winter peas and soil building crops are growing off fine and farmers are making improvements to their pastures.

While six club boys planted three acres of Irish potatoes in the interest of the food for fighters program, adults planted potatoes for truck crops, home and market demands. Many gardens have been sufficiently enlarged to produce adequate supplies of vegetables; still English peas, cabbages, onions and mustards are being planted. Club members are enthusiastic over victory gardens.

Four-H clubbers continue their interest in the conservation of natural resources too. Recently they prunned the fourteen acre demonstration forestry plot of slash pincs and black locusts, out on the old Eatonton highway.

The neighborhood leaders and Extension agents conducted 40 neighborhood meetings and splendid progress is made in reaching farm families and enrolling them into supervised groups for instruction and guidance, the Negro county agents points out.

HERE'S HOW TO PLANT YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

You are probably getting ready now to start your Victory Garden. Well, here are some tips from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on how to go about it. Of course you have selected a site of open, sunny ground with sufficient fertility to grow a garden, not an ash pile, or a bed of cinders.

Now that that's settled, we are ready to get out the old spade and limber up. If you live on a farm you'll use a plow. But whether you use a spade or a plow, that point is to pulverize the soil thoroughly before planting. That should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. On thin soil be sure not to turn up much of the sub-soil. Don't dig clay soil when it is wet.

If well-rotted leafmold, horse or cow manure, or other organic matter is obtainable work it into the soil while you are spading or plowing. Use about a bushel to every 25 square feet. Unless you know that commercial fertilizer is not necessary, you should apply Victory Garden Fertilizer in bands about three or four inches wide, and about two inches from the line along which the seed are to be sown, or the plants set. Victory Garden Fertilizer, containing three percent nitrogen, eight percent phosphoric acid, and seven percent potash, has been authorized by the Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board.

In getting ready to plant, the rows should be straight and run the long way of the garden plot for convenience in working. Try to get seed or plants of disease-resistant varieties. Because of the great need for garden seed this year, buy only as many as you are going to use and be careful not to sow them too thickly.

Bean and pea seeds should be spaced as the plants are to stand; never thin these plants. Small seeds such as carrots, collards, spinach and onions should be sown three or four times as thickly as the plants are to stand since many of these seed fail to produce good seedlings. In heavy soils seed should be covered less deeply, than in light sandy soils. Tall plants should be placed on the north or west side of the garden so that they will not shade the low plants.

Now, what should you grow? As to specific vegetables, consult your experienced neighbor, your county Extension agent or the State Extension Service at your state agricultural college. They will tell you which vegetables do best in your local climate. But in general, plant eight or ten different vegetables. Let them be green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, tomatoes, root vegetables and others which may be eaten fresh over a long season and which may be stored without much processing. Planting dates range from March to June. For detailed information on planting dates, ask a neighbor who has grown a garden before or the county agent.

Don't forget to plant flowers. They help make things look beautiful, and they are important to national morale.

Inexperienced gardeners are reminded that elaborate and expensive tools are not necessary for the cultivation of a small garden plot. A spade or spading fork, a hoe, a steel rake, twine and two wooden stakes are sufficient for the task.

A VALUABLE DOG

A young lad was standing in a corner with his dog. He had posted a sign which read, "Dog for Sale, $200." One morning a man going to work, noticed the boy and his dog and his sign, and he stopped and said "Young man, I see you have a dog for sale." "Yes, sir, I sure have." "I see you're asking $200 for him." "That's right," the lad replied. "You would take less, wouldn't you?" "No, not one penny less." The man went on, chuckling to himself. A few days later he passed the same corner and saw the same boy, but the dog and sign were gone. The man said, "Well, did you sell your dog?" "Sure did," he replied. "Did you get your price for him?" "Sure did." How did you find anyone who would give you $200 cash for your dog" "I didn't." "I traded him for two $100 cats."

BUILDING FOR TOMORROW

Vital foods are not only sent to Ethiopia and other members of the United Nations to keep them in fighting trim, but wholesome school lunches and milk are served to millions of American youngsters to help them grow strong bodies to carry on the way of life we are fighting to preserve. These lunches also ease the burden on busy mothers who now have war jobs. This young lady is one of more than a half million colored school children who receive delicious lunches every day. The food is provided by the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

—Food Distribution Admin. Photo by Knell.

YOU HELP THE ENEMY WHEN YOU NEGLECT YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

Your Victory Garden is doomed to failure, and all the fresh vegetables you might grow to insure increased supplies for our fighting men, and to add to your own ration of canned goods is only wishful thinking if you neglect to care for it, the U. S. Department of Agriculture warns this week.

Neglecting your Victory Garden also means a waste of the seed you plant or plants you set out, and a waste of tools, valuable fertilizer, and man hours which the nation needs so badly. Caring for your garden is a simple, easy task which offers relaxation and recreation, but it must be performed regularly, and with some degree of skill.

In watering your garden, don't sprinkle a few buckets-full or turn on the hose for a couple of minutes every day. In so doing you are only watering the shallow-growing weeds while the deeper roots of your vegetables go thirsty. Your garden should be thoroughly and deeply soaked as by a fairly heavy rain, and watered again only when the soil shows signs of becoming dry.

Here are five suggestions which inexperienced gardeners may keep in mind as a guide in caring for their Victory Garden: (1) We keep weeds under control by shallow but thorough cultivation or hoeing. Vegetable crops should not be cultivated deeply because of danger to the roots that grow near the surface. Weeds that take root again readily after hoeing or pulling, should be carried out of the garden. (2) Keep insects and plant diseases under control. (3) Cultivate your garden as soon as the soil is dry enough after each rain and as often in addition as is necessary to keep weeds down. (4) Care should be taken to avoid trampling and packing the soil so far as practicable. (5) Mulching between the rows with straw, dry lawn clippings, leaves, or similar material will help conserve moisture and keep down weeds. (6) Don't sprinkle or irrigate your garden too often. If water is to be supplied, the garden should be thoroughly and deeply soaked as by a fairly heavy rain and watered again only when the soil shows signs of becoming dry.

For additional information on caring for your garden consult an experienced neighbor, your County Extension Agent, the State Extension Service at the state agricultural college.

The best coat linings are made of slippery fabric, so the coat will go on and off easily.

CORRESPONDENT FOR ANP SEES JAP'S AIR RAID

Colored Newsman Tells Of Attack on New Guinea on Morning of April 12

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, April 29—(Censored)—(ANP) **(Associated Negro Press Foreign Correspondent)**

By "SCOOP" JONES

—It was the morning of April 12 I first spotted Tojo's formation corrugated tin roofing bomb shelter, I commanded a ringside seat for one of the Japs' biggest daylight air raids.

Peeping from beneath a fortified of mixed fighters and bombers flying from the west. They looked like a flock of wild geese flying to a new season. The raiders grew from little birds to a more distinguishing size as they drew nearer. Then the formation parted into groups heading in different directions, bombers escorted by Zeroes.

The Zeroes turned on a floor show . . . began to dive, zig zag and flip. For whose benefit the performance was, no one yet knows. The zig-zagging and the flipping didn't last long. Our anti-aircraft turned loose. I ducked out of the picture for fear of being hit from falling shrapnel from anti-aircraft fire. The mixed din of anti-aircraft fire and exploding bombs from the planes could be heard. Anxiety and inquisitiveness was too great. With my tin helmet securely on my head I peeped again just in time to see a streak of white smoke (from a distance) going downward from the sky as though a plane had been shot down. Anti-aircraft fire was not so great now as I emerged from the shelter. Looking upwards it seemed like planes were everywhere. From whence they had come, I yet don't know, but our fighter planes were in the sky. The circus flying Zeroes now had a problem.

The most impressive sight I witnessed from the aerial dogfights that ensued was when one of our Lightnings diving from the clouds into the fray. Down it came right through what seemed like a flock of Zeroes. Ignoring them, it kept on its downward slant towards the Japs' five bomber formation that the Zeroes were hovering over and apparently escorting. In the midst of the bomber formation the Lightning went turning on the heat. The battle disappeared into the clouds. What was the outcome of this fracas I don't know. The results were included in the tally of victories that was later issued. Whoever the pilot was he could stand a few medals.

It wasn't long before the air drama was all over. Later at press headquarters it was learned (at the time of this writing), although the count wasn't final, that something like 13 bombers and 10 fighters were definitely destroyed, and 10 bombers and one fighter were probably destroyed. It was believed that the attack was made by better than 100 planes.

The morale of the soldiers is the thing that seemed uncanny, almost incredulous. Looking at them while the sky battle was in its last phase of dogfighting. I noticed no sign of fear on those faces. To the contrary, they were laughing and enjoying the show as though it was another Hollywood action-filled cinema.

Another chapter of a small phase of the war has been closed. The Japs lost more in planes than the small damage they did here. The attack here was more or less a morale booster. Soldiers learned that the Japs, even in such large force, were no match for the guns and planes of superior nations. The battle and results were indeed impressive.

Bill Robinson Prepares Suit Against Critics

HOLLYWOOD, April 15—(ANP)—Upon the return of his attorney, the noted Jerry Geisler last week, Bill Robinson, internationally famous "king of dancers," declared that he was ready to sue over a story that appeared in several publications a week ago. The story was to the effect that his all-colored starring vehicle, Fox's "Stormy Weather," would be remade to exclude him from a romantic role opposite Lena Horne.

Highly indignant over the article, and which the studio also hurried to contradict to the Associated Negro Press, Bill had declared that he would enter suit for damages up to $100,000 as soon as Geisler, who was out of town, returned. Incidentally this attotrney is the man who forced Hollywood Legion stadium to break its 18 year color bar, and who more recently had successfully defended movie star Errol Flynn against trumped-up rape charges.

It is not known definitely which publication Robinson plans to sue first, but the story made its initial appearance in New York's P. M. Coast readers did not see it until it appeared on the front page of the Pittsburgh Courier March 27. However it also appeared in the New York Amsterdam News and the New York People's Voice. To date it has been seemingly impossible to trace down the actual author of the fallacy, but the majority of the newsfolk here declare that it was written in New York as have been several other recent false stories.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

Everybody wants freedom. "Freedom" is a popular word. But, as Eric Johnson recently pointed out in an article in Reader's Digest entitled "Your Stake in Capitalism," you cannot have freedom unless you also have "capitalism." Capitalism is as unpopular as freedom is popular—and therein lies the danger to freedom.

It has long been good political strategy to talk about freedom and damn capital in the same breath. Under such inconsistent reasoning our lawmakers have enacted much social legislation designed to enhance the freedom of the individual by establishing wage and hour standards and other economic safeguards, while at the same time passing laws which destroy capital and threaten the very freedom they profess to uphold.

Capital is accumulated savings which, put to productive use by private citizens, supplies jobs and opportunities,. When private citizens are prevented from accumulating capital and using it to create jobs, private jobs in free enterprise gradually cease to exist.

As Mr. Johnson observes: ". . . A great many people — in polling booths and in legislative bodies—have thought that you can tax business just as much as you like and still have 'free enterprises' and the 'American way of life.' You cannot. Just suppose that you taxed all new savings and all new profits and all new capital out of private hands into the public treasury. What would you have left to be the creator of new jobs, Only the government. Only the totalitarian state . . . We stand at a solemn parting of the ways. Our business leaders and our labor leaders want freedom . . . But what is the price of freedom? I say it is the capital with which to operate capitalism. The word is capitalism."

Freedom will be lost unless we recognize the truth of Mr. Johnson's words.

Only 200 fires set by lightning occurred during the 1942 fire season in California national forests, compared with 600 in the average year.

"What do they mean by the City's pulse'?"

"Oh, I suppose it has something to do with the policemen's beats."

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OPA MAKES AVAILABLE EXTRA CANNING SUGAR

Deal With Cuba Permits Lessening of Restrictions.

Washington, April 8—OPA decided today to make sugar available to home canners again this year without ration coupon penalties after arranging for an extra 200,000 tons of sugar to be imported from Cuba.

The sugar deal involving extra shipments was concluded this morning, and a few hours later top OPA officials held a special conference and authorized the home canning sugar.

Previously, OPA had considered requiring persons who asked for extra canning sugar to surrender eight to 12 points of their canned goods ration points for every extra pound of sugar.

Because of the canning and other needs, however, there was no indication that the extra Cuban sugar would affect the ordinary consumer's sugar rations, which is at the rate of about one-half pound per person per week.

One of the other possible places where OPA may allot the extra Cuban sugar is to restaurants, hotels and other public eating places that make their own pastries.

THE POWER OF LITTLE THINGS

A time of war is always a time of strain. This is inevitable. The hard work we all must do, the sacrifices all must make, the crowded conditions of work and travel, the anxious hours of wondering about our loved ones in the service—all these things keep our nerves on end. If we are not careful, they make us unhappy inside and most unpleasant outside.

The trying, straining nature of these days is responsible for a great deal of the "Tension" about which we hear so much just now. I am certain it is responsible for many of the unfortunate incidents that happen in our communities from time to time. It isn't that conditions around us have suddenly gone bad. It is rather that our tempers are sour, and we lose the ability to handle even simple situations wisely.

I believe we will find a key to much of the trouble of the times if we make up our minds to pay careful attention to certain little things. The first of these is common courtesy. On busses, or trains, at work or at home, if we will be careful always to have a kind word; to return a good natured answer even to an unkind remark; to do the little deeds that will promote the comfort of others, even to the slight discomfort of ourselves—just simple little acts of courtesy such as these will do more to smooth out ruffled feelings and ease the tired nerves of people around us than anything else we can do.

Secondly, if we will refrain from doing certain little things, such as making unkind remarks aloud, or using insulting nick-names in the hearing of those they hurt; refrain from pushing in crowds, or from becoming impatient quickly; or from taking out our bad feelings on somebody else—if we will refrain from doing little unkind things such as these, we will do much toward promoting and maintaining better relationships all along the line.

Thirdly, if we will try to see life through the other person's eyes, that is try to see his wants and his needs and thus to understand his hopes and ambitions, many of our prejudices would disappear. We would not be so quickly to hate or condemn. A great deal of the wild, loose talk that flies so thick just now would quietly die away. After all most people want the same things we want—work, shelter, enough for a little pleasure and progress, a chance to enjoy the common advantages of the American way of life. These are the desires of most human beings. In our true moments, we would not deny these to anyone. It is only when we are blinded by prejudice or made thoughtless by bad temper that we try to block others from getting the common things we ourselves want and need. It is imperative in a confused and hurried time like this that we take time to know our real selves, and refrain from doing any thoughtless thing that would hurt or block a brother and cause needless frictions. It is only through such control of our actions that we can ever hope to develop that unity of purpose and feeling which is essential to our winning the war.

There is much that our leading agencies can do to help us promote better feelings. Employers can call employees together and talk frankly about the need for courtesy and understanding. Employers can also exercise fairness in their employment policies, distributing positions for the benefit of the largest number, refusing to have part in selfishly exclusive schemes.

Ministers can stress the need for kindness in a time when unkindness may cause so much social harm. Teachers can talk to the young about proper behavior in public places. Parents can talk to children about respect for the rights and feelings of others in the community.

Tensions and troubles are always caused by little things. They can also be relieved or cured by little things. Now in the midst of war and strain, if we can find the way to be kind and considerate, we will have gone a long way toward preparing the ground for wholesome progressive life in American communities in the days when peace shall come.—SERVICE.

SUPPORT POTATO PRICES

The Department has announced support prices of U. S. No. 1 grade sweet potatoes produced in 1943 at $1.15 to $1.45 per bushel to encourage farmers to meet the production goal of a million acres, or 32 per cent over the 1942 goal. Prices will be supported through purchase by the Food Distribution Administration at $1.15 per bushel during the harvesting season from August through November; $1.30 per bushel in December and January; and $1.45 per bushel during February, March and April.

These prices apply to U. S. No. 1 grade packed in bushel crates, baskets, or hampers. Sack potatoes are at 10 cents discount, and U. S. No. 2 containing 75 per cent or better U. S. No. 1 will be supported at 15 cents less per bushel than U. S. No. 1 grade.

PERMANENT PEACE IS POSSIBLE

Future world peace depends to a large extent upon the United States—providing we do three things: First, keep our faith with the American capitalistic system by allowing individuals and business to survive with sufficient earnings to maintain private jobs in free enterprise; Second, actively participate in world affairs; Third, lead the way in broadening the flow of international trade.

The first is essential to peace because the alternative to free enterprise is state socialism, and state socialism leads to war. The dictators have proved that. The second is essential because our cooperation is necessary to enforce a just peace. The third is essential because nations tied together by trade are less inclined to fight.

Every effort must be made to awaken people to the fact that our leadership is sorely needed in the creation of a lasting peace and a new era of trade, just as every effort must be made to awaken the people to the fact that all of us have a common interest in the maintenance of the free enterprise system.

In pleading for such leadership, Clark H. Minor, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, says: "When we look over the economic record of the past and see the ravages caused by war . . . we must be convinced that the establishment of permanent peace would be so beneficial to every inhabitant of the world that there is hardly any immediate sacrifice which we could be called upon to make which would not be repaid a thousand-fold."

He further declared: "That we and every country may enjoy the fruits of the particular aptitudes of other nations, of their particular natural resources, requires that no barriers shall be placed in the way of our access to such fruits. This means intelligent and courageous action with respect to tariffs, exchange regulations and all the unnecessary impediments which now restrict the flow of goods . . . Our country has the least to fear from being a leader toward freer world trade. With our total foreign business representing such a small percentage of our total trade, and with our resources of such great richness, we are surely the best situated to take the lead in a program benefiting not only ourselves directly, but all other civilized nations." As a step toward international leadership, the council has urged the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. This act has opened the door to commerce and enduring peace. The door should not now be closed.

Peace, trade and free enterprise are dependent upon each other, and the freedom of mankind depends upon the maintenance of all three.

Hugh Gibson, former American ambassador to Belgium and Brazil, has joined the firm of Doubleday Doran as an editor.

DR. PATTERSON URGES NEGRO FARMERS TO STEP UP WARTIME POULTRY PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C.—With the Southern states being requested to produce nearly 300 million chickens and more than a billion dozen eggs as their share of the 1943 chicken and egg goals, colored farmers who make up a fourth of the farm operators in that area must also step up their production of poultry this year in order to contribute their full part to the nation's wartime food drive, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, said this week.

Pointing out that Tuskegee's poultry department, in making a special study of improving layers, had already produced several 300-egg a year hens through a system of selecting and breeding, Dr. Patterson urged Negro farmers to make plans now to increase their flocks of laying and eating chickens.

It is expected that many colored farmers, as well as residents of villages and suburbs of cities will either start a flock this year, or will enlarge the flocks they already have. With meat rationed, it is pointed out that poultry is becoming increasingly important as a source of meat. And, of course, since the very beginning of the war eggs have been vitally important as one of our principal protein foods. Last year the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture purchased more than 600 million dozen eggs for lend-lease shipment and for our fighting men abroad. This year the quota is even higher.

The importance of poultry is also shown in the increased production required this year which is 10 per cent higher for eggs, and 11 per cent higher for chicken. The Southern states alone are asked to produce 1,132,051,000 chickens, and 284,274,000 dozen eggs. Unless the 350,000 Southern farmers who were not even raising a single chicken in 1939 get into the fight, the job of meeting the goals is going to be increasingly difficult.

One of the handicaps to egg production in the South has been the lack of marketing facilities. However, Food Distribution Administration has taken steps to remove this barrier by establishing egg market warehouses in 12 Southern states. One day each week these warehouses are open to buy eggs in 10 case lots at support prices now ranging from 30 to 35 cents a dozen.

The important thing, however, is not so much the direct sale of eggs and chickens, but rather the assurance of more adequate diet of nutritious food for farm families so that they can grow stronger and healthier. And by raising chickens at home to eat, they will buy less red meat and thereby leave more of it for our fighting men and our war workers.

Farmers, as well as villagers and suburban residents who are starting flocks this year for the first time will be interested in knowing how to go about it. Well, the first thing to do is consult an experienced neighbor, see your county agent, or write the State Extension Service at your state agricultural college for information.

Department officials warn that those who buy baby chicks and then let them die for lack of proper care are sabotaging the war effort. Baby chicks are delicate and need much attention for the first few days. They must be properly housed so as to be protected from inclement weather and from rats and other animals that prey on fowls. They must also be properly fed and watered.

A city backyard flock, or a farm flock may be started by purchasing day-old chicks from a hatchery, or the flock may be started with three or four-week old chicks, or even with ready-to-lay pullets. Those who want flocks both for eggs and eating should try a general purpose breed. These breeds include Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires and Wyandottes. Those interested especially in layers should get Leghorns.

Care is the watchword for poultry raisers: housing, feeding, watering, looking after layers, seeing that the nests are clean, controlling lice and other parasites, and keeping the flock healthy. If you have a garden, or if your neighbors have gardens, then be sure that your chickens are well fenced in. It may not be too difficult to obtain salvage fencing material.

HIGHLIGHTS OF AGREEMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT OF BAHAMAN WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C.—Both the Negroes from the Bahamas and our country's own farm labor force are protected by the agreement under which the islanders will be brought into the United States to help relieve the farm labor shortage in Florida and adjoining states.

Under the agreement between the Government of the Bahama Islands and the U. S. Department of Agriculture which was signed last week, as many as 5,000 Bahama workers, over 18 years old, may be brought here to help push our wartime food production. Provisions of the agreement assure minimum standards of working conditions, and the same protection accorded other groups by the President's Executive Order No. 8802 barring discrimination against workers in war jobs.

Other provisions of the agreement are: (1) that Bahamans will not be employed to displace other workers, or to reduce previously established wage rates; (2) that the island workers will be paid the prevailing wage in the area for the kind of labor performed with a minimum of 30 cents an hour, or the piece rate equivalent; only part of their wages will be paid them directly, however, the remainder will go to their families and into a savings fund; and (3) that the islanders will be housed in camps maintained by the Department of Agriculture, or in other government approved quarters.

The agreement also assures employment for three fourths of the work contract period. A daily subsistence of $3 will be provided by the Department, for each day they are unemployed during the 75 percent period for which employment is guaranteed. The Department will also provide subsistence to the workers in case of unemployment during the remaining 2' percent period on the same basis as it is made available to other agricultural workers in the migratory labor camps.

As a precautionary health measure, the Bahamans will be required to pass a physical examination supervised by U. S. health authorities; they will also have the same legal protection afforded other agricultural workers as to occupational diseases and accidents.

THEY MUST EAT

Former president Herbert Hoover, oustanding leaders in agriculture and milk production, and the governors of many states have been pointing out the dangers involved in undermining our farm output by policies which treat agriculture as a non-essential industry, in comparison with so-called war industries.

It is self-evident that any policy which cripples food production, will wreck the whole war program Men and women have to eat every day before they can produce or fight. We can't keep our promises to our Allies to furnish them food, and at the same time feed this nation, unless the farmer has the manpower and the equipment to raise the crops.

A lost crop season or a lost milk cow involves a time element for replacement, of from one to three years. It is well that these facts are now being impressed on those responsbile for future farm policies.

World's smallest independent state, Vatican City, is about the size of an 18-hole golf course.

A. M. E.'S PUSH FOOD DRIVE

The Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church which met in Nashville, Tenn., has informed the Department of Agriculture that it heartily endorses the Food-for-Freedom program and plans to mobilize its 8,000 ministers fully behind it.

Several weeks ago the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, headed by Bishop James A. Bray, took similar action and initiated Food-for-Freedom Sunday on February 14. The council represents 40,000 churches, 11 denominations and more than 6,000,000 communicants.

Department officials point out that the churches can play an important part in the wartime food production program by encouraging farmers to grow more of the things the Government needs to win the war.

Many ministers are telling their parishioners about nutrition and how they can assure a proper diet for their families by growing more of the foodstuff on their farms. They are stressing Victory Gardens, chickens, pigs, and milk cows. They know that a people must be strong to fight either on the spiritual front or on the physical battle front where American boys are meeting the enemy.

FORM LABOR ADMINISTRATION

Taking further steps to meet the farm labor situation, Secretary Wickard formed an Agricultural Labor Administration last week headed by Wayne H. Darrow, associate director of the PSDA Office of Information. The new administration will take over the farm labor work previously carried on by the Agricultural Labor Branch of the Food Production Administration and will also integrate farm labor work done by other Department agencies, including that of Food Distribution Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the Extension Service.

SCHOOL CHILDREN CAN HELP

Secretary Wickard has sent telegrams to all state governors proposing the release of young people, white and colored alike, from schools in small towns and rural areas to help with the planting of essential crops this spring in areas where labor is scarce. The Secretary's action is based on the urgent need to make available immediately all possible aid in spring planting.

The Secretary's telegram reads: "Nation's food and fiber requirements make it imperative we have maximum planting of essential crops this year. Department of Agriculture exerting all possible effort to assure farmers sufficient work force to make 1943 production even greater than last year's record output.

"Supplementary to your state efforts to meet farm labor shortage, and within limitations your state laws and policies, I respectfully urge you to investigate need for services of young people, especially in small towns and rural areas, in helping to get crops planted, and to issue proclamation or take other appropriate action to have school authorities release farm students 14 years and older from schools in areas where farmers must have extra help for spring planting."

SEE BIG FARM JOB FOR NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS

T. M. Campbell, regional Extension Service field agent, and John W. Mitchell, Negro state agent for North Carolina were in Washington last week attending a meeting called by Director of Extension M. L. Wilson to lay plans for making full use of farm neighborhood leaders in the wartime agricultural program. Neighborhood leaders and state and county Extension workers from 38 states attended the conference. With farm educational meetings curtailed because of tire and gasoline shortages, as well as the fact that many farmers are now short-handed, neighborhood leaders have a big job to do in getting wartime agriculture information to the farmers in their community. There are 650,000 such leaders, of which 50,000 are Negroes. Each leader gets information to about 10 families.

RICE, BUT NOT FOR THE JAPS

..Frank Bunn, Farm Security Administration borrower of Marion County, Miss., got the idea four years ago that he could grow rice as a supplementary cash crop. The fact that it had never been done in his area didn't bother him. He decided to try it out as an experiment any way.

Well, the experimental crop worked out all right and Farmer Bunn made money. In 1941 he harvested more than a ton off of two acres and cleared $90, besides having plenty of rice at home for his family. Farmer Bunn found a ready market for his rice at the county seat where he supplied the merchants.

BOYS AND GIRLS HELP

Negro farm boys and girls are helping to win the war, too. Here's what 635 did in Florence County, S. C., last year: (1) they enlarged their home gardens by 95 acres, (2) fattened 167 pigs for home use, (3) raised 5,436 broilers, (4) fattened 14 beef calves for canning and marketing, (5) grew 3,000 bushels of corn and canned 9,000 quarts of meat and vegetables.

When you multiply the achievement of 635 youths in one county of South Carolina by the thousands of Negro youths in other counties of the nation you begin to get some idea of the magnitude of the contribution they are making to the war effort.

PLANTED YOUR V GARDEN YET?

If you live in the South, you've perhaps already planted part of your Victory Garden, and if you live in the central part of the country it's planting time now.

First vegetables to be planted include spinach, radishes, onions, cabbages, turnips and lettuce, also peas and potatoes if your garden is large enough to accommodate them. Within two or three weeks it'll be time to plant beets, carrots, and swiss chard. By making several small plantings of lettuce and radishes about a week apart, all of your crop will not mature at the same time. This means that you can eat lettuce and radishes fresh over a longer period.

For a family of four with a 30 by 50 yard, plant a row each of spinach, beets, onions, carrots, cabbage, turnips and a half row of lettuce and swiss chard.

4-H "SERVICE UNITS"

Negro 4-H clubbers are enrolling in a contest to produce for sale as many "Service Units" of beef, pork, eggs, poultry and other foods as possible. A "Service Unit" in beef for instance, is the amount which is required to feed a member of the armed forces for one year. In pork that amounts to 1,262 pounds and in chicken 769 pounds. In North Carolina the 4-H Club boy who takes the best showing will receive a $100 War Bond as will the 4-H Club girl who leads her sex in "Service Unit" production.

A BACKYARD FLOCK

Although it is said that chickens and gardening don't mix, it can be achieved. And since both meat and canned vegetables are rationed, your Victory Garden and your backyard flock will go a long way toward assuring our family a balanced diet of the foods they like best.

BAHAMIANS MAY HELP

Three Department officials are conferring with representatives of the Bahama Islands in Nassau this week in an effort to find out what arrangements can be made for bringing Bahamians here to help with the harvesting of vital war crops in Florida and other areas. The Bahamas, governed by The Duke of Windsor, are largely populated by colored people.

NEGRO STUDENTS HEAR AAA OFFICIALS

Advanced students in agriculture and home economics at A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., recently heard a series of lectures on the South's economic problem and the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency presented by E. A. Miller, assistant to the director of the Southern Division of the AAA, and Albon L. Holsey, AAA field officer.

"The Condition of the South Prior to 1932" and "The South's Economic Resources" were the subjects discussed by Mr. Holsey. The AAA officials were invited to give these lectures at A. & M. by the president, Dr. J. F. Drake.

TEN PER CENT MORE COTTON

In order to insure an adequate wartime supply of vegetable oil and protein feeds, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced that farmers will be permitted to exceed their 1943 cotton acreage allotment by 10 per cent. However, cotton marketing quotas will be retained. The Secretary pointed out that an acre of cotton (based on the five-year average in the U. S.) will yield, in addition to lint, 205 pounds of cotton seed meal and 10 pounds of oil.

Southern farmers are also being urged to plant their full peanut soybean and other crop goals and to increase their production of feed grains.

TO WIPE OUT BLACK MARKET

Secretary Wickard has launched a meat program designed to do three things: prevent black market operations, obtain adequate meat supplise for war needs, and secure the necessary control over the supply of meat so that it can be fairly distributed when rationing goes into effect March 29.

Under the new program all livestock slaughterers, who sell meat, including farmers and local butchers, must obtain a permit and stamp their permit number at least one on every wholesale cut. Farmers, local butchers, and packers in small towns are to obtain permits from their County USDA War Boards. However, farmers who kill animals for home use need no permit.

Also under the program, all livestock dealers must have a dealer's permit to buy and sell livestock. They must also keep a complete record of their transactions. Farmers are not required to obtain dealer permits; they simply keep records of livestock purchases and sales. All slaughterers operating under federal inspection must set aside a designated percentage of their production for war uses.

FARM AWARDS

Farm families, white and colored alike, who enlist in the 1943 food production program will be awarded a certificate of farm war service in recognition of their work. The 11-inch by 14-inch certificate signed by Secretary Wickard will be presented by USDA War Boards as soon as the Farm Mobilization Drive is completed this month.

DR. CARVER ON DISPLAY PANEL

Among three new exhibit panels recently completed by the Department of Agriculture is one of Dr. George Washington Carver, showing the Negro's contribution to peanut production for war. A portrait of Dr. Carver working in his laboratory towers over pictures of Negro Americans seeding, harvesting and processing peanuts. The two other panels in the group show the part Negro farmers are playing in producing food and cotton for the war effort.

The panels are each 30 by 40 inches and make excellent exhibit material. Already they have been on display in a New York History Week exhibit. Groups planning exhibits may borrow these panels from the Department of Agriculture by writing the USDA Office of Information, Washington, D. C.

INSURE AGAINST BOLL WEEVILS

At present prices, cotton and cottonseed are too valuable for growers to risk losing. The Federal Crop Insurance Coporation of the Department of Agriculture is protecting growers, sharecroppers and tenants as well as owners from losses caused by boll weevils, drouths, floods and other unavoidable hazards, providing they sign applications for crop insurance at their county Agricultural Adjustment Agency office before planting, and of course before the closing date in the county. Closing dates vary from March 1 to April 15.

No cash payment is necessary. Each grower signs a premium note that bears no interest charge, and falls due about cotton-picking time. Premiums are based on the average crop loss on the applicant's farm. No profit or cost of administrating the insurance program is added to the premium rate. The crop may be insured for 50 per cent or 75 per cent of the average yield.

Farmers insuring their crops every year, without suffering heavy losses, will in time pile up a premium reserve or backlog on which to draw in paying future premiums.

This may reduce the grower's premium rate as much as 50 per cent. Tenants and croppers, who often move from farm to farm, do not lose their premium reserve. It goes with them. A tenant or sharecropper may insure his interest in a cotton crop whether the landlord does or not.

Thousands of cotton crops were damaged or destroyed last year by boll weevils, storms, floods and other hazards. About 500 million dollars worth of cotton is destroyed by these causes every year. However, the farmer who insures his crop has little to worry about, because he collects cash indemnities. This year farmers in more than 1,000 counties are signing up for insurance.

FOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

A program to encourage production and support prices of food crops in Puerto Rico was announced jointly Thursday by Secretary of Interior Ickes, Secretary Wickard, and Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico. Shortage of shipping facilities makes it important that the Puerto Ricans grow more of their own food on the island.

AID FOR FARM TIMBER OWNERS

The Department has announced that 22 states have entered into cooperative arrangements with Forest Service for development of a forest products marketing service for farmers. The new service will include assistance for farm woodland owners in finding proper markets, preparing agreements for sale of forest products, and obtaining full value for the products. Among the 22 states are Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi. It is expected that 38 states will finally participate in the program.

HERE'S WHY THE AXIS CAN'T WIN

When six Farm Security Administration farm ownership borrowers of Gaston County, N. C., and their wives held a group meeting recently to discuss plans for bigger war food production in 1943, it was discovered they were making a major contribution to the war effort on on both the food front and military front.

The six families have a total of 32 children. Of this number, five sons and two daughters are in the military forces. One of the girls is a member of the WAACS and the other an Army nurse. Two of the boys are in North Africa, one in Alaska, one in Australia and one in the Army Air Forces.

Family members remaining in Gastonio made plans for increases of poultry flocks, dairy and hog production, soil building, permanent legumes, annual winter legumes, orchards, truck crops and canning. In addition they intend to improve their home grounds.

In spite of a failure in cotton last year, they are 15 to 20 per cent ahead of schedule in loan payments. Each family received the Department's FSA certificates of merit for meeting their 1942 food production goals and all agreed that FSA's Farm Ownership program was the best thing that had ever come their way.

The six family heads are: Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. McCoy, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe McDowell.

GROWING WAR FOODS

Reports received this week by the Department from its representatives in the field indicate that many Negro farmers are not going to be worried about rationing, because they are getting set to grow a record food crop. From Alabama comes the report that scores of Negro farmers, faced with a manpower shortage, are switching over to livestock which requires much less work than the row crops they have been growing. Plans are already underway for the development of adequate feed crops and pastureland for the increased livestock production.

Negro Extension agents in Texas are urging livestock production by conducting a series of meat curing and storage demonstrations. Plans are also being carried out in these and other Southern states for the increased production of fruits and vegetables.

BRIEFS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the number of persons working on farms March 1 this year was at the lowest March level in 19 years. There were 8,730,000 persons working on farms the first of March this year as compared with 8,369,000 on the first of February of this year, and 8,738,000 the first of March 1942.

Farmers are already making plans to assure an adequate supply of Thanksgiving turkeys. It is estimated that they will produce about 37 million. If this goal is reached it will be the largest turkey crop ever produced in this country.

The nutrition division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Interesting News Items From Alcorn A.-M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi

DOINGS IN THE GARDEN

By C. A. Elliott, Horticulture Dept.

Due to the severe and sudden changes in the weather the Victory Gardens have been unable to do very much. It is pertinent, however, that we begin and go straight through.

I should like to warn you of a serious mistake we often make and that is the one of preparing and seeding the same day. This does not give the bed a chance to become firm. The more firm and compact the seed-bed, the better the germination. It is necessary that the seeds have a sufficient amount of moisture, but not too much, as the seeds will rot. It is also advisable to treat the seeds before planting them. Among the recommended types of seed treatments are: The hot water method, the use of corrosive sublimate, the use of red copper oxide, zinc oxide and semesan. There are, however, many others that will give good results. It is advisable that before purchasing any material for treatin the seed that you speak to your county agent on the matter.

When the seeds have germinated and the small seedlings are trying to maintain thmselves in the soil, we must not over look the fact that weeds and insects are very injurious. It is necessary to cultivate the soil in order to keep down these weeds. In doing this it has been found that it is more economical to kill the weeds when they are very small, as it saves both time and energy. The insects may be the deciding factor between success or failure. I recently overheard a conversation between two farmers and a seed merchant. They were talking of their problems with the potato beetle:

FIRST FARMER: Those ole potato bugs ate nearly all of my potato crop last year.

SECOND FARMER: Why, they ate all of my potato crop and sat in the trees waiting to see if I'd plant any more.

THE MERCHANT: W e l l, they've already been over to my office looking through my books to see who has ordered potato seed for this year.

As humorous as this may seem, it is a fact that insects have an initial start because as soon as they emerge in spring they are ready to being eating; and when the small plants peep from the ground they are over powered by these non-essential animals.

These animals may be controlled by the use of arsenic of lead or Paris Green. These substances will kill all of the foliage eating insects, and they are also injurious to man, but if precaution is taken to wash the crops before using them there will be no reason for becoming alarmed over their use. Rotenone and derris root dust are also good for controlling foliage eating insects. These substances are no tinjurious to man, but they are expensive and are not easily obtained. Triogen and gulf insect spray are commercially prepared insecticides and are recommended for spraying for insects. Your county agent should be able to advise you further as to the control of these pests. It should be remembered that unless we kill these pests they may kill us, as their food is our food.

LAST CALL FOR VEGETABLES FOR THE GARDEN!!

If you haven't made planting of onions, potatoes, English p eas, leaf lettuce, or parsley, you had better make them in a few days as it will soon be too hot. Remember, however, that it is always better late than never.

FIRST CALL VEGETABLES:

It is always good to take a chance on vegetables and have both prize for harvesting the first in your community and the pleasure of being able to save your ration points.

Corn, snap beans, tomatoes, okra, squash, lima beans, and eggplants may be planted in the field the last week of March and very good results obtained. Several loads of hay may be put around the garden to be used over these crops if a cold snap is expected. Old tin crops that will permit doing so on cold days and at night. By these methods crops may be harvested from three to four weeks earlier than under ordinary conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE AVAILABILITY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE FOR NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

By A. D. Fobbs, Asstistant Teacher-Trainer

1. There was a total of three departments of Vocational Agriculture established for Negroes in Mississippi during the first year oi the program of vocational education in Agriculture, 1917-19. These departments were located in three counties.

2. For the first few years the increase in the number of departments for Negroes was very slow, except during 1920-21. The increase in the number of departments established during that period was 300 per cent over that of the previous year. The number of counties in which departments were established in 1920-21 increased 233 per cent over that of the previous year. Thereafter the increase in both the number of departments established and the number of counties in which departments were established grew steadily though not rapidly, except foi slight decreases in 1930-31 and in 1931-32.

3. In 1941-42 there were 118 departments of vocational agriculture for Negroes located in 51 counties. Thirty-one counties had no departments of vocational agriculture.

4. In 1918 no county had more than one department of agriculture. From 1930 to 1942 a considerable number of counties maintained consistently two or more departments for Negroes, most outstanding of which counties were Sunflower, Coaroma, Jones, Leflore, Leake, Marion, Claiborne, Holmes, Amite, Jefferson Davis, Walthall and Scott Respectively.

5. The largest number of agricultural departments maintained for Negroes by any s ingle county was eleven. These were maintained by Sunflower County and have existed constantly from 1937-38 to 1941-42.

6. Only two counties, Covington and Lee, have maintained departments for Negroes throughout the twenty-five year period, 1917-18 to 1941-42.

7. From 1917-18 to 1921-22 only all-day students were enrolled in Negro departments of vocational agriculture. Evening classes were started in 1922-23; part-time classes in 1926-27; day-unit classes in 1927-28; and continuation classes in 1938-39.

8. The total enrollment of students in vocational agricultural classes was small and remained almost constant from 1917-18 to 1919-20. From 1920-21 to 1940-41 there was a steady increase in the total enrollment of all types of students in agricultural classes except during 1940-41. The greatest advancement in enrollment was made in evening classes; all-day classes were second in rate of growth; day-unit and continuation classes combined, third; and part-time enrollment fourth. In 1940-41 there were enrolled in all-day classes 2,723 students; in Day-unit and continuation classes combined, 669 students; in part-time classes 320 students. This enrollment totaled 9,380 students for the year.

9. A very low percentage of the Negro farm population was reached by instruction in vocational agriculture in either 1930 or 1940. In only eight counties in the state in 1930 did instruction reach one percent or more of the Negro farm population. In only six counties in the state in 1940 did instruction reach as many as six per cent or more of the Negro farm population. The range in the percentages of Negro farm population reached by instruction in vocational agriculture for 1930 was from 0.11 per cent in Washington county to 3.2 per cent in Lamar County; for 1940, the range was from 0.16 per cent in Clay County to 10.57 per cent in Green County.

10. Most of the departments of Vocational Agriculture for Negroes are located in the Northwest Delta Section and in the South Central part of the state.

11. There is a fairly even distribution of the departments of agriculture in Jasper, Leake, Sunflower, and Coahoma counties.

12. Fifty-three departments were located in the open country, and 46 were located in towns, most of which are small country towns with populations of less than 2,000.

13. The average size of school districts for schools having departments of vocational agriculture in 1941-42 was 39.22 square miles. The range in size of school district from four to 200 square miles. A total area of 3,882 square miles was served by 99 agricultural departments.

14. School communities in which vocational agriculture departments were located in 1941-42 had an average of 145.6 farm families, 51-.24 farm boys between the ages of 14 and 21 inclusive enrolled in school, and an average of 49.97 farm boys between the ages of 14 and 26 inclusive out-of-school.

15. Eighty-six of 99 teachers of vocational agriculture devoted their entire teaching time to vocational agriculture classes. Seventy-five per cent of the teachers taught five or more agricultural classes; 85.8 per cent taught three or more types of agricultural classes in 1941-42.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

16. The 98 schools which reported having no vocational agricultural departments were located as follows: Twenty-five in towns; seventy-three in the open country; thirty-six in 18 counties which had no established departments; twenty-eight in 12 counties which had only one department each; and thirty-four in 15 counties which had two or more departments each.

17. The total area (school districts) served by 89 of the 98 schools was 1,465.5 square miles, or an average per school of 16.47 square miles.

19. The average number of adult farm families per community was 67.8; of farm boys between the ages of 14 and 21 inclusive enrolled in school, 29.5; of farm boys between the ages of 14 and 26 inclusive out-of-school, 29.9. The number of farm families ranged from zero to 330; the number of farm boys in school between the ages of 14 and 21 inclusive ranged from zero to 150; and that of out-of-school farm boys, whose ages were 14 to 26 inclusive, ranged from zero to 240.

20. Eighty-six schools which had no departments of agriculture in 1941-42 were an average of 17.6 miles away from schools having departments of agriculture. The range was from two to 85 miles.

21. Five of the 31 counties which had no established departments of agriculture in 1941-42 had less than 100 Negro farm operators each. These counties were George, Harrison, Hancock, Jackson and Stone. Itawamda, Lamar and Tishomingo each had fewer than 150 Negro farm operators in 1940. The Negro population of 23 of the 31 counties ranged from 229 for Perry County to more than 4,000 each for Yazoo, Tunica, Tallahatchie, and DeSota.

22. Fifteen schools which returned questionnaires indicated that rooms either available or could be provided for teaching vocational agriculture.

23. If data submitted by 94 communities in which there were no agricultural departments are used as a basis, it is estimated that 149 teachers of agriculture would be needed to serve these communities.

24. If the number of Negro farm operators is to be maintained at its present level of 159,540, it will require 7,877 new farmers annually to replace those passing out of the productive work period. To train these new farmers and serve the adult farmers, the state will need an additional 1,994 teachers of agriculture.

(This is a summary of the study made by the Department of Agricultural Education at Alcorn College during 1942. The summary is given here without comment. Extracts and comments on the study will follow in subsequent issues.

HOME PORK PRODUCTION GEARED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A NATION AT WAR

By Alan T. Busby, Department of Animal Husbandry

THE FARROWING PEN: A Discussion worth dollars and cents to the producer of Home or market pork.

Because of the number of inquiries in regard to the statement contained in the last paragraph of the article "Home Pork Production Geared to the Needs of a Nation At War" which appeared in the December-January issue of this publication, the author has decided to discuss somewhat at length the subject of the "Farrowing Pen." In this article he will attempt to answer the following questions:

1. What is a Farrowing Pen?
2. Why is a Farrowing Pen Needed?
3. How is a Farrowing Pen Built?
4. How much Does It Cost To Build a Farrowing Pen?

In Answering Question No. 1.—The author refers you to Page Two in the above menioned issue of he "Agricultural News," on which h e outlines the six major pre-requisites of a Farrowing Pen. Such a structure will provide the greatest amount of safety for the sow and her litter during the period covering from seven to ten days before farrowing until the litter is at least three weeks old. Such a structure provides the sow with a dry, clean, draft-free home during a very trying period. The very presence of such a structure in one's hog lot, or adjacent thereto will generally stimulate the will on the part of the owner to pay more frequent visits to his sow than if she has been forced to make her own bed at some distance from the lot. In the actual construction of the pen, or house, the care taken in planning and placing the pig fenders, or guard rails will return worthwhile dividends in saved pigs.

The Answer To Question No. 2 is almost self-evident. The first few hours in the life of the newly farrowed hogs are of tremendous import, and in fact will generally determine whether the pigs are to survive or not. As has been previously stated the pigs that go into the pork barrel are the pigs that are raised, and not necessarily the pigs that are just farrowed. If one is to assure one's self of a fair chance to bring his pig crop safely through to the harvesting time he should give careful attention and consideration to this matter of properly constructed farrowing pens for his brood sows.

Included in the Things We Must Consider in Finding An Answer to Question No. 3 are the following: First, what type of pen is best suited to one's needs and to one's purse. In answering this, the author makes this suggestion, that the former item be the basis for consideration rather than the latter. A cheaply built structure is more than likely to prove a most expensive one. The colony type house has many advantages over the individual type, for the large producer. It presents some worthwhile labor saving features, and it can be built of more permanent materials, thus making its actual cost less. For the average farmer the portable type pen is perhaps more adequate, or at least more feasible, and for this reason we shall consider it in some detail. Common practice has made the so-called "A" shaped house quite familiar wherever farrowing pens are used. It is simple in construction, and makes a very practical house. It does have one or two disadvantages which the author feels are not shared by its closely related "full monitor" type house, and as the construction costs of the latter do not run any higher than of the former. We shall include plans and specifications for each with this article.

It is not the desire of the author to intimate nor imply that just "anybody" can build a satisfactory farrowing pen, but most any farmer with a minimum of manual skill with a hammer and a saw, and a real desire to do a good job, coupled with some knowledge of following directions, as written or drawn, can undertake this job and carry it to a successful culmination. The dimensions used are those which have been found best suited by actual test. The material may be varied according to local situations. Such substitutions as have been found practical and possessed of some degree of advantage under certain conditions have been noted.

The answer to Question No. 4 must be determined by local conditions but the author does furnish a complete bill of materials for each plan.

Materials needed to construct a Farrowing House:

Dimensions—6 feet wide—8 feet long—7 feet high.

Used For	Dimensions	"A" Type No.	"A" Type Pieces B. Ft.	Monitor Type No.	Monitor Type Pieces B. Ft
FRAME					
FLOOR—					
SILLS	2x6-8 Ft,	2	16	2	16
	2x4-8 Ft.	2	11	2	11
JOISTS	2x4-6 Ft.	5	20	5	20
SIDES (2)	2x4-8 Ft.	10	52		
	2x4-4 Ft.			10	27
	2x6-8 Ft.			2	16
ENDS (2)	2x4-6 Ft.	4	16	4	16
	2x4-2 Ft.	1	2	2	2
	2x4-4 Ft.			2	6
RIDGE	2x4-8 Ft.	1	6	1	6
ROOF	2x4-8 Ft.			2	11
	2x4-3 Ft.				
COVERING				10	20
FLOOR	1x12-(Rough)		50		50
SIDES (2)	shiplap or drop Siding		120		60
ENDS (2)	shiplap or drop siding		50		50
ROOF	shiplap or drop siding				50

(*) THIS INCLUDES ENOUGH MATERIAL FOR DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

HARDWARE:	Hinges (6 in. strap)	8	2
	Hinge Hasp	1	1
	Nails—20D	5 LBS	5 LBS
	12D	5 LBS	5 LBS
	10D	3 LBS	3 LBS

It will be noticed that the cost of the two houses is just about the same. The Monitor type allows for better ventilation and less opportunity for sow to climb out and leave her litter. Be sure to make the fenders, or guard rails of 2x8 material, and nail them in substantially before nailing on covering boards.

VICTORY GARDENS MUST LICK INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

If Victory Gardeners want to help our fighting men lick the Axis they must take measures to lick the insects and plant diseases that stand mobilized and ready to attack their gardens, the U. S. Department of Agriculture cautioned this week.

Although insects and plant diseases are serious enemies which gardeners face, certain control measures have been developed which reduce the hazard, and make it possible to grow vegetable gardens with comparatively little loss from attack by these foes.

There are several ways of protecting gardens against diseases: (1) crop rotation, (2) soil treatment, (3) the use of disease-free seed and plants, (4) use of disease-resistant varieties of seed and plants, (5) seed treatment, and (6) spraying and dusting with fungicides. Garden experts have found the planting of disease-resistant varieties to be the most effective control measure.

In buying plants, make sure that the roots are clean, thickly branched and free from knots or swellings. This is a wise precaution against plant diseases.

In combating insects, Victory Gardeners have two general classes to deal with: those that bite off pieces of the plant with their chewing mouth-parts, and those that pierce through the surface of the plant tissue with their needle-like tubular beaks and take in nourishment by sucking the sap below. The first group which includes cutworms, caterpillars, beetles, and grasshoppers can be effectively dealt with by spraying or dusting poison on the plants. But the sucking insects, plant lice, thrips, leafhoppers, and aphids, that do not bite the surface but rather pierce down into the plant tissue, must be controlled in another way. Contact insecticides, or those which kill by touching the insects, prove effective.

Rotenone, or pyrethrum is highly recommended for most vegetables with edible portions exposed to the insecticide. These control both biting and sucking insects.

Probably the three most important insects in home gardens are cutworms, cabbage worms, and Mexican bean beetles. Poison bait such as wheat bran poisoned by Paris green is the most effective control for cutworms, while cabbage worms and bean beetles can best be controlled with pyrethrum or rotenone. Local gardening experts, state college of agriculture, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be able to supply additional information on insect control.

Gardeners are warned that wherever poisons are used to combat insects, great care should be taken to see that they are stored in a safe place where there will be no chance of persons or animals being poisoned. It is suggested that poisonous materials be applied as sparingly as is consistent with control of the insects. Such garden products as tomatoes, snap beans, okra, eggplant should not be prayed or dusted with poison after the edible parts have formed. Early applications often make it unnecessary to apply control measures late in the development of the plant.

In some communities, several gardeners may buy a sprayer or duster together. The small 3 gallon capacity compressed-air type of sprayer or duster of 2 to 3 pound capacity is adequate for small garden plots. It is made with a strap that fastens over the shoulder so that it is easy to carry.

MICHIGAN CAMPAIGNS AGAINST NOISE

Noise abatement campaigns are under way in 19 Michigan cities engaged in war production, with the goal of promoting rest for war workers and increasing productive efficiency, the Council of State Governments reports. The pr ograms are sponsored by the Michigan Council of Defense labor advisory committee. Campaign plans include appeals to school children, distribution of "quiet" signs for use by daytime sleepers, proclamations, highways signs at approaches - - -- movie shorts, and police co-operation.

HOGS, CHICKENS AND COWS HAVE GONE TO WAR

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Mar 22—Every hog, chicken and cow that farmers produce this year will help our fighting forces and people on the home front get their share of meat, eggs and milk. With unprecedented interest, Georgia Negro farmers are making progress in that direction.

In Brooks county, five lamp brooders were recently built and 1500 baby chicks have been ordered for delivery this month. Five old breeders and brooder houses have been re-conditioned and chicks will be placed in them soon.

More and more, farmers in Hancock county are turning to livestock as a supplementary cash crop and a main factor in the live-at-home program. Seven farmers recently sold 23 shoats which brought them $315.25 and 19 farm families are feeding out beef animals for home consumption.

As a whole, flocks of chatham county farmers are producing and the brooding of baby chicks is well underway. One farmer reports that 97 out of 100 chicks have reached broiler stage and 700 are being brooded in one unit.

Farmers in Peach and Houston counties are carrying out the program of swine production 100 per cent. On each farm visited, it is pointed out that there can be seen an increase in the number of sows and hogs.

In Meriwether county, several farmers have beef calves set aside for home and market consumption. Recently 364 pounds of home grown pork were put in sugar cured mixtures for the family meat supply. Also special crops of millet, oats, corn, velvet beans and sweet potatoes are being planted for hog feed.

Farm families in the Zion Hill community of Dodge county have just finished a campaign of canning and curing meats. Fifteen hogs were canned and the hams and shoulders and sides cured. "We've done a heap of canning before, but I can tell the difference in flavor and the correct methods used in getting proper results is all right with me," one farmer said. As the results of this campaign 1395 quarts of backbones, spare ribs and other so called waste parts of the hogs were canned.

While farmers in Baldwin and Newton counties are building up their pastures to proper livestock unit carrying capacity, farm families in Grady county are building lamp brooders for brooding chickens, and a three year swine sanitation program has been worked out in the Dougherty county area.

THE LION'S SHARE

The investor of $100 and $500 in the stocks or bonds of an industry in our country, has a tremendous interest in the nation's tax policies, both national and local.

The Southern California Edison Company is typical of electric properties owned by thousands of small stockholders. Vice-President Mullendore of the company said that with war absorbing more than half of the currently produced wealth of the country, enormous tax bills can be expected.

To show how the government depends on the earnings of private enterprise, Mr. Mullendore said: "Whereas last year our common stockholders received only $1.50 a share as dividends, taxes equaled about $5.25 a share." He then pointed out that by comparison with publicly owned electric utilities, which are financed with public credit, and which are wholly or partially tax exempt, private electric companies bear an unfair tax burden.

Also, he stressed the unfairness of applying the so-called "excess profits" tax to the earnings of a regulated utility, for, under public regulation, utilities are not permitted to earn more than the rental value of capital—true "excess profits" are prohibited.

If government wishes to continue to collect the lion's share of the earnings of industry, it should correct inequalities in tax laws which can destroy private enterprise.

SHOES FOR THE IRON HORSE

Most of us at one time or another have seen powerful dray horses pulling a heavily loaded freight wagon. Vivid is the memory of steel-shod hooves striking sparks on hard pavements, as the straining bodies clawed for footing. Such horses have become a rarity. Their counterpart today is the "Iron Horse," the railroads.

The Peoria, Illinois, Star, in commenting on the recent move to reduce railroad freight rates, observes that reducing rates would amount to removing the shoes from the iron horse. Anyone who has seen flesh and blood horses at work knows what would happen to them if, at a time when they were struggling under an unprecedented load, they were suddenly to have their shoes removed. They might be able to complete the job at hand because good horses are trained to never quit. But they probably would suffer injury that would impair their usefulness for a long time to come. And so it is with the railroads.

As the Peoria Star points out: "Anyone with half an eye can see the clogged and troubled condition of railroads panting under a staggering burden. The railroads are doing a job which history will record as 'magnificent.' Freight tonnage jumped 33 per cent in '42 over '41, and passenger travel 80 per cent, with 2,000,000 troops being moved a month."

The railroads are earning money as a result of this large traffic volume. But again they are like faithful work horses. When they work hard they need more food and other additional care which costs more money. Rate reductions under present conditions would not only remove the shoes from the iron horse but would also mix sawdust with his grain.

EMPTY WORDS MEAN EMPTY CUPBOARDS

The food industry has warned government executives that thousands will go hungry in this country this year unless the government moves promptly to solve the pressing manpower and distribution problems of the food industry. Lack of manpower, beginning on the farm and ending behind the counters of retail merchants, is assuming grave proportions.

The position of retail distributors is critical at the moment. Officials have steadily failed to include the merchant in the war program as a war worker. They have so far failed to recognize the essential part he plays in putting necessities into the hands of consumers. They fail to recognize that without his expert cooperation, price and rationing controls would be domoralized; that competent merchandisers are vital to efficient distribution.

Collapse of efficient distribution would mean that food grown and processed could not reach the consumer. Waste and decay of precious food would assume tragic proportions to hungry people. It would promote inflation, and inevitable curtailment of war production.

The food industry has asked officials to make clear that food production, processing, and distribution ranks with armaments in importance. Pirating and drafting of essential employes must cease if we are to eat. They also have asked for the proper allocation of food supplies to maintain civilian health and morale, and the simplification of rationing procedure. They have asked for these things repeatedly. Beyond vague generalities no action has been taken.

Disaster will come if this policy continues. Either the appointed officials, or Congress must act.

COMMON SENSE

"If increased milk production is required, flexible price ceilings should be established at points sufficiently high to assure some measure of increase," says Chas. W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. "Between the minimum and maximum prices, there should be allowed free play of economic forces. Such a plan would be effective in controlling runaway prices and helpful in producing milk and its products in our present need.

"Such a plan is anti-inflationary, whereas the present effort to freeze dairy prices at relatively low levels and make up for it by giving farmers some form of subsidy, which later must be paid out of tax monies, contains the essence of inflation."

STATE OF MANY FLAGS

Five flags (Indian, Confederate, Spanish, Mexican and United States) have flown over the old Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, N. M.

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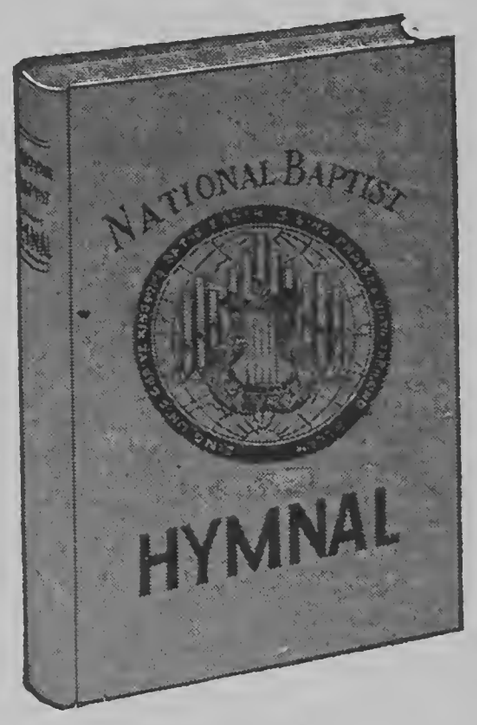

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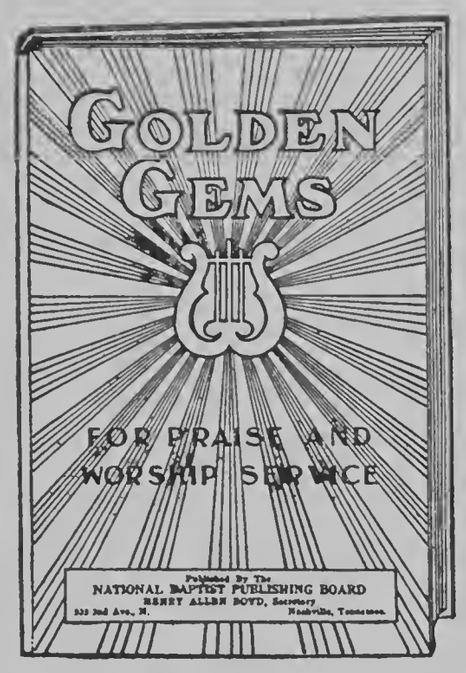

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COLORED AND WHITE ALIKE IN EFFORT

(Continued from Page 1)

000 acres respectively.

In the face of the manpower shortage, peanut production offers an advantage in that it requires fewer man-hours per acre than some other crops. And yet the price compares favorably with that of cotton. The average price will be $129 or more per ton. At this price the 5,500,000 acres should bring almost 250 million dollars.

Last year about 80,000 Negro farmers planted peanuts. It is estimated that a quarter million will grow them this year. Inexperienced growers should consult neighbors who have been growing peanuts, see their county agent, or write the State Extension Service at the state agricultural college for information.

Peanuts may be grown satisfactorily in most of the Southern states where the soil is well drained. They do best, however on light sandy loam, or soil that is loose so that the pegs on which the peanut develop can easily go into the ground. Peanuts should not be planted on the same land oftener than once in three or four years, and in each case should be followed by a cover crop.

The late Dr. George Washington Carver began encouraging the production of peanuts in the South more than 40 years ago to supplement the income from cotton. He conducted numerous experiments not only in peanut growing, but also in new uses for peanut. These experiments led to the discovery of more than 300 useful peanut products. Department officials point out that the present wartime peanut production drive may lead to the establishment of an important new cash crop for Southern farmers.

Dr. Carver also discovered that peanuts may be used as a substitute for meat in cooking some vegetables including collards, turnips, spinach, corn, string beans, navy beans, and blackeyed peas, Austin Curtis, his successor as director of agricultural research at Tuskegee reports. With meat rationed, this discovery is a boon to both rural and urban housewives.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

After Pearl Harbor a plan had to be worked out for war risk insurance. Here was a chance to put government into the insurance business on a grand scale. To the credit of those in charge, and to the lasting benefit of the country, this was not done.

Congress provided that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could invest up to a Billion Dollars in the capital stock of the War Damage Corporation then created. Instead of building a gigantic new bureau to handle these war risks, the voluminous details of insuring the property of the American people is handled by directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through 546 insurance companies acting as fiduciary agents. These companies had in existence more than 150,000 insurance agents, reporting to more than 1,400 policy issuing officers. Arrangements were made to pay small commissions and re-imburse insurance companies for actual out-of-pocket expense in connection with war damage business. The RFC accounting department takes care of the figures and the Federal Reserve banks receive the funds. Thus was an indispensable service provided without great cost to the taxpayers.

This is the way government and industry should cooperate in a free country where the government exists for the people rather than the people existing for the government.

This emergency job was carried out with the use of machinery created by private enterprise, thus proving the flexibility of our American system. We don't need to junk our American way of doing things, as some have suggested, to fight the dictators.

Dried eggs for our soldiers and Allies save three-fourths of the space required for fresh eggs.

CONFERENCE WITH GA. POWER COMPANY OFFICIALS

In an attempt to ease interracial tension and prevent friction on Atlanta's street cars and buses, a sub-committee of the Georgia Interracial Commission met Thursday, November 12, with officials of the Georgia Power Company.

The Committee meeting with the transportation company officials included Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. David Marx, Rabbi, The Temple; Dr. Lester Rumble, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, who acted as chairman; C. A. Scott, general manager, Atlanta Daily World; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, secretary, Christian Social Relations, Southeastern Jurisdiction, Methodist Church, and Miss Josephine Wilkis, director of the Citizens' Fact Finding Committee.

Representing the Georgia Power Company were W. E. Mitchell, vice-president and general manager;; W. R. Polard, transportation manager; and others. The meeting was held in the Electric Building.

Mr. Mitchell said that President Preston S. Arkwright of the Georgia Power Co., had spoken to drivers and other employes of the company, urging that every courtesy be accorded all riders and that tolerance be shown in every situation.

The Committee presented to the Power Company three proposals for aiding the transportation situation. These proposals included the matter of enlarging the number of inspectors on vehicles, of publication of a booklet for use in conducting an educational campaign on the etiquette of race relations, and of placing notices in the regular places for signs on cars and buses calling attention to the fact that this is war, that the transportaion facilities are being taxed to the utmost, calling for obedience of the bus driver and for the respect of other passengers in their effort to get where they are going, and asking the public to please take it in good spirit since a little crowding may be unavoidable.

Mr. Mitchell said that the Power Company already had under consideration, increasing the number of its inspectors. The material for the proposed public educational campaign was discussed fully and the Power Company agreed to cooperate in the preparation and distribution of the suggested booklet. Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pollard stated that, while the Company had already made some use of car signs along the line of those proposed, they felt that renewed use of such cards was timely and that the Company would undertake a series covering the points suggested.

Mr. Mitchell said that he had observed transportation facilities in other southern cities and he was satisfied that Atlanta's policy of not placing awkard signs of segregation reminders on street cars and buses is the most satisfactory.

The Committee was assured by Mr. Mitchell and the other officials that the Power Company would redouble its efforts of cooperation in preventing friction. It was stated that any practical program for improvement was welcomed by the Power Company.

NEW MILK ECONOMY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

pints at soda fountains, hotels, lunch rooms, cafeterias and milk bars. But it must be consumed on the premises and not taken away. It is not permissible to take the small sizes to office buildings or to places of work, but the consumer may have any of the small sizes in such places authorized for the resale of milk as named above. Ordinary stores do not fall in this class, but it is possible that delicatessen stores selling sandwiches and the like may be permitted to sell milk in small sizes for consumption on the premises.

VICTORY GARDENS AND WAR CROPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

pigs, and obtain a milk cow. Last year a survey was made of the same families. It showed that nearly all of them were growing gardens, raising chickens and pigs and several had obtained milk cows. Checking the store rooms at these farm homes revealed cured meats, and canned fruits and vegetables. Similar surveys have been conducted in Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia and other states with similar results. And likewise, programs have already been put into effect to correct them.

This, perhaps more than anything else, is improving the health of Negro farmers. However, the Department of Agriculture doesn't stop here. Several other health programs are carried on year after year.

While the live-at-home campaign is reducing malnutrition in rural areas, the effort is being further aided by the school lunch program of the Department's Food Distribution Administration. Through it thousands of youngsters, both rural and urban, receive nourishing school lunches and milk. Last year more than a million Negro children received school lunches at the peak of participation. This number represented 19 percent of all youths receiving the lunches.

With thousands of mothers now working in vital war industries, the school lunch program has taken on added significance. Lunches served youngsters at schools and child-day-care center receive working mothers of the task and also help to step up their efficiency on the job.

Other health programs of the Department include safe well demonstrations, and demonstrations in screening, and in building sanitary privies. Extension Service conducts many such demonstrations in addition to encouraging health recreation. Farm Security Administration, in aiding low-income families, goes a step further. It often lends farmers money to screen their homes, build sanitary privies, and put down safe wells. FSA has also aided farmers in the organization of a medical care plan. More than 10,000 Negro farm families are participating in this program. Through it farmers pool their money and set up a fund to take care of medical expenses throughout the year. Increasingly Negro physicians are participating in the medical care program.

Officials point out that the Department will continue to emphasize health as a means of upping man-hours on the farm for increased food production.

STRETCH YOUR RATION COUPONS

(Continued from Page 1)

and recreation.

Your Victory Garden will supply you with important vitamins and minerals. Vegetables contain Vitamin A. C. some B-1 and G. also calcium and iron. However, proper cooking is necessary to get the full food value out of your garden vegetables. The common way of cooking vegetables is boiling; the correct way of boiling is to drop the vegetables in a small amount of rapidly boiling, slightly salted water and boil until tender. The cooking water should be served on vegetables.

The ABC's of Victory Gardening are (1) have an adequate plot of sufficient fertility, (2) care for your garden throughout the season, and grow year-round garden, if possible; (3) eat your vegetables right out of the garden and save on canned goods; can, dry, brine, or store away surplus vegetables for scarce seasons, (4) cook your vegetables the correct way so that you get all of the minerals and vitamins, (5) school and community gardens can play an important role in helping to meet the nation's food needs, and (6) by growing a Victory Garden you, like industry and agriculture, are converting your unused resources into a weapon for America.

Unsung Workers

Recent news reels contained a propaganda picture of one of the government's great socialized power plants. An uninformed person gaining the impression from the explanatory remarks, would be justified in assuming that government power projects were principally responsible for furnishing power to war industries.

Such is not the case. Without the private electric industry, which furnishes upwards of 90 per cent of the power for American industries, the great majority of our war industries would come to a standstill overnight.

The private electric industry has no official spokesman. Its hundreds of operating companies furnishing power for the nation are like the millions of small farmers who furnish the bulk of the food for the nation, unheard of and unsung.

Every time a government-owned power plant turns juice into a war industry, the news is flashed from Washington all over the country. But nothing is said about the fact that when America's power demands pyramided overnight, American privately-owned power companies performed a miracle of interconnecting their various systems, which had long been planned for just such an emergency. This was done in the day's work, without a dime's cost to the taxpayer—instead millions were returned to the Federal Treasury in war taxes.

The socialized Federal power plants have tax exemptions which are inexcusable when every industry and every individual should be sharing the war tax load.

The private electric industry is doing things the American way—paying its way, paying its taxes, and meeting an emergency with initiative and ingenuity.

PIGEON PARATROOPERS

Sigmund Sameth

Remember "Cher Ami," homing pigeon hero of the last war? Military authorities aren't releasing any information yet, but pigeons are performing acts of valor under fire in this war, too. So important does Uncle Sam regard pigeons that an entire Signal Corps camp does nothing but breed and train these feathered bullets for our armed forces.

Recently pigeons have even become paratroopers—"they "hit the silk" (as the act of parachute jumping is termed in Army parlance) with the nonchalance of seasoned veterans. But why should it be necessary for a pigeon to have a 'chute?

The answer lies in the intense cold, the rarified air, and the terrific speed with which military planes fly in the upper levels of the atmosphere. With radio "blacked out" to avoid giving away the position to the enemy, homing pigeons are often the only way in which a squadron commander can get word back to his base while in the air. The message goes into a capsule which is attached to the pigeon's **leg—and out of the plane he goes at an altitude of 25,000 feet above sea level!**

Pigeons rarely fly 1,000 feet high when left to their own devices. Thrown out of a plane moving at 400 miles per hour from a near-stratosphere height twenty-five times higher than their normal range, pigeons would have most of their feathers ripped off in the blast of air from the propeller. On the day down they'd freeze to death. Temperatures up at 25,000 feet sometimes get as cold as **seventy degrees** below the freezing point!

To remedy this, the Signal Corps has developed a special pigeon crate dropped from high altitudes. When the crate has finally plummeted ten thousand feet straight down or more, a mechanism whips out a parachute and checks its flight. At the same time a spring makes the side of the crate fly open releasing the pigeon who then performs his message carrying duty.

They deliver the goods, these feathered paratroopers!

NO CHOICE

When the specter of food shortage looms over the family dinner table, the immediate conclusion is now drawn that something is wrong at the production end of the food industry, for the reason that the problems of the farmer have at last reached the headlines for all to sec.

However, the problems of processors and distributors of food are equally critical.

Retail food distribution is in danger of collapse. Retailers have reported that employe turnover has reached 500 per cent a year. Loss of manpower is acute and is largely attributable to the "work or fight" order of the government, the "raiding" of key employes by the United States Employment Service, and to the draft. Because food distribution has been declared essential, many men have felt morally bound to look for jobs in "essential" industry. The resultant impact on the operating efficiency of organized retail distribution, has been staggering.

It would be tragic indeed if food, once produced, failed to reach tables or consumers. Yet, that is exactly what will happen if the distribution industry is crippled. Approximately 85 per cent of the total volume of food distribution is handled by the organized food distribution system calling for highly trained personnel. This system is composed of proprietary chains, supermarkets, retailer-owned wholesale cooperatives, retailers affiliated with voluntary groups, and large individual retailers. It is the backbone of retail distribution. Without its support, price and rationing regulations and inflationary controls would become virtually unenforceable. Without its continued efficient operation, millions of people would go hungry even if every farm in the country produced to capacity.

There is no choice. The food industry, from farm to merchant, must be freed of red tape and given the necessary skilled manpower to get food into American homes—or American homes will go without food.

THRIFTY, EFFICIENCY, WORK

Railroad rate reductions are being considered by the interstate Commerce Commission. The reductions were demanded by the OPA, as an anti-inflationary measure. Of all the conceivable arguments for lower rates, this would appear to be least grounded in fact, for one very obvious reason. If the rest of the war program had been operating on the same basis as the railroads, there would be no inflation!

The railroads have done what many of us merely talk about. They have made, and are still making, an all-out effort to do the job which war has imposed upon them, efficiently and at minimum cost. In spite of rising wages, prices and unprecedented taxation, they are receiving less per unit of service today than at any time in more than two decades. It costs the shipper under one cent to move a ton of freight one mile. That is what the railroads charge for carrying the that is literally pounding tracks and biggest war load in history; a load equipment to pieces. In 1942 they delivered the greatest volume of freight in history. They did it by driving rolling stock at punishing speeds, and by efficient management.

The railroads are justified in opposing rate reductions. They must soon spend vast sums for maintenance and replacement of war-battered equipment. Moreover, operating costs are rising steadily. It is not reasonable to expect the railroads to buck the inflationary trend single-handed, when all over the country the cry is for money, ever more money. It is not reasonable to penalize them for setting an example which the whole country could well follow. Rather than adding to the problem of inflation, the railroads have demonstrated the way to cure it—thrift, efficiency and hard work.

Madagascar produces the finest variety of flaky graphite, used in war industries.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1943 No. 5.

Little Farmers Dig In For Victory And Freedoms

SOUTHERN FRONTIER GIVES BIG STORY

Plowshares and garden tools are singing a hymn of victory in an all-Negro community on the northern rim of Randolph County, Ga., where tenant farmers have buckled to the job of raising Food for Freedom.

In the late '20s and early '30s, this group raised liittle but "cain." Up in Benevolence, a part of the community, after one of their all day "meetings" there would often be a few casualtiies for the doctor to look after and some for the undertaker. But all of that has been changed since the Farm Security Administration stepped in with help to some 125 families in the community.

This place was originally farmed by big white landowners but the economic upheaval caused the falling prices, boll weevils, the depression and other manifestations of rural atrophy, forced the big planters to desert the farm for good, leaving the tenants and sharecroppers high and dry.

The FSA went into the area in 1937 and 1938 with its credit-plus-education way of building up the resources and abilities of farm families.

Land in this section of the State was extremely poor so subsistence farming was stressed. The number of hogs, cows and chickens was increased several times over

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

A Women's Land Army of 60,000 will be recruited and placed as part of the 3,500,000 workers to be enrolled in the U. S. Crop Corps to help meet the farm labor shortage, the War Food Administration announced last week. Dressed in especially designed uniforms the Land Army will make up part of the 360,000 women who will be enrolled for farm work. About 10,000 members of the Land Army are expected to enroll for year-round work, the remaining 50,000 for seasonal work of one month or more. The year-round workers will receive from 3 to 6 weeks' training in one of the agricultural short-courses offered by the state agricultural colleges, similar institutions, or equivalent training on the farm. Women of the Land Army may also work in farm homes, relieving skilled farm women for work in the fields.

The other 300,000 women workers who will be recruited along with transported farm workers, businessmen, and high school youth of the Victory Farm Volunteers, will be placed for short-time emergency jobs on farms. Women who can spare week-ends, a few days, or a few weeks will enroll in this service to help with the job of producing and harvesting vital war crops.

Recruiting will be done in rural areas by County Extension agents, and in cities by the U. S. Employment Service with the aid of County Councils of Civilian Defense. Supervision of the Women's Land will be under Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture enrollees in the Land Army must have reached their eighteenth birthday, and must furnish a doctor's certificate as to their physical fitness to do farm work.

Always underneath and round about us are God's everlasting arms.

463,491 FAMILY-SIZED FARMS

Negro F. S. A. Borrowers Aim at New Record

Washington, D. C.—The Farm Security Administration announced last week that its borrowers, white and colored alike, plan to surpass their 1943 production of war-essential crops.

The 463,941 family-sized farmers, including 62,969 Negro farmers, who have received loans from FSA believe they can produce enough additional milk to meet the requirements of more than 3,000,000 fighting men for a year. Of course only a small part of their production is reaching the front. The remainder is consumed right on the farm to keep the family in working trim so that it can make a full contribution to the war effort. Last year FSA borrowers produced 989,990,000 gallons of milk, this year they plan to increase their production to 1,183,850,000 gallons.

They also expect to boost their pork production to 1,178,000,000 pounds, their chicken output to 224,350,000 pounds and their peanut crop to 374,000,000 pounds. This will help a lot toward assuring full mess plates for our soldiers and full lunch buckets for our war workers.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL

George H. Sweetnam

There'll be blossoms just the same
In the spring.
There'll be songbirds from the south
With our winter birds to sing,
There'll be music from the frogs,—
Harps so sweet of green and gold,—
Harbingers from yonder bogs,
Just the same as days of old.

There'll be peace when God ordains
Some fair spring,
When the world will know His Truth—
All His praise and glory sing.
There'll be fixed in every heart
Filial love for all mankind,
Each to play his chosen part;—
Wars and bloodshed left behind.

DON'T LET SICKNESS, ACCIDENTS ROB YOUR FLOCK

Are you raising a back-yard poultry flock this year to supplement your meat supply? Well, here are some tips from the Department on how to keep your flock healthy: (1) buy only vigorous chicks from a reputable hatchery, (2) keep your brooder sufficiently warm, (3) provide a home-make drinking fountain to prevent-drowning. To make a fountain, punch two small holes in side of an empty tin can about an eighth of an inch from the opened end, fill the can with water and invert it into a saucer. (4) Give your chicks the right kind of feed. Vitamins A and D. protein, carbohydrates end minerals are essential to good growth and production. (5) Keep your poultry house clean and dry, (6) let your chicks have plenty of sunshine, (7) remove sick birds from the flock, (8) handle your chicks carefully so they are not injured, and (9) avoid crowding, provide spacious, well-ventilated quarters for your flock.

NEGRO TEACHERS ACTIVE

Pass Resolutions at 49th Annual Session

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The Arkansas Negro State Teachers Association, in its 49th annual session, wired War Food Administrator Chester Davis last week informing him that the body is in full support of the drive for increased food production. The telegram pointed out that the association would do all it could to help farmers, colored and white alike, in obtaining adequate farm labor.

TO BE VALUED MORE THAN RUBIES

Her electric iron is one of Mrs. Housekeeper's most valued servants. Knowing that new irons and repair parts will be scarce, she takes good care of it. She keeps the sole of the iron clean; wipes it off with a damp cloth, soapsuds or mild scouring powder, if necessary, when the iron is cool. She never irons over buttons, or other sharp articles that may scratch its mooth surface She never, never drops the iron or put it away before it is perfectly cold.

BARNETT'S ADVICE TO YOUTHS

Grow Victory Gardens And Help Win the War

Washington, D. C.—"There are thousands of colored boys and girls in the cities and towns who could perform a useful service for their country and for their families by growing a garden this spring and summer and at the same time find it a fascinating adventure." Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, declared last week in a statement on Victory Gardens.

"Vacant lots," he continued, "are available almost anywhere with the exception of a few of the larger cities. Youngsters should look into the possibilities of their backyards or that of their neighbors. They can club together and work in partnerships. Not many efforts pay bigger dividends. A few seeds, some fertile soil and plenty of attention will give a really rich reward.

"Those beginning a garden will need to learn how, of course. There will be someone in the family or neighborhood who knows the ropes and the man at the store where the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

MODEL LAND ARMY UNIFORMS

In perfect step. Miss Wenefrett Phillips, left, USDA junior professional librarian, and Miss Betty Jean Arnett of the USDA secretariai staff model uniforms which have been approved for the Womens' Land Army. These smart outfits are washable, colorfast, and preshrunk. The 60,000 women who will be enrolled in the Land Army, on the basis of local need, will wear uniforms like these.

—Extension Service Photo by Ackerman.

FOOD PRODUCTION IS CHIEF

Praises for Negro Farmers Are Given

Washington, D. C.—The big contribution that Negro farmers are making in the war was described in an address delivered Thursday by Mr. Clifford Townsend, Food Production Director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the annual convention of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America. The meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn., April 28-30.

Director Townsend declared that food is just as important in this war as guns, planes, or tanks. Said he, "Our fighting men are looking to the farmers to keep their mess plates full, and the hungry peoples whom we liberate from the Axis are also looking to the farmer for food. Negro farmers are doing their part in the production of that food.

"If Negro farmers meet their goals this year," the director said, "they will produce enough eggs to serve 11 million soldiers, sailors, and flyers an egg for breakfast every morning from now until next September. They will produce enough milk to meet the milk requirements of 11 million fighters for the next six months, and enough cotton to satisfy the needs of 18 million soldiers . . . I want you to

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

CRYSTAL BIRD FAUSET INTERVIEWS HEAD OF WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

In a newsreel interview last week Miss Florence Hall, head of the Women's Land Army, explained to Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, special assistant to the director of the Office of Civilian Defense, how the Land Army is to operate. Among other things, Miss Hall pointed out that enrollment is not being undertaken on a national scale. WLA will only be organized in such communities where the farmer demand for help requires it.

In answer to Mrs. Fauset's question as to safeguarding the health and welfare of the women who enlist, Miss Hall assured her that certain standards of health and safety will be established. The Land Army chief also pointed out that the enrollees, colored and white alike, will receive from 3-6 weeks special training in agricultural schools and colleges.

All women interested in joining the Land Army are urged to be ready to answer the local call for farm workers when and if it comes in their community. Such requests for workers will be made by the county agricultural agent, the U. S. Employment Service or from some local cooperating group.

Land Army enrollees will wear smart, dark blue denim uniforms, consisting of overalls, shirt, jacket, cap and wrap-around shirt which can be worn alternately with the overalls. The entire uniform is washable, colorfast and pre-shrunk. Last week white and colored Department office workers modeled three sample WLA uniforms in the patio of the Administration building here in Washington.

All good comes from God.

It is not what we have on the outside, but what we are on the inside.

WOMAN'S PAGE

KNOW ARITHMETIC? IT TAKES SOME FIGURING TO BUY 'TEA FOR TWO' UNDER RATIONING!

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Many are the advantages of a large family. This is certainly true with point rationing.

Real arithmetic is necessary for two. The homemaker for a family of two, be she newlywed or experienced cook, has to do a lot of shifting around to balance those 32 points a week for meats, fats, oils, and cheese.

It is a good idea first to get the fat supply well in hand. A pound of butter is sufficient for two by careful planning and half pound of shortening is ample. In order to have salad oil, build up a reserve in fats by saving drippings from bacon and other meats and also chicken fat.

A half pound of bacon will yield about a half cup of fat. This is light in color and mild in flavor which permits its use in seasoning of vegetables also browning vegetables, meats, fish and fowls.

To get chicken fat, after chicken is removed, cool stock, chill, skim off the fat from top and store in refrigerator. This is good for seasoning, browning foods for making pastry covering for chicken not pie for biscuits served with chicken hash. Use this fat for any creamed dish, hash or the like. The flavor is unusually good. All of this affords you the opportunity for a jar of french dressing. Serve boiled or salad dressing on slaw or fruit salad so that you may have delicious home made mayonnaise when needed.

I am stressing dressings because salads are necessary to health and spring time is salad time. A change of dressing gives the variation enjoyed in salads.

Buying Meats for Two

The better buys in meats for two include these selections: A half pound of chuck beef makes a good dinner for two, is excellent in flavor and low in points (only 4.) Top round of beef also takes only 4 points for a half pound, is all meat and delicious in flavor.

Veal steak or cutlets are meat delicacies that take only 4 points for serving of two Three points for 1-4 pound of dried beef will provide a good change and an economical dish when combined with vegetable or eggs. Three points will also get 1-2 pound of beef liver, which is rich in iron for springtime blood building.

Cheese combined with eggs, macaroni, spaghetti, rice or bread or made into souffle will serve as a meat alternate. For the remaining meals the family of two or more will enjoy chicken, duck, fish or eggs for the protein requirements.

When company comes it is best to depend on chicken. Even then pennies as well as points are important An entree tasty and satisfying is the chicken-vegetable entree A grand treat for supper, it's really a mtal in one dish.

Chicken and Vegetable Entree

3-4 quick-cooking split peas
2 chicken bouillion cubes
1 small bay leaf
2 cups water or chicken stock
2-3 cup finely diced carrots
1 1-2 cups coarsely chopped cooked chicken
1 cup thinly sliced celery
3 tablespoons minced onion
1-3 cup quick-cooking tapioca
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1-2 cup milk
4 strips bacon

Combine peas, bouillon cubes, bay leaf, and water in small saucepan. Cover and simmer 30 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add carrots, cover and continue cooking about 15 minutes, or until pears are tender, stirring frequently. Remove bay leaf. Measure 2 cups. If necessary, add milk to equal that amount.

Combine with remaining ingredients, except bacon, mixing thoroughly. Spread in greased pan. Place strips of bacon across top. Bake in hot oven (450) 35 minutes, or until browned. If necessary, place under broiler to brown. Cut in squares and serve hot. Serves 6.

To complete the supper menu, serve hot corn bread squares, a fresh salad of tomato, lettuce with bacon dripping dressing, beverage and apple pie for dessert.

Stuffed meat loaf is a glorified edition of an old standby and only requires 8 pints for serving of 4 with enough left for lunch next day, for family of two. This dish has an added feature of extending protein which is supplied by egg and enriched bread crumbs.

Stuffed Meat Loaf

One pound ground beef, 3 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper, 4 tablespoons finely chopped onion, one-half tablespoon salt, one-half tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, one-quarter teaspoon sage, if desired; one-half cup soft bread crumbs, one-quarter cup water, tomato juice, or soup stock, 1 egg (stuffing).

Combine all ingredients Mix well. Make a laytr of one-half the meat mixture in a loaf pan. Cover with stuffing, press remaining meat mixture over the stuffing. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 1 hour.

Stuffing

Two tablespoons butter or meat drippings, 1 cup soft bread crumbs one-half cup water or soup stock, 2 tablespoons chopped onion, 2 tablespoons chopped celery, salt and pepper. Melt fat. Combine all ingredients. Mix well.

With this serve baked potatoes, Harvard beets, hot biscuits, romaine or lettuce salad, strawberry shortcake and beverage.

An Old-Fashioned Dessert

Mrs. Homer L. Brinkley of Tullahoma wants me to send her a recipe for old-fashioned grated sweet potato pudding. Here is one selected from an old-time cook book.

2 cups peeled and grated sweet potatoes
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
1-2 cup melted butter
2 cups sweetmilk
2 beaten eggs
1-2 teaspoon calt
1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg.

Combine materials in order given and place in buttered baking dish and bake slowly for two hours Serve warm or cold. Cold boiled mashed potatoes may be used instead of grated potatoes. Serves 5 or 6 (Molasses may substitute for sugar.)

Charlotte Russe

6 egg yolks
1 cup sugar
1 envelope plain gelatin
1 pint sweet milk
1 pint cream, whipped

Soak gelatin in one-fourth cup cold milk, beat yolks very light, add sugar and beat well Put milk in double boiler, and when hot add sugar and yolks gradually, cook until thick, stirring all the time, add gelatin

Remove from heat, strain, cool, fold in whipped cream, add two tablespoons vanilla. Line mold with lady fingers or macaroons and pour in mixture. Pack in salt and ice or place in freezing compartment of refrigerator. Honey may be used in place of sugar in either recipe.

PAINTING RADIATORS

Radiator metallic paints are scarce, but white and light-tinted finishes actually transmit more heat than do bronze and aluminum, even when the light paint is applied over the metallic one. Using white, maroon gloss or terra cotta enamel, you can have a warmer and brighter-looking room.

NEWS ODDS AND ENDS

Clean and pack your heating stove and stove pipe elbows carefully this summer as the pipe especially, will be obtainable only in limited quantities from now on... All dehydrated Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbages, carrots, beets, onions and rutabagas are reserved for army and navy use from now on--Only forge-finished axes, hatchets, adzes, broad axes and light hammers will be manufactured, and handle styles will also be limited to three types ..Replacing that cod liver oil you used to take is pilchard oil, 13 million gallons of it for vitamin-conscious America.

THE YOUNG HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

Department of Teacher-Training, Division of Home Economics

Among the many activities and responsibilities carried on in the vocational home economics program in the schools for Negroes in Mississippi are home economics clubs. In the 76 vocational home economics departments in the state there are 76 home economics clubs organized. The name of the organization is the Mississippi Young Homemakers of America.

The purposes of the organization are:

1. To encourage cooperation, interest, and self expression in group organization.
2. To encourage leadership ability.
3. To further develop the girls' interest in better homemaking.
4. To encourage correct use of parliamentary usage.
5. To strengthen and develop abilities and interest by exercising talents to the best advantages through programs and other activities.

The home economics clubs have been organized into a state organization for two years. There have been two annual state meetings held at Alcon A. & M. College. May 1941 and May 1942. During these meetings the girls have conducted and rendered programs, participated in various homemaking and oratorical contests, and held annual election of officers.

The state N. F. A. organization held its annual meetings at the same time and place. This gave the girls an excellent opportunity for developing wholesome boy-girl relationships through assembles, entertainments, etc.

The Young Homemakers Association is under the auspices of the State Vocational Office just as the vocational home economics department are. Each local chapter is sponsored by the home economics teacher as local advisor and the Teacher Trainer of Home Economics as the state advisor.

Reports from local clubs concerning activities, other than class work, carried on this year shows:

1. Homemaking demonstrations.
2. Chapel programs.
3. Plays.
4. Mother and Daughter Banquets.
5. Improving home economics departments.
6. Entertainments.
7. Homemaking projects as:
   (a) Canning,
   (b) Gardens
   (c) Dairy and poultry.
8. Special contributions to war efforts as:
   (a) Scrap iron drives.
   (b) Red Cross drives.
   (c) Buying War Stamps and Bonds.

These clubs offer an excellent opportunity to awaken more feeling of responsibility towards:

1. One's self.
2. Home and family living.
3. Group living.
4. War effort

Through such group organizations the youth of today will become more desirable citizens in helping to shape the world of peace tomorrow.

STRANGE BIRDS THAT DO NOT FLY

Juliette Laine

CENTURIES ago, wingless birds were qnite common, but today they are a rarity. The "kiwi," still found in New Zealand, is the best known of these.

The kiwi is an odd-looking creature for it has a round body covered with brown feathers so soft and delicate in textnre that they feel more like fur than plumage. It has sturdy little legs, very thick, and three finger-like toes. Its bill is long and flexible, and with it, it sucks up its food from shallow streams.

Altongh the kiwi cannot fly it can run very fast ,and when danger seems near it runs to the nearest swamp or river bank and tries to hide by sticking its head into the soft mud.

Another flightless bird commonly found in New Zealand is the weka, and many of the natives claim that both it and the kiwi are descended from the now extinct dodo. The latter seems to have actually existed, despite considerable opinion to the contrary As late as 1626 an English adventurer, Sir Thomas Herbert, saw a dodo bird on the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean. He described it as, round, fat, and some of them weighing fully 50 pounds. "They are of melancholy visage" wrote Sir Thomas, "'and their wings were unable to hoist them from the ground. They were able to run at great sneed however."

"The Church Serving Men Under Arms"

PAPER WRITTEN BY MRS. NATALIE GREEN OF WHEATLAND, PA.

December 8, 1941 found this American Nation abandoning all ideas of peace time tranquilities. War was declared on the Axis Nations guilty of the atrocities of the day before. Since that time we have devoted ourselves to the all out effort of winning the war. Almost every organized group has made itself heard in its efforts to help win this conflict. Labor and industry, clubs, civic organizations —all have been serving in their way to furnish health, morale and munitions to the men in the service.

At first the church was bewildered by the sadness of it all and found itself retiring to an obscure corner from the fierceness on the home front. But as demands required more and more men and women, and evil consequences resulted, she realized that she had a service to render, both at home and on the battlefield and came forth fighting to save both. It was then that she began to do what any Christian ought to at such times.

Letter Writing Committees were formed and the soldier in far away camp began to receive letters from home expressing the Christian's Attitude. And was supplied religious thoughts in a war torn world The letters were also letters of Courage and Faith and admonishing the man with the gun to believe in God. Hence the church has served in building morale. A soldier with faith in God can execute a given order better, even amid bursting bombs and singing bullets when he knows all is well with his soul—It has been said more than once, "Atheists are not found in fox Holes' Through faith in God the soldier becomes fearless.

Too—the church did not begin to serve the men under arms at the outbreak of hostilities. In the quietness of pre-war Sunday School rooms men and women were taught to put their trust in God and praise him for every blessing. A

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

1943 is destined to mark new eras in many fields. The complete emancipation of women will be in the front rank of these changes. Earlies predictions were that at least 1,8000,000 white women and 200,000 Negro women who had never worked in paid services in their lives would be in factories within the next two years. According to the present rate at which women are taking the places of men in industry, by the end of the year, one out of every six physically fit women between the ages of 18 and 45 will be engaged in war jobs.

These women are entering industry on the same pay basis as men. The War Labor Board has ruled that "wage rates for women shall be set in accordance with the principle of equal pay for comparable quantity and quality of work on comparable operations." This ruling was big news for the more than 15,000,000 women who are at present carrying on in the industrial life of America.

Women's entrance into industry has been no smoother than the average innovation. Changes always bring about oppostion. The urgent need of manpower caused by the war has, of course, reduced these obstacles to a minimum, but many labor organizations had to be educated up to the value of women as union members. The fight of the women welders on the West Coast to take their rightful places in the International Boilermakers and Welders Union, AFL; the stand that had to be taken by the Ford local union's women's auxiliary to win for Negro women their rightful place, and many other instances testify to the obstacles that had to be overcome.

Time, in all probability will bring women a wider place in industrial circles and in the national forum. These new workers, it is predicted, have come into the nation's work life to stay. In the wake of such arrangements will follow problems of child care, juvenile delinquency and social problems of varying and various types. Whether the contribution which women can make tn our industrial life during peace times will compensate for the handling of these problems is a matter with which post-war planning will have to concern itself.

It is not believed nor desired that women will ever lose their femininity. There is a definite need in this tough old world for beauty and daintiness; for law and order, for home life and babies, and all the things that lie close to a woman's heart. That these things will be preserved—no matter how hard women will have to work, nor how many things will have to be given up—is evidenced even today in the midst of the ugliness and harshness of war.

Behind the wheels of a big truck we note a woman driver wearing carefully pressed slacks and a fresh blouse or gay colored overalls. Beneath the ugly helmet which is necessary for safe and efficient production, is prettily curled hair tied with a cheerful ribbon bow. In the home these factory workers are out of bed in time to get their young offsprings curled and cleaned for the nursery school. Dainty gingerbread goes into the lunch box instead of the angel food cake which rationing no longer makes possible

Our women will meet the test of industry's demand but will always strive to be appealing and beautiful. They will somehow find time and ways to carry on the work of beauty and Humanity that lies within a woman's world.

Hotel Page: Telegram for Mr. Neidspondiavanci. Mrr. Neidspondiavanci!

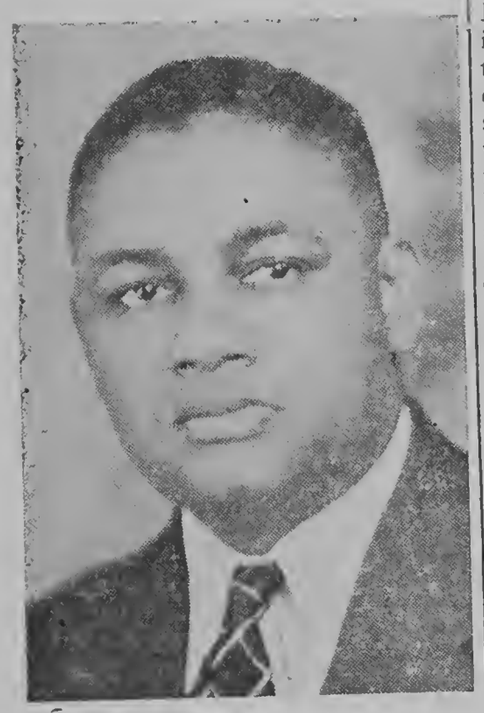
Mr. Neidspondiavanci: What initial please?

"GOD, THE NEGRO AND AMERICA"

Rev. John W. Williams Spoke on Wings Over Jordan

Corpus Christi, Texas, (Special) —Every radio among the thousands of members of the race of this city was turned in on Sunday morning, June 6th to hear the Rev. John W. Williams, who is pastoring the leading Baptist church of this city, who is the moderator of an association and who is the vice president of the American Baptist Convention of Texas, because he was the speaker and served on the program of the "Wings Over Jordan," perhaps one of the best known radio programs appearing over the Columbia Broad-

Radio Speaker



REV. JOHN W. WILLIAMS, vice president of the American Baptist Convention, Corpus Christi, Texas, who was a recent radio speaker on "Wings Over Jordan" program.

casting Station each Sunday throughout America.

Rev. Mr. Williams' subject was "God, the Negro and America." In the address he said:

"I stand here today, in the city of Dallas, the Metropolis of North Texas, to speak to you on this subject, "God, the Negro and America." When we think of God, we think of a self-existing Being, the Guider, and Director of the universe. Jean Paul said, "without God there is for man neither purpose nor goal, nor hope, only a wavering future, an eternal dread of every darkness." Yes, God is the center of the universe, without Him the world and all that is in it would sink into the abyss of nothingness. God is the infinite and Perfect Spirit in whom all things have their source, support, and end. God is the God of all men, and the Father of every true believer in Him. In a world torn with strife and confusion, in a world saturated in the oils of hate and injustice, men need to know God as their personal Saviour.

The Negro

Who is he? Where did he come from? And where is he now? In answer to these questions I say, "The Negro is an intelligent, peace loving human being." A question was asked a few days ago by one of our present day writers, Does the Negro have a soul? Yes, the Negro has a soul, a God given soul, a worship loving soul.

Where did he come from? God made him when he formed the first man, Adam, out of the dust of the earth and breathed the breath of life into his nostrils and he became a living soul. For God hath made of one blood all nations of men. We are often referred to as a "Child Race," but remember the touch of a child's hand released the imprisoned forces that destroyed Hell Gate. The initial pressure of an ounce sent forth a spark which hurled from its bed the commerce-impeding rock in New York Harbor. Remember the day begins as a first ray; and the gianthood of human strength commences as a flash of thought which holds one man and bye and bye enchains the race in Solemn fealty. Truth has its inceptions; the simple learning of a little child may overcome a kingdom which violence has failed to master. There have been times when just one has chased thousands. Power is measured by principles, and our so called "Child Race," if we represent truth, will see our hope full-born in success.

And where is the Negro now? He is in the Orient, in England, in North Africa, in training camps. He is in every branch of the Army; he is in the Air Corps, infantry, artillery, armed forces, engineers, cavalry, and quartermaster corps. Fliers are being made at the basic and advanced flying school at Tuskegee, Ala. Our Negro fighters have made records in this present war that have equalled and surpassed many made in World War I. Where is the Negro now? He is in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, the country of Benjamin Franklin's toast, who spoke of it as: "The Young Joshua who commands the sun and the moon to stand still and they obey him." Yes, he is in America, the land of golden opportunities; yes, the Negro is in America on his knees, begging, pleading for an opportunity to display his loyalty, to bring to light the latent power that he possesses. Yes, he is asking that he might be allowed to touch the lever of his mind and release powers more powerful than any beast; he is asking that he might be allowed to press the button of his intellect and direct energies that are swifter than the fligh of any bird. After he finds a cause, he is asking to be allowed to trail it until he reaches its effect, and after he discovers an effect, he wants to be allowed to follow its tracings back to the cause. He dreams and wants to be allowed to demonstrate his vision. His qualities have been shown in men like Booker T. Washington; in geniuses like the late Dr. R. H. Boyd; in business, in the trained and natural ability of Dr. Henry Allen Boyd; in the leadership of men, in the polished brain of Dr. G. L. Prince, president of the National Baptist Convention of America; in the military genius of General Benjamin O. Davis; and in the scientific mind of the late Dr. George W. Carver. Yes we have Negroes who are gifted with moral and mental grace to see clearly and to pursue consistently the path of duty, of preservation of prosperity, and of dignity, always keeping in mind that one great truth: "That life is more than meat and the body than raiment." God, the Negro and America will be a great team when justice and righteousness reign.

THE CHURCH SERVING

(Continued from Page 2)

soldier's blessings are many. The wife left at home as well as her soldier husband were taught the value of a life well lived and the joys of a faithful man and wife.

The church is extending its youth programs and thus taking the place of father in children's lives in many instances.

In conclusion, the church serves the soldier as a memory of home; not to make himself homesick, but to live with his fellow soldiers as he did with the brothers of his particular place of worship.

Neither has the church remained wholly at the home front. Leaders from every denomination have gone to the battle front to reassure those under arms that God can be served and praised even while shells are bursting all around.

Yes, the church too is serving men under arms.

Written by,
Mrs. NATALIE GREEN.
Rev. S. DeLANE, Pastor.
Valley Baptist church, Wheatland, Pa.

"I Have a Brother in The Army; Let's Make It a Million Dollars"

Washington, D. C.—At a meeting held in Conference Room E of the 135th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of New York in the early part of February, where plans were being discussed and formulated to launch a War Bond Campaign under the sponsorship of the various women's organizations of Greater New York, the patriotic enthusiasm of those in attendance was galvanized by the challenge of a member of the A. W. V. S. who arose, and getting the attention of the chair, said: "Ladies and gentlemen—I have a brother in the army. Why limit our thinking to a $100,000 campaign; let's make it a million."

In addition to official representation, practically every type of organization with which colored women are identified, there were present two members of the National Organizations Divisions of the War Savings Staff—Jesse O. Thomas and Mrs. Nell Hunter. The services of Mrs. Hunter, who devotes her major efforts towards increasing the participation of individual women and women's organizations in the War Bond program, had been requested by Mr. Robert P. Braddicks, Deputy Administrator of New York City.

Appearing before an average of three different organizations per day, during the time Mrs. Hunter spent in New York, she met with and spoke to more than 200 different women's organizations and outlined programs through which both as organized groups and as individual members, sustained buying of War Bonds and Stamps might become the individual and group objective. This groundwork developed some community organization culture among the women, and they have become more War-Bond-conscious as a result of the spade work done by Mrs. Hunter.

While the million dollar goal set at this meeting seemed at the time to many in attendance impossible of achievement, all "Doubting Thomases" were confounded when the tabulation at the end of the drive (March 15 to May 15) showed that there had actually been "put on the barrel head" $1,050,516.05. This seems to be the largest amount of money raised by Negro women in any city of the Nation. This, of course, is at it should be, for there are more Negro women in New York City than in any other city of the Nation or the world.

The chairman of the Women's Committee and of this campaign organizations was Miss Wilhelmina Adams, who has been identified with various church, political and civic organizations in New York for a good many years.

REPLACES STEEL WOOL

Steel wool for scouring alumninum cooking utensils is getting scarcer but there is a new special preparation to replace it. It comes in a 12-ounce glass shaker jar with a colorful plastic top. Is economical, too, for when original contents are used up, you can purchase a two-pound refill.

MR. W. ANTHONY GAINES TELLS OF FLORIDA NORMAL

St. Augustine, Fla., June 12, 1943 —(Spl.)—It was announced here today by president Wm. H. Gray, Jr., that the government had selected Florida Normal as the site for the establishment of a school of commercial education in the state. The courses are free, and the school is being opened as a result of increasing demands for stenographers, file clerks and typists by the government. The courses are accelerated and streamlined so that they may be completed in six or nine months.

Graves Heads Staff

The staff which has been selected listed Mr. Freddie G. Graves as head, supported at the present by Mrs. Clyde Bradford Francis and Miss Bernice A. Kennedy. Mr. Graves who has been in charge of Commercial Education in the college is well prepared to take on these new duties, having specialized in Business Administration at the University of Michigan where he was awarded the Master of Science degree. Mrs. Bradford who has had governmental experience since finishing Florida A. & M. college will be a member of the staff which is being assembled along with Miss Bernice A. Kennedy who recently resigned from

(Continued on Page 5, Col 5)

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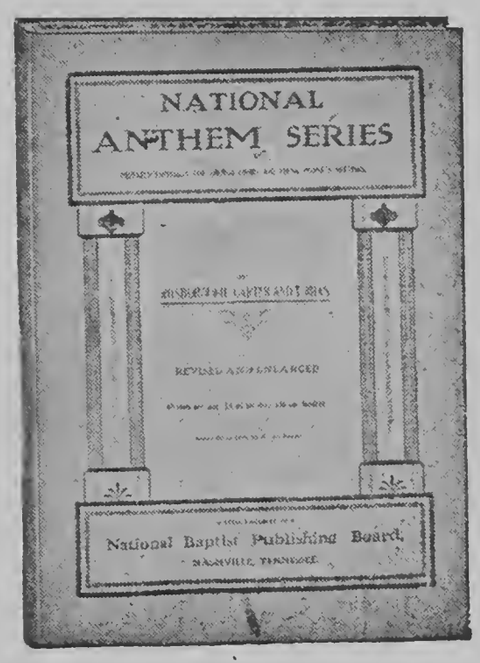

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

BRIEFS

"Thomas Jefferson was the father of scientific agriculture in the United States . . . . If he lived today, Jefferson would probably be the country's most enthusiastic Victory Gardner," declared Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on the Farm and Home Hour April 9 in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth.

* *

In canning products from your Victory Garden the Department recommends the use of a pressure cooker for the canning of non-acid foods such as beans, peas, corn, spinach, other greens, and asparagus. (And while we are on the subject, meats, too.) Acid fodos such as fruits, tomatoes, rhubarb, and pickled beets may be canned safely by the boiling water-bath method.

* *

Fewer people are now living on farms. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 27,821,000 persons were living on farms in the United States on January 1. This is the smallest number of farm residents in the entire 33-year period for which estimates of farm population are available.

DISTRIBUTION PAYMENT ON PEANUTS

Farmers who produced "excess" or oil peanuts last year and delivered them to designated grower agencies under the 1942 peanut program, will receive a distribution payment of $10 a ton for those extra peanuts, less outstanding indebtedness of the Government for 1942. An additional distribution payment is expected to be available upon completion of the 1942 Marketing Program.

Payments to farmers will be made with the approval of Commodity Credit Corporation by peanut grower cooperative associations designated as agencies of the Secretary of Agriculture for purchase and sale of peanuts. These agencies are Georgia-Florida- Alabama Peanut Association, Camilla, Ga.; the Southwestern Peanut Growers Association, Gorman, Texas, and the Growers Peanut Cooperative, Inc., Franklin, Va.

The Department has also announced that there will be no marketing cards and no "quote" or "excess" peanuts this year. Support prices to farmers will average not less than $140 per ton for Spanish type peanuts, $140 per ton for Virginia types, and $130 per ton for Runer type.

Steps have been taken by the Department to make peanuts available to farmers needing additional supplies for seeding the 1943 crop. The designated agencies are selling peanuts for seeding at cash prices rangs from $125 to $155 per ton.

THE FOOD SITUATION

According to the Department's Bureau of Agriculture Economics, food production this year will be 30 percent over the yearly average for 1935-39 and 3 percent above 1942. These figures are based on the March Intention to Plant Reports. There are indications also that a 4 percent acreage increase over 1942 is expected for the major spring crops this year.

The biggest problem which farmers face assuming favorable weather, is the scarcity of labor and machinery. It is estimated that a million actual or potential workers, including those who have entered the armed forces, will have migrated from the farm between July 1942 and July 1943. Thus a substantial number of women, children and older men may be necessary to replace them.

Steps which have already been taken to relieve the farm labor shortage include importation of workers from Mexico, Bahama Islands and Jamaica, deferment of farm workers, movement of farm families from less productive areas to more productive lands, and the recruitment and replacement of urban labor for farm jobs.

While there was more machinery on farms at the beginning of 1943 than ever before, the average age of the machines was greater. The available supply of new machines this year will be only about 40 percent of that purchased in 1940. Of course, more parts may be had—67 per cent more than three yearse ago.

Despite the machinery and labor problem, and the fact that from 20 to 25 percent of our total production must go for military and lend-lease uses, civilians will have, on the whole, as much as the average for the 1935-39 period. However, with more people now able to buy foods which were formerly beyond their means, the demand will be much greater than the supply. On the other hand, families whose annual income falls below the $500 mark will be able to buy only a little more than half of their rationed allotment of meat and $1,000-a-year families will have a few meat coupons left over, but from there on up families won't have enough coupons to buy all the meat they would like to have.

As for chicken, which is not rationed, the demand is expected to be around 26 pounds (dressed weight) per capita, while the supply is estimated at 28 pounds. However, the shortage of other meats will probably run the chicken demand up beyond the 28 pound per capita record supply.

TWO-LEGGED STOOL

Public statements have been issued by the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture appealing to employes in various phases of production and processing of food to remain on the job. They were informed that they were contributing as much, if not more to the war effort than they would be working at other war activities.

No one questions the essentiality of food production and processing. But what of the food after it has been processed? It is utterly inconsistent, as well as useless, to encourage food production and processing, and then ignore distribution. Thousands of retail merchants are going out of business. With each merchant that retires from the field, the problem of how to get food and other necessities to consumers become more critical. We don't hear a great deal about those other necessities, but they are as important as food.

The retail distribution industry must feed and clothe 130,000,000 Americans. The scope and complexity of its task is tremendous. It is a task that must be carried out smoothly or the war effort will topple like a two-legged stool.

BUCK ROGERS COMES CLOSER

Civil aviation has grown in a startling manner during the five years the Civil Aeronautics Act has been in effect. The possibilities for development of this industry are beyond the imagination of most persons. Buck Rogers and his rocket ship no longer seems so fantastic. It will keep Congress humping to provide suitable legislation under which our air industry can maintain America's peacetime air supremacy in the years to come.

The Lea-Baily bill proposes to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to extend Federal regulation to all air commerce, whether between points in the same state or between points in different states. The reason is obvious, for the average passenger journey by air is 380 miles. One air line covers 22 states; two, 18; one 15; and another, 13. The national character of air transportation makes local control impractical.

The long experience of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House of Representatives in other modes of transportation, has contributed immeasurably to the far-sighted legislation under which the scheduled air lines are presently operating, and has saved the industry from the mistakes of other carriers.

150,000 PRESSURE COOKERS

The 150,000 new pressure cookers which have been approved for manufacture this year will be rationed by County Farm Rationing Committees, or subcommittees established for urban areas. Housewives who come together and form clubs or pools will stand the best chance of obtaining a pressure cooker which is essential for home-canning of non-acid vegetables and meats.

Farm employment on April 1 was the lowest for any April on record, but monthly wage rates were highest, daily rates were high, but somewhat below the record set in 1920.

Land values are up. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that farm real estate values on March 1 were higher than on March 1 a year ago.

* *

Adjustments were made in the milk marketing economies order last week by the Department which removed restrictions on the sale of milk in less-than-quart-sized containers for consumption in factories, schools, offices, on playgrounds, and in similar places. However, the sale of milk in less-than-quart-sized containers for consumption in homes is still restricted, except in rural areas, villages and towns of less than 5,000 population. In such areas the milk marketing economies order does not apply.

ANOTHER WARNING

Persons familiar with the farm situation have long pointed out the danger the nation faced by stripping the farms of manpower, machinery and needed fertilizer. Time has shown their fears were justified. The situation as to our milk supply is grave.

At a recent hearing in the East, after testifying on details of milk marketing orders that can make or break the farmer, Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, again sounded a warning as to our future milk supply. He pointed out, for example, that milk must be priced at figures that will enable dairymen to compete with hog raisers for corn.

"There are numerous indications," he said, "that dairy farmers will be confronted with a severe feed shortage late this year or early in 1944. If and when they have no feed, farmers will be forced to slaughter their cows. Then the public will be faced not only with rationing of milk, but with a health endangering shortage, which may even reduce the supply of dairy foods for the armed forces as well as for children and industrial workers."

WILD AND FREE

Bonnie Deane Vaughn

In the days before the arrival of the homesteaders in Kansas, cowboys frequently sighted bands of wild horses grazing on the rich buffalo grass. In fact, a few of these herds were seen occasionally for several years after the country was settled.

These horses were as graceful as antelopes as they ran swiftly across the prairie, their heads, held high and their manes and tails, which were exceptionally long, flying in the wind. Those who saw them said that their manes reached to their knees and their tails usually swept the ground. This manner of carrying their heads high in the air is the natural one for horses in the wild state.

There were other characteristics different from the domesticated horses. Their eyes were more protruding, probably due to the necessity of their being always on the lookout for enemies. In the course of many generations nature had adapted them to their environment.

They were usually smaller than domestic horses too. But they had developed remarkable strength, vitality, and lung expansion, in their wild life where they were compelled to rustle their food and run frequently from danger. Many times too, they raced across the open prairie for the sheer love of running and the joy of freedom.

As to the ancestors of these wild horses, scientists say they were the horses of the Spanish explorer Coronado, who with a body of followers, marched across the plains of North America in 1541. Some of his horses escaped during the severe storms. Others were stampeded by buffaloes and never recaptured. Their number increased until in 1875 it was estimated that there were not less than 50,000 roaming over the plains of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Wild horses were of different colors, those in the same herd being usually about the same color or variations of it. They might be gray, black, claybank, bay, sorrel, etc. But the most common color was a light bay or buckskin. Most of these buckskins had heavy black manes and tails but a few had white ones. The latter were known as **palominos.**

The lives of some of the early day settlers were saved by the wild horses. Sometimes it happened that a man was far away from human habitation. Perhaps in a sandy desert location, suffering from thirst and exposure. When all efforts to find water had failed, he would watch, with a field glass if he had it, for a band of horses. Once having located such a band it was only necessary to follow them for sometimes during the day they were sure to make a trip to some pool or lake to quench their thirst.

ENOUGH, AND IN TIME

If the railroads secure authorization from the War Production Board for new equipment, and even if that equipment is placed in service before next October, it will still be necessary to improve utilization of existing equipment. That is the opinion of M. J. Gormley of the Association of American Railroads, and of most railroad men. It is now conservatively estimated that railroad freight traffic this year, as measured by ton-miles, will be about 10 per cent more than in 1942, and railroad passenger traffic, as measured by passenger-miles, will go up about 25 per cent. If these predictions are fulfilled, the railroads will be handling at least 110 per cent more freight traffic and nearly 200 per cent more passenger traffic than in 1939, and 75 per cent more freight business and 57 per cent more passenger traffic than in 1918. Preliminary reports for January indicate that these estimates are too conservative, if anything.

The big question is, how can the railroads further increase efficiency? They have about reached the limit in making serviceable freight cars and locomotives out of unserviceable ones, through repair. The percentage of so-called bad-order freight cars awaiting repairs is now down to 2 6 per cent, which is less than half of what before the war was considered a practical minimum. The percentage of locomotives awaiting repair is now 4.9 per cent, or about half of what was ordinarily viewed as a practical minimum.

Obviously the railroads can haul no more than at present except by speeding up trains and by receiving yet greater cooperation from shippers in loading and unloading cars more rapidly. This will undoubtedly be done because shoppers and the railroads know full the extent to which the war effort depends upon a smooth functioning, adequate transportation system. However, as present locomotives and cars are used still harder, it becomes increasingly imperative that a replacement program be carried through without interruption. And that is why the railroads must receive authorization fram the government to purchase new equipment, in sufficient quantity, and in time. The war-born expression "too little and too late" must never apply to the railroads.

AN IRREVOCABLE STEP

In summing up the results of an exhaustive study of compulsory health insurance, members of Northwestern University's research staff serve a warning that cannot be ignored:

"One may enter lightly upon a course of action which does not involve any permanent commitment, and one which permits retracting his steps if he later changes his mind. But there are areas of conduct and decision which permit no retracing of steps. There are 'one-way' highway in the affairs of both indiviruals and nations. Most board social policies lie in this area. They involve heavy commitments. They establish contractual obligations or at least contractual understandings. They create large classes of beneficiaries whose interest will not thereafter be relinquished. It is obvious that any large extension of the scope of social security benefits lies in this area of social policy. It is one from which, once entered upon, there will be no possibility of retracing our stens."

We are spending hundreds of billions of dollars to win a war, that we may retain freedom. The resulting tax burden will test the will and resourcefulness of many generations. If, in addition to the cost of the war, we thoughtlessly add more billions of expenditures in an attempt to buy a socialized Utopia, it might well be the final straw needed to break the financial solveneey of the country. In that event, we would have destroyed all hope of security, along with freedom. We would indeed have taken an irrevocable step.

SOME DIFFERENCE

It is one thing for government to broaden individual opportunity and provide a maximum of eare for the needy. It is quite a different thing to build up government to where it dictates to the individual in the commonest affairs of life. The first type of government is what our boys are fighting to preserve. The second type is what they think they are fighting to prevent coming to America.

NEGRO FAMILIES JOIN HOME FOOD PROGRAM

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 30—(Sul)—Negro farm families have responded to the appeals for production and preservation of home goods.

More than 500 families already have signed to participate in the state Home Food Supply program aeeording to G. K. Kersey, vocational agrieulture teaeher who also serves as county Negro farm agent.

Kersey said this was twiee the number of Negro families that signed for the 1942 home food supply program. He said he hoped to sign a total of 700 families.

4-H CLUB BOYS TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN FOOD PRODUCTION

By W. A. Hagins

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.—Negro 4-H club boys are taking an active part in the food production campaign designed to reach into every Georgia farm home, the Agricultural Extension Service revealed today.

Thirty-one Hancock county club boys are carrying poultry projects and there are 2017 chicks in these projects. Also 95 per cent of the club members are carrying gardens either individually or jointly with their parents. Reports indicate that 371 club gardens are now growing with a variety of from five to eight vegetables.

In Peach and Houston counties, 346 club members have pigs for their projects, 327 have corn projects and clubbers are taking the lead in victory gardens. At each of the schools can be found a garden and at each home where 4-H'ers live.

Ten Liberty county club boys have built lamp brooders and placed 50 chicks in each of them. Several Brooks county boys are keeping themselves in school with money made from their poultry projects. Four-H commandos in Grady county made excellent reports on their work with farm families who heretofore grew only two or three vegetables in their gardens. They now have eight or nine growing. Likewise Dougherty county commandos are stimulating more food production throughout the area.

One hundred and eighty-six club gardens were recently started in Glynn county through cooperative seed purchases. It's reported that this cooperative movement has become so well established among the clubbers that many of them look forward to this plan each year for getting their gardens started.

In Laurens county, eleven clubs have been reorganized with an enrollment of 525 to carry food and food projects. Up to date 411 Burke county boys have enrolled to carry out the same type of work and Mitchell county has an enrollment of 376.

According to Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, club members are getting better acquainted with what is expected of them and are going about it with renewed courage and interest.

MERIWEATHER COUNTY FARMERS FORGING AHEAD

By W. A. Hagins

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.—Negro farm families in Meriwether county are making a place for themselves in the annals of agriculture. reported P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, today. With accelerated farm programs, quite a few of them are bringing their operations up to what they should have been in previous years.

Farm folks are responding to the food production program readily. Some have purchased additional hogs and chickens and have set aside plots to be planted to food and feed crops. The neighborhood leaders are doing a splendid job in helping the agents get basic information over to farmers. Recently eleven neighborhood meetings were held and 70 leaders and farmers were in attendance to better equip themselves for increased food production.

Garden demonstrations are now being carried in 21 communities and a move is underway for each farm family to produce an adequate supply of vegetables for the family and to can and market surplus commodities. Several families have already planted their gardens and turnips, carrots, mustard, rape kale, onions, cabbage, Irish potatoes and peas are now growing.

Several farmers have beef calves set aside for canning and marketing. More than 300 pounds of pork were put in sugar cured mixtures recently and the interest is high for producing special crops of millet, oats, corn, velvet beans and potatoes to feed hogs. Also farmers have inoculated 196 hogs against cholera. Quite a few baby chicks have been purchased and poultry demonstrations have been set up in several communities.

Asked about 4-H club work in the county and State Agent F. H. Stone said: "The work is on the up-grade among these young people, for recently nine clubs were organized with a total of 119 members. Projects of corn, peanuts, hogs, beef cattle, poultry and gardens have been set up among them as a vital factor in the nation's food production campaign."

PHILIPPA SCHUYLER WINS HIGH HONORS, OPENS TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK, June 17 (ANP)—The National Guild of Piano Teachers held its annual tournament for piano students in this city last week ending Saturday with the heaviest enrollment in some years. Philippa Schuyler, 11, was the first to play this year and was judged by Harold Morris, nationally known American composer. For the 8th consecutive time, Philippa got highest honors, a gold star for her repertoire of 21 pieces and the mark of superior.

Mr. Morris especially commended Philippa for her "interpretation, medulation of tone, and imagination." Philippa has the longest record of sustained superiority in New York, and as far as is known, in the country. The Guild now functions in 55 different cities at this time, with thousands of piano students entering. It was founded by Irl Allison of Abilene, Texas 14 years ago.

Mr. Allison was the first to recognize Philippa's great musical ability. At four, when she played for the Guild for the first time, he pronounced her a genius and every paper in New York City, as well as Time magazine, wrote columns about it. At four, Philippa had composed a dozen scales, 10 pieces and knew by memory many compositions by the masters. Just before her fourth birthday, she played Schumann and Mozart on two large radio hookups. She has since lived up to all expectations and predictions of her future made at this time.

FAIRER FILMS NOW BEING RELEASED, SAYS MOVIE CRITIC

NEW YORK, June 17—(ANP)—Bosley Crowther, movie critic for the New York Times, Sunday wrote concerning the apparent trend toward racial equity in some recent films.

Crowther said that this sudden realization of racial equity has run through Hollywood, mainly because attention has been directed by influential persons and groups.

He called attention to the fact that many people have become indignant, distressed and even outraged, over the treatment the Negro generally receives in films. "With good and sufficient reason," he said, "these persons have stoutly maintained that the usual Hollywood constitutes a grave social abuse and that the tolerance of the color line in pictures is one of the bulwarks of the cruel stigma today.

"Naturally, such persons bridle when a Negro is shown on the screen as a bowing and scraping menial of the ole 'yassa, Massa' stripe of a 'kyaw-kyawing' Sambo designed mainly to tickle the white folk with his japes."

In comment on several pictures in which Negro actors participate, he spoke of the film, "Casablanca," in which Dooley Wilson played, as a remarkable break from the traditional ranking of black and white on separate social planes.

He said that Warner Brothers. the studio that made the film, had a more realistic appreciation of Negroes in the film.

Speaking of the studio's frank presentation of the dilemma of a young Negro in "In This Our Life," he described it as "one of the few genuine features of an otherwise trashy film." Crowther called the "respectable conception" of a black man, played by Leigh Whipper, in "The Ox-Bow Incident" one of the many distinctions of that "grimly realistic" film. The Negro soldier, Kenneth Spencer, in the new war film, "Bataan," is characterized as "a fine, dignified notation of the share of the Negro in the war."

Concerning the submarine picture, "Crash Dive," the critic stated, "We blush to mention the clumsy and patronizing way that 20th Century-Fox dragged in a grinning Jazzbo."

He said that steps are slowly being taken to give the Negro his due on the screen "perhaps no more forward than backward, but at least some respectable steps."

He saw no reason for "laboring an anti-racial point (as some have done) in connection with such a "charming and melodious all-Negro musical fantasy" as the picture, "Cabin in the Sky." He said the picture is "no more pretentious of reality than was 'The Green Pastures,' that it is far from belittling Negroes, but that it treats them with affectionate respect.

Crowther commented that although the picture is blurred with "hte usual complacency" toward the Negro's lot (depicting the hero as an always-lovable "no 'count whose wife sings joyously over her tubs; they live in a shack and are contented, superstitious and illiterate), it certainly cannot be condemned of violaing fact and it makes for lively entertainment."

Fire prevention, like charity, should start at home and spread in widening circles until each person is doing his utmost to prevent destructive fire anywhere in his community. Fire department officials are only too glad to point out potential hazards to the uninformed.

Start now to protect your "irreplaceables" against fire. Tomorrow may to be too late.

15 Soldiers in Jail After Clash In Mississippi

Collins, Miss., June 16—(ANP)—Latest communique from the Mississippi sector of the race-hating Dixie front shows 15 Negro soldiers jailed and two shot as the aftermath of a clash Sunday between members of a Camp Shelby baseball team and a state highway patrolman, C. T. Simmons.

This latest racial trouble followed by a few days the slaying of a Negro soldier by a sheriff elsewhere in this state and the request to move an entire Negro regiment, recently sent here from the west, out of Mississippi to a northern location.

Sunday's clash started when Simmons flagged down a truck containing the soldiers as it passed through Mt. Olive, near here. Throwing a gun on the soldiers, he ordered them out of the vehicle. One soldier, resenting the officer's attitude, rushed Simmons and knocked the gun out of his hand. The patrolman went back to his car after another weapon just as a Tri-State bus passed the scene and stopped, the driver and a white soldier getting out to help the officer.

In the ensuing melee, shots were fired by Simmons and the soldier who took his gun, with the white soldier grabbing a fire axe from the bus and joining in th eaffray, clubbing one colored soldier unconscious. The others broke and ran for the nearby woods, with the armed Negro soldier joining them when the gun he had taken became empty. Believed to have been badly wounded, he is still missing.

Simmons radioed for help and other highway patrolmen, civilians and MPs responded. A posse was formed and after firing into the woods, the soldiers were rounded up and placed in the Covington County jail here temporarily, later being moved to Camp Shelby by MPs.

Feeling continued through Sunday night, when an unidentified Negro soldier refused to heed the command of an armed white civilian to stop and was shot through the leg.

LIBERIA SIGNS TO GET LEND-LEASE AID FOR REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON, June 16—(ANP) The state department announced the signing in New York Tuesday of a lend-lease agreement between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

The agreement on "the principles applying to mutual aid in their common defense" was signed by Henry S. Villard, special representative of the United States and Walter F. Walker, Liberian consul general in New York in the presence of President Barclay and President-elect Wm. S. Tubman of Liberia.

An exchange of notes which accompanied the agreement confirmed the understanding of the two governments that the agreement carries out general principles concerning defense areas in Liberia on which the government agreed at Monrovia on March 31, 1942.

Lend-lease means that Liberia now participates in the group receiving aid, military and otherwise, food and machinery and equipment, as outlined in the agreement between this nation and others of the United Nations. No money is involved as actual cash loans, but foodstuffs, arms, weapons, and military material as well as material for civilian use is included.

Bennett: Your father looks very distinguished with his snow-white hair.

Danny: Yes, he has me to thank for that.

WHITE PASSENGER SLAPPED COLORED WOMAN, GOT CUT

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 16 (ANP)—When Marion I. Cooper, white, a TVA worker and passenger on an outbound Fort Oglethorpe bus Monday slapped a Negro woman for stepping on his feet, the woman followed him to the front of the bus where she proceeded to even things up with 16 cuts all over his body. Like a flash the woman disappeared,. Twenty-seven Negro passengers were arrested in connection with the case but were released after their names and addresses were recorded.

Officers arrested Earl T. Williams as an accessory to the assault. Cooper was taken to the Newell sanitarium where his wounds were reported to be superficial. Police, however, say that the man was cut all over his body.

His assailant, who was headed toward the Negro section of the bus, fell over Cooper's feet and then apologized. She was described as weighing around 200 pounds. She is still at large.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE ORGANIZATION OF CITY HAS MEETING

The Block Organization of the Office of Civilian Defense is conducting a re-organization campaign through mass meetings in the several districts of the city. The first of these two meetings was held in Southwest Nashville at the South Street Center, Monday evening, June 7. The second was held at Seay's Chapel, Tuesday evening, June 8. Both of the meetings resulted in the appointment of new section leaders who have gone to work to establish as authorized Block Leaders in every block of Negro residence. Other community meetings have been planned as follows:

West Nashville met on Monday evening, June 14, at Hadley Park Club House at 8:00 o'clock.

East Nashville met on Tuesday evening, June 15, at Gardner's Funeral Home at 8:00 o'clock.

North Nashville met on Wednesday evening, June 16, at Fisk Faculty Club at 8:00 o'clock.

Central Nashville will meet on Friday evening, June 18, at the Bethlehem Center at 8:00 o'clock.

The certificate of membership in the Citizens Service Corps will be awarded by the Block Chairman to all persons who have given 50 or more hours of service to the program. The district leaders are as follows:

SOUTH NASHVILLE: Mrs. Rachel McCullough, Leader; Co-Workers: Mrs. J. J. Jordan, Jr.; Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Fred Brown.

WEST NASHVILLE: Mrs. J. E. Suggs, Leader.

N. W. NASHVILLE: Mrs. James Burnett, Leader.

CENTRAL NASHVILLE: Mrs. S. W. Hewlett, Leader.

Interesting News Items From Alcorn A.-M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi

HOW TO CARE FOR SHOES PROPERLY

By Arsene McComb, Jr., Division Of Home Economics

Ease of living has led to careless happy-go-lucky ways of using everyday articles. Few persons have felt it was necessary to spend time on keeping clothing in good condition, even if they were not wreckless in their treatment of it. Many articles are cast aside when the proper care at home by simple methods would have kept them in good condition and saved expense.

The war has brought to us a new era, and economy in clothes will probably be required. We know already that shoes are being rationed. This means that the shoes we get will have to be given proper care in order to get the best wear from them. You remember the song, "I Don't Want To Walk Without You, Baby." We can say that about our shoes now.

Shoes are made from leather. Some artificial leather is being used in the production of shoes. Good leather is quite expensive, but is suitable for much wear.

Leather, being the skin or hide of an animal is full of very small pores. Because the skin is not alive, these pores absorb moisture when walks are wet; and at high drying temperatures the moisture literally cooks the leather fibres, destroying the lubricating fats with which they were impregnated during the tanning process. Remember this the next time you are tempted to warm wet feet by placing them against, or even too near, a radiator. Uppers that are cooked, so to speak ,in this manner will lose their pliability and develop surface cracks, or may crack entirely through. Soles, although they may show no external evidence of the destruction that has taken place, will wear away abnormally fast. Wet shoes should be removed from the feet as soon as possible, placed on shoe trees or stuffed with dry paper and left at room temperature.

During rainy seasons, leather soles have a tendency to wear faster than ordinarily. Since this is true it is best to protect your shoes with rubbers. In a time like this we should say as long as we can get rubbers. If the rubbers you are wearing need fixing they can be repaired by using adhesive plaster.

Shoe polish should be used sparingly and liquid polishes should be shaken well before application. Clean white shoes often before foreign matter has had a chance to work into the pores and injure the fibers of the leather, causing cracks in the shoes.

A pair of shoes that is used in alternation with another pair will wear much more than twice as long. Life of your shoes is extended twice as long if the correct size is always obtained. Never make it a practice to say, "Same size as before.

Take care of your shoes, treat them as a friend, and you won't have to walk without them.

COTTON PRICES

The Office of Price Adminstration and the War Food Administration have announced a series of steps which will be taken to stabilize the price of cotton. Among other things, their plan provides for sales of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at a price of 21.38 for Middling 15-16 inch cotton.

Last year, according to the Crop Reporting Board, 23,302,000 acres were planted in cotton, and 32,602,000 acres were harvested. The lint yield of 272.5 pounds per acre harvested is the highest on record. Total cotton production for 1942 was 12,824,000 bales. This exceeded in 1941 crop by 2,080,000 bales. The total cottonseed production in 1942 was 5,720,000 tons.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

TEXAS NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS TO FEED FIGHTING MEN

Washington, D. C.—Reports from Texas which the Department received recently indicate that Negro 4-H Club boys are behind the men behind the guns. In some counties the clubbers have got together and pledged to grow enough food this year or its equivalent to feed themselves, and one fighting man from their county. Take Caldwell county 4-H Club boys, 115 of them have planted Victory Gardens, 63 have started poultry projects, and 219 are collecting scrap metal. Texans are not alone in this fight. Most of the 200,000 Negro 4-H Club boys and girls throughout the 16 Southeren states have special wartime farm projects.

HERE'S THE FARMER'S JOB

The Nation's 6,000,000 farmers, of which 680,000 are colored, are pitching in, trying to produce the largest food corn the world has ever seen.

Here's the job the Food-for-Freedom goals have assigned the American farmers: to produce enough eggs to fill 308,000 stacks of egg cases as high as the Washington monument, to produce enough cattle and calves for slaughter to make a double line around the earth at the equator, and enough milk to fill a row of quart bottles 200 feet wide stretching along the Nation's entire coast lines.

They must also produce enough hogs to fill a train of livestock cars reaching from New York to San Francisco, back to New York, and again to San Francisco, enough peanuts to fill 14,000 railroad tank cars with peanut oil, and enough sheep and lamb for slaughter to keep a man counting, one a second, eight hours a day for 27 months.

FLOWERS OR FOOD?

Many Victory Gardeners are trying to decide between growing flowers and growing vegetables. Well, there is no sure-shot answer Sound judgment must be used by individual gardeners.

However, every gardener should keep this in mind: the need for food is great. Without doubt, vegetables should take first place this year and flowers second. Here's a fair guide: plant vegetables on the richest, sunniest soil and flowers in the shadier and less fertile areas.

SPICES FOR CANNING

In order to meet the increased need for spices for home canners, the War Food Administration has upped the summer quota of cinnamon, allspice, black and white pepper at the manufacturer-wholesaler level Victory Gardeners need have little worry about being able to obtain spices for the summer canning of their surplus fruits and vegetables.

MORE BREAKFAST CEREAL

With many foods rationed, increasingly families are going to turn to breakfast cereals to meet certain nutritional needs. To increase the production of cereals, Food Advisory Committee of the the Breakfast Cereals Industry Food Distribution Administration, meeting in Washington last week, pointed out that three problems must be solved. These are (1) obtaining package cartons (present supplies are almost exhausted,) (2) obtaining additional sugar, and (3) necessary machinery repairs and replacements.

An extensive advertising program has been planned by the cereal industry to inform the public of the nutritive value of cereal foods, and to show how they may be substituted for scarcer fods.

HERE'S HOW TO STRETCH YOUR MEAT COUPONS

You can have 372 pounds of eggs and poultry meat a year, or a pound a day from a flock of 15 hens, together with abont 50 chicks raised chiefly for fryers and for replacement of the layers, Department poultry specialists estimates. The 372 pounds would be made up of 180 dozen eggs, and 80 pounds of dresstd fryers and broilers. When it comes to stretching your meat ration coupons, a backyard flock is just the thing.

POLITICS SEEN IN BRINGING BARCLAY TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, June 16 (ANP)—Was the visit of President Barclay of Liberia a political gesture, planned to bring back into the Democratic fold the fast vanishing Negro vote? Sentiment in the capital runs strongly to that direction, with many being outspoken in their pointing out that the serious defections of the Negro vote from the Democratic party grew out of the failure of the party to sustain Roosevelt's plans for certain improvements in the condition of the Negro generally.

However, with all of these plans blocked by reactionary Dixie autocrats, Roosevelt and the New Deal are forced to suffer the loss of the Negro vote in the pivotal states where often the black vote is the balance of power.

It is noteworthy, as one of the objectors point out, that Mr. Barclay was taken to states where there is a strong Republican machine operating to the detriment of the New Deal; Ohio, which has a Republican governor, senators and representatives who are not "back seat drivers;" from Ohio into Pennsylvania; then into New York and so on, in each of the states where there is a large Negro vote hitherto Republican, but in recent years, Democratic—now wavering between loyalty and disillusionment.

Care was taken to not offend any deeper than possible the feelings of the strong southern bloc of senators who now control the senate.

The Republicans are saying nothign. They are letting the Democrats go ahead with their plans and with further developments.

ETHIOPIAN SOLDIERS TRAINING FOR CRACK AT MUSSOLINI'S MEN

WASHINGTON, June 17 (ANP)—Ethiopian soldiers are being trained to take part in the allied invasion of Italy, a member of Emperor Haile Selassie's cabinet revealed last week.

Yilma Doressa, acting minister of finance and Ethiopia's leading delegate at the United Nations Food conference, told Sec. of State Cordell Hul that Ethiopian soldiers are now training with modern weapons instead of the spears and antiquated rifles with which they tried to defend their country against the Italians in 1936.

"We have offered to take part in the invasion of Italy and hope to have a place in the vanguard of the assault," the 35 year old minister said.

"We feel, too, that Italy should pay us an indemnity for her seizure of our country," Deressa said, "but that will depend upon how others of the united nations feel and also on what is left in Italy, which probably won't be very much."

C. C. SPAULDING SLATED TO TAKE DICKERSON'S PLACE

WASHINGTON, June 17 (ANP)—Current rumors anent the FEPC heard around in the capital have it that the present membership will be retained with the exception of Earl Dickerson, the stormy petrel of the old group. In his place, it is reported, the name of C. C. Spaulding of North Carolina has been proposed to the President and is regarded as being highly acceptable and in line with the new policy to be adopted by the committee.

The discussants of the problem declare that Father Haas has a long record as a concilliator in labor disputes and that this will be the general tone of the FEPC under his direction. The elimination of Earl Dickerson therefore would be necessary to continue along this line, if the various stories floating around the capital may be relied upon.

This leaves Boris Shiskin of the AFL; John Borphy of the CIO and Webster of the Pullman Porter as the nucleus of the new committee. To these, three more members will be named to complete the six man committee. Chief interest has been centered in the Negro members of the group and with the suggestion that Mr. Spaulding be named as the second Negro in the party, speculation is rife as to how the group will function.

Mr. Spaulding's previous efforts have not been in the field of labor, although he has served on some inter-racial groups and has had considerable success in his chosen field of insurance.

No indication of the identity of the two white members remaining to be appointed has been forthcoming.

HOUSTON WOMAN NAMED COMMANDER OF WAAC COMPANY

HOUSTON, TEXAS— Special (ANP)—Third Officer Alma O. Berry, Houston, member of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, has been named company commander of Company 8, Third regiment, here. She succeeds First Officer Charity E. Adams, who had been company commander since its activation last fall.

Third Officer Berry enrolled in the corps as an auxiliary and arrived in Fort Des Moines in September. After the completion of basic training, she entered WAAC administrative specialist school in downtown Des Moines.

Third Officer Berry is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Hall of Houston.

Before joining the WAAC, she was employed by the Texas Extension service as a home demonstration agent and was engaged in civilian defense work, having supervised county defense organization for quick communication, metal drives, and air raid wardens.

She also gained considerable repute in her home city for her talent as a singer and public speaker. A graduate of Jack Yates High School, Houston, and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where she received a B. S. degree in 1935, Third Officer Berry also attended summer school at Prairie View College, where she took post graduate work.

Statue: Have you heard about the kids who made a snowman on a side street and put a shovel in his hands? Well, a couple of days later a WPA foreman came along and gave him a check.

VICTORY SUMMER SCHOOL IN SESSION

Florida Normal and Industrial Institute In Full Swing with Constructive Program

St. Augustine, Fla.—(Spl.)—The Victory Summer-Session of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute opened Monday morning with a record breaking enrollment for the first day of registration. Students registering from all parts of the state have come to take advantage of the special session which the administration has organized for the summer.

Special courses in trades, lasting for ten weeks are offered this summer to full time academic students. This special plan is being offered because of the war emergency and crisis, with an effort to prepare as many people to go into the several war industries in which many workers are needed daily.

Teachers taking a limited academic schedule may complete a ten-weeks special course at the same time, thus fitting themselves for service in War Industries. Placement in war plants is virtually assured graduates of the War Production Training Program. Courses are offered in ship building, foundry and blacksmithing, sheetmetal welding and electricity. Women find ready employment in the latter three fields. No additional charges are made for those taking any of the trade courses.

"Let's Keep Old Glory Waving"

Poem By Mrs. L. Johnson, New Orleans, La., Read Before the S. S. Conress in Dallas, Texas

Let's keep Old Glory Waving over the land of the free for the boys in uniform fighting for you and me.

Why not save the dimes you spend, going to see the shows, put them into stamps for bombs to drop on Tokyo.

Gather all the useless scrap and oold pieces of tin, they will help our fighting boys more victories to win.

They are out there marching, tired and weary struggling on. But still they are marching from noon till dark, till dawn. They patrol the skies in airplanes, in ships, they watch the sea, but each and every one of them, is trying to save democracy.

Let's Keep Old Glory Waving and pledge allegiance to the flag of this dear country.

The dear red, white and Blue.

Miss Louise Johnson, II, True Love B. C., St. Bernard, Pa. La.

Read To Be Ready Read To Be Right

Pride and selfishness spoiled Lucifer and wrought his downfall. We are warned in God's word that pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Let us who know these things today heed the words of Christ who said, Follow Me and abide in Me; also said, Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

GUM IN RUG?

To remove chewing gum tracked into the rug, moisten the spot with carbon tetrachloride and loosen gently with some dull implement such as a teaspoon. Repeat until gum is removed.

TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG NEGROES BEING STRESSED

BALTIMORE, June 24—(ANP)—Expressing the viewpoint that efforts looking toward an increase in temperance are increasingly important and necessary in Negro life, Mrs. Viola Sill Whyte, director of Negro work in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, described the union's objectives in an interview this week.

"The ultimate goal of the WCTU in its work among colored people is the same as its goal among white people. We seek to make the world a better place to live in, to increase and maintain the security and happiness belonging to each home and to secure for each child his inalienable rights," Mrs. Hill said.

Mrs. Whyte has headed this bureau for a considerable period. Her sister, Mrs. Esther Isaacs of Los Angeles and Chicago, is a lecturer and organizer under the auspices of the union. Another sister, Mrs. Ida Hopewell of Chicago, has also been active in the work. These young women come from a famous Baltimore family which has given the race a number of clergymen and teachers. Their mother, Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill, a policewoman here, the first colored person to receive such an appointment, has been state president of the Maryland No. 2 WTCU for a number of years.

"Never before in the history of the United States have we had greater need of sober thinking," said Mrs. Whyte. "Thousands of homes where the men have gone to war leaving the wife and children—children only partly protected because of those mothers have gone into industry—need our constant supervision to offset delinquency.

"Due to crowded living conditions in urban centers, disease and delinquency have increased. This is true in spite of a more enlightened community, superior schools, a more practical church and countless child welfare agencies and departments," she continued. "Recently in making an investigation I discovered a child of 10 years who frequently imbided 'Mr. Boston Gin' or 'Old Rocking Chair Whiskey' or 'R. W. L. Wine', because 'all of the men in our house drink and leave the bottles for us children to take away.' The child, a girl said, 'I started by tasting the drops left in the bottles and glasses and now I like it so much, I ask them to give me some when they have it and they do. They think it funny because I can hold so much.'

"Frequently, too," Mrs. Whyte said, "the drive to appear well is a controlling motive to engage in illicit sex 'affairs', this to procure the necessary money for clothing or the beautician. Such simple, 'taken for granted things' as velvet hair bows, pretty socks, a trench coat or just an attractive pin or ring are the things many girls may trade character for. It is in these fields that the WTCU seeks to work.

"The National Women's Christian Temperance Union as it functions among members of my racial group aims to select the department most reasonably workable in a given community. Generally these are health and child welfare, citizenship or soldiers and sailors.

"Do we want America to win the war? We must remember that liquor and the legalized liquor traffic imperil hope for early victory. Scientific findings, social experience, and industrial evidence all prove that beverage alcohol in its manufacture and sale wastes manpower, destroys food and materials, costs millions, increases crime, causes accidents, delays production, promotes prostitution and disease, ruins recreation and jeopardized victory."

"Everything comes to him, who waits,

Mr. W. Anthony

(Continued from Page 1)

office in Washington to accept the position here.

It was further announced that applidations are being studied from which three additional teachers are to be selected.

Monday Registration

Registration for the course begins Monday, June 14, at 9 a. m., at which time prospective students may enroll. Classes are open to persons who are not now enrolled as students in school, and who are at least 1 years of age. High school graduation is not a requirement. The entire week of June 14, from Monday through Friday, June 18 has been set aside for the first registration period. After which anyone desiring to enter the course may enroll any subsequent Monday. For additional information write President Wm. H. Gray, Jr., Director, War Production Training Program, Florida Nomal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

HOME 'WAR' WEAPONS CHANGE——BUT THERE'LL ALWAYS BE A MOP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—(UP)—As the American housewife wages her own private battle on the homefront with dirt and dust, she is finding that her 'weapons" are undergoing many changes, a War Production Board report revealed tonight.

No more dustpans the WPB says—at least, no more metal ones. Something new in the way of paper board and molded fiber dust pans, will find its way to most kitchens soon, the report added.

Grandma used a wooden scrub bucket—and the modern housewife will soon be doing just as grandma did, for no more metal ones will be manufactured for the general public. Pails, buckets and tubs have been enrolled 100 per cent in a new bucket brigade—as receptacles for oily rags, for mixing explosive in munitions plants, for containing cement or rivets on construction projects.

There's probably enough soap for practical purposes, the WPB said. It advised making soap at home. Making soap is a messy job, and besides, the waste fats can be turned to better purposes by being given over to the fat salvage campaign where they'll be used for making explosives, the WPB noted.

Dishpan hands are not yet in view for the housewife, for water softener has not yet been taken off the market, the WPB reported. Only household ammonia is short. The family silver can still be polished, too for metal polishes are being produced as freely as ever.

But the soiled pots and pans are presenting a real problem. Before the war steel wool was the housewife's standby when she forgot to watch the dinner and it burned in the pot. Steel wool could be always depended upon to remove the marks of scorching, but steel wool no longer is being manufactured. Instead scouring powders and elbow grease have come into play.

Sponges, kneeling mats, rubber gloves, window squeegees—all have vanished with the war effort the WPB said. And brushes now will be of horsehair, not of Chinese hog bristles.

There'll be no more vacuum cleaners—not carpet sweepers or carpet beaters. Back again to grandma's broom the housewife must go. A good trick to remember when sweeping the carpet is to scatter little bits of moistered paper on it first, the WPB recalls helpfully.

Brooms still will be available, but there'll not be so much shiny lacquer on the handles and wire will be reduced from two pounds to half a pound.

There'll still be mops—but the housewife will take extra care when she uses them on her linoleum. Linoleum production has been slowed down considerably, the WPB said, because some of its inredients has to be imported.

DR. C. H. BROWN THRILLS THRONG IN ELOQUENT ADDRESS

NEW YORK, June 24—(ANP) In an address which struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the 20,000 persons who heard her in Madison Square garden at the Freedom rally two Mondays ago and which one hears frequently in gatherings still, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, and noted club woman, extolled Negro womanhood.

"Until the Negro women on the lowest rung of the ladder economically and socially are unshackled from fear, are unfettered in their attempt to breathe in an atmosphere of freedom, all Negro women are slaves," Mrs. Brown declared.

"Until that Negro woman in certain sections of the country dares to call her soul her own, we are all thwarted by the pernicious influence of segregation, injustice and unjust discrimination. Until the Negro woman in Mississippi can be freed from the fear of 'mob law', the Negro woman in New York, the Negro woman in Boston, the Negro woman in Chicago, the Negro woman in San Francisco, is not safe.

"Until that woman in the cane fields of Louisiana and the everglades of Florida is paid a living wage and given a decent place in which to live, the economic level of every Negro woman in America is lowered. Until that Negro woman's children in Alabama, Virginia and North Carolina are given a chance to develop skills to be educated according as the laws of the state provide for all children, the children of all the Negro women in the country are threatened with loss of opportunity to pursue their highest aims.

"When Abraham Lincoln dipped his immortal pen in the blood of the martyrs of the Civil War, he freed only the man portion of our group, for slavery had placed a ban upon Negro women that only her righteous hand could lift.

"Bowed under the yoke of slavery for 250 years, the unwilling mistresses of her overlords, in these 75 years or more since freedom, she has been tramping, tramping through the hinterlands of sorrow and despair.

"The Negro woman through the years and today is the burden bearer of the race. Her boys in Tunisia, her boys in Australia, her boys upon the high seas, in the camps and cantonments of this country suffering all kinds of injustices and inconveniences, are her children, have been nursed from her bosom, have been rocked in the cradle of her love. No wonder that far and near comes the cry, 'I would rather my children would die unborn than be sacrificed upon the altar of prejudice and hatred to preserve white supremacy'—that existing state of affairs which is making the word freedom mockery—that life and death struggle to continue to deny rights to men and women whose skin is black.

"No other woman has ever been called upon to bear what the Negrom woman has borne, for added to the struggle of womanhood as a whole to gain recognition in the affairs of state in America, the Negro woman has had the extra handicap of color, prejudice, discrimination all along the line plus lack of respect for her personality.

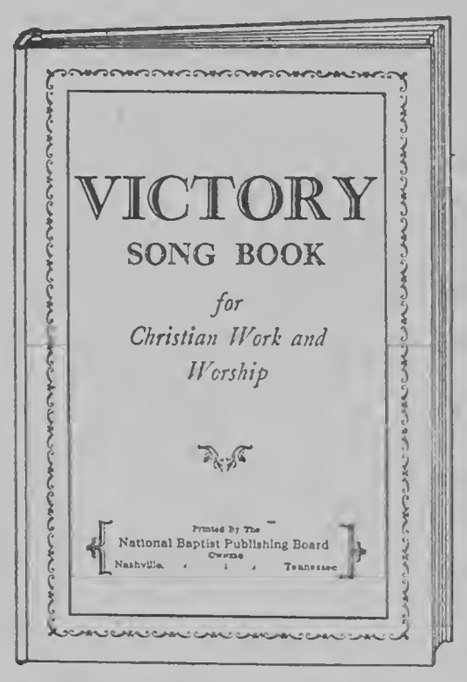
"I love America with all her faults. I am conscious that America has given us a chance to prepare for the exercise of the very high rights she now denies us. America has led us to the portals of freedom and refused to unlock the door.

"But freedom has never been given to any people. Freedom is a fighting word and if the Negro is ever to come into his own in this country, he must be united in the efforts to obtain that freedom which the constitution of the United States sets forth as the foundation of American democracy.

"There must be no two schools of thought so far as the Negro's freedom is concerned. There must be no east, no west, no north, no south. We must be as one Negro moved by the suffering of all Negroes; one Negro willing to lay down his very life that from the ground there shall blossom red—freedom that shall endless be."

SAVING GAS

Keep gas consumption low by starting boiled foods tc cooking quickly, then reduce heat, after boiling begins. Also use only as much water, as is actually needed.



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SOUTHERN FRONTIER

(Continued from Page 1)

and special emphasis was placed on year-round gardens.

In 1940 the farmers tightened up their activities by organizing a community group. Robert Mitchner was elected as leader. The effect was electric. Right after Pearl Harbor. Mr. Mitchner called the group together and asked them to do something for the Government. Enthusiasm ran high. Some of the FSA borrowers wanted to raise potatoes, beans, onions, okra, tomatoes and other vegetables and send them direct to the Army as an outright gift.

They Raise Food For Victory

When it was pointed out that it couldn't be done just that way, they agreed .to raise all the stuff possible, sell it and buy War Bonds and Stamps with the proceeds. They have been doing this right along.

Furthermore, to show Hitler and his pals they meant business, these Farm Security borrowers laid plans early in the year, divided the section up into groups of four, with a leader foreach unit whose job was to see that the gardens were growing the right kind of vegetables.

In July, 1942, under Bob Mitchner's leadership, these Randolph County farmers put on a fair to display their garden products and canned goods. It impressed all who saw it. On exhibit was everything that will grow in that county, including beet seed, all kinds of canned fruits and vegetables and many varieties of meats. More than 15,000 quarts of food were on display.

Here's what Chief of Police Gormley of Cuthbert, Georgia, says about this community:

"We do not have any more trouble up here in Punkintown. This is one of the most law abiding groups in the county. These people have come from the bottom and they are steadily working their way upward. I might add that they work co-operatively up there, too.

"If one has a planter and another a guano distributor they swap the use of these implements. If one has plenty of peaches in the spring he shares with his neighbors, and in turn his neighbors may give him pears in the fall. In fact, the spirit of cooperative brotherhood is alive in this community."

The progress of this Georgia group is no exception. Recent production summaries reveal that a total of 4,624 Negro farm families in Arkansas alone are enjoying far better living conditions and increased incomes as a result of aid extended them by FSA. At the same time they are adding vital "ammunition" to the Nation's food arsenal.

They Become Owners

Of the 4,624 families, 3,619 live on farms scattered over the State; 801 reside on community farming projects, and 204 families live on farms they are buying with Farm Security loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. These families have stepped up their food production for home use a full 91 per cent; their net worth has increased for the average family from $307 to $407; their average income has nearly doubled from $308 to $523 per family and their cash income has increased from $186 to $253.

Not only in Arkansas but in every State the FSA emphasizes diversified farming practices to eliminate the social and economic hazard of one-crop farming. With credit for livestock and equipment plus on-the-farm education the families can gear their home and farm to war production needs. To strengthen this kind of a farming program, the FSA encourages long-term lease, cooperative services in buying farm machinery, equipment and livestock, and a broad health program which in many counties brings hospitalization and medical care within reach of the family's pocketbook.

They Raise Victory Pigs

One patriotic feature that caught on well among FSA borrowers in Florida was the Victory Pig Campaign. Many a small farmer pledged himself to choose a likely looking youngster from a new litter of pigs and name him "Vic" for Victory. "Vic" was given special care and plenty of feed and in the fall was sold at public auction or sent to market along with other porkers. Besides contributing food for war needs, Lend Lease, and civilians, the pigs brought their owners additional income which was converted into War Bonds and Stamps.

As an example, 47 Negro FSA farmers of Jefferson County, Fla., agreed to raise a pig apiece for the victory auction. When the sale closed, it was found that the 47 farmers had purchased $417.71 worth of War Bonds and Stamps with the money their pigs brought, upping the total auction sales to $12,000.

How seriously some of the FSA farmers take this matter of raising food for our fighting sons of freedom is indicated by a story the FSA supervisor tells about Mr. and Mrs. Jim Williams of Randolph County, Georgia.

This aged Negro couple wanted to contribute to what they called the "Food-for-Soldiers" Campaign. They raised 39 chickens in their brooder to frying size and Mrs. Williams sent her husband to town with the fryers.

The Purchasing and Marketing Association sold them at a good price to the hotel and boarding house in Cuthbert, and a neat profit was deposited in the bank to the account of the couple.

When Mrs. Williams heard what had happened, she was upset.

"I raised those chickens for the soldiers to eat," she declared, "and I don't like the idea of those town people eating the soldiers' chickens. I wouldn't even let Jim eat one of them."

When the FSA supervisor assured her that the soldiers would get all the rest of the chickens she raised, she seemed pleased.

"Price don't matter, so long as the soldiers eat my chickens," she said.

Women Work For Victory

Women like Mrs. Ida P. Lowe of the Bethel Community in Guilford County, North Carolina, are doing yeoman service on the home front. Mrs. Lowe, a 56-year-old widow has enlisted her FSA 103-acre farm to produce more food for the war effort as well as a good living for the family. A son, 19, and a daughter, 20, and two younger girls supply their mother with all the help she needs. Recently she bought 100 baby chicks to raise for market.

Farm Security wives and mothers are baking their own bread, churning their own butter, sewing, mending, planning and cooking healthful meals, saving kitchen grease for high explosives besides doing a thousand and one other chores on the farm.

In Gaston County, North Carolina, when six FSA farm ownership borrowers and their wives held a group meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Duncan to discuss plans for bigger and better war food production in 1943, it was discovered that they were making a major contribution to the war on both the food front and the military front.

The six families have a total of 32 children. Of this number, five sons and two daughters are in the military forces. One of the girls is a member of the WAACs and the other is an Army nurse. Two of the boys are in the North African campaign, one in Alaska, one in Australia and one in the Army Air Force.

The farm families made plans for large increase in poultry flocks, dairy and hog production, for soil building, permanent legumes, annual winter legumes, orchards, truck crops and canning.

Farmers Repay Loans

In spite of near failure in cotton last year, they are from 15 to 20 per cent ahead of schedule in loan repayments. Each family received FSA certificates of merit for meeting their 1942 food production goals and all agreed that FSA's Farm Ownership program was the best thing that had ever come their way.

The first Negro farm ownership borrower to pay for his farm under the Bank-head-Jones Farm Tenant Act was Roddie Pridgett of Rankin County, Mississippi. The father of nine children, he and his wife had 40 years to pay off their FSA Loan. Instead they completed payment in little more than four years.

Mrs. Pridgett helped with the budget by selling milk and eggs. Last year her egg sales averaged 20 dozen a week. She also canned 600 quarts of fruits and vegetables with her new pressure cooker. Farmer Pridgett and his boys stowed away 250 gallons of cane syrup, a large quantity of potatoes and killed seven hogs for meat. Point rationing doesn't mean a thing on this farm. This year they have already made plans to increase their production of food, and are putting in some extra acres to soybeans and peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage caused by Axis aggression in the Far East.

The Pridgetts have nine head of dairy stock, 150 chickens, two teams of work-stock, a wagon and other farm equipment. They are out of debt, have money in the bank for this year's farming operations, and once in a while they like to go in their bureau drawer, get out their War Bonds—their share in America—and look them over.

Folks like the Pridgetts and the more than 60,000 other Negro FSA borrowers who have received financial assistance and technical guidance during the past eight years are returning huge dividends to the Nation in the form of war-vital food and fiber.

They Have A Stake In Democracy

America gave them a stake in democracy and now they are able to help this Nation win the greatest fight in its history.

The 463,941 little farmers—white and colored—constitute only 7.6 per cent of the 6,097,000 farm operators, yet they increased their milk output by 1,419,000,000 pounds. This is more than a third of the Nation's total 1942 milk increase and represents a 20 per cent increase of FSA farmer's output over their 1941 production, compared with a three per cent increase by all farmers.

Farm Security borrowers increased supplies of other war-needed crops from 20 to 106 per cent over their 1941 production. In terms of national increases, they accounted for 27 per cent of the total increase in dry beans, 10 per cent of the total increase in eggs, chickens and peanuts, and 9 per cent of the pork increase.

Out in Missouri, near New Madrid, the LaForge Cooperative Association operating a 6,705-acre FSA project bought $1,500 worth of War Bonds after distributing a $5,774 dividend to its 40 Negro and 61 white members. Both Negro and white members serve on all committees, and the Association operates a store, cotton gin, blacksmith shop, tire service, marketing and certified seed services.

Twist Leasing Cooperative Association, an FSA project in Arkansas for Negroes, had a banner crop year in 1942. The 271 families, cultivating 10,104 acres, put up an average of 98 quarts of fruits and vegetables per person. Sixty-five per cent of all families have sufficient dried peas and beans for home use, they have killed an average of three hogs per family and slaughtered 52 beeves for home use.

Twenty-nine boys from Twist are in the Armed Forces and a total of $9,000 in War Bonds has been purchased.

Yes, the little farmers are digging in for victory, and with their help the Nation has a powerful ally in its fight for Freedom.

In this war there is no fine rapture of conviction, no high vision of achievement. From time to time government officials have sent up trial balloons of inspirational oratory. But not one of their carefull tailored phrases has been able to rise from the earth or lift our vision.—**Rev. Paul A. Wolfe,** at the 175th anniversary of New York's Brick Presbyterian Church.

BARNETT'S ADVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

vegetable seeds are on sale can be relied on for a lot of useful advice," Mr. Barnett says. "Your teacher, especially your vocational agriculture or home economics teacher can give you all the pointers. It requires work to grow a successful garden but there is something about the thrill which comes from watching little green plants shoot up in the spring and then grow into real food to eat, that makes whatever toil put into it seem small by comparison.

"Growing gardens is always a good thing for young people to do, but this year when there is such a crying, wartime need for food, it has a lot of practical value. We must have food to support our soldiers and to help feed the millions of people in the countries who are fighting with us to win the war but who cannot grow gardens themselves because the war is in their countries."

Concluding his statement, Mr. Barnett said, "Last year colored farmers throughout the entire South had a banner year in planting Victory Gardens. This year we hope the folk in the cities and small towns will join the band and that everywhere young and old will have fine gardens full of health-giving vegetables and fruit. The possibilities of raising poultry and livestock should also be looked into. In these days of rationing, they can pay big returns."

FOOD PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

know that we in the Department of Agriculture are proud of the excellent job that Negro farmers are doing in the production of food and fibers for the war."

Pointing to the progress Negro farm families have made in growing their own food at home, the director said that eight out of 10 Negro farmers have gardens and poultry, seven out of 10 have workstock, six out of 10 have hogs and five out of 10 have milk cows. "By growing their own food at home," he said, "Negro farmers are easing the load on our transportation system, and relieving truck and livestock farmers who are short-handed; their surpluses of home food will go to our armed forces, our war workers and our allies."

He stated that food is not only being sent to England and Russia, but also to North Africa. During the first four months after the landing of our troops in North Africa, we shipped 126,000 tons of food, clothing, medicine and other necessities to the native population.

The director told the council that when the war is over we must try to shut out of our lives forever the twin spectres of fear and want. He praised the council and its 25,000 member churches for the part they have played in helping to keep Negro farmers abreast of vital wartime agricultural information.

TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE

How often the expression is heard today. "Be careful! You can't replace it." That warning has been applied to everything from pins to tractors. Never was the American public so waste conscious. Yet, in one vital respect it is still far too careless. That respect is fire Millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of lives are lost annually by preventable fires.

It is an ironical fact that the man who cares for his car like an only child, will very often not hesitate to leave that car in a garage alive with fire hazards. And the housewife who guards with similar diligence the welfare of the electric range or refrigerator, will blithely disregard the commonest fire hazards such as frayed wiring, trash in the attic, open fireplaces and carelessly strewn matches.

Fire can wipe out a home and every "irreplaceable" object in it in a matter of minutes. Some of those irreplaceable objects may be human lives. Of the 10,000 persons who were burned to death in the United States in 1941 two-thirds perished in homes.

COCOA-COLORED DOROTHY NOW CHOPPING CHOPIN INTO CHAOS

Belle of the Boogie-Woogie Piano Players Travels Tough Road From Saloon to Salon

By Eddie Ellis

CHICAGO, May 1—(UP)—A railroad cook's daughter crouched at a piano in staid Orchestra Hall tonight in a gown created for her by Moni and played havoc with the classics. With nail-bitten fingers she dragged Chopin through a Bogie-Woogie swamp and emerged as Dorothy Donegan, new High Priestess of the Key-board.

Obscured by 2,400 of Chicago's elite sat her brother, Leon, 17, who tagged protectingly after her when first she began swinging it in live dives only four years ago. Faithful Leon has seen his sister rise from saloon to salon: her success is his reward.

Strictly Legitimate

Cocoa-colored Dorothy Donegan, 19, opened her concert with music "strictly legitimate," as she calls it. Her fingers, capable of spanning three keys in casual abandon. They filled the hall with honeyed harmonies.

Clump! The sound punctured her playing. It was her right heel socking the floor. That heel began beating a dervish tattoo. Dorothy crouched lower, her eyes bulged shut, her lips curled into a leer, and she began chopping Chopin into chaos.

Four beats measure she thmuped that trip-hammer heel. Then eight to the measure, almost faster than the eye. Her face grew horrible with grimaces. With heavy lips she ponted, whined, whimpered, wineed, twitched, puckered, panted, moaned, and the chaos merged into jungle rhythms with Chopin visible through the undergrowth.

"I can't h elp my face," she says. "Yes I suppose it's good showmanship, but I do it even when I'm practicing at home."

She has worn out of two pianos in her southside home Although she is playing six hours a night at a Loop cocktail lounge, she sometimes practices an additional five hours a day When the lounge closes in the wee hours she continues to sit at the keyboard, improvising, improvising, improvising.

Orchestra leaders scurry over to the darkened club and worship at her 88-keyed shrine. She never plays the same thing twice the same way. She never plays anything but sheer Donegan, for although she may begin a familiar theme she soon weaves her own swamp ecstacy around it.

"I compose," she says simply, "every time I play."

This is the young Negro girl who at three was picking out tunes on her aunt's restaurant piano in St. Louis, whose first piano lesson was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," She has taken only seven years of tutoring, all in the classic. She has played in only eight clubs never far from Chicago.

But now she is known beyond her home. Now there are concert offers, movie contracts, records to be waxed.

Success to Dorothy Donegan means this: "A saleslady in a music store," she said softly, "told me that Marian Anderson bought one of my hottest records."

Brother Leon will stay home now. He won't be needed the places Dorothy Donegan is going.

SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION RECOGNIZED

The Officer of Price Administration has issued a public statement thanking the thousands of newspapers in the United States for the millions of dollars worth of space they donated to the government in repeated publication of the voluminous data regarding War Ration Book No. 2. This was aud incalcuable saving to the government in money and man hours, and a great convenience to the public.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY 15, 1943 No. 6.

Mississippi First State To Place Negroes On AAA Staff

MR. WILLIE AMMONS COUNTY AGENT NAMED

With the announcement last week of the appointment of Willie E. Ammons, Negro county agent, to the state staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Mississippi became the first state to name a Negro to an AAA post.

Mr. Ammons, who will have an office in Jackson with M. M. Hubert, Negro State Extension agent, will work under direction of state AAA committee, according to T. M. Patterson, State AAA administrator. His work will entail assisting Negro farmers in using the AAA program to improve their farms, make a better living, and reach the war crop goals.

In discussing Mr. Ammons' appointment, Dr. F. D. Patterson, and Claude A. Barnett, special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture who have been advising with State AAA administrators as to the importance of having Negroes on their staffs, point out that it is a major step toward helping Negro farmers of Mississippi make their full contribution to this year's vital wartime food production.

The need for Negro AAA personnel on the state level was brought out recently in a study made by Tuskegee which reveals that Negro farmers lack adequate information on the AAA program. Few of those in the areas studied were doing as many units of soil conservation work as their white neighbors. Three factors are believed to have contributed to this. (1) lack of information, (2) fewer Negroes owned their farms, and (3) Negro farmers generally lived farther from good roads, thus heavy terracing machinery could not get to many of their farms.

Mr. Ammons, a graduate of Alcorn A. & M. college, is said to be well qualified by training and experience to do an excellent job of assisting Negro farmers in developing and carrying out sound soil conservation practices as well as in helping them to participate more fully in all phases of the AAA program. In order to reach the 159,000 Negro farmers in the state, he will organize instructional materials on the AAA program, and will also develop wide contacts with Negro

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STRENGTHEN ISLAND TERRITORIES

How many persons know that the island of Puerto Rico, a guardian for the Panama Canal and our eastern seacoast, is a territory of the United States, represented in Congress by Hon. Bolivar Pagan, resident commissioner for Puerto Rico? Our far flung outposts should loom larger in the minds of all of us since our experience on Attu.

Commissioner Pagan has spoken before our House of Representatives urging a study of the political, economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico. He says it would be helpful to Congress and to the Puerto Rican and continental American people.

This is no time to neglect our territories or to countenance political policies therein contrary to the best interests of our republic. Instead, every endeavor should be made to develop such territories and help them become states in our Union

WAR PROGRAM OVER NET-WORK

Negro 4-H Clubbers Explained Their Program

Two Negro 4-H clubbers, who are raising 1,400 chickens for our fighting men, described the wartime program of farm youth in a nation-wide broadcast Saturday, June 5, 12:30 p. m. (EWT) on the Blue Network's National Farm and Home Hour, according to an announcement made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Featured on this annual Negro

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WAR FOOD CHIEF NAMED ON PROGRAM

Francis A. Flood Spoke In Cincinnati

Francis A. Flood, assistant to the War Food Administrator, addressed the thirty-eighth annual convention of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress, Friday, June 25. The meeting was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21-27.

Mr. Flood discussed wartime food production in America and in England. He also pointed out how England has handled her manpower shortage and her rationing problems.

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COMMITTEE TO AID NEGRO FARMERS

Chester C. Davis Announces Appointment

Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, has announced the appointment of a committee to handle projects for improving WFA's services to Negro farmers in the interest of increased food production. Members of the committee are J. S. Russell, assistant to the administrator, chairman; I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency; and M. L. Wilson, director of Ex-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

JAMAICANS ARRIVE TO HELP WITH CROPS

Lt. Col. J. L. Taylor Issues Statement

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1943—Lt. Col. J. L. Taylor, deputy War Food Administrator in charge of farm labor, issued the following statement last week.

"I have received a report on the arrival of the first Jamacians in the United States for farm work in northern and eastern states where there are acute shortages of workers needed to cultivate and harvest war-vital crops.

"The workers were brought from Jamaica in two ships and were landed at a Gulf Coast port. The smaller of the two ships carried about 400 Jamaican workers. The voyage of this vessel was without incident and, after landing, the workers on board entrained for New Jersey where they will be employed in fields growing truck crops.

"The larger ship had on board about 4,000 Jamaican workers. The vessel was crowded and due to the unfamiliarity of passengers with shipboard routine, considerable inconvenience was occasioned. The sanitation system was overtaxed and difficulties were encountered in attempting to make equitable distribution of food and water. Under the stress of this situation, some of the laborers caused a disturbance. During the voyage one of the workers accidentally fell overboard and was lost at sea. The Jamaican workers are now comfortably sheltered in a government operated camp where they remain pending their placement on farms needing their assistance, which is now proceeding."

BAHAMAN WORKERS

Bahaman workers, brought here several weeks ago by the War Food Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are playing an important part in helping to save a 30,000 acre wartime bean crop in Florida. Coming here under an agreement drawn up between the United States and the Bahaman Government, the 2,000 workers are guaranteed a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour, government approved housing, subsistence for days when not employed, and protection against war-job discrimination accorded by Executive Order No. 8802. The Duke of Windsor plans coming to Florida to see the Bahamans at work. No. 1, shows a newly arrived worker being given a medical examination by a U. S. Customs doctor; No. 2, part of the huge bean crop; No. 3, a Bahaman woman is shown gathering beans, pickers are shown in the background; No. 4, Camp Pahokee, Fla., one of three camps where the workers are sheltered; and No. 5, Miss Sara Bryant, assistant camp cook.

THE DOCTOR GOES ALOFT

A few years ago the dreams of men proposed four-hundred-mile an hour combat planes which functioned efficiently at 40,000 feet, would have been scoffed at as impossible. Even if the planes were devised capable of such performance, what of the human element? It was thought no person could stand the strain. No person could, then. But medical science managed to keep abreast of aircraft development. Planes and men fight today in the stratosphere at earsplitting speed. They fight at altitudes where the air is so rare exposure means death in a matter of seconds.

It was recently pointed out in Hygeia that, "An airman—this applies to men on the ground staff as much as to flying crews—who is obviously suffering from strain finds in the medical officer a personal friend anxious to assist him in every respect. The doctor usually knows most of the flying men of his squadron by name. By studying their records, documents and flying logs, he can always keep himself informed of their progress."

SUGAR FOR CANNING

A home canner may get up to 10 pounds of sugar for each person in her family but using stamps in War Ration Book 1 designated for that purpose. If that isn't enough she may apply to her local War Price and Ration Board and get coupons which will allow her to buy up to 15 pounds per member of her family in addition to the 10 pounds already received.

WOMAN'S PAGE

YOU'RE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHURCH SUPPER—AND YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT TO SERVE!

Miss Wilson Delves Into History, Comes Up With 'Hush Puppies'

By Mary Lyles Wilson

"What can I serve at the church supper next week? It is my time to plan and buy and I do not know which way to start."

This is the way nearly anyone responsible for a large crowd might feel—now more than ever, when we all are faced with the problems of food shortages and rationing points. On top of it all we still try to have what we think people want.

Cheer up, it is not as bad as it seems. The rationing boards have tried to take care of worth-while needs and they recognize church or school gatherings as such. You have coffee, sugar and your points for canned goods but careful planning is necessary to make them go.

Some one has cleverly said that today we are all shopping, cooking and serving food in the fashion of modern primitives. We get what we all are faced with the problems serve less of this and more of that. We are feeding our families less meat; we are discovering there are more ways to prepare filet of sole than filet mignon.

We are learning to be versatile and quickly plan a meal either for a family of four or a group of 50 at the meat market in collaboration with the butcher, the dairyman and the grocer. Life may be a little difficult but it's far from dull!

With meat sundries such as oxtail, kidney, brains, sweetbreads, liver, etc., still on the free list we're bringing grandma's oxtail ragout and kidney pie up to date.

Menu For Eighty

So go about planning that church supper with renewed energy and interest.

Let me give you a supper menu we served recently for a group of 80. Since there were special guests we served in a little more style than usual church affairs necessitate.

Grapefruit and avocado Salad
Crackers
Baked Sliced Chicken
New Potatoes—Parsley Sauce
Cauliflower, Surrounded by Sliced Beets
Rolls, Buttered
Jam Cake—Soft Custard Sauce

None of this food is scarce or rationed and all of it is popular as well as healthful. The jam cake may be purchased at the bakery or made at home with all or part syrup or honey.

You are probably thinking that soon all fats as well as cheese and meats will be rationed. There are many ways of stretching the supply available of all of these foods.

What could be better than hot bread and gravy? Think of all that good chicken fat and stock. Don't just think about it, use it. Pass bowls of hot gravy with your bread. Chicken fat combined with lemon juice makes a delicious sauce for vegetables. Save your fats and butter for other uses.

If you are planning chicken maybe you would like to know how much to buy. Many are the calls that come to me concerning quantities for large groups. Choose foods that can be served generously rather than scarce ones that require skimpy servings. Sliced chicken for 25 generous servings will require about 10 pounds, 50 servings, 20 pounds, and so on.

If you are looking for something different how about a fried fish supper. Fish is non-rationed, healthful and not too high in prices. Save your bacon drippings and add a little fat and you are off to a good start for a real treat. A man's meal, but you can count on every one enjoying it.

Fish Fry Supper

Deep fried fish (one pound for three or four servings)
Hush puppies
Fresh vegetable salad
(Tomatoes, lettuce, celery, cabbage) French dressing
Lemon or chess pies
Tea or coffee.

Have you ever heard of or tasted hush puppies? Whole ground corn meal is one of the most popular of the whole grain cereals in the United States. From way down in Georgia comes this old, old recipe for bread, serving 12.

Hush Puppies

3 cups cornmeal
6 teaspoons baking powder
1 1-2 teaspoon salt
2 medium size onions
3 eggs
3-4 cups milk or water

Combine dry ingredients and minced onions, add beaten eggs. Mix well, add liquid, mold into round or oblong shape. Drop in hot grease (same as fish is fried in) until deep brown. Serve immediately. No butter needed.

Fresh vegetable salad requirements for 25—2 heads lettuce, 2 heads green cabbage, 3 large bunches celery, 8-10 tomatoes, about 1 pint French dressing (made with vinegar from sweet pickle annd salad oil), 3 or 4 chopped sweet pickles makes a nice addition. For services of 50 double everything except French dressing. Add about one-half pint extra.

There are innumerable ways of stretching meats, in stews, pies, in combination with other foods such as potatoes, macaroni, noodles, rice, tapioca, biscuit or pie dough. After meat rationing starts my guess is that we will have more meat available and a larger selection.

We will have more about meat later. Write me if you need help in any of your plans. I will be delighted to assist you in any way I can.

SAVE PAINT BRUSHES

Paint brushes, old or new, need coddling for the duration. Clean them thoroughly with turpentine immediately after using them. Then suspend brushes in a jar containing linseed oil and turpentine. The oil keeps the bristles soft, suspending the brushes prevents bending.

POTATO DUMPLINGS MAKE NOURISHING MAIN DISH

Here's a suggestion for a nourishing main dish that will help you on days when you have little choice of meats. A small amount of ham or salt pork in the center of dumplings is sufficient to give them a delicious flavor. Serve them with melted butter or margarine, slightly browned, and poured over the top, or accompany them with white sauce or left-over gravy.

Potato Dumplings

1 1-2 quarts mashed potatoes
1 1-2 cups sifted flour
1 tablespoon salt
2 eggs
3-4 pounds ham or salt pork (1 cup)
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1-4 teaspoon pepper

Boil potatoes, mash and cool. Add the eggs, sifted flour and salt. Reserve a small amount of this flour for rolling out. (The amount of flour used varies with moisture in mashed potatoes.) Mixture should be stiff enough to keep shape and handle easily. Form into small cakes.

Cut the ham or salt pork in small pieces. Saute with the onion in a small amount of fat until the meat is lightly browned and the onion transparent. Add pepper. Put a spoonful of the mixture in the center of each cake and press edges of cake together to form a ball. Drop gently into boiling, salted water and cook slowly until they rise to the top of the water. This will take about ten minutes. Serve on a heated platter with melted butter or margarine poured over them, or with white sauce or leftover gravy.

LEMON FLAVORS DRESSING FOR TASTY VEGETABLES

A certain amount of vitamin loss in vegetable cookery is unavoidable but such loss may in some degree be replaced with sauces and dressings. For example, lemon juice is a good source of vitamin C and also contains some A and B vitamins. Beside adding more of these vitamins to a vegetable dish, it brings out the garden-fresh flavor and often enhances the color of the vegetable.

There are other cooking secrets for bringing out the best in vegetables and they are: (1) Put vegetables in the the refrigerator as soon after buying as possible. Wash but don't soak them in water. (2) Cook vegetables in as little water as possible, and only until crisply tender. (3) Serve at once because vitamins are destroyed in long standing. (4) Season with care and make sure that they come to the table in their original shapes and cooked to retain their bright colors.

Here's a suggestion you may want to try the next time you serve spinach. You will enjoy the same seasoning with other greens, too.

.... Lemon Spinach.. .. ...

Clean thoroughly two pounds of fresh spinach. Place in a kettle without water other than that which clings to the leaves after washing. Add one-fourth cup cooking oil, one and one-half teaspoons salt. Mix thoroughly and cook for eight to ten minutes. Stir or lift the spinach occasionally while cooking. Drain annd chop, then add two tablespoons lemon juice. Toss lightly to blend. Serve with lemon quarters as a garnish and to provide additional seasoning for those who like a more tart flavor.

Mustard Hollandaise

Another delicious sauce that can be served with hot beets, cauliflower, broccoli, spinach or kale, is one that is made in a jiffy. Avoid overcooking as the sauce may curdle.

1-2 cup mayonnaise
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1-4 cup milk

Combine the mayonnaise, salt and mustard in the top of a double boiler. Add the milk gradually, stirring after each addition until smooth. Cook over boiling water for five minutes, stirring constantly. Avoid over-cooking or sauce will curdle. Serve at once over vegetables— especially good with broccoli, spinach, kale, cauliflower and hot beets.

SPARE THE CLEANERS

Drycleaners are asking us to cut down on non-essential cleaning, to allow them to handle the increased burden of factory clothes and uniforms adequately. This does not mean our everyday go-to-work garments but rather the fragile, dressy items which require delicate processing. However, don't hesitate to send out essential clothes. It preserves the life of a fabric.

HANDLE WITH CARE

U. S. fats are ammunition. They are calories on the food-front and glycerine on the fighting front. Handle them with care. Rich sauces, cakes and puddings can be "home-rationed." Deep frying fat can be cut out altogether. Never heat fat to the scorching point—it becomes rancid sooner.

POPULAR COOKY IS MOLASSES FLAVORED

Brownies made with molasses are sure to become favorites to replace chocolate brownies, when chocolate is hard to find in the markets. They are an especially good choice of cooky to make on busy days, for they require no rolling or chilling. The batter is simply spread in a shallow pan and when baked it is cut in bars and sprinkled with confectioners' sugar frosting.

Molasses Brownies

1 cup sifted cake flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup shortening
1-4 cup molasses
1-2 teaspoon soda
3-4 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup nutmeats, coarsely chopped

Sift the flour once, measure and resift with the salt. Combine the shortening and molasses, and cook together over low heat for two minutes, stirring constantly. Add the soda and brown sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Beat eggs until light, then combine with molasses mixture, blending well. Add flour and mix well. Add nuts. Pour into a greased 8 by 8 1-2 inch pan and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for about 30 minutes, or until done. When cool, cut in bars and sprinkle with confectioners sugar.

TEA, ENGLISH STYLE

A tip from the English on serving tea is worth trying. Put the milk and sugar in the cup first, then pour the tea on top of it. It actually mixes better and makes a better cup of tea.

SERVE CARROTS IN COLORFUL RING MOLD

Fresh carrots are usually lowest in price among fresh vegetables that are found in markets. Because they are such a good source of vitamin A as well as other nutrients, they should be used frequently in menu plans. One good way to serve them is baked in a ring mold.

3 cups finely diced cooked carrots
2 teaspoons minced onions
4 eggs, slightly beaten
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 1-2 cups rich milk

Mix the carrots, seasonings and slightly beaten eggs, then add the milk and mix. Pour into a well greased ring mold. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, about 35 to 45 minutes, or until a knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Unmold on a heated platter and fill the center with creamed or buttered peas. Serve at once.

THE FIDDLER'S BILL

Anti-inflation palliatives are doomed to failure unless quickly followed by ecective measures to control the cause of inflation. The cause of inflation is directly traceable in a large measure to Federal financing policies. As long as tax favoritism and wage favoritism toward great masses of voters prevail, and as long as those so favored fail to invest a large share of the record wages in war bonds, now power on earth can stop inflation.

"One little wisecrack about 'globaloney' is worth more in the news than a fight for principle."—Garet Garrett.

CANNED MILK RATIONING JUSTIFIES WARNING

In a letter to the governor of New York, New Jersey,Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and to leading state and Federal officials, Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, again warns of falling milk production. In the New York milk shed, as an example, during the first 15 days of May, it was 8 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1942.

Recent closing of 1,500 dairies and loss of 14,280 head in the cow population, in that area alone, means a drop, in terms of whole milk powder, of 14,595,000 pounds per month.

Mr. Sexauer says: "The nation is about to pay dearly for the unsound price and regulatory policies applied against the dairy industry for the past two years. The cost will be in terms of inadequate supplies of dairy products. There is a constant barrage of propaganda that the farmers' prices are already too high and that they, in asking reasonable prices, are responsible for an inflationary spiral. Threats of subsidies, roll backs on dairy products, seizure of farm crops, should immediately cease. Assurances should be given of prices that will cover increased and increasing cost of labor, feed, supplies, taxes, etc.

"The solving of this impending shortage of dairy products will need the combined efforts of leaders upon whose shoulders rests the welfare of the people of this country."

Horse Sense

As a sedative to numb the fear of public debt, the people have been told that no harm could result from the debt because the people merely owed it to themselves.

Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, has knocked the "owe it to yourselves" theory into a cocked hat in a booklet entitled, "The New Philosophy of Public Debt." He shows that those who pay taxes to support the debt are not identical with those who receive the interest on the debt or the government bounties which the debt makes possible.

While the people may owe the public debt to themselves, the man who is taxed to pay interest on the debt will soon find that the tax collector will take his shirt if he does not pay his taxes, to pay interest on a debt which he "owes to himself."

Mr. Moulton blasts the idea that public debt can go on growing forever without doing any harm. His remarks shoot close to financial and economic advisors of the government, and to the National Resources Planning Board.

He makes it brutally clear that deficit spending and boundless public debt lead either to totalitarianism or to debt repudiation, and that without "a stable system of public finance . . . in the United States, also in other countries, the foundation stone for international reconstruction will rest on quicksand."

His analysis is just plain horse sense which most everybody understood until they were hypnotized with the suggestion that prosperity could be brought about by priming the pump continuously with public funds. He does not try to prove that government debt is bad, but he does insist that it must be controlled.

The time will come when in spite of all the primings, the pump will suck air if the water supply is exhausted. The earnings of the people are the water in the financial well. Those earnings must come from individual effort and production which depend on prosperous operating industries and agriculture. The pump primers produce no new water.

CLOSED SHOP CHALLENGED

In support of constitutional states' rights, Attorney General Watson of the State of Florida has filed suit against two corporations operating under closed shop agreements, to test the legality of the closed shop contract in a nation founded upon principles of justice and equality. In commenting on the suits, Mr. Watson says: "In both cases we have proven that to employ a worker the employer must first send him to the business agent of the union. This business agent classifies the employe to the union which he is required to join. An initiation fee is fixed by the union—these fees in the two cases in question ranging all the way from $10 to $125 per initiation. It was proven also that the business agent could and did in cases arbitrarily refuse to certify the name of the proposed employe either to the union or to the employer; that also, even after certification to the union under applicationn for membership, the union's membership committee arbitrarily refused to admit him, in which case he became immediately disqualified, and if he had gone to work upon a temporary permit from the business agent, his employment was immediately terminated because of the union's refusal to accept him as a member. We also proved instances where men seeking employment, accepted membership by the union, after paying their initiation fee, were shortly thereafter terminated from such employment without cause and solely upon the union's dictum. We also proved that persons were terminated by the union's dictum in their employment for failure to pay union dues, and in several instances where controversies have arisen among union members in the same employment, the union would take the side of one against the other and terminate the membership . . . of the one acted against, and thereby bring about his immediate discharge from his closed shop employment."

These labor excesses have been practiced with the approval and encouragement of the Federal government. This is one of the reasons why the coal mines have been socialized temporarily, why legitimate unionism may suffer lasting injury, and why, when our men come back from war, they may find that before they get a job they must pay tribute to a labor dictatorship just as deadly to freedom as the European military dictatorships.

It is not too late to restore constitutional government. Courageous men like the Attorney General of Florida are leading the way and deserve public encouragement and support.

PLANNED HOUSE OF CARDS

The "planned economy" this nation is living under has promoted high production costs while demanding low prices for consumers. The formula reads well, but it doesn't work. You can't arbitrarily boost the cost of production and hold down the cost of living.

This is being illustrated once more in the falling off of new oil discoveries. Wildcat drilling cannot be carried on with hot air. It takes money—more money than it did before the "war boom." OPA suggests a "government subsidy" (money from every taxpayer's pocket), in lieu of a necessary crude oil price increase, to encourage the search for new oil reserves which will soon be desperately needed by this nation.

Petroluem Administrator Ickes has recommended an average increase of 35 cents a barrel, instead of a subsidy. Oil men do not want subsidies—which mean taxpayer-financing of wildcatting. Many producers feel that the subsidy proposal is an attempt to put the government into the oil business.

A subsidy dodges the basic issue of allowing prices that will cover fair production costs. The people pay either way, but there will be less waste and less inflation in production financed with reasonable profits than with production financed with taxation.

REDUCING PRODUCTION

In stressing the need for a government policy that "will result in maximum food production," John D. Miller, president emeritus of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, says, "price ceiling experiments tracing back to the Roman Empire have a record of uninterrupted failure as a method of preventing inflation or keeping down the cost of living.

"An effective ceiling on any commodity will in time restrict production. A planned economy spells the doom of our system of free enterprise. Rising commodity prices are not the cause, but the result of inflation.

"Inflation should be attacked on two fronts: First, by adopting policies that will result in the greatest possible food production, thus increasing supplies; and, second, by siphoning off buying power through taxation, thus reducing demand."

Mr. Miller described subsidies as higher food prices with the money being paid by the citizens to the government as taxes, and then distributed to the farmers by government. "Farmers resent being placed in a position where they cannot support themselves, but must accept government handouts. Food prices can be so regulated that farmers will receive a living price, and with consumers paying as low a price as is consistent with production cost, transportation, processing and marketing. This was done during World War I and food production rose to the maximum. But now we have price ceilings which have always resulted in decreased food production."

A-1 RECORDS IN WAR WORK

The fact that no electric utility has yet been awarded an Army-Navy E, despite outstanding participation in the war effort, prompted Electrical World to say editorially:

"From many a factory there proudly floats the Army-Navy E. They are the civilian counterpart of citations on the field of action for extra effort by members of our armed forces.

"These awards, however, have been given only to manufacturing organizations. No electric utility has been given an Army-Navy E. Yet no manufacturing concern was better prepared for the demands of war, has delayed war production less or has shown so little labor disturbance since the war began.

"Why has there been no recognition? It would almost appear as though the Army and Navy were conscious of the fact that electric utility employes have imbred in them the fixed belief that, regardless of anything else, service must be maintained and that no incentive is needed to encourage them to do their best. Like our fighting men. they give no thought to themselves when there is a battle to be won.

"It would be difficult to single out utilities for such honors, because all of them are doing A-1 jobs. They produce the only universal raw material of war production, without which every factory making war goods would have to stop. They make a raw material that cannot be stocked, yet must be instantaneously available wherever and whenever and in whatever quantity wanted. Their men have been drafted, their requests for additional facilities more and more limited, yet they never have defaulted on the job.

"There has been no power shortage.

"Recognition or no recognition, no one can take away from the electric utilities the knowledge that they have done a good job."

All good comes from God.

It is not what we have on the outside, but what we are on the inside.

SUBSIDIZING MISTAKES OF GOVERNMENT

Steps taken by government agencies to reduce food prices threaten the life of the retail food distribution industry. These agencies hesitate to tackle the inflation problem at its roots where it would affect one and all alike. Failure to establish an adequate tax and war financing program, temporizing with pressure groups, appeasement of labor racketeers, political aspirations that take precedence over the welfare of the nation—all of these things contribute to the rising cost of living. And it is the merchant who must pass the accumulated costs on to the ultimate consumer, as those costs are beyond his control.

Irrationally, the politicians, as they witness their mistakes advertised on the price tags of necessities, are seeking to force food distributors to cover up for them by establishing prices wholly out of line with costs.

The mistakes of food administration in the war emergency cannot be kept from the public by a "cover-up" policy which attempts to make retailers the goat. Retail distributors have done a magnificent job of carrying out pric e and rationing controls, just as they have in maintaining an efficient distribution system in the face of overwhelming handicaps. But they cannot and should not be expected to subsidize the mistakes of government.

Attempting to "roll back" or "freeze" retail prices before the cost of production is controlled, is like trying to hold back the tide by an edict that it shall not rise.

DESTRUCTION BY DECREE

With public attention fixed on headline war news, the people often lose sight of domestic issues. For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting under the "death sentence" "construction" of the Public Utility Act of 1935, has ordered the dissolution of the Electric Power and Light Company. There are 24,000 private citizens who own a total of $514,000,000 of the company's securities. Presumably they are to surrender their investment and accept "something" in lieu therefor, whether they wish to or not.

The death sentence "construction" can mean injustice and death to millions of dollars of savings. It can result in the virtual confiscation of property of stockholders in a utility industry. No blue sky promoter ever threatened the savings of American citizens any more seriously than do punitive laws and over-zealous regulators.

The time has arrived when the evil effects of the Utility Act of 1935 should be thoroughly examined by Congress, as well as practices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, with a view to correcting defects in the law and procedures of the Commission.

After all, both the Utility Act and the Commission were created to protect, not destroy industry and investments owned by the people.

Kickers In Heaven

According to figures released by the National Resources Planning Board, the national ratio of physicians to population in this country, before the war, was about 1 to 800, ranging in individual states from 1 to 500, to 1 to 1,400. Similar variations exist in the distribution of dentists and nurses.

In Northwest China there is one physicians for every 25,000 persons. Walking thirty miles to treat a patient is not uncommon. Yet this country, not China, is the scene of much agitation for revamping the medical system along socialistic lines—why, is known only to God and the sponsors of the "change."

We have the best and most progressive medical system in the world. It has achieved miracles. It makes new discoveries every day. It is broadening the scope of medical service steadily. The day is not distant when this system will reach a state of perfection beyond past imagination. In return, American doctors are badgered by schemes to move them hither and yon under revolutionary plans that would completely destroy their rights and dignity of citizenship, as well as medical progress such as we have enjoyed.

It is just such lack of appreciativeness for the rich blessings we have, which, if not checked, will some day result in much unnecessary suffering in our country.

O God, help me to be worthy of the name Christian.

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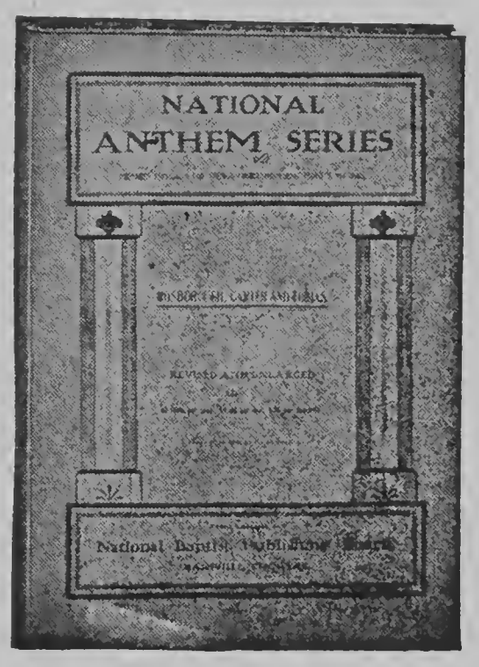

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THE FAMILY WASHTUB

We have read much of the attempts of the War Production Board to make available to the civilian population increased quantities of civilian goods in which shortages have become critical. For example, it is difficult for the average person to realize the function of the galvanized washtub to millions of our people. Over half the homes of America are without bathrooms, and the galvanized tub, used for laundry, is the only bathing facility for the family. Despite this need, however, there has been for many months an acute shortage of large galvanized tubs.

This situation is cited to illustrate the importance of renewing supplies of essential domestic items which the majority of our citizens must eat, wear and use in order to maintain the morale and health of the country. Only the local storekeeper and the people affected know the importance of such items.

Mistakes were inevitable in establishing any rationing program of food and commodity supplies, but the time for correction has arrived, and washtubs point the way.

THE SUPREME TEST

One of the evils of inflation is the bitter bickering that ensues over who is reaping the benefits of higher prices.

The fact that the retail distribution industry operates under stringent price ceilings that more often than not work a very real hardship on merchants, is not generally appreciated. Retailers, far from making exorbitant profits, are striving to stay in business and better serve the consumer. Not only are their regulatory problems assuming crushing proportions, but each day irreplaceable inventories dwindle.

By improvisation and streamlined operating methods, the distribution system has been held together and carried the burden of rationing and price control. Its stability has been as gratifying as it has been amazing.

Much credit for the strength of the retail distribution industry must go to the chain stores. They initiated the economies of mass merchandising that in the space of a few years revolutionized retailing. The methods of operation which they introduced were rapidly adopted by independents. Giant strides were made toward giving the consumer more for less money. Competition was keen. Stores were made more attractive and sanitary. The advent of war found the retail industry at a high level of service and efficiency.

Retailers are now enduring a supreme test. A cooperative public will help the merchants maintain the best possible customer service in these times.

ANOTHER SNEAK ATTACK

The well planned closing of the nation's coal mines while United Mine Workers' demands were in process of negotiation, is on a par with the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Words cannot express the contempt of the American people for individuals who are parties to such treachery, and who refuse to work while our soldiers die.

Let us hope that Congress will at last assert its authority and enact legislation providing controls for organized mutiny which endangers public safety for personal gain.

If the enemy had bombed our coal mines, the work stoppage would not have been as complete as when the United Mine Workers deserted their posts. Therefore their action is the equivalent of an enemy attack on this nation

IT WAS NO VICTORY

Subsequent to government seizure of the coal mines, an operator of one of the seized mines noted that some of the miners were referring to their "new employer" with "fulsome praise." They looked upon the seizure as a victory for the miners. But it was no victory. The longer the mines remain in a state of temporary socialization, the more the workers stand to lose.

The National Industrial Conference Board describes exactly what the miners have to look forward to under government ownership: "There is a decisive change in the attitude of the state toward wages when it moves from the position of the arbitrator who is ruling on wages to be paid by someone else to the position of investor who is ruling on the wages to be paid by itself."

There in a nutshell is the difference between this country and dictator-ridden countries wher the citizen has degenerated into a mere work horse deprived of all freedom and initiative. In such countries, government is a ruthless business enterprise—a sweatshop of the worse character. It pays what is pleases and its employes work as long as it tells them to. The price of refusal means death or a concentration camp. There is no arbitrator to whom workers can turn to plead their case. In the United States the government is the arbitrator. Its historic role has been that of umpire. In that role it has encouraged progress. It has encouraged a higher standard of living for American workmen. The coal miners are losing the benefit of government as an arbitrator. The longer the mines remain under government operation, the less potent will become the union.

It is to the interests of labor, more than any other group, to urge modification of one-sided labor legislation such as the Wagner Act and to insist on the adoption of a government policy of equal treatment and encouragement for all—capital, employer and labor alike.

NERVES, PATIENCE SHATTERED

There seems to be a prevalent notion that retail distributors can operate like agencies of government—regardless of profit. Ceilings and "roll back" prices are tossed at them in withering clouds, and margins be damned. While one government authority is playing with prices, another stops the production of everything from clothes pins to refrigerators. To cinch the case, a few czars step in and swing uncoordinated haymakers at trained retailer personnel, with the result that if the Army doesn't get experienced store employes, the shipyards do. In spite of it all, the merchant, as the only source through which the civilian population can be fed and clothed, is supposed to carry on as usual.

In response to queries on the effect of latest price ceilings and other government decrees, one food chain representative remarked: "You ask what food distributors are thinking. . . . Their nerves, their patience, are shattered. The first impulse may be to fold up—but they recognize a responsibility to the public, to their associates and employes, to their stockholders. The loyalty, faithful patronage and service of these people may have made their retirement—escape from abuse—possible. Food chain operators can't let them down now. No, food chains will not fold up. People must be fed. Organized distributors must feed them in times like these."

This attitude is typical of the entire organized retail distribution industry. It explains in a large measure why so far the buying public has hardly felt the effect of war. Retailers have managed to keep an unbroken flow of necessities moving to consumers. They know that maximum war production depends on their continuing effort.

At present the government is attempting to limit the price of goods the merchant sells, without effectively limiting the cost of production of those goods. Even a school child is taught the folly of such reasoning.

CASE FOR THE RECORD

This war has turned up some interesting facts. One of them is that all the claims of public power politicians for the past decade that the nation faced a power shortage and that development of power by the government was, therefore, essential, were unfounded.

Now comes J. A. Krug, director of the Office of War Utilities, and says: "Electric power has never been too little or too late. I do not know of a single instance where the operation of a war plant has been delayed by lack of electric power."

And remember that 85 per cent of our electric power is furnished by private enterprise.

Also remember there is no rationing of power to homes or nonessential industries.

No Army-Navy E's are awarded or asked for in this record. Electricity is just taken for granted in the day's work. Those who have besmirched the private electric power industry should have red faces.

WILL PRICE FIXERS LEARN

Will we next see a disastrous oil shortage because our economic planners again try to go counter to the laws of nature?

Oil men state that we are using up our known oil supplies much more rapidly than we are discovering new ones. Wildcatting for oil must precede refined oil products. To promote wildcatting, ceiling prices on crude oil must cover increased cost of labor, supplies and taxes, and allow a profit, or no new wells will be found to offset those being exhausted.

The same policy is for government to encourage the exploration and development of our oil resources. We face disaster from any other course.

BIG GOVERNMENT ON THE MARCH

The postwar reconstruction plan drawn up by the National Resources Planning Board and now under consideration in Congress, except incidentally, is not a plan of reconstruction at all. It is a proposal to establish in this nation an authoritarian welfare state.

The National Industrial Conference Board has sought to clarify the NRPB plan for average understanding. It points out that: "The government has always carried on economic activities. The important fact about this economic activity by government was that it was . . . not wielded as a single economic instrument in monopolistic control of the market for goods and services and the productive equipment of the nation. It was managed and directed under thousands of 'Corporations,' each a free economic unit not controlled by any overhead power.

"The NRPB plan is in general a proposal for greatly increasing the area of the economy directed by the 'government' and coordinating it into one unified system under Federal executive control."

Under the NRPB plan, political administrators would control indirectly with an iron hand more than 2,000,000 business enterprises, over five million farmers and farm operators, together with the millions of workers in those enterprises. In short, they would control the livelihood of every citizen. Once they controlled that, they would soon be forced to control his political convictions on the threadbare excuse of protecting the general welfare.

The price of individual security as envisioned in the NRPB plan would be destruction of the republic—men, instead of laws, ruling by decree.

A COMMON FALLACY

It is a common fallacy to segregate industries into war and non-war classifications. Actually there can be no such segregation. The war industries could not operate without the support of the "non-war" industries. One of the non-war industries is fire insurance. Yet no shipyard or plane factory could afford to turn a wheel without the protection of fire insurance. Not only do the fire insurance companies pay in the event of fire loss, but they also seek to prevent fire. As Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, recently remarked, in commending the fire prevention work of the industry: "The rate of destruction by fires in the three years since 1939 is 40 per cent lower than the rate for the similar three-year period following the outbreak of the first World War."

The insurance industry is rendering still another service that is of incalculable value. When you buy an insurance policy, you are indirectly helping to finance the war. The premiums for insurance of all kinds are being invested in government bonds. Insurance reserves are non-inflationary. A government bond in the hands of an insurance company is merely an investment which may be used to pay possible claims. It creates no new "credit" money. The insurance industry contributes in no small part to the success of every war bond campaign. Its purchases run into many billions of dollars.

Don't let anyone tell you that this or that industry is more essential than some other industry. All industry today is doing its part to win this war. All industry should share in the credit for victory—not just so-called "war plants" which would be helpless without the support of "non-war plants."

GIVE THEM TOOLS

Two war agencies, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of War Information have lately warned that the railroads are being driven to the limit, and that to carry the loads of the future they must be supplied with necessary equipment.

Director J. B. Eastman of the ODT says: "One of the best ways to get the most out of transportation equipment is to keep it going, avoid delays, and increase the amount of work done per unit of time. In the dozen years which followed the last World War, the railroads spent several billions of dollars in the improvement of their road beds, tracks and terminal facilities. They are getting the benefit of that expenditure now."

If they are to continue rolling without delay, their equipment must be maintained and replaced as necessity requires.

The Office of War Information observes that the battle of transportation in the United States is now being won, and the war and necessary civilian transportation load is being carried. "The victories, however, are not necessarily permanent," says OWI. "Railroad . . . . equipment . . . and tank cars are wearing out. Few replacements are being made."

The railroads have been highly praised from all quarters for the job they have done. But praise alone won't haul oil to the East Coast. Praise won't take the place of steal rails or of locomotives. Praise alone won't move freight and troops. Railroad managements will appreciate praise more after the job is done. Right now they are like firemen working against time to rescue the occupants of a burning building. They need the tools of their trade.

YOUTH HELPS

In Missouri, the Future Farmers of America, with 8,000 members, set out 3,500 trees, sowed 169 miles of fence rows with lespedesa for game cover and feed, built 1,907 bird-houses, and put out nearly two tons of feed for birds, in one year. The 4-H Clubs, which have 20,000 members, built 134 farm ponds, maintained nearly 3,000 food patches for game birds, sowed more than fifteen tons of lespedesa, and set out 43,000 trees.

This is constructive work. Wildlife will return if given a chance, and improving conditions so that they can find cover is a very practical way of helping to preserve our wild animals and birds.

LELIA MUNSELL.

A very innocent and obliging curate moved to a Yorkshire parish where many of his parishioners bred horses and sometimes raced them. Shortly after his arrival he was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lady Grey. After the curate had prayed three Sundays for her the church clerk told the good man that he need not do it any more.

"Why?" asked the curate. "Is she dead?"

"No," replied the clerk, "she's won the steeplechase."— Utah Farmer.

SET UP WAR MEAT BOARD

A nine-man War Meat Board is being setup to facilitate the handling of the nation's meat supply. Quarterly and yearly meat requirements for the Armed Forces, civilians, and Lend-Lease will continue to be determined by the allocation authorities in Washington, while the board, headquartered in Chicago, will take steps to make effective the allocation and distribution of the meat supply.

NEGRO SPECIALISTS TO ASSIST CITY HOME CANNERS IN N. C.

Four colored and 19 white home demonstration agents have been appointed to assist city home canners in North Carolina. These special wartime agents will serve during June, July and August, conducting demonstrations on proper methods of canning, drying, brining, and storing surplus fruits and vegetables for home use.

The four Negro home agents who will serve Durham, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Wilson are Mrs. Stella V. Austin, Miss Irma Lee Banks, Mrs. Hazel P. Oldham, and Mrs. Dorothy B. Gilliam respectively.

ARITHMETIC HELPS HOME CANNERS

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out that thirty housewives need to know the quantity of fruits or vegetables required to fill a quart jar. In order to aid home canners, the bureau has listed the approximate figures for some fruits and vegetables. For example, it requires 2 1-2 pounds of apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, grapes, carrots, or beets to fill one quart container, but only 1 1-2 pounds of snap beans, greens, cherries, or plums to fill a quart jar.

BOLL WEEVIL OUTLOOK

Boll weevils may cause serious damage to cotton in the states from Virginia to Texas if the weather is cloudy and wet in the cotton areas during June and July. Hot, dry weather during June and July would do much to relieve the threat, according to Agriculture experts. The Department urges all cotton growers who have suffered losses recently from boll weevils to be prepared to fight them this year.

FARM WAGES RATES IN THE COTTON BELT

Farm wage rates in the Cotton Belt and in all other farm areas of the United States were higher on April 1 than on the corresponding date for any of the other 20 years for which records are available. In South Carolina where farm wages were lowest they had risen from 80 cents per day during the 1936-40 period to $1.40 per day; in Mississippi they had risen from 94 cents per day during the 1936-40 period to $1.75, and in Texas, from $1.25 to $2.60.

BATTLE AGAINST FOOD WASTES

Are you in the battle against food wastes? Well, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture has prepared some questions on food wastes by which you can score yourself. Here are some of them: (1) Do you peel potatoes and apples thin? (2) Do you store glassed foods, onions, potatoes, butter, and flour away from the light? (3) Do you defrost your refrigerator once a week and wash the entire interior, including freezing unit, with warm soda water? (4) Do you leave eggs unwashed to retain the protective film that keeps out air and odors? (5) Do you plan your food purchases carefully in advance of shopping? (6) Have you observed the amount of food eaten by your family at each meal so that you may prepare enough but not too much? (7) To prevent molding, do you cool homemade cake and breads before storing? (8) In hot weather do you store bread well wrapped in the refrigerator?

WFA AIDS FLOOD SUFFERERS

The War Food Administration is mobilizing the credit resources of Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, and Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to help farm families in the flood area of the Midwest bring their cropland back into wartime food production.

A grant fund totaling $235,000 has been set up by FSA to provide emergency food shelter, and medical attention for homeless farm families. FSA county supervisors have been authorized to make small grants, usually $30 or less, to distressed families for emergency needs. When the families can return to their farms, FSA loans will be made to those without credit resources to put in new crops. About $780,000 have been made available for such loans.

FARMING IN AFRICA

The lead article in the May edition of Foreign Agriculture, a USDA publication, is devoted to agriculture in Angola (Portuguese West Africa). Written by Sylvia S. Goodstein of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and based in part on material prepared by Samuel B. Coles, Negro agricultural missionary in Angola, the article describes the whole range of rural life and farm activities in the colony.

For example, it is pointed out that although 90 percent of the land is suitable for farming, only 2,200,000 of Angola's 312,200,000 acres are under cultivation. The natives farm 95 percent of this area, growing Manioc and corn principal native foods. wheat, rice, sugar, beans, peanuts, coffee, palm oil, sisal, rubber, cotton, coconuts, sweet potatoes, and livestock.

Most of the natives grow enough food for their own needs. Increased production has been retarded by low prices, insufficient trading centers in the interior, shortage of farm machinery, and a shortage of trained agricultural personnel to direct the farm program. However, Angola is overcoming these difficulties by establishing experiment stations, breeding centers, and by distributing seeds, by building good roads in the interior, and by extending the railway lines; plows are sold to the natives at cost, and professional agriculturalists are being trained in the schools and colleges to help improve production methods.

The extent to which Angola can help supply agricutlural products to the Untied Nations now and during the post war era is seen in the rising exports from the colony. Corn has increased from 71,000 short tons in 1933 to 170,000 short tons in 1941; sugar from 18,000 short tons in 1933 to 43,000 short tons in 1941; coffee from 11,000 short tons in 1933 to 15,000 short tons in 1941, and beans from 3,000 tons in 1933 to 11,000 tons two years ago. Livestock production is handicapped by unfavorable climate, tsetse flies and ticks, and by the attitude of the natives toward cattle. Meat is not a regular part of the diet. Except on feast days healthy animals are rarely killed for food. The natives regard their cattle very highly. They are not only considered a prized form of wealth, but are often surrounded by religious beliefs. In 1935 there were only 1,929,000 cattle in all Angola. In our own country, Texas alone is scheduled to produce nearly three times as many cattle and calves this year.

4-H CLUBBERS ON NETWORK

Emory Wyckoff and Miss Kate Dell Hill, Negro 4-H Clubbers from Alabama described on the Blue Network's Farm and Home Hour last week the part they are playing in the war effort. Appearing on the program with them were T. M. Campbell, federal Extension field agent, Nicholas Kollock, Negro state agent for Alabama and Miss Ruth C. Coleman, Alabama 4-H Club leader. in charge of girls work.

Following the broadcast, young Wyckoff and Miss Hill pointed out that they will make a sizable profit on the chickens they are raising in addition to helping to feed our fighting men. Said 4-H Clubber Wyckoff, "I have 1,000 baby chicks that I paid $120 for. It will cost me between $50 and $75 to put two pounds on these birds, then I hope to sell them at an average of around 30 cents a pound. Let's see—now that'll bring about $600. After deducting the cost of the feed and the cost of the baby chicks, I should have a little over $400 left." That's real money for a tenant farmer's son to be earning in his spare time. Miss Hill has 400 baby chicks and expects to clear between $165 and $200.

Negro Urged to Purchase War Bonds As Future Insurance Against Post War Disaster

St. Louis, July 1—(ANP)—urging his listeners to purchase all the War Bonds they can afford, U. S. Falls, regional vice president of the National Negro Business League for Missouri, declared Sunday that such an insurance will protect the Negro against the disaster that is sure to follow this war. The occasion was the rendition of the Men's day program at the West Side Baptist church.

Falls told the audience to turn away from its riotous living, to think with regard to the future, to save their money, purchase real estate and to establish business enterprises.

Falls further stated that the Negro will never attain equality and equal rights until he learns how to control his money and build institutions and businesses like Booker T. Washington, the father of the Negro Business League advised 40 years ago.

Negroes Only 6.7 per cent Of Workers In Uses Survey

WASHINGTON, July 1—(ANP)—Negroes represented a bare 6.7 per cent of the 14,673,000 workers in 16,000 establishments reporting to the U. S. Employment service in March, 1943, according to figures released Monday by the War Manpower commission. In July, the figure was 5.8 per cent. About 937,000 nonlwhites are covered by the March figure.

One of the biggest jumps was that recorded in the aircraft industry where Negro employment increased 96.1 per cent compared to the total employment increase for the industry of 35.4. In the shipbuilding industry Negro employment increased 62.8 per cent between May, 1942, and November of the same year. The number working in tank factories doubled in the period of the report.

Of considerable moment is the figure for the coal industry. Negroes made up 23.1 per cent of those engaged in bituminous coal mining, while blast furnaces, steel workers and rolling mills utilized 12.2 per cent.

The report pointed out that in spite of the meagre increased here and there, industry was not utilizing Negro manpower as much as it should in some areas and in some plants. The proportion of Negroes in war industries, it was stated, is not as yet commensurate with their proportion of the labor force, and only about 7 per cent of the employment in war industries.

Reasons attribut ed for these discrepancies were geographic distribution of the Negro labor force in relation to geographical distribution of war contracts; limited occupational and training opportunities heretofore afforded Negro workers, and race prejudice.

Enrollments of Negroes attending office of education supplementary courses, open to employed war workers, tripled during the year. Negroes were also taking fuller advantage of NYA courses than before.

LABOR UNION GIVES DAY ROOM FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1—(ANP)—"We don't know if we're the first Negro community organization in the south to undertake to furnish a day room for colored soldiers; we are sure that we're the first Negro group in this part of the country to complete such a project."

The speaker was one of the executive board members of the local union of the International Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers' union of America, here, a gray-haired man who carried his years and the responsibility of his position as a labor leader in the south with equal dignity. The union, along with the Bricklayers and Plasterers' colored local of Charleston, has recently completed two day rooms for Negro troops, one for a quartermasters' battalion, the other for a port battalion, both with the cooperation and stimulation of the Red Cross camp and hospital council.

Some of the funds that went into making these rooms possible for the nearly 2,000 Negro soldiers in this area came out of the union treasuries but most of it came through the contribution of hard earned nickels and dimes from workmen whose sons and brothers are part of Uncle Sam's fighting forces today.

A pool table and ping pong table are major attractions in any day room and the line waiting in the quartermasters' day room to play at these games is long and patient every evening. An orchestra, "Sergeant Dyer's Victory Boys," practices assiduously and prepares for the big evenings twice a week in town when they play for the colored USO. In still another corner, a "quiet" one, a group of boys sit on comfortable and attractive settees and chairs, reading or writing letters home.

In the far end of the hall the battalion jitterbugs crowd around the flamboyant juke box and listen to the "Duke" or Benny Goodman pound out the latest swing rhythm. A few of the boys experiment with some of the new steps they learned before they signed up for "the duration and six."

E. B. Radford, white southern-born business managers of the laborers' union, has been one of the prime movers in the campaign to get the Negro day rooms furnished, aided by William Blueford, one of the Negro members of the executive board of the union, and by L. Howard Bennett, director of the Avery Institute, education center for Negro students of Charleston. Rev. Caesar S. Ledbetter of the Plymouth Congregational church has been an active force in co-operating with the camp and hospital council and women members of his congregation participated in collecting furniture for the day rooms and making curtains for some forty odd windows in one room.

In the bricklayers' union T. W. Robinson, one of the Negro executives, has played an important part in collecting funds for day room furnishings from men on the various defense jobs around Charleston and was instrumental in providing the wherewithal for a Christmas party of the Negro boys of a previous port battalion which has since left for an unknown destination.

Plans are afoot now through the initiative of the camp and hospital council and its secretary, Charles E. Cozard, Red Cross field director for this area, to bring regular cultural programs to the Negro soldiers, including a choral evening and a dramatic evening which will be arranged through the Avery Institute. Since there is no chaplain assigned to these troops as yet, the camp and hospital council is also seeking to arrange for Rev. Ledbetter to conduct regular services for the boys, many of whom have requested such services.

Thus the initial work of the council in furnishing day rooms extends itself and welds a warm and permanent link between the members of the armed forces and the community groups that are enabled through the council to look after their interests and nourish that elusive but all-important fighting man's asset: morale.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WILL GREATLY AID ARMED FORCES AS WELL AS THOSE WHO REMAIN AT HOME

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., June 1—Among the many farm operations the farmers might engage to meet food and feed goals for 1943 is that of poultry production. Every step taken by farm folks in this direction will be most significant in providing members of our armed forces as well as people on the home front with poultry products.

Many Georgia Negro farm families are making unprecedented progress in poultry production. And here's a brief resume of the activity as revealed by State Agent P. H. Stone for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

In the Brooks county area, hundreds of chicks have been secured from hatcheries. More eggs have been placed by farmers to be hatched than ever before so that smaller farm families might have chickens. Hens have been put on an over-time schedule and everything is being done to have a larger supply of poultry products in that section.

Farm families in Liberty county have placed 8560 baby chicks since January, it is reported and in Dodge county 432 brooders have been built since Christmas, it was further pointed out. City folks have caught the spirit too and 4-H club boys are building brooders for them during their spare time. Through recent efforts, close to 90 per cent of the farm families now have brooders for their flocks.

A large number of chicks have been purchased and hatched by farm families in the Newton county area. Neighborhood leaders and 4-H club commandos are assisting with feeding and management problems and sufficient crops have been planted to feed these chickens.

Poultry club members in the Union, Brown Grove and Fishing Greek communities of Baldwin county recently sold 600 dozens of eggs and set 360 turkey eggs. Out of this number 334 turkeys were hatched.

Forty-one Hancock county club boys are carrying poultry projects; 16 of this number purchased their chicks from hatcheries while the others hatched their flocks at home. In Chatham county, Fred Bizzard has 700 chicks that have reached broiler size.

Farm families in the Randolph county area have increased their poultry flocks over that of last year and it is pointed out that farm folks in that section are beginning to learn the advantages of good breeds over that of mongrels.

Bennett: Your father looks very distinguished with his snow-white hair.

Danny: Yes, he has me to thank for that.

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BEGIN BATTLE IN S. CAROLINA TO RAISE PAY OF TEACHERS

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1—(ANP)—The expected court battle to force equalization of South Carolina's teachers' salaries opened in a sudden and surprising move Wednesday when Atty. Harold B. Boulware of Columbia filed copies of a petition on behalf of Miss Malissa Therese Smith of the Burke school faculty with the Charleston School Board and superintendent of schools, Burnett Rhett.

The copy to the school board was sent to John F. Seignious, chairman.

Mr. Boulware said the petition did not constitute the suit itself, but was the preamble, that "after a reasonable time—say about 30 days," if equalization is not granted, court action would come from that city. Boulware said, however, that other cases would be started shortly and that several cities were to be named defendants.

Miss Smith, a graduate of Avery Institute, attended Allen University for two years, and completed her college work at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg. She teaches history at Burke school and has just completed her third year's work in the Charleston system. She left June 29 to do work on her master's degree at New York university.

Interviewed in the home of her aunt Monday, Miss Smith said she was glad to lead the attack for freedom of her people. "I believe firmly in these words of Rousseau," she said. "He who would be free, must himself strike the first blow." Miss Smith explained that she taught her students to seek the justice due them and had long felt that her teachings were not justified so long as she herself smarted under injustices and discrimination because of her race.

"How can I teach the future citizens to fight when I refrain from fighting myself?" she asked.

Miss Smith and other teachers at Burke school have just emerged from a battle over 1943-44 contracts, she said. Although the legislature granted 15 per cent increases to all teachers the Charleston board has refused increases to the Negro teachers and when asked to explain the matter to Burke teachers, said in substance, "You'll either sign or we'll close the damn school."

"I've worked hard to be a good teacher," Miss Smith said, "have done everything to make a record and give good service. Why should we be treated like this? Why should we school teachers be forced to live on sub-standard wages? I know of many students (girls) at Burke who are making more on part time defense work than I make on full time teaching."

Miss Smith saw nothing unusual or heroic in her action. "It's just a job somebody has to do," she said. "I am glad I can do it."

She isn't worried about the future. "I have thought the matter over from all angles," she advised. "I am of age and have made a decision which will benefit me, my colleagues in the teaching profession, and my race. No price can be too high for being able to render this service.

W. W. Layton Gets Position With Urban League

COLUMBUS, Ohio—N. B. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Columbus Urban League, announces the appointment of Mr. William W. Layton, as Industrial Secretary, who will take over the direction of the newly created Industrial Department of the League.

He was formerly employed by the city of Nashville, Tenn., as a social worker and has had considerable experience as an interviewer in several Southern and Eastern States. In 1939, he assisted Dr. Harry Stack Sullivan, noted Psychiatrist, in a study of Negro-White Socia-economic Relationships in a Mississippi town. He was also field worker and interviewer for The American Youth Commission. Mr. Layton is a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and did his graduate work in Sociology at Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Layton, and the two children, Andree and Mary Janet, accompanied Mr. Layton to Columbus.

My Layton is assuming his responsibilities immediately.

NO MAGIC IN BUREAUCRACY

New frontiers of accomplishment that promise not only better living for us, but for the peoples of the world, are seen for the future by Robert P. Barbour, president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, if opportunity and rewards are not denied and "if government keeps its hands out of business and industrial enterprise that can be handled capably by private citizens."

Speaking at the Board's 77th annual meeting, Mr. Barbour called attention to warnings by Congressional leaders of the dangerous expansion of government of bureaucratic edict and directive, and said: "Only an informed and vocal public can kill this unhealthy growth, which, in so many countries of the world, has made the individual little more than a cipher. Let no one believe any government has magic enough to give something for nothing."

Mr. Barbour cited a world trend to minimize the importance of the individual and to magnify the importance of the state, with resulting loss of personal liberty and initiative. "Even in this country there has been growth of a philosophy that would have us believe we have outgrown the American way of life, that government bureaus and super-agencies can plan for and direct the individual better than he can for himself; a philosophy which tells young people that the opportunities that their forefathers enjoyed have gone and that the government must plan and do for them."

It is a healthy sign when business and political leaders are alert to recognize a menace to freedom on the home front as well as the battle front.

WORKING IN SILENCE

No headlines herald the progress of the medical profession in its efforts to distribute adequate medical care to every section of the country. As usual it serves in silence.

The American Medical Journal points out that there are two objectives which the doctors seek: First, the best distribution of available resources of medical personnel and the health protection of the largest number of people; second, the doing of this in such a way as to preserve the rights and advantages that inhere in local self government.

Moves are afoot to ease medical licensing restrictions between states. This has been a stumbling block in the way of physicians moving from state to state in accordance with the needs of areas critically short of doctors. Another important step was the recent formulation of plans whereby the United States Public Health Service could help meet the need for medical services in critical areas. The doctors are striving, irrespective of thinning ranks, to maintain one physician to 1,500 people. In some cases the average may be less, but even so Americans will still be the best cared for people in the world.

In Germany doctors are practically non-existent for civilians. Russia is no better. This fact should be noted carefully. Both the Russian and German medical systems were prepared for war under "planned" dictatorial economies, yet the test of global war found them both wanting as compared to the progressive American medical system, built on the foundation of initiative, service and sacrifice of our independent medical profession.

A DEAD ERA

In reply to the claims of the food industry that dollars and cents ceilings are in many cases forcing merchants to sell goods below cost and in general threaten the stability of the industry. OPA has pointed out that the stores made ample profits in 1942. Such a reply merely lends weight to the contention of retailers because it does not apply in any respect to current merchandising realities.

During most of 1942, retailers in all lines operated in a free competitive market. Today they are operating in a controlled market where prices are set by decree. Profits of one day alternate with losses the next, depending on orders issued in Washington. The merchant is helpless. The most that he can do is ask for adjustment of prices that will permit him to remain in business. Food retailers have done just that. Tomorrow the clothing distributors may be in the same boat. To correct an intolerable price situation the OPA will have to do much more than talk about profits of a dead era.

"There must be no special privilege in America and the sooner all groups recognize the obligation of government to all the people and stop concentrating exclusively on their own selfish wants, the earlier a new era of good feeling will usher in an abundance and a prosperity in which vast social gains will be automatic instead of synthetic. We must not have an ersatz progress for America. It must be the real thing." —Emil Schram.

Civic Workers Gird To Extend, Keep Jobs For Negroes

Chicago—July 1,—(ANP)— Efforts to extend present employment opportunities for Negroes in American industry and protect those gains after the declaration of peace were intensified at a conference of Negro leaders at the Julius Rosenwald Fund offices recently.

The meeting, held at the suggestion of Dr. Edwin Embree, president of the fund, created a Chicago Charter Committee on Employment to impress upon Negro workers the importance of personal appearance and conduct on the job, the necessity for work efficiency and cutting down of absenteeism.

These factors, it was pointed out, would be prime considerations of employers during the post war period in determinations of employee retention, and would greatly aid the War Manpower commission and FEPC in integration of Negroes into industry.

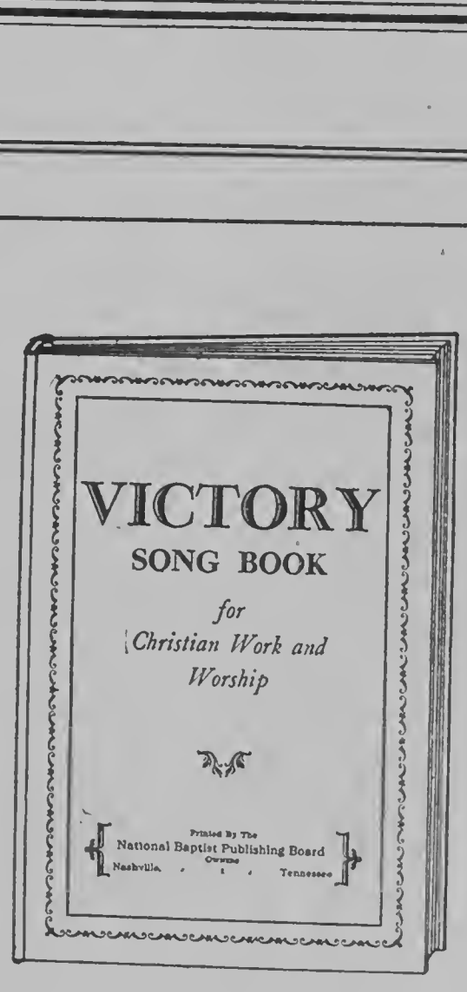
That employment of Negroes was being accelerated as a result of the war emergency was expressed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of WMC, who reported they "are being employed in industry at a rate which would soon do away with the unemployment" of that group. He said however that the two principal problems to be adjusted were those of employment of women and upgrading.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, chairman of the sociology department, Fisk university, agreed with that opinion because, he pointed out, Negro women have had little previous experience in industry and most times have been hired only under pressure. He also recognized the problem of upgrading but observed that "employment is not the necessary thing at the moment. What is needed is a niche in which the Negro can make himself secure."

The conference set aside the week of September 13, as "Hold Your Job" week in which appeals would be made to workers to increase their efficiency and maintain good conduct, and in which employers and government agencies would be urged to extend employment opportunities for Negroes. Observance of the event is being planned on a national scale with similar committees to be set up in other cities.

C. A. Franklin, publisher Kansas City Call, was elected chairman, and Horace Cayton, director Parkway Community Center here, was elected secretary. Others attending the conference included J. A. Thomas, National Urban League; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, editor People's Voice; Penetta Welch, executive secretary, National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro Women.

Always underneath and round about us are God's everlasting arms.



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WAR PROGRAM OVER NET-WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

4-H club radio program was Emery Wyckoff and Miss Katie Dell Hill of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, together with Miss Ruth C. Coleman, Negro state leader for 4-H club girls of Alabama; and Nicholas Kollock, Negro State Extension agent.

While Mr. Kollock pointed out what Negro farmers of Alabama in general are doing to help win the war, Miss Coleman limited her talk to the contribution which 4-H club boys and girls are making to the war effort. For example, last year the 30,000 Negro 4-H clubbers of Alabama raised 119,000 chickens and turkeys, 4,000 pigs, 13,000 acres of peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage, and 30,000 Victory Gardens. In addition the 4-H club girls canned 125,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables, planned and served 63,000 meals.

Miss Hill related how she started out in 1941 with 100 chicks purchased with money loaned her by a Farm Credit Administration production credit association and gradually increased her flock. This year she is raising 400 chickens to help feed our armed forces. Some of her chickens will go to Army camps not many miles from her parents' 130-acre farm.

Although young Wyckoff's parents do not own the small farm they operate, both he and they are trying to play their full part in winning the war. He described how he has increased his flock from 103 two years ago to 1,000 now. "I've got two brothers in the Army," says 4-H Clubber Wyckoff, "and I want them to have the food they need. I believe I can help by raising chickens and buying war bonds."

The broadcast originated in the studios of WMAL, Washington D C., T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent with headquarters at Tuskegee, accompanied the group to the Nation's capital.

WAR FOOD CHIEF NAMED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Having traveled extensively in Europe, South America, and the Far East, Mr. Flood has first-hand knowledge of the over-all importance of food in this war.

For a number of years, Mr. Flood was traveling editor for a syndicate of agricultural magazines. In this position, he traveled throughout South and Central America, visited Africa, Australia, India, the East Indies, Europe, Alaska, and the Polar region. During 1942 he served in the Office of Information of the British Supply Council. Mr. Flood joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture for the second time a few months ago when he became assistant to War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis. He served in a similar capacity during the thirties when Mr. Davis was Agricultural Adjustment Administrator. In his present post, Mr. Flood is devoting his full time to food production.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the congress was deeply interested in the food production program and has cooperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture on several occasions by working with other ministers in encouraging farmers to increase their food crops.

CHURCH GROUP IN WAR FOOD DRIVE

Bishop S. L. Green of the African Methodist Episcopal Church wired I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency last week, informing him that the president, faculty, students, farmers and ministers attending the 53rd anniversary of Campbell college wanted President Roosevelt, his Cabinet, and Food Administrator Chester Davis assured they were helping Mississippi farmers meet their war food goals.

MR. WILLIE AMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

county agents, vacational agriculture teachers, ministers, and church leaders.

Jimmy Hand, member of the state AAA committee, terms the appointment of Mr. Ammons as a step in the right direction. And says Mr. Hand, "A sound informational program will help Negro farmers make a better living and earn a larger income, as well as advance the interest of the entire state.

COMMITTEE TO AID

(Continued from Page 1)

tension Service.

The committee will work closely with Claude A. Barnett, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, who are also serving as special assistants in the War Food Administration. It will cooperate with them in the development of reports and recommendations for improving WFA procedures in bringing the assistance of Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and the Soil Conservation Service to Negro farmers. Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson have traveled over a large part of the rural South, and have a first-hand acquaintance with the problems of Negro farmers. In working with the committee, they will seek to develop solutions to these problems so that Negro farmers may make their full contribution to the winning of the war.

FORMULAE FOR HORSES

Etta W. Schlichter

We hear so much of calories and vitamins for people that it is interesting to note what our new Coast Guard Mounted Patrol is doing to keep the horses in fine condition.

Fancy going into a stable and seeing a slate over each stall on which is inscribed the special "formula" for the occupant of that particular cubicle.

A sample formula is furnished us as follows:

"Breakfast, Lunch, Supper
"Oats ....3.....3.....3
Corn ....1.....1
Bran ...1-2.....1-2
Hay A 5
Hay T .....9"

Which, being interpreted, means that the horse for which this particular slate is marked is to have the following diet. Three pounds of oats at each meal; one pound of corn morning and noon; one-half pound bran breakfast and supper; five pounds alfalfa for lunch and nine pounds of hay at night.

Each owner must watch to see that his horse's diet agrees with it. In case it does not, something must be rubbed off the slate and a substitute put down until the formula is found that will keep the animal in perfect condition.

The Coast Guardsmen for mounted duty are being trained in all-round horsemanship and are learning to handle their horses in the old-time cavalry style—as carefully as mothers do their babies. They are even learning the important art of horse-shoeing.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS GROWING FOOD

Following the example set by comrades overseas who are growing their own vegetables to get the kind they want, Army and Navy men here at home are planting hundreds of acres in Victory Gardens at their training camps, hospitals, and other military establishments.

At some Army camps, prisoners of war are working the gardens, but much of the work is being performed by the soldiers and sailors themselves. It is pointed out that in addition to providing tons of fresh vegetables these gardens will help relieve our transportation facilities, because the vegetables will be consumed right at the camps where they are grown.

The Department of Agriculture is making seed available and neighboring farmers are helping the soldiers and sailors with their machinery problem by lending them theirs.

A SUCCESSFUL BUILDER

Office of War Information

Down in Montgomery, Alabama, there is a fine old colonial mansion which has been preserved as an outstanding example of early American architecture. Visitors to the historic site are told that the the mansion was constructed by Samuel Carter, one of the most famous of the many Negro slave-artisans of the old South.

Today, a namesake of Samuel Carter—the son of one of his most apt apprentices—is carrying on the tradition of the early Negro artisan, and on a scale which the slave-builder could scarcely have imagined.

Within the last eighteen months, this namesake, Samuel Plato, has completed Federal projects costing more than $2,800,000. In his 35 years as a building contractor he has constructed 28 U. S. Post Offices. He has erected armory buildings for the State of Ohio at Zanesville and Xenia.

The 58-year-old Negro contractor has just completed Wake and Midway Halls, residence buildings in Washington, D. C., for the Federal Works Agency. These temporary buildings will house 1,123 women war workers, with facilities for an infirmary, cafeteria, recreation hall, laundry, beauty parlor and other community accommodations.

It is a long step from Samuel Carter to Samuel Plato, but it is a direct step. When the old slave-builder obtained his freedom, he set out to perpetuate his tradition by apprenticing several promising young Negroes in his native Alabama. One of his favorite apprentices was James Plato, an ambitious young resident of Waugh, Alabama, near Tuskegee.

So pleased was Carter at young Plato's aptitude that he bequeathed him his tools at his death. And so grateful was Plato to his benefactor that, when his first son was born, he christened him Samuel in honor of his esteemed instructor.

Young Samuel lived up to his name—early. At eight he had learned to use the tools of his trade. At 17, he received his first big job as a builder—on the construction of a country store. At 18, his skill as a carpenter had attracted so much attention that a white neighbor—Mr. Grant—urged him to set up business as a building contractor and assisted him in his early efforts.

Before he could get established, however, Sam Plato's family, like that of another Alabamaian, Joe Louis, joined the northern migration and settled in Louisville, Kentucky. Young Sam enrolled in the Louisville Normal School and for a while considered a career as a lawyer. He was still considering this career when the family moved the second time to Marion, Indiana.

Again a white neighbor sent Plato back to his tools. A prominent German-American foundry owner, learning of the youth's skill as a carpenter, urged him to become a building contractor and backed him in the venture.

His first contract was for the erection of a residence for the director of the Indiana Business college. The director, who had seen few skilled Negroes in Marion, was so pleased with the job that he became friendly with the contractor and discussed his problems. As a result, Mr. Plato was able to induce the educator to admit Negroes to his school for the first time, after outlining the need for more trained Negro business men and technicians.

Since then, Mr. Plato has aided and employed many trained Negro technicians in his own busiess. His project manager and purchasing agent, Charles L. Christian, who has been with him for twenty-five years, is a graduate of Indiana University. His cost accountant, Milton Wilson, comes from the same school. His chief engineer, James Braxton, is a Stevens Institute of Technology graduate and a former instructor in engineering at Atlanta University. His staff also includes his wife, Mrs. Elnora Plato, his chief accountant, and his brother, William Plato, a civil engineer.

The Samuel Plato organization is not an all-Negro outfit however. The superintendent of production, Charles T. Miller, is white, as are three of the general foremen, William Schultz, William Netherton, and Albert Penderson. A majority of the mechanics who built Wake and Midway Halls are white also, although a large number of Negro carpenters were brought into the local union through Mr. Plato's efforts. The project employed an average of 600 persons, but peak employment reached more than 1,500.

The Washington job was not his first or largest venture in war housing construction. Last year he built a $1,400,000 defense homes project for war workers in Baltimore. Earlier the Plato organization erected a $350,000 Federal housing project in Louisville, Ky. A Post Office which he built at Phillipsburg, N. J., attracted national attention because of the variety of brick and native stone used in its construction.

In the early part of the century, Mr. Plato recalls, the majority of the building mechanics in the South were Negroes. As a name-sake of the great Samuel Carter, he hopes that technical schools and colleges will assist him in carrying on the tradition of the Negro artisan.

THE STURDY OZARK MULE

Alfred O. Philipp

Some day (better late than never) I hope the state of Arkansas will acknowledge its debt by erecting a beautiful statue as a tribute of gratitude to the humble Ozark mule.

The traditional beauty and lure of the Ozark region is an undoubted reality, but the most lavish encomiums are generally heaped upon it by people who don't live there. These voluntary press agents are often northern urbanites whose experience does not extend to the soil. But the Ozark hill farmer knows what it means to drag a plow through rocks, sand, and shale; to eke out a subnormal existence from a soil that ranks low in productiveness. And he knows the region could not have been settled and farmed without the aid of the patient mule.

In these eternal green hills, tractor farming is practically unknown, the orthodox work-horse is an exception, but the sturdy and reliable Ozark mule makes farm life possible. He is usually smaller in stature than the famous Missouri "army mule," and his disposition is more amiable. Throughout much of the year he forages on the free range, maintaining his health and strength, and living to a ripe old age, on a diet of acorns and scrubby vegetation. Only the goat surpasses him in this respect.

But, despite the proverbial poverty of the hill farmer, the Ozark mule is not a cheap animal. A pair of young mules cannot be bought here for less than a hundred dollars, and to save such a lump sum entails greater sacrifices than most people can realize. The Ozark farmer, consequently, is anxious to protect his investment by insuring a long life for his mules. And I am happy to state that the Ozark mule is invariably well treated by his owner. Frequent rests are the rule while plowing, skidding logs, or pulling a wagon over the mountain ridges; and a huge salt block will usually be found in even the most humble barn lot. The whip is not commonly seen here, the children climb upon the animals' backs without fear, and in most cases a new team of young mules will be fully established as family pets within a year.

There is scant literature in praise of the indispensable Ozark mule. But perhaps it doesn's matter, for the typical native "hain't much on book larnin' nohow!" Which is, of course, regrettable. But our regret is happily tempered in the knowledge that he is kind to his mules.

THE ORIGINAL "GAS ATTACK"

L. E. Eubanks

Some people may think that the gas attack is very modern in warfare but the skunk has it in very high development and has been using it for generations. Here is an animal that apparently knows its power of defense, so is very deliberate in movement, not easily frightened; it seems to realize that most animals will try to avoid it.

When attacked, the secretion which it is able to expel with considerable force and accuracy has one of the most disagreeable and persistent odors known. For this reason, skunks have a bad reputation and are often killed at sight.

It is true that they occasionally break into chicken coops, as do many wild animals when hungry, but, on the whole, skunks prefer to keep out of sight of human beings. If allowed to live undisturbed, they are very active in the destruction of insects, worms, snakes and rodents. In this way they are far more valuable to farmers than is generally supposed. Unless they take up residence too near a human dwelling, or become robbers, they are well worth protecting.

STOP WORLD WAR III, NOW

Powerful arguments can be advanced, solely from a dollars and cents standpoint, to show why this country should participate in world affairs and lead the way in promoting international trade. Over and above these arguments is the fundamental proposition that through sound trade relations permanent peace can be established. The truth of this proposition should be the ultimate determining factor in rallying support for any trade program. If trade will insure peace, trade there must be. Individuals or groups who oppose extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act because of an imagined possibility that the profits of their businesses may suffer in some degree, and who wholly overlook the consideration of future peace, deserve little consideration from the millions of parents whose sons and daughters are fighting the present war.

Twelve hundred of the nation's economists have united in warning against abandonment of the policy of reciprocal trade agreements. Their action is unique in that, while the group included widely divergent philosophies and economic beliefs, on the question of reciprocal trade there was firm agreement, as is eloquently attested to from the following signed statement: "Some of us would like to turn toward laissezfaire; some toward a greater measure of planning. But all of us stand on this common ground: We are convinced (1) that a world-wide reversion toward nationalistic protectionism after the war will hinder the development of all types of reasonable reconstruction programs, (2) that the pattern of cooperative action which the American trade agreement program provides is the minimum basis of United States post-war policy, and (3) that the repudiation of this policy by Congress would inevitably start an avalanche of trade restrictions in foreign countries. The economic preparation for World War III would have begun."

FERTILIZER FOR FOOD CROPS

The War Food Administration has announced allocation of a considerable quantity of ammonium nitrate to specific areas for increased production of food and feed crops. About 24,000 tons are going to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama for food and feed crops, and to New England states for use on pasture and forage crops. Some may also be made available to North and South Carolina.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVI. NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 14, 1943 No. 7.

FARMERS SWAP PRODUCE

Food to be Exchanged For War Bonds and Stamps

Kansas City, Mo.—Greater food production and increased purchase of war bonds and stamps are set up as major goals of 165 Victory Clubs operating in 10 Louisiana parishes. Over 3,000 adult farm people, 4-H Clubbers, New Farmers of America, and Progressive Home Makers have become members of these clubs since their organization February, 1943.

The Louisiana Victory Club Movement is sponsored by the Arcadia and Tallulah Production Credit Association—the local cooperative lending units operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Farm and home, educational, religious, PCA Advisory Committee members, and other leaders are cooperating in the undertaking. Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor and L. J. Washington, Information Assistant in the FCA, are assisting with this special project.

A Victory Club consists of a group of farm people or farm youth who agree to set aside one or more cows, pigs, a portion of a crop, or some chickens, and dedicate the receipts from the sale thereof to the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Each group has a sponsor, usually a farm and home leader, a minister, PCA Advisor Committeeman, an educator, farmer, or some other leader, who serves as contact representative of the group with the PCA, and represents the group at planning and other meetings in connection with putting over the project on a parish-wide, and an association-area basis. One hundred and eleven such leaders are serving as sponsors.

While over-all figures on accomplishments in the Victory Club Movement have not been tabulated to date, figures taken at random from clubs scattered over the two association territories indicate that bond and stamp purchases will run into more than a quarter of a million dollars.

The Lincoln High Student Victory Club at Ruston, has set as its goal, the purchase of $3,000 of war bonds and stamps. Homer High School Victory Clubbers set their

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RUSS USE BUTYLENE GAS TO SPEED TREE GROWTH

The Russians have studied the use of butylene gas, says Chemical and Engineering News, showing that it has a stimulating effect on the speed of growth of trees, such as the apple, apricot, pear, cherry, plum, peach, and walnut, bringing them to fruition much faster.

Where the growth season is too short to allow the full maturing of trees owing to the inclement weather in parts of Russia, so that flower formation and fruit settling are delayed, butylene has been used to hasten the growth period.

The method of treating a tree is to enclose it in a tent for two weeks before the normal or desired leafing, that is start of the growth cycle. Butylene is passed into the tents in concentrations of one part in 100,000 parts of air at temperatures between 69 degrees and 100 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of one to two hours.

Small heaters are probably used to raise and maintain the temperature of the air around the tree in order to obtain maximum effects of the growth-inducing hydrocarbon, butylene.

FOOD RESEARCH SPECIALISTS

War-Time Diet at the A. M. E. Women's Meet

Dr. Louise Stanley, special assistant to the Agricultural Research Administrator, will speak on war-time nutrition at the quadrennial session of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church July 23, at Shorter college, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Society is an important auxiliary of the A. M. E. Church whose jurisdictional area covers 13 Southern states. Mrs. Lucy Hughes president of the Society, points out that its membership is not only interested in nutrition and home preservation of food, but that they are also taking an active part in encouraging increased food production.

The A. M. E. Church itself, through the Bishops Council, went on record in February as being fully pledged to the food production program of the Department of Agriculture. It is also trying to keep its membership informed on various phases of nutrition.

Dr. Stanley, who was until her recent promotion chief of the Bureau of Home Economics which post she had held since 1923, has devoted the greater part of her life to study of home-making, especially food habits, nutrition, and dietary deficiencies. Using as a subject, "Good Nutrition Requires Food," Dr. Stanley will discuss for the A. M. E. Society the importance of balanced nutrition in the wartime diet.

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, SPEAKER

Negro Americans Making Contributions

Washington, D. C.—M. Clifford Townsend, special representative of the War Food Administration, was the principal speaker at Pilgrim Baptist church, Chicago, on July 4, in connection with the launching of a goodwill movement designed to offset racial misunderstanding and conflict.

Mr. Townsend pointed out that Negro Americans in the armed services, in war plants, and on the farm are making a large contribution toward the winning of the war and the establishments of the Four Freedoms. In referring to farmers, he said, "One out of every nine farms in the United States is operated by a Negro. And 49 out of every 50 Negro farms are located in the South. Here is how important Negro farmers are to the South and to the entire nation. Negroes operate one-fourth of all farms in the South and supply half of the farm labor.

"Negro farmers alone, if they meet their goals, will produce enough eggs this year to serve 11 million soldiers and sailors and flyers an egg for breakfast every morning from now until next November. They will produce enough milk to meet the milk requirements of 11 million fighters for the next six months."

John Mitchell Speaks At University of Arkansas

John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension field agent, spoke at the experi-

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ADMITTED TO BAR AT 51

ON June 7, The Appelate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, with fitting ceremonies, admitted a class of eighty-one new attorneys to the practice of law. Many women, a dozen or more, were among those sworn in as members of the bar. There were also six Negroes in the class, one of them, Augustus Simms, an employee of the Esso Marketers at 30 Rockefeller Plaza in New York. He is shown above receiving congratulations and two gifts—a War Bond and a brief case from F W Pierce, a director of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.).

Mr Simms, age 51, and for more than twenty years an employee of the Esso Marketers, completed his education at New York University, where he received both his A B and the Master's degree in law His earlier education was obtained at Tuskegee Institute, where he was graduated, and from the Kansas State Agricultural College, where for a time he studied with a view to becoming an agricultural agent.

"Augustus," as the general office staff call him, has lived in New York for 23 years, coming here from his home in Flatonia, Texas, where he met and married Lucille Clemmons of Washington, D. C. They live at 1800 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, and are the parents of two sons: Augustus, Jr., age 23, a corporal in the U S Army with an ordnance battalion, and Harold C., a soldier in the 369 Anti-Aireraft regiment

50,000,000 CHICKENS PROMISED

Texas Poultry Raisers Agree on a Goal

Washington, D. C.—In an effort to help contribute their full part to Texas' poultry goals of 50,000,000 chickens, rural and urban Negro families of Tarrant County are pooling their resources to get the job done. Together they have bought 9 tons of feed, and have constructed 59 lamp-heated brooders. In the month of April alone, 80,000 chickens were reported to have been brooded by these families. Their goal is 800,000. They have a garden goal of 1,000.

Texas Negro families are not stopping here. Thousands of farmers are not only increasing their beef and pork production, but are also taking time out to learn how to protect their animals against various diseases. During the month of April 300 Negro farmers and 4-H Club youths took part in 83 demonstrations in which 2,284 pigs were treated for mange, lice, worms and cholera.

Many of the 4-H Clubbers are out to set a record in pig production. In Fort Bend county they recently completed feeding 30 pigs for market before they were 6 months old. The pigs averaged 193 pounds and netted the 4-H Clubbers a total profit of $334.43.

In commenting on pig production, the War-Food Administration suggests that fall farrowing be kept in line with feed supplies. The WFA statement says: "With the record spring pig crop coming along, farmers report a prospective fall pig crop 21 percent larger than last year. Such an increase would be out of line with our feed resources. On April 10, it was suggested that hog raisers would serve the nation's interest and their own by holding the fall pig crop to not more than 15 percent larger than the fall crop of 1942. Since that time feed crop prospects have grown worse and it becomes increasingly important that the increase in farrowing this fall

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PRUNING AND FERTILIZING REJUVENATES FRUIT TREES

One worthwhile project for gardeners is to rejuvenate neglected fruit trees which are on the farm or in the yard. Pruning, fertilization and spraying trees which have been neglected in past years will add appreciably to the family food supply.

Pruning should be completed before the buds begin to open but it can be done later if necessary. Dead wood and enough other branches should be removed to permit sun to reach the center of the tree and to allow spray materials to be applied effectively, but extremely heavy pruning should be avoided.

The second important item in rejuvenating fruit trees is the application of a fertilizer containing a high percentage of nitrogen. These are hard to get now but sulfate of ammonia may be available. Cyanide is satisfactory if it can be obtained. Five pounds of sulfate of ammonia for a 20-year-old apple tree is recommended, and mature peach trees will need about two pounds. Chicken manure will help the trees if commercial fertilizer is not available.

It is unnecessary to cultivate the soil beneath fruit trees but a heavy growth of grass should be discouraged. Mulching with old straw or other plant residue will keep the weeds and grass down and will help conserve moisture.

"NATURE'S GARDEN FOR VICTORY"

Last Bulletin of Dr. George Washington Carver

Washington, D. C.—One of the last bulletins published by the late Dr. George Washington Carver, eminent agricultural research scientist, was entitled "Nature's Garden for Victory and Peace." In it he listed more than 100 grasses, weeds and wild flowers which may be used for food. He also gave recipes for preparing them.

Last week the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture published a partial list of wild plants which may be eaten. The nutritionists point out that gathering wild vegetables in China and parts of Europe is an old story. Many of these peoples count on wild greens as a regular source of food. Under the stress of war the practice is becoming more wide-spread. In all countries wild plants that are nourishing and edible are becoming popular foods.

In picking wild greens or plants, the important thing, of course, is to know your greens. The bureau warns that wild greens should not be served unless one knows they are edible. Here are some that are safe, and they may be cooked or used in making salad: dandelion, cut the leaves before the yellow blossom forms; lamb's quarters, plantain, poke, purslane, wild chickery and dock.

Negro Agent Promoted In North Carolina

The North Carolina State Extension Service announced last week the appointment of Otis Buffaloe as Negro district agent for the eastern section of the state. Graduated from A. & T. College in 1933, he has made an enviable record during his nine years as Negro county agent of Anson county. Mr. Buffaloe succeeds J. W. Jeffries, who has been named assistant Negro state agent to succeed John W. Mitchell, newly appointed Federal Extension field agent.

CITY Youngsters in Food Drive

Town and city youngsters are in the drive for increased food production. Albon L. Holsey, field officer for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, received letters recently from the principal of the Charlton-Pollard high school in Beaumont, Texas, and from the principal of the Mobile, Ala., training school explaining the wartime pro-

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FARMERS FED UP

Many large dairies have gone out of business. More and more is the nation having to rely for its food on the family farm where the members get up in the early hours, milk the cows, tend to the farming during the day, milk the cows at night, and at a late hour call it a day, go to bed, and get up to do the job all over again, seven days a week.

If the farmer worked the short hours and received the high pay of workers in war industries who are constantly striking for even higher wages, those workers would probably be paying a dollar a quart for milk.

Nature's requirements on the farm recognize no artificial production limitations and slow-down sabotage.

There are two good places to put strikers today—in the Army and on the farms. They would then get an idea of what real work is.

WOMAN'S PAGE

AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES LEARN LESSONS FROM ENGLISH WOMEN ON RATIONING

By Mary Lyles Wilson

You have often heard the saying that "Misery loves company." This might be applied to the American housewife as we go more on the point system of living. I refer to our neighbors across the waters. The British housewife can comfort us as well as teach us a lot of things.

She has learned to live healthfully on a ration card, to stretch food to the Nth degree and to face meatless days with the equivalent of "So what?"

Of course, were we to ask one of our English neighbors for advice on coping with the current food shortage, she'd probably say "It's really not so bad as you think."

America has a food shortage but none of us will go hungry. We are faced, for the first time, with restrictions that impose upon us new problems.

How has the British housewife rationalized reality? How do her problems parallel our own? What has happened over in England has come to pass over here. We are sharing our food wealth, so every suggestion and hint we can get from the women of England about food conservation and the utilization of every last particle will be helping our own food front.

Over there, British women realize that what may be plentiful one week may be scarce the next, so it becomes a daily problem how best to feed the family. Certainly this is a familiar problem to the American housewife. The British government and the housewife stress vitamins—not calories as in World War I and plan to diversify in so far as possible the available food so that too great a demand is not made on any commodity.

England, too, has always stressed home-grown produce. Almost every house has its own garden or allotment and takes pride in growing its own fruit and vegetables, so in some ways they are better prepared than we. The encouragement being given to our own Victory gardeners is an extension of this British achievement.

Everything in England is rationed except potatoes, fresh vegetables and bread. With a total monthly ration allowance of 20 points, the British housewife stocks her pantry from the latest point value ratings. She would hardly be so rash as to select a one-half pound can of salmon, for with it would go her whole 20 points; she passes up sardines at 24 points and luncheon meat at 30 points per pound can.

What kind of dishes are these English women serving? While they may lack the variety of foods available in the American market, they manage to achieve new dishes, and to use the foods they have in imaginative, nutritious ways.

They like to use a great many raw vegetables for sandwich fillings and children love some of the new wartime concoctions. A popular filling that appeals to youngsters is one made of grated carrots and chopped bacon, or shredded radishes, chopped watercress, fresh herbs and salad dressing. Here's one with an unusual flavor; finely flaked fish with shredded fresh vegetables and curry powder added to taste.

Sausages in England today leave much to be desired, for they are not the little piggies of pre-war days. Here's one, called a Cheese Sausage that has nourishment and flavor. We are fortunate to have good sausage here.

Left-over boiled potatoes are mashed with a little bacon fat, or chopped pork. Grated cheese is added according to the quantity that can be spared from the weekly ration, a grated onion or leek gives piquancy to the whole and then the mix is seasoned and rolled into sausages (skinless and zipperless, according to a Britisher, so there's nothing to grip the teeth or clog the windpipe). The sausages are coated with mixed grated cheese and browned crumbs, then grilled in a heavy skillet.

Now that Ration Book Number 2 is in use, and we've all taken a deep breath, we find that rationing isn't so bad after all. At least we can all have our fair share of the food that's available.

We've found however, that planning has become very important, and that pencil and paper are as necessary in the kitchen as a good cook book. For greatest wartime economy, plan before you shop. But—and this is as important—make meal plans adjustable.

Make Elastic Plans

If you decide to have a roast beef dinner, for example, and your dealer hasn't any beef on hand, buy a veal, lamb or pork shoulder, loin or leg roast instead. If you listed green peas as the vegetable you could serve string beans, spinach, best greens, broccoli—the possibilities are many. Alternates can easily be fitted into a well balanced menu with no loss of nutritional essentials, if the alternates are properly selected.

Remember that all meats have high nutritive values regardless of kind and cut. Remember, too, that with a wide variety of vegetables, home-makers are all discovering culinary tricks that help to make the most of the food they buy—women are learning what a delicious kettle of soup can be made from a meat bone and bits of trimming, with a few vegetables and rice or barley added.

There are tricks, too, that help make favorite dishes without using up precious ration coupons. Take mock chop suey, for instance.

MOCK CHOP SUEY
(6 Servings)

2 cups thin strips of cooked heart, kidney, or beef, pork or veal (1 pound before cooking)
1-4 cup flour
1-4 cup fat
2 tablespoons soy sauce
1 cup thinly sliced onion
1-2 pound fresh mushrooms
1 cup thinly sliced celery
1 cup shredded cabbage
8 ounces noodles

Dredge heart strips in flour. Brown in 2 tablespoons lard in heavy fry pan. Add to 2 cups boiling water the soy sauce. Brown onion, sliced mushrooms and celery in 2 tablespoons fat. Add to heart, cover. Simmer about 15 minutes. Boil cabbage 5 minutes. Drain. Add to chop suey. Serve on hot cooked noodles, toasted shredded wheat or rice.

It's wise to use rationed foods sparingly until we are used to the idea and can budget our total number of points for the period so they will be equally divided. But there are little tricks that will help to save precious points.

If your recipe for a meat loaf, for instance, calls for one cup of tomato juice, try mixing 2 or 3 tablespoons of catsup with one cup of water and using that in the loaf instead; or use water as the liquid and add a teaspoon each of mustard, horseradish and paprika. You'll like the flavor!

In the following recipes, one-half pound of meat yields four servings:

Swedish Meat Balls With Noodles

1-2 pounds ground beef
1 ounce ground beef suet
1 small onion, diced
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon fat

Combine beef, suet, onion and salt. Shape into 1-inch balls, roll in flour and brown slowly in hot fat until cooked. Remove from pan. Make a brown gravy with remaining fat, using 2 tablespoons of flour and 1 cup of milk or water to each 2 tablespoons of fat in pan. Season to taste. Serve gravy and meat balls on top of hot cooked noodles.

Scalloped Macaroni and Ham
(Yields: 4 to 6 Servings)

2 cups diced cooked ham
2 tablespoons butter or fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt,
2 cups milk
2 cups (4 oz.) macaroni
1-2 cup grated sharp cheese
Paprika

Make a white sauce of the fat, flour, salt, and milk. Boil small pieces of macaroni in salted water until tender. Drain. In a greased casserole place half the macaroni, add diced ham and half the white sauce. Cover with macaroni, then white sauce. Top with cheese and paprika. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F) about 45 minutes.

Sausage and Hominy
Yield: 4 Servings

1-2 pound pork sausage links,
1 tablespoon minced green pepper
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 tablespoons drippings
2 cups cooked hominy

Place sausage in a frying pan. Add 1-4 cup water. Cover. Steam 5 minutes. Drain, cook slowly. Turn to brown evenly. Heat green pepper and onion in drippings. Add hominy. Heat. Serve sausage on mound of hominy.

Vegetables should be cooked as short a time as possible and should be served promptly. The cooking water will contain minerals and vitamins and should be used in gravies or soups. Soda destroys some of the food values of vegetables.

Vegetables cooked or baked in their skins are better food than those which are cooked after peeling. This cooking method also saves time and labor in preparing the meal. Peas should not be shelled until they are needed.

Tender cuts of meat should not be overcooked and should be cooked in an open pan. Less tender meat cuts should be browned, covered and cooked slowly in a minimum of water, and only until tender. Eggs should be cooked at low temperatures.

Edible mushrooms contain about 90 per cent water.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Color Effect

Color intensity is an important factor in interior painting. Bright colors used over too great an area are advised against by color experts. Many colors properly balanced result in splendid decorative schemes, but too much blue by itself may have a depressing effect. Some color theorists hold that too much purple or lavender may have an irritating effect, while a room painted entirely bright red would be upsetting to the nerves. On the other hand, "cool" colors used on large areas produce a restful effect, and "warm" colors increase optimism and cheerfulness.

CLEAN ALL SPOTS

All rugs and carpets should be swept thoroughly and regularly. The spot under the heavy chest of drawers or the davenport or trunk that is seldom moved is a starting place for both moths and beetles. An entire home could be infested and much property destroyed almost before the owner was aware of their presence. Likewise it is a good plan to give attention to those pieces of furniture set close to the wall. Hair and lint often accumulate in the cracks and in and around the baseboards.

BEET LEAVES DELICIOUS

The green leaves of beets are every bit as delicious as the beets themselves. If you select a bunch with plenty of fresh green leaves you can cook the tops and have two vegetables for the price of one!

The beets and greens can be cooked together, if the beets are young and tender, but this method will make the tops dark and reddish colored. It's best to boil them separately and have the nice contrast between the bright colored beets and the dark green leaves.

BALANCED DIET

Nutritionists suggest the following daily diet: Milk, 1 to 1 1-2 pints; egg, 1 if possible (or substitute if necessary beans, peanuts, cheese, or more milk or meat); meat, fish, or fowl, 1 or more servings; potatoes, 1 or more servings; vegetables, 2 or more servings, one green or yellow; fruits, 2 or more servings. One citrus fruit or tomato, or other good source of vitamin C; cereal and breads, whole grain or enriched; butter, 1 to 3 servings; and other foods as desired to round out the meal.

SUMMERTIME DELICACIES

Like iced tea and potato salad, cobblers are a necessary part of summertime meals. Beginning with early berries and lasting through the peach season they are a high spot that is welcomed and relished. There are many cobbler recipes. Some short and flaky, others sweet and velvety in texture, while still others are firm and full flavored with fruit. The dough must be chosen to suit the fruit, one for soft juicy fruits like berries, another for firm fruits like peaches.

Cobblers can be made without using more than their share of the precious supply of sugar. The dough recipe may be made with less sugar or corn syrup may be substituted for part of the sugar. The shortening may be reduced by using cream or top milk for the liquid. The fruit itself may be sweetened with part corn syrup and part sugar. Our sugar saving techniques put to good use will result in more desserts for the family and sugar to use on special occasions, such as birthdays and anniversaries. And there will be sugar for those recipes like Lime Pie, given below, that are marked "extra special" and that we like to serve occasionally as a treat.

LIME PIE

1 1-4 cup sugar
1-8 teaspoonful salt
6 tablespoons cornstarch
2 cups boiling water
Grated rind of 1 lime
1-4 cup butter or margarine
3 egg yolks
1-2 cup fresh lime juice
Baked pie shell
3 egg whites
1-4 teaspoon sugar
3 tablespoon sugar
3 tablespoon corn syrup
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Mix sugar, salt and cornstarch. Add boiling water and grated rind. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Lower heat and continue cooking for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Be careful not to burn it. Stir in butter. Mix beaten egg yolks and lime juice and stir the sugar and cornstarch mixture into it. Let cool a little and pour into baked pie shell. Make meringue by beating egg whites and salt until stiff. Add sugar gradually, beating constantly with rotary beater. Add corn syrup and continue to beat. Add vanilla. Spread on pie and bake 10 to 15 minutes or until delicately browned in moderate oven, 325 degrees F.

MODERN BERRY COBBLER

1 cup flour
1-3 cup sugar
1-3 cup corn syrup
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup milk
2 tablespoons margarine (melted)
2 cups berries

Add corn syrup and sugar to berries and bring to rolling boil. Sift flour, measure, add sugar and salt and sift together. Mix milk, corn syrup and melted margarine. Pour dough into buttered baking dish. Spoon berry mixture over it. Bake 45 minutes at 350 degrees F.

HOUSEWIVES SHOULD KNOW GRADES FOR WISE SHOPPING

The thrifty housewife should know food grades. This war period is no time to buy a "pig in a pork." When shopping for the family's food, it is very important that she know as much as possible about groceries.

One way to know what you are buying, is to get foods with U. S. government grades whenever possible. Government grades are accurate. By purchasing such graded foods you can get what you want at the price you want to pay. If you get the grade-labeled can, the label tells you whether the food is of A. B. or C. quality. The growers consider size, ripeness, freedom from blemishes, tenderness and uniformity in making up the grades.

Grade C canned goods are of good quality but they are not as carefully selected as the first two grades. However, they may have the advantage in food value because the fruit or vegetables may have been more mature when harvested. You don't need high-cost, Grade A peaches, if you are going to cut them for a salad or cobbler.

Buying the grade that suits your use is a simple way of cutting down on the food budget. It is the thrifty buyer, who buys the lower grades, which are less expensive, when the fruits and vegetables are to be cut up or combined with other foods.

FACTS ABOUT HONEY

All honey is good and wholesome, at least in the temperate zone, even son ivy and poison sumac, but there that made from the flowers of poi- are great differences in flavor and color, dependent on the source of the nectar. In the southeastern part of the country bees often gather honey too bitter to be edible. Experiments indicate that honeybees can pass to the honey many kinds of coloring substances and flavors when these are fed in sugar syrup as a supplementary ration, thus indicating possibilities of more types of honey (which, for commercial use, must be labeled to indicate source) than are possible from flowers alone.

THE INEVITABLE EFFECT

It is no wonder that the Senate War Mobilization Committee in a recent report declared that the home front is "sagging dangerously." A free people have found themselves shackled by bureaucratic red tape at almost every turn.

They try to increase production—they try to get a war job—they try to raise crops—and in many instances they are slowed down or actually stopped by some restriction, decree or law that has so complicated our economic life that a citizen used to doing things for himself is stumped by a multiplicity of bosses.

Don't forget that the success of our war effort has been due to the drive of free private enterprise. Don't expect to hamstring that enterprise and not confuse and bewilder, and even destroy, the spirit of individual initiative and independence which built, maintained and must perpetuate this nation if our country remains as we have known it.

MODERN CHAPLAIN RIDES THE CIRCUIT IN AN AIRPLANE

The war has brought back the circuit rider, that famed clerical figure of another era, but this time he uses an airplane instead of a horse. Chaplain (Capt.) William E. Taggart, who was chaplain of the 19th bombardment group, United States army air forces, has told about it. Chaplain Taggart wears the Silver Star, awarded him for gallantry in the Southwest Pacific.

"An army chaplain assigned to an air corps unit in a combat theater learns that he cannot expect his men to attend his services regularly," Chaplain Taggart said. "So he has to go to the men. Many times I have boarded a plane and gone to the men, hidden maybe in the jungle and awaiting a chance to attack or to fly on a defensive mission. They haven't time to listen to sermons, and the chaplain has to go by each plane, give a short religious message to the pilot and the members of his crew and then hurry on to the next. It is circuit riding all over again but a little more modern than that which we had in the old days.

"A chaplain doesn't have to "sell' the Word of God to his men. His main job is seeing that religion is always made available to them. Of course, he has the never-ending job of visiting the sick and the wounded, the reviving of the spirits of the downhearted and the burying of the glorious dead. He never feels his work is through, but he also never feels that the seeds he sows do not bear fruit. All around him he can see the fruits of his work. There is a need for more and more chaplains and, even with the full quota assigned to us, there won't be enough to do the job as well as we of the church would like to see it done."

INVISIBLE ALLY

When fires occur, fire prevention authorities seek out the causes and endeavor to make them generally known in order that plant managements, in fact all property owners and citizens, can be encouraged to correct similar hazards. Periodically the National Board of Fire Underwriters publishes bulletins with much useful information gained from actual fire experiences. Typical of these is one dealing with the industrial fire hazards of dry rooms, drying ovens, dip tanks, kilns, overloaded electric motors, and overheated bearings.

For example, in commenting on a fire caused by a faulty drying oven, the bulletin states: "Infra-red light bulbs were used to dry refrigerator parts dipped in a tuluol-thinned metal sealer. Falling of a conveyor basket broke bulbs, which caused ignition of vapor and spread fire residue on conveyor carriers. Lessons learned were: A wire guard should be provided to prevent parts from falling and breaking the infra-red lamps. A longer pre-dry period is necessary to prevent excessive fumes and drippage from entering the oven, and mechanical ventilation should be provided for the oven canopy to assure fume removal. Conveyor carriers should be cleaned at regular intervals to prevent accumulations of residue."

No agency is working harder to prevent fire than the fire insurance company. It provides far more than financial protection in case of fire loss. Part of insurance premium money goes to protect life and property against fire before it starts—fire prevention. The insured may not "see" fire prevention efforts of the fire insurance companies, but they are in his place of work and in his home in the form of approved electrical fixtures, safe wiring, fire-resistant construction, and in countless other places. Fire prevention is the main business of the insurance industry, next to the actual indemnity for fire loss. Without this "invisible ally," we could not produce record quantities of war materials.

TRIBE AIDS CHINESE

Lisu tribesmen have gone to war against Japan, 100,000 strong. Their homeland—of immediate strategic importance—is the mountainous border between Japanese-held Burma and China's Yunnan province. China has armed about 10,000 Lisus, replacing their traditional weapon—the poisoned arrow—with rifles.

The Lisus are peaceable, but they like their freedom. Among their neighbors Lisus are famed for their dancing. They are the official dancers for inter-tribal ceremonies. They dance to the twanging, waspish music of bamboo jews' harps. Men and women join in the simple yet graceful figures. One dance is performed to the accompaniment of the crooning voices of the tribesmen. Their songs are all versions of "There's No Place Like Home." They sing of their misty mountain-top homes, and of dim, dripping forests where they hunt.

ARMIES LAND ON HOSTILE SHORES IN NAMELESS SHIPS

The grim drama of invasion could not be staged without the aid of hundreds of nameless little ships. These small craft, troop and tank barges, take over when the big ships have performed their task of bringing troops, tanks and equipment as close to the enemy shore as possible.

The little nameless ships, some of them not even distinguished by a number, circle the troop ships, the tank lighters and, at a given signal, swoop toward one of the troop transports and armed troops swarm down the landing nets and into the barges which roar away toward the shore—a perfectly co-ordinated effort carried out with speed and precision.

From other ships, tanks road down runways and into heavy steel barges. Each of the little ships has a bow that drops when it reaches shore and men and tanks are quickly landed.

The thunder of guns, the deadly and sinister chatter of machine guns isn't a signal that the work of the little ships is done. It has barely started for the same invasion barges race endlessly back and forth bringing in artillery, munitions, food, water, gasoline, trucks and jeeps and hospital supplies—all of the material needed by an invasion force. They work fast and hard, making dozens of trips.

They are probably expendable craft. No single one of these small and nameless craft will ever go down in history surrounded by fame and publicized glory.

DRAFT VARIES

The amount of draft in the chimney depends on the barometric pressure. This varies with the weather so that on some days the draft will be stronger than on others. Thus, it is possible that on a "muggy" day there will not be sufficient draft to take all the products of combustion out of the furnace, if the check-draft damper has been set for a clear, windy day. By reducing the opening in the check-draft door on the smoke-pipe the draft will be increased and smoke from this source eliminated.

MAKE 'TUN' A TON

A half-century ago there was a brisk trade between France and Great Britain in French wines shipped in wooden casks of tuns. So heavy was this channel traffic that ships were measured according to the number of tuns they could carry, the National Council of American Shipbuilders tells us.

The crafty French wine merchants, however, tried to sell as little wine as possible for as much money as possible, steadily decreasing the size of the tuns or casks. Thrifty, thirsty Britons resented this fraud and prevailed upon parliament to do something about it. A law was passed that a ton (tun) of wine worthy of its money and name should contain 252 gallons, old English measurement, or approximately 2,240 pounds avoirdupois.

THE PICTURESQUE LONGHORN

The longhorn of the Southwest was not a very pretty bovine specimen. Its legs were long and bony, its tail too long and its body so long and thin it was often sway-backed. Its color was varied, sometimes brown, sometimes red, black or dun and often a combination of colors. Its horns were its most outstanding characteristic. They curved outward and upward on either side of its head in a great sweep, sometimes almost cork-screwing, and tipped at the ends with needle-sharp points. So heavy were the horns that one wondered how the thin, scrawny neck could support them.

The longhorn reached its growth in about ten years, but the horns kept on growing as long as the animal lived. Sometimes old steers would have horns that measured eight feet from tip to tip, and the bases of these would be wrinkled and cracked to give the appearance of moss clinging to rocks. This caused them to be often referred to as "mossy horns."

The origin of the longhorn is only partly accounted for. They were descended from many different breeds, one of which was the Spanish Andalusian stock, the first breed of cattle imported into America. Other ancestors were the "mustang cattle," a black, sharp-horned breed, very fierce and wild. How the longhorn breed of cattle, descended as it is from so many different strains and species could reproduce itself with such a uniformity of type and characteristics down through the years is a mystery and wonder. Although morose and surly the longhorn was not vicious like some breeds of the Southwest, notably the black mustang cattle. It was hardy and able to survive where other breeds could not. At one time it was very plentiful but the advent of the barbwire fence and the importation of beef cattle gradually crowded the longhorn from the scene. Now the longhorn cattle as a species are more scarce than the buffalo itself.

WALLPAPER CLEANER CAN BE BOUGHT OR MADE AT HOME

Homemakers who want to brighten rooms without repapering them can get good results with wallpaper cleaner, either commercial brands which have been tested or a home-made cleaner recommended by extension specialists in home management of Ohio State university.

An efficient wallpaper cleaner can be made by using 4 cups flour, 2 cups warm water, 4 tablespoons kerosene, 4 tablespoons ammonia, and 4 tablespoons salt. The materials are mixed and beaten until smooth and then cooked until the material thickens. It will be lumpy but should not be doughlike.

After cooking, the cleaner should be kneaded and made into balls. These should be stored in a tight container for several days to permit the cleaner to cure so it will not crumble while being used. The recipe given will make enough cleaner for an average size room.

In cleaning wallpaper, all cobwebs first should be removed with a wall brush or soft wool mop without permitting the brush or mop to touch the wall if the paper is sooty. Soot streaks brushed into wallpaper are very difficult to remove. Cleaning should start at the bottom of the paper; the dirt being removed by short, even, overlapping strokes of the cleaner. The soiled part of the cleaner should be worked into the interior of the ball after each few strokes.

TEACH PEDESTRIANS WALKING

Since the OPA has literally put Atlanta on its feet, the city police department has concluded it must teach pedestrains how to use those feet—as far as traffic regulations are concerned, at least. First step in the campaign was to issue safety pamphlets for pedestrians in which safe walking is stressed. After a reasonable time pedestrians who break traffic laws will be treated just like law breaking motorists. In other words, the chief of police says, jaywalking across the street against a signal light, stepping from parked cars into the traffic stream and other actions which result in accidents will be "out" for the duration.

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Joe Yeah? What do you do

Bob: I stop drinking .

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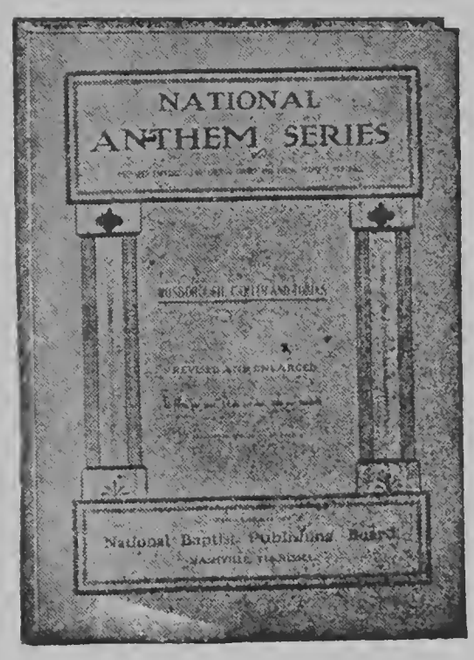

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STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

DEHYDRATED FOODS BIG ITEM IN MARINE'S FARE

Since transportation space is one of the biggest problems for supply officers, dehydrated foods are used as much as possible in marine field kitchens. Dehydrated foods have been developed to such a degree that most of the time they cannot be detected from fresh foods. Powdered eggs with bacon and powdered milk with hot or cold cereal, along with canned fruit, constitute the usual breakfast. Coffee remains the favorite morning beverage.

Potatoes are the staple vegetable for dinner and supper, with beans and corn competing for second place. A condensed form of butter which comes in tins and is nonperishable supplements every meal. Canned fruit is the usual dessert. Bread, made by a special tropical formula, is rationed six ounces per man daily. Orangeade and lemonade, made from crystals, and grape and grapefruit juice are usually served once a day as a precaution against beri-beri and scurvy. Dysentery and diarrhea, World War I bogeys, are held to a minimum.

FARMERS ARE DOING THEIR PART TO FEED THE NATION

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., June 23—Georgia Negro Extension workers are unstintingly assisting Uncle Sam with his war efforts, according to monthly summaries of war agricultural activities among them. One of the most significant contributions has been that of "spurring" more farm folks along to increased farming operations for greater food production.

Here are some results of wartime Extension influences of a few farm families as revealed by P. H. Stone, State Negro Extension Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service: "On farms visited by the workers and neighborhood leaders since January, farmers have had 169,518 chickens. Many of this number are from this year's batch of baby chicks and have now reached broiler size. They have had 36,019 hogs for pork, 6,088 turkeys, 1,737 guineas, 5,854 acres have been planted to gardens with a wider variety of vegetables growing than in previous years, more than 14,000 acres of land have been planted to soil building crops for increased yields and more pounds of milk and butter were collected.

Farm folks also canned 24,544 containers of food products and sold $75742.90 worth of milk, vegetables, beef, eggs, chickens, hogs, etc. It is pointed out that farmers collected 82,231 pounds of scrap rubber and iron and purchased $8154.91 worth of war bonds and stamps.

Neighborhood leaders chosen by Extension workers early in the year are working 'hand in glove' with them in organizing communities for increased food and food production. Of the 2789 selected for this activity, 2663 have made reports to their agents. They have held 1012 neighborhood meetings while agents conducted 936 neighborhood demonstrations. Both Extension workers and neighborhood leaders held 1115 garden and 355 canning demonstrations."

Due to present-day conditions and the dire need of expanded farm operations, greater interest should be shown by all farm families as a means of producing more food and feed for the prosecution of this war.

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT AIDS IN BREEDING GOOD RABBITS

Good breeding and sound management provide the foundation of successful rabbit husbandry, R. E. Callender, wildlife specialist, says. The beginner, he says, may make the mistake of handling the rabbits too much, when they should be handled as little as possible.

"Never lift a rabbit by the ears or feet, but take hold of the loose skin over the shoulders with one hand and place the other hand under the hind quarters so that most of the weight will be supported from beneath," he cautions. "Keep the feet turned away from your body so that you won't be scratched. Fryers should be handled with especial care so they will not be bruised, and their value reduced."

It will pay rabbit raisers, whether they are producing meat for their own table or undertaking a commercial venture, to keep records, the specialist says. Notations should be made of the time of breeding, time of kindling, number in the litter, deaths, number weaned, the date of weaning, expenses, and receipts and other pertinent informaiton.

Mr. Callender has other suggestions on the care of litters. Hutches should be cleaned thoroughly a day or so before the young are expected, and the doe should be provided with a nest box containing plenty of straw. When the rabbits are a day or so old, the weak ones should be disposed of. The number of rabbits left in the litter should not exceed the number which the mother can feed, which will be about six or seven, he points out. Sometimes the extra can be given to a nurse doe, Mr. Callender said.

TEA SUPPLY IS LIMITED BUT ADEQUATE

There has been some speculation among housewives as to whether they will be able to buy enough tea for their needs—and whether or not it will be rationed. The present system of limiting the amount that the retailer may receive is an effective way of rationing and no other method is likely to be used.

There is now a limit on package sizes, and the number of packages available to each consumer is up to the retailer. In this way each grocer limits his customers, which assures a fair share for all. Naturally this method is conducive to conserving tea and it is up to the homemaker to brew her tea most carefully to get the most from what she has.

There are three simple rules for making tea, but they should be followed if you expect the best results from the tea you have.

Always use fresh bubbling, boiling water and pour it on the tea leaves or tea bag. The reason the water should be fresh is because if you use water which has previously been boiled you will get a flat taste. The air has been boiled out. A bubbling boil is necessary because only very hot water will extract the goodness of tea leaves.

Steep tea to any strength you desire—for the way to drink it is the way you like it best. If you like weak tea the best plan is to let it steep three to five minutes to get out of the tea all the essential oils, as they come out slowly, and then add hot water when serving. The fact that tea may get darker doesn't mean that it is getting stronger. One teaspoonful of tea leaves is recommended for each cup of tea and one for the pot or you will not get enough of the essential oils to make the tea richly flavored or to get the full pick-me-up effect.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING

How science discovered some important facts about wheat smut is an interesting bit of history. About 1670, a sailing vessel loaded with wheat ran into a storm and was gounded near Bristol, England. English grain growers were suffering heavy losses from smut, a mysterious disease for which no control had been discovered. Farmers living along the coast salvaged some of the grain from the wreck. They found it too saturated with sea water to use for flour, so planted it as seed.

The soaked seed produced wheat that was fairly free from smut while nearby fields were heavily diseased. During the next century, sprinkling wheat with brine was a common practice. Today, research has determined that the disease is caused by fungi which reproduce themselves and live over from year to year by means of microscopic bodies known as spores that are often present on the surface of the seed.

CEREALS NUTRITIVE

Instead of stressing foods that are scarce, homemakers should put more emphasis on foods which are available in as large amounts as we are likely to want them. Outstanding in this class are cereals. There is every prospect of ample crops both here and in Canada.

As a group the whole-grained cereals have far more nutritive value than most people realize . . . they are rich in several important minerals and vitamins. Used as meat extenders, as breakfast food and in puddings as well as bread, large portions of cereals can be introduced into the diet without our being especially conscious of them. Recent information has been released that all of our white bread will be enriched by the addition of some of the nutrients which are removed in the milling process. This is certainly a step forward. Nevertheless the original whole wheat itself is to be preferred, for in it is every thing that wheat can contribute.

YOUNG BOY SHOULD EAT VEGETABLES FOR VITALITY

In planning meals for an adolescent boy try out all those foods that he never would eat earlier in life. Spinach and collards, for instance; or the various salad greens which he, like many other boys, called "rabbit food"; or the cooked cereals he thought beneath the dignity of one of his years. He needs them all, or he will fill up on the less nutritious foods.

Most boys, especially if they are athletically inclined, want to grow up and gain weight as rapidly as possible. This isn't always so easily accomplished, especially if he insists upon participating in athletic activities and fails to give due attenion to this business of proper diet. Meat and potatoes are good, but they do not contain enough vitamins and minerals. He would have to drink milk to keep those rapidly growing bones well supplied with calcium and phosphorus. Milk also provides riboflavin, one of the B vitamins which is necessary for proper growth and eyes. A quart of milk daily should be the rule.

However, important as milk is, it cannot furnish the iron which is essential for the formation of blood cells in his growing body. Meat, especially liver, contains iron but probably not enough to do the trick alone. Spinach or other green vegetables would help; eggs would also contribute iron; old-fashioned molasses on baked beans would be equally well. Green vegetables and eggs supply vitamin A.

PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH

Many opponents of the reciprocal trade policy instituted by this country under the Trade Agreement Act, feel that "agriculture has been sold down the river." They believe that our trade agreements with other nations have resulted in letting down tariff barriers on agricultural imports, while manufacturing industries received most of the export benefits.

As a matter of fact, the result of our trade agreements with other countries under the reciprocal trade program should satisfy the shrewdest farmer.

Countries with which we have such agreements have granted i portant concessions on 73.9 per cent of the agricultural products our farmers sell to them, in contrast with concessions on 48.5 per cent of non-agricultural goods sold to them by our manufacturers.

Moreover, agricultural exports from the United States to the 16 countries with which agreements were effective for the year ended June 30, 1939, were 15 per cent higher than 1935-36; in same period exports to nonagreement countries declined by 19 per cent.

In the case of imports, duties had been reduced up to 1939 on only 14.6 per cent of our agricultural purchases from abroad—close to half of this figure representing Cuban sugar —compared with reductions amounting to 23.4 per cent on other imports.

It is worth noting that many of the agricultural concessions made by the United States are relatively insignificant, especially when restrictions by tariff quotas are considered.

The Trade Agreements Act has brought financial benefits to this country. But suppose business men and farmers had been temporarily forced to make a small financial sacrifice? Would it not be worth it if, through trade, a lasting peace could be established? Immediate financial profit is not the real issue underlying the trade question. The real issue is peace or war. Idealism and isolation won't prevent war. That was proved after the last war. War can only be prevented by good business relations between nations. And now is the time to promote those relations by renewing the Trade Agreements Act in June.

We hear a lot of talk about daring plans for a new world. There is no better place to be daring than in the pioneering of trade relations. If we are not daring, if we stick to old-fashioned, tight-fisted methods of bargaining with "foreigners," we can begin training the army of 1965 as soon as it gets out of diapers.

A FEW FACTS TO REMEMBER

Since the last World War, $10,000,000,000 has been spent for improvements to American railroads. For every dollar of additional stocks and bonds the railroads have spent $10 for additions and betterments. In 1918 there was an average of $10,000 worth of railroad equipment for each man employed. Now each man uses $20,000 worth.

Moving fighting equipment and fighting men, war materials, food and fuel has been the biggest transportation job in history. Railroads in 1943 are moving twice as many ton-miles of freight as in corresponding period in 1918.

Freight rates generally are no higher now than when the war started.

There are 600,000 fewer freight cars in service today than in 1918, but they carry 22 per cent more. The average freight train does more than twice as much work in an hour.

There are 26,000 fewer locomotives than during the first World War, but they are better locomotives and turn out more work per day.

In the first three months of 1943, passenger traffic was virtually double that of the corresponding period in 1918. Troop movements quadrupled those in the first World War.

The general level of railway travel costs in recent years has been the lowest in railway history.

Railroad employes in 1942 averaged 1,271,000, as contrasted with 1,842,000 in 1918, and in 1942 employes received in wages $2,932,000,000, as against $2,614,000,000 in 1918.

Railroad taxes, per dollar of revenue, increased from 4.6c in 1918, to 16.1c in 1942.

A GOVERNOR MEETS THE MERCHANT

Ex-Governor Sprague of Oregon has taken occasion to point out that: "Retailers . . . despite curtailment in manufacturig in many lines of merchandise, despite annoying regulations and handicaps of lack of help, do manage to stay in business. Each fresh impediment is a challenge which somehow seems to be met."

Millions of consumers throughout the nation have noted, like Mr. Sprague, that most stores somehow manage to stay in business. Moreover, they have found the merchants to be friendly allies in a struggle to remain undismyaed in the face of a falling standard of living. Their morale has been immeasurably helped by the sight of attractive show windows which in most cases have been kept well filled. Those show windows are an eloquent testimonial to the resourcefulness and stability of our retail distribution industry.

Retail merchants as a whole are doing their best to serve the public with accustomed efficiency under exceeding difficult circumstances. And most consumers are sick and tired of the efforts of OPA and other government agencies to turn housewives against merchants with broad hints that retailers must be watched, constantly, or they will charge "illegal" prices. The public knows, and it is time the government found out, that organized retailers are the strongest bulwark against chaos on the distribution front.

HORSES COMING BACK

Charles Heck, Monroe, Mich., who has shod 300,000 horses in the last 50 years, announced recently that the blacksmithing business is improving this year. Farmers are again using horses instead of tractors, he said.

WHILE THE BOMBERS ROAR

Twice within a generation it has been tragically demonstrated that the days of sailing ship isolation are gone forever. Wars are no longer bound by mountains, climate nor seas. The last echoes of isolation have been drowned in the roar of the bombers.

With recognition of the fact that isolation is an impossibility and that this country cannot shut itself off from future wars no matter where they may occur, it becomes a matter of sheer self interest to help prevent wars. The surest way to prevent war is by taking a hand in world affairs and stimulating international trade. Only through trade can the prosperous and fruitful world envisaged in the Atlantic Charter be realized.

In the United States, the machinery for bringing about expanded trade is already in existence. In the words of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles: "It consists of the Trade Agreements Acts of 1934, renewed in 1937 and 1940, under which the President is authorized, by procedure and within the limits stated in the Act, to enter into agreements about tariff rates, quotas, and the like with foreign governments, and to proclaim the changes in American rates necessary to carry out our part of the agreements."

The Act must be renewed in June or we will have in effect served notice on the world that we expect to take no part in efforts to establish lasing peace; that as far as we are concerned peace objectives are words—nothing more. After victory, if we follow the path of isolation, we can retire to raise another crop of youngsters in time for World War III. Along with our imagined isolation, we will have depression and bankruptcy. Our great productive capacity will avail us little without world-wide channels of distribution. And industries which don't produce, don't supply jobs or taxes. The wreckage of our tanks, planes an ships will be scattered in every corner of the world. Our men will be there too, those who didn't come back. We will be "safely" at home with a war debt of several hundred billion dollars, minding our own business until the next war comes along.

Is this what Americans expect of the future? They will get it unless they make up their minds once and for all to swim with the rest of the world toward peace and sanity. At best it will be a long pull, but there is no better way to begin while the bombers' roar is still in our ears, than by wholeheartedly urging renewal of the Trade Agreements Act.

INDUSTRY NEEDS DECENT LIVING STANDARDS ALSO

Another experienced representative of the oil industry warns against the petroleum shortage facing the nation. John A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, recently declared: "Of course, we have had impending crude oil shortages in the past, and the industry succeeded in making great new discoveries. This came about largely by intensive effort and great risk of capital of many individual operators, working with the hope of reward for any success that might be attained. If the oil industry does not continue to make large new discoveries, our country will soon need large imports of crude oil or products . . . . "

The way to find more oil in this country, is the way it has been found in the past. Encourage exploration by permitting profits commensurate with the risks.

Industries are like people. They cannot keep going without money. We talk about a decent standard of living for individuals. But unless industry has a decent standard of living, no one else can. And that goes for the oil industry, the coal industry, the power industry or any other industry. Industrial prosperity must accompany individual prosperity. They are inseparable.

WHY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?

A leading industrial spokesman recently declared that "Unless the tax laws are modified to take into account rehabilitation needs and creation of reserves, then when the war is over there are going to be many distressed plants." The same opinion has been repeated time and again. But the men who have expressed it invariably make one grave mistake. They expect the public to be concerned over "distressed plants," before they hammer home the eternal truth that the public actually has a greater interest in the plants than the owners, for the very simple reason that such plants contribute to private employment, stable prosperity, and are essential to the operation of representative government.

No one cares particularly what happens to industry from the standpoint of industry itself. But everyone should care immensely what happens to industry once it is clearly understood the part industry—free, private industry—plays in maintaining an economic and political system which guarantees liberty and equal opportunity to the individual citizen.

Private industry is the primary source of jobs. It keeps the door of opportunity open to millions of American citizens. It rewards those who work and produce. It does not interfere with political convictions. As a result, our people are the most independent people in the world. They will retain their independence only if they retain private industry.

Due to the war, nearly one-fifth of the productive capacity of this country is now owned outright by the government. In plain words, a fifth of industry is already socialized. When the war is over this area of socialism will either expand or be gradually replaced by private ownership. If it is not replaced by private ownership, the American people will eventually lose their freedom. They will work for a single monopolistic employer, the government. A gang of bureaucrats will demand political allegiance as the price of a job.

The public must eventually recognize these truths, just as it must recognize that when a plea is made by a business man in favor of postwar rehabilitation reserves, he is talking about something that involves the future of the nation—not just an industry bank book.

WHILE OTHERS CHEER

When the prospect of peace becomes more real, literally hundreds of millions of people will stand ready to join in a deafening tumult of relief and happiness. Victor and vanquished alike will revel in a reunion with loved ones.

But there is one group whose shouting will be muted—the doctors. For them the job of rebuilding the shattered wreck that humanity has made of itself and of the world, will begin. Many of them will not be able to return home. They will have to stay in far away places battling as they never battled during the war, against disease and starvation. They will have to work against time to develop new aids and new techniques in a world-wide struggle to control the spread of fearsome maladies. These men in white know that the war has created medical problems which if not solved could easily make the war itself look like a pink tea. No, the doctors will not cry out in carefree happiness when this war ends.

Laymen, who know so little of the grim task the doctors face, should endeavor to ease their burden wherever possible. The standards of our medical men are high. They serve rich and poor alike to the best of their ability, and the ability of American doctors is not surpassed. We should reflect soberly on these things in the years ahead when the doctors will be fighting the greatest battle of all time—for us—and pause before heeding an insatiable howl for an impossible medical Utopia under the banner of social reform.

THEY DIE BY TWO'S AND THREE'S

Fire losses for the nation during the first five months of this year are estimated at $163,660,000, an increase of $15,578,000 over the same period in 1942.

When anything less than a billion dollars is small potatoes, many people will scarcely notice these figures—unless they happen to be among those unfortunate souls whose property contributed to the ghastly total. And make no mistake, ghastly is the only word that adequately describes the gigantic and wholly unnecessary fire waste in the United States. What is more ghastly than the waste itself is the fact that the country accepts the wiping out of several hundred millions of dollars worth of homes, factories and farms as a routine annual occurrence. The still more ghastly fact of 10,000 lives going up in smoke with costly property, is also callously taken for granted. A man, a woman, a child here and there; they die by two's and three's in the ashes of the nation's carelessness.

Occasionally public complacency is ruffled by horrors, such as the Boston night club tragedy. Then agencies like the National Board of Fire Underwriters can get temporary cooperation to put force in fire prevention measures which public lethargy has long blocked.

And so, slowly through the decades, the science of fire prevention has moved ahead. Steady progress in fire prevention depends upon continuous public education. Individuals must learn to recognize common fire hazards and fear them sufficiently to remove them. Full and effective fire precention is impossible otherwise.

A SAFE BET

Secretary of the Navy Knox has predicted a cruel oil shortage within a year, and exhaustion in 14 to 20 years of present known supplies.

Almost these same words were used during the last World War, and then the oil industry evolved new drilling methods, found new fields, greatly increased the products taken from crude oil, and gave our nation the greatest supply of oil products on record.

There was incentive to do the job. If our lawmakers and regulators will but give the oil industry half a chance and allow a fair return for the risk involved, it is a safe bet that this country won't be out of oil in one year, or twenty years.

Cut the red tape before an artificial shortage is created, and give American enterprise a chance to meet any emergency. Any other policy will be fatal to a nation that uses gasoline and oil products almost as freely as water.

'CONTOUR' FARMING

This is the time to plan those simple soil conservation practices which will increase the production of food without increasing costs for labor and overhead, says Lindley G. Cook, extension soil conservationist.

Many of these simple soil conserving practices not only raise the yield of farm grown food products, but they also save fertilizing elements and reduce the wear and tear on farm machinery.

Cook explains that contour farming means simply farming "on the level." When level farming is practiced, tractors are not forced to go up and down hill to carry out farm operations and therefore do not wear out so rapidly nor use so much fuel. On most farms, tillage can be on the contour without causing more frequent turning, he says.

"Crop yields are consistently increased from 10 to 30 per cent by contour farming because the moisture is kept on the field where the plants can use it and because the topsoil and fertility are not carried away by erosion," Cook points out. "Reports of the New Jersey Experiment station show that even the slightest sheet erosion on gently sloping land removes in one season enough nitrogen to equal that found in 200 pounds of nitrate of soda."

THEY BATTLE FOR HEALTH

There are approximately 41,000,000 persons within the United States for whom no full-time public health service is provided by either local or state government. To cover this gap, the American Public Health Association has proposed legislation which would enable sparsely settled areas to organize local health units. As the American Medical Journal points out: "This legislation proposes that county full-time health departments may be created either by resolution of a county board or by the voters of a county and that multiple county health departments may be set up. If four or more counties wish to associate themselves in establishing and maintaining such a department, prior approval must be obtained from the state department of health. Provision is made for the levying of a special tax not to exceed 1 mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the county or counties involved to finance the operation of the department." The Journal further urged local medical societies to analyze local needs in conference with state health officers and support legislation necessary for providing local health units.

Medical men would be last to oppose sound measures designed to extend medical service. They constantly seek new methods to combat illness and death. And the laboratory is not the only scene of battle for them. They will fight on the public platform, if need be, for proposals which they think will further the cause of health, just as they oppose measures that their training and experience tell them would hurt the cause of health.

TREASURY BARNACLES

Listen to promoters of socalized electric power, one would assume that electricity on the farm was unheard of preceding the birth of the Rural Electrification Administration in 1933.

Grover C. Neff, president of the Wisconsin Power & Light Company, and chairman, from its inception, of the Committee on Rural Electric Service established in 1921 by private electric companies (12 years preceding the REA), dispels this idea. He say that two and a half million American farms have electric service; about one million are served by REA and a million and a half by private electric companies.

In Mr. Neff's opinion, four million farms each using 500 kilowatts a month, instead of the present average of 100 for REA and 180 for private company farm customers, are necessary for full benefit from rural electrification. He says: "The main objective of REA seems to be to extend electric service anywhere and everywhere without regard to whether or not the area served can support the service.

"In many states REA co-operatives have been relieved of local and state taxes, paying only a token tax of three per cent on gross revenues, while electric companies serving farms in the same states pay 25 to 30 per cent of their revenues in taxes.

"Farm electrification calls for radical changes in farming methods and machines, processing of many farm products on the farm and joint studies by electrical an agricultural engineers, manufacturers of agricultural and electrical machinery, and electric operating companies. Farm electrification could not be developed efficiently until electric operating companies had made electric service available to every city, village and hamlet in the country."

Private electric companies are continuing to "electrify" the farms in spite of the publicly-subsidized and often useless duplicating competition of the REA. As war taxes increase, the burden of these government business barnacles, which tap the public treasury and enjoy tax exemptions, will become heavier on every taxpayer.

THE DEBTOR'S PRISON

One of the greatest dangers that can follow price restrictions which do not allow a sufficient operating profit, is the idea that government loans or government subsidies can bridge the gap so that production may be continued and consumers furnished goods at less than actual cost. The danger from this policy is that it opens the door for government ownership or control of industry and business.

Such a system is like the old debtor's prison—when a man could not pay his bills, he was put in prison. The result was he often rotted there, because when in prison, he could not earn the money to get out. The same can easily happen to an industry forced by law to sell below cost of production, and maintain its existence from subsidies or government loans—it might get out from under such bondage.

Political pressure to force subsidies on producers and distributors, instead of permitting necessary price adjustments, could easily be part of a program to socialize American industry, while the public is lulled with the idea that such a palliative will hold down the cost of living. At best it can but take money out of one pocket and put it in another—costs are not reduced.

If industry can be brought under political domination in this manner, we will all become objects of Federal charity.

PRAISE FROM A GENERAL

Lieutenant General Lesley James McNair, commander of Ground Troops in the United States, wounded while visiting the African front, had the following to say of American doctors in that scene of action: "The medical service was superb. I know at firsthand the speed and efficiency with which they worked. I was wounded at 2:30 in the afternoon. Within ten minutes they had me at a Battalion Aid Station. There two medical officers put a tourniquet on my shoulder to stop the bleeding, bandaged me, fixed me up so I could be taken to the rear. I went there in a jeep to the Division Clearing Station, where they gave me blood plasma and checked my dressing. They put me on a litter in an ambulance and started me farther to the rear. At 5:30, only three hours later, I was in a field hospital, had been treated twice, had had X-rays, and was ready to be operated on. That evening I came to in a warm bed, with no after affects from the operation. . . I didn't get this sort of treatment because I was a general officer. Buck privates were getting the same care."

The medical men who attended General McNair in Africa were merely civilian doctors not many months ago following routine medical practices at home. The service which they are now rendering to the troops—general and private alike—they were then rendering to civilians. On the military front, as on the home front, these medical men know only one kind of service—the best possible. That is the tradition in which they have been trained.

Ted: I'm a wow at imitations' baby,
Ollie: Well then imitate a fool.
Ted: Okay, will you marry me?

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Negro Farmers in the Fight

A few weeks ago when there was some uncertainty as to how well the Nation's farmers were measuring up to the wartime agricultural goals for this year, Albon L. Holsey, field officer of the Agricultural adjustment Agency; and T. M. Campbell federal extension field agent, thought they would get out of their offices and take a look.

Working for different agencies, the men naturally planned their trips independently. But it so happened, however, that both of them covered a good part of the same areas. It was check and double check. They found Negro farmers all-out.

In Texas, Holsey found that the Negro farmers in and around Huntsville had formed a Victory Council through which they had leased storage space at the ice house for their 52,000 pounds of cured meat; they had taken over the NYA shop and were using it to repair and rebuild farm machinery. Members of the council had rebuilt 11 haybalers.

Then, there was Jesse Baker who had switched over from cotton to cattle, pigs and poultry and was doing a grand job. There were 1500 chickens on the yard. Still more spectacular from a standpoint of poultry was John Nebane. He had a backyard flock of 2,000 and had already sold 6,000 broilers and fryers. And this was only his part time job; at night he did custodial chores.

In Oklahoma, Holsey met Farmer Albert Lee, who had purchased a thousand dollar war bond with money obtained from the sale of eggs, His 270 White Leghorns were laying at the rate of 15 dozen a day.

Campbell also visited Texas and Oklahoma. In the latter state he met the Jenkins family, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Jenkins and their two sons—a family that had started from scratch 18 years ago. Today they own an 80-acre farm, a comfortable home, and are making a substantial contribution to the winning of the war. They are milking nine cows and have three heifers that will freshen next spring; they are getting 20 hogs ready for market, have 100 layers and nearly 300 pullets on the yard. By next year, the Jenkins family expects to have a flock of 250 layers. They are also raising eight acres of peanuts to help make up for that the Japs got and they have an orchard and a Victory Garden.

In Texas, Campbell visited farm home after farm home and saw chickens, pigs, milk cows, gardens and pantry shelves filled with canned meats, fruits, and vegetables. It was the same from Louisiana to Florida.

In Georgia, Campbell visited T. P. Patterson, a tenant farmer of Jenkins county who is a leader in meat production. First Patterson showed Campbell his milk cows, his chickens and his pigs; then he walked into his smokehouse and strided out with an 18-pound ham on his shoulder . . . This wasn't all; for the next few minutes he hauled the wares from his smokehouse and exhibited them on a long trailer-bed. There were more than a dozen hams, and several shoulders and sides. When asked about his red stamps, Farmer Patterson was puzzled for a moment, then he replied with a grin, "Oh, you mean the ration stamps—we don't use them."

The trips were eye-openers for Campbell and Holsey. Both of them returned to their offices at Tuskegee beaming with pride.

Soldiers Not Available For Farm Work

To correct the apparently widespread impression that soldiers will be released in groups to harvest crops and do general farm work, H. M. Dixon, acting in charge of the Extension Farm Labor program for FWA, has sent a telegram to State Extension director explaining that soldiers are not available to do farm work. So far the use of groups of soldiers as farm labor has been confined to rehabilitation work in flooded areas.

380 Million Acre Farm For Uncle Sam in '44

The War Food Administration has announced the 1944 food production program which calls for a record planting of 380 million acres to assure a high production of meat, dairy products and eggs. Said War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, "Every crop acre and every farming facility in the Nation should be mobilized for its most productive use.

"Our planted acreage of food crops can be expanded without plowing up land which should be kept in grass if we use the crop land which has been idle during recent years and if we speed up the cycle of crop rotation on some farms. The program recognizes that demands for food will be imperative for several years and that sound practices must be followed to insure highest possible yields over a period of years."

The proposed acreage for 1944 is three million acres above the 1932 record of 377 million acres, and 16 million acres over 1943 crop average.

With regard to meat, it is believed that the total slaughter for the next 12 months will probably be nearly 50 percent above the average slaughter for the year 1936-40.

While specific goals for all crops will not be made until the year's average yields can be determined more definitely, it seems likely that there will be a need for a 30-40 percent increase in dry edible beans, 20-25 percent for peanuts, and 15-20 percent for soybeans for use as beans.

It was also announced by War Food Administrator Jones that cotton marketing quotas will not be in effect for the 1944 crop. The announcement followed the release of the cotton acreage estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which indicated that farmers had only 21,995,000 acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1. This is about eight million acres less than the acreage permitted under marketing quotas for 1943.

In view of this circumstance and the fact that restrictions on marketing the 1943 crop would have expired on July 31, 1944, the War Food Administrator terminated marketing quotas for the 1943 crop last week.

Although marketing quotas have been terminated, it will have no affect on the basis for which conservation payments are made, or on the cotton loan program. Congress has authorized $300,000,000 for an agricultural conservation program in 1944. These funds will be used to help encourage farmers to carry out production practices which will increase and maintain productivity of their land.

Farmers will be urged to produce as much milk, eggs, and meat as can be produced from the feed supplies that this country will be able to grow or import. The outlook for farm machinery is better. New machinery will be at approximately 80 percent of the 1940 level.

Food For Pets Still Limited

In an effort to conserve as much animal and vegetable protein as possible for the production of vitally needed livestock and poultry feed, the War Food Administration has renewed its limitations on pet food manufacture. Although the reduction of protein is considerable, it is adequate for minimum nutrition of household animals. Pet foods supplied the armed forces are exempt from the formula restrictions.

831 Churches in Food Drive

Twelve Arkansas annual district conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing 831 churches, passed resolutions at their recent meetings pledging Food Production Administrator Chester C. Davis their full cooperation in the food production program. The conferences pointed out that they would assist rural and urban families in increasing their food output.

USDA officials indicate that the work of church groups in pushing food production is having an excellent effect. The 57,000 Negro farm families in Arkansas have planted many acres in food and feed crops, and the city folks of Arkansas have thousands of Victory Gardens.

Wickard and Davis Speak

In an address before the Rural Life Conference at Columbus, Miss., last week, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard pointed toward better rural living in the post-war world. He discussed soil conservation, the live-at-home program, rural electrification, the elimination of rural slums, more and better highways, and more and better consolidated schools as some of the rural needs which must be met.

War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis used "Teamwork" as a theme for his Flag Day talk on the National Farm and Home Hour. Among other things, he pointed out how United Nations' teamwork is winning on the military front, and how coordinated distribution is winning on the Allied food front. He urged the harnessing of extra purchasing power here at home so that it too can serve our national teamwork.

Said Administrator Davis, "Our civilian consumers alone ate up 85 percent of all our enormous production of last year. Only 15 percent of it went to our armed forces and Lend-Lease . . . The civilian consumer has had more money to spend than ever before, and he has tried to spend it . . . If more of that excess money which is now burning our pockets and upsetting our balance of food distribution can be directed into more useful investment—and I mean investment in our government through higher taxation, and through buying of war bonds to be spent later, after the war, it, too, will be contributing to the teamwork that is necessary in this war."

Forest Fires Increase

There was an increase in the number and extent of forest fires last year over 1941. A total of 208,218 forest fires occurred, burning over 31,854,124 acres; 90 percent of these acres were in 11 Southern states. The number of fires by causes on protected lands was as follows: lightning, 6,707; railroads, 5,020; campers, 3,398; smokers, 18,248; debris burning, 13,944; incendiary, 26,571; lumbering, 1,386; miscellaneous, 6,753; unknown, 3,762.

While the monetary damage reported amounted to nearly $45,000,000, foresters point out that there is no way of obtaining an accurate estimate of damage on unprotected lands. Forest Service reports that 136 million acres of forest land lacks organized protection. Eighty-six percent of the total acreage burned last year was on unprotected land.

India's Record Wheat Crop

India's 1943 wheat crop is now officially estimated at an all time record of 408,352,000 bushels. Three factors account for the increase: a reduction in cotton acreage, and an increase in wheat acreage, unusually favorable weather, and encouragement of increased food production by the government.

Beetles Threaten V. Gardens

Mexican bean beetles are threatening Victory Gardens throughout the eastern section of the country, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Unless the insect is controlled, it can destroy a crop of snap beans, or lima beans.

The most satisfactory insecticide for controlling the bean beetle is scarce retenone. Although its use is restricted, it may be used on bean beetles. If it is impossible to get retenone, cryolite may be substituted. However, cryolite leaves a harmful residue. If it is used after pods begin to form, the pods should be washed carefully in at least three changes of clear water before eaten.

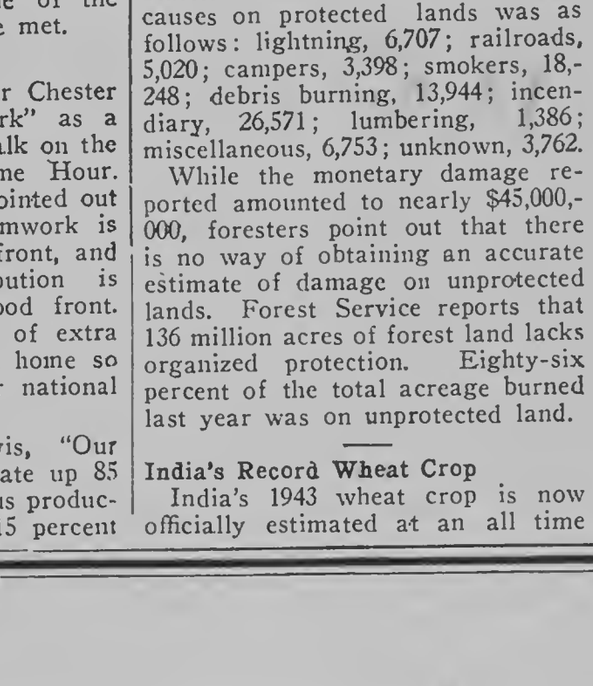
The bean beetle attacks the under side of leaves. For this reason any spray or dust must be applied to the under side of the leaves.

LAY UP A DOLLAR FOR A RAINY DAY

By William Henry Huff (for ANP)

Again the eagle flies your way,
Again the mill wheels roll,
Again you're drawing lots of pay,
Again you're off the dole—

Now, are you wiser than before,
And do you know that rain
Is bound to come when this is o'er?
Hard times will come again.



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"NATURE'S GARDEN FOR VICTORY"

(Continued from Page 1)
gram. The Texas youths have planted more than 600 gardens, and at the Alabama school every student is urged to grow a Victory Garden and to raise a backyard poultry flock.

Haitian On Rea Tour

Rene Moravia of Haiti was among the 18 Latin-American engineers who have just completed a 3900-mile tour of industrial centers and educational institutions. The tour was arranged by the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department which is guiding the training of these young engineers who have spent a year here studying the country's rural electrification program.

Crop Corps Certificates

The War Food Administration has announced that Certificates of Service would be awarded to the estimated 3,500,000 persons to be enlisted in the U. S. Crop Corps. The certificates will be presented for patriotic service on the farm or in food processing factories. Workers will be given the certificates by County Agricultural Extension agents when they begin work.

Avoid Farm Accidents

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard emphasized in a radio address last week the importance of safety in wartime farming. The Secretary pointed out that farm accidents were accountable for 4,500 deaths and 225,000 injuries in 1941. Among the injured persons, 15,000 were crippled for life .

Although farmers are now working harder, longer hours, and are using many inexperienced workers, they are urged to take precautions and try to avoid accidents. Secretary Wickard said that tractors cause greatest number of accidents; farm animals are second on the list.

In a radio address on April 30 the Secretary urged farmers to put all the money they could in War Bonds so that they would have the money after the war to rebuild the fertility of their land, and to make repairs.

HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCE TO PLAN WOMAN'S LAND ARMY

Washington, D. C.—Plans for recruiting a Women's Land Army of 60,000 have been further developed at a series of regional conferences in which WLA representatives of each state participated, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

The regional conferences were held to discuss farm labor needs in various states and to work out with the state representatives plans for meeting these needs. Present indications are that a corps of 60,000 women will be needed in the Land Army. Recruited locally, the WLA enrollees will help produce vital war crops. The conferences were held in New York on April 21-22, in Chicago, April 23-24, in Memphis, April 26-27, and in Salt Lake City, April 30 to May 1.

Since recruitment will not be done nationally, women who want to enlist in the Land Army are asked to wait for the local call for farm workers which will be made by the County Extension agent. The U. S. Employment Service and local cooperating women's organizations will assist in recruiting.

While the number needed in the Women's Land Army will probably not exceed 60,000 about 300,000 additional women will be recruited for the Crop Corps to do short-time emergency farm work. Some of these recruits will work on their spare week-ends, others will work for a few days during the week, and still others may work for a few weeks.

Ten thousand members of the Land Army are expected to enroll for year-round work while the other 50,000 will enlist for seasonal work of a month or more. WLA enrollees will receive from three to six weeks training in agricultural schools and colleges. They must be 18 years old, or older, and must furnish a doctor's certificate as to their physical fitness to do hard work.

WLA enrollees will wear smart blue denim uniforms consisting of cap, overalls, shirt, jacket, and a wrap-around skirt which can be worn alternately with the overalls. The cap has a visor for protection against the sun, and bears the insignia, WLA. The entire outfit is washable, colorfast and preshrunk.

DEVELOP STRONG GLASS

A new type of tough, bullet-resisting plate glass which has lately been adapted for use in warplanes is being utilized to afford additional protection for pilots and other crew members of America's bombing planes.

Although this glass is somewhat heavier than many of the transparent plastics used in the noses of fighting planes, the weight differential is justified by the fact that the plate not only resists bullets but also protects the pilot from the danger of having his windshield smashed through hitting birds in flight—a serious hazard in the past.

50,000,000 CHICKENS PROMISED

(Continued from Page 1.)
be held more nearly in line with the available feed supplies.

New Food Administrator

Upon taking office as War Food Administrator, Judge Marvin Jones issued a statement pointing out that four major problems must be solved. The problems are: (1) full allotment of materials for new machinery, supplies, repair parts, shelter, storage and processing facilities; (2) farm labor shortage; (3) seed, feed, fertilizer and credti; and (4) a fair return to farmers for their production.

Said Judge Jones: "This war is bringing home to the American people the importance of the farmer in our economy and the value of the products of his fields. Through long hours of hard work, and in spite of shortage of implements, repair parts, and labor, the farmer has stepped up production all along the line."

Judge Jones, who is a former Congressman from Texas, was chairman of the international food conference held recently at Hot Springs, Va. He believes that nothing is more important to the war effort and our domestic economy than a sound and acceptable food production and distribution program.

Wages For Puerto Ricans Up

Minimum wages to be paid sugarcane laborers in Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1943 have been announced by the War Food Administration. Specific rates have been provided which represented an increase of about 13 percent over rates for similar work in 1942.

Free Bulletins

The Department has just released a list of free bulletins which may be obtained by writing the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Individuals may receive 10 free bulletins, teachers may receive a total of 100 free bulletins (not more than 5 copies of any one bulletin). Bulletins are not distributed free direct to students.

The list contains 45 bulletins. Here are some many homemakers may want to order: AWI-3 "Fight food waste in the home"; AWI-4 "How to make your refrigerator last longer"; AWI-7 "Take care of household rubber"; AWI-8 "How to make your gas and electric range last longer"; AWI-11 "How to make your ironing equipment last longer"; AWI-41 "Wartime canning of fruits and vegetables"; 1474F "Stain removal from fabrics—home methods."

In ordering, give series number and title. It might be a good idea to write for a copy of the list of free bulletins so that you will have the series number and title of all 45 bulletins listed.

FARMERS SWAP PRODUCE

(Continued from Page 1)
goal at $200, and had to revise it immediately, as members purchased $184 worth of stamps within a few days. The club at the Louisiana Negro Normal assisted in a campaign that resulted in the sale of $1,400 of defense securities.

The Vo-Ag Club members at the Tallulah High School are growing 32 pigs for sale at the Victory Club auction, where payment will be made in bonds and stamps instead of cash. Seventy-one students belonging to other clubs at the Tallulah institution are investing a part of their weekly earnings in war stamps. Money from the sale of 32 pigs, several hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, and other farm commodities have been pledged by the NFA group at Shongaloo, La.

Several individuals have signed up to sell livestock and farm commodities in value up to a thousand dollars each, and invest the receipts in defense securities. Even some farm youth, like the son of County Agent Byrd in Claiborne Parish, have pledged to invest $100 a project earnings in stamps and bonds. In one family of three, in the territory of County Agent F. F. Purvis, the father pledged $200 worth of farm commodities, the mother $50 and the son, a 4-H Club member, signed up for $25.

The patriotic appeal behind the PCA sponsored movement is spreading rapidly. It is even reaching outside of the Arcadia and Tallulah Production Credit Association areas. As one example, the Trusee Board of the Louisiana Masons headed by Grand Master John G. Lewis, learning of the efforts of its farmer-members in subordinate lodges in the areas, pledged and purchased through the Arcadia PCA, bonds in the amount of $15,000. This was done according to Grand Master Lewis, as a matter of endorsing and supporting a worthy movement in interest of the war effort.

During the month of August, participants in the project will assemble in parish-wide Victory Club rallies to be held at central points in Bienville, Lincoln, Webster, Claiborne, Madison, Richland, Tensas, and Franklin Parishes. The program at the summer rallies will consist of reports from clubs on accomplishments, special speakers, sound movies, and other educational and recreational features.

The high point of the Victory Club Movement will be reached at the Victory Sales to be held during the fall. At the sales, Victory Clubbers will bring their livestock and various farm commodities to some central point in each parish where they will be auctioned off to the highest bidder, the seller accepting his pay in bonds and stamps instead of cash. Participants will not only get the highest value for their products, but will also sell them commission free.

Each participant fulfilling his pledge is to be presented a certificate of merit by the production credit associations. In addition, a substantial cash prize will be awarded to the community in each parish making the greatest contribution to the undertaking. Youth groups will also share in the prizes to be offered. High ranking 4-H Clubs, New Farmers of America associations or Progressive Home Makers chapters in each parish will receive one of the eight silver plaques to be donated by the associations.

One official of the New Orleans Farm Credit Administration summarizes the Louisiana Victory Club Movement in these words, "I believe it is an outstanding project, and one of the first all-Negro projects of its kind in the United States. It involves an organized war food production program on a community basis, the purchase of war bonds tied into the production program, and a whole series of very desirable things."

HENCEFORTH WE MUST TREAT ALL RACES with respect as equals and we as Americans must set the example here.—**Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.**

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, SPEAKER

(Continued from Page 1)
ment station of the University of Arkansas, Saturday, June 10, in connection with Annual Negro Visiting Day.

Mr. Mitchell, whose job it is to advise with State Extension directors, farmers and farm leaders in eight Southern states, pointed out in his address that the South has the basic factors— climate, rainfall, soil and manpower—necessary for food production. Said he, "In the South with its mild and temperate climate coupled with ample annual rainfall, it is possible to grow a large variety of seasonal crops. Also, with the abundance of grasses and grain crops, the growing of dairy and beef herds, hogs and sheep can profitably be carried on as is being proved by an increasing number of farms in all the Southern states."

Wickard Praises FSA At Committee Hearing

In addition to praising the Farm Security Administration at a recent Special House Committee hearing, saying, "I feel that as a whole FSA has done a good job in administering its program," Secretary Wickard made five suggestions concerning basic legislature for FSA. They were: "1. Farm Security Administration should be a separate agency and should provide both supervision and credit. 2. There should be frank recognition of the necessity of attacking rural poverty on many fronts at once. No program which is severely limited in approach can deal effectively with the complex causes of human erosion, such as health, insecure tenure, inadequate farm units, and lack of managerial skill. 3. The specific decision regarding individual cases should be made as far as possible at the county level by experienced and successful local farmers who are members of county committees. I think that greater reliance can be placed upon farmer committees than has been done in the past, but that the program necessarily must remain a Federal one responsive to the President and the Congress. 4. Provision should be made for continuity of operation without which efficient administration is impossible. 5. Provision should be made whereby FSA borrowers can be given help toward combining some of their resources in a cooperative manned for the purposes of increasing efficiency in production and storage and marketing.

Food Situation

The National Food Situation, published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, points out in the June number that total meat production this year is expected to exceed the record 1942 output. However, supplies for civilians will continue to be smaller than last year.

Poultry supplies will continue to increase until the seasonal peak is reached late this fall. Egg production was 13 percent higher during May this year than it was in 1942. Total supplies of shell eggs for civilians will be as large this fall and summer as they were a year earlier, though seasonally smaller than supplies of recent months.

On the basis of present allocation of dairy products to civilians for the remainder of 1943, the per capita consumption for the year as a whole may be three percent above 1942 for fluid milk and cream, but 15 percent below for butter and dried milk, 20 percent below for condensed and evaporated milk, and 25 percent below for cheese. Total milk production in May was two percent below a year earlier.

The June crop report indicates a 10 percent decrease this year in the production of deciduous fruits, but an all time record production of citrus fruits. Citrus supplies for civilians may be as large in 1943-44 as in 1942-43, and apple supplies almost as large, but the supplies of all other deciduous fruits for fresh use may be only two-thirds to three-fourths as large. It is probable that the total supply of all canned fruits and fruit jucies for civilian consumption in the 1943-44 season will be no more than three-fourths of the supply last season. In contrast to the indicated smaller supplies of fresh and canned fruits, dried fruit production in 1943 probably will exceed that of 1942.

The supply of commercial vegetables for the fresh market so far this season is estimated to be about 13 percent smaller than in 1942, partly the result of abnormally cool temperatures and excess rainfall. However, growers have indicated their intentions to plant a larger acreage of the major processing truck crops in 1943 than was planted in 1942.

Retired USDA Worker Dies

Funeral services were held here in Washington, Friday for William H. Garrett, retired Negro subprofessional worker of the Department's Bureau of Animal Industry. Mr. Garrett, who spent 32 years in the services of the Department, retired in April 1942. He died at Garfield hospital following a stroke. Mr. Garrett is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Greene; both are teachers in the District school system.

SECRETARY OF WAR HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR NEGRO TROOPS

Stimson Lauds Boys Who Helped Lay Plans for Drive on Sicily

By Ernest E. Johnson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (ANP)—Negro engineer, quartermaster and anti-aircraft units were warmly praised for their work in connection with the preparations for the Sicilian invasion, some of whom were actual participants, when Secy. of War Henry L. Stimson discussed his 13,500 mile inspection trip to the European and North African theatres of operation at his press conference last Thursday..

The secretary was in good spirit, and a bit jocular as he answered the questions of reporters dealing with progress of the war, his trip, and sundry other items.

During his journey he saw Negro troops in England and others in North Africa, and had occasion to personally meet Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commanding the 99th pursuit squadron, now stationed in Sicily.

Accompanied by Maj. Gen. John Lee Stimson inspected several colorded unist in England and found what he called an "interesting situation" in which the men were "working very vigorously and getting along well together with all other troops." He had no comment to make as to whether there had been any reports to the contrary.

In Africa he said he had seen a unit of engineers which had previously served in Liberia in the construction of the Roberts airfield, said to be the largest in the world.

"That unit performed very valuable work on the construction and repair jobs at the North African ports from which the invasion of Sicily was undertaken," he declared. "Furthermore, Negro quartermaster units did excellent work in the invasion, and some of these troops were actually with the landing forces in Sicily."

Obviously his statement of the quartermaster unit that was in the landing force was in answer to a question submitted inquiring for additional information regarding the news photo of a Negro soldier rushing up the beach at Gela.

"I personally met Col. Davis of the 99th. which is now stationed in Sicily," the secretary said. "He flew over to Tunis to meet me." Stimson recalled his earlier statement of a few weeks ago that the squadron is doing "creditable work." He also revealed that a colored anti-aircraft unit is in Africa.

Tessie: So your husband is one of the big guns of industry?

Clarice: Yes, he's been fired seven times.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Madison College Offers Food Of Soybean As Cure For Hunger That Stalks World

Complete Meal from Bean Shows Varied Products

By Norman Parks

Madison College food specialists can't tell you how to make a suit from soy beans, but they can tell you how to eat it when it is worn out.

Foremost experimenters with soy bean food products in the entire nation for three decades, the local college specialists, engaged in official government research, are now devoting their knowledge to a solution of war and postwar food problems, particularly in foreign areas.

Protein and Fats Lacking

Most lacking from the diet of all war-area sufferers are protein and fats—meat and eggs and milk. Even if America had both meat and milk in sufficient abundance to supply all occupied Europe, the problems of processing, preserving, and expense would be difficult to solve. And in the postwar period it would take time to restock Europe's decimated herds and flocks.

What is needed is an all-purpose food that Europe can produce for itself with speed, food that this counry can grow in unlimited quantities and process inexpensively, food that can be dropped from airplanes and that will keep indefinitely.

Madison officials say that the soy bean is the answer and set out a complete meal to prove it—soy sweet milk or butter milk, meat (soyburger, soy cold cut, soy steak or cutlet, or soy meat balls), soy green beans or dry beans, soy bread, soy cake, soy butter, hot soy coffee, and soy nuts. And not a ration coupon involved!

Dehydrated Products

They have already experimented with dehydrated soy products and are now in the process of installing a large amount of dehydrating machinery to carry on more extensive experiments under government supervision.

Used by the Chinese for 5,000 years to replace cheese, butter and wheat and introduced in the United States as a coffee substitute in the Civil War, the bean has remained almost unknown to the average American. Actually, it has practically every known vitamin and combines more concentrated basic food elements than almost any other known vegetable.

Among its virtues as a growing plant are the ease with which it thrives in many kinds of soil, the certainty of a crop in excessive rain or drought, its resistance to insects—so successful as to eliminate the use of insecticides, and the addition of nitrogen to the soil through its roots.

Substitute For Meat

Rich in protein, the soy bean makes an excellent substitute for meat. Pound for pound, the soy ersatz meat has almost twice as much nutritive value as a thick sizzling steak, Madison officials state, and has a pleasing meat taste.

One of their meatless "meats," which is sold under the registered name "Zoyburger," resembles ground hamburger meat in appearance. Patted into hamburger size slices, covered with chopped onions and salt and flavored with tomato sauce or covered in brown gravy, and baked in a medium oven until the onions are brown, this soy product cannot be distinguished from meat by the average person. It is made of soy beans, peanut meal, soy sauce, seasonings, and wheat gluten, the latter giving the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS

Boys and Girls Everywhere Enlisting to Help Farmers

Washington, D. C.—Boys and girls, colored and white, throughout the nation are enlisting in the Victory Farm Volunteers to help harvest vital war crops, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. Farm reports received by the Department show that nearly 150,000 youths have already enrolled, and by early September the number is expected to approach half a million.

Last week 26 Washington, D. C., Negro high school boys enlisted in the VFV to help save a 15,000-acre tomato crop in Dorchester county, Md. Under the supervision of Roscoe G. Robinson, teacher at Phelps Vocational school, the boys boarded a school bus and headed for Cambridge, Md., where they will be headquartered. Mr. Robinson will have charge of the living quarters and the recreational activities of the youths.

Extension Service officials, who are assisting with the recruitment, placement and supervision of the Victory Farm Volunteers, point out that they are helping to answer the farmers' prayers. Until these youths began volunteering, many farmers were fearful that their crops would rot in the fields due to the farm labor shortage. For the boys and girls it is not only an excellent summer outing, but also an opportunity to help win the war. Reports indicate they are all enthusiastic.

The Washington youths who left last week for Maryland farms showed a keen interest in the trip and the war job ahead. Said a set of 15-year-old twins, Chester and Alfred Porter, "We want to get out there and help harvest the tomato crop so that the soldiers will be sure to have enough tomatoes."

When asked what they planned to do with the money they earned, the boys replied, "We are going to give some of it to our mother, we're going to buy some new clothes for school, and we're each going to buy another book of war stamps. You see, we already have two books full."

Another youth, Calvin Richardson, who harvested tomatoes last year, said he thought he would be able to gather 75 baskets of tomatoes a day. Told by Farm Agent Martin G. Bailey that he would be paid 6½ cents per basket, young Richardson exclaimed thoughtfully, "That'll be almost $5.00 a day!"

Mylo Downey, in charge of the VFV program in Maryland, estimates that the 26 boys will harvest 12 tons of tomatoes daily. He pointed out to the youths that in performing his wartime job, they are not only helping to relieve farm labor shortage, but are also hastening the day of victory for our fighting men.

APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO CONSULTANT A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

With Negro farmers making up one-half the state's total population, Mississippians are awakening to the fact that the Negro farmer is of vital importance to the public welfare and prosperity. "A step in the right direction," according to Jimmy Hand of Rolling Fork, was taken recently when the Mississippi AAA committee of which Mr. Hand is a member, appointed Willie E. Ammons, former Negro county agent, to assist Negro farmers to improve their farms and make a better living. A graduate of the State College at Alcorn, Ammons has had several years' training in agricultural work.

TURKEY FOR THANKSGIVING

Armed Forces Overseas Assured of This Delicacy

Washington, D. C.—Negro fighting men serving overseas are assured turkey when next Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day roll around. No matter where they are, they will have that old standby. Ten million pounds of turkey for the armed forces' holiday dinners have been asked of the turkey growers of the United States by the War Food Administration.

In order to reach our soldiers in the remoter parts of the world, it is necessary that shipments of this delicacy be made early. September and October should see the shipments on the way to their destination. This means that turkey will not be on the menus at hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and private homes as early this season as is customary. The supply thus saved will find its way to distant points on military fronts, where the holiday bird will link some hard pressed soldiers closer with home.

Civilians will not be greatly inconvenienced, nor will they lose this fine food entirely. The effect on American soldier morale will more than off-set any sacrifice made on this side.

War Food Administration officials point out that the amount of turkey required for soldiers is small compared with the estimated 500 million pounds expected to be produced this year, and the turkey dinner John Citizen foregoes for a short while may make a man thousands of miles from home happy and proud that he is an American.

L. HERBERT HENEGAN WRITES OF F. S. A.

"Food Will Win the War" is a good slogan but back of food is the farmer and his family who plant, hoe, harvest, and market the food upon which the urban housewife depends. Every woman who carries a market basket to town should be vitally interested in any measure calculated to build the moral and inspire the farmer's family in its essential war work.

In the April issue of The Southern Frontier, the front page article, "Little Farmers Dig In for Victory," presenting the human side of food production was written by L. Herbert Henegan, of the Farm Security Administration, who knows first hand not only what this agency does to win the war, but also what it means to lives of the people and the future of the small farmer.

Our apologies are extended to Mr. Henegan for failing to give credit for the splendid article in The Southern Frontier. If we are sufficiently persuasive we hope to get Mr. Henegan or an associate to write another article dealing exclusively with the health program on the Farm Security Administration. —Southern Frontier

FOOD OUTLOOK IS GOOD

If There Is No Waste, All May Be Fed, Is Report

Washington, D. C.—How much and what kinds of foods will we have this year? These are the questions uppermost in civilian minds.

The total food picture is not gloomy, neither is it rosy. According to food distribution officials of the War Food Administration the United States will continue to be best fed nation in the world.

Faced with new situations, that of feeding our own civilian population, the biggest armed forces we ever had, and further helping feed our allies, our food supplies had to be marshalled to the very best advantage.

With not enough food to fully meet the increased demands, we have had to budget our food expenditures. The bugeting is called "allocation" and allocation is simply adjusting requirements to the prospective supply that is utilized to the best advantage in the gigantic war program.

According to allocation figures for the 12-month period ending July, 75 per cent of our total food supply will go to our civilian population; 13 per cent to our armed forces; 10 per cent to our allies and 2 per cent to the U. S. Territorial and special needs.

Last year about 7 per cent of our food was used by U. S. military forces and 6 per cent by our allies. The increase in allocations for the armed forces and our allies is understood when it is known that it takes more food for military operations overseas and that we have to help feed the peoples we liberate. Already we have sent millions of pounds of food to the peoples of North Africa.

Food is distributed much in the same manner as other military supplies, that is, it is sent to the points where it can contribute most to the war effort. This strategy calls for meeting civilian nutritional requirements, but in view of the necessity of using part of the food for other vital war purposes, it frequently does not leave as much for civilians as they have money to buy.

Figures on the meat supplies available indicate that civilians will get 63 out of every 100 pounds of all meats produced in this country, sufficient to allow a continuation of the civilian meat ration at about the present level. Specifically, 66 out of every 100 pounds of beef; 80 out of every 100 pounds of veal; 55 out of every 100 pounds of lamb and mutton and 59 out of every 100 pounds of pork will be available to civilians.

It is estimated that civilians will receive 8 out of every 10 pounds of butter produced; 5½ pounds of every 10 pounds of cheese; 4 1-3 cases of every 10 cases of evaporated milk; 2-3 of the condensed milk supply, but only a small portion of the dried milk produced because fresh fluid milk is available and dried milk, because it saves shipping space, is urgently needed for war requirements.

Civilians will receive slightly more of the dried beans and 1-3 of the dried peas supply.

Of canned vegetables, including soups, civilians will receive nearly 70 per cent of the total supply and

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

BAHAMA LABORERS SAVE CROP

Reports from N. C. Say These Workers Helped Greatly

Washington, D. C.—Reports from North Carolina point out that the Irish potato crop in Pasquotank and adjacent counties would never have been saved had it not been for 195 Bahamans who were brought into the area to relieve the farm labor shortage. The Bahamans are said to have played an important part in the digging and grading of North Carolina's potato crop.

It is estimated that about 100 Bahamans or other workers from outside the area will be needed this fall in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., to help with the harvesting of 16,000 acres of soybeans and 22,000 acres of corn.

A few weeks ago Tennessee farmers around Nashville were desperately in need of workers to help with the harvesting of tobacco. When the colored ministers of Nashville heard about the plight of the farmers they volunteered to help. On Sunday morning, July 4, every colored church in the city carried this announcement: "The harvest is ripe but the laborers are few. Primers are wanted at once. Let us show by working on the farm, that we believe in the saying 'One for all, and all for one.'" The announcement got good results. Within a day or two the problem of labor was largely solved.

ON PRICE PANEL

Negro farm agents are not only doing a good job of helping to show farmers how to grow the vital foods for the war, but they are also carrying on OPA price panels, helping to assure compliance on the part of merchants with price ceilings and general price regulations. One of the first Negro county agents to be appointed to a price panel was Elliot Robbins of Greenville, Ala.

RAISING A THIRD MORE CHICKENS

The nation's farmers, all-out in

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

PRIVATE SHIPYARDS BUILDING BULK OF U. S. NAVAL VESSELS

Of the 697 naval ships under construction before Pearl Harbor, fully 603 were being built in privately owned shipyards.

The reliance of the government on privately owned yards to produce the bulk and strength of its navy dates back to 1794 when congress authorized the construction of six frigates to suppress the Barbary pirates, the first ships of our American navy.

In the list of our navy's ships built in privately owned shipyards are the Bon Homme Richard, Constitution, Constellation, Alabama, Lexington, Wasp and Hornet.

Only in periods of national emergency, however, has the government awarded more than half of its navy construction program to privately owned shipyards. In one five-year period, for example, the private yards of Great Britain built 5,400 tons of navy ships for every thousand tons of U. S. navy craft built in American privately owned shipyards.

WOMAN'S PAGE

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

EGG DISHES PROVIDE FINE BEEF SUBSTITUTE

By Mrs. Ethel Somers

Don't let the beef scarcity get your family down. When there is no beef try unrationed eggs. Many delightfully savory combinations are possible using eggs as a base.

Fortunately the poultry industry has been able to step up production miraculously so that prospects for eggs are still very good. Their production goal for 1943 sounds like the world's war debt—4,780,000,000 dozen, or almost sixty billion eggs. To make this record, 394 million laying hens are hard at work producing 15 per cent over last year's quota and 31 per cent over the average of the last 10 years. This supplies the armed forces, dried eggs for lend lease and civilian eggs to the tune of 320 eggs per person, which is almost one a day. No wonder it has been suggested that the little red hen be awarded the Congressional medal!

Nutritionally eggs are hard to beat. They are a high-vitamin, sterile package of all the elements needed to grow a healthy chick ready to scratch for its living. Your muscles, bones, blood and teeth will benefit from eating eggs. One dozen two-ounce eggs will yield one-and-a-half pound of body-building protein, which means that you are only paying 33 cents a pound for protein if you are buying 50-cent eggs. You have to pay over 50 cents a dozen to boost eggs out of the moderate cost food bracket and at 40 cents a dozen they are a thrifty food buy.

Many varieties of main dishes may be made with eggs. Only a few can be included here, but there'll surely be a favorite for your family among these.

Eggs combined with cheese make the healthful, savory combination pictured here. Just a few points spent on cheese can work wonders in flavor and zest and will round out a main dish substantial enough for the hungriest family.

(Cut out these recipes for your ration recipe file.)

EGGS FOR BRUNCH
(Three red points needed.)

Prepare a cream sauce using:
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup milk

When cooked thick and smooth remove from the heat and add:
- ¾ cup shredded American cheese, Cheddar preferred)

and stir until the cheese melts. Season to taste with:
- Salt and pepper

Saute together:
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine and ½ lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced

until tender and savory but not browned. Arrange:
- 6 rounds of toast

on an oven-proof platter or chop plate, cover with the sauteed mushrooms and top with
- 6 poached eggs

one on each portion. Pour the hot cheese sauce over the eggs and sprinkle with:
- ¼ cup shredded cheese

Place in a moderate over (375 degrees F.) until the cheese is just melted. Garnish with parsley and serve piping hot. Serves 6.

EGGS WITH ELEGANCE
(One-half to one red point needed.)

Finely chop:
- 2 shallots

cook in:
- 1 tablespoon butter or margarine

stirring constantly for three minutes. Then add:
- 6 peeled mushroom caps, chopped

Cook for five minutes longer. Stir in:
- ½ cup chicken stock (hot water plus chicken bouillon cube)

Cook for 10 minutes and add:
- ⅛ teaspoon paprika
- Few drops of kitchen bouquet

If a bouillon cube is used it will provide salt enough. If chicken soup is used add salt to taste. Turn into a shallow buttered glass baking dish and lay over the top:
- 5 poached eggs and
- 4 tablespoons cream

Dust with:
- Grated cheese (Parmesan preferred)

Set in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) for three minutes. Serves 5.

MEXICAN EGGS
(One red point needed.)

Saute together for two minutes:
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, chopped
- 2 tablespoons butter

Add:
- 1 tomato, chopped
- 1 cup black bean soup

Simmer five minutes. Strain and turn into oiled glass pie dish. Break carefully into liquid:
6 eggs sprinkled with:
- ¼ teaspoon salt and
- ¼ cup grated cheese

Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 10 to 12 minutes or until eggs are set. Serves 6.

EGGS IN GREEN CUPS
(No points needed.)

Oil small custard cups and line with minced parsley. Break an egg into each cup and sprinkle with salt and pepper to taste. Set cups in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven oven (325 degrees F.) for 20 minutes. Unmold on small rounds of buttered toast. Serve plain or with mushroom, tomato, or cheese sauce.

COLORFUL EGGS
(About ½ point needed.)

Cook together savory over low heat:
- 1 tablespoon chopped onion
- 3 tablespoons minced green pepper
- 2 tablespoons bacon drippings

for three or four minutes. Then sprinkle the mix over the bottom of an oiled pie plate (earthen ware or glass). Break in:
- About 6 eggs

as many as the dish will accommodate. Dust with:
- Salt and pepper
- Minced parsley and
- Buttered crumbs

Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until the eggs are set about 20 minutes. Serves 6.

MIRRORED EGGS IN CORNFLAKES
(About one red point needed.)

Break desired number of eggs in an oiled baking dish. Dot with bits of butter and set in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until a film forms over the eggs. Then dust with crisp cornflakes and more bits of butter and cook until eggs are desired consistency.

TOWEL CARE

Turkish bath towels need no ironing or pressing if cared for this way: Hang the towels, well pinned, on clothes lines. Shake them several times while they are drying. When perfectly dry remove carefully from the line and fold. The towels are then ready for the linen closet. Summer sun and wind are excellent for keeping the towels sanitary and well-fluffed.

CRACKERS FOR EVENING SNACKS

Around 10 o'clock at night do you hear that old familiar cry of "let's raid the icebox?" Do you groan inwardly and prance out to the kitchen to supervise the raiders and make sure they don't do away with any of the food that took precious ration points?

If you're smart, you'll lay down some hard and fast rules about what's available for evening snacks and have it on hand always. Conveniently packaged cookies and crackers, peanut butter and jelly, and milk are the makings of a nutritious, inexpensive and unrationed lunch. If these items are kept within easy reach, the raiders will be content, and the danger of their getting away with tomorrow's dinner will be minimized.

SO IT WILL SEW

Keep the sewing machine in good working order. Have it cleaned and oiled well. Run the machine a little while on a cloth after oiling, to remove surplus oil so that no oil stains will come on the material to be sewed.

PROTECT FURNITURE

Dry heat in summer and damp heat in winter can loosen joints, detach veneer, and cause wood of furniture to warp or crack. Oil or polish applied occasionally will seal the pores and help to preserve the wood.

CHROME CARE

To preserve chrome-plated articles apply a thin protective coating of furniture wax after washing and drying. Chrome-plated parts are often found on automobile, porch and yard furniture, plant stands, and other articles about the house.

Pan-fry liver sausage and top with green peas or beans mixed into a savory white sauce.

MIRROR TRICK

If you need a new mirror frame try this trick. Take some cotton lace about four inches wide. Dip it in wet plaster of Paris and stick it around one of the rimless round mirrors. When the plaster dries you will havea firm frame that is like frosted lace and snowy white.

Half a prune pressed into the top of each muffin before baking makes them pretty to look at and extra-good to eat.

REAL CONSERVATION

Americans are learning the meaning of conservation. They are learning from an exacting teacher—war. War has in a matter of months switched this country from a nation of abundance to a nation of scarcity, as far as civilians are concerned. And where there is scarcity, there must be conservation. Automobile owners cannot burn up their ears with speed as they were wont to do a few years ago. Housewives cannot carelessly demolish house hold appliances, or toss out surplus food.

The new effort to conserve must reach farther than slow driving and eating the last crust of bread. It must reach into one of the most important existing fields of conservation—fire prevention. Several hundred millions of dollars worth of property is destroyed each year by fire. The bulk of that loss is sheer criminal waste, brought about by indifference and carelessness on the part of the individuals. This carelessness can be eradicated by education; by learning that preventing a property-destroying fire is as great a step toward conservation as driving your ear slowly to save tires. Fire prevention authorities have emphasized that: "The development of a safety awareness that will control the daily actions of the individual is neccessary if preventable fire and conflagrations are to be redueed to a minimum."

Until our individual conservation efforts are effectively directed toward curbing fire hazards in the home, in the factory, on the farm and every place else where life and property are involved, we have not learned the lesson of conservation.

NUTRITION NOTES

(OWI News Bureau)

Better buy tomatoes now. They're at the peak of their season in many places and they have a heap of nutriment to offer for a relatively low price. Vitamin C is their chief stock in trade, but they also have Vitamin A and B1.

Modern vegetable cookery is a big improvement over grandma's methods. It's easier, faster, and saves fuel. Remember to cook your vegetables in a small amount of boiling water, have the water boiling when you put them in, use no soda. This method saves vitamins and minerals.

Stretch the fat. Favor recipes using little, work out ways to cut down the quota in your favorite recipes. Bake or pan-fry croquettes instead of deep-fat frying; cook fritters in a little shallow fat.

Make your breakfast a real fast breaker. After not eating for 12 or 13 hours your body needs fuel to keep going. Remember that a good breakfast fills one-third of the day's nutritional requirements, a good one made up of fruit, cereal, eggs, milk and bread. Such a one banishes the mid-morning slump.

Peaches possess flavor appeal. They can make the end of a meal a real finale a thing to reminisce over. Serve them sliced, with cream, in peach shortcake, in pie, in upside down cake, or slice them over ice cream. Remember when you add peaches to a dish you're not only adding a food from group three of the basic seven, you're adding flavor.

Milk has done it again. In the Thermoid Plant in New Jersey the employees were given a five-minute recess and a half-pint of free milk. The benefits were four-fold, a 30 per cent reduction in accidents, fewer absences from illness, general improvement of employee health, and increased production.

Buying fresh lima beans and peas ready shelled may mean time saved but it also means considerable Vitamin C lost. That is the verdict of the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station. Lima beans lose Vitamin C soon after shelling, especially in the warm air of the market.

The unrationed member of the cheese family, cottage, has a new role. Try this member of Group 4 of the basic seven mixed with chopped preserved ginger in between slices of hot gingerbread.

Stuffing takes to vegetables like salt pork to baked beans. Try peppers, tomatoes, onions, eggplant stuffed. Seasoned bread crumb stuffing will do, but left over vegetables are good too.

Cover your food when you store it in a refrigerator. Covers keep the odors from spreading to other foods, and in the cases of fruit juices they keep out the air, cut down the loss of Vitamin C.

Corn care pays dividends. Corn has a higher nutritional value and tastes better when served as shortly after picking and purchasing as possible. Don't buy for several days ahead.

Higher points for meat, higher points for butter spells a "toughie" of a problem for the menu-planner. Answer to the riddle of the points is fresh fish. A member of food group 5 of the basic seven, it contains a protein readily digestible, is tasty and palatable. Try some of the lesser known varieties such as whiting and croaker, they're different and delicious.

WOMEN BARBERS REPLACING MEN IN 2,000 SHOPS

All Army Camps Are Calling For Lady Barbers, Where Many Are Earning From $15 to $20 a Day.

Make yourself secure after the emergency and during the emergency. 1500 applications for trained lady barbers are now on our files, not from colored shops alone but from white shops as well. With a common school education, make yourself secure for life. Your security after the war will depend on being prepared to master a trade or profession. The finest opportunity ever opened to colored women of America. Write the first largest and best equipped school of its kind in America, Tyler Barber College, Houston or Tyler, Texas, H. M. Morgan, president.

GENUINE KALE IS WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS FALL SALAD CROP

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Tennessean Garden Editor

One of the most wholesome as well as the most delicious of all the fall boiled salad erops is genuine kale. A new smooth-leafed variety of this vegetable was awarded a medal by the All America Seleetions in 1942, for introduetion to the American public in 1943.

We are glad to learn that some of our Nashville seedhouses have a stock of this seed. This particular kale surpasses all of the old varieties in two ways; first, it is the earliest maturing of all salad plants. In good soil, with a reasonable amount of moisture, it is ready for use within 28 to 30 days from the time the seed is sown. In flavor, it is elaimed to be bettter than the best strains of the double-curled Scoteh kale.

Another valuable feature of this vegetable is the faet that it will withstand more eold than any of the old varieties exeept the Siberian kale and is probably as hardy as it is. It is introduced under the name of "Han-Kale" or "Norfolk Hanover Kale."

This vegetable, of course, belongs to the same family as collards, cabbage, and a number of other widely-grown vegetables. In pieking for table use, the leaves are cut off or pinched off. close up to the stalk, but not close enough to injure the stalk.

We ean begin using it when the leaves form a rosette lying flat on top of the ground and even before they are fully grown. Only the larger leaf, of eourse, should be cut at this stage. As the plant grows, the stalk enlarges and grows taller and in due time may reach the height of from 12 to 16 inches. As the leaves reach maturity they are eut off and new ones come.

A few people eat these kales in mixed raw salad; others like to eat them with just a little salt. chopped up with either lemon juiee or vinegar, but the great majority of people use it in the same way that we use turnip tops.

We recommend planting kale in rows about 14 inches apart., dropping one seed as near as convenient about every ineh or two, and covering them not more than an inch deep. Like other seeds of this same family, they germinate quiekly. If sown in moist soil. they should be up in from three to five days.

Mother: "Don't you want to be a girl that people look up to?"

Daughter: "No, I want to be the kind that people look around at?"

Sgt. With Outfit In BWI Receives Prize for Poster

A last-minute entry in a poster contest sponsored by the Army post won for Sergeant Carl A. Egerton of the Coast Artillery Anti-aircraft Regiment stationed at Fort Read, Trinidad, BWI, the coveted prize of a 30-day furlough to the States with all expenses paid. Sergeant Egerton, 29, is a former Philadelphia letter-carrier who has been stationed at the Trinidad post since May, 1942.

The furlough was the grand prize in a recent regimental venereal disease poster contest. Interviewed in Washington recently, en route back to his Trinidad post, Sergeant Egerton was enthusiastic in discussing the post venereal disease control program.

"Of course, I was thrilled over winning first prize," he said, "but I still don't understand how my idea happened to be the one chosen.

"I've had a wonderful time visiting my family. I got to see our new home for the first time, but I tried to do something for the other men in the regiment too."

That "something" meant using a good portion of his leave to visit relatives and friends of some forty comrades. Those forty visits were scattered over New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. But Sergeant Egerton believes they were worth every bit of the time they required.

"I got a lot of hugs and kisses from mothers and fathers of the boys back there in Trinidad," he said. "I guess it was next best to seeing their own sons. And after visiting with their people I feel I know the men a lot better myself."

A member of the only colored regiment at the post, he is pretty proud of the record his group is making, particularly in regard to the venereal disease control program. From January through July of this year the men of this CAAA Regiment have reduced the venereal disease infection rate of their group from 465 per thousand per annum to 42 per thousand.

According to Sergeant Egerton, keen competition prevails among all regiments at Fort Read regarding the lowering of venereal disease infection rates. Group furloughs are granted to regiments maintaining perfect records for sixty day periods. Since such records must be perfect over a length of time, before the men are granted these privileges, "the men aren't only looking after themselves; they're checking up on the other fellows, too."

Discussing recreation facilities for men on furlough in the Trinidad area, Egerton had particularly high praise for the USO center. Pointing out that hostesses are carefully investigated with respect to personality, background and education, he declared. "The USO does a wonderful job in making it possible for the men to meet the nicest type of girls when on leave."

A former law student at Howard University, Egerton had interrupted his college course prior to Army induction to accept employment with the Post Office Department. When the war is over he expects to go back to his job in order to earn enough to complete his college work. His personal visits while in Washington included a call on Dr. Eugene Holmes, professor of Philosophy at Howard.

After induction into the Army in October, 1941, Egerton received his basic training at Forts Meade and Eustis and Camp Davis before he was assigned to overseas duty in Trinidad in May, 1942.

"Promotions come pretty slow at first," he said, "but things really speeded up when they did start; I was made Pfc., Corporal and Sergeant all within three months' time.

Before leaving on his present trip, Sergeant Egerton had passed the preliminary test for Officer Candidate School, and he expects to take his examinaiton on his return to Fort Read, Trinidad.

Sergeant Egerton was amazed at changes apparent on the American scene since he left the States.

"Women and girls running street cars and driving taxis. And women doing men's work, like welding and riveting. All of that seems strange and new to me. Why," he added with a grin, "even my own sister is in school learning to be an inpector of Navy planes."

Compliance With Price Ceilings Being Encouraged

As a part of its plan to use corps of volunteers to encourage compliance with price ceilings on food in retail stores, the Office of Price Administration, through its regional and district offices, has begun a price survey in 33 principal cities throughout the country, the OPA announced this week.

At the request of the Washington office, especial attention will be given to comparison of compliance with price ceilings between food stores patronized largely by Negroes and those patronized largely by whites. These comparisons will be made by the price panels and price assistants attached to local war Price and Rationing boards in each of the 33 cities. Results will be compiled and sent to OPA district and regional offices which will then send them to Washington.

OPA regional offices were directed to begin the food price comparisons on August 16, to continue until further notice. It was also requested that the first report show the number of Negro price panel members and the number of Negro price assistants in each of the cities.

Price panels and assistants, now operating in most localities having community-wide ceilings, are committees of volunteers, representatives of the community who disseminate information on OPA price regulations, receive complaints and adjust differences between retailers and consumers.

The cities in which these committees have been directed to compare compliance between stores in Negro and white neighborhoods are:

Region I—Hartfort, Conn.

Region II—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Camden, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Washington, D. C.

Region III—Detroit, Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Charleston, W. Va., Cleveland, Ohio.

Region IV.—Jackson, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Richmond, Va. Charlotte, N. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Durham, N. C.

Region V—Houston; Dallas; New Orleans; Little Rock; Shreveport; St. Louis.

Region VI—Chicago.

Region VII—Phoenix.

FEPC Seeking To Get Men Put Back On Jobs

Immediate return to work of the Negroes in West Coast shipyards who had been dimissed for refusal to pay their dues into an auxiliary union local of the Boilermakers union is being sought by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC) as a preliminary move to adjustment of the entire situation, it was announced today by the Committee. As a result of investigation and a conference held in San Francisco on Aug. 20-21, the positions of all parties involved in the dispute have been clarified, the Committee reported.

At present attempts are being made to have worked out between management and the union a procedure through which the dismissed workers may be put back on their jobs at once ending ultimate settlement of the entire dispute.

According to the announcement, the discharge of the workers is explained by the management as being in accord with its contract to discharge any and all workers, regardless of race, creed or color, who do not remain in good standing with the union. The fact that the workers in question are Negroes, the management insists, has no bearing in the matter.

Queried on its position in the case, the union is quoted as insisting that the auxiliary local which has been set up for Negroes meets all requirements and therefore, dismissal of any Negro workers who fail to pay their dues in the manner provided is justified.

The FEPC has received assurance from the complainants that they are willing to pay their union dues but in return they desire full union membership. They insist, however, that the auxiliary local setup does not provide them with that full membership and that if they are required to pay their dues into the auxiliary in order to keep their jobs it is a violation of Executive Order 9346.

"The primary need," said the FEPC statement, "is to put these workers back on their jobs immediately. A thorough examination of the case can then be made in order to determine whether a violation of Executive Order has occurred."

In A Letter from the Homeland. The food is worse than it used to be.

The job is worse than it used to be.
The trains are worse--------
The roads are worse --------
Th houses are worse --------
ONLY THE PEOPLE ARE BETTER.

FEPC Dismisses Complaint Against United Fruit Co.

The following announcement was made by Msgr. Francis J. Haas, Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices today.

"The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice on July 13, 1943, received from its New York office a report that the United Fruit Company had failed to hire qualified Negro Maritime officers who had presented themselves for employment. These allegations have been investigated and have been dismissed for lack of merit.

The report concerning the United Fruit Company as presented to the New York office, asserted that the Company had requested a full crew and that, when qualified Negro officers applied the Company had refused to accept them. This was found to be without any foundation in fact. No request for a crew was made by the Company. Investigation revealed that a suggestion was made that Negro officers, not specified as to persons or qualifications, be hired by the United Fruit Company. Upon report of the full facts to responsible officers of the Company, a readiness by the Company to employ Negro officers was expressed.

In the course of its investigation of this case, the Committee found that about 25 Negro officers are presently serving in the Merchant Marine and that the total number of qualified Negro officers, including the 25 afloat, is less than 50. Due to the shortening of training time for officers from 36 to 18 months, more qualifying Negro officers are becoming available. The Committee found that the United Fruit Company has employed unlicensed personnel without regard to color.

With respect to the licensed personnel, the Committee has received assurances from the United Fruit Company that any qualified officer meeting the requirements of the War Shipping Administration will be employed without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.

Blind Defense Trainee Anxious To Aid In War

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 2—(ANP)—"Just because I am blind does not mean that I cannot assume my share of the war effort," said Ocie Lee McLain, blind ESMWT trainee in the courses of physics and mathematics at Anniston, Ala., last week after the Library of Congress had forwarded him a treatise in braille on "Principles of Physics."

The 35-year-old trainee lost his sight through an accident several years ago. He earns his living by directing the activities of a mattress factory.

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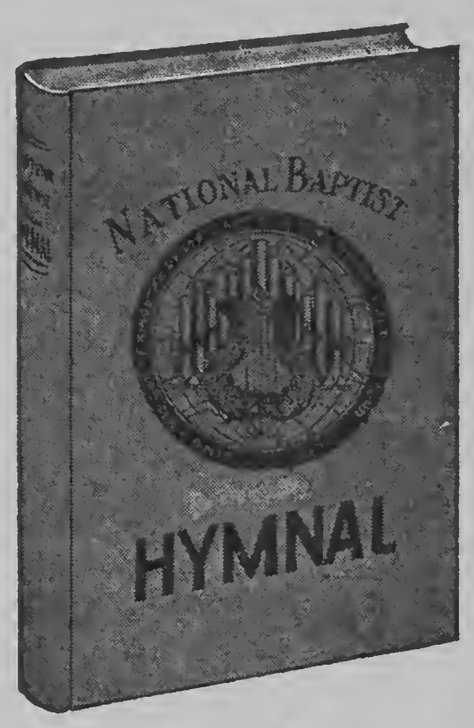

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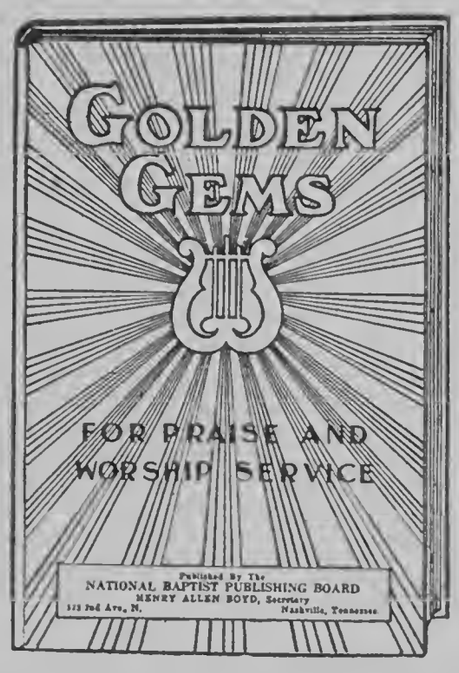

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4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

Cannon may be guns, howitzers or mortars, according to design, and the purpose for which each is intended. Guns, which have longer barrels, fire a projectile whose path, or trajectory, is a comparatively flat arc. They therefore have longer range than the shorter-barraled howitzers and stubby mortars which by elevation and variation of the powder charge or both are capable of high angle fire. They can fire from close behind crests or from trenches and, with their steeply curved trajectories, drop shells into an enemy trench. They may be said to use a basket technique, while gun technique resembles baseball throwing. Tank destroyers, with their requirement for direct fire, are armed with guns, not howitzers. For instance, the American-built, 105-mm. self-propelled howitzers, effectively used by the British in Egyptian desert battles, **are not primarily a tank destroyer weapon,** although they take tank concentrations under fire when opportunity offers.

JUST A DOG

Just dog, I answer when people say
"What kind of a dog is he?"
Just good plain dog
With a winning way
But ne'er a pedigree.

I've had him now
For a long, long while
Along at my side to jog
But he isn't much
For looks or style—just dog.

Just dog—with a faith that
Will not fail,
And a heart that is made of gold.
Just loyalty fine from
The tip of his tail
To his nose that is moist and cold.

Just a dog who will follow me
Where ere I go,
Though down to the depths I fall,
Just dog—plain dog,
Since you want to know—
That's all'

Just ' dog—philosopher—lover—friend
Unwavering—honest—true.
With deep affection that has no end
What ever I say or do.

DOGS AT CHURCH

E. R. Yarham

ONE Sunday afternoon during the winter my wife and I walked to evensong at the ancient church (it has a thousand-year-old Saxon tower) of an English village. A moment or two after sitting in the pew there came a whining and scraping at the door.

Investigation proved, as was not unexpected from the tone of whine, that the intruder was our pet spaniel. She had got out from the house and followed us to church. It was a new experience for her to go to service, but she behaved tolerably well, although she persisted in following me to the lectern for the reading of the lessons. Her only other misdemeanor, if it is not too severe to condemn it as such, was to pay her respects to the rector's wife and one or two other people she knows well.

Her behavior was, indeed, very creditable in strange surroundings. For Norfolk is not a sheep country, and dogs are not accustomed to go to church as in shepherd areas. The custom was once widespread, and the parish clerk of Barton Turf, in the Boards district, gets the rent for three acres known as 'Dog Whipper's Land." Ostensibly it is payment for keeping the dogs submissive in church, although nowadays the post is a sinecure.

A few years back I was living in the West of England and was particularly fond of the Cotswold country. Stanton church stands at the foot of the hills, and the heads of the last three bench-ends of the middle aisle are deeply notched.

Without doubt these marks were originally made by dog chains and the pews were used by the farmers and shepherds who brought their dogs with them.

I happened to be browsing through a rather famous book Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscence, of Scottish Life and Character," when I came across a reference to taking dogs to church. As in all sheep countries the dogs were well under control—until towards the end of the last psalm, which they knew heralded the end of the service. Then there was a universal stretching and yawning, because there were almost as many dogs as people, and the former got ready to scamper out, some even barking when the blessing began.

The Dean continues:

"The congregation of these churches determined that the service should close in a more decorous manner, and steps were taken to attain this object. Accordingly, when a strange clergyman was officiating, he found all the people sitting when he was about to pronounce the blessing. He hesitated, and paused, expecting them to rise, till an old shepherd, looking up at the pulpit, said, 'Say awa' Sir, we're a' sittin' to cheat the dowgs.'"

Another clergyman, Canon Tristam, used to relate a delightful incident which occurred in the Scottish Border country. He was preaching in a village church, and the congregation consisted mostly of Cheviot shepherds. Nearly all had brought their dogs. These lay down in the aisle outside their respective masters' pews and remained quiet. On this occasion, as there was a special preacher, a number of Presbyterian shepherds had come. As soon as the prayer after the sermon had concluded the dogs belonging to these latter rose to walk out; the others waited until the preacher stood up and had given the blessing, each dog following the usage of his own Church.

When things were less formal than they are these days, even clergymen often took their dogs to church with them. At matins, at Kenwith church, Cornwall, the beloved Bishop Benson (later Archbishop of Canterbury) was always accompanied by his collie, which occupied a seat in the transept. His name was "Watch," and once when the bishop was reading the lesson, he repeated in a loud and impressive voice, "I say unto you, Watch." At this the dog, much to the amusement of the parishioners, left his usual place and went obediently to his master.

NEED TO DEFEND SHIPPING SPURRED CREATION OF NAVY

Late in 1775 the Continental Congress made Esek Hopkins "commander-in-chief of the fleet." Though his tenure was short, he was thus the first, custom-made commodore and admiral of the Continental navy. John Paul Jones was most illustrious of the commodores of the Revolution. When George Washington became President under the Constitution in 1789 there was no United States navy. The Alliance, its last unit, had been sold in 1785.

Foreign trade grew by leaps and bounds in the early years of the new nation. By 1794 congress could see that naval defense against acts of piracy would soon be better policy than the payment of tribute to the Barbary and other pirate groups. Six new frigates were authorized and four captains were commissioned by President Washington from former officers of the Continental navy. By virtue of seniority, John Barry became the new navy's first commodore. America's first Lexington had been his first command.

Several decades of frequent naval action followed to establish the new nation's right to engage in foreign trade. Barry and Truxtun were distinguished commodores in undeclared naval war with France. Bainbridge and Preble won fame as commodores along "the shores of Tripoli." Stephen Decatur and Stephen Cassin added glamour to the title in the War of 1812. At Lake Erie, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry made a permanent watchword for the navy by his use on a battle flag of the dying words of Captain Lawrence—"Don't Give Up the Ship." From Perry's message—"We have met the enemy and they are ours"—has come the inspiration for other models of conciseness, such as the recent "Sighted sub, sank same."

FIDO'S IN THE ARMY

Willa Hoey

Fido's in the Army now,
(He lives across the street)
And he is the proudest dog
That ever you could meet.
I want to join the Army,
But Mother she says—"No!"
When I'm a little older
Perhaps she'll let me go.
I feel just like a slacker
To sit and wash my paws,
While Fido's in the Army
Helping on the Cause.

NIMOTODE SCOURGE OF MANY PLANT ROOTS, SAID DESTROYED BY PLOWING REPEATEDLY

Sunlight Fatal To Pest Causing Heavy Losses

By Floyd Bralliar

We just today read a report of the very important experiment made on a new method of getting rid of nimotode, that microscopic worm that produces knots on the roots of so many different plants, and especially is destructive to tomatoes and beets. It is almost as destructive to daffodils and onions, because it causes them to decay.

The treatment is to plow the land fairly deeply during very hot weather and let it lie just as it is turned over by the plow in the burning hot sun for four or five days, then harrow it level and just as soon as it gets a little hard, plow it again. After a week or two, plow it the third time. It has been proven that these tiny microscopic worms are easily killed by being exposed to direct sunlight, especially in very hot weather. Experiments have seemed to show that even in very badly infected soil, three turnings of the soil during the hot part of the summer and especially in August are effective in practically exterminating this pest.

Worth A Trial

We would suggest that those of our readers who are having trouble with this pest give this a trial. It looks reasonable and certainly is not expensive. It is practical even though it should not exterminate all the nimotode, for it will certainly put the soil in very much better condition for producing a crop. This applies to soil for flowers, vegetables, and farm crops.

In small plots of course, we would simply spade the ground, and leave it as rough and loose as we could.

At present, nimotode is one of the worst menaces to good crops that we have and because it is microscopic in size, but few people recognize what it is that is ruining their crops.

Potatoes And Beans

We have recently emphasized the fact rather strongly that the fall crop of Irish potatoes, beans and a good many other vegetables should be planted in the first ten days of August but where there has been plenty of rain so that the soil is soaked through and through we would urge that all these fall crops be planted at once, while there is enough moisture in the ground to make sure that all the seeds will come up promptly. This applies, of course, to our perennial flower seeds as well. Hollyhock seed, Delphinium seed, Coreopsis seed and the seed of many other perennials if sown now, will produce plants that will bloom next year provided they are thinned enough to give them room, to develop as soon as they are of any considerable size. It is all right to let them grow closely until they are big enough to transplant.

Weather records show that, if we haven't already had our soil thoroughly soaked, we are al—most sure to have this happen during the first ten days of Aug.

Get Ground Ready

In planting any of our vegetable seeds in the fall or in hot weather at any time in the season, it always pays to get the ground ready and then soak the seed from 12 to 24 hours before planting. If they are immersed in water for that length of time they will take up as much moisture as they would othherwise take up in 4 or 5 days. As a result, they will come up in about half the time it would take them if they were planted without soaking and, too, will have an opportunity to make a good root system before the period of rain that we are almost sure to have at this time has ceased.

In the springtime we do not need to be so particular about the exact date of planting our seeds because all the summer is ahead of us, but from the first of August on, we have only a comparatively short period until frost. True, we have some 75 to 90 days before a good heavy killing frost and this is —abundance of time to bring most of our annual flower seed into full bloom and to bring most of our ordinary vegetables that we usually plant in the spring to maturity, but if we wait a week or two longer than is necessary in planting, we are apt to lose a part of all our crop, because frost arrived too soon.

There is one vegetable that is far too rare in our Southern gardens. This is the Egyptian Shallot, commonly known as the winter onion. This member of the onion family never makes large bulbs; in fact the only thing it ever produces that resembles an onion very closely is the bunch of seeds on top of the leaves. But, it does produce wonderfully fine geen onions In other words, the green, tender stems always will vary in size between that of our little finger to that of our thumb and will stand any amount of hard freezing and can be used all winter long.

These sets are now on the market. You will buy them probably in clusters just as they came off the top of the onion leaf. Break these up into individual onion sets and set them out just as we are in the habit of setting out onion sets in the spring, except it is best not to put them closer than five or six inches apart in the row. Cover the set probably an inch deep with moist soil and when the tops are three or four inches high, give them a little fertilizer worked into the soil on both sides of the row. These green onion are excellent cooked as green onions. The green tops are about equal to chives for chopping up and putting into soups and other dishes to which we wish to give an onion flavor, but of course their chief use is as mild green onions to eat raw.

ONE-MAN MEDICAL SYSTEM

A bill recently introduced in the Senate to radically broaden social security legislation would, among other things, set up a socialized medical system that would ultimately destroy the independence of medical men, the present high standards of the medical profession; together with a medical system which has added more in a few decades to the health of the human race than centuries of medical development in Europe.

The new system that is proposed would place in the hands of one man, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the responsibility of Administering free of charge to the medical needs of more than one hundred and ten million people. He would have at his disposal, to be used as his judgment dictated, approximately $3,000,000,000 to be collected annually from the taxpayers.

It is estimated that, at the present time, there are in the United States, available for civilian practice, 120,000 effective physicians. With $3,000,000,000, the Surgeon General could, after allocating 20 per cent for administration costs, hire every physician in the United States at an average salary of $5,000 a year; buy every available bed in every nongovernment-owned hospital 365 days each year at $5 per day; pay $2.50 per day for each and every government-owned hospital bed 365 days in the year, and still have left for drugs and medicines, $168,565,887.50.

It does not seem possible that free American citizens want a one-man medical system any more than they want a one-man government.

At the Mobilization of Farmers for Victory, the Department of Agriculture reported 680,000 Negro farmers in the Nation.

EMPTY BELLIES

"Despite Pollyanna reassurances . . . , it looks like a long, hungry war," says the Portland, Oregon, Journal.

"Agriculture . . . hasn't gone for . . . food subsidy proposals . It seeks instead what it terms necessity prices, that is, prices sufficiently high to pay increased costs of labor, seed, fertilizer and transportation. It wants all artificial restrictions on food production removed. It demands the abolition of arbitrary and shortsighted limitations placed on agricultural gasoline and farm machinery.

"The decade of farm problem fumbling, experimentation, and bureaucratic bungling, a decade in which a 47,000,000-acre cut was made in 17 leading farm crops, isn't over, it appears. We are still hanging on to some of our outworn crop-restricting regulations. We are still picking at the food problem through half a dozen overlapping, ofttimes conflicting agencies. The . . . theorists . . are still in there pitching."

NEGRO COUNTY AGENTS IN TEXAS PROVIDE FARM LABOR TO WIN THE WAR

Negro county agents of Texas have started a movement among the ministers, public school teachers, college professors and students which may sweep the state and solve the shortage of farm labor during the peak of the crop seasons. Over in Tyler, Smith County, fifteen Negroes of the classes already mentioned answered the call for help in picking the berry crop. County agent B. J. Pryor said that "many Negroes have answered the call with sense of feeling for the present world crisis." From the first day of the call for workers, the Negro labor supply has exceeded the demand. Leaders in the movement in Smith County were Rev N. S. Curry, pastor of the C. M. E. Church and chairman of the Tyler Interdenominational Alliance and Rev. E. C. Swert, Dean of Theology Butler College, and chairman of the Smith County Interdenominational Alliance. No scale of wages was given.

In nearby Cass County the Negroes have organized a "Farm Labor Victory" movement under the guidance of Neighborhood Victory Club leaders. Farmers in need of farm labor will be furnished a list of the Victory leaders to whom they should go for help. According to the Hughes Springs New Era. "The wage scale recommended by Cass County was unanimously accepted by the Farm Labor Advisory Committee Negro leaders and farm operators. Twenty cents an hour for adult workers and proportionately less for children was the wage scale recommended."

In Ellis County, formerly the banner cotton producing county of the world, the Negro pastors and other leaders have organized a volunteer committee to assist farmers in locating all the Negro labor available around Ennis. Rev. O. P. Felder and Prof. B. F. Thomas were elected chairman and secretary. With these Negro pastors and five leaders from each church, the city wide committee was reported by the Ennis News ready to render assistance to farmers needing laborers. According to the News all members of the committee "expressed themselves as pleased with this opportunity to render this service and aid to the food production program of the war effort.' No scale of wages was given.

The Community Consumers' Cooperative for Negroes at Georgia's Industrial College reports having done $20,061 worth of business last year. In May the Cooperative declared a 5 per cent dividend to the teachers, residents of the community, and 700 students who compose its membership.

The Cooperative, now in its ninth year, has taken a leading part in poultry production and victory gardens. Its original 100 chickens have grown to 5000

MISSISSIPPI PLANTERS MAKE PLANS FOR NEGRO FARM WORKERS

Another indication of the aroused interest of the white citizens of the state in the Negro farmer's life and living is the expanded program of the Delta Council to include improvement of specific conditions retarding the Negro's progress. The April issue of Southern Frontier carried the statement of Delta Negro farmers in which were suggested some ways in which race relations might be improved. The statement was addressed to the Delta Council, an organization of Mississippi planters. The expanded program of the Council is the answer to the Negroes It appears in full in another column.

Resolution IV.

Delta Council recognizes the need for expanding its formulated program in the study of race relationships and the maintenance of harmonious understanding between the two races of the Delta, Cognizant of the need for more study of the Negros' problems affecting this section, this organization endorses additional steps to promote practical solution of those conditions.

Delta Council knows these problems to be existent and, realizing the long experience of the people of this section in dealing with the development of the Negro race, believes that a continued effort by the leadership of the South will do more for the promotion of the Negroes' interests than can be accomplished through union organization or social reforms originating in other sections of the country.

Known problems with which the Council will concern itself are better schooling. better hospitalization. and better housing for the Negro population.

(a) Health is fundamental to the efficiency and usefulness of a people, as well as to their happiness and welfare:

Delta Council, therefore recommends that careful consideration be given to public health measures, and to providing more facilities for hospitalization for the Negro people of the Delta.

(b) With a view to promoting and preserving peaceful and satisfactory racial relations and adjustments, the laws of Mississippi and other Southern states provide for the segregation of whites and Negroes in intrastate transportation of persons, both on railroad trains, on buses, and street cars in towns and cities and on the highways. On account of the reduced use of private automobiles, due to tire and gasoline restrictions, and of the resulting increased patronage of public buses and street cars, such public conveyances are unusually crowded at this time.

In view of this, it behooves white people as well as Negroes to carefully observe these segregation laws to the end that their salutary purposes may be fulfilled..

(c) Likewise, as in the case of health, academic and moral education adequate to their needs is a prime factor affecting the efficiency and usefulness of a people as well as their happiness and welfare:

Delta Council, therefore, advocates more and better educational facilities for the Negro people of the Delta, particularly better school buildings, and better prepared teachers, with particular emphasis on vocational education and training.

Teachers and students alike have Victory Gardens. Using a two-acre plot as a laboratory, the Cooperative working with the college gives expert training to its members, 20 of whom are now at work in the Department of Agriculture

PLAIN TALK

Speaking before the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Associaton in New York City Fred H. Sexauer, president, asserted that "the present system of price fixing on food products has all the elements of national scandal."

These are strong words and it takes courage to say them. Discussion of such questions, which underlie the whole war effort, is neither a political nor a partisan issue—it is a duty which no responsible person can shirk.

Mr. Sexauer said: "Food rationing is sound practice only to the extent that it divides supplies . . . OPA has shown an almost total lack of knowledge of human nature . . On milk production they have been completely wrong . . . Therefore OPA and those who formulate its policies must accept responsibility for any suffering the American people endure from food shortages.

"The threat of inflation is being used to induce a nation to accept social reform, regimentation and limitation of opportunity and incentive . . . . Before the war ends it will be used to hide mistakes and conceal the sad state of economic affairs into which this nation has been thrown.

16th ANNUAL NEGRO 4-H CLUB ENCAMPMENT

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.,—The 16th Annual Negro 4-H club encampment, held at Georgia State College recenty, was opened with lectures and demonstrations in beef cattle and hog production by W. S. Rice, Beef Cattle and Sheep Specialist. Athen Georgia. He outlined ways to increase the productions in these enterprises, emphasized proper care and feeding of same and later conducted demonstrations in castrating hogs on the college farm.

Classes in vegetable gardening and conservation of food products and poultry production were also held for boys during the morning session while the girls attended classes in foods, clothing, home improvement, etc. The making of corn meal muffins, biscuits and yeast bread were outstanding events on this program.

P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Extension Work in Georgia, addressed the entire group during the chapel exercises at 11:45 A. M. His subject was "What 4-H Club Members Can Do In The Prosecution Of This War." The State Agent pointed out that to make war successfully, all people on the front and these on the home front must have the proper attitude. 'That attitude, is to win the war." he declared. He urged the club members to do the following things: (1) Write to the boys in the armed forces about the happenings at home to contribute to good army morale. (2) Take spare nickles and dimes and purchase war saving stamps and bonds, (3) Continue scrap metal and rubber drives to furnish metals for war equipment, (4). Help their family harvest crops and help neighbors too for there was an acute labor shortage, and (5) Continue to work wholcheartedly wi h the 4-H club food for fighters' program by growing enough food for another member of our armed forces.

The afternoon session—boys division—was devoted to health lectures by Dr. S M. McDew, Jr., Representative of the South Atlantic Medical Association. He told how bad teeth and tonsils affected the body, described the spreading of cancers, outlined the causes of appendicitis, described how gas affected individuals, pointed out how tuberculosis was transmitted and spreaded and its treatment. Dr. McDew also autlined the treatment of colds, typhoid fever, numps, chicken pox, etc. He outlined the precautions and treatment of venereal diseases and pointed out the advantages of eating proper meals, and regularly. After his discussion, club boys asked many vital questions relating to health. The afternoon session for the girls' division consisted of health talk, gardening, poultry, and canning demonstrations. An oratorical elimination contest for each division was also held during the afternoon session.

The evening program was held in Meldrim Hall where the entire group assembled for additional 4-H club reports, stunts, and other forms of recreation.

There were approximately 300 rural boys and girls, leaders and 4 H club sponsors from all section of the state participating in the annual encampment this year. Each of them put forth great efforts to grasp the information given by agricultural experts so as to put it into practice in their home for the persecution of this war!

CHICAGO LEADERS STRESS UNITY TO ACHIEVE VICTORY

White and Negro Speakers Demand Justice for All Minority Groups

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—(ANP)—Expressing the spirit of all-out unity for victory in the war and equal citizenship rights for Negroes and other minority groups, an outstanding group of leaders, Negro and white, met at Metropolitan Community church Sunday and addressed the First and Second Congressional District Equal Rights rally to win the war and the peace. The meeting was called by the Chicago Civil Liberties committee and other cooperating organizations. Ira Latimer is the chairman.

John A. Hackney, president of the Packinghouse Workers union, declared that the Negro people have a vital stake in the choice between a free world and a slave world. Ernest A. Greene, state representative of the first senatorial district of Illinois, reported that the 63rd general assembly recently concluded was for the most part reactionary. He stated that a number of bills were introduced that would aid minority groups but few of them were passed. Of the few that were passed, there was one which expressed sympathy and aid to Nazi victims and persecuted Jews. A memorial to George Washington Carver was voted; congress was memorialized to pass the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills. Legislation was also enacted to provide for an FEPC for the state of Illinois.

James Glasker, representing the Jewish people, reported on anti-semitism among Negroes and anti-Negroism among Jews. He declared that the forms of these evils which exist are not organized movements and they were usually fomented by foreign agents. Congressman William A. Rowan told of his work as a member of the D. C. committee which is taking definite action to eliminate the slum area largely populated by Negroes He has introduced a bill for equal rights in Washington which he thinks will have a fair chance of passing. He declared, "Racial discrimination is the battle cry of the axis."

William Patterson of the Lincoln school sounded the keynote when he said, "Unity is needed to win the war. The issues of civil liberties must be fitted into the orbit of the war. The rights of minorities must be thought out only in one way, the winning of the war." He further stated, "There are Negro leaders who say that the riots were caused by President Roosevelt. Is the Ku Klux Klan an agent of the President? No. There are elements in the President's cabinet who are not serving the best interests of our country . . . The strikes were created to hold back the hand of the President. The people must understand that the President's programs are the property of the people. They must speak out."

Fullerton Fulton, regional director of the CIO, charged the 78th congress with having the blackest record in history as far as organized labor was concerned and declared that labor would fight the war to a successful finish and would "smoke out the American fascists." Labor will also fight to maintain in office the men who have fought for labor and the winning of the war, Fulton said.

The Chicago Civil Liberties committee was recently active in the Elmo Vasser case and is at present concerned with the case of Miss Robbie Shields, musician who was excluded from the dormitory at Northwestern university because she is a Negro.

ROBIN ADOPTS BABY CHICK

In Montpelier, Vermont, a hen had deserted her lone baby chick, and it was placed in a coop by itself. It was running about and cheeping, and suddenly a robin with a worm in its mouth came flying down to the coop. It tried to put the worm into the chick's bill, but this did not work. The robin then dropped the worm in front of the chick, and that succeeded. The worm was grabbed and swallowed and the robin flew away, only to return in a few minutes with another. After that it fed the chick as regularly as if it were a baby robin. Vermont robins are evidently of the type devoted to others.—THE JUNIOR'S FRIEND.

NAT D. WILLIAMS GIVEN POST WITH TREASURY DEP'T.

Memphis Editor is Graduate of A. and I. State College

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Treasury Department this week announced the appointment of Nat D. Williams, city editor of the Memphis World, to the staff of the Third War Loan News Room.

Mr. Williams, who is also editor of Service Magazine, a trade journal published by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will assist the department in publicizing the activities of Negroes in the Third War Loan drive which opens September 9.

Working in co-operation with the News Bureau, Office of War Information, the Third War Loan News Room will attempt to obtain full coverage of the contributions of Negroes to the Loan in national and local publications. The News Room will also cooperate fully with Negro newspapers which are sponsoring local drives in various communities.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of Tennessee State College in Nashville. He formerly served as city editor of the **New York Contender**, and as Memphis correspondent for the **Chicago Defender** and instructor in sociology in the Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis.

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FARM WORKERS
ARE NOT FROZEN

In a letter to Dr. W. H. Jernagin, chairman of the executive board of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, Meredith C. Wilson, in charge of Extension farm labor program, made it clear that Public Law 45 in no way restricts the movement of farm workers. Mr. Wilson's letter was in reply to one from Dr. Jernagin requesting a clarification of the law.

Said Mr. Wilson, "As passed Public Law 45 places no limitations upon the movement of individual farm workers under their own resources or with the assistance of employer-farmers or other individuals. The only prohibition is upon the use of funds provided in the Farm Labor Supply Act for the payment of transportation without the written consent of the County Agent."

That is to say, if a worker has his own money or if he can borrow the money, he is free to move from one county to another or from one state to another. However, he cannot be moved from one county to another at the expense of the Government without the consent of the County Agent.

Mr. Wilson said further in his letter to Dr. Jernagin: "It is important in time of stress that every individual lend a hand. Not only should all available labor engage fully in food production work, but employers should release workers not needed for short periods in order that they may work on other farms short of labor. Our Negro Extension Agents, with the aid of volunteer local leaders (many of whom are ministers), are attempting to facilitate the full use of Negro farm labor available in each area."

NEED MORE
FARM WORKERS

The War Food Administration reports that although nearly half a million U. S. Crop Corps workers were recruited and placed between April 29 and June 30, recruitment and placement must be intensified in order to meet the demand for workers during the peak harvesting season immediately ahead.

Employment on farms on July 1 was at a record low for that date and wage rates were at a new high the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. It is estimated that 11,749,000 persons were empoyed on farms in July. This was 260,000 less than the number employed on the same date a year ago. However, wage rates were 36 percent above what they were a year ago. In the South wage rates ranged from $1.50 a day in South Carolina to $3, in Texas $3.50, in Oklahoma, $3.75, in Maryland and $4 in Delaware.. Nevertheless, there were 120,000 fewer workers on southern farms than on July 1, 1942.

JAMAICANS AND BAHAMANS
HALF OF FOREIGN WORKERS

According to the July 14 farm labor report issued by the Bureau of agricultural Economics, Jamaicans and Bahamans make up nearly half of the foreign workers who have been brought here to relieve the farm labor shortage. The report shows that there are 8,483 Jamaicans here, 2,918 Bahamans and 23,405 Mexicans.

There are 2,052 Jamaicans in New Jersey, 1,529 in New York, 1,041 in Wisconsin, 1,003 in Connecticut; the others are working in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Idaho. The Bahamans are working in the Atlantic coast area from Florida to Delaware. There are 1,266 in Maryland, 692 in Virginia, and 514 in Florida.

WARNING TO
HOME CANNERS

The Department of Agriculture issued two warnings to home canners last week. One was against waste through improper canning resulting from not knowing how to use the jars, or the new types of caps, or from faulty methods in canning. The second warning had to do with the use of canning powders and other chemical preservatives

Department canning specialists advise that home canners familiarize themselves with their jars and especially the new types of caps before proceeding with their summer canning. They also recommend that the jars be packed hot, but not too full. Cooking the food and packing it hot into the jars, known as the hot pack method, is recommended because in so doing some of the air is driven out of the food before canning starts.

In issuing its warning against the use of canning powders and other chemical preservatives, the Department pointed out that its research administrator, Dr. E. C. Auchter, had asked W. G. Campbell, commissioner of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, for an opinion on the use of chemicals in home canning and had been told that they should be avoided.

Said Mr. Campbell, "Practically all the substances proposed in the past as chemical preservatives have limited value as such and in view of the known harmful effects of some of them and the doubtful safety of others, they should not be used as substitutes for tthe more efficacious and safer processes of sterilization by heat."

REVISE RATIONING
OF PRESSURE CANNERS

The War Food Administration has revised the rationing program on pressure canners in order to speed up their distribution to northern areas and other sections. Percentages of pressure canners have been established for each area based on the number of canners already in each area, the date of harvesting seasons, and the number of pressure canners expected to be manufactured during the next few weeks.

Ten percent of the canners are to go to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Lonisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas; 20 percent of the canners will go to Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The remaning 70 percent will go to other areas. The year's production of 275,000 pressure canners will be about 85 percent complete by September 1; War Production Board estimates that 123,000 will be ready by the end of July.

SIR WILLIAM GIVES ADVICE

The Delta planters have been working on their Negro farm-tenant problems for some time. They have on the Anderson plantation a model Negro farm-home project on which is employed a college educated Negro who is occupied full time in studying ways of improving "living, working, and recreational facilities" for the Negro labor. So impressed by this and other places in the Delta was Sir William Beveridge on his recent visit to the state that he expressed the opinion that "Negroes were peculiarly suited to Southern agriculture and particularly to the Mississippi Delta. (Jackson News June 26.) The News reports that in his talk to 15 planters and business men. Sir William told his audience that the Negro should be "'kept here rather than permitted to migrate to Detroit. Harlem, and other of the nation's industrial centers."

Wrong can never win and right can never fail.

SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL HELP FARMERS TO GROW BETTER CROPS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.,—Since food is one of the decisive elements in the prosecution of this war, farmers have a major role to pay for the men in the armed forces, people engaged in industry and others on the home front are depending on farmers to feed them. By adopting sure, sound agricultural principles, conserving resources, living closer to the land and increasing food and food production, Georgia Negro farmers will have made a vast contribution to the nation's war-time agricultural program.

Here are a few suggestions that will help farmers meet food and feed goals this year, according to the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Those who would like to produce more vegetables can plant the following during July; bush beans, corn, okra, pepper, squash, field peas, egg plants and tomatoes.

In poultry production, some culling should be done throughout the year, but there are certain times that are better than others for determing good and poor layers. For a thorough systematic culling of the flock, July, August and Sept. are probably the best months. During these months, it is easier to apply various culling factors such as molt, pigmetation, etc. At this time of the year, poor layers have gone out of production and the best hens will lay right on through the summer months. It is pointed out that for each 100 pullets started in laying houses during the fall, only 50 should be carried over into the next year and that the proper housing, feeding and care should be provided for the flock.

Farm folks can contribute to the war efforts by producing enough food and feed for their own home needs. Among these things are the production of three hogs weighing 225 pounds each and one beef animal weighing approximately 400 pounds to provide the farm family with meat. Two milk cows should be had to provide a year-round milk supply for a family of five .There should be 30 laying hens to supply a family of five with eggs and poultry products for a year. One-half acre garden properly planned and planted will produce enough vegetables needed for the average family. Through proper care and regular plantings, a surplus of vegetables can be produced for canning, drying and storing.

Every family should preserve foods by canning and drying. At least 25 quarts of fruits and vegetables should be canned and eight pounds dried for each person in the family. Two bushels of corn for meal and 2 1-2 bushels of wheat for flour in a year are needed for each person on the farm. A two-acre truck patch will supply the family with quantities of Irish and sweet potatoes, syrup and other food crops.

An acre of home orchard, properly planned and planted, will supply a family of five with fruits and berries. The Extension Service further points out that 1-2 bushel of dried peas and beans, five to 10 pounds of pecans 3-4 bushel of peanuts, one bushel of Irish potatoes and 3-4 bushels of sweet potatoes should be stored for each person in the family for a year.

Also an adequate supply of feeds can be supplied for livestock by carefully planning the farm program to furnish enough pasture as well as cultivated feed crops such as grain and roughage and proper feeding practices etc. Where practical, produce peanuts for the market.

Farmers should also take better care of their equipment by housing it instead of leaving it out in the fields. Where it is broken, repair and pain it and exercise greater care with the work stock to help farm for victory.

By producing more hogs, chickens, beef animals, milk cows' gardens, increasing the size of truck patches and home orchards, preserving and canning more food products, producing more corn, wheat and other crops, farmers can make a vast contribution to the nation's war-time agricultural program.

Harry: So you long for the patter of tiny feet on the floor?

Horacs: Yes, my mother-in-law is afraid of mice, and maybe she'll go home.

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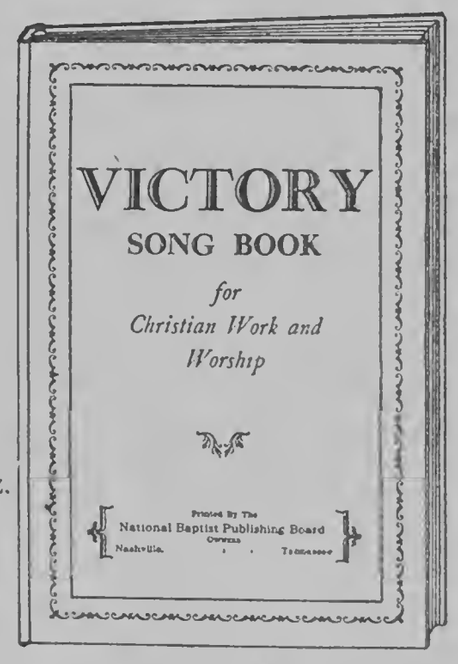

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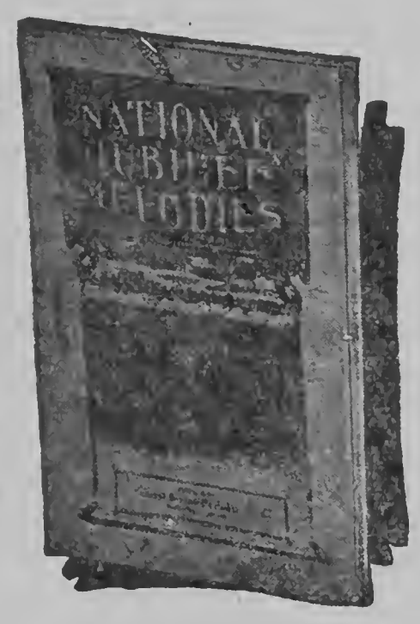

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COMPLETE MEAL

(Continued from Page 1)
product its stringy, meatlike appearance.

Soy Milk For Babies

Soy milk, which has almost the same nutritive values as cow's milk, is very successful for babies who have difficulty thriving on mother's milk or dairy milk. Sweetened with corn dextrose, it is easily digested.

The beans are cooked and the milk pressed from the mass. The dry residue is used for making meat substitutes and the liquid is recooked. Dextrose and soy fat are added and the milk is then run through a homogenizing machine. It resembles cow's milk in appearance, but is somewhat different in taste. It can be made and retailed for less than half the cost of dairy milk. The Madison factory turns out 200 gallons a day.

One value of the milk in meeting the food needs of the civilian population in war areas lies in the fact that it can be made in the home from soy beans grown by the people. It can be dehydrated and shipped as powdered milk.

If the Spanish civilian population had grown soy beans in quantity, their children would not have suffered from malnutrition for want of milk, it was pointed out.

Rats Used For Tests

It is in the dehydrated products of the soy bean that the government is most highly interested at Madison. White rats are being fed the various products to test the nutritive value of each. Charts kept on rats fed dried soy milk show that they have made more rapid growth and are in better condition that those fed on a balanced diet of standard non-soy foods.

Madison authorities have one derydrated soy product in commercial production. It is used as a meat extender at the ratio of 70 per cent soy extender and 30 per cent meat. It may also be used as a substitute for meat in numerous recipes such as meat balls.

Madison authorities expect to step up their production of all soy products in the immediate future. They are in the process of moving into a new, two-story concrete factory in which production is arranged on the gravity plan. Big delivery trucks are already leaving the plant daily loaded with bread and canned products now being made. Students in the college do most of the work in the factory. The building is being erected largely with student and faculty labor.

Madison already has large markets in western and northern cities for its foods, carload shipments being made frequently to Chicago, San Francisco, and New York. They also make numerous bread, muffin, and pastry products from soy flour for the local market.

Soy bean acreage of all kinds for both animals and man, was nearly half as large as the nation's cotton acreage in 1941 and has since been expanded to offset the rigors of rationing at home. Farm authorities have urged more extensive plantings and have stressed the edible qualities of the lentil, including, for the women, the fact that it is non-fattening.

Woods Yellow Preferred

Though there are five or six popular varieties for human consumption, Madison officials have found the Woods Yellow to be the most satisfactory for canning green, because it does not make a white mucuous at the top of the can. Other varieties do this, creating an unappetizing appearance.

Approximately 85 acres are in production this year on the Madison farms. The beans to be canned will be mowed green about October 1 and run through two giant threshers. A single run through a thresher is enough for green beans or peas, but it loosens only a small per cent of the soy beans, which have much tougher hulls. The threshers at Madison are operated as one machine and the beans pass from the first hopper to the second one on an endless belt.

Madison, a Seventh-Day Adventist Church institution, is operated on the self-help plan. Approximately 60 per cent of its students earn all of their expenses as employes with the 900-acre farm, the college plant, the food factory, and the Madison Rural Sanitarium. The college's interest in soy beans as a meat and milk substitute is in part the result of the denomination's emphasis on a strict vegetarian dict.

"Other groups have experimented with the soy beans for human food, but government officials tell us that we are far ahead of anybody else in the nation," Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Vice President of the college, stated.

If the soy bean plays the dramatic role of helping save Europe's and Asia's war and postwar millions from hunger and all of hunger's miserable train, as Madison's patient researchers sincerely believe, doubting moderns will be confronted with one more good proof that the world makes a beaten path to the door of the man who develops the best mouse trap—or soy product.—Nashville Tennessean.

BAHAMA LABORERS

(Continued from Page 1.)
this war, are raising more than a third more chickens this year than the average chicken production during the 10-year period between 1932-41. The number of young chickens raised on farms in 1943 is estimated at 925,652,000, an all-time record. This number is 36 per cent above the 1932-41 average.

The unusually large increase in chickens raised this year following the record production last year is due largely to the favorable relationship between chicken and egg prices and feed prices. This favorable relationship resulted from bumper feed crops of the last two years with relatively low feed prices on the one hand, and a strong wartime demand for both chickens and eggs on the other.

North Dakota is leading the country in percentage increase. The farmers in that state are raising 93 per cent more chickens this year than during the 10-year average period; South Dakota is second with a 78 per cent increase, and Minnesota is third with a 71 per cent increase. Iowa leads the nation in numerical production. This year the farmers in that state are raising 69,926,000 chickens. Minnesota is second with 53,634,000 and Texas is third with 52,046,000.

Among the Southern states, Texas is number one with an increase over the 10-year average of 51 per cent, Mississippi is second with a 50 per cent increase and Louisiana is third with a 46 per cent increase. Numerically, Kentucky and North Carolina stand next to Texas raising 27,592,000 and 26,666,000 respectively. Looking at the South as a whole, farmers in that area will produce 292,562,000 or nearly a third of the Nation's farm poultry production. Negro Americans, who make up a fourth of the farm operators of the South, will contribute substantially to the wartime poultry production in that area.

SAVE VEGETABLES BY BRINING THEM

Brining is the wartime way to preserve vegetables. The Department of Agriculture points out that garden vegetables may be saved by salting or by brining instead of uncertain canning methods in view of the shortage of pressure canners and other canning equipment.

Snap beans, carrots, cauliflower, many greens, green tomatoes, cabbage and even head lettuce may be salted for use next winter. They should be put down in crocks with light salt or weak brine for about two weeks or until fermented, then packed in glass jars and processed in boiling water. Salt may also be used to preserve corn, peas, lima beans, okra, green peppers, and onions, but these vegetables need heavy salt or strong brine.

The improved method of salting or brining was developed by John L. Etchells, chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Ivan D. Jones of the North Carolina Experiment station. For further information on preserving vegetables by salting or brining consult your county farm or home demonstration agent, or write the State Extension Service at your state agricultural college.

MORE 4-H CLUB NOTES OF INTEREST

By M. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.,—The Sixteenth Annual State short course for Georgia Negro 4-H club members, held at Georgia State College recently, was brought to a most successful conclusion. More than 300 rural boys and girls, their leaders and sponsors, from all parts of the state, put aside farm chores for the week to engage in an extensive study of better farm and home making so as to be of greater service in this nation's war-time agricultural program. The group was accompanied to this affair by their farm and home demonstration agents.

The annual "get-together" this year showed a remarkable conversion of a peace-time program to one emphasizing the nation's war needs, placing special emphasis on farm crops, foods, livestock, poultry, soil conservation, vegetable gardening, food preservation, clothing and all types of farm and home improvement. Competitive contests were held also in these enterprises in addition to painting, oratory, bread and cake making, table setting, sewing and many activities adapted to rural life. Keen competition was shown in these events with each club member putting forth his best efforts to gain greater recognition in the field of agriculture and home economics.

An achievement day program climaxed this 16th annual encampment at 11.45 A. M., where the entire group assembled in Meldrin Hall to witness awards bestowed upon accomplished 4-H club members for outstanding work done in many activities this year. Among the many prizes awarded during this occasion was the $100 prizes offered by the Bankers health and Life Insurance Company, Macon, Georgia, for the best all-round 4-H club boy in the four districts of this state. Those receiving this prize of $25.00 each were John Paul Jones, Morgan county; Frank M. Staley, Jr., Chatham county; Clayton Marcus, Mitchell county; and Charlie Clarke, Jenkins county. Other attractions on this program were the introduction of state 4-H club council officers and all of the state winners in various enterprises; a dress review, painting demonstrations, music and others related to rural life development.

Another attraction on this week"s program was the conducting of painting demonstrations by both boys and girls from many counties. This event is sponsored by the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, in cooperation with the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. The purpose of this activity is to train 4-H club members in many types of paint work so as to help their parents preserve farm equipment, homes and outbuildings. A. J. Nitzschko, County Agent, Chatham county, served as one of the judges in this event.

Some county winners in various activities were as follows poultry and farm crops judging, in the boys' division livestock Morgan and Walton counties, first place and Chatham county second: painting demonstration contest, Grady county first place and Camden and Liberty counties tieing for second place and Chatham county won the oratorical contest.

W. A. Sutton, State 4-H Club Leader, Athens, Georgia, spoke to the group at the conclusion of this program. He congratulated the club members on the fine job they are doing in the 4-H club food for fighters' program and scrap metal drives and urged the continuance of the fine type of work the club members are doing for the prosecution of this war and post-war period.

Other agricultural leaders and educators appearing on program during this annual event were as follows: T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, first Negro Extension Agent, and father of four children now serving at key positions in our armed service. He strikingly appealed to his audience to wholeheartedly support their parents in harvesting this year's crops to help offset farm labor shortage so as to preserve the present food demands for the prosecution of this war. This widely known agricultural leader urged the proper type of education so as to measure arms during the present global conflict and post war period.

W. S. Rico, Beef Cattle and Sheep Specialist, Athens, outlined ways to increase the production of beef and hogs; emphasized the proper care and feeding of same and conducted demonstrations in castrating hogs. P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Extension Work in Georgia, urged the proper attitude to win the war. He particularly stressed the writing of the boys in the armed service to contribute to good army morale; purchase war saving stamps and bonds; continue scrap metal and rubber drives; help harvest present food crops; and continue to push the food for fighters' program by growing enough food for another member of our armed forces.

J. G. Woodruff, Chief, Farm Tenant Purchase Section, Farm Security Administration and W E. Street, Negro representative of the same firm outlined the functions of the F. S. A. and pointed the oligibility of farm families applying for aid in each section of the organization.

Doctors W. A. Harris S. M. McDew, Jr., and H. M. Collier, Jr., representatives of the South Atlantic Medical Association, Savannah, lectured to the group on health; outlined precautions against various types of diseases and treatments of same; and urged good healthy bodies, proper diets and cleanliness as well as good character for wholesome citizenship.

M. K. Stulive, Director, Public Relations, Union Bag Corporation, Savanah, outlined the functions of this organization and urged greater protection of the forestry. This event was made possible through Leonard Law, Negro representative of the Union Bag Corporation.

M. G. Haynes, principal, Cuyler High school, stressed the importance of education to better equip American youth for the jobs they intend to do in life and told his audience that people should stick to the teachings of Christ and put forth their best efforts to preserve the democratic way of life. President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College delivered the welcome address, stressing land ownership and the putting of something upon this land so as to make it pay for itself.

This annual event is sponsored jointly by the Georgia State College and the State Agricultural Extension Service and aims to better equip rural youth for greater farm and home improvement, The annual affair was under the supervision of P. H. Stone, State Agent, Miss Camilla Weems, Asst. Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent and Z. T. Hubert, Assistant Negro State Club Agent.

GARDEN CARE

Rose bushes, fruit trees and diseased shrubs should be sprayed with lime-sulphur. Trees, shrubs and lawn should be fertilized with manure and perhaps some phosphate. Pruning should be done so as to preserve the natural shape of the plant to be pruned. Flowering plants that bloom before July should not be pruned. Trees and shrubs should not be allowed to rock around is the wind and wear a hole in the soil around their base. Anchor them with string and stake and keep the soil packed around the roots.

16-YEAR OLD YOUTH WINS ORATORICAL CONTEST OF ELKS

David Dudley Is Student of Dunbar High, Washington, D. C.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2—(ANP)—David Dudley, 16-year-old Dunbar high school student at Washington, D. C., won the annual Elks oratorical contest held in the Central Baptist church here over five other finalists. Dudley spoke on the "Negro and the Constitution."

William Edward Tunstall, student at the Washington high school, Atlanta, captured second prize. Other contestants were Betty Jeanne Esters, Indianapolis; Donal Todd, Denver; Addie Bivens, Houston; and Mabyle Brown, Dover, Dela.

Dr. Ethel Charleston introduced the Elks' commissioner of education, Judge Wm. C. Hueston, who presented the contestants. The program opened with a processional of the department led by Hueston, Grand Esquire Eugene Sorral, the exalted ruler and grand daughter ruler, their cabinets and the regional directors. The parade was preceded by another of 300 members in caps and gowns for 1943, a tribute awarded them for meritorious service.

Another feature of the program was the appearance of the Elks' chorus and the singing of the Cincinnati choir. Miss Rosetta Wilson, runner-up in the regional contest in Pittsburgh, was soloist.

Judges were Samuel Mitchell, of New York City, auditor of the grand lodge; Lt. George Lee, of Memphis; and W. W. Saunders, of Charleston, W. Va. Timekeeper was J. J. Porter.

James Kelly, grand secretary, of Birmingham, was contest manager. He was assisted by Oscar Saffold of Montgomery, Ala.

FOOD OUTLOOK IS GOOD

(Continued from Page 1)
they will get 53 per cent of the canned fruits and juices during the next 12 months.

Generally, the supply of canned goods will be less than last year, because canned goods are in great demand by the armed forces. Supplying our fighting men with perishable fresh fruits and vegetables involves great problems of refrigeration and transportation.

This does not leave as much canned goods for civilians to purchase neither as much as they would like nor as much as they have money with which to purchase. But they can supplement the canned goods with fresh goods, which also lend themselves readily to home canning.

Food allocations are not made in a haphazard manner. They are the results of careful planning and studying demands made by various agencies handling foods. Civilian requirements are taken care of by the Food Distribution Administration, which submits estimates covering the population needs. This is carefully considered and weighed against the total food supply. Adjustments are often necessary, but the allocations are as near the demands as possible.

"Because food is such a powerful weapon," said Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy administration of War Food Administration and director of Food Distribution, "there can be no such thing as enough of it in a war like this one. We will have enough food to feed our armed forces well. We will have enough to feed ourselves adequately here at home—not all we would like, or exactly what we would like, but enough to meet nutritional needs."

Chaplain: My man, I will allow you five minutes of grace before the electrocution.

Condemned Man: Fine, bring her in.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Green Hill Neigborhood Unit Organized And Chartered In Mississippi

MR. ALEX J. GATES ELECTED AS CHAIRMAN

All Financial Members Are Paid Subscribers And Readers of Mod. Farmer

Belen, Miss.—(Spl.)—One of the largest Units ever organized in the State of Mississippi was perfected here last month and joined the National Federation of Colored Farmers. It is known as the Green Hill Neighborhood Unit. They elected Mr. Alex J. Gates as chairman. They reached their goal in membership, notwithstanding they had worked for nearly sixty days in securing the farmers throughout this county to perfect such an organization in order that they might be in a position to secure all the benefits to be received from a County Unit that will put them in a position to operate what farmers generally call a cooperative organization.

While the organization is not a closed one, the members electing to hold the roll open for their enrollment, they send the names on in to the headquarters, and since then have secured their charter and are now a fullfledged part of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. With the annual membership dues that were paid by each one when the Unit was being formed they also subscribed for the Modern Farmer, which is published in Nashville and which comes out monthly, so that for the next twelve months every member of the Green Hill Neighborhood Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers will be receiving and reading this monthly publication, which has not missed an issue in the past thirteen years.

Mr. Alex Gates, the chairman, is optimistic over what he has been able to accomplish in so short a time, and he has not hesitated to predict that the membership will

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

FARMERS STUMP THE AXIS

Negro Workers On The Agricultural Front

Washington, D. C.—Like the food crop, the American forest crop is also playing an important role on the battle front, and on the home front.

A. E. Fivaz points out in the August number of SOIL CONSERVATION, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication, that the forest crop is in this war—from the 10 carloads of lumber required for the deck of a big battleship to the vital bits of nitrocellulose in a Garand rifle cartridge from the charcoal in a gas mask to the billions of board feet of lumber required for boxing and crating equipment, food, and other materials for our armed forces; from tanning extracts and walnut gunstocks to paper, fiber board, plastics, and rayon derived from wood pulp; and from wooden barracks to lend-lease shipments.

Since a third of the Nation's wartime forest requirements come from farm woodland, farmers have an important share in helping to

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

TIME TO ENCOURAGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

"According to an estimate of the Department of Commerce, we will have 19 million un-employed persons by 1946 if the war is over and if we achieve a level of business activity no higher than in 1940.

"If the analysis is sound and if this estimate should prove correct, to provide relief at only $2 a day for this number of unemployed persons would involve a public cost of 14 billion dollars a year—or twice our pre-war national budget for all Federal governmental activities including relief. To provide work-relief might cost twice that figure, or $25 to 30 billion dollars a year. Obviously there is no substitute for employment in private industry."—Edgar V. O'Daniel

SCHOOL LUNCHES IMPROVED

War-Time Diet for the Millions of Youngsters

Washington, D. C.—More than a million Negro children are expected to participate this year in community school lunch programs which will be available to a total of over five million American youngsters to help maintain their wartime diets at an adequate level, the War Food Administration has announced.

Aimed at protecting child health despite changes in home life occasioned by war and by food shortages, the program, financed partly by Federal funds with local committee sponsorship and administration, will provide nutritious lunches which will include fruits, vegetables, milk and meats.

Local sponsors will organize lunch projects, purchase food from local merchants and farmers, and be re-imbursed by Food Distribution Administration—up to 60 per cent of the cost of the foods served.

In previous years, the Department of Agriculture purchased foods directly and distributed them to schools through state welfare agencies. This year, buying will be done locally, primarily to simplify the program and release storage and transportation facilities for other purposes. The new plan received a "try-out" beginning last January and the experience gained has set the pattern to be followed as the program operates on a larger scale.

Funds are available to schools and child care centers in the states principally on the basis of the state school enrollment and the state's past participation in the school lunch program.

Equipment, labor and supervision must be provided for by state and local agencies or civic groups.

Under the new plan, which combines the school lunch and school milk projects, foods going into three types of lunches will be paid for by FDA at rates ranging from two to nine cents for each meal, de-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

THREE RACES' WORK PRAISED

Mexicans, Jamaicans And Bahamians Active

Office of War Information Department of Agriculture.—Reporting that 57,489 workers from Mexico, Jamaica and the Bahama Islands have come to this country to date for agricultural employment, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, today praised the ability of these workers and described their efforts as being of utmost importance to the production of food and fiber for war needs.

Of the total, 43,963 came from Mexico, 8,828 from Jamaica, and 4,698 from the Bahama Islands. The latter two countries are British crown colonies and the workers brought in are English speaking. By the end of August, another 3,139 Mexicans will have arrived to do farm work. In addition, more than 14,000 track workers have been supplied by Mexico to the United States for employment on railroads through the efforts of the War Manpower Commission.

"We are grateful to these workers for the way in which they responded to our appeal for their help in alleviating our farm labor shortage ,and for the valuable assistance they have been giving our farmers," said Mr. Jones.

"These workers are separated from their homes and families by thousands of miles. They have had to adapt themselves to habits, customs and climate condition that differ considerably from their own. Yet these workers have shown an admirable spirit of cooperation and generally have conducted themselves in a way that is a credit to their people.

"Mexico, with a population of 20 million, has already supplied nearly 60,000 workers within one year to a neighboring country. Considering the difference in population, this is equivalent to some Nation requesting our own to supply about 400,000 workers for employment outside our borders. Figures such as these bring home true realization of the magnitude of Mexico's contribution in this field alone.

"Jamaica and the Bahama Islands have made a similar contribution. Both these countries have small populations, compared to our own, and yet they have willingly supplied large numbers of some of their ablest workers."

Mexican Nationals have been employed in agriculture in 12 Western states. The crops in which they have worked include truck vegetables, citrus and other fruits, sugar beets, guayule rubber, long staple cotton and hops. On July

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

$26,000,000 CROP ESTIMATED FOR BURLEY

Com. C. C. Flanery of the State Department of Agriculaure yesterday predicted a record money crop of $26,000,000 for Tennessee growers of barley, based on an estimated 63,700,000 pound tobacco harvest.

"While this will not equal the production of several previous years," said Flanery, "this price burley will probably bring should give growers more cash than ever before. Assuming a price as good as in 1942, burley growers hope to average not far from $400 an acre, and of course some farmers will do much better than that."

FARMERS RAISE CHICKENS

Negro Tillers of the Soil Supplement Rations

Washington, D. C.—Negro farmers, comprising nearly a fourth of the farm operators in the South, are playing an increasingly important role in helping Southern farmers meet their share of the chicken goal. It is estimated that colored farmers will raise 30 million chickens this year.

The War Food Administration anticipates a wider use of chicken during the early fall, since a large part of the early supply of turkeys is being shipped abroad to our armed forces for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner.

Reports indicate that chicken is not only taking a prominent place on special menus, but it is also showing a steady increase on the regular dinner table, now that markets are more plentifully supplied, and since it is not rationed.

Last year's record-breaking production totaled nearly three billion pounds of chicken meat. This year farmers and poultrymen are shooting for four billion pounds. Southern farmers are producing a large part of this year's all-time high poultry crop.

Of the estimated four billion pounds of chicken to be produced this year, civilians will get over 90 per cent of it, or an average of about 28 pounds per person, quite an increase over the 22 pounds per person during 1942. Members of the armed forces will get three per cent, or about 300 millions pounds of chicken this year.

HUBERT RESIGNS FSA POST; RETURNS TO JOB AT FISK UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.—Giles A. Hubert, well known economist, has resigned as assistant to the director of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration and is returning to his post as professor of economics at Fisk University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

Department officials point out that Mr. Hubert, on leave from Fisk since 1940, has done an excellent job of assisting in program planning and analysis, and in integrating low-income Negro farmers into the program of FSA. He has also done considerable work in the development of special farming areas, based on a study of this approach to family-type farming which he made while doing research work in Denmark a few years ago. Until the decentralization program got underway in 1942, he was stationed in Washington. Since that time, he has had his offices in Cincinnati where several divisions of FSA are now headquartered.

On returning to Fisk, Mr. Hubert will develop a program of advanced training in rural problems and organization through the cooperation of the university and FSA together with the aid of a Fellowship Fund provided by the General Education Board.

Mr. Hubert will maintain his connection with FSA as a consultant. He first joined the staj in 1935 when he served as advisor to the director of the Re-settlement Administration.

A frightened dwarf boa snake coils itself tightly and may be tossed around like a ball without unwinding.

TWO TYPES OF SCHOOL LUNCH

You bet it's good! She has one type of school lunch and he another, but both are tasty and nutritious, and play an important role in the wartime diets of growing youngsters. It is estimated that of the six million children who will participate in the program this school year, more than a million will be colored. Parents who are busy doing war work say the School Lunch Program sponsors purchase foods locally and are reimbursed up to 60 per cent of the cost of the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department fo Agriculture.
—USDA PHOTOS BY KNELL.

WOMAN'S PAGE

POTATO, VEGETABLE PIE

1 lb raw diced potatoes
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon butter
1 lb. vegetables
1 tablespoon finely chopped onion

Combinations of any of the following vegetables may be used: Carrots, peas, turnips, butter beans or green beans, raw or canned tomatoes. The onion must be chopped very finely. Combine all ingredients and seasoning in a baking dish. Pour in vegetables or meat stock until it can just be seen along the side of the dish. Dot with small pieces of butter. Cover lightly and bake for one hour in a moderate oven. Remove lid for the last 15 m inutes.

The British appreciate potatoes. Vitamin short, they are making potatoes do double duty, eating them three times daily, serving them 198 different ways—not one too many for the British!

TOMATO JUICE

Select firm, ripe tomatoes. Wash well, peel and drain. Cut in sections. Simmer until softened. Stir occasionally to prevent burning. Put through sieve fine enough to remove seeds. Bring juice to boiling and pour immediately into sterilized jars, filling to within 1-2 inch of top. Put on cap. Process in water bath, 5 minutes.—Complete seal. Seasoning such as onion juice, salt, pepper may be added if desired.

CHILI SAUCE

1 gallon chopped ripe tomatoes
1-2 cup chopped white onions
1-2 cup chopped sweet green peppers
1-2 cup chopped sweet red peppers
5 teaspoons salt
1-2 cup brown sugar
1-2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
1 teaspoon nutmeg, grated
2 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon mustard
1 quart vinegar

Peel the tomatoes and onions. Boil all ingredients except the vinegar for two hours. Add the vinegar and cook to desired consistency. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

PREVENTING MOLD

Another question that may interest many—comes also from Mrs. A. L. M. How to prevent jelly and preserves from mold.

The best way to prevent molding is to seal securely with parafin immediately after filling jars. And keep in dark dry place.

JELLY SEASON'S HERE

Think of the good cheer in a sparkling, quivering dish of jelly to go with your golden brown biscuits or rolls in the cold of winter. Do you need more than that to start you on a spree of jelly-making? My guess is NO.

There's a great interest in jelly-making in spite of sugar rationing, for many is the smart homemaker who realizes what a spark and zest those little bits of bright-colored jelly can lend to wartime meals. So, go out into the berry patch, and let's get started on a batch of jelly.

Cherries, plums and blackberries are coming into season and make splendid jellies. They're all easy to handle and make nice, rich, luscious jellies:

RIPE SWEET CHERRY JAM

(Makes 7 6-ounce glasses)
3 1-2 cups prepared fruit
4 cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, pit about 2 1-2 pounds fully ripe cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. If a stronger cherry flavor is desired, add a few crushed cherry pits to fruit during cooking.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure fruit into a 5 or 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary.

Place over a hot test fire. Add powdered fruit pectin. Mix well and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. Pour in sugar at once, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bringing to a full, rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute.

Remove from fire. Skim. Pour at once into sterilized jelly glasses and paraffin at once.

RIPE PLUM JELLY

(Makes 7 medium glasses)
3 cups juice
4 cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush about 3 pounds fully ripe plums. Do not peel or pit them. Add 3-4 cup water, bring to a boil and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly bag or cloth, and squeeze out juice. Add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again, if there is a slight shortage of juice.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside. Measure juice into saucepan. Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. Pour in sugar at once, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1-2 minute.

Remove from fire, skim, and pour into glasses quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once.

BLACKBERRY AND SOUR CHERRY JAM

(Makes 8 medium glasses)
3 1-2 cups prepared fruit
4 1-2 cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly about 1 quart fully ripe blackberries. Pit 1 pound fully ripe cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. Combine fruits. Measure fruit into a kettle, filling last fraction of cup with water if necessary.

Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. Pour sugar in at once, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute.

Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once.

You'll enjoy pickles, too, for your winter menu pickups. I've found some perfectly delightful recipes for you which will not take too much sugar—just in case you want to use most of the sugar on jams and jellies. Remember that you must use a pure apple cider vinegar and good, firm, fresh cucumbers to get nice, crisp pickles:

CUCUMBER-RAISIN PICKLES

4 cups sliced cucumbers
1 cup salt
1 cup white vinegar
1 cup sugar
6 tablespoons raisins
1 tablespoon celery seed
1 tablespoon mustard seed

Soak cucumbers overnight in salt solution made of 1 cup salt to 1 gallon water. Drain. Combine remaining ingredients and heat to boiling. Add cucumbers. Boil 10 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal at once.

RIPE CUCUMBER SWEET PICKLES

8 large ripe cucumbers
1-2 pound stick cinnamon or oil of cinnamon
1 ounce cloves (or oil of cloves)
1 1-2 pints vinegar
3 pounds sugar

Pare the cucumbers, quarter. Take out seeds and cut quarters into medium-sized pieces. Scald in salted water. (2 tablespoons salt to 1 quart water). Drain and simmer in clear water until they are tender but firm. Drain well. Tie the spices in a bag and boil them with vinegar and sugar for 5 minutes. Pour this mixture over cucumbers, cover jar and set away. Next day pour off syrup and boil for 10 minutes, then pour over cucumbers again. Flavor is improved by repeating the process several times. With last heating, place pickles in clean, sterilized jars, cover with hot solution and seal at once.

Like fruit drinks for winter? You can make delicious nectars out of fruits easily and use them when fresh fruit juices are no longer available:

PEACH NECTAR

Select sound, ripe fruit. Peel and crush. Combine 4 cups fruit with 3 cups water and heat slowly to simmering. Press through colander, then through fine sieve. To each pound of fruit pulp and juice, add 3-4 pound of sugar. Bring to simmering temperature. Stir until sugar is well dissolved. Pour into clean, sterile jars. Put on cap. Process 30 minutes in a water bath at simmering temperature (180 degrees F.).

LYNN SAYS:

JELLY FORUM: Pectin is the magic ingredient that makes jam "jam' and jelly "jell." There must be a just right amount of it. Pectin is a natural jellying substance found in fruits and berries, but when the fruit or berry is shy of it, a liquid or powdered form of pectin may be added.

Jams and jellies may be kept for various lenghs of time, but for best practical purposes it is best not to try to keep them for over a year.

Melt parraffin for jelly in a small pot over boiling water. Paraffin should not be smoking hot because it might lend a disagreeable odor to the jelly or jam.

It's possible to put up fruit juice to be made into jelly later if you do not have enough sugar to do it during the summer. Prepare fruit according to directions given in the jelly recipes but do not add water to the recipe. Squeeze the juice in a jelly bag if it is for jelly. Fill hot sterile jars with juice and process in a boiling water bath for 20 minutes.

FACTS ABOUT CANNING PEAS AND BEANS

Peas . . . Some like them hot, some like them cold, but nearly everybody likes them canned, or so claims Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director of Ball Brothers Company. Not everybody likes green or 'English" peas and that's all right because there are plenty other peas of different color and flavor.

All kinds of peas, lima beans, and butter beans are canned the same way. All should be picked and canned the very day the pods are full enough to be shelled. At that time they will be from small to medium size, tender and sweet.

Peas and beans begin to lose flavor and food value as soon as pulled from the vine and are likely to spoil if time is wasted between gathering, preparing, and canning.

Flat sour and all other spoilage can be avoided by paying strict attention to canning rules, Yes, RULES, they are as simple as this:

1. Check over jars and lids the day before the canning is done. If glass top seals or two-piece metal vacuum seals are to be used, examine the top edges of the jars—the slightest flaw may cause you to have to do work over. The same is true of the sealing surface of glass lids. If there is any doubt as to the tension of the wires on "lightning" jars, fill them with hot water, seal, let stand until cold, then hold upside down and examine for leaks, and don't forget to wash jars, caps and rubbers clean.

2. Use young, tender, freshly gathered vegetables— and they won't be fresh after being out of the garden all night.

3. Prepare no more than your canner will hold and not that many if the canner is large and the help small.

4. Wash the pods clean before shelling. Sorry, but dirt is the chief cause of spoilage, so rinse the peas or beans in clean, cool water after they are shelled.

5. Cover with hot water and cook from 3 to 10 minutes, depending upon size; then pour into the jars while boiling hot—this won't break jars that have been covered with lukewarm water, heated to boiling and kept hot until needed.

6. Leave about an inch space at the top when filling the jar: add 1-2 teaspoon salt to each pint. Pint jars are best for peas and shelled beans because the heat reaches the center of the pack more quickly but whether pints or quarts are used, be sure to have enough water to insure quick heating all the way to the center of the jar. Seal or partly seal jars, depending upon type used; then put into the canner as quickly as possible and process the correct length of time. Young, tender, green peas take 50 minutes; blackeyed and field peas, limas and butter beans are processed 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. If no pressure cooker is available, process (boil) 3 1-2 hours in hot-water bath canner. Use the same thing for pint and quart jars. Nothing larger than a quart is safe for canning non-acid vegetables.

The bacteria that cause spoilage in peas and beans thrive in the temperature that makes you say "Whew, ain't it hot in here!" The quicker you make it too hot for bacteria, the better. So don't piddle around when canning vegetables or anything else for that matter. If you have no pressure cooker, use a water-bath canner (never an oven or a steamer for vegetables). And remember to boil beans and peas 15 minutes before tasting them—even if a pressure cooker is used—for about once in a million or so times, a toxin forms in non-acid foods. Such toxin can be destroyed by boiling. Failure to take this precaution has been known to cause serious illness. Reboil non-acid vegetables left over from one meal to another.

To use a water bath right: Have the water steaming hot and deep enough to cover the tops of the jars two or more inches when they are put into the capper. Get the water boling as quickly as possible and keep it boiling steadly every mnute of the time called for in the recipe. Take the jars out of the canner as soon as they have processed long enough; complete the seal on all jars that require it (all except two-piece vacuum seals should be partly sealed before and completely sealed after processing —the vacuum seals are sealed before only); stand the jars far apart on a cloth or folded newspaper to cool. Make sure every jar is sealed when put away for winter and, believe it or not, there will come a day when you will say I didn't dream it possible that canned peas could taste so much like garden fresh ones."

RATION ADDICTS AT IT AGAIN

Admittedly, the coal strike impaired coal production but before ration addicts rushed the nation into another snowstorm of ration blanks, it would be well to consider the opinion of the men who at least nominally still run the coal mines, the former owners and operators. One of the leaders in the coal industry said:

"I think allocation of coal is dangerous to the government; to our war effort, to our civilian population, and to the coal industry. I personally think it is inexcusable. I think if we are short of coal, we are not short over two or three per cent on the year's production. This two or three per cent was lost by strikes which the government could have and should have prevented.

"The way to cure this situation is not to create further shortages. Allocation and rationing will put thousands of people who ought to be at work to interfering with the normal movement of coal. There is a way to cure it. That is by working an extra hour a day until we make up this loss of 15,000,000-20,000,000 tons. If we had an 8-hour day, face to face, this shortage can be made up in between three and four months. Proper government agencies------can arrange this and they can arrange immediately for an additional price to cover additional costs."

GEORGIA NEGRO FAMILIES PLAYING WELL THEIR PART IN WAR EFFORT

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Aug. 31—Georgia Negro farm families are fully behind the Nation's war effort, both in spirit and practice, P. H. Stone, State Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, said today.

After Pearl Harbor, farm folks were told that food would prove a decisive factor in this world conflict, later that food would win the war and write the peace and finally that food was ammunition. A rapid integration of sons into the armed service gave specific meaning to these food slogans and brought about greater co-ordination of farm activities.

Prompted by these and other wartime preparations, hundreds of farm families have handled increased production assignments despite their normal labor cut in half. Community leaders report generally of families planting gardens, brooding out chicks, building pig pens and canning fruits and vegetables for the first time. Pantries with from three to five hundred containers of canned and preserved foods are common, with the season not yet over.

"On analysis, this remarkable response is not a phenomenon to be explained in terms of war hysteria, but rather the reaction which one would expect in a crisis from people who have had some preliminary training and preparation," Stone said. He particularly pointed out that the Extension Service and other agencies have talked and explained a live-at-home economy for years and this crisis found us with an educational structure, public attitudes, terminology and methods ready to go. With the placing of special emphasis on larger gardens and the retaining and building soil fertility, war food needs thus find a heightened opinion of garden-farm relationship and a slightly better soil for maximum food production, the farm leader continued.

"During times of this kind when national safety is imperiled and war demands dig at the foundation of normal living, it's hard to believe that the practical lessons of thrift and conservation being learned now will be forgotten entirely when the war is over. The independence and faith developed now through being able to do more with less should have much carry-over value and a return to farming of families who left a few years ago in search of high industrial wages," State Agent P. H. Stone declared.

WHO WILL PAY?

In the course of the coal strike and accompanying wage controversy, hardly a word was heard as to the effect which the demanded wage increase might have had on the coal industry. The miners have now reached a new wage agreement with the Illinois coal operators, the basis of which is the payment of $1.25 per day to every miner for underground travel time, but which must be approved by WPB and OPA before becoming effective.

How would this agreement affect coal mines The effective date of the agreement was supposed to be August, but the wage increases under the agreement are to be retroactive to April 1. If the agreement had gone into effect on August 1, for the nation's 500,000 coal miners, back wages for the four-month period would amount to $62,-500,000.

As the Herald Advertiser, of Huntington, West Virginia, points out: "Could the coal industry absorb such a ponderous item? Records of the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of Interior show that the gross profit of the industry for 1942—before deduction of Federal income and excess profits taxes and other expense—was only eight cents per ton. On the 1942 production of 600,000,000 tons, therefore, gross profits amounted to only $48,000,000. Net profits did not exceed $24,000,000. Thus, the back wages called for in the 'model contract' would be nearly three times the net profits of the industry for the entire year of 1942!"

If the effective date of the contract is delayed for six months, it is estimated that retroactive wages will amount to $95,000,000. It is now time that we showed some concern for the safety of millions of dollars of the people's savings invested in coal mines.

HOW DO THEY KEEP ROLLING?

Any industry welcomes deserved praise and the railroads have been deluged with it. But what is worrying them now is the question of how to continue to measure up to the high standards of performance they have set for themselves. The railroads are in the position of a successful army. The people back home have grown to expect a lot. They must not be disappointed. On the other hand, they must realize that the railroads, like the Army, depend upon an unbroken flow of supplies. Government restrictions and war shortages have cut the supply line of American railroads threateningly thin. How thin, is well described in the words of Railway Age: "In the five-year period ending with 1929, they installed about 1,500 locomotives and 95,000 freight cars annually. In 1942 they got only 712 locomotives and 62,000 freight cars. In the first six months of 1943 they were able to get only 193 locomotives and 9,415 freight cars. Their continuing inability to get anything approaching an adequate amount of new equipment has created a greatly increased need for materials for maintaining old equipment. The terrific hammering of the tracks also has created need for increased materials for maintaining them. The total inventory of materials that the railroads had on hand at the beginning of 1943 was less than in any year from 1917 to 1928. And yet, in the first four months of 1943 the received only $259,000,000 of materials a reduction of 16 per cent compared with the same period in 1942."

The railroads are doing the biggest hauling job in history. They realize that any slowing on their part will soon be reflected in pinched supply lines to our men fighting overseas. But do the "people back home" realize that the railroads have supply lines too that must be maintained? Apparently many of them do not.

The oldest Baptist church in America, founded in 1775, stands on Main Street in Providence, R. I.

OPEN THE WAY FOR PROGRESS

A fundamental issue with respect to retail distribution must be understood before the nation plunges into the post-war era, or progress toward higher living standards will be unnecessarily delayed. The issue is whether or not politicians and pressure groups are going to continue forcing the passage of punitive tax laws against specified types of progressive retailers. In the past they could do this because many people did not understand the underlying issue clearly—they were led to believe that punitive tax laws to penalize chain stores were legitimate measures to curb alleged monopolies.

The ordinary citizen often failed to discern the utter inconsistency of this carefully nourished belief. He failed to realize that whereas monopolies are supposed to control sources of supply, the chains actually did nothing of the kind—that whereas monopolis tend to create higher prices, the chains tended to reduce prices. And, too, he did not realize that monopoly charges based on size alone were rank hot air, when independent merchants do close to three-quarters of total retail business in the United States.

When the war is over there will be many more innovations in retailing initiated by resourceful individuals. These innovations will make an even more efficient distribution system. Some will be introduced by chains, some by independents and some by newcomers in the field. One and all they should be encouraged in every legitimate way, instead of discouraged as the chains were by special taxes which rob consumers.

KEEPING IN STEP

Aviation is unlike other industries. It must at all times be managed and developed with the knowledge that air power governs the destinies of nations. Many people think that American air power sprang from nowhere almost overnight. In reality, it had its beginning years ago when farsighted aviation pioneers and military authorities joined in recognizing that all our civil aviation resources could be made into a multi-purpose instrument of military power.

According to Congressman Richard F. Harness of Arizona: ". . . Many of the leaders in the civilian industry have very deliberately encouraged steps in the course of the industry's development which have proved of incalculable importance in this war. The civilian pilot training program is an outstanding example of a civilian-inspired and civilian-executed activity without which our military force today would be far less than its present strength. And in the development of the air transport industry there have been extremely vital steps taken in peacetime under civilian leadership—many of them still secret—which have been life-saving at critical moments in the last eighteen months."

The aviation industry, and the airlines in particular, are fully conscious of their responsibilities. The latter are endeavoring to awaken Congress to the fact that government also bears a great responsibility in determining the future of American aviation. They consider the pending amendments to the Civil Aeronautics Act, as embodied in the Lea-Bailey Bill, essential to the stability and growth of private aviation and of direct concern to those interested in the future military strength of the nation.

In commenting on that bill, Representative Harness declared: "The legislation being considered seeks to give concrete application to the lessons we have learned in the last five or six years, and to confirm and elaborate our civil aviation program for the national defense as we have seen it successfully demonstrated since Pearl Harbor."

It is the obligation of Congress, with due regard for state and local right involved, to keep Federal regulation in step with aviation requirements.

KEEP "DIGGING"

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, has said that: "We must keep digging to find as near a billion and a quarter of barrels of new oil each year as possible." But the plain fact is that we are not "digging" and this nation which is geared to the use of huge quantities of oil, faces a dangerous crude oil shortages.

Main reason for new well shortage can be found within the government. Restrictions on material and equipment, together with inadequate crude oil prices set by government officials, are threatening our oil supply.

John M Lovejoy, president of the Seaboard Oil Company, alarmed at the complacency of authorities, shows that "wildcat" drilling, far from being sufficient, should be immediately more than tripled. He warns that: "If new discoveries are to keep pace with withdrawals, which is a reasonable desideratum, and assuming a continuation of the percentages of hits and average size of new fields as shown for the year 1941 and 1942 . . . more than 10,000 wildcat wells should be drilled in 1943 . . . Any statement carrying the implication that currently equaling 1942 exploratory activity is sufficient, is misleading and will not bear even casual analysis."

Oil men know the facts about oil resources. Their advice should be heeded.

The Romans were the first to convoy ships with fast galleys.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

As a part of its plan to use corps of volunteers to encourage compliance with price ceilings of food in retail stores, the Office of Price Administration, through its regional and district offices, has begun a price survey in 33 principal cities throughout the country, the OPA announced this week.

At the request of the Washington office, especial attention will be given to comparison of compliance with price ceilings between food stores patronized largely by Negroes and those patronized largely by whites. These comparisons will be made by the price panels and price assistants attached to local War Price and Rationing boards in each of the 33 cities. Results will be compiled and sent to OPA district and regional offices which will then send them to Washington.

OPA regional offices were directed to begin the food price comparisons on August 16, to continue until further notice. It was also requested that the first report show the number of Negro price panel members and the number of Negro price assistants in each of the cities.

Price panels and assistants, now operating in most localities having community-wide ceilings, are committees of volunteers, represenative of the community to disseminate information on OPA price regulations, receive complaints and adjust differences between retailers and consumers.

The cities in which these committees have been directed to compare compliance between stores in Negro and white neighborhoods are:

Region I—Hartford, Conn.

Region II.—New York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Camden, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Washington, D. C.

Region III—Detroit; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Charleston, W. Va.; Cleveland, Ohio.

Region IV.—Jackson, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Richmond, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Durham, N. C.

Region V—Houston; Dallas; New Orleans; Little Rock; Shreveport; St. Louis.

Region VI—Chicago.

Region VII—Phoenix.

JUSTIFIED BITTERNESS

F. H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, says'

"In government circles, those who knew food, particularly the production of food, were not heeded, and those who were heeded and made policies knew less than nothing about food production. The sum total of all this is declining food volume."

The tragedy of the food shortage is that while those whose mistakes have brought it about may be removed at once, it will take years to correct the results of their mistakes The bitterness of farmers can be well understood.

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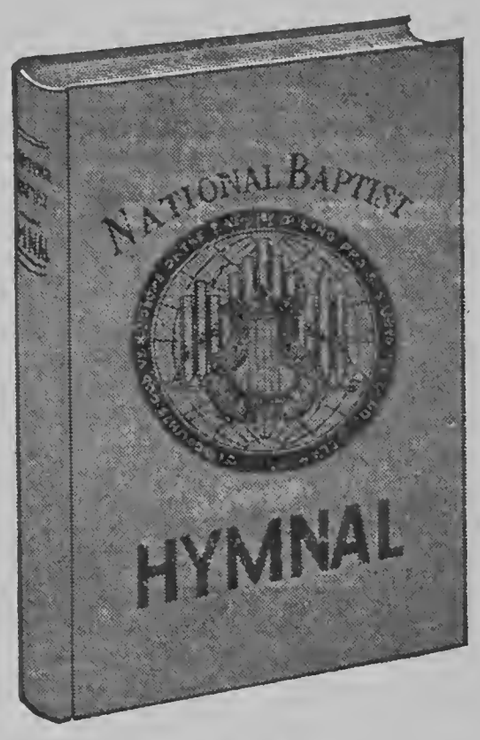

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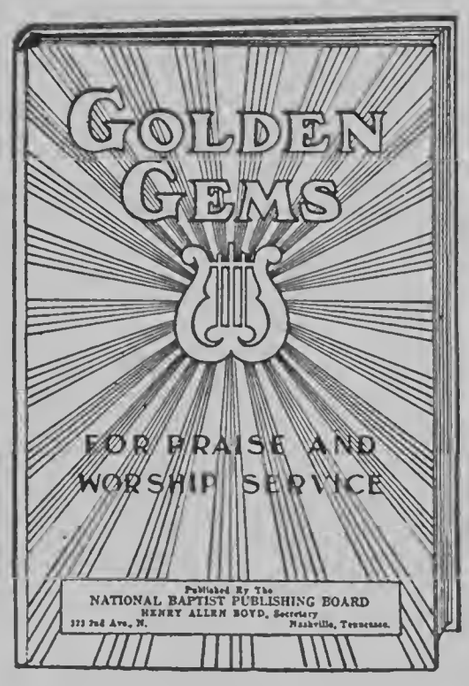

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

DECREES DON'T PRODUCE COWS

For sometime past the American people have been reading that they can expect butter and milk rationing. They are therefore partially prepared for such drastic steps. The civilian butter reserve is at the vanishing point, which means that our milk supply is below needed amounts.

Farm labor costs, dairy feed, seed and everything the dairy farmer uses, have shown either normal or abnormal rises. No matter how fine our economic planners spin their theories, all of them combined cannot produce a milk cow in less than three years, by law, executive decree, or otherwise.

There is just one way to get more milk, and that is to allow the farmer who produces it a fair and reasonable profit based on the cost of production and the labor involved. Until that is done, the milk, butter and cheese supply will grow shorter and there is no use in kidding the American people about the issue.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed)
S. B. WILSON.

Sworn before me this 22nd day of September, 1943.
M. G. Ferguson, Notary Public.
My commission expires April 8, 1947.

WFA HELPS MEET FARM LABOR NEEDS

The War Food Administration announced last week that 1,600,000 placements of orkers were made on farms through the Government farm labor program dming the four months. However, many additional emergency vol unteers are needed during the next few months to help with the harvesting of Corn, cotton, peanuts, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables crops.

The 1,600,000 placement involved 900,000 workers, some of whom worked on more than one farm, or were placed more than once. Among those 900,000 recruits, 700,000 were U. S. Crop Corps workers, comprising 250,000 men, 150,000 women, and 300,000 boys and girls. The farmer and his family have played a big part in meeting the need for increased workers by working longer hours themselves, but they cannot do the whole job, volunteers must come to the rescue.

The response has been good, various groups have lent a hand About 650,000 volunteer neighborhood leaders, organized in rural areas by Extension Service, have assisted in local farm labor and mobilization and in arranging for exchanges of labor and labor-saving machinery. State and County Defense Councils, Service Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, groups, schools, and yet youth organizations have also helped to mobilize residents of towns and cities for farm work.

As for foreign workers, nearly 60,000 have been brought here to help relieve the farm labor shortage. From Mexico 44,577 had been brought in by September 1; 8,828 had been brought from Jamaica and 4,338 from the Bahamas. These workers have helped with the cultivation and harvesting of important wartime crops in 30 states.

Completing the farm labor pisture, WFA reports that farmers have employed 6,000 Japanese internees, 1,000 inmates of corrective and penal institutions, 1,000 conscientious objectors, 50,000 members of the armed forces who have volunteered for farm work, and 6,000 soldiers who were detailed as units by the War Department. However, despite all these recruits, more farm workers are needed, if the essential war crops are to be saved.

Rubber cultivation is the basic economic activity of Liberia.

WHAT IS GOOD?

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.

Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;—

Spoke my heart full sadly,
"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret;
Kindness is the word."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

USE YOUR HEAD!

Probably the most destructive weapon in the world is the common match. Over a period of years, loss of life and property traceable to this minute stick of wood dwarfs the ghastliest work of the bombers. Fire prevention authorities state that matches and smoking constitute together the largest single fire cause. They have urged upon people the pithy maxim: "Matches have heads, but no brains. When you use their heads, use your brains."

Never before has this advice been so applicable. The nation is at war. Every home, every factory and every farm are part of the struggle. When fire strikes now it strikes with double deadliness. In its ashes lie a portion of the war effort, irretrievably lost. Of course, property swept by fire will one day be restored. But in the meantime, the nation is weakened the same as is a person with a cut finger.

The importance of caution with matches can be well understood when it is realized that each year about 300 billion matches are consumed in the United States alone, or 850,000,000 daily. This means, in terms of averages, approximately 600,000 flames are started every minute. Each of these flames minute. Each of these flames holds the possibility of causing a disastrous fire.

No laws can prevent carelessness with matches. The most elaborate fire department in the world is helpless in the face of the potential destructive power of matches. They constitute a spectacular demonstration of the fact that real fire prevention is largely up to the individual. Use your head!

SHORT MEMORY

Public memory is generally short-lived. A public service well performed by either an individual or a company is soon forgotten—if, in fact, it is ever recognized.

For many years, candidates for political office and elected public officials have made votes and popularity for themselves by attacking so-called big business. Many have even gone so far as to promote the substitute of government-owned enterprise (socialism) for private enterprise. And they have profited, temporarily at least, by such appeals to an uninformed or misinformed public.

It is therefore interesting to look at the record. Industries, such as railroads, oil, public utilities, fire insurance and chain stores, which have taken the worst lambasitng at the hands of political prima donnas, stand today among the few enterprises in the nation whose prices or services have actually been reduced steadily, while inflation was at our throats, or their prices have not advanced, or unavoidable advances have been at the very minimum amount compared with other goods and services.

The question then arises, did constant political warfare against such industries, over the past generation, tend to build strong and efficient companies that could withstand attack, or were these private enterprises established on such a sound basis at the beginning that they have been able to render the maximum service for a minimum cost, in spite of the attacks?

Look at it any way you want—the fact remains that big business, if you please—actually the biggest business in our country—is giving the people more for their money, dollar for dollar, than at any time in history.

NEGRO VFV PICKS ALMOST TWO TONS OF TOMATOES A DAY

Washington. D. C. Any doubt that the 26 Negro Victory Farm Volunteers of Washington, D. C, really meant business when they boarded a bus a couple of weeks ago and headed for Dorchester County, Md., to help harvest a 10,000—acre wartime tomato crop was completely blasted last Tuesday when one of the youngsters, William Hill, picked 103 baskets of tomatoes, or nearly 3,600 pounds.

The Maryland farmers had expected each of the boys to harvest on an average of about 50 baskets a day. But most of the boys have exceeded this figure and this one 15-year youth has more than doubled it.

So pleased are the farmers with the work of these youths that another group was recruited last week. Now more than 50 Washington youths are enlisted in the VFV, helping to save vital war crops.

Latest figures available show that about 150,000 youths, white and colored, are enrolled in the VFV, helping to harvest war crops in various areas where labor shortages exist.

WFA HEAD SAYS FOOD IS WEAPON OF WAR

Judge Marvin Jones War Food Administrator, discussed the importance of food as a weapon of war before the American Farm Bureau's Southern Region Training School held at Monroe, La., last week.

Said Judge Jones: "Nothing is more important than food____. Right now it is more important than ever because it is a weapon of war. It is as important as guns and ammunition_____Our clear cut duty here on the home front is to produce the food and then distribute it so that every pound of it will do the most good."

In discussing the food outlook, the War Food Administrator said, "There are about 2 1-2 percent more milk cows on farms than last year, and the number of heifer calves being raised for milk cows is 8 or 9 percent above the large number of last year. The total number of livestock and poultry units is about 11 percent above a year ago."

Speaking of next year's production, Judge Joues pointed out that he believes the best method of securing production of essential crops is to have a support, or definite price that would last throughout the production and harvesting season.

The War Food Administrator praised the townspeople, women high school and college students for their splendid response to the farmers' labor needs.

4-H FAMILY DAY

The State Extension Service in North Carolina reports that more than 500 colored farmers attended the seventh annual 4-H Family Day program in Halifax county last week. In addressing the group, R. E. Jones, Negro State agent, stressed the need for clearing farms of mortgages, buying war bonds, and building better health.

Other activities of Negro farmers reported in North Carolina include a curb market in Edgecombe county with sales averaging $180 a week: 14,275 certified chicks in Gates county, and the gathering of 13 dozen eggs a day by farmer Grover Brown of Henderson county.

SUGARCANE WAGES UP

The War Food Administration has announced minimum wages to be paid laborers in Louisiana for harvesting sugarcane this season by producers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The basic harvesting wage rate, which is the rate for cutting cane applicable to auult male labor, has been increased from last season's 21 cent per hour to 30 cents per hour this season. As in former years, the producer is to furnish the laborer without charge the accessories customarily supplied him, such as a habitable house and medical attention.

The increased wage rate will assist growers in obtaining the workers needed to harvest the 1943 Louisiana cane crop which is one of the largest in the State's history. A price assistance program for this crop was announced on August 28, provicing for an average added deturn to growers above 1942 of about 33 cents per ton of cane.

EGG MARKET FOR THE SOUTH

The War Food Administration has announced the continuation of the Southern Egg Marketing Program as a means of providing adequate markets and support prices for egg producers in 14 southern states. Texas and Oklahoma have been added to the list of states in which the program is operated.

The program has been conducted during the last two years by the Food Distribution Administration, largely during the seasons of heaviest production it is being continued through the fall and winter of 1943 and into 1944 by FDA. There are buying stations in each state. In Alabama there are 71 buying stations, in Arkansas 25, in Florida, 35, in Georgia, 116 in Kentucky, 6, in Louisiana, 1, in Mississippi, 25, in North Carolina, 29, in South Carolina 29, in South Carolina, 7, in Tennessee, 19, in Virginia, 12, and in West Virginia, 12.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

As parts of the Victory Garden yield their harvest and go out of production. gardeners might well consider planting winter cover crops to store up plant food for next year's gardens. Consult your local leaders, your extension agent, or write the state extension service at your state agricultural college.

The War Food Administration suggests that poultry flocks be culled more carefully this year. This advice is in contrast with that given last year when the demand was for more layers. The number of layers has increased and now feed is the controlling factor. Poultrymen must cull their flocks closely so that no feed will be wasted on old hens and poor layers.

Farmers who are in doubt about the value of timber they are going to sell should consult their county agent before taking a leap in the dark. In many areas farm forresters and Extension foresters are on hand to help farmers with their timber marketing problems.

To get the utmost service from military fabrics and fiber products under the varied conditions of global warfare, Department of Agriculture scientists have stepped up their efforts to devise new and better treatments for mildew and rot and to provide better methods for testing commercially treated fabrics for rot resistance and mildew proofing.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that serum used in combating hog cholera is now being made in record. breaking quantities.

First diamonds ever discovered in actual rock— peridotite— were found at Murfreesboro, Ark., in 1906.

NON-PARTISAN MEDICINE BEST

The Mansfield, Ohio, News—Journal criticizes the congressional proposal, known as the Wagner-Murray Bill, to create a $3,000,000,000 socialized medical system, in a way that clearly reveals the basic principles involved.

"It has long been the established practice of communities— municipal, township and county—to provide for medical treatment of charity cases, and it has also been the consistently maintained attitude of many physicians and surgeons to base their charges on 'ability to pay,' but it may be doubted if there is even a fair-sized minority of Americans who would wish medical or surgical service to be placed under political management and made a part of a paternalistic government's 'free' service.

"Reduced to individual consideration, there is probably no needed service more subject to confidence, personal preference and right of selection than that of the physician or surgeon to be called in cases of illness or accident. The idea of having any politically appointed doctor who happened to be handy, sent to a home in case of illness, or assigned to perform an operation, would be intolerable to a great majority of people.

"Under what has been—and should continue to be—the American system, the practice of medical surgery has advanced amazingly during the past century and is just now in the midst of some marvelous new achievements.

"The readening effect of political control, which penalizes superiority and glorifies mediocrity, should not be permitted to invade a professional field in which superior ability and skill is preferred above partisan considerations.

"Imagine, for instance, a doctor or surgeon being chosen by methods similar to those used in selecting a postmaster!"

FROM A FARMER

From Granville, New York, Ernest C. Strobeck, Secretary of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, says that the League predicted a butter shortage two years ago but that official Washington ignored the warning.

"The small butter making farmers are penalized by a rollback of prices which the housewives are told is to save them money, although the rollback of five cents a pound means an average saving of only sixty cents per year per person. Despite Washington talk of subsidy payments to make up to the farmer what he losses on the rollback, the small farmer making less than 1,000 pounds of butter monthly gets no subsidy. The result is less butter for consumers."

Mr. Strobeck says all the farmers want is production cost rices, and that subsidies merely squander public money and "perpetuate the policy of scarcity."

BEFORE THE WHEELS OF PEACE TURN

Much is heard of the production achievements attained by this country during the war. It is taken for granted that after the war these achievements will automatically be turned to the benefit of civilian consumers. However, just as great production of armaments is in itself no guarantee that adequate supplies will reach the men at the front, so the ability to produce a tremendous volume of peacetime goods is a far cry from placing those goods in the hands of 130,000,000 consumers.

As the time approaches for industry to begin rolling out the implements of peace, some consideration must be given to the lines of supply through which consumers are served. The retail distribution industry at present is spending most of its time filling out government blanks and trying to interpret endless official orders. Governmental agencies have urged the housewife to spy on retailers, the implication being that they are trying to break down the price bulwark so carefully constructed by the authorities to protect her against inflation. She is not told that the bulwark will stand only so long as the distribution industry can exist under it and support it. More than a million retailers, chain and independent, spend long hours every day trying to make the rules fit hard economic reality. When an official publicity bureau in Washington points the finger of suspicion at their endeavors, it is about as sensible as a man driving off the firemen who are attempting to save his blazing home.

The sooner retailers are given a chance to do something besides answer questions, the sooner they can begin turning attention to the formidable task of placing the orders which must cross the desks of manufacturers before the wheels of peace can turn again.

ASK THE FARMER

One railroad official has described the earnings position of the railroads today as akin to an overworked farm. A lot of money is coming in but the plant is wearing out faster than the replacement rate. Any farmer knows what would happen to his farm if every acre was intensively cultivated for several years with no crop rotation or rebuilding of the land. During the period the farm was so used, it would be drained of the fertility of the soil to the greatest extent. If, in addition to exhaustive planting, no money was taken from the income to provide fertilizer and needed equipment, the time would com when the farm could no longer produce.

The railroads today are working every mile of rail and every locomotive they possess at a ruinous pace. Through no fault of their own, they have been forced into the position of having to produce transportation for the nation far beyond their normal capacity. Duc to government restrictions on new equipment, they have been unable to case the load. They have repeatedly warned that a day of exhaustion is approaching, unless they are permitted to take necessary maintenance measures.

In the meantime, it is utter folly to look upon the money the railroads are receiving as true profit. That money will eventually have to be spent to restore the fertility and productive capacity of the rail transportation industry.

SOLDIERS SAVE N. C. FEED CROPS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, '43—Negro soldiers from Camp Butner, and white soldiers from Camp Davis have gone into the fields of North Carolina to help save vital feed crops in areas where the shortage of farm labor has created an emergency. Feed is an important factor in the increased production of livestock and poultry. Col. E. W. Huntley of Camp Butner and Col. Adam E. Potts of Camp Davis point out that food and feed crops must not rot in the fields for lack of workers. They are working closely with Extension Service in an effort to provide soldiers for areas where an emergency exists. Soldiers are given a 72 hour leave to help with the harvesting.

NEGRO FARMERS IMPROVE THEIR DIET

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, pointing out that an increased number of Negro farmers are participating in the live-at-home program. and eating more nutritious meals, are supported by the August number of the Dairy Situation, published by USRA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. According to this publication, every state in the South except Louisiana, Florida, and Virginia has shown an increase in milk cows on farms of four percent or more over a year ago. Only states outside the South showing similar increases are Arizona, Kansas, and Nebraska.

LEAF BAKERS OR EMPIRE BUILDERS

Hundreds of millions of dollars of railroad maintenance work that should and ordinarily would be done this year is being deferred. The railroads simply cannot obtain the necessary materials due to war shortages. In recognition of the situation, the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the railroads to treat as current expense work which must be done at a later date, and is permitting the setting aside of funds for the purpose. These funds are not considered as profit by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are earmarked for rail rehabilitation, in which capacity they can provide a backlog for employment for the difficult period of transition from war to peace.

Incredible as it may seem, the tax laws have not been amended to harmonize with the policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Instead of being treated as an expense, the deferred part of railroad maintenance is regarded by tax authorities as a present net profit upon which income taxes must be paid. To have a dollar, therefore, for doing after-the-war work, which it would do now if it could, a railroad may find it necessary to set aside not just one dollar but as much as $5.26, upon which it must immediately pay a tax of $4,26. Reserves cannot reasonably be set up under these tax conditions.

With the whole country discussing the problem of postwar employment, and with every politician from the President down swearing that men returning from the army must have jobs, it is not encouraging to find that one of the nation's basic industries and heaviest employers is being blocked in its attempts to provide some of those jobs. American railroads and the men who work on them are empire builders. They are a symbol of greatness. They must be given the opportunity to play their role—unless we have decided to become a nation of leaf rakers while somebody else does the empire building.

BEES DOING WAR WORK

Bee keepers are urged to conserve every ounce of beeswax, because more than a million pounds are needed annually for war uses. These uses include adhesive tape used for sealing shells, waterproofing, and as a protective coating for shells, belts, coils, machinery, and fighting planes. Beeswax is also used in preparations which rangers and commandos use on their faces and hands to prevent their being seen by the enemy.

Before the war the principal use for beeswax in cosmetics and in church candles. Manufacturers of cosmetics are not using very much of it now, and the churches are cooperating by burning fewer candles.

NEGRO FARMERS BUY BREED CATTLE

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that Negro farmers are buying breed milk cows. Many families, who have never owned a milk cow, and who are not getting any milk to drink, are buying heifer calves which they will raise for milk cows.

In North Carolina, Negro Farm Agent C. J .Ford has delivered 61 grade Jersey calves to 61 Negro farmers in Person county. The calves came from drouth areas in Mississippi. and sold for from $25 to $40 each.

RETURNED USED CRATES

The War Food Administration is urging consumers who buy fruits and vegetables in bulk to return the empty crates, or hampers to the dealers from whom the purchases were made This will help relieve the critical shortage of wooden containers.

4-H IN THE WAR

Anxious to help with the wartime farm job nearly 1,700,009 farm boys and girls white and colored, are enrolled in the 4—H club program, according to estimates received by the War Food Administration from the State Agricultural Extension Service. It is estimated that Negro 4-H clubholders number well over 200,000.

"The 4-H enrollment does not tell the whole story." M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service says, "Farm boys and girls in their club projects are concentrating on producing the needed food and doing other war jobs. In a very large percent age of clubs, each member has set as a goal the production of more than enough food in his 4-H project to feed a fighter. In State after State the reports show more and bigger 4-H Victory Gardens."

In Florida 4-H clubbers are working in community canning plants; in Oklahoma 4-H member have sold enough war bonds to purchase three giant long-range four-motor bombers, and hope ultimately to sell enough to buy an Oklahoma 4-H Bomber Squadron. Georgia 4-H clubbers have sold more than six million dollars worth of bonds, enough to purchase three liberty ships.

A CIVILIAN NOW EATS 345 EGGS A YEAR

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that eggs production is up 13 percent over last year and that the civilian population is eating more eggs. The average per capita consumption this year will probably exceed 345 compared with only 320 last year and 342 in 1927 when we reached our previous high. Total farm production of eggs in June was 14,880,000 cases, or about 15 eggs per hen.

BAE points out that because of the record number of young chickens and fowl in the United States farm marketing of chickens will increase considerably in the coming weeks, reaching the annual seasonal peak next fall.

NEED WARTIME FALL GARDENS

In urging the planting of fall gardens, H. V. Hochbaum, chairman of tthe Victor Garden chairman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes in the August number of the Extension Service "Review": "Now is the time to consider fall vegetables—green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, vitamin-rich vegetables. Extension workers are putting extra push on Victory Gardens to encourage all gardeners to keep their gardens producing.

"Nutrition leaders feel that it may be difficult for some war workers to get their full quota of protective foods. A study conducted by the Food and Nutrition board of the National Research Council showed that approximately 2 percent of the people working in one of the larger airplane plants of California showed a lack of niacin, 25 percent showed a lack of thiamin, 32.5 percent had less ascorbic acid in their blood than is safe, and 42.5 percent showed some evidences of riboflavin deficiencies. Such vitamin deficiencies may result in loss of efficiency in war work.

No garden should be idle during the fall and early winter. Vacant garden space is slacke space.'"

NEGRO SHARECROPPERS OPERATE CURB MARKET

A Negro curb market, organized in Tarboro, N. C., organized by Extension Farm Agent F. D. Wharton, and operated principally by sharecroppers, is doing a $200 a week business. The farmers dismantled an old dwelling and built their own marketing shed. Edgecombe county farmers are planning a similar project at Rocky Mount, N. C.

DEBT THAT CAN'T BE PAID

A characteristic of the jungle fighting in the Southwest Pacific is the high proportion of nonfatal wounds. Japanese snipers fortunately poor shots. Equally fortunately for our men in that area, there are plenty of highly trained medical men to care for wounds immediately. If it were not for this on-the-spot service, the horror of infection and death would become almost unbearable. Reporting on the heroism of the Army doctors, a news dispatch from Munda states: "It is a heart-warming experience to watch the young surgeons working night and day, ministering to the wounded Americans in the gloomy depths of the New Georgia jungle. The main responsibility for saving lives rests with them . . . It has been the aim of the medical corps in this campaign to give every man preliminary treatment within a few minutes after he has been hit . . . The Corps does its job with the bullets and shrapnel still flying."

These are the same doctors that a year or so ago were striving to build careers for themselves at home. Most of them have families and all of them spent long years of study and privation preparing to practice medicine. They carry with them into battle a wealth of knowledge and the best traditions of the American medical profession.

The parents, wives and sweethearts of the men in service owe the military doctors a debt of gratitude they can never hope to repay.

A MILLION DOLLARS A DAY FOR HITLER

Fire losses in the United States averaged more than $1,000,000 a day for the first six months of this year, according to preliminary reports.

Fires are like strikes. Most of them are preventable, and are therefore inexcusable. A fire in a key plant means production interruptions all along the line. Managements and employes should do everything in their power to erase fire hazards.

A single pile of waste that would have taken but a moment to remove may, tomorrow, wipe out a million dollar armament concern. The man who failed to remove the danger will suddenly realize that his claims to patriotic citizenship ring a little hollow. Somewhere, thanks to his negligence, a man in uniform will suffer for the lack of a needed bit of equipment. The imagined chain of events as so often pictured in advertisements whercin a soldier dies because of the failure of a worker to produce to capacity, is doubly applicable to those who are careless with fire.

Every community has its fire prevention authorities. They work night and day to curb loss of life and property from this menace. Far too often their task is made unduly difficult through want of public cooperation. They repeatedly seek to drive home the truth that fire prevention, to be really effective, must begin with the individual. It is time that we as individuals realized that.

Successful Soul Winners

If one would understand th success of Charles Spurgeon, the grace that rested on Charles G. Finney, the power of George Whitefield, or the marvels wrought through the ministry of D. L. Moody, he must hear each of these evangelists, in agony of soul, utter the Publican's prayer: 'God be merciful to me a sinner" He must learn the joy of forgiveness and the power that comes through full surrender to God.

It is doubtful if any man has ever been a great soul-winner, or ever will be, who has not had the experience of God's grace in personal redemption. Jonah could preach with power to the Ninevites when He himself had been saved from death. Repentance and forgiveness logically precede the commission to preach.

—William B. Riley.

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HAITIAN FARMER SETS A RECORD

On five and a half acres of a rocky knoll near Port-au-Prince, Declasse Moise, a Hatian farmer, has set some kind of record. He is growing peaches, plums, figs and cauliflowers in the tropics, something that few farmers have been able to do.

A story of his farming exploits by G. L. Crawford, appears in the September issue of Soil Conservation, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

After getting down to his last $12 raising sugarcane, the magazine reports, Moise migrated to a mountain area, selected a four-acre plot 4,500 feet above sea level and planked down his $12 as a down payment on it. By 1940, five years after moving to the mountains, Moise sold $4,000 worth of fruits and vegetables. From seedlings imported from Florida he now harvests peaches that sell from five to ten cents each.

His consistently fine crops of fruits and vegetables is no accident. He developed his little plot by digging and blasting holes in the rocks and filling them in with rich soil carried by hand, and he continues to carefully build and maintain the fertility of land. Since he had to blast the rocks to get a plot high in the mountains where fruits and vegetables not commonly grown in the tropics would grow, why not kill two birds with one stone? The rocks blasted out were piled into neat heaps. When he got around to it he built himself a beautiful home and furnished it attractively with furniture made from local hardwood.

BUTTER FOR CIVILIANS

In an effort to ease the squeeze on the butter supply to civilians, the War Food Administration has announced a reduction in the amount that producers must set aside for Government purchase from 30 to 20 per cent for September. After this month it is expected that no more butter will be set aside for Government purchase until production begins to pick up seasonally.

WFA is able to make more of the decreasing butter supply available to civilians because a backlog of 210 million pounds was in storage on August 1 for military and wartime needs will total this fiscal year 457,500,000 pounds out of a total supply estimated at 2,127,600,000 pounds. This estimated production provides about 13 pounds a year, or about a stick of butter a week for each member of the family. This is somewhat less than the 16 pounds per year average which each member of the family ate during the period between 1935-39. And production is constantly threatened by increased consumption of fluid milk. Only through the prevention of a further rise in consumption of milk can butter production be maintained at last year's level. The production of American cheese, evaporated milk, and dried skim milk has already declined, and may be 20 per cent smaller than that of last year, because we are drinking more milk.

As for the food outlook as a whole the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that production will be 5% larger than the record crop of 1942. The increase will come mainly from livestock production which is expected to be 10 per cent above 1942. Total production of food crops is expected to be nine per cent smaller than a year ago, although 13 per cent higher than the 1935-39 average. Decreases are indicated for food on the shoulders of hundreds of ingrains, fruits, truck and sugar crops. But potato and dry edible bean crops are expected to be larger than last year.

ENRICHED BREAD

Although there may not be as much butter for our bread as we should like to have, here's one encouraging note: bread will contain more enrichment.

The War Food Administration has called the attention of the Nation's baking industry to a change in Federal standards which require a higher level of enrichment in the manufacutre of white bread beginning October 1.

The new standards for enriched flour, prescribed under the Food, Drug, Cosmetic Act, requires more thiamine, niacin, and iron in the enrichment process. All enriched flour will also contain riboflavin beginning October 1 in amounts specified by the standards.

MORE TEA IN SIGHT

Improved shipping conditions have resulted in more tea being imported into this country to date than had been anticipated under the present purchase plan. This increased quantity is being passed on to the public through trade channels. The War Food Administration has announced that quotas for tea packers and wholesale receivers will be increased one-fifth for the current and subsequent quarters.

A WARM MESSAGE FOR COLD HOMES

Recalling the first meeting of the Petroleum Industry War Council on December 8, 1941, the Petroleum Administrator for War, Harold L. Ickes, recently said of that memorable occasion: "As I looked about the room, I had two dominant impressions—a solemn realization of the enormity of the task ahead and an almost exhilarating sureness that those men around the conference table would see to it that their country ould have every barrel of oil that is needed for victory." The men around the table represented the oil industry. They were oil men.

How well they have done their job is attested in the words of the New York Daily Mirror: "Not one gallon of gas or oil has been denied the armed forces, though petroleum products represent two out of every three tons of military supplies sent overseas.

"There will be fuel for our eventual 185,000 fighting planes, for our 89,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, for tens of thousands of trucks and tanks, for our Navy (a battleship burns 1,000,000 gallons of oil on a short cruise!), for our war industry—and, lastly, for the civilian . . . .

"Our fighters will still get first call—rightly! But the civilian can be sure of one thing: His welfare is in the hands of able, patriotic, practical administrators, who have again demonstrated that America's strength, in war as well as peace, lies in its free system of economic enterprise."

FLAMING COFFINS

Two-thirds of the ten thousand persons who burned to death in the United States in 1941, perished in homes. In spite of these figures, it is hard to convince anyone who has not witnessed or experienced the lightning-like destruction of which fire is capable, that an agile person might be unable to flee the comparatively few feet necessary to reach safety from the confines of the ordinary home. Many remain unconvinced until in screaming terror they pass out of this world, victims of their own ignorance.

Home fires frequently originate in basements. In less than five minutes any fire can generate superheated air to temperatures of from 400 to 500 degrees. This superheated air rises through every avenue to the higher sections of the building and endangers every inhabitant, for no one can breathe air of that temperature and live. Within ten minutes, as the fire progresses, the air temperature increases to between 800 and 1,000 degrees. When air of this temperature concentrates in attic spaces or upper halls, it spontaneously sets fire to every item of burnable material. Frequently fire is found in the basement and on the top floor, with no flames in sections between. Thus is explained the awful apparition of a house spouting flames from every window in a matter of seconds.

Occupants of every home in the country should know whether their places of residence are in reality flaming coffins. In cases where they are, the fault is probably traceable to minor construction details that can easily be corrected—such as improperly sealed clothes chutes, dumbwaiter and stairways, as well as walls without fire stops. These and similar hazards can be minimized or removed at comparatively small expenses. They often spell the difference between life and death.

STARTING POINT OF RECONVERSION

On the day the war ends, the time for stratospheric post-war planning will have run out. The time for action will have arrived. The responsibility of maintaining employment and stability will fall on the shoulders of hundreds of industries, and literally millions of individual enterprises. Between the American people and the glittering new world that has been dangled before their eyes, stand a lot of tough problems to be solved by the ingenuity of practical business men. Before any of the products of industry, for example, can actually reach the public, they must first be bought and distributed throughout the land by thousands of retail merchants. Until the retailers place the orders, goods cannot be produced. Upon the ability of the distribution industry to foresee and meet consumer demands, rests at least partially the fate of immediate post-war planning.

Godfrey M. Lebhar, editor of Chain Store Age, observes that only by keeping the wheels of production turning on a capacity basis can employment be maintained and economic unsettlement averted. He emphasizes that: "The chains and other large scale distributors can make a most valuable contribution to the nation-wide post-war planning effort by the relatively simple course of placing orders now for post-war delivery. . . . The placing of substantial orders now will give manufacturers a firmer basis for their post-war planning."

The dangers of forcing retailers to operate subject to regulations that threaten their existence, are becoming increasingly evident. Every retailer in this country will be direly needed to help re-establish normal civilian life after the war. Mass distribution will be the starting point of reconversion. If this fact is ever forgotten, dreams of great production will remain just that—dreams.

GEORGE CAN'T DO IT

The illusion that government is Santa Claus, if not already dispelled, soon will be. The President is asking for more billions in taxes, and Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has bluntly warned that "any large increase must fall on the middle-income brackets and down to $2,500 and $3,000. The truth is that of our national income (now at 140 billions) some 91 billions goes to people in the lower brackets—people whose income is $3,000 or less."

Any public official who inspires the belief that the rich can be made to pay for the war is doing a disservice to his country. This war must be paid for by the whole people. If an attempt is made to grant tax favors to one group at the expense of another, the result can be none other than disastrous. The tax burden is growing so heavy that unless it is distributed equitably, individual opportunity and the incentive to produce will be destroyed. If that happens, a farce will have been made of democratic government—a farce that will collapse under the weight of its own injustice, taking with it the liberties of all of us. When new tax bills are drawn, the old dodge of "Let George do it," won't work George can't do it.

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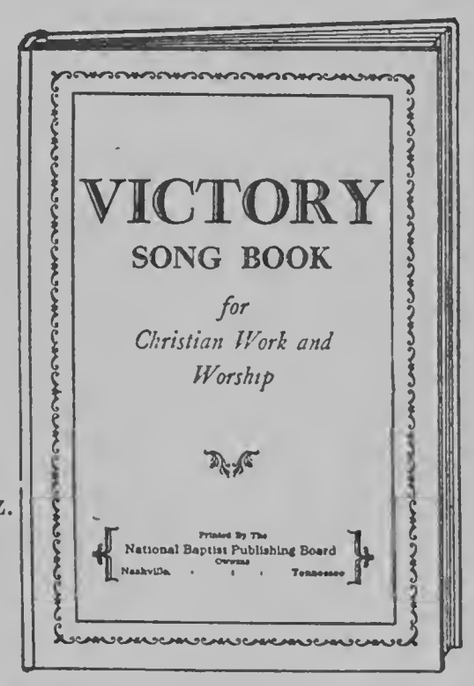

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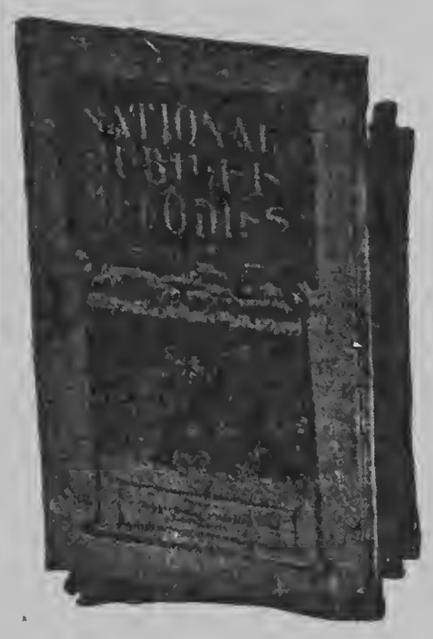

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FARMERS STUMP THE AXIS

(Continued from Page 1)
produce this vital material. While the forest land of Negro farmers is only a small part of the 138,000,000 acres of farm forest in America, it is a sizeable strip. Negro farm owners alone have a forest area comparable to a strip five miles wide stretching from New Orleans to Chicago. When the land operated by part owners and tenants is added the strip widens to nearly 12 miles. From this forest land Negro farmers are harvesting a crop that will help stump the Axis.

However, Mr. Fivaz advises that farmers harvest their forest crop with great care so that no damage is done to this vital resource to retard future production. Wise harvesting means singling out the occasional ripe trees, the cripples and boarders, and leaving the producers to make successive crops for the war years and the years of rehabilitation and national development that will follow.

Our wood consumption last year was a little over 40 billion feet, this year the War Production Board has set a goal of 32 billion feet. Of this amount 85 million cords are needed literally to keep the home fires burning in view of the shortage of other fuels; 2,250,000 cords will be needed for making paperboard boxes and other packaging material, and billions of feet will be needed for defense housing, timbers for mines, railroad ties, construction of war plants, for making paper, plastics, photographic films, and many other articles.

Unless the farmers continue to do their full part a shortage may develop which would hamper our war effort.

TO MAKE MORE PEANUT BUTTER

According to the present distribution program of the War Food Administration, 413,000 tons of peanuts from this year's crop will be made into peanut butter. Of this quantity civilians will get 375,000 tons and the Army and Navy 38,000 tons. Last year the total amount of peanuts used in making peanut butter was 337,000 tons.

Peanut butter is high in protein food and more of it is needed as a spread for bread and other bakery products. Hurried war workers find it handy for lunch boxes.

Aside from peanut butter, the 1,425,000 tons of peanuts which farmers are expected to produce this year will be needed for oil, candy, and other edible uses, as well as for seed, and feed on the farm.

About 475,000 tons will be crushed for oil; 287,000 tons will be eaten either as roasted or salted peanuts or in candies; and the remaining 250,000 tons will be kept on the farm for seed, feed, and other uses.

Whether or not farmers will harvest the estimated 1,425,000 tons of peanuts this year depends on the weather and the manpower situation. A wet fall might reduce the crop by 200,000 tons, and the shortage of farm workers to harvest the crop may result in 100,000 tons remaining in the fields to rot. WFA's peanut industry food advisory committee has recommended the use of war prisoners, convicts and other available workers to help harvest this year's crop.

Last year 80,000 Negro farmers planted peanuts to help meet the critical need for vegetable oil. It is estimated that more than 200,000 are growing them this year.

LESS COTTON THIS YEAR

Cotton is an undramatic subject for city folks until, of course, they stop to realize that it means dresses, shirts, overalls, hosiery, sheets, towels, tires for the car if the ration board agrees, and shortening from cottonseed for biscuits and that occasional steak, as well as cosmetics for milady. Cotton is also important to our fighting men, because it means uniforms, tents, gas mask capes, parachute cords, tires for the jeeps, the trucks and half-tracks as well as explosives for their guns. It requires a bale of cotton linters to make the powder for firing a 16-inch gun a single time.

Cotton is important, too, because in normal times it provides a livelihood for 13,500,000 Americans or 11 per cent of the U. S. population. Over 75 per cent of all Negro farmers grow cotton.

Well, cotton production is somewhat less this year than it was in 1942 due largely to increased food production in the Cotton states. But there is no need for worry, because we have stockpiles stored away.

Here are the figures on the current cotton group: The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture forecasts 12,585,000 bales of cotton (500 pounds gross weight) to be produced this year by U. S. farmers. This is 266,000 bales less than the 1942 crop, but 84,000 bales above the average production during the 10-year period 1932-41.

Texas, as usual, will lead in production. This state is expected to produce 3,275,000 bales; Mississippi is second with an expected production of 1,980,000 bales; and Arkansas is third with 1,300,000 bales. In per acre production, California sets the pact with 573 pounds, and New Mexico is sectnd with 541 pounds, while the national average is 279.4 pounds per acre, seven pounds more than last year and 62 pounds more than the average for the 10-year period 1932-41.

The crop is generally earlier than usual this year. The Census report shows that harvesting is progressing rapidly. By Aug. 1, 108,653 running bales had been ginned, compared with 48,626 last year on the same date, and only 1,969 for 1941.

SCHOOL LUNCHES IMPROVED

(Continued from Page 1)
pending on the type served. Type A consists of a complete lunch including all of the items necessary for a balanced meal. Type B is made up of smaller portions of these same foods and is less adequate nutritionally. Type C consists of a half pint of milk.

FDA officials point out that the program is not limited to low income children because the lunch must be offered to all children in the school. It is desirable, however, to give assistance first to those schools where greatest need exists, since available funds may not be adequate to help all schools asking for Federal aid. Although war has brought about an increase in national income, many families still lack sufficient incomes to provide their children with adequate diets. Higher food prices and relative scarcity of certain important foods have increased these difficulties.

Any non-profit organization is eligible to be a sponsor. This includes school boards, American Legion Posts, religious schools, child care centers, parent-teacher associations and similar civic and service groups. Sponsors sign an agreement with the Food Distribution Administration which guarantees reimbursement at definite rates, provided the amount does not exceed the cost of the food purchased. Under the agreement, lunches must be offered free to all children unable to pay, with no distinction between those who pay and those who do not. Another condition stipulates that prices charged for lunches must not result in profit. Surplus funds must be put back into the project in improved meal quality or service.

Foods listed in the agreement under which FDA reimburses sponsors are: milk and cheese, fresh and dried fruit, fresh and processed vegetables, fresh meat and poultry, eggs, dry beans and peas, soybean products, peanuts and peanut butter, oleomargarine with added vitamin A, butter, lard, and other edible fats and oils, and cereals. Ration stamps will be issued schools and child care centers for rationed foods on this list under the Office of Price Administration stamp allowances for institutions.

Groups who wish to apply for Federal aid under the school lunch program should address requests to the nearest regional office of the Food Distribution Administration. The regional offices are situated in New York City, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, Calif.

THREE RACES' WORK PRAISED

(Continued from Page 1)
31 there were 22,075 Mexican Nationals in California, 1,930 in Oregon, 1,704 in Washington, 1,257 in Montana, 984 in Arizona, 624 in Colorado, 559 in Idaho, 549 in Nevada, 285 in Wyoming, 284 in Nebraska, 91 in South Dakota, and 67 in Kansas.

Jamaicans and Bahamians have been employed largely in East Coast states and in the Middle West. Some of the principal crops which they have helped harvest are citrus fruit, beans, peas, sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, sugar beets ,and cigar tobacco. On July 31 the Jamaicans were distributed as follows: 1,942 in New Jersey, 1,524 in New York, 1,046 in Wisconsin, 1,000 in Connecticut, 747 in Michigan, 638 in Illinois, 560 in Idaho, 357 in Minnesota, 314 in Iowa, 309 in Pennsylvania, 186 in Indiana ,and 181 in Ohio. The distribution of Bahamian workers on July 31 was: 1,785 in Maryland, 7754 in North Carolina, 699 in irginia, 393 in New York, 301 in Tennessee, 260 in Florida, 105 in Delaware ,and 13 in South Carolina.

The workers have come into this country to relieve farm labor shortages in critical areas under agreements between the governments of the United States and of Mexico, Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. When the need for their services has passed, the workers will be returned to their home countries.

MR. ALEX J. GATES

(Continued from Page 1)
continue to grow and that ere long they will be able to boast of perhaps two hundred in the local setup, and may, said Mr. Gates, be in a position to invite the next convention of the National Federation to come down into the Delta State.

Plans are under way for the county convention, at which time the group will be photographed and their pictures will appear in the official organ of the Federation.

CAREFUL COTTON PICKING HELPS WAR EFFORT

Washington, D., C.,—The skill and dexterity which many cotton pickers have developed through the year may come to the fore this season and play an important part in the war effort. Uncle Sam needs a large quantity of high grade, long staple cotton for manufacturing important war materials. Some 11,000 cotto items is one of the largest in the state's appear on the procurement lists of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps Carelessly picked, trashy cotton lowers the grade, and may reduce the value of a bale of cotton by from $5 to $25. Most important of all, such cotton is not suitable for manufacture into high class war goods.

Careful cotton pickers rank right along with other war workers, because they are doing a vital job—a job that means parachute cords, uniforms, tents, heavy tarpaullins and other supplies for our fighting men.

Looking toward improving the quality of cotton, the War Food Administration has announced the cotton improvement planting seed program for 1944. This program virtually the same as that of 1943, is designed to assist growers of a single variety of high quality cotton in obtaining pure planting seed for improving the quality, increasing the yields, and standardizing production. The program will be administered by the Food Distribution Administration.

The Curtiss-Wright's Interceptor, the 21B built in 1940, could climb a verticle mile in 60 seconds, top well over 330 mph, and turn inside a quarter-mile.

Human Progress Depends On Religion

California Institute of Technology
By Robert A. Millikan, Chairman Executive world

(Note: This article was written at the request of the International Council of Religious Education, Chicago, endorsing the thirteenth annual continent-wide observance of Religious Education Week, September 26—October 3, in the United States and Canada. The Baptist Denomination and forty two other Prostestant denominations as well as one hundred and seventeen state, city and provincial interdenominational council of churches and religious education are cooperating in this observance.)

Two reasons why I wish to endorse the Program of The International Council of Religious Education for Religious Education Week.

First, according to the official U. S. census of 1940 fifty-five million people, a large majority of the adult population of the United States, list themselves as adherents of one or another of the country's churches. This means that quite irrespective of any one's religious views, organized religion is in fact today the greatest social institution in this country. If this is true, then the person who has no knowledge of, or contact with, the life and work of the religious organizations of the country is by that very ignoranee completely unfitted to assume a position of influence or leadership in Amerlean life. The chief function of the Council for the Promotion of Religious Education is to assist in dispelling that ignoranee. Under the leadership of men like its President, Governor Stassen of Minnesota it can be trusted in my judgment to go at that job both sanely and effectively.

Second, I know of no better way of going about the task of finding what is the essence of religion than by trying to discover what is the element that is common to all Christian churches and denominations, for their name is almost legion. That common element certainly has nothing to do with theology, for theologies are as wide apart as the poles, and if any one of them is right then all the differing ones are in this respect necessarily wrong. Nevertheless there is a common element in all Christian churches. It is the attitude or ideal of "othermindedness" commonly called unselfishness technically know as extrovertness This Christlike or altruistic ideal means specifically concern for the common good and the effort to promote it. Nor is this just my individual statement. The man who is commonly regarded as the foremost of living philosophers, A. N. Whitehead, states the essence of religion in these three words:

"Religion is world-loyalty." The spread o this attitude, coupled with the spread of the spirit of science. constitute the two essential conditions of human well-being and human progress. Either one of these two without the other is relatively impotent. Putting the two together into one sentence: human progress depends upon the spread of the spirit or attitude of religion, implemented by knowledge.

These, then, are my reasons for believing in the religious education movement, I hope the net long-time result will consist in furnishing here in the United States an example to the world of how the religious life of a nation can evolve intelligently, wholesomely, inspiringly, reverently, completely divorced from all unreason, all superstition, and all unwholesome emotionalism.

YOU AND YOUR MIRROR

How very sad your mirror must be
If it has to pout all the while
When you are about,
But what a happy mirror you see
Laughing with glee
Whenever you smile so merrily.
—Grace May North.

Army Chaplains Trained For Mission At Home After War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chaplains of America have a "tremendous mission" after the war, Dr. William B. Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, told a group of 40 U. S. Army chaplains recently at an advanced air base in North Africa, the War Department was informed today.

Touring all theaters of opera as successor to the late Bishop Leonard, Dr. Pugh, himself a former Army chaplain with more than 20 years experience, told the gathering of chaplains representing the Twelfth Air Force that men in the armed forces "are going to give you their ears when you go back home because you have been through it all with them."

"You are going to have a great chance and experience," Dr. Pugh said. "The men and women in the service will represent the future of the church in America and perhaps of the world. It is a responsibility that will challenge the best in you.

"I have talked with commanders in every theater I have visited, and I have been amazed, with all the time their duties require, at the way they have been thinking. They are doing everything humanly possible to win this war, and yet, when they have talked with me, they have discussed the peace and the future of the world.

"They can see, as I can, that we can't afford ever again to win a war and lose a peace."

Dr. Pugh emphasized to his audience that they must do all they can to get the churches of America solidly behind the religious program in the war effort. He said the time has come for the churches to "unite and present a solid front on the emphasis of the work you are doing. There must be more effort on the part of the churches to publicize what is being done. The churches must realize and appreciate that you are striving to do the things you are commissioned to do.

"And you must do everything you can to get publicity on your efforts. It won't be a case of blowing your own horn either, because it is only in this way that we can get support from within the churches."

Speaking of the men in the armed forces today, Dr. Pugh said that they "know what life is and are not easily swayed. They believe in two-way traffic and don't want us to do all the preaching. They want to do some themselves."

Dr. Pugh is being accompanied on his tour by Chaplain (Colonel) George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains.

New President Of Talladega College To Be Selected

TALLADEGA, Ala., Oct. 7 (ANP) —A committee from the board of trustees of Talladega college has been named to select a new president to succeed Buell D. Gallagher who has resigned to accept a position as professor of social ethics in the Pacific School of Religion in California.

The announcement of Dr. Gallagher that he would no longer be at Talladega came as a shock to the student body as they arrived Monday for the opening day of school. Dr. Gallagher, familiarly known as "prexy,' 'has been well nigh idolized by students here. In explaining his leave taking at the first chapel exercise, Dr. Gallagher said that his primary interest is in putting the Christian religion to work in life as it exists today. For the past 10 years all of his efforts have been concentrated on race, he explained. Now, he said, an opportunity has come which will permit him to express himself on all fronts and through religion. It was evident that there would be little dimunition of his interest in Negroes and their problems in America.

THE MODERN FARMER

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FIRST 4-H PIG SHOW

Com. Rogers Of Montgomery County Captures The Champion's Prize

Nashville, Tenn.— Commodore Rogers of Montgomery County captured the Champion Prize at the First 4-H Club Pig Show and Sale for Negro boys and girls, which was held at the Nashville Union Stock Yards, September 23. This winning Duroc pig was bought by Sears, Roebuck and Company at forty cents per pound. Willie Rogers, a close competitor and also of Montgomery County, won the prize for the Reserve Champion which was purchased by Dr. Eugene L. Price at twenty-three cents per pound. Dr. Price, one of our leading pharmacists of Nashville, is doing his bit to stimulate interest in Negro boys and girls of Tennessee. This is the first opportunity that Negro boys and girls have had to participate in this annual affair.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. C. C. Flanery, made prizes available for this show in three sections of the State: Nashville, September 23; Jackson, Sept. 30; and Memphis, October 2. Due to the shortage of feed, only a

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PRICE FIXING RUNS WILD

The American people have read in recent news reports that the OPA has filed complaints against certain of the nation's large variety store companies, charging that they are in violation of MPR-330 which contains a price line limitation provision that prohibits any concern from selling any goods at price lines higher than those carreid in March, 1942. The fact that the price lines handled back in March, 1942, may no longer be available from manufacturers, seems to mean nothing to the OPA.

Among companies that have been cited are F. W. Woodworth Co., McCrory Stores, J. J. Newberry Co., Murphy Co., H. L. Green Co., Neisner Bros., W. T. Grant Co., and J. C. Penney Co.

OPA has failed to control wholesale and manufacturing costs and prices for inexpensive lines of women's and children's clothing. Now it is trying to prevent stores from making those practical adjustments in price lines which must be made in order to supply customers with the best available values from obtainable supplies today.

It is impossible for any fair-minded person to understand OPA's reasoning when it says it is illegal for a store to add a line of children's dresses at $5.98 when the highest priced line previously carried was $3.98—particularly if no more dresses are available at the $3.98 price or if the store wishes to sell a better dress for $5.98.

Regulation of this type has very serious implications which go away beyond what effect it may have on the stores in question or other companies which may later be cited. It is an attempt to prohibit certain perfectly legitimate activities within specified lines of business, and to regulate the business itself instead of regulating prices. If this particular regulation is continued, it will wipe out countless small merchants whose volume comes primarily from the sale of low-priced women's and children's outer wear. Such administration makes a mockery out of the real intent of laws passed by Congress to establish reasonable wartime controls of essential civilian commodities.

$400,000 SENT HOME

Workers From Island Of Jamaica Paid For Work On Farms In U. S.

Washington, D. C.— Jamaican workers who have come here to help relieve the farm labor shortage sent nearly a half million dollars back home during July and August, officials of the War Food Administration report. Part of the money was given their families and the remainder was placed in savings accounts.

Recent reports show that there are 8,768 Jamaicans in the country doing farm work in Northern and Western States. The largest number, 1,529, are in New York; there are 1,275 in Connecticut; 1,267 in Michigan; and far west as Idaho there are 558. While some Jamaican workers earn only modest wages, $3, $4, or $5 per day, others sometimes earn as much as $15 per day. The wide differential is possible becausc the recruits do not always work for an hourly rate; often they perform piece work jobs.

In checking over the amount sent home by the Jamaican workers, WFA officials reveal that between July 1 and September 1 the islanders sent a total of 109,000 pounds (sterling) or approximately $440,000.

DON'T WASTE FOOD

Four cents worth of every 25 cents food purchased is wasted by the average family in the United States, according to the October number of Consumer's Guide, a War Food Administration publication.

Going further, the publication points that estimates based on a garbage survey in 247 cities indicate that the average American tosses away 225 pounds of food a year. Here are some of the items: If you throw away the ends of a loaf of bread you are wasting 10 per cent of the loaf; if every family in the U. S. should burn or let mold just one slice of bread a week, the waste would be enough in a year to make 100 million loaves of bread.

Each pound of fat that families waste would make enough glycerine to fire a 37 millimeter anti-aircraft gun four times. If every housewife in America saved a tablespoonful of fat every day for a week, enough would be saved to make more than 22 million pounds of explosives. If you peel potatoes fast, you may cut away from one-tenth to one-fourth of their bulk and with the skins you throw away valuable vitamin C and iron.

It has been estimated that American housewives threw away in peels last year the equivalent of 24,600,000 bushels of potatoes. These were enough potatoes to fill 42,000 freight cars, or 127 liberty ships. In view of the acutc farm labor situation, the waste is more dramatic in terms of the man-hours required to produce 24,600,000 bushels of potatoes.

This figure is placed at 13 million man-hours, or the equivalent of 5,000 men working 48 hours a week for a year.

Now that our farmers have just about reached the limit of their production, the labor and farm machinery situation being what it is, the new approach to meeting the food requirement of our fighting men, our allies and civilian population is that of food conservation. Every family must waste less in order to have more. The four cents of every quarter, or 15 cents of every food dollar wasted mounts up, too. If the amount is saved, the avcrage housewife could buy a $25 War Bond out of every $115 set aside for grocery money.

NO TURKEY FOR CIVILIAN YET

Until an adequate supply of tur-

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OVER A MILLION QUARTS

4-H Clubbers In Mississippi Set New Record In Canning

Washington, D. C.—When the wartime farm production of 4-H clubbers in the various states is added up it will make a sizeable total of food and fiber for our fighting men, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials pointed out this week after checking reports from the field.

Mississippi 4-H clubbers are among those in the vanguard of our youthful soldiers of the soil. Reports from that state indicate that the club members, numbering 91,000, not only make up five percent of the 4-H clubbers in the country, but that they are also doing a man-sized job. Among other things they have canned 1,495,000 qts. of food this year, raised 41,400 head of livestock, and 1,061,000 head of poultry, cultivated as demonstration projects 22,461 acres of food, feed and fiber crops, and planted 9,145 acres in Victory Gardens.

When it comes to collecting scrap and buying Bonds, they play their part here, too. Up to now they have collected 4,256 pounds of scrap metal, 463,000 pounds of scrap rubber, have already bought $147,640 worth of War Bonds and Stamps, and have obtainced pledges for an additional $73,000 worth.

Negro 4-H club members, numbering 44,000, or nearly half of the total number of clubbers in the State, have made a substantial contribution to 4-H club achievement in Mississippi. Reports indicate that Negro girls are taking an especially active interest in 4-H club work. They number 28,886, while white 4-H club girls number only 23,148.

IOWA PLANS TO SIC PESTS ON PESTS IN EFFORT TO DESTROY CORN ENEMY

DES MOINES, Oct. 11—(AP)—Iowa is going into the business of raising pests to destroy pests which are damaging its greatest crop.

The state executive council today authorized the Department of Agriculture to proceed with plans for propagation and distribution of a parasite which attacks the European corn borer.

Harry D. Linn, secretary of Agriculture, said the parasite is a fly which lays its eggs on the borer. When the eggs hatch the borer is destroyed.

Linn said borer-infested stalks would be taken to a laboratory where parasites would be allowed to deposit their eggs on the insects. The egg-covered borer then would be returned to the field, where the parasite would hatch and spread to other borers.

"We won't see too many results for perhaps 10 years," Linn said, "but this method has worked successfully in eastern states where it has been tried."

Linn estimated the project would cost $5,000. The borer first was discovered in Iowa in 1942. This year it has spread to 57 of the 99 counties in the state, which expects to produce one-fifth of the nation's 1943 corn crop.

The borer is a small worm which burrows into the corn stalk and saps its strength so that the stalk breaks over and does not produce.

My first wish is to see the whole world in peace,
And the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers,
Striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind.

Harry D. Linn, secretary of Agri—Washington.

FARMERS WAR ON RATS

County Agents Mobilizing To Stop Saboteurs By Using Modern Methods

Washington, D. C.—Negro county agents are mobilizing colored farmers for an all-out war against rats and mice which are sabotaging the war effort to the time of three percent of the Nation's total farm production. It is cstimated that rats destroy as much food per year as 200,000 farmers can produce.

In Texas recently rats were destroying 25,000 sacks of flour per month in a large wharf warehouse. Finally the rats were exterminated. In Massachusetts rats killed 1,500 day-old chickens on a poultry farm in one night. When their total destruction in the various states is added up it presents a staggering figure.

Negro county agents are helping to make farmers aware of this fifth columnist that is within their gates. At a series of meetings farmers have been acquainted with the problem of rodent control, and in many areas volunteer neighborhood leaders have made a door-to-door canvass taking orders for rat bait. During the summer 4-H short-courses, youngsters in several states were given special training in rodent control.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculturc point out that in view of scarce food supplies for livestock and poultry, it is important that farmers take steps to exterminate or control rats and mice which not only consume large quantities of vitally needed grain, and kill small chickens but which also endanger human life by contaminating food with filth and disease germs.

WOMEN HELP SAVE TOBACCO CROP

The WACs, the WAVEs, and SPARs aren't the only women who are replacing men in this war. Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that women are doing a good job of replacing men in the battle for increased farm production. One of the most unusual cases occurred in the tobacco area. When harvesting and barning time came some tobacco farmers found themselves shorthanded; so they recruited women. To their surprise the women turned in as good day's work as the men. Negro women are said to have made up a large percentage of the workers who came to the rescue.

Of course, only a few of them will wear colorful uniforms (Women's Land Army members) and still a smaller number will receive the plaudits of the crowd, but when next year's smokes start to the boys at the front, these women can smile contentedly, knowing that they, too, had a part in making them possible.

CURB USE OF RICE IN BEER MAKING

The War Food Administration has restricted the usc of table quality rice in the production of beer and ale. This step was taken to assure adequate supplies of rice for food purposes.

Brewers normally use classes of rice that are not of table quality, but because of the shortage of corn, there has been an increased use of rice. Brewers may continue to use non-table quality rice. but the use of table quality rice has been restricted by an amendment to Food Distribution Order 66. Now, in addition to restriction the use of malted grains for brewing purposes so that supplies for food and essential wartime uses may be met, the order also

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OCTOGENARIAN MAKES GOOD

Eighty-Years Old Negro Farmer Ships Pulpwood For The War

Washington, D. C.—Being 80 years old doesn't stop W. S. McElrath of Mecklenburg county, N. C., from trying to do his part to help win the war. When the urgent call came for increasecd shipment of pulpwood to the mills for the manufacture of vital war material, he went to his farm woodland and helped the men cut and load pulpwood. Already this aged Negro farmer has shipped a carload of pulpwood.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture points out that pulpwood is needed in increased quantities for the. For example, it is used in making shipping containers, smokeless powder, shell cases, rayon, paper, photographic film, medical supplies, plastics, map and blueprint papers, and hundreds of special products for war uses. Here's the size of just one of the jobs that pulpwood is doing: over two million cords are being used this year to make a single item —paperboard containers for shipment of food, munitions, and other supplies overseas.

1,500 MORE BAHAMANS HERE FOR FARM WORK

An additional 1,500 Bahamans have come to the United States since July to help with the harvesting of vital war crops. In the middle of July there were only 2,914 Bahaman farm workers in the country. By August 31, there were 4,285 working on American farms. The number of Jamaicans has increased only slightly; from 8,483 in July to 8,768 on August 31.

As for the farm employment on the whole, there were 11,502,000 people working on farms on the first of September as compared with 11,020,000 a month ago, and 11,390,000 a year ago. The increase this year is due largely to the fact that more family workers are pitching in to help.

POSTWAR CROP LAND

It may be possible to increasc our crop land area by 100 million acres

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NATURE'S RAREST PERFUMES DUPLICATED BY CHEMISTS

Chemistry and cosmetics go hand in hand. Many of the rarest of naturc's perfumes are duplicated in the laboratory. Some of these arc within range of everybody's pocketbook where formerly a few ounces of the natural scent cost a princely sum.

Shampoo soaps, depilatories, deodorants, lotions and creams are as stable a part of the chemical industries' production as, for example, dyes and synthetic fibers. Nail polish and its removers are, in fact, tank-car activities.

Only a short time ago it took nearly 25 tons of violets to make a single ounce of the natural oil. Today the violet odor is produced synthetically. Until recently a ton of roses was needed to obtain 10 ounces of the natural oil. Now this odor is produced in the laboratory.

Lilac, available to everyone, could not be produced, irrespective of labor and costs, until it was made by synthesis, for no satisfactory means has ever been found of extracting the natural oil. Moreover, there is no known natural extract so sweet or so peculiarly powerful in odor as synthetic lilac. Similarly, there was no lily-of-the-valley perfume until it was produced synthetically.

WOMAN'S PAGE

SOLDIERS, HOME ON LEAVE, WANT THINGS 'SPECIAL' TO EAT

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Everyone is thinking about soldiers, either their own son, brother, husband, father, relative, friend or sweetheart. We should do everything possible for their comfort and pleasure. They are giving all for us.

For that boy home on leave plan something special—what he likes to do and the food he likes best. Try not to talk too much about the war—give him a rest of mind as well as body.

He will no doubt want to see his friends as well as the family—perhaps all at once—ask them for a chicken pie round-up. Keep your menu simple but bountiful and give it an extra touch.

Before dinner pass canapes and chilled fruits beverages. Use cheese paste, sausage, radishes, olives and other such delicacies for the canapes. Have plenty of them.

Hot biscuits and your best clear tart jelly go with the pie. So do sliced tomatoes with finely chopped green peppers and chives, topped off with a good French dressing.

OLD-FASHIONED CHICKEN POT PIE

(Serves 20)

Ten 2-pound broilers, I pound bacon, 1 pound small onions, 3 bunches carrots, 2 1-2 pounds peas, 15 heads mushrooms, 1-2 pound flour, 1 quart chicken stock, 2 glasses white grape juice, 2 bunches of chives, 3 pounds potatoes.

Clean and disjoint chickens, cut into pieces; salt and dip in flour. Fry slowly in fat on both sides without giving them color. Add small diced bacon, small onions, and carrots. Simmer all together for 15 minutes. Add the mushrooms cut in half and the peas, then add a little flour. Simmer for a few minutes and then add the cream (raw) and the boiling stock. Cover the pot and bring to the boiling point. Arrange the whole stew in an earthenware pot, add some parboiled potatoes, cover the pot with a paste and bake in oven for approximately 15 minutes.

PIE DOUGH

One pound flour, 1-2 pound vegetable shortening, enough water to mix, salt.

Roll out twice by folding each time and let it chill before baking.

Have something particularly delicate, rich and totally unlike army chow when your soldier son or husband comes home for a day or two on a furlough.

APPLESAUCE COOKIES

Flavorful applesauce in spicy cookie dough makes tempting cookies a treat in the off-to-school or off-to-defense-plant lunch-boxes.

Uncle Sam urges the use of plentiful foods, and two of these featured foods make their appearance in the form of Applesauce Cookies. They are enriched flour with its quota of B-vitamins and iron, and juicy, fragrant apples. Cinnamon and cloves heighten the flavor of the applesauce with a pleasant touch of spiciness.

Plump raisins and chopped nuts add their share of extra goodness.

These cookies are designed to help the homemaker. Precious points are made to go a long way. As little as 1-2 cup shortening and 1 cup sugar combined with non-rationed cookery ingredients make 30 servings of 2 generous cookies each.

Applesauce Cookies
1-2 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 1-2 cups sifted enriched flour
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 teaspoon cloves
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup thick unsweetened applesauce
1-2 cup raisins
1-2 cup chopped nuts meats

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg. Beat well. Sift together flour, spices, salt, soda, and baking powder. Add alternately with applesauce to creamed mixture. Add raisins and nuts. Drop from spoon on greased cookie sheet about 2 inches apart. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F) 15 to 20 minutes.

Yield: 5 dozen cookies.

Many a child is in his glory when he raids a cookie jar. Perhaps that is one reason why cookies are so popular. The joy of adventure followed by a tasty reward make cookie jar raiding exciting. Even Johnnie's report card may take a turn for the better if Mother favors him with cookies for his good behavior.

Dad finds the cookie jar his favorite spot as he finishes an evening of raking leaves and covering shrubbery for the cold days ahead. Those prize evergreens must be cared for before Jack Frost pays his visit. It's fun for Dad to work when he knows Mother has a plate of tempting cookies waiting for him.

Cookies are one of the pleasantest ways imaginable of using enriched flour. So good are they that the precious B-vitamins of enriched flour are a bit proud to be a part of them

As cookies march to home duty, six Sergeant Cookies lead their recruits to the undefended cookie jar. The six cookie divisions go by the names of Filled, Refrigerated, Bar, Rolled, Dropped, and Molded Cookies. A pleasing variety makes for an interesting cookie jar, and each division offers flavorful cookies eager to satisfy.

Enriched flour with other wholesome ingredients make cookies at their best. Just to mention cookies tempts Mother into the kitchen. Old-Fashioned Gingersnaps or Soft Molasses Cookies blend molasses, as rich in iron as it is luscious in color, with vitamin-rich flour. Dad never suspects they are eating the kind of food that is good for them. Marmalade Drop Cookies owe their popularity to the delightful favorites so much that they will and the boys will like these old combination of enriched flour and fragrant orange marmalade. Flavorful apple-sauce, plump raisins, and chopped nuts are a hearty combination for enriched flour in Applesauce Cookies. Filled Cookies brimful of prune, fig or date filling add their share of mineral and vitamins in a most agreeable manner.

And so the cookie parade marches on. The cookie jar plentiful with generous cookies is as tempting to Dad and the children as the perky fall bonnet is to Mother. A well-filled cookie jar might even help get that new bonnet for Mother if she is needing one, especially if the jar is kept strategically filled with Dad's favorites.

Cookies serve equally well on the war front as on the home front. Lunch-boxes for war workers or school children are especially enjoyable when cookies are included. Boxes of cookies sent to army camps are morale-builders for boys and girls who long for Mother's home cooking, and who like to be reminded often that the family is thinking of them.

TRY THIS WAY OF CANNING TURNIP GREENS

Wash carefully and pre-cook in live steam or place in kettle with just the water clinging to the leaves after the last washing and pre-cook until wilted. Cut into size and pack at once into clean jars, being careful not to press too tightly. Add 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart jar if desired and fill to within 1-2 inch of top with boiling water. After greens have been packed into jars run knife through center to let out air bubbles. Put on cap, screwing firmly tight. Process 60 minutes—10 pound pressure, or in hot water bath 1 hour each day for 3 successive days. Have water cover jars 1 inch above top. Blanching water should be used in covering greens after they are put in jars as far as possible.

FRESH FRUITS WILL YIELD GOOD JUICES FOR CANNING

Those softer fruits which the homemaker must discard for whole fruit canning will give excellent juice provided they are free from bruises and decay and in no way overripe.

You may use rhubarb, berries, cherries, currants, plums, cranberries, or grapes, preferably locally grown. Fruits from your garden or nearby farms are best for juices, since freshness plays an important role in all successful canning. Red raspberries make an especially fine fruit juice that retains the fresh fruit flavor over many months, even though it may lose some color in time. Wild berries, if sufficiently juicy, may be used and also the wild Muscadine grape if it grows in your region.

To preserve the fruity taste, juice for beverages should be extracted from the raw or slightly heated fruit. Since apples and peaches do not give up their juices readily when raw or slightly heated, home economists do not recommend them for home-canned beverage juice.

Citrus juices are hard to put up at home and take a good deal of sugar. Chemists of the department of agriculture have found in their experiments that citrus juice packed in glass and stored at room temperatures darkened and developed "off flavors."

HEALTH HINTS

1. VENTILATE properly every room in your home.
2. Keep DISEASE-CARRYING INSECTS out by screening every window, door, or other opening.
3. Keep all RUBBISH and other FILTH cleaned off your premises and all GARBAGE CANS AND PRIVIES screened against flies.
4. Don't allow STAGNANT WATER to remain on your premises. It is the BREEDING PLACE of MOSQUITOES.
5. SLEEP in the FRESH AIR always; in the open if you can, and, where it is possible, SLEEP ALONE.
6. ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS before eating, and do not overeat. This especially applies to meats and eggs.
7. EAT plenty of FRUIT; also some HARD and some BULKY foods.
8. EAT SLOWLY; chew thoroughly. DRINK plenty of WATER daily.
9. See that the BOWELS MOVE freely AT LEAST ONCE each day.
10. WORK, PLAY, REST, and SLEEP in moderation.
11. DON'T WORRY. Worry is the foe of health. NOTHING has ever been changed by worry, but your health.
12. BEWARE of PATENT MEDICINE. CONSULT YOUR PHYSICAN when your system shows signs of impairment.

PROTEINS ARE NEEDED TO BUILD MICROBE RESISTANCE

Recently we have learned the ehemical composition of antibodies, the materials necessary for the acquisition of increased resistance to microbic agents. These antibodies ere now known to be globulins. formed by the body's cells and transferred to the blood and lymph as anti-body-globulins.

Although a complete analysis of globulin has not as yet been made. we know that it contains at least 14 of the 20-odd "amino acids," including six or more of the essential ones. The essential amino acids are so-called because the body cannot form them itself but must get them pre-formed in food.

This means that antibody-globulin cannot be synthesized unless the individual has available in his diet a large assortment of amino acids, including the essential ones. This necessitates a reasonably omnivorous diet.

The amino acids of the food must come from proteins, and protein scarcity constitutes a serious menace to every starving person, but particularly to the growing young.

DEVELOPS ELECTROLYSIS

The electrolytic method now used to produce aluminum was discovered in 1886 by an American, Charles Martin Hall, then 22 years old. By an odd coincidence, a young Frenchman of the same age, Paul Louis Toussant Heroult, working independently in France, was making the same discovery. Their process, which involves the solution of aluminum oxide in melted cryolite, was destined to revolutionize the entire industry, because the metal could be produced at a fraction of the cost of previous methods. It sold for $8 a pound in 1886, within five years was less than $1 a pound, and today is quoted at 15 cents a pound.

CLEARING THE TRACK

It has remained for Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation for the government, to recognize officially the fact that a lot of our manpower shortage is the result of rules and regulations that were often devised for the specific purpose of making two jobs where one was sufficient.

Unless vigorous remedies are undertaken at once, the country is headed for a crisis in railroad manpower, says Mr. Eastman. In a 13-point program to forestall such a crisis, he recommends as an important essential the suspension for the duration in certain circumstances of full crew laws and engine mileage limitations.

Mr. Eastman recognizes that the railroads have gone the limit in expanding service under many restrictions, and that the time has come to remove any artificial barriers which block the fullest use of available manpower and equipment in this critical period.

This should be haled by both labor and management as an opportunity to once more demonstrate that America's rail transportation system and its workers can and will conquer problems as they arise. As a war emergency, it is to be hoped the suggestion of Mr. Eastman will be considered in this light.

TURKEY DRY TABLELAND

Turkey is a high, dry tableland fringed with a fairly fertile coastal belt. From the lofty mountains of Armena on the eastern frontier the land levels off in a series of prairielike areas partitioned by treeless, wind-swept ridges. Rivers live up to their names only in spring. In summer they go dry, trace their courses only as sun-baked streaks of sticks and stones.

Uplands yield grain and grazing for goats. Large-scale agriculture prospers on the Aegean coastt. Fruit, cotton and tobacco take big slices of acreage. East of the Straits and the Sea of Marmara Turkey is a rolling, grain-bearing plain, a "bread basket" for the nation.

U. S. HELPING SO. AMERICA BUILD OWN FISH INDUSTRY

Even the fish are doing their bit to promote the Good Neighbor policy. Finny denizens of the Great Lakes and Potomac are winging their way southward to provide other American republics with an important new industry.

For several years, according to the newspaper, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the Division of Agricultural Co-operation of the Pan-American Union and the Venezuelan government have been working jointly to stock Andean mountain streams and lakes with trout, bass, perch, carp and other edible fish. The fish have taken so readily to their new environment that countries like Chile, Colombia and Venezuela can look forward to commercial fishing as an important new industry and a permanent source of food.

Experiments began in 1933, when the Bureau of Fisheries analyzed samples of water taken from Lake Valencia in northern Venezuela and recommended stocking it with carp and catfish. Six hundred fish of both species were taken from the Potomac and other streams, but none survived the trip to Venezuela. The following year 800 black bass, carp, catfish, perch, crappies and sunfish were shipped to the South American republic by boat, train and truck. Enough reached their destination to warrant successful experimentation.

Fish were bred in large enclosures built into the lake, to protect them from the voracious baba and guabina. Fry were collected, marked and released in batches of 100,000, with careful checks kept on their development. Results were so favorable that the three agencies concerned began to experiment with brook and lake trout. For several years the Bureau of Fisheries flew batches of several hundred thousand trout eggs to Venezuela each year. To these were added about 200,000 eggs a year, harvested in the South American republic.

NAPOLEON DECREED BEET GROWTH

When the French were cut off from the West Indian trade by the English blockade during the Napoleonic wars, they had to look about for a new source of sugar. Making use of earlier experiments by Marggraf, a German chemst, in the extraction of sugar from beets, they turned to sugar beet culture. Established by the decree of Napoleon, the sugar beet industry of France thrived.

It spread throughout Europe rapidly, to Germany, Russia, the Balkans, Engiand. From E ngland it came to the United States in 1836. Since that time, the domestically produced beet sugar has become a vital factor in the nation's peacetime economy—and an outstanding example of the many foods we have found we can produce at home.

VERSATILE LEATHERNECK

Most marines boast of versatility and Corp. Floyd R. Edmondson of Long Beach, Calif., is no exception.

Two of his buddies stationed at a tropcal island outpost wanted to organize a string band for the entertainment of marines, so Corp. Edmondson went about the task of making a banjo.

All he needed was a milk can, a piece of coconut wood and fish gut. The milk can, salvaged with coconut wood to make the instrument's box. The fish gut was obtained from natives and the banjo's neck was shaped from coconut wood.

Rookie: Do you know how to throw a schewball?

Friends, NAACP And Other Groups Working To Get Rid Of Evil Brought By Dixie Workers Afflicted with "Superiority Complex."

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25—(ANP) Southern white war workers infiltrating California war industries have made themselves unhappy, the Californians uneasy and Negroes resentful, while carrying their sectional prejudices and customs forward at every cost, a young war worker returning to Atlanta revealed Wednesday.

Robert Scott Kenning, who worked six months at the Hunter s Point Naval Dry docks three miles out of San Francisco, said he quit his job, got a release and returned to Atlanta because of growing discrimination and prejulice, resulting in low morale and inefficiency at the California shipyard.

Kennon added that those who carry "supremacy" ideas to the coast are the "most unhappy Americans" there, attempting to carry out the letter of their prejudicial belief about life and racial customs in general.

Kennon, who is 20, went to the west coast in May, enrolled in the NYA training school at San Luis, Calif. Having finished his course. he was employed as a machinist's helper, second class, at $60 a week.

The young Atlantan said he was in the first section of trainees who went into the new quarters at Hunter's Point and that at first there was no problems, since non-segregation was the rule. But when the southerners moved in, there developed antagonisms about everything.

Whites from other sections were confused by their demands, he said.

Kennon was in the midst of efforts to alleviate tensions, working in the personnel department of the San Francisco Recreational commission. He said he helped to quell a minor riot which started at one of the units. It is the belief of southerners that the Negro is inferior, unclean, criminally minded and othrewise offensive.

Then, too, the navy's policy of keeping Negroes back in helpers' jobs disgusted Kennon. He revealed that ace workers who had served for years as first class joprneymen and machinists' mates were relegated to helpers' second and third class when they arrived at Hunter's Point. There seemed to prevail a feeling that Negroes were simply not to get upper class work at upper class pay. Similar conditions did not prevail at private yards, he said.

Several organizations are at work trying to combat the rising and existing prejudices being shown at the yard and in nearby San Francisco, Kennon declared. Foremost among these are the NAACP branch and the Friends, a branch of the Quaker movement.

Bayard Rustin, a worker with the Fellowship of Reconciliation and a disciples of Mahatma Ghandi, was said to be one of the leading and guiding lights in the anti-bias movement.

With the movement of all Japanese from San Francisco's Jap Town, Negroes were moved over into the area from the Fillmore sector and problems loom which may outshine those of crowded Harlem, Kennon said. The Negro population of San Francisco has quadrupled upwards from around 4,000 and they have been restricted to the Fillmore and Jap Town areas. Organizations, he said, are at work on these problems.

TUSKEGEE TRAINED FLYERS LEAVE FOR BOMBARDIER COURSE

Former Pursuit Aspirants Get Chance to Deliver "Knockout Blows" From Air

KESSLER FIELD, Miss, Nov. 25 (ANP)—More than 100 former aviation cadets from Tuskegee Army Air field arrived here last week to begin training as bombardiers. The men were scheduled to go through psychological testing this week before being assigned to regular training schedules.

All of the men have flying experience because all of them formerly were aspirants to become pursuit pilots. Failing because of academic requirements or some little quirk which prevented their winning the coveted wings of a pursuit pilot, the boys have a new opportunity as they strive to become "air marksmen" and take their places in bombing crews. It is understood they will also receive navigation training, the jobs of navigator bombardier being combined in the future.

Practically every ex-cadet on the Tuskegee field except those were eliminated because of some physical disability was eligible and eager to join this the first group of Negro cadets to get bombardier training. In giving the men who had sought to be pilots and opportunity to become bombardiers the air corps is following the same procedure used with white flying students.

At the same time a dozen cadets who had finished training at Tuskegee in twin engine flying, left for Mather field for further training as bomber pilots

These movements indicate that bomber crew training is definitely on its way. The men will get their first training at Tuskegee field and then be assigned to other bases for further training. Half of the classes at Tuskegee in the future will be twin engine trainees for bombers. The balance will specialize on the single engine jobs and be used to form replacements for the men of the 332d group now training at Selfridge Field, Mich.

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pital medical workers, 1 psychiatric worker and 3 clerical workers; and 6 at Tuskegee, including 1 field director, 1 assistant field director, and 1 clerical worker, all assigned to the camp; and 1 assistant field director, 1 recreation worker and 1 clerical worker assigned to the hospital.

Parent: Young man, do you really think you should be taking my daughter to night clubs and roadhouses all the time?

Suitor: Indeed not. Let's try to reason with her.

"SOAPLESS SOAPS"

"Soapless soaps" represent another important contribution of the research laboratory to our daily lives. Starting with ordinary vegetable and animal oils, the chemist makes "fatty alcohols" which, in combination with sulfuric acid and other chemicals, known as "fatty alcohol sulfates."

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Awaits Navy Commission

ATLANTA, Nov. 25—(ANP)—Joseph L. Pierce, son of Mrs. Geraldine L. Pierce of this city, is studying at Tufts college in Medford, Mass., in preparation for a commission under the navy training program, his mother disclosed here this week.

In the roster of naval students published Nov. 10, he is rated as a member of V-12 in the engineering course. There are two Georgia boys among the 1,000 men stationed at the college, Pierce being the only Negro.

Love tells of today its forgiveness.

98 MEN AND WOMEN SERVE RED CROSS HERE AND ABROAD

Colored Personnel Taken From Many Jobs and Professions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bending their varied talents toward the single vital objective of backing up America's fighting men, Negro personnel in Red Cross uniform numbering 98 are serving in Army camps and hospitals in the United States in major war theaters overseas, and in Red Cross clubs in overseas leave areas.

Their job is to solve the problems, great or small, of United States servicemen wherever they are stationed. In the South Pacific, the British Isles and North Africa, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and the Army Flying School at Tuskegee, they shoulder the burdens of soldiers far from home and helpless to cope with family difficulties. To meet a family emergency, the Red Cross field director is able to communicate by telephone, cable or radiogram with the Red Cross chapter in the soldier's home town, and the chapter Home Service stands ready to help.

At Army hospitals in the United States, Red Cross workers serve the hospitalized servicemen and the military personnel on duty at the hospital. Moving pictures and other medically approved recreational activities are planned and directed to speed recovery of invalids. Ill or convalescent servicemen and the able-bodied alike may avail themselves of the Red Cross field director's aid.

The problem of an overseas soldier on leave may be merely where to go and what to do, what sights to see in a strange land. He may make his home at Red Cross club, where lodging and meals are provided at a nominal charge, and friendly Red Cross workers will "show him the ropes." Facilities for many types of recreation, for showers or for "just plain sittin'" in attractive surroundings and with good company are available at the club, and the Red Cross girls or men will probably remind him to write home if he hasn't recently. Or they will direct him to local points of interest if sightseeing strikes his fancy.

In the more remote areas where clubs cannot be established, Red Cross clubmobiles operate, visiting military outposts and dispensing hot coffee, doughnuts, cigarettes, candy and chewing gum. Books, magazines and sports equipment also are carried in the vans. In such spots especially the soldiers appreciate the opportunity to "chew the fat" with folks from back home in the States.

Coming from many types of peacetime jobs, these Red Cross workers include former lawyers, teachers, insurance salesmen, public welfare workers and many others, who have put their careers in the background for the duration to "get closer to the war," serving the men of the Army. Before going to their overseas posts or to military stations in the United States, they are trained for their new jobs at Red Cross national headquarters in Washington.

On duty in the British Isles are 50 Negro Red Cross workers, including 1 field director, 8 club directors, 7 assistant club directors, 9 program directors, 12 assistant program directors, 10 personal service directors, 1 staff assistant (general), and 2 staff assistants (clubmobile).

Sixteen such workers serve in Australia: 1 field director, 1 assistant field director, 1 assistant field director (recreation), 2 club directors, 3 assistant club directors, 4 program directors, 2 assistant program directors, and 2 personal service directors.

In North Africa are 12 workers: 2 field directors, 4 club directors, 4 assistant club directors and 2 program directors.

In the United States, 20 Negro Red Cross workers are on duty at two military stations: 14 at Fort Huachuca, comprising 4 assistant field directors in the camp, 1 assistant field director in the hospital, 3 hospital recreation workers, 2 hos-

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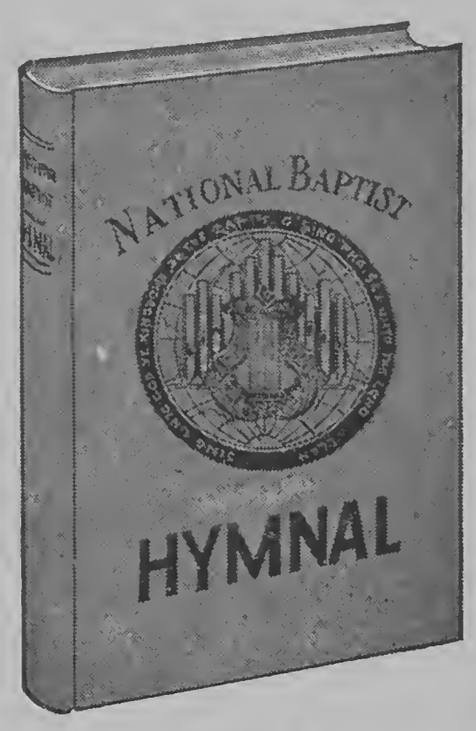

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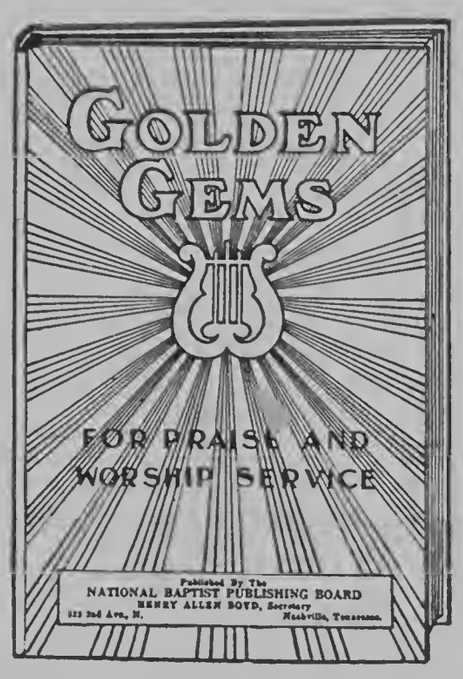

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

AN EVENING PRAYER

We beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of this roof; weak men and women, subsisting under the convert of Thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet awhile longer.....with our broken purposes of good, with our idle endeavors against evil... suffer us awhile longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends; be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor-----eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion----and if the day be marked for sorrow------strong to endure.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

FRIENDSHIP

"Friendship is a strong and habitual inelination in two persons to promote the Good and Happiness of one another.

Such at least was the friendship in the seventeenth century if we are to believe the novelist and historians of that day. And to those same writers, extolling individual friendships, do we owe the many famous examples which have endured even unto this day, and to which there seems no counterpart in our modern eivilization with its petty jealousies, rivalries and the always present mercenary motives which seem to actuate our very contaet with our fellows. Today every man is ready to give a long catalogue of those virtues and good qualities he expeets to find in the person of a friend, but few of us are careful to cultivate them in ourselves.

Love and esteem are the first principles of friendship which are always wanting. Jealousy and gossip are the greatest destroyers of friendship. Competition in home life; houses. furniture, elothes, automobiles children, servants, leisure and popularity destroy friendships and lessen regard which might easily develop into friendship.

Friendship immediately banishes envy under all its disguises. A man who can once doubt whether he should rejoiee at his friends being happier than himself may depend upon it that he is an utter stranger to his virture.

CALLING ALL INSECTS

BELIEVE it or not, the world's most skilled radio operators are the inseets. Long before mankind dreamed of such a thing these tiny creatures have been using the radio as a means of communieation.

One of the most skilful radio experts in the world is the eockroaeh. Shut one of them up in a box and leave another outside, although neither ean see the other they ean communieate. Every eockroach is equipped with feelers which are really antennae. By waving these back and forth the inseet sends out a flash that has a wave length of half an ineh. The same antennae can also reeeive the message sent in reply.

Even the mosquito is believed to possess radio equipment. His feelers are eovered with hairs, each having a separate tone like a piano or organ. By the tones, the mosquito can send a message and reeeive a reply. That buzzing whieh warns us of his presenee is the sound of his broadeasting station. When you slap one you destroy one of the most ingenious of all radio sets.

Spiders are believed to possess wireless apparatus. At any rate it has been found that nothing will make a spider any angrier than to strike a tuning fork near him. The sound probably interrupts his broadeast.

Many insects have their radio sets in queer places. The moth has his in his stomaeh; the grasshopper has a hole in his leg below the knee through whieh he receives his messages. The common housefly has a set of knobs on his body which act as reeeivers for messages.

—Albert A. Rand

SILK WORMS SPIN COCOONS

American-born silk worms reaeh their maturity in a month, at whieh time they get down to the serious business of spinning their eoeoons. The worms will spin enough silk within a few hours to conceal themselves from outside view, and will then eontinue to spin for several days until the cocoon is completed.

Ten days or so later the silk worm emerges as a moth and breaks through the silken shell. Sinee the moth possesses no ehewing meehanism it softens the cocoon by secreting a solvent material and then claws its way to the outside. Ordinarily these moths do not fly, because they have lost the use of their wings through generations of domestication.

GOD IN NATURE

If I can lead a man who has been blind
To see the beauty in a blade of grass;
If I can aid my fellow men to find
The friendliness of trees they daily pass;

If I ean stir a soul to view the dawn
With seeing eyes and hold the vision clear
So he may drink the rapture when 'tis gone,
To purify some sordid atmosphere;

If I ean help the human ear to hear
The gladness in the waterfall's refrain;
The tenderness of Robins piping clear;
The healing in the sound of falling rain;

If I can rouse but one to that rebirth
Which sees God mirrored in eaeh flower and tree—
To feel his oneness with the whole of earth—
Why, that will be priceless joy to me!

—Grace G. Bostwick.

PRESERVATION OF IMPORTANT VEGETABLE SEEDS NECESSARY

FOR BEST RESULTS NEXT SPRING, CARE MUST BE EXERCISED IN PROTECTING FROM VARIOUS ILLS

ByFloyd Bralliar

Last week we wrote about the importanee of everyone saving as many of their own seeds for next year's planting as possible. Since that time we have received a eommunication from Washington asking us to stress this again for it is very certain that there will be a shortage in any kind of important vegetable seeds next spring.

We did not mention the importanee of treating beans, peas and similar seeds in order to prevent weevil last week. It is highly important to do this, especially with beans and peas for the eggs of weevil are very apt to be already inside many of the seeds we save. In order to properly kill these without injuring the germination of the seeds, fumigating with earbon disulfide, whieh ean be obtained at any drug store and at most seed stores, is recommended.

Put the seed to be treated in a tight box or ean and set a shallow saucer or jar lid on top of the seed and pour a half teaspoonful of earbon disulfide in this. Now put on the packaging lid or cover this box with a number of thicknesses of cloth. Leave it for 24 hours The earbon disulfide turns to a very heavy and poisoning gas that will kill these weevil, both eggs or young larvae. Now remove the seeds from the fumigator, air them thoroughly in the open, put them in eloth bags until planting time next spring. In handling earbon disulfide, it is vital to remember that this gas is very poisonous and very inflammable and explosive. So in fumigating, be sure that there is no fire—not even in a lighted cigaret—anywhere near..

Many, of our readers do not understand that their own potatoes are just as good for seed as those that someone else raised a thousand miles away. Neither do they understand that while we should never plant small potatoes year after year, that when potatoes are high priced as they are this year it is not only safe but sensible to pick out smaller potatoes and save them for next year's seed. Any potato of an ineh in diameter on up, if kept over until early next spring, can be planted with every prospeet of producing a good crop. The seed potatoes sold by the regular seedman are only ordinary potatoes carefully kept through the weather so that they do not sprout too badly and sold to you at an advance in price of the regular eating stock.

Sometimes regular potatoes intended for food are treated chemically in such a way that they will not sprout at all. The only difference between them and the ordinary seed potatoes is that they have been treated while the seed potatoes have not. Any potato that shows sprouts in the eyes will grow. Of course potatoes are not likely to sprout until spring, but usually they begin sprouting by the time they are ready to plant.

In keeping seed potatoes ove winter it is best to put them in shallow boxes or eloth bags, the bags being preferred, and store them where the temperature will not go down quite to freezing but will be below 70 degrees Fahrenheit at all times. Of eourse if they should go above 70 for a little, it will do no serious harm other than encouraging them to sprout.

Keep Air Moist

Potatoes should never be stored elose to the furnaee or in any plaee that is too dry. On the other hand it is better if the air is moist at all times where they are stored. It must not be damp enough to eause the potatoes to get wet and rot. Most of us have some place in a basement or in some shed where we can store potatoes with just a little extra protection, to keep them from freezing in very eold weather.

There are those in the South who selcet small potatoes from an ineh to an ineh and three-quarters in diameter, plant them late in November and let them lie in the ground until the following spring. In doing this, the potato is not cut at all but planted whole and is covered four or five inches deep. We do not recommend this way of planting potatoes, but we have seen some exeellent stands and exeellent yields from potatoes that were planted in this way. The greatest diffieulty in doing. this kind of planting is that some of the potatoes are apt to rot in the ground and not apt to eome out evenly in the spring. Often there is as much as 30 days between the time the first ones come up and the appearance of the last ones. Of course this means that the erop ripens unevenly.

Saving Dry Peas

Those who are saving dry peas for winter use, and there should be plenty of such among our readers, need to remember that these peas are apt to be infested by weevil. At present, these weevil are prboably in the egg stage and eannot be seen because they are too small. Put if not treated, they eertainly will show up before the winter is over. Any peas or beans kept in the dry stage for eating purposes should be fumigated just as we suggested above for fumigating seed The fumigation of these beans and peas will not injure their food value or ehange their flavor in any way, but will prevent plenty of trouble later on.

It is not too late to plant radishes, Hanover kale, or blackseeded Simpson lettuce, to be eaten when the leaves are small. Neither is it too late to plant any of the multiplier onions or Egyptian shallots, commonly known as winter onions. Now that we know that we must feed Italy, it is very sure that we will need all such foods as we can grow. In fact we have no reason to believe that there will not be a shortage of these foods in our own neighborhood.

Seventop turnips, or even the ordinary variety, may still be sown in much of our territory. Possibly we will not get turnips themselves, but the leaves of the ordinary turnips are just as good for boiled greens as are those of the seventop variety. The seeds are very eheap and worth taking a ehanee. We are almost sure to get plenty of tops, at least, from turnip seeds sown now.

LOCKER PLANTS IN U. S.

From less than 250 in 1935, the number of frozen-food loeker plants has grown to an estimated 4,600 in 1942, and restrietions on materials have reportedly halted the construetion of 2,000 more plants. The average plant provides 338 loekers. The industry handles nearly one billion pounds of food annually and serves nearly six million eonsumers.

THE CHAMP COMES HOME

Read this! It will make you feel good! It will make you proud of Ameriea initiative!

The eountry's railroad transportation system, though pressed nearly to the limit of its resoures, has been able to meet the demands made upon it by the war effort, according to the Board of Investigation and Review appointed under the transportation aet of 1940. "Prior to the war," reports the Board, "it was feared that transportation plants had been built beyond any requirements, but this so-called surplus has proved a lifesaver. Without it the eountry would have been in a desperate position."

Commenting, the New York Herald Tribune says: 'This is interesting as far as it goes. But it is a pretty routine statement of fact. It doesn't even hint at the real story of the transportation miraele of 1940-'43, whieh is a humdinger. This is the story of how that 'overbuilt,' 'overeapitalized,' 'outmoded,' 'moribund' branch of transportation known as the railroads has eome baek in World War II to show those upstart new competitors of the last twenty years who is top dog when it eomes to handling a really big traffic. job.

"For the railroads haven't just swung their own share of the war traffic. They have had to take up . . . a good share of the loads of handle only a nominal part of the oil movement to the Eastern seaboard, for example, the earriers their competitors. . . . Geared to stepped in when the U-boat struek down the eoastwise tanker serviee, and . . . raised their share of this vital traffic from 10,000 barrels a day to 1,000,000, a 100-fold expansion. They took over bodily the war-dammed traffie of the Panama Canal. When wartime restrietions halted the manufaeture of motor trueks, they absorbed mueh of the potential increase here. And, in addition to handling troop movements four times as great as those of World War I, they shared with the motorbuses the movement of millions of travelers who found themselves unable to use their private cars beeause of rubber or 'gas' shortages.

"There is a toueh of drama in this Comebaek of the Champion, not only to relieve but to surpass the deeds of his youth. But there is also in it a profound lesson. . . We have seen it demonstrated . . . that railroad transportation possesses an emergeney . . . . expandibility which is unrivaled among its eompetitors. This must be a basie eonsideration when the time comes to formulate a postwar long-term national transportation poliey."

FACTS ABOUT RAILROADS

Washington, D. C.—There were 134,217 cars of export freight, exeluding eoal and grain, handled through United States ports in September this year eompared with 80,528 cars in September last year, an inereasc of 67 per cent, aecording to reports just compiled by the Manager of Port Traffic and made publie today by the Association of American Railroads.

Export grain unloaded at the ports totaled 2,842 ears, eompared with 1,559 in August, 1942, an inerease of 82 per cent.

In addition, the railroads also handled 714 earloads of coastal freight in September this year, eompared with 831 in the same month last year, a deerease of 15 per eent.

The total of 137,773 cars of export and eoastal freight, exeluding eoal, handled in September this year through the ports, while slightly less than in August, represented an average daily unloading of 4,592 cars, the highest on record, compared with a previous high of 4,508 in August, 1943.

BEAN DISEASES THRIVE IN RAINY, HUMID WEATHER

Blight and anthracnose can be destructive to beans. Both thrive in rainy, humid weather. The organisms causing these diseases are carried within the seeds, and cannot be controlled by chemical seed treatments.

The signs of these diseases appear early. Young plants grown from affected seed often show black or brown sunken spots on the cotyledons, or halves of the bean that come up, or on the stem where the first true leaves appear. A white, yellow or pinkish, sticky ooze may appear on these spots. This contains the disease organisms.

Later, anthracnose can be recognized by blackened, dead veins on the underside of the leaves. Blight may show as irregular brownish splotches on leaves, sometimes with yellow or reddish margins.

Successful control of the diseases depends on preventing spread of the organisms from diseased to healthy plants by wind driven rain, splashing water, insects, man, and other animals. From the time the first leaves appear, plants which exhibit the described symptoms or whose cotyledons and young leaves are misshapen and stunted, should be destroyed. Two or three early-diseased bean plants left in a garden can result in total loss of the crop.

SEA WATER UNDRINKABLE MIXTURE OF ELEMENTS

How to "unscramble" sea water chemically so that a drinkable, life-sustaining liquid results, is one of the latest discoveries stimulated by war conditions—in this case by the tragic plight of hundreds of mariners and fliers set adrift at sea, many to die of thirst. A kit for treating the sea water, developed by scientists of the navy and other agencies, will be placed in ships' lifeboats and in the rubber rafts carried by overseas airplanes.

From the point of view of drinkableness by man, sea water is just water with an assortment of ill tasting and poisonous chemicals. It is a sort of "world soup" leached and stewed from the bony framework of the earth through untold geologic ages.

Almost every conceivable substance has been washed by rains and rivers into the sea, but some are there now in solution in tremendously greater strength than others. Of the 92 elements that make up the earth and everything in it, 49 have been found in sea water. It is likely that traces of many of the other 43 are there too.

The ease with which materials dissolve is one important factor in what is found in the sea today. Silicon (chief ingredient in sand), aluminum, and iron are the three most abundant solid elements in the earth's crust; but because they are so hard to dissolve, sea water is practically free of them.

OLD MAN OF SEA

The "Story of the Seven Voyages of Sindbad of the Sea," one of the fabulous tales of the Arabian Nights, recounts the strange adventures of Sindbad. On his fifth voyage he met on an island an old man who indicated he wanted to be carried across a stream. Sindbad lifted him to his shoulders but while they crossed the stream the gnarled old fellow wound his legs around Sindbad's neck, nearly choking him, and would not get down. After carrying him for many exhausting days, Sindbad made some grape wine and the old man drank it until he became intoxicated, whereupon Sindbad managed to throw him to the ground, then struck him on the head with a stone until he died.

Later, passengers on a vessel told Sindbad. "This old man who rode upon your shoulders is called the Old Man of the Sea, and no one was ever beneath his limbs and escaped from him excepting thee."

IT DOESN'T ADD UP

Commenting on the situation of the oil industry, O. D. Donnell, President of the Ohio Oil Company, says: "The petroleum situation in the United States has now reached the point where the industry can no longer guarantee sufficient crude oil to meet war and essential civilian requirements unless petroleum products, particularly gasoline, domestic heating oils and fuel oils, are used conservatively.

"More and more of each barrel of crude oil that formerly went into civilian automotive gasoline is now going into 100 octane aviation gasoline, toluene for TNT and munitions, butadiene for synthetic rubber, diesel oil for the Navy and distillates for reprocessing in catalytic cracking plants for the manufacture of war products.

"The situation is aggravated by tremendous decline in discovery of sufficient new large fields over past two years to maintain an adequate backlog of crude oil reserves."

The Petroleum Industry War Council blames the falling off in discovery of new reserves on arbitrary and inadequate price ceilings on crude oil. The cost of wildcatting, including labor, material and taxation, prohibits necessary risk taking in this field. Must the nation suffer an oil famine before this simple fact in recognized?

No industry has worked more conscientiously or has had more detail to comply with in connection with OPA rulings, than has the nation's food industry.

OPA would be helpless in carrying out a rationing and price ceiling program without the co-operation of the stores. Therefore, it is an obligation of OPA officials to simplify rationing and price ceilings as rapidly as improvements are possible. Friendly cooperation by the three parties at interest—the government, the stores and the consumers—will secure results unobtainable by antagonistic policies.

WHY BE COPY CATS?

The argument has been advanced that if one believes in a free public school system, one should not object to "free. medicine" controlled and paid for by the state.

There is considerable difference between a public school system to give every individual a chance for mental equipment with which to earn a living and care for himself, and furnishing the individual, at state expense, the various necessities and luxuries of life.

"Cradle to the grave security" sounds appealing, but a nation which accepts that plan sells its independence and admits that its people cannot care for themselves.

The American medical system has been the wonder of this war. It was not developed or fostered by the state. It was the result of enterprise and initiative of American doctors who over a long period of years have been determined to make American medicine supreme.

American medicine probably gives more actual free service to those who need it, than do the so-called socialized medical systems of foreign countries, which load the cost of their "free" service onto the individual in the form of special taxes.

Why should we in this country even consider disrupting the greatest medical system in the world to copy experiments of nations which cannot match ours in medical progress?

We have but one life here and what comes after it
We cannot with certainty say,
But it pays, no matter what comes After it,
To accomplish something in this life
And not merely to have a soft and pleasant time.
—Theodore Roosevelt.

SERVICE for OCTOBER, 1943

RAIDER WORKING IN U. S.

The people of the United States have again been warned that suicide air raids by the Axis may still be expected. In the meantime another raider, fire, is working daily in our midst destroying millions of dollars worth of vital property.

Whether a factory or a home is burned or bombed, the loss is the same. With warehouses now full of irreplaceable farm crops, and with vital war materials stored throughout the country, a warning should go out for every citizen to be doubly alert to fire hazards.

All over the nation, possibilty of fire has been increased by housing developments of a flammable character, by war industries operating in buildings never intended to house them, by storage of irreplaceable materials in warehouses where grass or trash fires constantly menace them, and by inadequate or inaccessible water supplies in areas never prepared for storage or production purposes. These are but a few of the fire risks common to every war congested area today. They are potential hazards as deadly as any bombing raid.

There is little excuse for the existence of such hazards. They are generally controllable through painstaking inspections. Every individual in every plant and home should be enlisted to help with such inspection and fire prevention work, just as they are enlisted to sell war bonds. It is as important to prevent a fire which destroys property or goods which the nation buys with the money from war bonds, as it is to sell the bonds. It may not be as spectacular to prevent fires as it is to fight them, but it certainly is a more effective means of conserving immediately needed resources.

ATTACK GARDENS

Gardeners growing cucumbers, melons, squash or pumpkins may expect trouble from bacterial wilt and powdery mildew. Both diseases affect young plants and both are fortunately controlled by the same simple means.

To be most successful, control must be applied before symptoms appear, hence recognition of the disease is of little importance. In wilt, the plants wilt and die rather rapidly, one leaf at a time; in the powdery mildew, a white mealy growth appears on the upper side of the leaves, and the leaves may wither and die.

Control may be accomplished by using a dust containing 5 per cent insoluable copper, to which is added 10 per cent calcium arsenate. 10 per cent ordinary wheat flour, and the balance of talc. Such a dust may be obtained from dealers under the name "melon dust." Melon dust formerly contained rotenone but the use of this material is now restricted and other materials such as calcium arsenate are used as substitutes.

SIGHTS IN BUENOS AIRES

The Avenida de Alvear in Buenos Aires leaves the city and extends for some distance parallel with the River Plata. Some of the most lavish residences may be seen on this street, while numerous consulates and embassies are situated in the vicinity. Some outstanding monumental works are seen here, while Palermo park is located in the same district. This park extends for many hundreds of acres, has pretty lakes and gardens within its borders, as well as a cricket field, many riding trails, sports clubs, etc. It is a real boon to the citizens owing to its proximity to the city. Four subways serve the people's transportation needs. The cars are brightly lit, spotless, and well-kept generally. The stations produced a similar impression, while they were made more striking by the beautiful murals, depicting Argentine life, which were painted on each platform wall at each station.

There are more than 675,000 workers in U. S. maritime shipyards.

PARAGUAY RICH, COLORFUL

On June 11, 1911, Paraguay separated and established its independence. She waged a five-year war of horror against Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay. Today Paraguay is known for its beef products, hides, cotton, tannin, oranges, tobacco and vegetable oils. Yerba mate was first grown here. Quebracho wood from Paraguay's forests is important in tanning hides. Itaugua lace, sheer as cobwebs is made by the Guarani Indians. The lovely old city of Asuncion, the remains of Jesuit temples, the beauty of the Parana river, wild birds in the palm trees of the Chaco region there are highlights in Paraguay.

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, originated in the South when in 1865 James Redpath led a parade of Union soldiers, citizens and children to nearby Union soldiers' graves and there planted flowers.

The following year the custom was taken up by Southern women for their dead, and in 1868 Gen. John A. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, designated May 30 for the observance of the celebration, the day now genrally marked by Northern states. Some Southern states have set aside April 26, the date on which Gen. Joseph E. Johnson surrendered, and others, June 3, Jefferson Davis' birthday.

WAR LEVELS PARAGUAY

Independent Paraguay, blessed with immense natural riches and a mild climate, prospered until 1865, when a disastrous war w ith Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay repleted the country's wealth and population. The war was so bitter that only 50 per cent of the population survived it. Of the 225,000 survivors, only 22,000 were males.

The little republic was just recovering rom the effects of a war fought 50 years before when a frontier dispute with Bolivia plunged it into another tragic conflict in 1932. The Chaco war was ended by an armistice in 1935, followed by a peace treaty which fixed the battle lines between the two nations as their frontier.

Famed Singer Views Recent Election Results As Very Significant

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (ANP)—Victory for all Americans in the war is delayed by economic discrimination against the Negro people, by the segregation and inferior status assigned to Negroes in the armed services and by the southern poll tax system, declared Paul Robeson last week to an audience which comprised the Herald Tribune forum

The renowned singer-actor said the cowardly attacks upon the Negro people in Detroit and elsewhere last summer, are attacks upon all Americans. He pointed out that the Negro peoples' yearning for democratic freedom pre-dated fascism, and that ever since the fascist attack on Ethiopia the Negro people have seen the connection between their own interests and the struggles of all oppressed peoples.

"Today's militant protest of the Negro people, as illustrated in the recent election of the Negro communists to New York City's council," said Robeson, "and the general trend of the Negro vote toward acceptable candidates rather than party labels—this militant protest represents the development of a clearer understanding among Negroes of their goals, their allies and their enemies.

"Negroes know that their rights can only be achieved in an America which has realized all of its democratic rights.

"They know that their struggle is bound up with the struggle against anti-Semitism and against injustices to all minority groups.

"They know also," he said, "that the Negro people's chief allies are found in these sections of organized labor which have membership on a plane of strict equality."

Labor Leader May Give Order To Go To Capitol Next Spring

DENVER, Nov. 25 (ANP)—I advise you that you may expect instructions and the call to march on Washington perhaps next spring," was the final message of A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and organizer and national director of the March on Washington in three appearances in Denver last Sunday and Monday.

Sunday night he told an overflowing crowd at Scott Methodist church that the government is much more likely to move in the direction of its pressure than a worthy cause, and that Negroes like labor, capital, the south and other groups must develop pressure if they would have their problems solved as only the federal government and the President can solve them.

Monday afternoon Mr. Randolph went into details concerning his direct nonviolent, good-will action technique before a youth session at New Hope Baptist church where he also heard a clear statement of discrimination as it affects youth from the youths themselves.

Monday night New Hope was again crowded when he declared that the Civil war was "an uncompleted bourgois revolution" which must be completed by the Negro, labor and liberal elements in the nation if indeed its purpose of freeing and giving status to the Negro is to be realized. "And now is the time," he asserted.

The speaker declared that fascism and discrimination are on the increase in the U. S. and called attention to the fact that discrimination is the government policy regarding the Negro; anti-Catholic movements exist in the south and mid-west, there are 200 anti-Semitic groups in America and persistent discrimination in the armed forces, in war industries and in government against Negroes continues.

Dr. C. F. Holmes for the Colorado Committee of Equal qualities, Margaret Roher for the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Mrs. Cora Peters, Council of Clubs; W. F. Turner for the NAACP; Rev. Joseph A. Johnson Jr., for the Ministerial alliance and Mrs. Corrine Lowry for the Iota Phi Lambda sorority and Atty. Thomas Campbell for the Colored Civic association reported on the work of their several organizations in bettering the conditions of the Negroes in Denver at the workshop held at New Hope Baptist church Monday night.

The Sunday meeting was chaired by President Slater, the Monday afternoon meeting by Leon W. Steward and the Monday night workshop by James Chappell, vice president of the unit. These men were the committee in charge of the project.

Boy 13 Slays His Father

ATLANTA, Nov. 25 (ANP)—Rushing to the aid of his mother, 13-year old Matthew Talmadge shot and killed his father, A. B. Talmadge, 49-year old Fulton county farmer Monday night, county police dsiclosed Tuesday.

The shooting, E. W. Wilson said, occurred when Talmadge attacked his wife with a butcher knife and threatened to kill her. The boy shot his father with a .22 rifle which he aimed through a crack in the door, according to police reports.

The youth is being held in Fulton county jail pending action by the grand jury.

Soybeans are an important crop in Manchuria, where 150,000,000 bushels are produced annually.

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NEGRO VFV PICKS ALMOST TWO TONS OF TOMATOES A DAY

Any doubt that the twenty-six Negro Victory Farm Volunteers of Washington, D. C., really meant business when they boarded a bus a couple of weeks ago and headed for Dorchester County, Maryland, to help harvest a 15,000-acre wartime tomato crop was completely blasted last Tuesday when one of the youngsters, William Hill, picked 103 baskets of tomatoes, or nearly 3,600 pounds.

The Maryland farmers had expected each of the boys to harvest on an average of about 50 baskets a day. But most of the boys have exceeded this figure, and this one 15-year old youth has more than doubled it.

So pleased are the farmers with the work of these youths that another group was recruited last week. Now more than fifty Washington youths are enlisted in the VFV, helping to save vital war crops.

The latest figures available show that about 150,000 youths, white and colored, are enrolled in the VFV, helping to harvest war crops in various areas where labor shortages exist.

Extension Service officials, who are assisting with the recruitment, placement, and supervision of the Victory Farm Volunteers, point out that they are helping to answer the farmers' prayers. Until these youths began volunteering, many farmers were fearful that their crops would rot in the fields due to the farm labor shortage. For the boys and girls it is not only an excellent summer outing, but also an opportunity to help win the war. Reports indicate they are all enthusiastic.

The Washington youths who left last week for Maryland farms showed a keen interest in the trip and the war job ahead. Said a set of 15-year-old twins, Chester and Alfred Porter, "We want to get out there and help harvest the tomato crop so that the soldiers will be sure to have enough tomatoes."

When asked what they planned to do with the money they earned, the boys replied, "We are going to give some of it to our mother, we're going to buy some new clothes for school, and we're each going to buy another book of war stamps. You see, we already have two books full."

WFA Head Says Food Is Weapon of War.

Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, discussed the importance of food as a weapon of war before the American Farm Bureau's Southern Region Training School held at Monroe, Louisiana, recently.

Said Judge Jones. "Nothing is more important than food --Right now it is more important than ever because it is a weapon of war. It is as important as guns and ammunition Our clear cut duty here on the home front is to produce the food and then distribute it so that every pound of it will do the most good."

4-H Family Day

The State Extension Service in North Carolina reports that more than 500 colored farmers attended the seventh annual 4-H Family Day program in Halifax County last week. In addressing the group, R. E. Jones, Negro State agent, stressed the need of clearing farms of mortgages, buying war bonds, and building better health.

Other activities of Negro farmers reported in North Carolina include a curb market in Edgecombe County with sales averaging $180 a week; 14,275 certified chicks in Gates County, and the gathering of thirteen dozen eggs a day by farmer Grover Brown of Henderson County.

4-H In the War

Anxious to help with the wartime farm job, nearly 1,700,000 farm boys and girls, white and colored, are enrolled in the 4-H club program, according to estimates received by the War Food Administration from the State Agricultural Extension Service. It is estimated that Negro 4-H clubbers number well over 200,000.

"The 4-H enrollment does not tell the whole story." M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service, says, "Farm boys and girls in their club projects are concentrating on producing the needed food and doing other war jobs. In a very large percentage of clubs, each member has set as a goal the production of more than enough food in his 4-H project to feed a fighter. In State after State the reports show more and bigger 4-H Victory Gardens."

In Florida 4-H clubbers are working in community canning plants; in Oklahoma 4-H members have sold enough war bonds to purchase three giant long-range four-motor bombers, and hope ultimately to sell enough to buy an Oklahoma 4-H Bomber Squadron. Georgia 4-H clubbers have sold more than six million dollars worth of bonds, enough to purchase three liberty ships.

Need Wartime Fall Gardens

In urging the planting of fall gardens, H. W. Hochbaum, chairman of the Victory Garden Committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes in the August number of the Extension Service Review; "Now is the time to consider fall vebetables—green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, vitamin-rich vegetables. Extension workers are putting extra push on Victory Gardens to encourage all gardeners to keep their gardens producing.

"Nutrition leaders feel that it may be difficult for some war workers to get their full quota of protective foods. A study conducted by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council showed that approximately 2 per cent of the people working in one of the larger airplane plants of California showed a lack of niacin, 25.7 per cent showed a lack of thiamin, 32.5 per cent had less ascorbic acid in their blood than is safe, and 42.5 per cent showed some evidences of riboflavin deficiences. Such vitamin deficiencies may result in less of efficiency in war work.

No garden should be idle during the fall and early winter. Vacant garden space is slacker space."

STRANGE BUT TRUE

By F. J. Worrall

PROBABLY the most primitive bird in the world is the Kiwi, or apteryx, a native of New Zealand.

About the size of a domestic fowl, it lays one or two enormous eggs a year.

It is tailless, practically wingless, and has coarse, hairlike feathers. Though its legs are short, it runs rapidly. It has a short neck and a long bill with nostrils at the tip and it makes sounds resembling the growls of a dog.

Then, in West Africa and Southeastern Asia, we find the pangolins, rarely seen, however, because they are nocturnal by habit and hide during the day.

Absolutely toothless and unable to fight, they baffle their enemies by rolling into a tight ball, encased in impenetrable armor of sharp horny scales which cover them from nose to tail tip. They live on ants which they capture with their long tongues by digging in the soil.

The hyrax or "rock rabbit" is found in Africa, Arabia, and Syria. In superficial appearance it resembles the domestic rabbit: also in size and habits, though it lives in rocky places. However, it is believed to be more closely related to the rhinoceros, tapir, and horse because of a similarity in formation of its teeth and feet.

There are many others seldom seen, either because of their scarcity or the fact that they live in inaccessible places, such as the proboscis monkey of Borneo, the spectacle Bear of the Peruvian Andes, and the duckbill.

Probably the queerest of all is the duckbilled platypus of Australia, which is a cross between a bird, a mammal and a reptile, in character. It is built for the land and water.

Like the duck, it has web-feet, a beak, and lays eggs. It is the only poisonous mammal in the world. On its hind legs are spurs connected by long tubes to poisonous glands near the thighs. The poison, though apparently seldom used, resembles snake venom.

It has hair and feeds its young from the breast. It has a pouch on the stomach in which the eggs are hatched, and it growls like a puppy.

In spite of its eccentric appearance it is a timid creature. Once captured, it is easily tamed and is found to be quite intelligent.

UNIQUE RECORD

RUSTY(" a German shepherd, owns probably a unique record. He is the proud possessor of an Honorary Discharge from the U. S. Army.

Belonging to John Prowse, Fireman First Class of the U. S. Navy, Rusty was handed over to the Army to be used as a sentry dog when Prowse was sent to an overseas base. Rusty's home was the "boot camp" for dogs at San Carlos, California.

The German shepherd perferred the environs of home and three times he broke loose and trudged 16 miles homeward. His escape was termed miraculous, as he pulled out the staples from the kennel doors and yet did not slip his collar. He had been housed in a unit devoted to sick and dangerous dogs.

After his fourth escapade, the Army Colonel in charge termed the dog an impossible and what is probably the only discharge from the Army for a dog, was made out for Rusty.

The Honorary Discharge papers read, "Eyes—big and brown; Complexion—ruddy; Occupation—Ambassador at large without portfolio; Horsemanship—None; Martial Status—single; Participated in Battle of San Carlos versus Mesa Verde."

The paper was signed with a wobby X and had dog's footprint at the bottom of the page.

—Henry F. Unger, Y2c, USNR

EARNING DEPENDS ON PRODUCTION

A few facts have come out of the controversy over cial miners' wages, which are startling. The record shows that 453,245,000 tons of bituminous coal were produced during 1940, and that the sales value of that coal at the mine was $861,000,000. In that year, 431,000 men were employed at the coal mines.

From this it is plain that if the whole of the sales value of the coal had been paid to the employes, there was only $2,000 a year available to each of them. After deduction of operating costs, the amount would be materially lower.

Too high wages mean higher coal prices. Higher coal prices would result in less coal sold and less work for the miners. High wages mean little when there is no work.

One sound way for miners to increase their real earnings is greater production per man with resultant lower unit cost. Modern machinery will help achieve this objective.

MILLION DOLLAR CAPE

THE MOST expensive garment in all the world is a cape made of feathers, which was worn by King Kamehameha the Great, of Hawaii. The garment is valued at, and insured for, one million dollars.

This remarkable cape is priceless beyond merely monetary value because it is made of tiny, golden feathers no larger than a child's fingernail, gathered over a long period of time from the wings of the Hawaiian Mamo, a bird which has been extinct since 1870.

As only two of these tiny feathers were taken from the wings of each bird, it was necessary to obtain feathers from countless thousands of the birds in order to assemble this single garment. Moreover, we are informed that over one hundred years of labor were required and that the completed feather cape represents the highest development in native Hawaiian art.

The plumage of the Mamo was at one time equivalent to gold currency in the Hawaiian Islands and it represented the country's greatest treasure.

The garment is preserved at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, in Honolulu.

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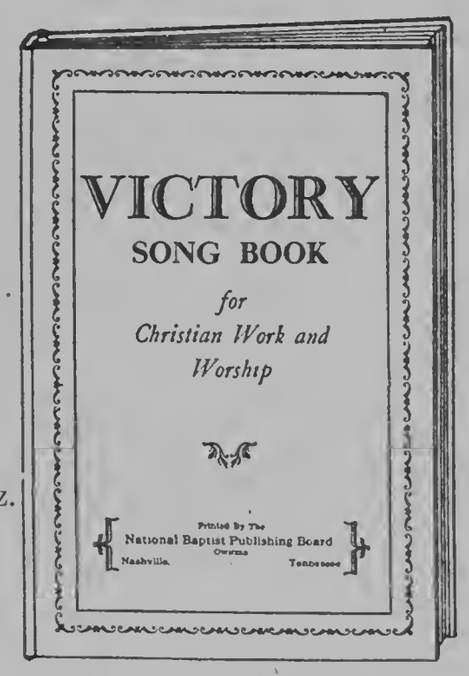

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FARMERS WAR ON RATS

(Continued from Page 1)

regulates the use of rice.

WICKARD PRAISES ENRICHED FLOUR PROGRAM

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard praised the new standard for enriched flour in a statement released last week. Said he: "The increase in th evitamin of the Federal Food and Drug Act which went into effect October 1 will be of far reaching benefit to the people of the United States. This increase has been recommended by some of the most distinguished scientists and physicians in the field of human nutrition and health. Bread is basic in the American diet and, therefore, this enrichment program is highly important in wartime nutrition."

The new standard for enriched white flour requires more thiamine, niacin, and iron in the enrichment process, and all enriched flour is to contain riboflavin.

NEGRO FARMERS BUY MORE MILK COWS

In an effort to further increase their contribution to the war, Negro farmers in several states are buying milk cows, or heifer calves which they plan to raise for milk cows. For example, in North Carolina Negro farmers are taking no chances of having good milk cow buys slip through their fingers. In two counties they have deposited money with the Negro County Agent in advance for the purchase of 32 Jersey heifers. The youngsters are in this fight, too. A large percentage of the heifers to be bought will go to 4-H clubbers.

Preliminary calculations of 1944 farm production goals indicate an increased need for milk. The farmers will be shooting for 122 billion pounds of milk, or about four billion pounds more than they are producing this year.

SET COTTON PICKING WAGES

Two dollars and a quarter per 100 pounds of seed cotton has been set as top wages for picking American Upland cotton in six California counties, the War Food Administration has announced. An average worker can pick about 300 pounds of this cotton in a nine-hour day. Picking season usually ends around the first of January.

Any appeal from the established rate, and any application for adjustment in wages are to be made to the USDA Wage Board for California at 2288 Fulton Street, Berkeley, Calif.

CONTINUE LARGE FOOD SHIPMENT TO ALLIES

A billion pounds of food and other farm products were delivered to shipside during August for shipment to our allies, the War Food Administration announced last week. This brought the total for the year to seven billion pounds.

The principle items delivered for shipment in August were evaporated milk, pork, lard, and sugar. These items alone accounted for 645 million pounds.

GUNSTOCKS

By furnishing black walnut logs that can be made into gunstocks, many farmers are carrying the fight directly to the enemy. In one North Carolina county the farmers have already delivered 131,879 board feet of black walnut logs for the war effort.

FIRST 4-H PIG SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

small per cent will be able to make a creditable showing. The number showing pigs will represent an enrollment of 12,474 Negro boys and girls in Tennessee. These club members have done a big job in their patriotic effort to assist in winning the war by collecting scrap, buying bonds, producing pigs, chickens, eggs and other foods and making an extra effort to aid in the labor problem.

The Show and Sale for white 4-H Club boys and girls was held at the same time.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
State Agent in Negro Work.

$400,000.00 SENT HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

key is assured our fighting men for the holiday season, civilians will have to continue making themselves satisfied with other meats. The War Food Administration has announced that the turkey embargo order is continuing in effect until the requirements of our armed forces are met.

The embargo order was put into effect August 2 to obtain 10 million pounds of turkey for shipment to our fighting men overseas. However overseas needs now total 12 million pounds. To date about eight million pounds have been obtained.

In addition to overseas shipment. a supply of from 20 to 24 million pounds of turkey is required for service men in the United States. The embargo will continue in effect until all these needs are met.

TO DISCUSS '44 GOALS

A two-day meeting is being held in every state during the month of October for the development of 1944 state farm production goals. Representatives of the War Food Administration will attend these meetings and consult with the groups, Marvin Jones, WFA Head announced last week.

Suggestions for expanded farm production next year to meet ever-increasing needs have already been sent to every state for consideration by State Agricultural War Boards and other farm representatives. The State Boards have been asked to formulate 1944 goals in such a way that every farmer will be able to make his greatest contribution to wartime food production.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN WLA

The National Advisory Committee of the Women's Land Army of the U. S. Corps has recommended that WLA membership include any woman who works on a farm to save food crops for war uses. This year membership was restricted to women 18 years old and older who worked on a farm for at least a month. Proposed liberalization of WLA membership requirements is based on an increased need for volunteers next year to help meet greater wartime food production.

BUY FERTILIZER EARLY

The War Food Administration is urging farmers to help ease the problem of fertilizer delivery during the coming crop year by making their applications now for mixed fertilizer needed this fall and next spring, and by accepting delivery as soon as same is possible. Farmers used a record total of ten and a half million tons of fertilizer during the past crop season. It is expected that between 10 and 12 percent more chemical fertilizer will be available to farmers in the 1943-44 crop season.

OCTOGENARIAN MAKES

(Continued from Page 1)

after the war according to the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This will mean a total of 480 million acres of crop land; this year's crop goals call for 380 million acres.

The possibility of this huge increase in acreage (manpower and equipment available, of course) ties in with a recent address made by Secretary Wickard in which he discussed "The Kind of World Farmers Want."

Among other things, he pointed out that farmers wanted a world that is well fed. That means a full table for every family everywhere in the world: in China, Africa, India, Australia, Europe, South and Central America, the islands of the sea, and our own country. It means the eradication of hidden as well as hollow hunger. In playing her full part to help achieve "freedom from want," our country may need those extra acres.

"A" FOR EXCELLENCE

An "A" for excellence will be awarded to counties in which farmers have achieved exceptional production, and to seasonal food processors with outstanding production records, the War Food Administration announced last week.

A statement from President Roosevelt will accompany the awards. It reads as follows: "Food is a decisive weapon of war. Victory depends as much on our ability to produce food as on our ability to manufacture guns, planes and ships. Our army of farmers and processors are fighting an important battle on the food front. Working diligently and skillfully, they are speeding this Nation and our Allies to victory.

PUERTO RICO'S FOOD PROBLEM

A partial answer to Puerto Rico's critical food situation may be a program of crop sequences which Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is helping the island farmers to achieve.

T. S. Buie, regional conservator for SCS, points out that farmers in the drier areas of Puerto Rico normally planted only one crop a year until the SCS experiment station demonstrated that three or four crops could be grown a year through the continuous growing season.

While wartime shipping has highlighted the food situation in Puerto Rico, it has been increasingly acute for some time. The little island's total land area is only 2,000,000 acres, but its population is close to two million people and is increasing at the rate of 36,000 a year. Negro farmers in the United States operate an acreage 15 times the size of Puerto Rico and own an area five times the size of the island.

A recent study made by the USDA War Board for the territory shows that if every arable acre on the island could be planted in a staple crop like rice, and good yields obtained, the production would still fall short of meeting the food requirements of the population. However, with farmers (in areas where it is practicable) growing three or four crops a year, it is possible for the islanders to meet a larger part of their food needs. This type of farming is now provided for in the farm conservation plans of Soil Conservation Service.

MORE SOAP ON THE WAY

A 28 percent increase in the production of soap for civilian use, which will get underway soon, assures consumers a greater soap supply within a few weeks, the War Food Administration announced Wednesday.

Increase in soap production is made possible through the allocation of additional quantities of fats and oils to soap manufactures, WFA points out. Under the new production program, household packages and bar soaps will be increased from the present 17 pounds per person to 22 pounds per person. The over-all shortage of soap supplies is a result of reduced production caused largely by shipping conditions which prevented, until recently, importation of large quantities of fats and oils. However, present shortages are caused mainly by hoarding.

G'S BEND DIGS OUT

By Gabe Harris

Part I

Gee's Bend, down in the deep South where the Alabama River twists its muddy way, yellow with clay washed from the scarred hillsider gouged and gullied by generations of un-terraced cotton fields, stretches a peninsula of some 10,000 acres of fertile soil.

On this pencil of land in the heart of the cotton belt and almost cut off from the outside world, lives today 100 Negro families direct descendants of the slaves who plowed and chopped and picked mountains of snowing cotton in these very fields long before Abraham Lincoln was old enough to read borrowed books by the fire light in his Kentucky cabin home.

When Alabama, as a state, was not yet ten years old, this land in the bend of the Alabama River was bought by Charles and Sterling Gee and became known as Gee's Bend, the name it bears today. The Gees, who had come from Halifax, North Carolina, soon sold out to their nephew, Mark Pettway. Numbers of slaves were brought in to work the rich fields and bring large crops. Big families were encouraged to produce more workers and correspondingly larger crops.

Mark Pettway died shortly after the Civil War when the plantation was taken over by his son, John Pettway. According to records of the United States Department of Agriculture, John Pettway continued in charge of the plantation until 1900. According to another authority, at the close of the Civil War the plantation passed into the hands of A. S. Vandergraph, and eventually to his heir C. H. Vandergraph, who was the owner until the government took a hand in 1934.

Ex-slaves Take Charge

But regardless of ownership, it appears that the plantation has been run by the Negroes themselves since 1900. They have had a community all their own. Shut off almost entirely by the swollen Alabama, "they shared few of the pleasures and benefits of the outside world, but fortunately suffered from few of its sins. Even today, some of the older people can speak a language that outsiders cannot understand—probably an African dialect. While very few families ever came into Gee's Bend, at the same time few families ever left."

"For a time, so far as Gee's Bend was concerned, frequent contact with other people was unnecessary. The community raised most of its own meal, meat, and molasses. It had its church and its community leaders. When a young couple married, the men built them a log cabin—a few pennies for some nails were the only expense. Minor problems rose from time to time, but they were easily solved. Names, for instance, for awhile became quite a problem. Many of the folk had the surname of Pettway, adopted from the plantation owner at the time that they became free men. When children were given the first name of one of their elders, there was confusion. "But the way out was simple. Vowels were added to the first names and there was enough variety for all. Tom-o-Pettway and Tom-i-Pettway are two of the family heads today."

But although native ingenuity helped the offspring of the O-Pettways and the I-Pettways to tell themselves apart, it could not cope with five-cent cotton. In 1929, this community along with the rest of the South, found the depression cutting deeper and deeper gullies into plantation credit, bleeding the farmers of their independence, even as the one-crop system of agriculture had been draining the once productive fields and hillsides of their fertility.

When the cotton was picked and baled, Gee's Bend did not have enough to pay for fertilizer and "furnishing" to make the crop. Gee's Bend had to go in debt, further and further in debt.

The "furnish" merchant with the spirit of the born cotton gambler—all cotton planters, have the gambler's spirit—knew that drought years in succession would not keep on forever and, come a good crop year, honest hardworking Gee's Bend would pay out. So every day he filled a new page with charges for meat, meal, and molasses.

But even friendly "furnish" merchants are mortal. In 1931, the "Furnish" merchant died. Administrators came to settle up his estate. Looming large, on the books were the unpaid bills of Gee's Bend, runing over a period of three or four years. Cotton merchants and planters are dreamers; they live in the future. Legal administrators of estates are realists; they live in the present. That this "present" happened to be the middle of the growing season at Gee's Bend, made no difference.

Hard Times

The Tom-O-Pettways and the other Pettways saw wagons drive into their yards. Farm tools, hogs, chickens were loaded on; cows, mules, horses were lined up with the wagon train that drove off to the town ten miles away—leaving Gee's Bend to stare and to starve.

With the coming of winter (1932) the American Red Cross sent "meat, flour, and meal to the families. This kept them alive, but when spring came, they saw little chance and the good farm year that was needed to lift them back to independence. They lacked tools—they had no place to turn for credit. The owner of the plantation land, at that time—a Mr. Van de Graff—(or Vandergraph) was willing to let them stay without paying rent, but he was not able to supply their fertilizer, food, work stock, and seed—everything necessary to make the crop and carry the farmer until the crop was made.

These were dark days for Gee's Bend. Cabins became shacks; overalls became rags; hard muscles grew flabby, community life was almost a shabbles; a square meal was the exception, and under nourished children the rule.

In the summer of 1933 there was a little road work for the men, but with the coming of winter, without the C. W. A. and the Alabama Relief Administration, Gee's Bend would have faced utter destitution.

In 1934, the government came to the rescue, not with temporary relief this time, but with an attempt at habilitation "Under the F. E. R. A., a State Rural rehabilitation Corporation was set up especially to help low—income farmers. Through its loans, the families began to regain their mules, plows, livestock, and to obtain cotton seed and fertilizer."

"Later came the Resettlement Administration and its successor, the Farm Security Administration which has continued to supply the yearly credit the families need."

New Day at Gee's Bend

What is the picture at Gee's Bend today, nearly a decade since the government took over? Eleven thousand acres of land and 105 families—the whole alphabet of Pettways, their cousins and in-laws, have been included in the program. A hundred houses, a school building, a community center, a health center, a canning center, and a shop have been built.. The principal, the teachers, the farm manager, project nurse and other personnel are also living in comfortable houses. Every house has tight walls and roofs and screened windows—all novelties at Gee's Bend.

One of the most effective agencies in the improvement of Gee's Bend has been the school. The original school house was a little outcast frame structure about 14x16 feet with no inside ceiling. One teacher taught in this building, while just across the road another teacher taught in a big barn-like church. Both places were very uncomfortable. The benches were made of split logs. There were neither windows nor blackboards.

In 1938, a seven-room school building was erected. It was well equipped with shades, seats, tables, blackboards, maps, and charts. A home economics room furnished with range-type stoves, oil stove, sewing machine, and a vocational shop with necessary work benches and tools provided facilities for the practical training essential in the rehabilitation of these people.

The first year, the enrollment of the school was 209 students. Of these, 108 were enrolled in the first grade. Such unbalanced registration presented no small problem for the eight teachers chosen to help Gee's Bend get on its educational feet. This, however, was but a small part of the worry—the age range was frim six to twenty-two years! With the help of the W.P. A., a librarian, a matron, a cafeteria supervisor, and an N. Y. A. project supervisor were added to the staff.

WOMEN AID SILK CULTURE

GLENDALE, Cal.,—(UP)—Women war workers at the assembling airplane engines plant of Kinner Motors have developed still another sideline to help with the war. Owing to the presence of mulberry trees in the vicinity of the plants, the women have engaged a professional Chinese sericulturist and during their spare time nurture along the silkworm eggs through their metamorphic stages until they are hatched and begin producing silk.

Sicily is 90 miles from Africa, two from Europe.

Merry Christmas, Happy And Prosperous New Year

THE MODERN FARMER

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State-wide Meeting For Negro Farmers And Home Agents Planned For 1944

DIRECTOR I. W. DUGGAN MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, Davis and Holsey Will Cooperate

Washington, D. C.—Steps are already being taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to more effectively assist Negro farmers next year in the furthering their contribution to the Nation's food production program, according to I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Here in Washington, T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension field agents, and James P. Davis and Albon L. Holsey, AAA field agents, have been helping Department officials lay plans for a proposed series of state-wide conference with Negro farm and home agents in nine Southern states for the purpose of mapping a program to more adequately provide Negro farmers with important wartime agricultural information.

Conferences have been proposed for Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mis-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

MARKET HOGS EARLY

400,000 Negro Farmers Raise Record Crop

Washington, D. C.—The 400,000 Negro farmers, who have helped to raise a record crop of hogs this year to keep America and her fighting men well fed, are urged by the War Food Administration to market their porkers early, even at lighter weights, to avoid over burdening of shipping facilities and processing plants during December and January. The same request is being made of all big growers to prevent a possible market glut.

WFA points out that the number of hogs offered for sale in December and January may exceed the capacity of plants to handle them. It is also probable that transportation facilities may be inadequate to move all hogs to market when they are offered for sale. As a means of preventing waste of material and manpower, which would result from excess marketing during peak season, farmers are being informed by WFA on several important facts. Among these are: (1) hog slaughter during the last three months of 1943 will probably be to to 30 percent above the last quarter of 1942, (2) food supplies must be con-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

"It's for the soldiers," says little 6-year-old Catherine Brown of Prince George county, Md., as she fondles one of her neighbor's turkeys she has helped to feed. Millions of turkeys, like this one, have been shipped to our armed forces in North Africa. Italy, the South Pacific, here in the United States and in other areas. Wherever our fighting men are stationed, they will have turkey for Thanksgiving and this holiday season. The War Food Administration has assured 12 million pounds for overseas troops and between 20 and 25 million pounds for troops stationed here at home. It is estimated that more than 400 million pounds of turkey will be on hand for civilians this year.

"BIG FACTOR," SAYS SECRETARY

Negro Farmers Play Part In War-Drive

Washington, D. C.—Negro farmers are making a substantial contribution to wartime food production, declares Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in the foreword of a Government publication, "Negro farmers in Wartime Food Production."

The pamphlet, just off the press, was prepared by the Department of Agriculture and shows the part Negro farmers are playing in the war effort; it also points out how Government assistance is helping to make the contribution of Negro farmers more effective.

Pictures play an important part in the pamphlet. Pictorial illustrations are used throughout the 16-page bulletin to emphasize Negro farm production. Among other things the pictures indicate that almost all Negro farmers signed up with the Government this year to grow vital food crops; they also indicate that 300,000 colored farmers are growing peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage, that 400,000 are raising pigs for our fighting men, that Negro farmers are producing enough milk this year to meet the milk needs of 11 million fighting men for six months, and that they are raising 30 million chickens and producing nearly 100 million dozen eggs.

Secretary Wickard points out in the foreword that this increased food production by Negro farmers is helping to keep America fed and in top fighting trim. Says he, "The 681,000 Negro farmers in the country, operating 30 million acres, are making a substantial contribution toward the attainment of our production goals."

Referring to many small farmers who are having some difficulty getting into production, the Secretary says, "Some of these farmers need small loans to see them through. The Government is helping many of them, and they in turn are doing all they can to help win the war."

Although the Government has printed only a limited number of these pamphlets, it is making them available to both urban and rural people. Copies may be secured by writing the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, (25) D. C.

SOYBEAN CROP PROVIDES FOOD AND FEED

Despite increased production of edible soya products to meet an expanded military and civilian demand, more than 90 percent of the soy meal of the large soybean crop is being used in the production of livestock feed, the War Food Administration said this week.

Soya flour, a high-protein food, is being used in the United States as an ingredient of soup powders, bread pancake mixes, as an extender of meats, and in other ways. Because of its high nutritional value and relatively low cost, this food is considered highly suitable to ship to the allies to help maintain a satisfactory protein diet for their military forces and war workers. It also is planned to utilize soya products in the emergency feeding of liberated nations.

ADDRESSES LAND GRANT HEADS

Hon. Claude R. Wickard Heard In Chicago

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard headed a group of officials from the Department who addressed the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges held in Chicago, October 26-28.

Other Department speakers were Claude A. Garnett and Dr. F. D. Patterson, special assistants to the Secretary; Reuben Brigham, assistant director of Extension Service; T. Roy Reid, director of USDA Personnel; T. .N. Roberts, special assistant to the personnel driector;

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4.)

A CHRISTMAS PRAYER

We open here our treasures and our gifts;
And some of it is gold,
And some is frankincense,
And some is myrrh;
For some has come from plenty, Some from joy,
And some from deepest sorrow of the soul.
But Thou, O God, dost know the gift is love,
Our pledge of peace, our promise of good will.
Accept the gift and all the life we bring.

Herbert H. Hines.

GREEN HILL UNIT OF N. F. C. F.

MR. FRANK HEARNS REPORTS FROM MARKS, MISS.

Among the active members and strong supporters of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, is the Green Hill Unit, with its headquarters at Marks, Miss. The last report was sent in by Mr. Frank Hearne, who reported the addition of three new members, and who further stated that the Unit is having its regular meetings, and they are planning to do bigger things in 1944. He declared that there would be no let up of these regular monthly meetings because they had not decided to abandon their organization for the duration, but are tightening up on the work to be done, even to the extent of connecting up with legal talent to guide and direct their officers. They are regular readers of the Modern Farmer, the official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

The officers of the Green Hill Unit are A. J. Gates, president, F. H. Hearns, secretary, Levi Gathright, treasurer, E. J. Morgan, marketing agent, J. C. Steele, chaplain. The newly-added members reported at the last meeting were Mrs. Ora Greenwood, Rev. T. B. Boykins and Mr. James Wilson.

The Unit was chartered as No. 113, and the recognized headquarters is at Belen, Miss. They have their regular stationery, and they operate not only their Market Department, but their Cooperative Buying is being pushed rapidly and perfected, so that they feel that ere long the entire state will be following their good example.

FRANK HANCOCK NEW HEAD

Former N. C. Congressman Assumes His Duties

Washington, D. C.—Frank Hancock, former Congressman from North Carolina, assumed his duties as administrator of the Farm Security Administration Monday, November 15.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Hancock, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said. "I have selected a man who, I believe, can do this job; and I am placing complete responsibility on him for administering the FSA program in such a way as to make the most effective contribution to the war effort."

FSA is helping 60,000 low-income Negro farmers grow wartime food crops; nearly 5,000 of these are buying farms of their own and more than 50,000 are being assisted in converting their farms to all-out food production.

Out of this year's appropriation of 30 million dollars for loans to low-income farmers for the purchase of farms, about four million will go to promising Negro farmers, if their participation continues at last year's level. This will mean that approximately 750 Negro tenants and sharecroppers will be lifted into ownership and into a position to make a larger contribution to the food production program.

In allocating the 30 million dollars for farm purchases, the largest share went to Texas, $2,565,670; Mississippi received $2,257,494; and Georgia was allocated the third largest amount $1,996,629. Other Southern states receiving over a million dollars were Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

MINISTER GROWS FOOD CROPS

Negro ministers have not only passed Food-for-Freedom resolutions in their conferences, urged increased food production from their pulpits, helped with the organization of cooperatives for the promotion of increased food production, but some have rolled up their sleeves and gone to the fields.

The Department has received numerous reports of ministers who have organized members of their congregations into effective farm labor groups. In some areas they have measured the difference between saving and losing valuable food crops.

Now that harvesting is slowing down, reports are beginning to come in of Negro ministers who have operated farms themselves to help increase the production of important food crops. In Arkansas, the Rev. E. L. Blissett, pastor of True Church, operated a farm as a sharecropper this year. From it he harvested 900 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, 85 bushels of Irish potatoes, and some cotton; he also raised 40 hogs and 200 chickens. His wife canned 500 quarts of fruits and vegetables. The Rev. Mr. Blissett is also secretary-treasurer of the Twist, Ark., Leasing Cooperative Association.

WOMAN'S PAGE

AS THE HOLIDAY APPROACHES OUR MINDS TURN TO GOOD THINGS TO EAT

PUT SNAP IN YOUR SOUP WITH SHRIMP

Shortage of tin means a shortage of canned soups and a revival of the home-made kind, so sharpen up your soup-making techniques for the cold days coming. Cream type soups are nutritious as well as filling—just add a salad and beverage for a quick complete lunch—and canned shrimp are convenient for flavor, so combine the two for the bisque in the picture and the variations given below:

Shrimp Bisque

1 No. i can shrimp
4 cups milk
2 slices onion
1 bay leaf
1 cup chopped celery
3 tablespoons chopped parsley
1-3 cup butter
1-3 cup flour
3-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Drain shrimp and chop, reserving 8 whole shrimps. Scald milk with onion, bay leaf, celery and parsley; remove bay leaf and onion. Melt butter, stir in flour, salt and pepper. When well blended add scalded milk slowly, stirring constantly over low heat until mixture boils. Add chopped shrimp, and cook for an additional 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour into serving dishes and garnish with whole shrimp floating on top of bisque. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Shrimp Chowder

1-2 pound salt pork, chopped
1-2 cup sliced onions
3 cups diced potatoes
2 cups boiling water
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
2 No. 1 cans shrimp, chopped
1 quart milk
2 tablespoons butter
Crackers

Cook salt pork in large saucepan until crisp on all sides. Add onions and cook 3 mniutes. Add potatoes, salt, pepper and water. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Add shrimp with liquor, milk and butter, and cook about 10 minutes more. Arrange crackers in hot soup plates and pour chowder over them.

Makes 6 servings.

Cream Shrimp Soup

1-3 cup butter
2 No 1 cans shrimp
1 quart milk
1 1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon paprika

Melt butter, add drained shrimp, and cook 3 minutes. Add milk, salt and pepper and bring almost to the boiling point. Serve hot at once. Garnish with paprika. Makes 6 servings.

Make luscious point-saving fresh fruit excellent table fare. By extending fragrant fruits with enriched bread and enriched flour, families may enjoy flavorful foods throughout the year in a most inexpensive manner.

Cranberry Sherbet

1 pound berries
2 cups water
2 cups granulated sugar
1-2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
1-2 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 egg whites, beaten

Boil berries and water until the berries are soft. Press through a sieve and add the sugar. Boil a minute. Cool and add the juices and rinds. Freeze until nearly firm and add the salt and whites. Beat well and freeze until stiff.

For extra flavor add two tablespoons finely chopped candied ginger when mixing in the whites.

Leafy vegetables are low in calories but high in vitamins and mineral salts.

Dark Fruit Cake

All-purpose flour, sifted, 5 cups
Baking soda, 1 teaspoon
Cinnamon, 2 teaspoons
Allspice. 4 teaspoons
Mace, 3-4 teaspoon
Nutmeg, 1-2 teaspoon
Raisins, seeded, 1 pound
Raisins, seedless, 1 pound
Currants, 1 pound
Candied lemon peel, 1-2 pound
Candied orange peel, 1-2 pound
Candied cherries, 1 1-2 pounds
Candied pineapple. 1 1-2 pounds.
Candied citron, 1 1-2 pounds.
Almonds, blanched and shredded, 1 pound
Pecan meats, chopped, 1 pound
Shortening, 1 pound
Brown sugar, light, 1 pound
Eggs, separated, 12
Molasses, light, 1 cup
Strawberry jam or preserves, 1 pint
Brandy or cider, 1-2 cup
Orange or pineapple juice, 1-2 cup

1. Sift flour. measure, add baking soda, spices.
2. Add prepared fruits and nuts and mix.
3. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually; cream together until light and fluffy.
4. Add well-beaten egg yolks, molasses and strawberries.
5. Add liquids (brandy or cider and juices).
6. Add flour and fruit mixture and mix until well blended.
7. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites.
8. Turn into greased pan lined with waxed paper. (Batter should fill 3-4 full 3 round pans of 6-, 8- and 10-inch diameter, 3 inches deep.) Use pans with solid bottoms or spring form pans with tight closing. Cover tops of pans with heavy waxed or parchment paper, fasten well with string; then steam and bake as follows:
9. Steam 6-inch pan 2 1-2 hours; 8-inch pan 3 hours; 10-inch pan 3 1-2 hours; using any utensil that cake pans will fit into without resting directly in water; for example a rack placed in a clothes boiler, preserving kettle or double roasting pan. Keep heat very low but steady so that there will be a constant supply of steam.
10. Remove covers and bake all sizes for 1 1-2 hours in slow oven (250) degrees .)

Note: If an all-baking method is desired cover as for steaming during all but last hour of baking period; 4 hours for 6-inch pans, 4 1-2 hours for 8-inch pans and 5 hours for 10-inch pans. All baking makes for a drier cake than part steaming. This makes 15 pounds of cake.

Pearl Frosting

Beat 2 egg whites until stiff; add 1 cup confectioners' hugar and beat until smooth and thick. Cream 1-4 cup vegetable shortening; add 1-2 cup confectioners' sugar and mix until well blended. Combine these two mixtures; add 1 teaspoon glycerine (opitional) and 1-2 teaspoon almond extract. (The glycerine helps keep the frosting glossy and soft.) Gradually add about 1-2 cup more confectioners' sugar until frosting will hold its shape, beating constantly. Use to decorate cake, which has already been frosted with white frosting as described in the paragraph below at the left.

Plum Pudding

1 cupful flour
1 cupful brown sugar
1 cupful of raisins
1-2 cup chopped citron
1-2 Teaspoon allspice
1 nutmeg and salt
grated rind of one lemon
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 1-2 cupful bread crumbs
1 cupful chopped suet
1 cupful currants
1-4 cupful chopped almonds
4 eggs
1-2 cupful grapejuice
1-2 teaspoonful soda

Mix the dry ingredients thoroughly, and the liquid ingredents also thoroughly together; add soda last, dissolved in a little water. Add the liquid ingredients into the dry ingredients. Pour into a mold and steam for 6 hours. Serve with a hard sauce.

Light Fruit Cake

2 1-2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon double-acting baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup finely cut candied cherries
2-3 cup fineiy cut candied pineapple
2-3 cup finely cut citron
1 1-3 cups chopped blanched almonds
3-4 cup shredded cocoanut, finely cut
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
3-4 cup butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
6 egg whites, unbeaten
1-4 cup lemon juice
1-2 cup orange juice

Sift flour once, measure. add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Sift 1-2 cup flour mixture over fruits, nuts and coconut mixing thoroughly. Add lemon rind to butter and cream well; add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add 3 egg whites, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each. Add flour, alternately with fruit juices and remaining egg whites, beating thoroughly after each addition. Add fruit mixture and mix well. Makes about 3 pounds mixture.

IN THE SWEAT OF EVERY MAN WHO LABORS

A man in a far Western city who owns his home and has a family, is now earning approximately $92 weekly. His is not a temporary war job. He works in the communications industry. He is an almost invisible speck in what is so popularly called middle class America. He is a good citizen—the best type that this country can produce.

But this middle class American is worried. Every other week when he receives his check, he finds that $45 has been deducted—taxes, bonds, old age insurance. etc. He is worried because he is thrifty and that $45 deduction virtually eliminates the possibility of gradually accumulating savings, that is, savings over which he can exercise his individual judgment. The $45 taken from him every two weeks is subtracted from his check by the company for which he works. He never sees it. It goes directly to the Federal government where it is eventually turned over to various agencies to be applied to "essential" activities—among them Social Security. Money that this man labored long hours to earn, and which he has never even seen, is expended by unknown officials thousands of miles away who know or care nothing about his personal affairs.

This man, this ordinary American citizen, does not begrudge in the slightest, the money given to the government from his check for taxes and bonds to fight the war. But when some bureaucrat now proposes "free" medical care, or free this or that, under a greater paternalistic bureaucracy, he becomes more than skeptical. He sees red. He knows that every such scheme means more deductions from his dwindling check and less chance for him to shape his future on his own initiative. His money, together with that of millions of other citizens, is keeping the bureaucrat going. And someday the bureaucrat is destined to feel his wrath.

AGRICULTURAL UNIT MAKES CROP FORECAST

Washington, Nov. 11—(AP)—An increase over last year in peanut and sweet potato production, a record soybean crop, and a slight decline in the tobacco output are in prospect this year, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

The peanut yield or 1943 was estimated at 2,681,955,000 pounds, 475,000,000 pounds above last year's crop and more than double the 1923-32 average harvest.

Sweet potato production totaling 75,801,000 bushels, the department said, is expected to be the largest since 1935 and 16 per cent greater than the 1942 output.

Soybeans, while the crop still faces some risk, are estimated at 206,000,000 bushels or more than 100,000,000 bushels more than in any preceding year.

Fruit production is expected to drop 9 per cent below last year's figure, but citrus crops are estimated at 3 per cent higher.

The report, based on conditions November 1, showed near-record yields of peanuts per acre in old commercial sections of the southeast, but the average was brought down by lower yields on farms of new growers outside the established areas. Estimated production by states included:

Tennessee, 13,500,000 pounds; Georgia, 950,400,000; Florida, 106,080,000; Alabama, 495,200,000; Mississippi, 26,600,000; Arkansas, 18,000,000; Louisiana, 9,000.000.

The sweet potato estimate was about 1 per cent above that on October 1, but yields in Atlantic coast states are generally lower than indicated last month.

The production by states: Georgia, 9,500,000 bushels; Louisiana, 8,568,000; Alabama, 8,000,0000; Mississippi, 7,656,000; Florida, 1, 742,000; Tennessee, 4,752,000; Arkansas, 1,680,000.

The 1943 tobacco crop of 1,400,873,000 pounds was estimated at 1 per cent below last year's crop, but the November 1 outlook was slightly improved over that of a month earlier.

The forecasts included: Georgia, 65 889,000 pounds; Florida, 14,914,000; Kentucky, 329,460,000; Tennessee, 97,176,000.

Flue-cured tobacco is expected to total 781,638,000 pounds, fire-cured 69,500.000, and burley 390,165,000.

Other crop estimates included:

Rice—Arkansas, 12,690,000 bushels; Louisiana, 23,978,000.

Soybeans—Mississippi, 1,764,000 bushels; Arkansas, 2,168,000.

Corn—Georgia, 43,572 bushels; Florida, 8,151,000; Tennessee, 64,530,000; Alabama, 46,635,000; Mississippi, 44, 912,000; Arkansas, 24,488,000; Louisiana, 22,786,000

Sugarcane—Louisiana, 5,960,000 short tons; Florida, 990,000.

Sugarcane syrup—Georgia, 4,000,000 gallons; Florida, 2,040,000; Alabama, 2,760,000; Mississippi, 2,992,000; Louisiana, 5,405,000.

Sorgo syrup—Georgia, 1,320,000 gallons; Tennessee, 1,180,000: Alabama, 2,112,000; Mississippi, 1,495,000; Arkansas, 722,000; Louisiana, 120,000.

Pecans—Georgia, 22,000,000 lbs; Florida, 4,524,000; Alabama, 9,600,000; Mississippi, 8,580,000; Arkansas, 3,950,000; Louisiana, 9,500,000.

V-GARDEN FERTILIZER

Victory gardeners will have a much improved fertilizer for use in 1944, according to the War Food Administration. Only one grade (3-8-7) was available for the entire country in 1943. Those for next year are 6-10-4 for Pacific coast states, 4-12-4 for Midwest states, and 5-10-5 for Atlantic coast and Southern states.

Victory gardeners also will be able to purchase small quantities of nitrate of soda. ammonium nitrate and superphosphate to supplement the mixed fertilizer, where such is needed.

In 1938. the Air Corps trained only 2,000 technicians, but at the end of 1940 the army schools were producing about 25,000 trained mechanics a year.

A Thrifty Housewife

With pantry shelves filled with meat cured as can be seen from the ham on the lowest shelf, this family is assured that they can go through the winter with a well balanced meal for all members of the family.

20,000 NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS GET "FEED-A-FIGHTER" AWARD

Twenty thousand Negro farm youths received "Feed-a-Fighter" awards last week in connection with the annual observance of National 4-H Achievement Week, ,November 6-14, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

While receiving the awards highlighted the observance, 4-H clubbers used the occasion principally for reviewing the year's accomplishments, reorganizing their clubs, launching a membership drive, and laying plans for further increased production in 1944.

Reports received by the Department show that the 200,000 Negro 4-H club members and 1,500,000 white clubbers of the Nation have helped to produce and conserve this year five million bushels of Victory Garden products, nine million head of livestock, 12 million pounds of peanuts, soybeans and other legumes. As for scrap and war bonds 4-H club members have collected over 300 million pounds of the former. and have purchased or sold 20 million dollars worth of stamps and bonds.

The achievements of 4-H club members were measured this year largely in terms of the number of fighting men they are feeding. For example, it takes 200 quarts of milk, 365 pounds of meat, 57 pounds of chicken, 250 pounds of potatoes, 30 dozen eggs, 168 pounds of leafy vegetables, 30 pounds of butter, 274 pounds of cereal, plus a total of 406 pounds of various other food items to feed a single fighting man.

During Achievement Week, 4-H clubbers who had produced the equivalent of enough food to feed a fighting man received awards.

Taking a cross-section of the South where 98 percent of all Negro 4-H'ers live, here's how the score looks: Maryland Negro County Agents Martin G. Bailey and Louis H. Martin report that 20 clubbers in their state received "Feed-a-Fighter" certificates. The outstanding award recipient in the state was George W. Queen of Prince George county. In addition to milking six cows, feeding 20 hogs. 100 chickens, he helps with the operation of his father's 612 acre farm. Says George, "It's either cutting corn, gathering hay, digging sweet potatoes, or feeding the horses and gathering the farm machinery to keep it in good shape." George has produced enough food this year to feed three fighting men. Maryland 4-H girls also received awards. Among them was Martha Duckett of Brandywine, who has raised and sold broilers this year.

From Georgia, P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent reports that about 5,000 clubbers in that state received "Feed-a-Fighter" awards. In summing up the achievements of Georgia 4-H'ers he points out that they operated 12,525 wartime projects, collected 567,041 pounds of scrap metal, 185,585 pounds of salvage, and 5,054 pounds of waste fat. Their Victory Gardens number 5.489; and 14,265 club members have worked a total of 107,689 hours on farms of neighbors to help relieve the farm labor shortage.

Four outstanding club members have also received $25 awards from a local insurance firm. They were Frank M. Staley, Jr., of Chatham county; Charles V. Clark of Jenkins county; John Paul Jones of Morgan county, and Clayton Marcus of Mitchell county. Young Staley has marketed 1,000 dozen eggs; Clark has two milk cows, Jones has two milk cows and Barcus has a calf, some pigs and chickens.

J. E. Taylor, Negro district agent of Oklahoma, reports that several hundred 4-H clubbers in that state received recognition during Achievement Week for outstanding accomplishments. He points out that in many areas of the state 4-H'ers formed cooperatives this year in order to increase their production of food crops.

In Creek county 40 clubbers got together and purchased 2,000 baby chicks which they raised for the market. In Okmulgee county 140 4-H'ers raised 4,920 chickens this year; and in another area 47 club members are raising 1,164 chickens, 18 cows, and have canned 1,409 quarts of vegetables from their 38 Victory Gardens.

The ranking 4-H clubbers of the state are two brothers, Melvin and Tommie Jenkins of Logan county. Melvin milks six cows, tends 34 dogs, and has harvested three acres of peanuts. Tommie has 82 layers from which he has collected this year 977 dozen eggs; he has 176 fryers, and a Victory Garden. In addition both boys help their father work his 70-acre farm.

In North Carolina, nearly 4,000 club members produced enough food this year to feed a fighting man, according to estimates made by R. E. Jones, Negro state agent. He points out that the 27,360 4-H'ers in the state are all growing important food crops. Some have calf projects, some have milk cows and hog projects, and almost all have poultry and Victory Gardens.

Richard Bailey of Iredell county milks four cows from which he has sold 5,740 pounds of milk and kept and equal quantity for consumption by himself and the rest of his family. Richard also raised a Victory Garden and he has 150 chickens.

Georgiana Smith of Anson county has canned 75 quarts of vegetables; 40 quarts made from her own Victory Garden.

Mississippi's Negro district agent, M. M. Hubert, reports that about 3,000 of the state's 44,000 Negro 4-8 clubbers qualified for "Feed-a-Fighter" awards. He reports also that most of the clubbers in the state are all-out for increased food production. The youngsters are raising livestock, poultry, fruit, vegetables and important field crops. One of the outstanding clubbers of the state is Silvester Gibbs of Lauderdale county. Young Gibbs, who has two brothers at the fighting front, has sold 80 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes and 1,200 pounds of vegetables. Within the next few weeks he expects to market 200 chickens, two hogs, and a calf. Says Silvester, "Maybe I'm too young to fight, but I can feed."

Alabama's 30,000 Negro 4-H club members have made a substantial contribution to the production of livestock, poultry, eggs, and vegetables, according to V. C. Turner. state 4-H club agent. He indicates that over 2,000 received recognition for growing enough food to feed a fighting man.

The Clay brothers, B. J., and C. P. are among the ranking 4-H'ers in the state. They have 500 broilers and 110 layers. From their layers they have been collecting as many as 35 dozen eggs a week. They also have a pig project.

In Perry County, 72 4-H club boys operated pig projects this year. Already 40 of them have sold their hogs. One youngster sold his for $45, enough to pay all of the expenses, buy a $25 war bond and put $6.75 in his pocket. The 39 boys' hogs weighed a total of 7,254 pounds and brought $870.40.

9-YEAROLD GROWS WAR CROPS

One of the most interesting reports that the Department of Agriculture received from the field during National 4-H Achievement week came from Oklahoma. It had to do with Joe Wilson, a 9-year-old 4-H clubber who is producing beef, milk, poultry and eggs to help feed his two older brothers in the front lines.

It all started a year ago when Joe was only 8. It was then that he applied for membership in the local 4-H club. The membership committee took a look at Joe and then asked how old he was. When it was discovered that he was only 8, they told him to wait until he was 10 and then come back. (Membership in 4-H clubs is usually restricted to youths between the ages of 10 and 21.)

Joe wanted to be a member right away. So, he pleaded with the committee to admit him, pointing out that it wasn't how old he was, but how much he could do that really counted. Give him a chance was all he asked. The committee relented. So Joe got into production: First he obtained a small poultry flock, then a sired Jersey heifer. The heifer freshened last spring and since that time Joe has been selling cream to the creamery every week. He saved the calf, a bull, until this fall when it was sold to a packer.

From his poultry project, Joe has been selling broilers, fryers, and eggs. After taking out for feed and a payment on his note for the purchase of the cow, Joe has put the rest of his money into war stamps. During Achievement Week he was listed as one of the outstanding 4-H clubbers in Oklahoma. He fell just short of producing enough food to feed a fighting man. "But." says Joe, "next year I hope to grow enough to feed both of my brothers in the Army and they're big eaters, too."

YOUR PROBLEM

A well-founded fear is growing concerning the future of small business. Total war has tended to centralize industry. Somehow the trend must be corrected. But in correcting it, the belief should not be allowed to develop that there is something wrong in size alone. This is a big country. It will always need the productive effort of big industry just as it will need the productive effort of little industry. Moreover the problems of both big and little industry will to a large extent always be inseparable. For example, the small business man cannot remain indifferent to the present danger of permanent socialization of industries such as electric power, transportation and natural resources.

If, when this war is over, the field of public ownership is extended to include basic industries employing large numbers of workers—and voters—the way will have been opened for the destruction of representative government. Any government that controls the jobs and resources of a people will not be content to play long the role of servant. Our basic industries at present are owned and operated by millions of private citizens under stringent public regulation. This is as it should be. The individuals who pioneer and take risks in the development of an oil well, a mine, a railroad or any other enterprise, should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their efforts, just the same as the newsboy who spends months building up a clientele on a certa cinorner deserves his just reward.

When it comes to questions of property rights and rewards for achievement, all must receive the same treatment. It can be no other way. If these things are restricted or taken away from one group, as has again happened in the case of the coal mine owners, it is only a question of time before they are taken from others, even the newsboy.

A white mink coat was recently shown in New York City. The appearance is like that of wild mink—its advantage over ermine is that it never turns yellow with age. It has an occasional black hair scattered very lightly in the fur.

FADS OR FREEDOM?

We are going through a period of history made up of scrambled economics flavored with fascism, socialism, communism, bureauism, and countless other "isms."

Each "ism" claims to be the "dear people's" savior from toil, and promises to take from those who "have" for those who "haven't." All the "isms" claim to be the cure for war, but they all teach class hatred—hatred of the man who has "saved."

The United States has not been an aggressor nation, it has fought only for equal rights and individual freedom.

We in this country must not allow ourselves to be fooled by "isms." We can make adjustments without upsetting a nation of contentment. We have a constitutional government that has survived depression and obstacles before, and it certainly can pull out of its present problems, if "isms" do not undermine its foundation.

Blaming war on capitalistic abuses and trying to incite our people against capital (private savings), doesn't make sense. The countries that claim to be non-capitalistic are the most war aggressive. And anyway. where there is a wheel turning there is investment, which is capital. No matter whether the people do the investing, or the government does it, the people in the end are the investors.

In the progress of America, the people have put up their own capital and the government has remained their servant as our Constitution intended it to be.

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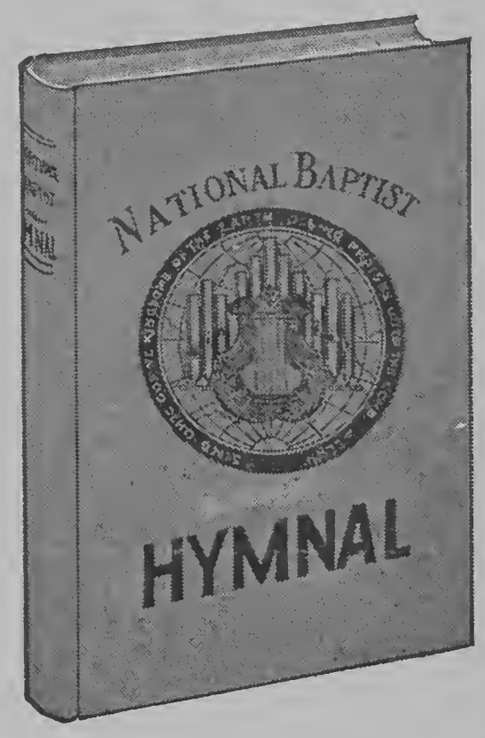

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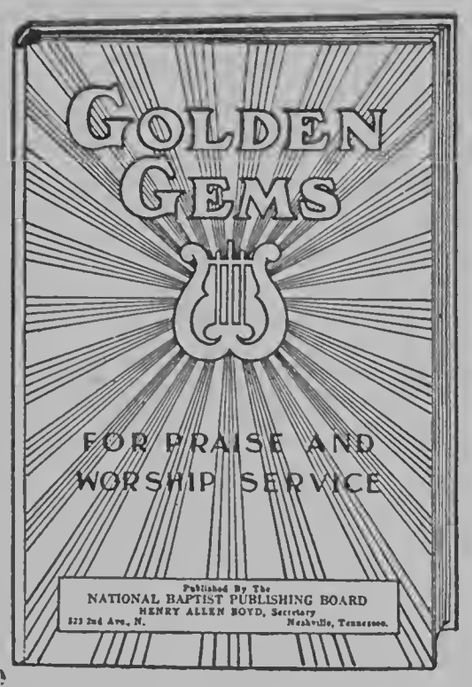

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

SIMPLIFY REGULATION —ENCOURAGE DISTRIBUTION

The president of the Independent Retail Meat Dealers Association of Portland, Oregon, says: "The public does not have the points for much meat after it has purchased butter and cooking fats. Meat markets are finding it quite difficult to move roasts and other higher point values. The butcher can't move his meat, and as a result the meat is backing up in the coolers. The markets are not buying from the packers, and before long this situation will back up to the farm and the farmer will not be able to sell his livestock."

There is bound to be controversy about the rationing and regulation of food. But certainly in a country like the United States, there is no necessity of anyone going meatless. We should constantly aim to make regulation less burdensome for the producer, the distributor and consumer. Only by that process will we encourage increased output.

WINNING

It takes a little valor,
And a little self-control,
And some mighty resolutions,
If you want to reach your goal.
It takes a lot of struggling,
And a staunch and firm set chin
No matter what the contest
If you really want to win.

There's no idle road to glory,
There's no flowery path to fame,
Life is just the way we view it,
It's no simple pleasure game.
But it's honor's call for striving,
For courage and for grit
For grim determination
And a "Don't know when to quit."

THROUGH THE ROOF

Civilians with war-inflated pocketbooks are spending money as they never spent it before. Income taxes and bond buying have barely touched the huge amounts of cash created for millions of individuals by government borrowing and spending. Anyone walking through shopping centers can hardly be blamed for concluding that at least one group is making a lot of money out of the war, and that group is retailers.

In fairness to the retail distribution industry, a few figures on chain store operations, compiled from a recent survey, should be brought to public attention. They show that new sales peaks have not meant new profit peaks. Chain store earnings—and the same is probably true of independent retailers—have felt the heavy hand of the tax collector and the pinch of rising costs. Eighteen representative chains cleared $131,000,000 last year, against $141,000,000 in 1941. The drop was brought about mainly by drastic increases in taxes. In fact, according to the survey, "Taxes went through the chain store roof." Ten variety store chains paid $75,000,000, against $17,000,000 in 1940. Two food chains paid $17,000,000 against $4,000,000.

The survey also showed that "in the past few years the chains have fought a valiant battle to keep their prices steady in the face of rising costs all down the aisle. Profit margins have been cut drastically." Rising costs have been met by heavier sales volume and still greater operating efficiency.

The public is getting better service at less cost from the distribution system than would have been thought possible by the merchants themselves a comparatively short time ago. This is something to keep in mind the next time you see shoppers stacked six deep around the cash register of the neighborhood merchant.

NEGRO FAMILY OF THE YEAR

Mr. Ambrose Shief, Jr., and his wife are clerical employees in Government service in Washington, D. C. Both of them have been working more than twenty years in the same capacities.

But that is not the remarkable fact about the Sheif family. Their accomplishments in this feat of holding their jobs so long, along with other achievements, of course, place them in the realm of the remarkable. And you will hear more about that later.

But the feat which gains the Shiefs this writer's vote as the "Negro family of the year" is something more current and significant. The Shiefs, husband and wife, have been using 75 per cent of their combined incomes to buy War Bonds for almost two years now.

Practically, with the outbreak of war on this country's part, they started buying bonds and have kept it up without a break. Each one draws two Government pay checks a month. They buy bonds twice each month. At the end of each month, they have between them four $100 War bonds. During the Third War Loan they got together and bought a $1000 security.

When asked the inevitable question, "How do you eat and buy so many bonds," the head of the Shief family lightly waved the sheaf of $100 War Bonds which he had brought with him to confirm his buying record, and said. "My wife is a very thrifty woman and knows how to practice economy. I was born into a poor country family of twelve near Pass Christian, Mississippi, and I soon learned how to save and take care of my earnings. I've been doing that over the years."

Patriotism also serves as a motive in the family's bond buying. Shief said, "We are buying bonds to help win the war. We are an All-American family and believe in this country. We feel that buying War Bonds is the best investment we can make. For, if the United States loses the war, or the government goes broke, our money won't be worth anything anyhow. And since I am not eligible for the Army, I feel I can do my bit by buying bonds."

When reminded to tell something of his and his wife's background, Mr. Shief disclosed that both are graduates of Howard University. Each worked to pay expenses through college. Mr. Shief holds a degree from the Howard Law School and is a member of the local bar. Mrs. Shief has an A. B. degree in Education and is affectionately known among the members of the sorority, the Delta Sigma Theta, in which she takes great interest, as Jennie Baer, her maiden name. She is a native of Pennsylvania.

A modest and retiring couple, the story of their bond purchases would not have been revealed but for a friend, Mr. Woolsey W. Hall, who felt that their unique achievement serves as a fine example of what thousands of Negroes are doing to a greater or less degree in this country's behalf. He also feels that their activity points the way for future security for thousands of other colored families now enjoying the war-time prosperity.

The couple is well-known in the nation's capital, and reside at 1408 Hopkins. N. W., Washington D. C.

BUTTER FOR HOSPITALS

Up to five million pounds of butter will be released to hospitals from stocks held by or set aside for the Food Distribution Administration, the War Food Administration said last week. The butter is intended to supply hospitals during the period November through March. This program was developed in cooperation with the OPA. Ration coupons will be required in the usual way through the OPA for all butter purchased.

Hospitals or agencies purchasing supplies for hospitals may apply for a quantity of butter not to exceed three-tenths pound per bed per week.

TO HOLD WAGE HEARINGS IN PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

The War Food Admtinistration held hold public hearings in November in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to receive evidence on 1943-44 sugarcane crop wage rates for field workers and on prices to be paid for cane by processors who, as producers, apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937.

The Puerto Rican hearing was held November 12 in San Juan, while the Virgin Islands hearing was held November 16 on St. Croix

The Sugar Act requires that in order to qualify for payments, producers must pay wages at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by the War Food Administrator, after public hearing and investigation. The Act also provides that processors who, as producers, wish to qualify for conditional payments, purchase sugarcane at rates determined by the Administrator to be fair and reasonable.

OUR SECRET WEAPON

An advertisement of an oil company makes a unique comparison between the price of gasoline and the price of other commodities, pound for pound. Consumers in Los Angeles, for example, pay 3 cents a pound for flour. at least 6 cents for potatoes, 6 1-2 cents for sugar, 8 cents for bread, 30 cents per pound and up for meat; a $45 suit costs about $11 a pound, a $6 pair of shoes about $3 a pound. Regular gasoline of tax, by contrast, costs 2 to 2 1-2 cents per pound, depending upon where you live.

A gallon of gasoline in 1920 cost far more and was greatly inferior to that produced today. Competition between oil companies has been responsible for the improvement both in price and quality. What is true of gasoline is also true to a relative degree of every other commodity and service produced in this country. Our planes fly higher and faster than the enemies, thanks to American industrial competition. Our jeeps, tanks and armament are products of the same competitive system. Their quality and quantity are the envy of the world. The subjects of the dictators know not the meaning of the word competition. That is why they are losing the war, the bitterest competitive struggle of all time.

BULLETIN DESCRIBES WORK OF PATTERSON AND BARNETT

A new agricultural bulletin, "Negro Farmers in Wartime Food Production," which has just been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture describes in part the accomplishments of Dr. F. D. Patterson and Claud A. Barnett as special assistants to Secretary Claude R. Wickard.

Says the pamphlet, "These two men have been charged with the responsibility of helping to insure the full integration of Negro farmers in the Food-for-Freedom program. They have gone into many farming areas, visiting large and small farms and have talked with owners, tenants and sharecoppers in the interest of food production. Through the work of these two leaders, together with that of some 50,000 Negro neighborhood leaders, Negro farmers have not only been further encouraged to increase their food crops, but also have been kept better informed on the wartime agricultural program.

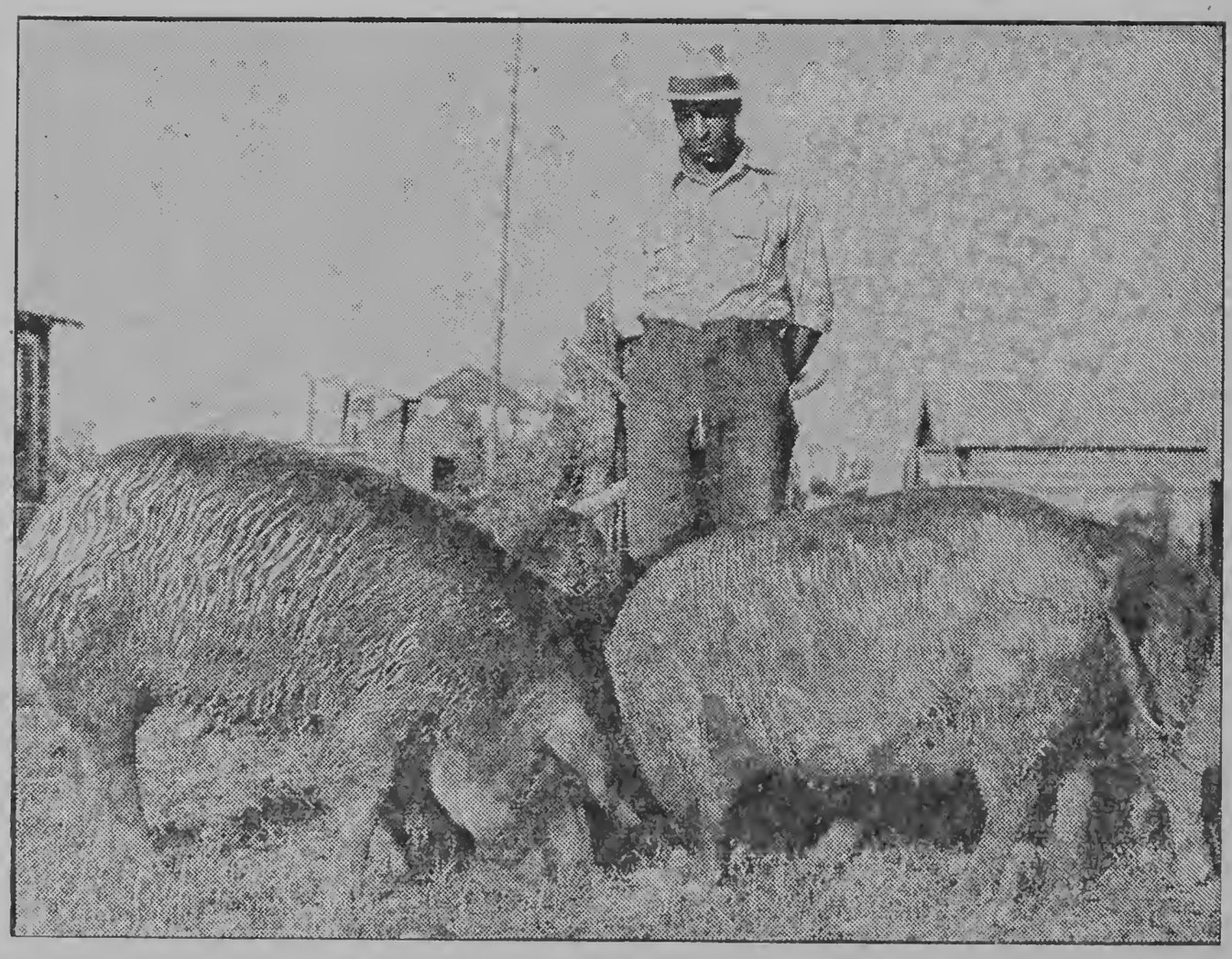
"The full value of this leadership is seen in the fine way that it has buttressed the work of Negro agricultural field representatives and helped to further extend the services of the various Department agencies in upping the food production of Negro farmers. Last year estimates show that 9,000 Negro farmers who had never owned milk cows acquired them; 21,000 Negro farmers began raising pigs for the first time; 24,000 began raising chickens, and 47,000 planted their first garden."

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by writing the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington (25) D. C.

WORTH CONSIDERING

"A thousand years ago, while kings and princes were quarreling over boundaries and thrones. millions of people were hungry. Today the statesmen and rulers are doing the same thing, and again millions of people are starving. Instead of now creating super-governments, and instead of planning more responsibility and more authority for government we may do better to strip government down to the essentials. Then keep it out of the way of the farmers, workers, engineers, scientists and business men who can, if not interfered with, produce food and prosperity and happiness for the people of the world."—Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.

Something To Be Proud Of



Joe Henry Lipscomb with some of his fine hogs, which with other live-at-home projects, has taken the place of cotton. Mr. Lipscomb's farm is in Lee County, Alabama.

A LIFE WORTH LIVING

By Col. Noel F. Parrish
Commanding Officer, Tuskegee Army Air Field

On a small farm a few miles from this airfield there lived a woman named Elizabeth Smith Love. She was known to her family and friends, and to all others, simply as Lizzie Love, the wife of a Negro tenant farmer, William Henry Love. On August 27th of this year Lizzie Love died. She was buried in the churchyard of Zion Church near her home.

The passing of Lizzie Love was not announced in any newspaper and the only people outside the eastern part of Macon County who knew anything about her death or her life were relatives down beyond the big swamp between Warrior Stand and Hatchechubbe. But there was a good crowd at the funeral. Old Zion Church was filled with people who were proud to have known Lizzie Love, not because she was famous or prominent or well-to-do, but just because everybody liked her and because it was a pleasure to know her and to remember her. After the preacher finished talking, one person after another arose in the church to say how good she was, how friendly she was and how faithful she was.

Lizzie Love had never traveled anywhere, nor had she held any office, or even attracted the attention of anybody who did not know her. She showed no particular talent other than her natural good voice for singing and humming the simple melodies she loved. She could not read or write and her husband could not read or write. Although she was hungry for more knowledge she had little chance to learn anything other than the simple facts of everyday life. But she must have learned something that many of us never learn. She must have learned how to live and how to enjoy living and how to make others enjoy living too.

Lizzie Love was the mother of thirteen children. Some of the children are grown now and have children of their own, though her youngest child is only three years of age. All of her children are living and all of them are and in some way like her, for they have all been good children, good to themselves and to each other, and to other people, ready and willing to work, and able.

Because a few of us have become somewhat educated, because a few of us can worry more about the tastiness and variety of our food than we ever worry about the quantity and quality of it; because a few of us can complain about the comfort or regularity of trains or buses or planes when we travel wherever we choose; because a few of us can complain about working nine hours instead of eight; because being tired, to few of us, means being tired of just sitting still; because in our snugness. In our shallow wisdom and our blindness we think the whole world has most of the advantages we take for granted, we are inclined to get discouraged about the progress of other people. It's easy for us to call other people stupid when they are ignorant, to call them lazy when they are hungry for an adequate diet, to call them grasping and greedy when they reach for things we enjoy and hold outside their grasp, to call them shiftless when we fail to lead them to a better way of life. Because of all this selfish blindness we have forgotten about people like Lizzie Love. We have forgotten about people far more deserving than ourselves who struggle with real problems while we fret over the definition of words. People who work nights and days to be able to provide for their children and hold up their heads without begging or asking favors while we worry about whether we are receiving proper credit or getting enough attention and parade our weak hurt feelings so that others will be as sorry for us as we are sorry for ourselves.

So to me Lizzie Love is an inspiring example of the finest qualities in human nature. She wanted the best things in life; to be active, to be useful, to be independent and free from charity and pity, and to cause other people to live and to be happy in living. These were some of the things Lizzie Love wanted; she wanted them badly enough to work night and day for them, and she had them all through most of the forty-seven years of her life.

When Lizzie Smith was seventeen years old she married William Love and went with him to live on a farm in the big swamp country. William Henry was a few years older than she, and he already owned a strong pair of mules. There was land to be farmed and there was also a sawmill nearby where he could work for cash. While he worked at the sawmill all day his wife worked the farm. She ploughed alone until he came home from the mill, then during the rest of the long summer days they would often plough together, he going ahead with the sod buster, behind one mule, and she following with the broadcaster behind the other mule. She could handle a mule and plough a furrow as straight as any man and she was rightly proud of that ability, just as her husband was proud to have such a woman to work beside him.

After the first child was born Lizzie was up and about in less than a month. Her husband said she never did lie up in bed like some women. For thirteen births she never had a doctor or a nurse, other than "Granny," as she called her, who acted as midwife. Only once, when she had her teeth pulled, did she ever seek medical attention.

The family grew up taking care of each other, looking out for each other, working with and for each other. The children were taught to work in the fields when they were five or six. Some days when mother was working around the home, they wanted to stay with her, and they could have helped her a little and she liked their company, but she sent them out, both the little boys and the little girls, to help father. "Go out to the field where your father is working," she would say to them, "He needs you out there, he's looking for you, he wants you to help him." On Saturdays she seldom planned to go to town, but the older children insisted on taking her. When there was money she enjoyed buying things for the children, things like dresses and shoes and something good to eat. She was simply not interested in things for herself. Her husband often suggested that she buy something fancy to wear, but she always said: "I'm not a single girl. I don't need to show myself off, we've got these little children and we want to take care of them first"; and she meant it. She was not making a sacrifice, she was doing what she wanted to do.

But she was not interested in her own family alone. More often than she went to town she went to church, because that was where the other people went when they wanted to be together and think about each other and help each other. She was not interested in the kind of church or the preacher so much as in the people, for she went to several churches, most often to a church to which she did not belong. "We want you to belong to our church," they would say, "you work more in this church than the members do," but she said she didn't care about belonging. "You all can belong," she said, "I just like to come and help out where I can."

She always helped to plan and make the crop and to gather it, and almost every night she sewed and patched and quilted so that the children could always keep warm. Many nights after everybody else was in bed she sat up to sew and patch by lamplight. When they wanted her to get some sleep, she would say, "OYou go on off to sleep. I've got something here I want to do. I'll come to bed after awhile.

Last spring she told her husband, "I'm going to help you make your crop this year, but I won't help you gather it." He told her she couldn't possibly know such a thing, that only the Lord knew such things. She didn't argue. She didn't work in the field so much this year, but she sewed and quilted more than ever. She was more anxious than ever about gathering the peas and getting everything ready for winter, ahead of the usual time. One of the older children said to William Love, "What's happened to Mamma? She's not like she used to be." Then he told the girl the things Lizzie had told him in the spring. "I'll help you make this crop, but I won't help you gather it." He told the girl not to worry and not to say anything to the other children, that maybe it wasn't so. But it was so.

Lizzie Love became ill suddenly; the owner of the farm sent for a doctor immediately, but the doctor could do little more than ease her pain. After a few days of illness she felt much better. One day when her husband came in she was sitting on the edge of the bed, laughing and joking as she used to do. He said, "That's fine. you are going to get well now," but she just said, "I feel a lot better today."

The next day the children sent for William Love in the field. The doctor had come again too. "I'm bad sick today," was all she would say about it. She knew she was going to die soon, but she didn't want them to worry. She tried to send all the children away, to spare them the pain of seeing her die. To her married daughter she said, "You all look tired and sleepy. You've been worrying with me too much. I'm all right now, you go home and get some sleep," and to the other children she said, "You all go lie down now and get some rest. Go and take care of your business. Haven't you got some business you want to take care of—I'm going to sleep pretty soon. You go along so I can sleep." When they asked her what business she wanted them to take care of, she said. "Just whatever you have to do. I haven't any business now except my Father's business." After she spoke of taking care of her Father's business, she said no more.

Her husband was watching her, and knew she was dying, but he did not let on to the children. They thought she was falling asleep. and he let them think so, even when they roused her a little to take some medicine, because he knew she didn't want them to know. She couldn't slip away from him, he knew she was dying, but she was able to spare the children. "She's asleep," they said; and after awhile he said. "Yes she's asleep all right. she's slept clear off now. She's done slipped away from all of us. She's gone."

Everybody had done everything that could be done. Her husband said white people and colored alike offered to help in every way. Somehow, even in death, Lizzie Love had won. Her only fear of death had been that it would make her family unhappy, and she managed to make her passing as quiet and painless to everyone else as the death of the mother of thirteen children could possible be. The quilts were all made, the peas were gathered, and the older girls went right on cooking and cleaning for the men and caring for the little children just as she would have done. She left them not only the lives which she gave them; she left them her way of life. which was worth even more.

In many ways Lizzie Love was fortunate, more fortunate than people who can make a great display of the comforts and luxuries and polish they possess. But I do not honor her for her lack of any of the good things of life. She should have had more of them. It would have been far better if she had not had to work quite so hard. It would have been better if she could have had more education and if she could have had a chance to move about more and see more people and to affect more people with her cheerful and helpful personality. It would have been better if she could have lived in a better world.

We cannot all be like her in many ways, and we should not wish to be, for there are many problems to be faced and solved today which Lizzie Love could not know or understand. But if, in our efforts to bring about a better and a fairer world, we become self-conscious and become over-sensitive and self-important, we may spoil the world we are trying to save. For any advance of a nation, or of a part of a race within a nation, or of the whole human race, must be based on those qualities Lizzie Love showed so well: the love of life, the ability to live happily, the love of labor, the love of little children, the pride of independence and achievement, and joy in all that lives and moves for the good of all human beings everywhere.

—Service Magazine.

Milk And Butter Without Points

Mrs. Mary L. Simpson, Mt. Zion Macon County, Alabama, milking the family cow for milk and butter for home use.

DEATH IN THE NIGHT

As winter approaches, fire losses soar upward, indicating that faulty heating installations are a prime factor in causing many dangerous fires. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has outlined a set of fire prevention suggestions with the statement that safety from fire goes hand-in-hand with efficient heating.

In order to avoid trouble with heating equipment, the Board recommends precautions for everyone who operates a stove or furnace. First, the unit should be cleaned thoroughly every year and kept in good repair. In checking equipment, look for worn, broken or rusted parts and replace them. This check-up should include an inspection of smokepipes which may have become rusty or sagging. Any holes or open joints are dangerous, as sparks may fly out and ignite burnable material. If smokepipes are in poor condition, new ones should be installed and the Board recommends that they be placed at a safe distance from combustibles, or that such materials be protected with sheet asbestos or metal with an air space between it and the material to be protected. Chimneys also should be checked once a year. Clean out the soot and look for cracks and holes through which sparks might escape. Additional precautions are: Place hot ashes in metal containers instead of wood or cardboard cartons; be sure papers and rubbish are at a safe distance from the heating plant; do not permit accumulations.

Everyone should recognize the need of special efforts in this wartime winter to conserve fuel and avoid preventable fires. Heating plant fires sweep with incredible speed through the heart of a house, often trapping and bringing swift death in the middle of the night to sleeping occupants. Now is the time to avoid this tragic fate in your home—before it is too late.

New Law Voids Closed Shop In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17—Alabama's recently enacted labor regulatory law voids any closed shop agreement now in operation in the state, in the opinion of State Labor Drector W. Emmett Brooks.

Referring to a ruling by Atty. Gen. William N. McQueen, Brooks said in a statement Wednesday that "it is my position that the legislature has declared a closed shop agreement to be contrary to public policy in this state and, therefore, void."

Negro labor leaders were conjecturing whether or not Director Brooks' ruling would open new avenues of employment, long closed because of closed shop agreements with unions barring Negro membership. The Southeastern conference "secret" agreement between southern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineermen, designed to eliminate Negro firemen and trainmen from present jobs and to prevent the hiring of any more, would come thus be void under this interpretation of the new Alabama law, it was argued.

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PLANNING NOT NEW

So much is heard latley about planning that a natural assumption would be that there had never been any planning in the past. Successful enterprises have always had to plan, sometimes years in advance. An example of the kind of planning that keeps this country going is that of the retail distribution industry.

Right now retailers are swamped with customers, bedeviled by dwindling inventories, and subjected to dismaying manpower problems. Even the most efficient of them are walking a deadly cost-price tight rope that demands the utmost concentration. Under these conditions, merchants could be excused for abandoning planning and merely living from day to day. And yet they are working constantly on long-range plans that extend far into the peace. Their planning is both broad and detailed.

Large retailers, chain and independent, in addition to considering ways and means of placing orders immediately as an aid to manufacturers in their own postwar planning, are doing everything in their power to be ready to resume operations in a free competitive market. Knowing that courteous service in normal times is half the battle for existence, they are, among other things, continuing unabated their training of employes in courtesy to the public. They know, as the Mansfield, Ohio, News Journal observes, that: "When the war has been ended in victory, and when production of consumer goods has been restored to normal, retail stores will again be in a competitive situation in which their most valued asset will be their customer list, and the important item of good will is one that should be closely guarded, even under present handicaps."

Intelligent planning is and always has been an essential part of the competitive system; the same system that has given this country unprecedented comforts in peace and the tools of victory in war. Retail distribution planning, like that of all other industry, is currently based on the belief that this system will continue after the war.

ALL OF US

Every year the nation observes Fire Prevention Week. This year the Week, proclaimed early in October by the President, took on new significance. Because, while we have taken the offensive against the Axis, we are still on the defensive as far as fire is concerned.

That fire prevention should be made a 52-week program was graphically illustrated by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York when he recently said: "It is a matter of record that fire loss in the United States, during the year 1943, amounted to $315,000,000 according to the figures of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Thus, in our first war year, we lost $15,000,000 more by fire than normal. It is also a matter of record that in two years the Nazis, with all their bombing, inflicted damage on Great Britain amounting to $480,000.000, very little more than our loss by fire (in one year).

"Our nation must make every effort to avoid losses which injure our war effort and delay victory. It is the duty of all of us to be vigilant against such aid to the enemy."

When Governor Dewey appealed to "all of us" he put his finger on the secret of effective fire prevention. The enemy, fire, cannot be routed by an army of planes and tanks. It is not that simple. It cannot be seen and smashed once and for all like a Panzer division. No squad of parachutists is needed to subdue a pile of oily rags in a dark corner; merely the attention of one person, a person alert to the deadly menace of combustion.

"All of us" working in thousands of small, often unobserved ways, can prevent most uncontrollable fires before they start. That was the lesson that was hammered home during Fire Prevention Week. We must not forget it.

PROGRESS OF SAFETY

The public seldom hears of the labor and research being carried on to make the railroads constantly safer. Devices like the tight lock coupler developed in 1937 to reduce the amount of slack between car couplings and to prevent them from riding over each other, which often results in dread "telescoping," are merely strange expressions to the layman. The same is true of the improved highspeed airbrakes of recent years. Only experienced trainmen know how these brakes, with a system of graduated pressure, can bring a heavy train to a stop in a minimum of time and space; or of the additional safety factor embodied in the new type axle developed by the Association of American Railroads after two years of exhaustive tests, and now standard equipment. The passengers of a transcontinental limited, at this moment speeding across the country, would be amazed if they were told that cars like the ones in which they are riding had been tested in a "squeeze" machine under stresses of 1.000,000 pounds.

Perhaps most interesting are the rail detector cars. Through the use of these cars, which "feel" with magnetic "fingers" for hidden defects within the rail, it has become possible in recent years to discover the causes of incipient breaks and remove the rails from the track. In 1941 detector cars were moved over 142,500 miles of track. In 1943, 193,-000 miles of track were so inspected. It is expected that in 1943 something more than 225,000 miles will be given similar inspection.

These are only a very few of the safety developments of the last few years on the American railroads. Others include heavier tracks and improved signalling equipment.

No headlines herald the safety progress of the railroads. But it is reassuring to know that such progress is continuing without interruption, even in wartime.

FIRE IS HELL

When a famous General remarked that, "War is Hell," he summed up in three words the opinion of all mankind. The same description aptly applies to another universal evil—preventable fire. Like war, something must sooner or later be done to curb it.

In the tragedy of the Cocoanut Grove night club at Boston, last fall, 490 lives were abruptly snuffed out by fire. A few days earlier, American troops disembarked from hundreds of ships on the hostile shores of Algeria and Morocco and quickly achieved the capitulation of those two territories comprising 14,300,000 population. It was officially reported that 360 of our soldiers and sailors were killed in this vast landing operation.

This gives a small idea of the problems which this country faces in its effort to put a brake on our $300,000,000 annual fire loss.

In proclaiming Fire Prevention Week a short time ago, the President of the United States said: "This nation's war program is menaced by an alarming increase in preventable fire losses. Since Pearl Harbor the destruction caused by fire in the United States has been comparable to the damage caused by all enemy bombing over England during the first two years of the war. The loss to this nation is just as real as if the destruction had been wrought by enemy bombers over America, or by saboteurs.

Fire prevention Week is past. But the echo of its message must not be allowed to fall on deaf ears during the 51-week interval before it rolls around again.

SELF-CONFIDENCE

It is astonishing how the world makes way for a resolute soul, and how obstacles get out of the path of a determined man who believes in himself. There is no philosophy by which a man can do a thing when he thinks he can't.

—Orison Swett Marden in "He Can Who Thinks He Can."

DID YOU KNOW THAT

1. Farmers produced about a third more food this year than they did during the pre-war years (1935-39)?

2. The total amount of food set aside for U. S. civilians this year is not less, but about the same as the amount available during the pre-war years?

3. Out of our total food supply this year, we are sending our Allies through Lend-Lease 10 percent of it?

4. Most of the food we send to Russia goes to the Army?

5. Our fighting men abroad require a food reserve not for 10 days, not 10 weeks, but for **nine** months?

6. An American soldier eats about one and a half times as much as the average civilian?

7. About one fourth of our food supply is either wasted or lost every year?

8. Keeping food costs down is important for everyone, but it is particularly important for 20 million people whose salaries or incomes have not increased?

9. One big reason for food price control is that the American people as a whole have much more to spend than there are things to buy?

10. You can share food fairly through rationing only if you use the right number of your own stamps? If you use your neighbor's stamps, or give expired stamps, or give no stamps at all, then you are getting more than your share which means that some other fellow may not get his full share.

Food will fight for freedom and shorten the war if we produce, conserve, share and play square.

UP OR OUT!

Months before Pearl Harbor the oil industry realized that war was inevitable. It set about mobilizing its resources against the nation's call to arms. When war came, the industry—almost overnight—accelerated the production of military gasolines, including 100 octane aviation gasoline, super lubricants and hundreds of other petroleum products critically essential to the conduct of modern mechanized war. Thanks to the foresight of oil men, every military demand has been met, as well as essential civilian needs—to date.

But these same men now sternly warn that oil production will not meet future essential needs unless prompt steps are taken to adjust the price of oil to meet rising production costs. Price is no longer merely a question of academic discussion. This country is running short of oil. Wildcatters are not drilling, because the possibility of profit, or of even recovering cost, is too scant to cover the risk.

Warnings of impending oil shortage and what to do about it have been sounded by many others besides representatives of the oil industry. Typical is the comment of Col. Ernest O. Thompson, member of the Texas Railroad Commission, who says: "If the price of oil had been permitted to advance on a parity with other basic commodities, 'wildcatters' would have found oil and the anticipated 500,000 barrels a day shortage would have been supplied. As it is." he concluded, "crude oil is on a day to day basis—well to refinery to user. There is no longer a surplus of stock in storage to draw from."

Is it reasonable to expect the price of crude oil to remain stationary? It will go up to meet cost of production or the country will go without oil. It will be either up or out!

A REASONABLE REQUEST

Much thought is being given to the problem of providing reemployment for men returning from military service. So far as possible, old jobs are being kept available. But this does not apply to one group in the service whose jobs were the result of years of training and individual effort.

When a doctor goes to war his job cannot be preserved for him. His patients must go elsewhere. When he returns, he must find new patients, a slow, tedious task that will not be made any easier by the fact that tens of thousands of other doctors released from the armed forces will be doing the same thing.

However, the doctors are not kicking. All the average doctor asks is a chance to work in the way that he is best fitted by environment and training—the way of the individual doctor under the traditional American medical system. It is a reasonable request.

Nicaragua has now in the field 3,000 rubber gatherers in the jungle.

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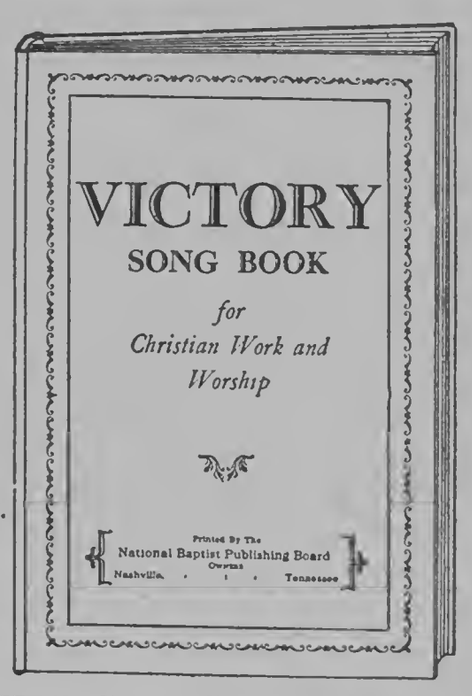

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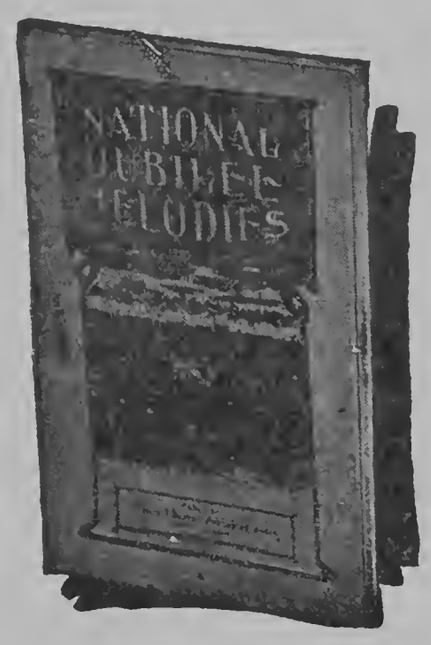

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Negro Farmers And Farm Workers Harvest Vital War Crops

Peanuts for oil, fruits, vegetables, and grain for the nation's food basket, hay and other feed for livestock and poultry production, and cotton for gunpowder, parachute cords, uniforms, and tents are among the important war crops that Negro farmers and farm laborers are harvesting this year. A good many of the younger men have gone off to war, but the older men, the women and the children have stepped into their places to keep farm production going. They are soldiers of the soil, everyone, fighting on one of America's vital fronts. Top, left to right, a Negro farmer in Georgia stacks his peanut crop; in Maryland, a Woman's helping with the harvest of hay and grain; in Alabama, an older man shakes and stacks peanuts, while in Mississippi a still older man helps with the bagging of peanuts, for shipment. Bottom, left to right, a woman and even a small boy help with the harvesting of carrots in Florida; in Maryland a 'teen age girl picks tomatoes; in Mississippi, it's a smile of pride on this worker's face; knowing that Uncle Sam needs high-grade cotton for the manufacture of important war goods, he picks swiftly, but carefully as this armful shows; in Florida, a farm worker fills crates with peppers; in South Carolina, its snap beans that this youth has picked.

Agency Photos

DIRECTOR I. W. DUGGAN

(Continued from Page 1)

sissippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and South Carolina during January and February. Mitchell will direct such meetings as are held in the two latter named states, and Campbell will be in charge of the meetings in the other states. They will be assisted by State Extension Service, and AAA personnel. Both Holsey and Davis will address the conferences. Among other things, these AAA representatives will discuss the AAA aspects of the production goals, including the production practices to be followed in attaining them.

Davis and Holsey spent several days last week conferring with AAA executives, getting first-hand information on the nation's food needs for 1944, how these needs are to be met, and especially how the AAA production practices can assist in meeting these needs.

Campbell and Mitchell are in conference with Extension Service and AAA officials this week, helping to complete the details for the proposed state meetings. It is felt that these meetings will go a long way toward providing Negro farm and home agents, and in turn Negro farmers with important wartime agricultural information which will assist the farmers in making their maximum contribution toward winning the war.

GEORGIA FARM FAMILY ITEMS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Georgia Negro farm families continue to emphasize war agricultural efforts by the proper storage and preservation of food and feed items and tending more diversified farm operations, according to P. H. Stone, State Negro Agent for the Agricultural Extension Service.

He further reports that farm folks are planting soil building crops, culling out poultry flocks, getting hogs "ready for the knife," marketing surplus farm products, making syrup, and generally getting things in shape for the 1944 live-at-home program.

On the 1706 farms visited by the 26 Negro county agents, during October, farm families canned 26,310 containers of food-stuffs and dried 3,430 pounds of food items, sold $20.887.92 worth of farm products and invested $6.615.18 in war bonds and stamps, Stone declared.

Farm families on these same 1706 farms had 36,592 chickens, 12,409 head of hogs, 289 beef animals, 862 turkeys, and 598 guineas for home consumption. They also had 829 acres planted to soil building crops and 602 acres planted to fall and winter gardens. Outbuildings, farm implements and homes are being repaired by families also.

It was further pointed out that 315 neighborhood leaders, in reporting to the Extension farm agents, conducted 91 meetings on community organization for greater food production. These same county agents gave 74 neighborhood demonstrations on the proper storage and preservation of food items, the planting of winter crops, and conducted 129 demonstrations in gardening and canning.

Approximately 30,000 Negro 4-H club members are contributing toward food production and preservation by working "hand in glove" with their parents and other farm families in diversified farm operations as well as adjusting their club projects for larger producing capacity in 1944, the State Agent concluded.

MORE CANNED FOODS FOR CIVILIANS

Civilian supplies of canned pineapple, asparagus, corn pumpkins, spinach, and figs will be increased soon, the War Food Administration announced last week. The increase is made possible through the release of part of the supplies owned and held by canners, but set aside for Government purchase.

Known quantities of these canned foods that will reach grocers' shelves are 540,000 cases of pineapple and 77,000 cases of figs. It is not possible to estimate at the present, exact quantities of the various vegetables, but it is thought that they will be substantial.

These foods will reach some retail markets within a few weeks—about the time that fresh fruits and vegetables are in lowest supply.

This action is in line with the Food Distribution Administration's policy of making available to civilians all possible supplies of food not actually needed for direct war requirements, officials said. These releases are the third to be made recently. The release of 2,970,000 cases of canned peaches, peas, and catsup was announced November 2 and on November 19, 2,400,000 cases of canned grapefruit juice were released from Government stocks.

MARKET HOGS EARLY

(Continued from Page 1)

served; (3) transportation facilities for marketing are limited, (4) manpower shortages exist, especially in packing houses, and (5) chilling facilities will not be available.

WFA officials declare that if farmers are to benefit from the government support program, it is necessary that they cooperate in marketing hogs no faster than available facilities can handle them. With a congestion of these facilities, it may be necessary to control hog shipments until the market is cleared. Farmers should make sure that they have an outlet for their hogs before they send them to the market.

The demand for meat since the war, particularly pork and pork products, has been greater than ever. WFA points out. And while farmers have demonstrated their ability to rally to the war needs of the nation by exceeding all previous production records, some of their effort will be lost unless more hogs are moved to market immediately.

One of two courses may be followed. Farmers may have to market their hogs earlier than usual, or hold them for later sale. In the first case, the hogs will be somewhat lighter than weights marketed in the past few years. In the second case, feed is limited and the most efficient use must be made of the supplies available. The individual farmer is asked to follow the course which will best meet the situation in an effort to get the greatest benefits from the fine hog production this year.

ADDRESSES LAND GRANT HEADS

(Continued from Page 1)

and C. O. Henderson of the personnel division.

Among other things, Secretary Wickard emphasized the importance of nutrition now and in the post-war era. Said he, "It is unwise to permit malnutrition and underconsumption to exist in the midst of farm surpluses."

MORE CANNED FOOD FOR CIVILIANS

Approximately 2,790,000 cases of canned peaches, peas, and tomato catsup are to be released to civilian consumers, the War Food Administration announced last week. The foods to be released are a portion of the reserves owned and held by canners to meet possible emergency requirements of the Government.

Present Government requirements do not indicate a need for canners to hold the full amount of these contingency reserves. Therefore, upon specific release by the Office of the Quartermaster General, which purchases canned foods for all Government needs, individual canners will be permitted to sell a part of their reserves, However, it may be several weeks before these released canned foods will reach grocery stores.

WFA has announced removal of governmental set-aside requirements for dry peas and split-peas, and a reduction in the required reservation of dry edible beans.

A TIP TO FARMERS

While the recent War Food Administration order permits a farmer (for a period of 90 days) to slaughter on his farm, without a permit or license, hogs owned by him and deliver the meat, there are still price and rationing restrictions on the meat.

In other words, a farmer may slaughter his hogs, but hogs only without a permit during the 90 day period between November 17 and February 17. However, if he sells any of the meat he must collect ration stamps for it, and he must not sell it for more than the ceiling price. If a farmer is going to slaughter beef or sheep, he must register as a seller and obtain the proper permits. He must also observe grading requirements. All ration stamps collected should be reported on a regular report form each month to the local war price and rationing board. Stamps should be reported on all rationed foods, including pork.

May The God Of Our Fathers Give You Peace And Happiness This Year

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1944 No. 12

SAVE VITAL OIL CROP

600 Negro Townspeople of Americus, Georgia Active

Washington, D. C.—Joining in the "Peanut Shaking Holiday," 600 Negro townspeople of Americus, Ga., helped save an important wartime oil crop recently, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

When Sumter County growers began to worry a few weeks ago about sufficient labor to save their peanut crop, County Agent J. K. Luck, white, and Negro County Agent F. M. Staley got together and planned a "Peanut Shaking Holiday." The holiday was to be one day set aside on which the the townspeople would take a vacation from their regular jobs and join the harvest of peanuts.

Everybody was enthusiastic. Many of those who could get away from their jobs signed up. When the day came 1,000 of the town's 9,000 population joined in the 'Peanut Shaking Holiday," and went to the fields to shake and stack peanuts. Among the volunteers were 750 Negroes and 250 whites. During the day this group stacked 187 tons of peanuts.

The county agents point out that the volunteers were responsible for the harvesting of half the peanuts gathered in Sumter County. They further state that because of the help given by the townspeople, not an acre of peanuts was lost for lack of labor.

The importance of the work of these volunteers looms when one takes into account America's critical need for fats and oils. The Jap sneak attack cut off our vegetable oil supply in the Far East. Therefore, U. S. farmers are not

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

PUSH WAR TIME FARM OUTPUT

Negro County Agents Doing Commendable Work

Washington, D. C.—Negro farm and home agents, numbering nearly 600, are doing a good job of their wartime productive capacity, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Not only are they advising farmers on how to plant and cultivate certain vital crops, and how to care for their poultry and livestock, but they also are advising them on how to store potatoes, how to form cooperatives and buy heavy farm machinery, how to can, and how to check and repair stoves and flues so as to reduce the hazards of fire.

In connection with National Fire Prevention Week, stove and flue clinics were held in many communities and farm families were told how important it is to prevent fires. In some communities groups were formed to check and repair stoves, flues and chimneys.

Protecting livestock against diseases is another important work of farm agents. In one week, M. W. Coleman, agent for Bertie County, N. C., vaccinated 342 hogs for cholera. He also gave the owners advice on improved sanitation and feeding methods.

Home agents are checking on families to find out how many can meet their own food needs. In one community, out of 706 families, only 24 had no garden, while 112 had cows and were getting sufficient milk, 204 had enough hogs, and 162 had enough poultry. The agents are putting on campaigns in

(Continued an page 5, Col. 1)

F. S. A. BORROWER PAYING

Twenty-six Per Cent Have Taken Up Their Loans Already

Washington, D. C.— Families buying farms under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act have repaid on their loans 26 per cent more than the proportion necessary to pay out in full over the 40 year period, the War Food Administration said today.

Heavily increased payments out of 1942 income, from which the Government collected the equivalent of a year and a half's installments in a single year, put the average farm purchase borrower substantially ahead on his average annual obligations, the Farm Security Administration, which administers the program, reported.

These payments 'ahead of schedule" are the result of a variable payment plan followed by 77 per cent of the borrowers. Under this plan families are billed for smaller than average amounts in adverse years, but are billed for larger than average payments when good incomes justify it.

Most borrowers accordingly were billed for much larger payments out of 1942 income than necessary to keep them up to schedule on a 40-year basis. As of June 30, 1943, these increased maturities on farm purchase loans made during the six years of the program's operation totaled $18,807,447 in principal and interest. This compares with about $15,000,000 that would have been due if repayments had been based on a fixed amount each year over the 40-year period. On the larger amount billed, the borrowers had re-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

PREPARE POST-WAR TAXATION POLICY NOW

Of the domestic post-war problems there is none more important than that of taxation and government expenditures. With a Federal post-war debt of probably $300,000,000,000, and interest charges of some $6,000,000,000 a year, it is imperative that all other expenditures of government be limited and that a sound policy of taxation be adopted.

No tax policy can succeed which ignores the fact that the all-important thing is to increase the national income and at the same time expand the country's total wealth and productive capacity.

Failure on the part of our lawmakers to recognize this fundamental truth will lead to the destruction of private enterprise and substitution of some form of national socialism.

Recognizing this danger, a movement is now underway in the 48 states to secure an amendment to the Federal constitution limiting the power of Congress in peacetime to impose taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts, to a maximum of 25 per cent. Fifteen states have already passed resolutions requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing such an amendment. Supporters of the measure emphasize that Congress should no more have unlimited power over one's property than over his person; for, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy."

"HAVES" AND "HAVE NOTS"

Survey Reveals Plans for Important Jobs in 1944

Washington, D. C.—Making plans for the important job of helping to meet the 1944 farm production goals, Negro farm and home agents are making surveys of the communities they serve in an effort to determine the extent to which Negro farmers can further contribute to the nation's wartime food needs.

Next year's goals call for something like 122 billion pounds of milk, the farrowing of 17 million sows (if the litters average only seven that means 120 million pigs), the raising of 900 million chickens on farms, the production of four and a half million dozen eggs, and a total of 22 million Victory Gardens, to mention just a few of the items.

To guage the outlook for the production of these important items by Negro farmers, farm and home agents are taking a look. Well, here's what they saw in one North Carolina community of 219 families: 77 families had cows, 199 owned hogs, 195, had chickens on the yard, 197 were growing gardens, 130 had canned fruits and vegetables during the summer and early fall, and 129 families had preserved fruits and vegetables by the drying process. When it came to feeding the soil to keep it in top shape for production, 99 of the farmers had planted winter legumes.

Of course, the big job is to get the other families into production. To do this, efforts are being made to get more family dairy cows into the state. Already, Extension agents have procured about 2,400 dairy calves and bred heifers from Mississippi and Tennessee. Of these Negro farmers purchased about half.

STOP WASTING FOOD

One of the most important contributions that home front fighters can make toward winning the war is in the conservation of food. Here's how important conservation is: our farmers have just about reached the limit of their productive capacity and yet, our fighting men and our allies need still more food. Where is this extra food to be found The answer is: in your garbage can. We must reduce this waste.

The War Food Administration estimates that the American people are wasting between 20 and 30 per cent of the annual food supply. A survey of garbage cans in 237

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

NO RATION BOOK FOR ELECTRICITY

"Like the nation's transportation system, the electric industry has proved a tower of strength since the United States entered the war," says M. S. Rukeyser in New York Journal-American. "In spite of the great and unexpected peak load, especially in war production areas, the electric industry has proved no bottleneck; on the contrary, nationally, it has done a remarkable overall job in providing light and power for war industries and military projects, as well as for regular industrial, commercial and residential users. Unlike other industries which have donned khaki, this industry has not ceased giving regular service to civilian customers."

INDIA'S FOOD SITUATION

Helpful Discussions at U. S. D. A. Agricultural Meeting

Washington, D. C.—"India's millions, living on a bare 1,700 calories per day, can benefit by participating in a world food organization," declared Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India and former minister of agriculture, in an address Tuesday before the 21st annual Agricultural Outlook Conference in session at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, October 18-23.

Speaking on the subject, "World Food Program," Sir Bajpai pointed out that his native India could be helped toward "freedom from want" in three specific ways by taking part in a world food organization. "We could," he said, "benefit from joint research, from a farm machinery pool which would make more of the world's supply of heavy machinery available to India, and we could benefit from the exchange of technically trained personnel."

The Indian agriculturist, who was a delegate to the United Nations food conference, and who is now a member of the Interim Commission, addressed an audience of 500 delegates and Department officials in attendance at the Outlook conference. The delegates included farmers, farm experts, economists and persons in allied fields from every section of the country. He described for them India's critical food plight, and called upon them to cooperate in the development of a world food organization.

Analysing India's food production, the Agent General listed

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

GOVERNMENT HAS LIMITATIONS

The government itself has presented one of the strongest arguments against the ultimate socialization of medical care. Efficient, prompt and competent treatment are the cardinal requisites of a medical system.

Everett W. Jones, head hospital consultant of the War Production Board, in opposing compulsory hospital insurance under government management, comments that: "Federal agencies cannot hope to approach private initiative and enterprise in efficient management." After working fifteen months in Washington, he says: "I have no delusions left as to the efficiency of governmental agencies. Delay and red tape just can't be eliminated in any political organization as gigantic as our Federal government. The record speaks for itself."

The more gifts and services people demand of government, the more complex and inefficient it becomes. There are those who think the government should supply everything but eternal life. At the same time, they complain of growing bureaucracy and taxation. They forget that our government is a political organization never intended to manage the personal or business affairs of its citizens. Shifting the responsibility of medical care to government would not simplify the health problems of the individual. It would add to them by the destruction of medical efficiency and further pyramiding of bureaucracy.

A Child With His Hands Filled With Cotton

Children of farm families often begin picking cotton at a very early age. When too young to carry the cotton picker's bag, they pick it and pass it on to a grown-up.

WOMAN'S PAGE

BRISK FALL WEATHER BRINGS URGE FOR INFORMAL PARTIES

Simple Recipes Provide Appetizing Viands For After the Football Game Get-Together

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Brisk fall weather and the opening of football season puts us in the humor to have the crowd over for a simple, informal party. What better opportunity than after the next football game—providing of course you aren't on Saturday afternoon at the plant.

If the weather is crisp, hot food will taste better. You might serve chili, frankfurters or hamburgers in buns, scrambled eggs and bacon, waffles and sausage, or just a tray of hot toasted sandwiches. Whichever you choose, piping hot cups of coffee on the side are a must.

Unless you happen to be one of the few people who are ration-point-rich, you'll probably wish to select food that will not require too many points, and extend the meat you serve with other foods, such as plenty of beans in the chili, barbecue sauce on the franks or hamburgers and so on down the extender list.

Plan Your Time

Another consideration is the time required, if you are both hostess and cook. You wouldn't want to leave the game before the finish, so plan refreshments that will require little time and effort after your guests arrive.

Chili can be prepared in the morning and reheated just before serving—as a matter of fact chili seems to taste even better when it has simmered twice. A good stew, improved in flavor, too and by the way, a savory meat and vegetable stew with good gravy is a dish that tastes mighty good to hungry people. Sandwiches could be prepared beforehand and toasted when the guests arrive. Or set up a make-your own sandwich tray and let the guests make what they want as they want it.

If the refreshments are to be a whole meal, you can use any of today's suggestions but just before serving, toss a salad (the vegetables could be washed and trimmed beforehand and kept in the refrigerator) and provide a simple dessert, Cookies, cup cakes, or, if you fancy, individual pies can be ready and waiting.

Tamale pie is a favorite with many and may be prepared in advance.

TAMALE PIE

Yield: 10-12 servings.
1 pound diced pork shoulder
1 pound diced veal shoulder
1 cup chopped celery
4 teaspoons salt
2 slices salt pork or bacon
4 tablespoons diced onion
1 1-2 cups yellow cornmeal
1 cup cooked tomatoes
1 cup cooked corn
1 teaspoon chili powder
2 eggs

Simmer veal, pork, celery and salt in water to cover until meat is tender—about 2 hours. Brown diced bacon. Brown onion in bacon fat. Cook cornmeal in 3 cups of the meat broth, stirring constantly until thick. Combine meat, onions, cornmeal, tomatoes, corn, chili powder and beaten eggs. Pour into greased 2 quart casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 1 1-2 hours. This is very good reheated.

Elaborate food is no longer necessary for entertaining. Delicious flavor, high nutritive value and tempting appearance are the three qualities now desired in food for any occasion. Waste is to be eliminated, even when entertaining large or small groups. An attractive table is appetite inspiring. Eating good food is patriotic—and there is no reason why we should not enjoy it as well. Set your table the prettiest way (this doesn't mean the most expensive). Arrange your platter of salad made with the colorful fruits or vegetables on the market now, in party attire with a bed of green lettuce, curly celery, radish roses and golden sticks of carrot, rings of pepper. Or if fruit is your choice, rings of avocada filled with honeydew balls garnished with bundles of pink grapefruit and oranges, glistening with a dressing made with fruit juices, plenty of lemon, very little oil, coral with paprika.

A platter at the opposite end should offer real satisfaction with its contents of sliced roast turkey or chicken placed over pones of fluffy dressing, mounds of creamed potatoes or beds of steamed rice. Clear creamy gravy is waiting in a covered dish. An a la king of chicken or turkey served in a ring of dressing is both appealing and appeasing. The extras could be cranberry relish, pickled cucumber or fruit, stuffed or ripe olives and celery hearts. Hot rolls, coffee and dessert will send everyone away from the table in a happy state of mind—and body!

ROAST IDEAS

FIRST DAY: Season a 4-lb. lamb-shoulder roast, bake 2 1-2 hrs. in slow oven in uncovered roasting pan. During last 40 minutes place 3 apples, halved, around meat. Baste with mint syrup made by boiling 3 minutes cup chopped mint, 1-2 cup boiling water and 1-4 cup sugar. Garnish with mint sprigs and apples.

SECOND DAY: Serve part of leftover meat sliced cold, with a salad.

THIRD DAY: LAMB RICE CUTLETS: Simmer together 1 cup cubed roast lamb, 2 cups lamb gravy, 8 small cooked white onions, 1 cup cubed cooked carrots. Pile in center of corn bread ring.

FOURTH DAY: RICE MEAT CUTLETS: Combine 1 cup ground lamb, 1 cup cooked rice, 1 cup thick white sauce, 1-2 teaspoon grated onion, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Form into cutlets, chill. Then dip in egg roll in crumbs and fry until brown. Serve cooked sliced green onions and garnish with mint jelly.

SWEET POTATO PUFFS

Bake six sweet potatoes until tender. Remove from shells and mash well. Add one-fourth cup molasses, 2 tablespoons butter, 1-8 teaspoon nutmeg, and 1-2 cup milk. Beat until light and fluffy. Return to shells and bake in moderate oven until brown.

BAKED STUFFED POTATOES

Scrub potatoes well, remove a core from the center, and stuff with link sausages. Bake until potato is well done.

APPLE YAM ESCALLOP

2 cups sliced cooked sweet potatoes
2 cups sliced raw apples
3 tablespoons flour
1-2 cup raisins
2 slices lemon
1-4 teaspoons cinnamon
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1-2 cup brown sugar (syrup)
1-3 cup water

Pour mixed ingredients into buttered casserole. Cover and bake 15 minutes, uncover and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

PLAN MEALS AHEAD WITH BEEF POT ROAST

Wondering how some women manage such big meat meals on their ration allowance? Well, a lot of them start with a big, basic meat cut and use the leftovers for delicious followup meals.

Beef Pot Roast is a grand "basic" dinner. For with what's left you can fix meat pies,stews and other interesting meals later on.

Get a 3-4lb. round-bone or bladebone chuck roast. Try to get Armour's branded beef. For it's rich and fine flavored . . . a meat packed with essential proteins. Heat pot roast kettle 5 minutes. Place roast in kettle, cut side down, and brown VERY slowly all sides for 20 minutes. Add 1 onion, sliced, during last 10 minutes. Turn heat low, add 3 tsps. salt, 1-4 tsp. pepper and 1 1-2 cups boiling water.

Cover tightly and simmer 3 1-2 hours or until tender. Remove roast, skim any excess fat from broth. Thicken gravy with 2 tbsps. flour mixed smoothly with 1-2 cup cold water. Serve surrounded by noodles.

GINGER COTTONTOPS

As in the days of the spinning wheel and the stiffly starched surplice, spicy ginger is still a favorite seasoning. Ginger Cottontops bring plain muffins to the family table in gay new style, seasoned with memories of days gone by.

A crinkly topping makes new a favorite muffin recipe. Delicately moist and fragrant with spice, Ginger Cottontops served with vegetable or fruit salad satisfy hunger easily. Good enough to pass for plain cake, this spicy bread can do extra menu duty.

Ginger Cottontops go hand in hand with Hallowe'en hijinks. Muffin baskets bulging with Cottontops delight both young and old merrymakers. Especially pleasing are Ginger Cottontops when accompanied by jams and jellies from the home-maker's victory cupboard.

Topping:
1-4 cup enriched flour
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon ground ginger
1 egg white

Mix together flour, sugar, and ginger. Add to egg white and blend thoroughly. Drop 1-2 teaspoon on top of each muffin before baking. (Add egg yolk to muffin batter.)

MUFFIN BATTER

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1-4 cup brown sugar
1-4 cup melted shortening
1 egg
1 egg yolk
1 cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and ginger. Beat egg and egg yolk, add milk, brown sugar, and shortening to flour mixture. Fill greased muffin pans half full. Put a teaspoonful of topping on batter. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes.

Yield: 18 2-inch muffins, or 12 3-inch muffins.

Coffee Cake lends charm as its goodness becomes a breakfast treat. When fruit is part of the coffee cake, other fruit may even be omited from the breakfast. It also is an excellent way to satisfy the family as a dinner dessert.

The old-fashioned crumble Coffee Cake is a number one favorite on the hit parade of delicately sweet flavored coffee cakes. A pleasing addition to the crumble family is cinnamon sugar topping. It is made by mixing together 1-2 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons enriched flour, and 1 tablespoon melted butter or fortified margarine. Into a greased pan place 1-2 coffee cake batter and sprinkle with half the cinnamon sugar topping. The remaining batter then covers this mixture, and the additional topping is sprinkled on top. The golden richness of the brown sugar and spicy tang of the cinnamon keep children clamoring for more of this crumbly cake at breakfast time. They will enjoy a generous serving of coffee cake after they troop home from school, and they will love carrying a generous square of it in lunch boxes.

A deluxe version of the coffee cake family is Filled Coffee Cake. A mixture of orange marmalade, chopped nuts, nubby raisins with brown sugar, cinnamon, and butter or fortified margarine gives a festive note when used as a filling for coffee cake batter. For a holiday note, this rich filling makes coffee cake time most irresistible. Served with a cup of piping hot coffee, Filled Coffee Cake reaps a harvest of compliments as a snack for callers or as a part of any menu.

VICTORY GARDEN EXPERIENCE GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION

Soil Fertilized in Previous Fall Produced Better Crops Than That Worked During Spring

By Floyd Bralliar

Having spent a considerable portion of our time this past year in the advisory way on the victory garden work for Nashville and Davidson County, we have had an opportunity to observe literally thousands of gardens and different methods of culture and practice. We would have had to be dumb indeed if we had not learned some lessons worth passing on to our readers, and what applies to the victory garden applies with equal force to flower gardens. We believe that these observations will be of value to our reader as a whole.

First of all, it was very plain to be seen that soil that was fertilized the previous fall produced much better crops, especially early crops, than soil that was not worked until spring and that, other things being equal soil that had been cultivated several years was decidedly more productive and easier to cultivate than soil that was not broken until spring. Furthermore soil that was not plowed or spaded over until late in November had very few cut worms or other similar pests; whereas s oil that was worked early in the fall, say September or October had an unusually large number of these pests.

Cultivate In November

Undoubtedly this was due largely, if not entirely, to the fact that insects that spend the winter in the ground do not usually go into the ground in the South much before October or the first of November and so are not destroyed by early plowing of the soil. Most of these insects when they go into the ground bury themselves less than six inches deep and they usually bury themselve in a little room that they have prepared and plastered with a waterproof plaster which they themselves secrete. When this hibernating room is broken up, the insects die. This applies even to many of the insects that spend the winter in or on the ground in the egg stage. This being true, it is very evident that it pays very handsomely to cultivate the soil thoroughly and deeply sometime in November.

Our second observation was that land that was fertilized with stable manure in the fall or even up to the first of February produced better and was in more tillable condition than if fertilized in the same way in March, April, or May.

First Class Gardens

We have also observed that one can raise a good garden in almost any kind of soil. Four of our demonstration gardens in Shelby Park lay adjacent to each other on land that had been well prepared for and used as croquet and tennis courts for years. True, they were gravel and cinder courts instead of cement, or they couldn't have been used for a garden at all. They were fertilized heavily with stable manure either late in March or early in April, plowed with an ordinary turning plow and disked with an ordinary field disk. They were then worked up by those who raised the gardens and were planted. These gardens probably had to have twice as much care as they would need in the same ground next year, but they produced first class gardens. The soil naturally was a heavy yellow clay. The whole outcome was about as unpromising for a garden as soil can well be.

Our next discovery, and it is an important one, was that it still pays to plant the small lima bean rather than larger improved ones . . . . Henderson's Bush Lima, Wood's Bush Lima (for bush limas) and the California Sena varieties (for pole lima beans). Those who planted them very early picked three and some of them four crops off the vines, especially off the bush varieties and the plants were still loaded with partly developed beans when they were killed by frost. The lesson is that these beans should be planted as early in the spring as weather will permit and cultivated and kept clean all summer.

Cultivate Vines

When one crop of beans matures and is picked, cultivate the vines thoroughly and they are almost sure to immediately come into bloom and put on another crop. The last crop just before frost is usually the heaviest crop of the season. The same is true of the pole Senas, only they do not produce their beans in crops so much, but produce them more steadily right straight through, beginning to bear close to the ground and bearing higher and higher as the vines grow taller.

Okra, thinned so as to set 12 or 18 inches apart in the row, produced just as large a crop as that which stood closer in the row and the plants did not grow so tall and spindly and were much easier to pick. That which was thinned also began to produce a little earlier than that which was not.

We have frequently heard the statement that okra could not be successfully transplanted, but we saw a number of gardens this year where plants that were cut out in thinning and were set in other rows did practically 100 per cent of them grow and produce good crops. They were a little later, to be sure, than those that were not transplanted, but not very much later at that.

Staking Tomatoes

But, the most conspicuous and outstanding thing—something that was observed by many gardeners who tried growing their tomatoes on stakes and other supports and allowing part of them to lie on the ground—was that, without exception those which were staked had very much better yield, very much less disease, and finer tomatoes than the plants which were not tied to stakes or some other similar support. Those that lay on the ground showed much more disease and quit bearing much earlier than those that were staked. Most of the staked tomatoes, that were given any kind of care, bore straight through until frost and had plenty of green tomatoes on them when the frost finally hit the vines. We advise all who expect to grow tomatoes next year to prepare ahead of time good strong stakes at least six feet long and lay them away until they are needed next spring. We will be much more sure to get stakes if we keep it in mind and get them this fall than if we wait until spring.

Another thing that was very noticeable was the importance of planting varieties that are known to be resistant to disease and especially to wilt or blight.

DOWN TO EARTH

Every thoughtful citizen knows the importance of maintaining the solvency of our country and the industries that furnish jobs and payrolls which create prosperity. But he also knows that the necessity for taxing income until it hurts should not mean taxation to the point of destruction.

There is no difference between tax destruction of earnings that enable an industry to operate, and destruction of seed reserves which are needed to produce new food. There is a point beyond which it is dangerous to go in either the taxation of earnings or the reduction of grain supplies.

At last governmental economies to offset new tax demands seem unavoidable in order that the tax-earning ability of the nation, and therefore its solvency, may be preserved. This is the problem that now faces Congress, and it will take wise and nonpartisan statesmanship to handle our country's financial problems from now on if the earning ability of the nation for postwar readjustments and job-making activities is to be preserved.

If Washington desires to tap swollen war earnings and retard the inflationary trend, let a sales tax be adopted rather than a general increase in income taxes, which leaves largely untouched four-fifths of the national income. The hard-pressed taxpayer can control to some extent his sales tax through his purchases, while those squandering war wages would contribute a part of their excess purchasing power in taxes to the government.

RECOGNITION AT LAST

War has one virtue. It reawakens a people's sense of values. For example, in peacetime everyone takes the local newspaper pretty much for granted. Its value to the community and to the ideals of freedom which the editor symbolizes with every opinion he expresses, is almost wholly lost to sight.

In ordinary times the editor is painfully reminded of the arbitrary value placed on his services. Advertising is hard to obtain. When it is obtained it is strictly on a basis of getting so many customers for so-and-so's gadget. Any advertising manager who bought space in newspapers with the partial objective of encouraging a free press and free enterprise would, a few years ago, have been looked upon as light-headed by his colleagues.

But today circumstances have changed. The nation is at war. It is at war to restore freedom to other nations and to perpetuate it in this country. Our people have had abundant opportunity to contemplate the horror of nations where freedom is dead.

Our business men, all of us, have observed that in those nations disappearance of personal liberty was accompanied by the disappearance of the virulent free thinking and free speaking editor. After the disappearance of the editor came the iron hand of dictatorship. It is not surprising that we begin to look upon the editor and the free press he represents as something to be preserved at all costs in this country.

Industry realizes at last that without our free press there could be no free enterprise. Industry realizes now that if it wants to do business at the same old stand after the war, it will have to first help preserve a system of government that will let private enterprise live. War has reawakened industry to the value of the editor. Its representatives have discovered that the American press renders a service far beyond selling a few yards of Blank Company's cheesecloth. They are finding out that this latter service—the keeping alive of freedom—cannot be measured in dollars and cents, or bought by the inch.

ENCOURAGING WORDS

The bituminous coal industry is fully prepared to keep American coal bins filled this winter and take care of any foreseeable fuel needs in foreign countries occupied by the armed forces, declares Harry M. Vawter, Director of the Bituminous Coal Institute, if it is not hampered by strikes, inexcusable absenteeism and restrictive regulations.

Vawter said he believed domestic users of coal had been needlessly frightened by a "phantom of fireless days" in the coming winter, and in some cases had termporarily obstructed the smooth-running machinery of the industry by hoarding.

He said that $400,000,000 had been spent in recent years in modernizing mines and mining methods, and the industry was now producing more coal per year than it did during the first World War, with 150,000 less miners.

TINKERS AT WORK AGAIN

The commerce of the United States is one of the marvels of the world. Its immensity and variety are due to the combination of many things—soil, climate and resources, people, political institutions and opportunity for business enterprise. Not one of these things alone, but all of them together, made possible the development of continent-wide commerce upon which the American way of living is founded. Indispensable in this structure was:

A system of railroads adequate to the needs of the nation in war and in peace.

And on those railroads a flexible system of freight rates designed to meet the varying needs of a community rather than to fit some theory—to help the producer reach the widest market—to give the consumer the widest choice of source of supply—rates made to make commerce move. That's what the shippers want, that's what the railroads want, that's what the consumers want. And that, by and large, is what all three get in America.

But now the tinkerers with our economic pattern of life propose to change all this by act of Congress, fixing freight rates in a rigid pattern determined by mileage, and mileage alone. If freight rates had been based on that theory, the groves, orchards and gardens of the Pacific Coast, Rio Grande Valley and Florida, would be small affairs and the people of the 48 states would not enjoy the fruits and vegetables gathered from the four corners of our country. The raising of livestock would concentrate around processing plants, and the dinner tables of all America would be poorer for the change.

If rates were made on distance alone, the average American never would be able to live in a house built with brick and lumber or millwork from north, east, south and west.

American freight rates have been made to meet the actual needs of producers and consumers. Under the pattern proposed, based on mileage alone, commerce would be compelled to reshape itself to fit an inflexible system of rates made on an unworkable theory.

FAKE PRICE FIXING

Anyone reading the answer of the W. T. Grant Company to the complaint of the Office of Price Administration charging violation of the "no higher price line limitation" under Maximum Price Regulation No. 330, would find it hard to believe that such practices are countenanced by the OPA as fair and intelligent regulation. The same charges are made against other leading merchandisers in an endeavor to enforce a regulation confining sales to price lines carried in March, 1942.

For example, the Grant Company operates 492 stores located in 40 states. Under the OPA's ruling, the defendant is denied the right to sell, in four of its stores, dresses in higher price ranges than $1.29, because that was the price in March, 1942. In four stores, the price limit is $1.59; in 11, $1.98; in 23, $2.98; in 47, $3.98; and so on through a long list. The fact that many of the articles sold in 1942 at a certain price, are no longer manufactured, seems to have no bearing on the case.

But OPA does not prevent a competing store from selling the same dresses at higher prices based on today's manufacturer costs, if the store did not sell such dresses at lower prices in March, 1942. A new store could sell the dresses, based on current costs.

Such regulation demoralizes established lines of business, and it shakes public confidence in official claims of cost control.

In the interest of the public and sound merchandising, it is to be hoped that the stores will fight this type of inequitable price control through the last court.

Beating The Gun

By Alvin Moses

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .ANP)—THE MELTING POT THAT IS . . . America is the only home we Negroes have known since 1619. The world of sport looks to the widely discussed post-war-era as a revolutionary one for Americans of dark skins. Militant Negroes who have championed the cause of their fellow citizens in an endeavor to break down barriers denying them the right to participate in certain branches of sports are today drafting a blueprint for tomorrow with dyed-in-the-wool (net phony); white liberals.

The Shame Reaches Olympus

How in God's name anyone with an ounce of gray-matter can envision prejudice keeping the Negro out of such fields as national tennis and golf tourneys, soccer, college and pro basketball, (in New York City specificially we refer to) swimming meets, handball and pro-football in the post-period; is all over my head. The whole idea is so untenable, so un-American, so undemocratic that . . . the stench reaches high-heaven.

Showdown Just Around Corner

Everywhere one goes the question is raised by prominent white-Americans: "Why does this condition remain against the most loyal and long-suffering group in our nation's history?"

The matter will have to be brought to a head and we Negroes should play an important part in this connection. Do you want to see your sons carve out careers in baseball with its high-salary inducements? Then let's face facts.

We Must Do Job—Ourselves

That baseball pow-wow of last week struck me as nothing more or less than window dressing. The brilliant group of Negro writers, publishers, and scholar-actor-singer-goodwill ambassador . . . Paul Robeson, are due the lasting gratitude of Black America.

They were in dead earnest. Their presentation of our side of the baseball tragedy was masterful to put it mildly. But IT IS NOT ENOUGH. We writers, merchants, educators, politicians, statesmen, professionals in all walks of life (Negroes we mean) . . . must campaign day in and day out until the job is successfully completed. Dr. Powell, publisher of the N. Y. Amsterdam News, has been more in the public print since he sought and secured the boxing commissioner post than ever he was as x-ray specialist, and co-owner with Dr. Savory of bread-baking interests,, insurance, and money-lending enterprises . . . aye???

Let other home-staying professionals come out into the open and fight the fight of 13 is it 18? million American Negroes. We bemoan the fact that ignorant, or little trained glorified opportunists hold the highest political (city) offices in years gone by. That was chiefly because the snooty members of so-called Negro literati or intelligensia . . . deigned to come out and mill around political clubs and make soap-box speeches. The matter of sports is also a matter of politics. Never forget that for a single second.

Dan Burrows, political leader (ox) of the 19th district, saw to it that one of his club members was appointed to the boxing business. Pemberton of the Puerto Rican-Negro bolt, did likewise. Gov. Dewey saw the political expediency of appointing capable, intelligent and personable Dr. C. B. Powell. Band together with white liberals and bring the Negro in American baseball to a successful ending ere 1945 roll around. I pledge myself never to cease presenting the facts,—even as I am attempting to do now.

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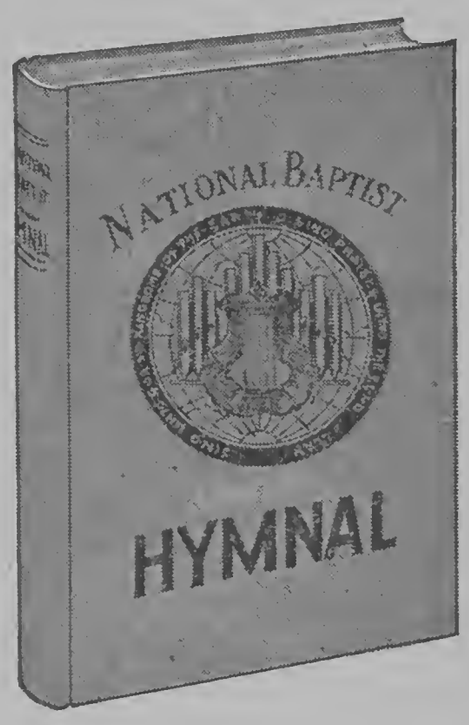

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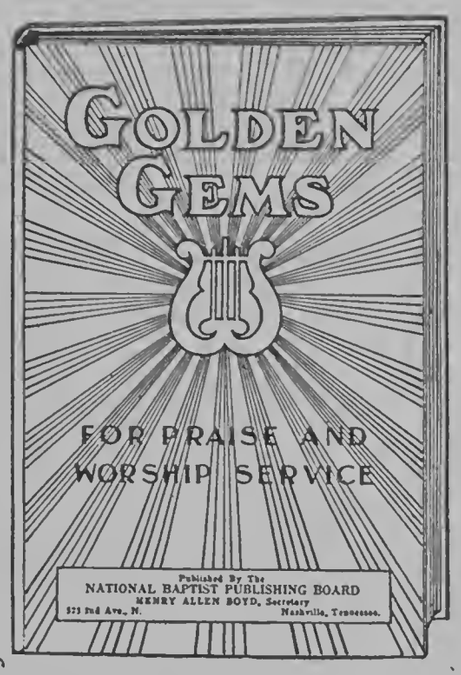

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

IT'S A DATE DEC 10

If you were operating a railroad, an express company, or the post office, you would have been looking ahead with apprehension to the flood of Christmas packages which were seeking transportation. You would have known that one human failing was to leave Christmas shopping and Christmas shipping until the last minute.

"December 10" was made a deadline for shipping Christmas packages which were delivered in the United States, said L. O. Head, president of the Railway Express Agency. Millions of special holiday labels carrying the words, "Do not open until Christmas," were available to the public without charge at all Railway Express offices.

Packing, wrapping and addressing should be done more carefully than ever before to withstand the stress of record-breaking shipments, and delivery problems. All helped!

FEASTING

Leslie Clare Manchester

"Dere's a rustle in de branches
Ob de tall persimmon tree;
Something climbing, something clinging
An' a-looking down at me.
It's a 'possum full an' fluffy
In a coat ob gray an' white;
Its a possum—eyes like lanterns—
Up dere in de quiet night.

"Such a feast ob wild persimmons,
Fragrant sweet an drenched wid dew
In a banquet-hall ob heaven
Domed an' tapestried wid blue;
Such a feast for Mister 'Possum
Wid its viands an' its wine.
He's a guest in leafy spaces
Where de stars like candles shine.

"He has left de rocky crannies
An' de hollows in de hills;
Left de sumac thickets turning
Scarlet by de dancing rills.
He has had an ole-time yearning
When de autumn's touch is cold,
For persimmon apples purple
In a foliage ob gold."

FATHER OF NEGRO FARM EXTENSION WORK IN LOUISIANA UPS WARTIME FOOD OUTPUT

Washington, D. C.—The Negro farmers of Louisiana are turning in a record production of food this year, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although falling slightly short of 100 million pounds of milk they were aiming for, it is estimated that Louisiana colored farmers have over shot their goals for beef, pork, chickens, eggs and some vegetable crops. Reports indicate that they have produced this year about 60,000 head of beef cattl had 40,000 sows to farrow, raised nearly two million chickens, produced approximately five million dozen eggs, and harvested considerable quantities of peanuts, sugar cane, rice, fruits and vegetables.

The potential for this record production of food to fight for freedom has been in process of development for some time. One big factor in the process goes back to a hot August day in 1913 when T. J. Jordan, then recently graduated from Tuskegee, was appointed the first Negro county agent in Louisiana.

Taking up his duties in Bienville and Claiborne parishes, Jordan found most of the farmers growing cotton for the gin, corn for their workstock, and debts for themselves at the grocery stores and plantation commissaries. As a boy in Bienville parish (where Ollie Stewart, war correspondent now at the front, was also reared) Tom Jordan has become familiar with the local pattern. He had always heard of the John Joneses, and Henry Holmses who, when they had paid their grocery bill, cleared sometimes only $20, or maybe $5, or sometimes nothing at all from their crop and the year's work performed by the entire family.

It was simple arithmetic. Jordan knew that if these farmers raised more of their food at home, they would clear more from their cotton crops at the end of the year. He set about working with individual farmers. Putting his Tuskegee agricultural training into practice, he helped farmers get gardens started, showed them how to raise enough chickens to meet a large part of their meat and egg needs. Here and there he urged farmers to raise a gilt up for a brood sow, or save a heifer calf for milk production.

Little by little the idea caught on. Extension Service officials in the State saw the effectiveness of the work and appointed Negro agents to work with the farmers in other parishes. Jordan's work expanded. By 1922 he was elevated to the position of state or district agent, which post he still holds. Thus, from this one agent in 1913, the number has now increased to 21 farm and home agents. "By no means all that are needed to service the 59,000 Negro farmers in Louisiana," Jordan says. "but it is a beginning and the men and women who make up the beginning are doing an effective job."

Growing enough food to live at home is no longer the sole objective, these agents are urging the farmers, and showing them how to grow additional food for our fighting men, our allies, and the city folks here at home. They are making the farmers aware of the importance of food in this war.

Extension officials point out that behind the whole program stands Tom Jordan, a man who has put a lifetime of service into his job. The idea that "food fights for freedom" is nothing new to him. He has seen it work right there in Louisiana. He has seen a home garden, a pig in the pen and a few chickens on the yard free tenants and sharecroppers from debt and poverty.

A few weeks ago, State Agent Jordon rounded out his thirtieth year in Extension work. To him this was not an occasion for celebrating. He spent the day confering with farm groups, explaining to them that still greater production is needed in 1944 to meet our wartime food requirements.

State Agent Jordan is married and has three daughters, one on the staff at Hampton Institute, one in the public school system of Louisiana, and the other a member of his office staff.

MAYBE ANOTHER SURPRISE PARTY

The American people were long suffering at the hands of the European troublemakers. Our amiable disposition caused the bullying bosses of enslaved peoples to think they could kick us around with impunity. Well, they have had their eyes opened.

A somewhat parallel situation exists at home. We want peace in the labor field. Under our constitution, workers have a right to join a labor union if they choose, or the right not to join, although this latter right has been abrogated in many cases.

But labor unions have gained such power that in our country's crisis some of them have been kicking our people around after the pattern of the European dictators.

The people have endured coal strikes, war industry strikes, and all manner of work stoppages which have deliberately defied our government, as did the Axis nations.

Now with the third coal strike in progress, and with a rail strike threatened, the gang which has promoted labor dictatorship in the United States may be given a surprise party by a disgusted American public, as unexpected as the one given the European bullies.

FACTS CONFUSE CRITICS

The critics of the progress of Puerto Rico, under the colonial policy of the United States, are confounded by figures which show that the population of that island in 1901 was 978,000; in 1940, 1,877,000. Its exports in 1901 totaled $8,500,000; in 1940, $85,000,000 worth. The value of Pureto Rico manufactures increased from $36,000,000 in 1909, to $111,000,000 in 1939. In the period from 1920 to 1940, illiteracy on the island was reduced from 55 per cent to 31 per cent.

Such figures fail to substantiate the strange charge made by Rexford Guy Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, that this island is no better off than when our country won it from Spain in 1898. But they may awaken the people of the United States to the importance of Puerto Rico.

As the President has already recommended that Congress pass legislation to give Puerto Rico "opportunity for free exercise of powers of local self government in all three branches of government, executive, legislative and judicial," it is an appropriate time to recommend that Puerto Rico be admitted as the 49th state of the union, as permitted by our Constitution, and block propaganda to alienate it from this country.

SCHOOL LUNCHES TO IMPROVE WARTIME DIETS OF MILLION NEGRO CHILDREN

More than a million Negro children are expected to participate this year in community school lunch programs which will be available to a total of over six million American youngsters to help maintain their wartime diets at an adequate level, the War Food Administration has announced.

Aimed at protecting child health despite changes in home life occasioned by war and by food shortages, the program, financed partly by Federal Funds with local committee sponsorship and administration, will provide nutritious lunches which will include fruits, vegetables, milk and meats.

Local sponsors will organize lunch projects, purchase food from local merchants and farmers, and be reimbursed by Food Distribution Administration—up to 60 per cent of the cost of the foods served.

In previous years, the Department of Agriculture purchased foods directly and distributed them to schools through state welfare agencies. This year, buying will be done locally, primarily to simplify the program and release storage and transportation facilities for other purposes. The new plan received a "try-out" beginning last January and the experience gained has set the pattern to be followed as the program operates on a larger scale.

Funds are available to schools and child care centers in the states principally on the basis of the state school enrollment and the state's past participation in the school lunch program.

Equipment, labor and supervision must be provided for by state and local agencies or civic groups.

Under the new plan, which combines the school lunch and school milk projects, foods going into three types of lunches will be paid for by FDA at rates ranging from two to nine cents for each meal, depending on the type served. Type A consists of a complete lunch including all of the items necessary for a balanced meal. Type B is made up of smaller portions of these same foods and is less adequate nutritionally. Type C consists of a half pint of milk.

FDA officials point out that the program is not limited to low income children because the lunch must be offered to all children in the school. It is desirable, however, to give assistance first to those schools where greatest need exists, since available funds may not be adequate to help all schools asking for Federal Aid. Although war has brought about an increase in national income, many families still lack sufficient incomes to provide their children with adequate diets. Higher food prices and relative scarcity of certain important foods have increased these difficulties.

Any non-profit organization is eligible to be a sponsor. This includes school boards, American Legion Posts, religious schools, child care centers, parent-teacher associations and similar civic and service groups. Sponsors sign an agreement with the Food Distribution Administration which guarantees reimbursement at definite rates, provided the amount does not exceed the cost of the food purchased. Under the agreement, lunches must be offered free to all children unable to pay, with no distinction between those who pay and those who do not. Another condition stipulates that prices charged for lunches must not result in profit. Surplus funds must be put back into the project in improved meal quality or service.

Foods listed in the agreement under which FDA reimburses sponsors are: mlik and cheese; fresh and dried fruit, fresh and processed vegetables; fresh meat and poultry; eggs; dry beans and peas; soybean products; peanuts and peanut butter; oleo-margarine with added Vitamin A, butter, lard, and other edible fats and oils; and cereals. Ration stamps will be issued schools and child care centers for rationed foods on this list under the Office of Price Administration stamp allowances for institutions.

Groups who wish to apply for Federal Aid under the school lunch program should address requests to the nearest regional office of the Food Distribution Administration The regional offices are situated in New York City, New York; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado, and San Francisco, California.

MORE THAN 30,000 4-H CLUBBERS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Nov. 8—More than 30,000 Georgia Negro 4-H club members assembled at churches, lodges, schools and other places of attraction in their respective communities and reviewed the work done by them this year during National 4-H Club Achievement Week, November 6-14. The event brought to a close the work accomplished by club members during 1943 and sets up project activity goals for 1944.

National 4-H Club Achievement Week will give club members an opportunity to acquaint more rural and urban people with the objectives of the program and also with what they have done to help with the nation's war efforts through their project activities.

They reviewed their accomplishments in victory gardens, chickens, hogs, dairy and beef animals, farm crops, war stamps and bond drives, the food or fighters' program, scrap salvage campaigns, food preservation, painting activities and many other rural-life enterprises. Interesting stories were also told as to how they helped other farm families harvest crops so as to save this year's food supply and their work with the neighboring leader system was further outlined.

During this event, 4'hers set up educational exhibits in public places, using illustrative material embracing all phases of club work. Appropriate programs were worked out by both farm and home demonstration agents at which time, progress cards, club pins and other certificates of honor will be awarded those having made outstanding accomplishments toward the war efforts.

It is pointed out by Negro Extension officials for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service that the review of 4-H club accomplishments this year surpassed those of past decades. For despite war havocs and amidst an era of frustration and perplexities, thousands of club members revolutionized their projects so as to bring them up to a larger producing capacity to help feed the "fighting men" in our armed service.

PLANNING FOR PEACE

A committee on Utilization of War Plants and Surplus Property has been formed under the chairmanship of Albert C. Mattei of San Francisco. On the committee are 25 or more business men from all classes of industry and all sections of the country. They will study how to best utilize or dispose of surplus war plants and supplies. On their analysis and recommendations will largely rest the future industrial program of this nation. Business men have been invited to bring phases of the problems that are of particular concern to them to the attention of the committee.

The immensity of the job is a staggering undertaking. But the men in industry who built up the nation's war production and surpluses needed by our armed forces, will figure ways to dispose of or utilize the production capacity acquired by the government in such a manner as to not cripple or destroy private activity, both large and small, in the days of peace to come.

This committee should have the hearty and unselfish cooperation of every section of the country, for on the soundness of its planning will depend much of the future employment and prosperity in this country.

PUSH WAR TIME FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

several states to encourage more of the families to be self-sufficient in food production.

Reports indicate that farm agents in Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina are holding meetings for the purpose of explaining to farmers how they may safely store their potato crop. They expect the farmers to save 75 per cent more potatoes this year than ever before.

Farm Agent R. T. Church of Jenkins County, Ga., has helped assure the harvest of peanut crops. Knowing that farm labor would be short this fall, he advised six enterprising farmers as early as last May to form a cooperative and make application for the purchase of a peanut picker and power hay press. The farmers got together and applied. When their application was approved, they peeled off $400 and made the down payment on the picker and press which is costing them $1193. They are using the machinery to gather in their own peanut crops and the crops of neighbors for miles around.

In scores of ways farm and home agents are helping Negro farmers do a more effective job of growing vital food crops.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

During the month of November when harvesting will be winding up in most areas of our country, we'll not only pause, as did the Plymouth colonists, and give thanks for our wartime crop, but we'll also set in motion our Food Fights for Freedom campaign. The entire month will be devoted to mobilizing the whole nation and making it aware of the importance of food in this war.

Here's how Americans can win the war on the food front:

1. PRODUCE more food of the right kinds on farms and in Victory Gardens. This means that our six million farmers (including 680,000 Negro farmers) and our 3,500,000 volunteer farm workers are being asked to produce as never before. It is estimated that our 15 million Victory Gardeners produced 7,500,000,000 pounds of food in 1942, and that our 21 million gardeners produced 10 and a half billion pounds of food this year. Well, we'll need even more next year.

2. CONSERVE: and here's where all of us can pitch in and help. Even if farmers and Victory Gardeners break all production records for 1943 and 1944, there still won't be enough to go around unless we save more of the food that we are now throwing away. It is estimated that we waste between 20 and 30 per cent of the food produced in America.

3. PRESERVE FRESH FOODS. If most fresh foods are not eaten or preserved almost immediately they become a part of our huge wastage, robbing our country of vital "ammunition."

4. SHARING is one of the best ways to make food fight for freedom. We must share with our fighting men and our allies, and share through rationing with the folks at home. Farmers can share their seed, feed, fertilizer, manpower and machinery.

5. EAT THE RIGHT FOOD, or the food that will keep you strong and in fighting trim. The important thing is not taste, but nutritious, energy giving food.

6. SUBSTITUTE PLENTIFUL FOR SCARCE FOODS. For the duration some of our favorite foods are going to be short; most of these will be rationed. It's a war job for every homemaker to learn how to make one food take the place of another so that her family may continue to eat well-balanced meals.

7. KEEP FOOD COSTS DOWN within the reach of all. You are helping to do this when you refuse to pay more than the ceiling price for food items as well as other items.

8. PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY FOOD PROJECTS by joining one of the home front committees, or by making a pledge that you will pay no more than the ceiling price, and that you will accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps.

9. PLACE THE WAR FIRST; EXPECT TO ADJUST AND COOPERATE. The wartime food situation is subject to constant changes; weather, insects, emergency needs of our fighting men and our allies. But consumers and farmers can help lick the problem by becoming used to adjusting and re-adjusting to new foods and the shortage of various items.

Let's keep in mind that food is "ammunition" and we can't afford to waste it; the law of "selective service" must apply to every pound of food, to every acre of farm land and to every row in our Victory Gardens.

4-H ACHIEVEMENT WEEK. November 6-14 will be observed as National 4-H Achievement Week. During this period the 1,700,000 4-H clubbers in the country, including 200,000 Negro members, will not only take stock of what they have accomplished during the year, but they will also lay plans for stepping up production of certain critical crops next year.

One of the outstanding features of the observance will be a radio address by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones on November 6 on the Blue Networks National Farm and Home Hour. Throughout the observance in the various communities, youngsters who have produced enough food to feed one or more fighting men will take the spotlight as they receive awards.

While production figures for 1943 are not complete, we can get some idea of the size of the job that 4-H clubbers are doing by looking at last year's record. Here it is: they cultivated 407,749 acres of field and truck crops, planned forestry programs on 53,452 acres; they raised 608,679 animals including 311,902 hogs; they raised 8,236,489 chickens, managed 5,617 colonies of bees, and canned 12,805,641 quarts of food. Club members also collected scrap and bought several million dollars worth of War Bonds and Stamps.

Negro 4-H club members are playing their part in the wartime program. They made a substantial contribution to these production figures. Even in a state like Kentucky where Negro farmers number less than 6,000, the youngsters are active in club work. Take Clyde and Claude Taylor, twin brothers of Jessamine County, Ky., they are growing smokes for the boys and steaks, too. They recently harvested an acre of Burley tobacco, and they have a herd of 15 calves. Their sister, Marie, canned 250 quarts of vegetables during the summer.

Roland Blain of Clark County, Ky., raised 75 chickens this year. Scobie Green, a neighbor, raised a purebred Poland-China gilt weighing 250 pounds, and assisted with a half acre garden, and a flock of 220 chickens. In Fayette County, 4-H clubber Bertie Sleet raised a sow and five pigs, 100 chickens, and canned 50 quarts of vegetables.

RICE SUPPLY NORMAL

There may not be as much rice at the grocer store as you would like to buy, but on the whole, the rice supply is slightly above 7,200,000 pockets (100-lb. bags) that we consumed per year during the period of 1933-42, the War Food Administration points out. Of the U. S. commercial supply of 20 million pockets of rice expected to be on hand this year, 7 1-2 million pockets will be available to civilians. The rest will go to our fighting men and our allies, both in this hemisphere and in other parts of the world.

A controlled distribution has been set up which will provide supplies of rice to each area in the proportion of normal consumption during previous years. In some areas allocation will average 25 pounds a year per capita; in other areas it will average only five or six pounds.

Nicaragua has now in the field 3,000 rubber gatherers in the jungle.

BE INTOLERANT! ! !

By Ruth Taylor

It isn't a bad thing to be intolerant on some subjects. In fact it is a good thing, provided you are careful to be intolerant only of the evil, to have good reasons for your prejudices and dislikes. Keep your intolerance—only save it for what your heart tells you is bad.

Remembering that the dictionary definition of intolerance is to "be unwilling to bear or endure," of what should you be intolerant?

Be intolerant of treason—of those people who say "America is all right—But" and then proceed to repeat the enemy's charges against our nation. They are half-hearted patriots. They wouldn't live anywhere else, but because they cannot get all they want, they just won't play the game, or do their part in working for the good of the country as a whole.

Be intolerant of discrimination—of those people who, while condemning our common enemies, still ape them in this country by putting personal prejudices and dislikes ahead of democracy and equality. They are the people who won't hire or work with men of a different race, creed or color, who really want to keep all jobs for themselves, who don't want competition except from their own people.

Be intolerant of hatred—of the bitterness that condemns a whole group for the actions of a few, disliking what is not understood. It makes no difference whether the group against which hatred is leveled be Black or White, capitalist or worker, Jew, Catholic or Protestant. We all have those in our own group with whom we are not in accord. If we judge other groups by the actions of some of their individual members, we cannot complain if we in turn are judged by those we deplore in our own group.

Be intolerant of condescension. No man is good enough to look down upon any other man. Condemn the action, but not the individual. Repudiate the individual but not the group. Censure the group if it acts as a bloc, but not the individuals who—undesiring—are classified with that group.

Be intolerant of all evil. Be bold enough to condemn it wherever it exists—but condemn it, don't compare it! This country is based upon freedom for all, and the right to think, speak, write and worship as the individual conscience dictates—but it does not include the right to try to keep this privilege from any one else. Never let our constitutional rights be used by any one group to destroy another which is entitled to the same rights, whether it be labor or industry, or a racial or religious minority.

Be intolerant—of all that is evil, and, above all, be intolerant of intolerance!

ALL CAN HELP

In 1914, when the first World War started, annual fire losses in the United States were a little over 200 million dollars. They increased to over 300 million dollars by 1918, and rose to exceed 550 million in 1925.

When the second World War started in 1939, our annual fire losses had been reduced to about 276 million dollars, in spite of tremendously increased property values over 1914. From that date on, however, losses began a slow but steady rise, and now stand at lightly more than 325 million dollars. This is a great improvement over the sharp jump in losses during World War I, particularly with present enormously increased values.

"Although losses have been advancing," said J. M. Thomas, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. "fire prevention activities have been yielding results of importance to the war effort.

"Even before America was forced into the war, the National Board of Fire Underwriters had established advisory boards on fire prevention in both Army and Navy Departments. Its engineers are occupied full time and are now augmented by nearly 100 engineers from boards and bureaus maintained by the insurance companies. A similar group of experienced men survey Navy shore establishments and private shipyards. In addition, thouands of war plants have been surveyed and recommendations made for fire safety."

Now is the time to redouble efforts to curb fire losses and prevent such a rise in this controllable waste as took place during and after the first World War. We can all help win the fire prevention battle on the home front and save lives as well as money.

GOATS ARE USEFUL

By Wilbert N. Savage

Though the name of the useful goat has long been a symbol for evil, it is far from deserving its ill reputation, for no domestic animal is more widely distributed and none has been of greater service to man. It gives edible nutritious meat and wholesome milk; fine leather is made from its hide, and exceptionally strong durable cloth from its hair; and, most important of all, it is extremely hardy and can grow fat on coarse vegetation on which other animals would starve.

Wild goats are found only in Europe, northern Africa, and the Himalaya Mountains. The Rocky Mountain goat of North America is an antelope not a goat.

Domesticated goats, which are thought to be descended from the wild goat of Persia, have been raised in many parts of the world from the earliest times.

The Angora goat, native to Angora, in Asia Minor, has a history that may be traced back to the days of Abraham. It is this animal which supplies the long silky hair from which mohair, a valuable cloth, is made.

Milch goats are found in all parts of Europe and Asiatic countries, the Toggenburg and Saanen species of Switzerland being the best. One of the most expensive cheeses made in Switzerland is the product of goat's milk.

Cashmere, Tibet, is the home of the Cashmere goat, from whose beautifully soft silky undercoat are made the famous Cashmere shawls.

These shawls are exceedingly costly, for it takes the fleece of ten goats to make one shawl a yard and a half square, and the weaving, which is all done by hand, takes about a year! Some especially beautiful patterns have been sold for as much as $1,500!

THE UNKNOWN AND UNSUNG SUPPORT THEIR COUNTRY

Southern cities, towns and counties organized under local Negro leaders went out to reach the individual Negro worker in raising their quotas in the Third War Bond Drive. A few insurance companies, some business firms, and church and civic organizations made spectacular purchases but the bulk of the buying came from the unknown and unsung. When Memphis, Tennessee, Negroes underwrote the sale of $2,000,000 to themselves, they put on a show calculated to entice the small buyer into the market. They brought W. C. Handy, composer of the famous "Beale Street Blues," back to town. They sent for Jack Benny's "Rochester," himself a war contractor as well as radio and movie star. They were going to buy a Flying Fortress to add to their air force of a bomber. "The Spirit of Beale Street" bought out of their millon dollars' worth of bonds in the second Bond drive. Two immense rallies, on headed by "Rochester," the other by W. C. Handy, spaced at the opening and the closing of the drive, made war history on the home front for Memphis Negroes.

Both drives were directed by George W. Lee, district manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and veteran of the last war.

Three hundred thousand dollars will buy a Flying Fortress, but to Birmingham Negroes not just any Flying Fortress—a special one with a name, "The Spirit of Ellsberry," in honor of the first Birmingham casualty of this war, Julius Ellsberry, killed at Pearl Harbor.

Negroes of Smith County, Texas, a week before the drive ended, had bought $19,227 in bonds. The county organization headed up in Tyler, the county seat, but workers covered the entire county. The largest sale, $5,000, was made to H. M. Morgan, owner of the Tyler Barber College.

Mound Bayou, Mississippi, an all-Negro town of 1,000, had bought $12,000 of its $15,000 quota by the end of the second week of the drive. This was the record even though the cotton crop upon which this Delta town depends, had not been marketed.

Bonds and Stamps sold in Galveston, Texas, to Negroes amounted to $28,488.05 according to the final check-up made by the Rev. S. L. Rugeley, chairman of the Negro Bond Committee. This amount was exclusive of bonds and stamps bought by employees through their employers. According to the report, the three city schools, Central High, Booker T. Washington, and George Washington sold the largest amount, $7,546.10. The American Women's Volunteer Service came second with sales amounting to $4,503; the professional group, Dr. M. J. Mosely, hairman, sold $4,350; the churches accounted for $2,879.

—Southern Frontier.

San Antonio, Texas, Negroes went out to sell $50,000 in bonds to their people. The City Bond Drive Committee staged a Hollywood Cavalcade with famous movie stars participating which was largely attended by Negroes. The price of admission was a $100 bond. When the final returns were in, the Negroes had exceeded the quota by $20,000.

Jacksonville, Florida, with a county of 23 millon dollars, looked to its Negro citizens to account for $250,000 of it. In the two previous drives, Jacksonville Negroes exceeded their quotas by $56,000 and $40,000.

Macon, Georgia, Negroes exceeded their $40,000 goal by $7,000. The sale of over a hundred $25 bonds convinced the chairman that "if colored people are given a fair chance to do their part, they will do it and then do some more."

Negroes of New Orleans set for themselves a quota of $500,000 and immediately set in motion an organization designed to reach all Negroes in the city.

Dallas, Texas, Negroes took a quota of $150,000 as their Bond goal and within thirty minutes after speeches were over the opening sales $81,550 of it had been accounted for.

Athens, Georgia, Negroes inspired by the Music of Chief Specialist Gramham Jackson, U. S. N. R., bought their quota of $50,000 at one huge rally. They immediately set out to see how much beyond their quota they could go.

The women of the Memphis Synod of the Presbyterian Church, comprising about one-third of the women members of the entire Synod, recently formed an Interracial Committee, which will sponsor serious study and action on general and local interracial conditions.

WHAT DO WE WANT?

"This country and our allies would be far safer if an army of wildcatters could venture forth tomorrow morning and drill their heads off to find the necessary fuel for the war effort," says the National Petroleum News. It points out that an advance of one dollar a barrel for crude oil is as nothing compared to the danger of an oil shortage which this nation faces as a result of arbitrarily holding the price for crude oil at a figure which discourages rather than encourages the fullest incentive to locating new sources of supply. Supposing such an advance meant two or three cents increase on a gallon of gasoline—what is that compared to no gasoline?

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WM. H. BELL, President

BLIND PEANUT VENDOR BUYS FIRST BOND

John Henry Harris, a blind Negro peanut vendor of Greenville,, Mississippi, bought the first bond in the Washington County Third War Bond drive. Out of nickels and dimes saved up out of his sale of peanuts, Harris bought a bond in 1942. He still owns the bond. Though he supports a wife and four children by selling peanuts, when he heard there was going to be a Bond drive this fall, he went to Alfred Mitchell, Chairman of the County Committee, and told him that he would save enough money in time to buy the first bond. Mr. Mitchell kept the peanut vendor in mind and early on September 9 went to him and told him the drive had opened. Harris took 995 pennies out of one old sack, $8.75 in nickels and dimes from another, and the last nickel from his coat pocket. Then Harris was given the first bond sold in the county.

Negro employees of a hardwood lumber company of Tchula, Mississippi, population 861, have set some kind of bond-buying record in this last drive. All the employees buy regularly on the pay roll deduction plan to the amount of $1,000 a month, but the month of the drive the amount ran well over $3,000. Fifty of the employees signed up for an extra $50 bond above their normal purchases.

Rumors that many of the Negroes cashed their bonds soon after buying them was refuted in a check-up by J. C. Allen of the Company, which showed that 70 per cent of all bonds bought by Negro employees were still held by them.

G L. Archie, a Negro farmer of Waller County, Texas, says he believes in farming "on halves" with his "Uncle Sam." Archie is a successful raiser of watermelons—$3300 worth last year. He built himself a comfortable house with $16000 and then "shared" $1600 in War Bonds with Uncle Sam. He has made it a rule to bank one-half of his money from the sale of his melons and buy bonds and stamps with the other half. Last year three-fourths of his $5000 income was from the sale of watermelons.

One way to combine patriotism, thrift, and a little comfort was offered to San Antonio housewives during the Third War Bond drive by Minnie Edwards, Negro air warden. Mrs. Edwards made it known that she would give a half day's housework without charge to any woman who would buy a $100 War Bond in exchange for her services. She sold four of these bonds in two days and a $25 bond through straight salesmanship.

—Southern Frontier.

James A. Ragan, World War veteran, dug up his savings accumulated since the last war from wherever he stored them and took them down to the Perry, Georgia, Loan and Savings Company to buy War Bonds. The sackful of five dollars bills, most of which were of the old, large, size, bought Ragan two $500 bonds.

POST-WAR SHOCK, ABSORBER

Commenting on the farsighted policy the chain stores are adopting to help the country return to orderly peacetime production at the end of the war, the Watertown, New York, Times ran the following editorial: "They (the chains) wish to give manufacturers something to plan on and work on as soon as the pressure of war production eases. This is a wise and sensible course. By this farsighted attitude the chain stores will also be able to procure equipment and merchandise which they will need.

"More and more government and industrial officials are moving toward a policy of shifting easily from war to peace production. The devastating effect which the conclusion of the fighting in 1918 had on industry is vividly recalled. The period of abnormal prosperity and depressing unemployment is remembered. The government has already suggested that after Hitler is defeated and we are faced with a Pacific war alone we may be able to swing portions of our industry into peacetime channels. This does not mean that we are minimizing the Jap danger but that certain phases of war production will not be needed as acutley and thereby we can change over to peace output.

"The chain organizations are to be commended for pointing the way in this direction. They are acting in a forthright, farsighted manner."

If all business would follow suit, what a post-war shock absorber it would be.

NO ESCAPE

Consumers throughout the country who are currently not getting all the dairy products they want, can fully appreciate a recent observation of Business Week: "Increasingly, the question is how to escape from the dilemma of whether to make a sacrifice at the production line or at the anti-inflation line."

As far as dairy products are concerned, the sacrifice has been made at the production line. Until prices are adjusted in proportion to costs, the dairy industry will not be able to meet the needs of the nation. Subsidies will not take the place of a fair price.

"The American people respond better to a statement of the need under the word 'please' and 'serve' than they do under the word 'verboten.'"—Herbert Hoover.

OUT OF THREE TRIALS THE COURTS CONVICT ONCE

In this year Federal Courts have tried Southern county officers in three states for violation of constitutional rights of Negroes—Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. The Mississippi officers were indicted and tried for their alleged part in the lynching of Howard Wash at Laurel, October, 1942. Two Alabama officers of Macon County were charged with "the brutal killing of a Negro convict." Federal juries acquitted the officers in both cases.

At the time of these trials, Claude Screws, Sheriff of Baker County, and two other officers were under Federal indictment for beating a Negro to death with the trial set for October. This month these Georgia officers were convicted by a jury of Georgians and sentenced for first conviction of county officer duly elected by the people, the Atlanta **Journal** says of "Georgia Justice."

The sheriff of Baker County, a special deputy and a policeman of Newton, seat of the county, have been convicted of violating civil liberties statutes in the death of a Negro prisoner and have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fines of $1,000 each. The sentences were the maximum penalties under the indictments which had been brought against them.

The case was tried in Federal Court at Albany; the jurors were white residents of the jurisdiction. It is to be assumed their verdict was a just finding in the light of the evidence and testimony presented. On that assumption the **Journal** expresses its gratification at the outcome of the case.

Georgia justice must become a synonym for equal justice to all, colored or white, humble or mighty. This, we believe, is the opinion and the determination of all good citizens.

There is but one feeling such citizens can have about the Albany trial. The three officers of the law who brought about the death of the Negro within their keeping should be thankful they escaped the indictment and a punishment more in keeping with the gravity of the crime.—Atlanta **Journal.**

About 6,000 tons of steel and 300,000,000 board feet of lumber will be saved in a year by the reduction of types and the re-use of old wooden containers for shipping fresh fruits and vegetables.

"IF THEY NEED 'UM"

Last Spring a group of farmers were standing around the crossroads store at Duncanville in Tuscaloosa County. discussing farm plans and prospects for 1943.

"I'm not going to plant peanuts any more, that's one thing certain," said one, loudly.

"Me neither!" came as a general chorus from the group. "We lost money on them last year after the government had talked us into trying them and had promised us a fair price. No more of it for me!"

One after another, these agriculturists expressed their dissatisfaction with the 1942 experience and with the insistence of farm leaders that peanuts must again be planted in vast quantity.

A good Negro farmer, Turner McCoy, sat quietly by, listening to the discussion of his white neighbors but venturing no comment. Finally one of the men turned to him and called for his decision.

"Turner, are you going to plant peanuts?"

"Yassuh," he replied mildly.

"You are."

"Yassuh."

"What in the world for? Won't you lose money on them again?"

"I don't know, suh," McCoy answered quietly. "I ain't thought about that. I can raise peanuts, and they says they needs 'um for the boys. If they needs 'um, I'll give 'um to 'um. If they can't pay me, that's all right."

Turner McCoy has two boys in the military service. The white men, with sons or kinsmen absent on the same business, got the full impact of his simple statement. The effect was profound.—Montgomery, Ala., **Advertiser.**

FACT, NOT FICTION

One of the points stressed by the five senators who visited the world's battlefronts last summer was the fact that the United States furnishes most of the oil for the fighting machines of the United Nations. To fill these war requirements, oil for our own domestic needs has been sacrificed. Either we must discover and produce more oil in this country or our domestic or war needs will suffer dangerously.

The decision is not left to the oil industry. The increased cost of "wildcatting" runs headlong into the elaborate anti-inflation schemes of government agencies which decide whether inelastic price fixing rules are more precious than oil. But our motorized nation cannot run on low prices without gasoline.

The oil industry has asked for a very modest increase in the price of crude oil which would mean an increase in the price of a gallon of gasoline of about one penny. There is little question as to the choice which would be made by gasoline starved motorist and cold home owners if they were given the opportunity to choose. Of course even a penny increase in the price of gasoline would admittedly breach the line against inflation—if there is a line to breach.

PILING UP TAXES

If you own a home and pay taxes, or if you are a renter and pay taxes through the landlord, you have a tremendous interest today in the trend toward greater Federal and municipal ownership of property in every community. You are interested for the simple reason that every piece of such publicly-owned property is tax-exempt.

To illustrate: The Federal government and the San Francisco Housing Authority, by acquisition of almost 3½ million dollars' worth of previously taxable properties in San Francisco, have removed those properties from the assessment rolls of San Francisco and made them tax exempt. This means that remaining property in the city must carry an added tax burden of $155,000 formerly paid by the now exempt properties.

That is just a minor example of what is taking place throughout the country. In some states, the amounts total hundreds of millions of dollars, as is the case in many localities having Federal electric plants.

Every Federal and municipal venture into the field of business, cuts three ways: First, it destroys existing tax-paying industries and substitutes tax-subsidized properties; second, it prevents the expansion and development of new tax-paying properties in the field appropriated; and, third, it adds to the burden of the taxpayers by making them liable for tax obligations of the socialized properties.

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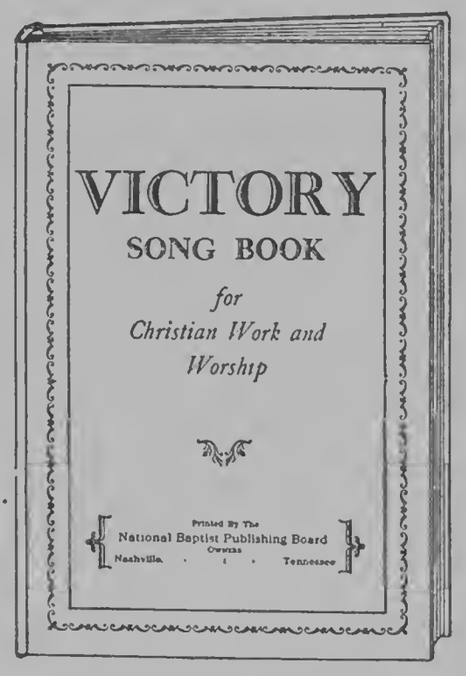

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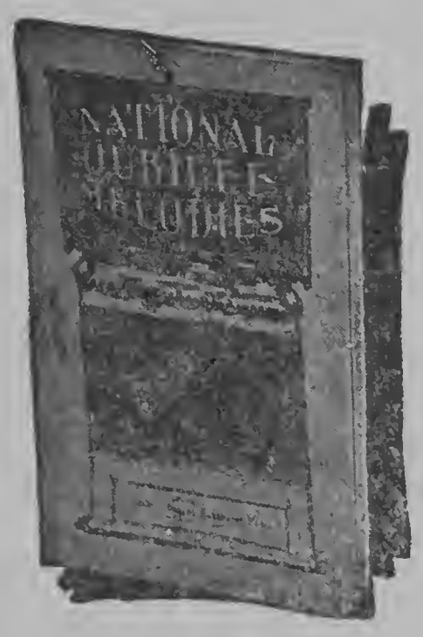

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This thrifty couple fill out the work sheet for the maximum war production. All well-meaning farmers are producing everything possible to help feed the nation.

SAVE VITAL OIL CROP

(Continued from Page 1)

only being called on to meet wartime requirements, but they must meet these requirements in addition to making up for that the Japs got. For example, Department officials point out that before Pearl Harbor we got along with the peanuts that could be grown on two million acres. This year our farmers planted over five million acres in peanuts.

The 187 tons that the Georgia volunteers stacked in a single day will help reach the 38,000 tons of peanuts that must go into the manufacture of peanut butter for our fighting men, or the 375,000 pounds that will go into peanut butter which will be found at corner grocer stores all over the country. Or if used for crushing into oil, their contribution will make considerably more than a drop in our critical fats and oils bucket.

INDIA'S FOOD SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

wheat, rice, sugar, oil crops, vegetables, and milk; all of which is consumed by his people. There are 360 million head of cattle in the country of which half are "lean and hungry," therefore unable to provide more than a fifth of India's milk needs. The production of fats and oils is less than half of the minimum requirement.

"For my people to be well fe' Sir Bajpai said, "they require a minimum of 2,300 calories a day; they are getting only 1,700 calories, or 600 fewer than they need. The population of India is 38' million and it is growing at th' rate of five million a year, and yet only 280 million of the country's nearly a billion acres are under cultivation." 'This means," he said "that India's 50 million farmers each cultivates only a mere five or six acre plot."

"Power machinery and better breeds of cattle would improve India's position," Sir Bajpai continued, "but heavy machinery is impractical on such small acreage unless some type of cooperative farming can be developed." As for improving the breed of the cattle, he pointed out that certain religious practices were involved.

In his closing statement, the Agent General called upon the American people to support the establishment of a world food organization not only as a means of gaining freedom from want and freedom from fear, but also as an important force for peace.

"HAVES" AND "HAVE NOTS"

(Continued from Page 1.)

cities revealed a wastage of 225 pounds of food per person a year. It's that slice of bread that molded in your bread-box last week, or that dab of butter you left on your plate, or that salad that you pushed aside after eating only two or three fork's full, or the good meat that found its way into the garbage can because, well, you thought it ill mannered to grapple with the bone until it had yielded the last morsel. Food conservation specialists in the Department of Agriculture are saying that it is no longer polite to leave perfectly good food on your plate.

Of course, there are two kinds of food waste; preventable and non-preventable. We cannot completely eliminate waste, but we can cut down on the amount of food that we are now throwing away. In this way we will be helping to make that needed extra food available for our fighting men who must be well fed.

MITCHELL DELEGATE TO USDA OUTLOOK MEET

John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension Service field agent, was the only Negro agricultural representative from outside Washington who attended the 21st annual Agricultural Outlook Conference which met here October 18-23. Mr. Mitchell, who has his headquarters at Hampton Institute, Hampton Va., attended all of the sessions and heard the nation's leaders discuss vital war and post-war agricultural issues. The speakers included Secretary Claude R. Wickard, Under Secretary Paul H. Appleby, Walter Lippmann, author and columnist, P. W. Tsou of the Chinese food ministry; and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India.

PLANTS ON "WRONG MOON"

J. Larkin Gentry of Person County, N. C., planted his corn this year at "the wrong time of the moon," according to some of his neighbors. But despite the dry spell, he made 50 bushels to the acre, a good bit more than most of his neighbors made who waited for "the right moon."

Here's how he did it: last fall he planted his corn land in Austrian winter peas which he turned under in the spring. At the planting time he applied 200 pounds per acre of 2-10-6 fertilizer under his corn and later top-dressed with 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. The moral seems to be: pay more attention to the soil and less to the moon when you are trying to grow things.

B'nai B'rith Has Recreational Room For Soldiers

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6 (ANP)--Of the six day rooms recently furnished through the efforts of the St. Louis B'nai B'rith councils, was one for the use of colored soldiers of Platoon "T" of the 964th Reg. QMC, located at Maldon army air base, Malden, Mo. A letter of appreciation from Lt. Fred J. Propp stated:

"In view of the fact that we are a recently formed organization and small in number, we were having great difficulty outfitting our day room, and previous to receiving day room furniture made possible by your organization, the space was barren and was a day room in name only. Now it is eautiful and the men in the unit are appreciative.

B'nai B'rith has furnished a great number of day rooms for military units throughout the nation.

JENKINS COUNTY FARMERS COOPERATE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., October 17—Negro farm families in Jenkins county who didn't get their peanuts harvested last year until February won't cry the blues now as six farmers pooled their funds and efforts and recently purchased a peanut picker cooperatively to harvest their crops as well as their neighbors too.

This group of farmers became interested in buying a peanut picker and hay press last May and filed application with the AAA, County Agent R. T. Church points out. The application was approved on September 1st and the six men organized a cooperative enterprise and made a down payment of $40.-000 on a peanut picker and power hay press, costing them $1193.00.

The group elected Charlie Lane as the president of the Co-op. He is the youngest of the group a big planter and wide awake citizen of the county. Richard C. Reese was chosen as secretary of the organization and farmer Reese is also president of the neighborhood leaders. Calvine Lane, another outstanding farmer in the county, was elected treasurer. L. F. Clarke and Frank Roberson will serve as general managers and operate the machinery while Mack Odum will solicit business from farm families throughout the county.

These keen-sighted gentlemen foresaw a farm labor shortage approaching as many farmers were shifting to defense jobs and much of the young help being into the armed service. They immediately took steps to provide ways for harvesting this year's crops for themselves and their neighbors so that food items could be saved and more time devoted to war-time activities.

It might behoove other farmers throughout the state to pattern after this group in Jenkins, for more can be accomplished when it's done cooperatively.

F. S. A. BORROWER

(Continued from Page 1)

paid $18,500,605, or 98.4 per cent. These collections do not include an additional $5,995,431 in extra payments, including refunds on loans and payments made from other than normal farm income, such as sale of mineral rights, timber, etc.

"By getting ahead on their farm purchase payments, these families are building up future protection both for themselves and the Government," R. W. Hudgens, Acting Administrator of the Farm Security Administration pointed out. "As a result of their increased food production and greater marketings during 1942, these families had larger incomes than the average on which their loans were based. No one, however, can count on equally good incomes in all future years. These families have wisely and patriotically, therefore, invested their surplus funds in the future security of their farms and homes rather than spending it through inflationary channels. The families are in better position to withstand any future decline, and the money the Government is investing in these tenant purchase loans is being protected by an increasing margin of safety."

A breakdown of the loan repayments shows that the 77 per cent of the borrowers who use the variable payment plan had repaid a total of $14,191,819.94, which was $3,854,-389.25, or 37.2 per cent more than would have been due on a fixed payment basis. The 23 per cent making fixed schedule payments each year are just about even with their yearly payments. For the whole group, repayments have been 126 per cent of the amount that a fixed payment schedule would have called for.

Since July 1, 1941, all new tenant purchase loans have been made on the variable payment plan. In earlier years borrowers could elect to repay on either the variable or fixed payment basis. Fixed payment borrowers have the option of transferring to variable payments if they wish.

Since the beginning of the program in 1937, 33,559 loans to selected tenants and farm workers have been made for the purchase of their own farms. Only those, however, who have completed at least one crop year are included in the repayment figures, since the newer ones had no payments due as yet. A total of $191,487,749 had been loaned under the Act by June 30, 1943. Loans are made only to tenants, sharecroppers, and farm workers who cannot get adequate credit from any other source to buy economic family-sized farms of their own. The loans can run for 40 years and bear three per cent interest. Local citizen committees pass on the eligibility of applicants, and also certify as to the value of the farm to be purchased. During the 1942-3 fiscal year, when 5,144 tenant purchase loans were made, Farm Security supervisors reported an average of twenty-one applications on file for every loan that could be made.

Some of the borrowers have been able to pay off their 40-year loans in full in five years or less. A few have made these payments entirely out of income they earned on the farm, while others have received additional income from other sources. As of February 28, 1943. sixty-four purchase borrowers had repaid their loans in full.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES INVEST HEAVILY IN BONDS

Negro Life Insurance Companies about which the existence of relatively few white Southerners know, entered into the Third War Bond Drive with enthusiasm and striking results. Reports from a partial list of the companies participating show that over $1,300,000 of the money of Negro policyholders went into putting the $15,000,000,000 Bond Drive over the top.

The largest single purchase in this drive $650,000 was made by the Atlanta Life Insurance Company through its agencies in 9 states. Of this sum, $300,000 went to the credit of the Atlanta drive.

E. M. Martin, secretary of the company, holds that the officers feel they are due no special credit for "investing the people's money in the best securities in the world," nor do they think that their total investment of $1,528,500 is their greatest contribution to winning the war. The more than 100 employees who are now in the armed forces and the several hundred more men and women who are engaged in war work far exceeds in value to the country the investment of capital in securities, "the best in the world." The President of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company is M. B. Herndon.

The next largest single purchase was made by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company at the home office of the company, Durham, North Carolina. C. C. Spaulding, president, wrote the check for $300,000 on the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, a Negro institution of which Mr. Spaulding is also president. It is claimed that this check is the largest ever to be written on a Negro bank anywhere in the country. With this latest purchase, the North Carolina Mutual has invested a total of $2,120,-300 in War Bonds.

Down the coast at Augusta, Georgia, the Pilgrim Life Insurance Company followed the other two companies by investing $105,000. This sum brought the company's total purchases to $350,000, according to W. S. Hornsby, president.

Hot on the heels of the record of the Pilgrim ran the Afro-American Life Insurance Company down in Jacksonville, Florida, with $100,-000 War Bond investment. President A. L. Lewis stated that the purchase was made "to equip and support the 37 Afro-American Life Insurance Company employees now in the armed services of the United States government." In previous drives this company had brought up to $115,000. An additional claim to patriotic support of the war by this company is the record of "every employee a Bond buyer."

—Southern Frontier.

Just how the New Orleans Executive Insurance Council divided its investment of $200,000 in the Third War Bond drive among its nine participating life insurance companies, the record does not show. The nine companies comprising the Council are the Louisiana People's, Victory, Douglas, St. John, Birchman, Keystone, Safety, and Standard Life Insurance Companies.

"For the first time in many years, Negro troops marched in a local street parade. Two detachments of colored men in battle dress paraded with their white officers. Within the memory of living citizens there have been colored militia companies, but this was the first occasion of contemporary times that Negro troops have been included in a public military review, and they were a source of pride to the members of their race who applauded from the sidewalks."—Charleston, S. C., **News and Courier.**

Unused farm, garden and flower seed can be saved for future use if reasonably dried and stored in tight tin boxes or glass jars where they will be protected against heat. insects and moisture absorption.

Back The Attack=They Give Their Lives, You Lend Your Money=Buy Bonds

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVII. NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY 15, 1944 No. 1.

Negro Farmers Among First Members Of Production Credit Association

2,182,000 LOANS TOTAL THREE BILLION DOLLARS

White and Colored Farmers According to Report Have Been Assisted

Washington, D. C.—Since their organization ten years ago, production credit associations have made 2,182,000 loans for a total of more than three billion dollars to white and colored farmers according to a report issued by the Farm Credit Administration.

Negro farmers have been members of production credit associations since their organization in 1933. During this ten-year period, individual Negro borrowers have obtained annual loans up to $11,000. Last year in one Farm Credit Administration district comprising four Southern States, the production credit associations made loans to colored farmers totaling $2,000,000.

In the Louisville district of the Farm Credit Administration, the first production credit association loan was made to a Negro farmer. This farmer, L. H. Langford of Putnam County, Tennessee, borrowed $100 through the Cookeville Production Credit Association. With it he bought seed oats and lespedeza, and some wire fencing.

Production credit association secretary-treasurer frequently comments on the good loan repayment of Negro borrowers throughout the past ten years of cooperative short-term credit service to farmers. They cite many examples showing the effort that Negro farmers will put forth to repay their loans.

An example from the Athens, Georgia Production Credit Association is a colored farmer who borrowed $100 last spring. Since that time his wife died, a daughter has died, lightning struck his cotton in

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

JAMAICAN FARM WORKERS SEND $1,500,000 HOME

According to the Jamaican Gleaner a Kingston newspaper, Jamaican workers in the United States (engaged largely in farm work) sent home between June and November a total of 394,404 pounds, or more than a million and a half dollars.

In addition to funds which the Jamaicans themselves have sent home to their families and to the banks for saving, nearly $600,000 in deductions has been sent to the Government Savings' Bank in Jamaica by the U. S. Government in keeping with an agreement to be credited to the worker's savings account, or to be passed on to their dependents. To help the Jamaican workers save a part of their wages, one dollar per working day is deducted from their pay and sent back to the island.

About 2,000 of the 9,000 Jamaican workers recruited by the War Food Administration last spring are still in the country doing agricultural work. It is estimated that 1,700 are cutting sugar cane in Florida, and about 300 are working in Connecticut and New Jersy. The other 7,000 have returned to Jamaica.

MORE BEANS FOR U. S.

Negro Farmers Help Supply These Needs

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1944—Although Negro farmers, like the other farmers of the South, grow dry beans and peas mainly for home consumption, the fact that they are not buying theirs off the grocers' shelves contributes substantially to the assurance that U. S. civilians will receive a larger share of the bean and pea supply this year.

Our civilians will receive 11,500,000 (100 lb.) bags or half of the supply of dry beans allocated for all needs in 1944, and two million bags, or 29 percent of the supply of dry peas, the War Food Administration said last week in announcing allocations for the new year.

Dry beans and peas are highly nutritious. They contain considerable quantities of proteins and also iron, thiamine, niacin and riboflavin, and are widely used as substitutes and extenders for meat dishes.

Although the 1943 harvest was the greatest in history, the demand for dry beans and peas was also great. A heavy reliance on beans and peas as a supplement to animal protein foods, plus the fact that they are a desirable food for rehabilitation purposes cause demands to exceed supplies.

Allocations represent the planned division of expected food supplies to take care of civilians needs, our armed forces, our allies and other friendly nations and liberated areas. Each group presents its requirements to the Food Requirements and Allocations Committee, which after careful consideration, sets up quotas.

Food is allocated for the year by quarters. For the first quarter, allocations are definite, but the last three quarters are tentative. This allows for sudden shifts in supply and demand in certain areas and places the government in a position to meet urgent wartime requirements.

In the first quarter of 1944, civilians will get 3,250,000 hundred pound bags of peas. Our allies, liberated areas and our territorial possessions will receive 1,264,000 bags of beans and 751,000 bags of peas. Into government and commercial reserves will go 250,000 bags of beans and 147,000 bags of peas for emergency purposes.

The per capita consumption of beans in 1944 will be slightly more than the 1943 and 1935-39 per capita levels, and about the same amount of peas will be available for 1944 as were available in 1943.

Our allies, liberated areas, and U. S. territories, have been allocated 7,085,000 bags of beans for 1944 compared with 11,500,000 bags alloted for U. S. civilians. They will also receive 3,512,000 bags of dry peas, compared with our two million.

Russia is by far the largest allied consumer of beans. Nearly all of the beans sent to Russia are used by the military forces.

Our own military services will receive 3,441,000 bags of beans and 300,000 bags of peas. The total 1944 reserves for war emergencies will be 800,000 bags of beans and 788,000 bags of peas. Should no emergency arise, they will gradually find their way into regular channels for civilian consumption.

Only one crop of beans is har-

(Continued on Page 8. Column 5.)

Some Land Marks of the Negro's Contribution

EGGS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED

Lame Farmer Plans to Produce These

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1943—Two infantry companies or over 300 fighting men eat a lot of eggs in a year, in fact they require about 9,000 dozen. But that doesn't faze Roy Eugene Proctor, Maryland farmer, who plans to produce enough eggs next year to supply their needs.

As much as Farmer Proctor would like to shoulder a gun and march off to the front, he can't. You see, a lame leg stands between him and military duty. But that doesn't stop him from helping on the farm front. Informed by a Department of Agriculture official that Uncle Sam not only needed the vegetable crops that he was growing, but also more eggs, Mr. Proctor braced himself on his riding plough, took a look around his yard and said, "Think I'll start raising a poultry flock for egg production."

That was a year ago. Now Mr. Proctor has a flock of nearly 800 pullets and he's building a 40 by 80 foot chicken house, getting everything in readiness for next year's production. Some of his pullets have already begun laying and by spring he expects production to reach a case of eggs a day. Two infantry companies will eat about a case or 360 eggs a day. So, Farmer Proctor has it all figured out how he is going to supply over 300 fighting men with eggs next year.

PRICE-FIXERS PLAY OSTRICH

Competent authorities agree that while there is plenty of oil left in the United States, it is getting tougher to reach. This is one of the main factors behind the request of the oil industry for a modest increase in the price of crude oil. Even if the question of inflation had never arisen, there would still be a need for price increases to cover increased costs, as the difficulties of wildcatting mount.

In normal times cost and competition would set the price, and the country would get all the oil it needed. Today the price of oil is mixed up in the anti-inflation program. The price-fixers have refused to recognize rising costs in the oil business. As a result, in the state of Texas alone, abandonment of wells so far this year exceeds competition of new wells by more than 800.

At its annual meeting, the American Petroleum Institute adopted a resolution declaring that: 'Whereas, the long delays in the Office of Price Administration and Economic Stabilization culminating in the decision . . . to deny a general price increase have permitted conditions to become progressively worse, these government agencies must assume the chief responsibility for the shortage in petroleum supplies and the consequent aggrevation of the rationing of gasoline and fuel oil."

This is one of the reasons for the growing oil shortage. The people should know about it.

DR. JAMES A. BAYTON

New Analyst in Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1943—The appointment of Dr. James A. Bayton as associate social science analyst in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was announced this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Bayton, who is on leave from Virginia State College where he heads the department of psychology, will serve as a study director in BAE's division of program surveys. In this capacity, Dr. Bayton will help to establish the basis for effective administrative planning in various Department agencies.

While occasionally Dr. Bayton's work will take him to the field for short periods, his principal duties will be performed here in the Washington office. A specialist in social science research, the analyst received his doctorate in this field from the University of Pennsylvania last June. He has served on the staff at Virginia State for four years.

4-H CLUBBERS GROW UP TO BE GOOD FARMERS

During National 4-H Achievement Week, the U. S. Department of Agriculture not only received reports on the accomplishments of the present crop of 4-H clubbers but it also received reports on wartime food production by former 4-H'ers who have grown into full-fledged farmers.

For example, Albon L. Holsey of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency tells of Otis Green, a former 4-H clubber who is now making several thousand dollars a year from his truck farm in Chatham County, Ga. After his 4-H club days, Green went to the city and began selling life insurance and although he was rapidly developing an excellent business, he could not resist the urge to return to the farm. Today, at 32, this farmer 4-H'er owns a 75-acre truck farm. When Holsey visited him he had just completed the sale of 275 dozen ears of corn at 40 cents a dozen. In addition to his truck crop, Farmer Green had 10 hogs, 12 cows, and more than 1,000 chickens.

Like the early bird which usually gets the worm, early truck farmers get the market, Says Mr. Green, "I always try to beat the market. Last spring I had sold $1,100 worth of vegetables before the market season opened."

Negro County Agent B. S. Adams has helped Farmer Green develop his truck farm. Says the latter, "Mr. Adams has shown me a method of planting potatoes which saves me about $75 in labor costs."

In Maryland William Queen, Jr., credits his present stock of five fine draft horses to a mare colt his father gave him several years ago when he was a 4-H clubber. Queen now has a 200-acre farm and is making an important contribution to wartime food production.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY CLAUDE R. WICKARD

Washington 25, D. C.—It is inspiring to me to come to Tuskegee Institute where so many Negro leaders have devoted their lives to the cause of humanity. Not only is this a fertile ground for fruitful ideas but it also is a landmark of practicality in putting those ideas to use—in spreading them all along the line to the people who can profit by them.

I am pleased that numbered among the farmers of this historic Farmers Conference are the representatives of the South-Wide Negro Farm Leaders Conference.

The fact that both farmers and technical people are here permits a two-way exchange of ideas that makes this get-together doubly valuable. Those of you whose business it is to till the soil and present your ideas and experiences to the leaders. At the same time, you can take back home with you valuable lessons of research and improved methods there are available to you here through your leaders.

This, the fifty-third session of the Tuskegee Farmers Conference, is carrying on in the spirit and intent which its founder, Booker T. Washington, had in mind when he said that it was "designed for the rank and file of the people, with the view of finding out such troubles as are within our power to remedy." That day in 1895 at the Atlanta Exposition, when Dr. Washington made the famous speech he called "Cast Down Your Bucket Where You Are," was a significant one. That speech gave momentum to the start-where-you are formula carried on so well by his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, and continued today by Dr. Patterson. In my opinion, this practical approach to your problems accounts, in a large measure, for the very great progress you have made for the fine leadership that has

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

LESS RED TAPE— MORE FOOD

To obatin maximum milk production the government should take steps to make more feed available to dairy farmers and to obtain a better distribution of such grain as is available. More farm machinery and supplies must be made available to dairy farmers. Farmers should also be assured enough gasoline and fuel oil for all needs. More gas should be made available to hired help on farms since social life is essential for farm help morale. Farmers should be relieved of needless restrictions and regulations. These include restrictions on repairs, on machinery, restrictions on purchases, restrictions on marketing that cause loss of product and all the other regulations that undermine the efforts and morale of farmers. Farmers are individualists and as such have become the greatest food producers per man in the world.

WOMAN'S PAGE

A GAY WAY TO FIX STAR SMOKED TONGUE!

For holiday entertaining plan a buffet supper around a colorful plate of Star Smoked Beef Tongue with Horseradish Molds. It'll cost you little more than 1 point per serving! And the delicious beef tongue and sharp, tangy molds create a flavor combination that can't be beat! What's more, the rich red of the meat and the cool green of the molds will give your buffet a nice holiday touch'

To serve about 12, get a 3-3 1-2 pound Armour's Star Smoked Beef Tongue. We suggest STAR tongue because it's flavorful and delicious, a real favorite with epicures!

Cover tongue with water and let simmer in covered container 3 to 4 hours, or until tender. After removing skin and roots from tongue, slice and serve on platter with horseradish molds made this way: Dissolve 1 package lime gelatin dessert in 1 cup hot water, add 1-4 cup prepared horseradish and chill in small molds. And here's a tip: The unsliceable meat makes a swell sandwich filling.

ESCALLOPED PEACHES

1 No. 2 1-2 jar sliced peaches
2 cups toasted bread crumbs
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 cup melted butter or margarine
1-3 cup brown sugar
1-2 cup syrup from peaches

Drain peaches, reserving juice. Mix together the toasted bread crumbs and melted butter or margarine. Arrange crumbs and peaches in layers in a shallow casserole. Combine brown sugar and cinnamon, and sprinkle each layer of peaches with mixture, topping casserole with crumbs. Pour peach syrup over all. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) for about 25 minutes or until nicely browned.

Milk is the No. 1 wartime food.

EGG STUFFED CELERY

Mix two hard-cooked minced eggs, 1 tablespoon chopped pickles, 1 teaspoon chili sauce, 6 small stuffed olives and 2 tablespoons mayonnaise. Fill celery stalks with mixture.

Butter is the fat and the vitamin A of milk.

WHEN USING SOUR MILK IN BAKING

To use sour milk successfully in baking, put a few general rules to work, say home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Rule One is: Substituting sour milk for sweet, use an equal quantity of the sour milk. Add just enough soda to neutralize the acid. One-half level teaspoon soda is enough for each cup of really sour milk, or one-quarter teaspoon if the milk is just turning. Too much soda gives bad flavor and odor and produces dark flecks in the baked product.

Rule Two is: Mix soda with dry ingredients. Don't add it directly to the milk or the gas needed for leavening will begin to escape as soda and sour milk combine.

For thin batters, the soda and sour milk usually furnish enough leavening, but thicker batters and doughs usually need some added baking power. So Rule Three is: Count on 1-2 teaspoon of soda, with 1 cup sour milk, as equal to 2 teaspoons of baking powder in a recipe. If more leavening power is needed, make it up with baking powder.

Agricultural economists in North Carolina are suggesting to farmers that it is a good idea not to wait until all debts are paid before buying bonds. They say that a nest egg in war bonds and some debt might be better after the war than to have no bonds and no debt.

EXAMINE FROZEN JARS CAREFULLY

"Is canned food safe to eat after it has frozen?" This question comes frequently to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in winter.

Canning specialists reply that freezing in itself does not spoil canned food, but that when food swells in freezing, it may break a jar or break the seal on a can or jar, so that spoilage organisms may enter. If a jar of frozen food breaks, there is danger that the food may contain broken glass and then the jar and contents should be discarded. All other canned foods that have frozen should be examined for leakage and bulges. Any that show leakage should be used promptly like any other opened canned food.

Those that have bulges but no leakage should also be used as soon as possible if they cannot be kept frozen, for they may have a break too small to let liquid out but large enough to let bacteria in. As a safeguard, if frozen canned food has stood after thawing, it is well to boil for at least 15 minutes before tasting. Any food that shows sign of spoilage should be destroyed.

VEGETABLES FOR VITAMINS

Make sure that your winter vegetable diet has plenty of vitamin A in it to help ward off colds, tired eyes and lack of pep. Eat plenty of green vegetables—spinach, kale, beet greens, lettuce, cabbage, and broccoli. Yellow vegetables are high in vitamin A so include carrots, sweet potatoes and squash in the diet.

An excellent place for leftovers is in the making of hot grilled sandwiches.

Try stuffing peppers with macaroni and cheese for a new flavor treat.

To keep oranges and grapefruit from drying out after they have been cut, lay cut side down on plate and keep in refrigerator.

MORE CANNED APPLES IN SIGHT FOR CIVILIANS

Approximately 230,000 cases of canned apples have been released from Government-owned stocks and may now be made available for civilian use through the manufacture of apple pie and similar products, the War Food Administration announced this week.

Probably none of the apples will be found on groceries' shelves because they are packed in No. 10 size cans which are not normally stocked for retail trade. Likely, these apples will be purchased by institutions, hotels, restaurants, and bakeries.

The War Food Administration has also announced the release of 1,200,00 pounds of seedless Muscat raisins from Government-owned stocks. Since the raisins are mostly suitable for making mincemeat and for use in bakery products, they are likely to reach civilians through these outlets.

Woman Said to Be 135 Dies in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3 (ANP)—Mrs. Judy Berry, a Collierville woman, said by relatives to have been 135 years old, died at her home Friday. Aecording to Will Brittman, her nephew with whom she lived, his father who died in 1932 at the age of 85, said that "Aunt Judy" was 37 years old when he was born.

Mrs. Berry, born in Mt. Pleasant, Miss., claimed 1809 as her birth year.

HERE'S HOW OUR FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1943—Speaking at a recent food forum in Albany, N. Y., Roy F. Hendrickson, director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, pointed out the military and allied food requirements. Having this background information helps us to understand more fully the role that food is playing in this war.

Said Mr. Hendrickson, "When a civilian joins the U. S. armed forces he gains from six to 10 pounds during his first few weeks. He eats about 5 1-4 pounds of food a day. This is about half again what he ate before, if he was an average civilian."

The soldier eats more, of course, because he works longer and harder. For men quartered in this country the Army requires a 90-day supply on hand. Multiply the 90 by the 5 1-4 pounds of food that a soldier eats every day and you have some idea of the amount of food that the Army must keep on hand for a single Yank. But there are approximately 4,500,000 soldiers quartered in this country. Therefore, when you multiply the amount of food required for one soldier by the total number of soldiers you arrive at the total of 2 1-8 billion pounds of food. Overseas troops require a 270 day supply on hand, or a total of nearly three billion pounds.

Through lend-lease, (since March 1941) we have shipped to England 971,000 long tons of eggs, 943,000 long tons of milk, 919,000 long tons of meat, 560,000 long tons of fats and oils, and 555,000 long tons of grain. Within the next 12 months we expect to send to the United Kingdom about 1,784,000 long tons of the same kinds of food that we have been sending.

Since December 1941 we have shipped Russia 1,265,000 long tons of meat, grain fats and oils, eggs and milk. Within the next year we expect to ship Russia approximately 2,126,000 long tons of food.

Mr. Hendrickson points out that although we have shipped fairly large quantities of food to our allies the civilian food picture in both Great Britain and Russia is very unattractive. In Britain, food is adequate nutritionally, but variety is out for the duration.

The civilian food supplies to Russia are very low especially in urban areas, according to the FDA director. Black bread is said to be the main food; meat is rare. Under rationing, even a worker in the heaviest war industry receives less than five pounds of meat a month.

Compared with that of our allies, our food picture looks very good Under the allocation procedure, as much food has been made available for civilians as was available in pre-war years. During the coming year U. S. civilians will get 75 percent of our total food supply. This means that the American diet in 1944, though differing somewhat in composition, will be about the same in quantity and nutritive value as that of 1943 and above the average pre-war diet if crops are favorable

ROOT HOG OR DIE

"It is true that we must all eat in order to live, but it is also true that 'man cannot live by bread alone.' The man who places 'freedom from want' above 'freedom' should sell himself to a totalitarian government. . . . .

"Stimulated by the New Deal idea—it cannot be called philosophy—the people are nudging and crowding each other trying to get something for nothing like hogs at a trough. What will happen to them when the few with brains enough to mix the swill refuse to carry it to them? It will then be up to them to 'root hog or die.'"—Manufacturers Record.

SHE DESERTED HER SHIP

Attracted by a saucer on the deck of H. M. S. Rothesay, Sally, H. M. S. Polruan's dog. changed ships for one thirsty moment. But in that moment the two fleet minesweepers steamed out. of the harbor.

Their work done, the ships were turning for home when H. M .S. Rothesay flashed a signal and on board H. M. S. Polruan they read: "We have one deserter from your ship on board. Please collect."

The Polruan's motor boat was lowered and an armed escort under Able Seaman D. Pye, complete with the necessary notes, crossed to the Rothesay and placed Sally under close arrest.

At a subsequent court-martial, the prisoner had fourteen days' leave stopped, "as she had nothing to say in her defense." But as Sally never has been ashore since she joined the ship months ago, she didn't care.

BURN GIFT PACKING FROM SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

With the discovery of many serious insect pests in the packing in Christmas and other parcels coming from service men abroad, the U. S. Department of Agriculture urges the immediate burning of all packing material in these packages.

If allowed to escape, the insects and insect eggs stowed away in this packing material may cause new flare-ups of pests, such as the Mediterranean fruit fly, that have been wiped out in continental United States at a cost of millions of dollars. They also may introduce new pests comparable to the Japanese Beetle and the white-fringed beetle that are now plaguing both city people and farmers in the East and South.

The danger in these packages is shown in the discovery of hundreds of living pink bollworms in packages coming through such widely scattered ports as Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and Houston. Many of the packages examined in the northern ports were on their way to families living in the Cotton Belt. The United States is the only big cotton country not generally infested with the pink bollworm, an insect capable of doing as much damage as the bool weevil, if not more. The pink bollworm has been cleaned up in some parts of the Cotton Belt and entirely kept out of other parts. Serious commercial damage so far has been confined to a few counties in the Southwest.

Liberia Invites Teachers Over for Research

By R. C. Fisher

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27 (ANP)—Accepting an invitation from the Liberian Government, Miss Alice McGee, instructor at Vashon High school here, left by airplane Sunday evening for Liberia, to begin a six-month project of historical research.

Miss McGee, an instructor in St. Louis public schools for the past 16 years, is author of a book, "Black America Abroad," which relates the story of the colonization of Liberia by former American slaves. She has done extensive research on the American aspects of this movement, and will study it now from the Liberian viewpoint as the guest of that nation.

President W. V. S. Tubman, who as a private citizen, visited St. Louis years ago, extended his nation's invitation, and made arrangements for the trip with the American State Department.

THREAT OF RISING PRICES

In the opinion of auto manufacturers, the price of cars will be 40 per cent over 1941 when production is resumed. Measured by pre-war standards, there will be no such thing as a cheap car. This illustrates the change in values being brought about by the war.

Our country has achieved unprecedented progress because our manufacturers and distributors made boods and services available at prices everybody could pay. Mass production and mass distribution revolutionized the living standards of America. The present trend toward higher prices and become a threat to mass production and mass distribution, both of which rely for existence on low prices. After the war, unless manufacturers and retailers can offset rising costs with further improved operating techniques, living standards will decline.

However, manufacturers and retailers cannot attain the impossible. No matter how progressive managements may be, if every move toward greater efficiency or greater productive effort is continually countered with increased taxes or punitive political action, the result cannot be other than disastrous for the country.

In the past, the nation's chain stores were forced to progress against special taxes and legislative restrictions that would have destroyed many less energetic enterprises. They survived because they filled a basic consumer need in the field of retail distribution. Right now these same chains are planning to minimize the effects of inflation—to get goods to the people at prices the people can pay, after the war. Manufacturers are pursuing similar plans. They both know that competition will be keen. The only thing they really fear are unnecessary government restrictions and crippling taxation.

Mass production and mass distribution, as conceived and operated by private enterprise, are the sources of America's high standard of living in peacetime, and America's strength in wartime. The sooner people wake up to this fact, the sooner the country can look toward the future with confidence.

U. S. ATTITUDE ON RACES HURTS HOPE TO LEAD IN WORLD

ST. LOUIS. Jan. 27 (ANP)—"America's traditional attitude toward Negroes represented a blot on the national conscience which, unless changed, will make it impossible for this country to assume world leadership in post-war affairs," declared Rabbi Julius Gordon at a meeting observing the 25th anniversary of the Urban League at Bishop Tuttle Memorial, las Thursday night.

"Racial prejudice has worked havoc in the old world and must not be repeated here," he said. "There is only one way to cope with the discriminatory precedents of American life and that is to create new opportunities for the Negro in emloyment, education and social life."

The Urban league, founded in 1918, after the East St. Louis race-riots, was originally a department of the Provident association; but is now an independent organization. John T. Clark, its executive secretary, heads an all Negro staff.

In the last 24 years the league's employment service has placed more than 50,000 persons in jobs. The league has worked consistently to educate members of the race in labor relations to insure interracial cooperation in industry.

SECRETARY WICKARD GREETS NEGRO FARM PRIZE WINNERS

Immediately following his address at Tuskegee before farmers and farm leaders of the South in which he summed up the important contribution which Negro farmers are making toward winning the war, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard walked out on the lawn where students exhibited especially for him a herd of prize Holstein cows, and a flock of turkeys. There he greeted M. W. Lawson, a farmer of Prattsville, Ala., and Mrs. Ethel Logan, a farm woman of Cypress, Ala. Farmer Lawson had won first prize among the men for judging livestock, and Mrs. Logan had won the first prize among the women for cooking and home-making.

Secretary Wickard shook their hands firmly and said, "You are doing a good job—good luck to you."

And they are doing a good job. Farmer Lawson, who is also a local minister in his community, has a truck farm, a couple of cows, a few pigs, and some chickens. During the spring and summer he collects about a case of eggs a week.

"I used to have a large farm," says Mr. Lawson, "but since my son went into the Army, there's no one to do the heavy plowing, so my daughter and I now operate a smaller plot, growing mostly vegetables, broilers and fryers."

Mr. Lawson is about 60, but he's spry for his age. His hands show the signs of work, hard work; his face looks tired, a little confused, but determined, and although he wears glasses, he has a keen eye for judging good livestock, poultry and field crops. Competing with many younger men, Mr. Lawson walked off with first prize in the Tuskegee annual judging contest this year.

When Secretary Wickard clasped his hand there was something between a blush and a dry smile on the farmer's face. Afterward he confided, "This has inspired me to grow a lot more food next year."

Mrs. Logan is proud of her chickens, her pigs, her milk cows, her farm and the 620 quarts of fruits, vegetables, meats and even butter that she canned this year. Aside from the important job of growing food for our fighting men Mrs. Logan also takes an active part in war bond rallies, in the Community War Fund, and in relief drives for China.

Adjusting her glasses, Mrs. Logan told Secretary Wickard that she is building a new brooder house for the extra chickens she plans to raise in 1944.

ASHES MAKE POOR GUNPOWDER

Under the stark title of "Ashes Make Poor Gunpowder," the fire insurance industry has released a booklet that cites a few of the activities the fire insurance companies are conducting in this war in addition to selling fire insurance. Heading those activities is fire prevention.

An army of fire prevention engineers maintained by the fire insurance industry and with years of training in scientific fire prevention, is now working to prevent fire destruction in vital war establishments. To protect the Army, an advisory fire protection bureau is maintained in the War Department at insurance company expense. A force of engineers is working full time on such projects as Army cantonment, training centers, hospitals, and supply depots. They are inspecting and preparing fire prevention standards for thousands of these projects—helping to save lives and speed the war effort. A similar bureau is serving the Navy. And with the Coast Guard at more than 100 ports throughout the country another group of engineers is helping to see that piers, wharves, and war material and equipment awaiting there for shipment are not damaged or destroyed by fire. Still another group is working to prevent fire in industrial plants. Back of all of them are vast research organizations supported by the insurance industry.

The full scope of the fire prevention work of insurance is as far flung as its value is immeasurable.

Virginius Dabney Attacks Crude Way Papers Gather News About Negro Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(ANP)—How the American press, in its handling of news of Negroes, may 'aid the nation toward victory, as well as toward a more harmonious and prosperous postwar world," is set forth by Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

At the outset he suggests that editors put themselves in the place of the Negro reader of their paper and attempt to appreciate his reactions to handling of Negro news.

"The first point which seems worthy of emphasis is the necessity playing up the worthwhile achievements of the Negro citizens of the community and state, rather than their derelictions," Dabney says. 'Too many of us newspapermen think of our colored friends largely in terms of their police court performances, their crap-shooting proclivities and their virtuosity with the razor. We stress this side of the race and forget that there is another, and a more important side."

It is obviousy bad to "give a play to Negro crime, putting the race angle into the headlines, while completely ignoring, let us say, an exhibition of paintings by Negro artists." Dabney says.

"The intelligent Negro also likes to see some notice given in the press to the part his race is playing in the war," he continues.

" One of the prime headaches of many southern newspapers," Dabney points out, "and of northern ones as well, is to be found in the use of the titles, 'Mr.,' 'Mrs,' and 'Miss' where colored people are concerned. The simplest and best rule would seem to be that those titles ought to be accorded when the person referred to is of such standing in the community as to warrant it, the rule being much the same for white persons."

Capitalization of the word "Negro" is a fetish of Negro people, Dabney goes on. Many papers, both north and south, capitalize the word, but others do not, he says; it should be done. Frequent mention of the racial character of a criminal, the Richmond editor points out, is frowned upon, although he goes on to say that in some instances this feature may be an important part of a story.

"Attention to such details helps to lessen interracial hostility in these difficult times, and thus contributes to the winning of the war," he concludes. "It is also highly constructive when a paper, such as the Washington Star, scotches a whispering campaign which threatens to get out of hand and to cause violence and bloodshed. The Star's example can be studied to advantage by all of us.

"What the editors of America need to do primary in this crisis is to be fair, just and objective in their handling of Negro news, and at the same time to be bold, imaginative and forthright when misunderstanding and misrepresentation seem likely to bring a head-on clash. It has been demonstrated that this approach allays friction, quiets apprehension and helps to create cordial relations and a spirit of national unity."

Make a white cotton lining for wicker clothes-basket, attaching to the basket with a drawer-string. The lining keeps clothes from snagging on loose bits of wicker and saves them from dirt that may work its way up through the crevices.

ONLY THE WORTHY REMAIN FREE

As the calendar heralds 1944, grim predictions of allied political and military leaders rank foremost in the minds of all people. Nineteen-hundred-forty-four is the year of decision. It is the year of total war and destruction, death and suffering. It may well be the year of military victory—thanks to the courage of our fighting men and the American production miracle.

Armament production in the United States has reached staggering proportions. In November, every five minutes saw the birth of one new complete plane. The month's total was 8,789, of which, 1,000 were heavy bombers. More than 150,000 war planes have been built since the start of hostilities.

Nineteen million tons of merchant ships were launched in 1943, compared to 1,163,000 tons in 1941.

Naval and shipbuilding has outstripped the imaginations of the wildest dreamers. About a dozen aircraft carriers were turned out in November alone. Worship tonnage in 1941 was 2,132.000. Out of the ashes of Pearl Harbor it rose to 5,000,000 tons in 1943, a colossus bent on the destruction of Japanese aggression and Nazi tyranny.

Tanks, guns and supplies are being produced in unbelievable quantities.

These things were made possible by the productive genius of free enterprise. In the hands of 10,000,000 American men and their companions in arms, they are America's answer to the warped leaders of Europe and Japan who have challenged our freedom.

But we have no cause to rejoice. Tens of thousands of our men must die in 1944 to meet the challenge of the dictators. Usual year-end speechmaking and editorial phrasemaking are out of place. The people were told when the war started that they would have to make sacrifices. They were told that this was total war. And, yet, other than those who have given their men, no one has so far made an iota of real sacrifice. It is not in the cards for such a condition to continue.

Sometime in the not-too-distant future we, at home, are going to find out what total war means, even though we may never feel the impact of bombs on our cities.

A pretty good indication of how we are going to find out can be seen in the gusts of bitter controversy sweeping through the land over strikes, taxes. subsidies and inflation. They are the prelude to the storm. When it hits in full fury the test of our love of freedom will be upon us.

No person in this nation can ever shut from his mind the awful vision of the last days of 1943 in which, 1,000 marines lay dead on the beaches of one little South Pacific island. Those men died for the right to be free. We at home have yet to prove worthy of the freedom for which they died.

Elbows can be kept soft and smooth by applying hand lotion during the day and lemon juice and olive oil at night.

WORSE THAN INFLATION

There are worse things than inflation. One is government tyranny, which can occur when people fear inflation more than they love freedom. We have reached the point in this country where fear of inflation is tending to force us toward tyranny. We may not be able to avoid inflation. It is the price of war. But we can avoid tyranny. The present rebellion against subsidies is an encouraging indication that the American people prefer to take their inflation straight. Subsidies would open the door to total government control of the private citizen.

The general attitude toward subsidies was aptly expressed by Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association when he said: "The last bulwark of freedom of our independent farmers may fall if the plan of subsidy in place of fair price now in process of application is put over as a permanent program.

. . . Subsidies are used to bring about compliance by individuals with bureaucratic demands. The broad powers placed in the hands of more or less irresponsible subordinates to write the conditions on which subsidy payment will be made leads to the temptation to include restrictions on individual activities and compel subservience in matters only distantly relating to subsidies themselves. Subsidies will not increase production to the extent that equivalent prices would."

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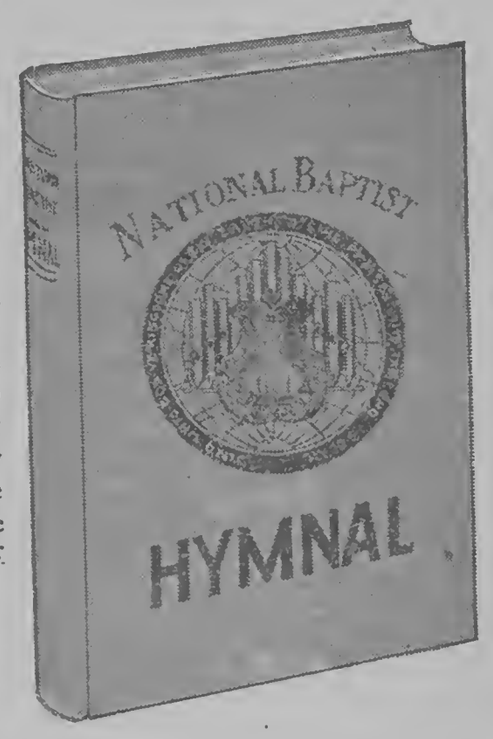

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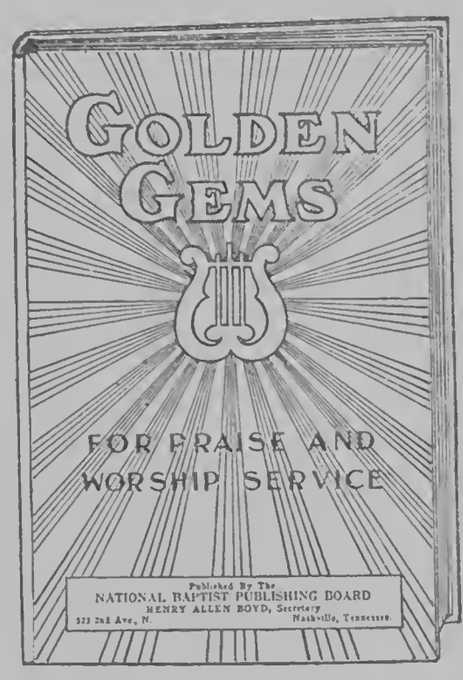

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2,182,000 LOANS TOTAL

(Continued from Page 1)
three different places, and he has lost one of his mules. In the face of all of these misfortunes, this farmer-member has paid his loan in full.

Farm Credit Administration record shows that ten years ago, farmers owned no part of the capital stock of their associations. But today, farmer-members own more than $26,000,000 of the capital stock of production credit association. In addition, their organizations have built up reserves in excess of $27,000,000.

"Production credit associations serve all types of farmers from the tenant borrowing $50 to the largest planter," stated an official of the Farm Credit Administration. He said further, that in spite of the fact that all classes of farmers engaged in all types of farming have been served by the associations, the actual losses over a period of ten years have amounted to less than eight one-hundredths of one percent.

GROUP THINKING

By Ruth Taylor

I know I seem to keep harping on the dangers of group thinking in this country, but everywhere I go I see evidences of the growth of this tendency. When I point it out, I am answered with the question "Well, you believe in (naming their own group) getting their rights, don't you?" I do—but I believe in something much more than that!

I believe in all people everywhere in the world getting their rights, improving their standards of living, and availing themselves of new and wider opportunities for advancement. I do not believe the way to accomplishment this, is by leveling off. I believe in leveling up. But group thinking tends to level off.

Whatever the group, whatever the circumstances, group demands for special privileges are disruptive. Dwight L. Moody used to tell a story which illustrated just this point. A small boy caught his hand in a valuable vase and it looked as though the vase would have to be broken in order to free him. The real trouble was he was clutching at a miserable penny he had dropped in the vase and he couldn't get his clenched fist out.

Too many groups are clutching at pennies today. They are seeking things for themselves, regardless of what they may endanger for that larger group of which they are a part. They want things for themselves and in their own way. They do not see ahead and recognize that to **seek** prosperity and freedom for **all**, is the only way to **achieve** prosperity and freedom for any. Freedom is universal. Only license is privileged.

There was a straw once that broke a camel's back, and if we're not careful, some thoughtless, selfish group is going to undo much of the good that has been done by conscientious, public spirited individuals, working throughout the years to put into practice the ideals of democracy.

We need above all understanding of our fellow men. We need to appreciate how allied are the desires of all of us. Nine out of ten times the difference of opinion between groups is just the same as between individuals, that is, we want our kind of work done in our way—our opponent wants his kind of work done his way. If we would once look at a problem from the other fellow's side, we would start our thinking from the points we have in common, not from our differences, and we would think as friendly individuals, not as opposing groups.

REACHING MATURITY

The aviation industry has been working to formulate a program which would provide a sound method for the development of both civil and commercial aviation when peace again allows men and women to turn their minds and hands to productive enterprise. Like every growing industry, aviation today finds itself faced with a maze of problems which involve intricate legislative questions. Already several measures have been before Congress seeking to chart a course for the future of the industry.

Out of the welter of conflicting opinion, basic facts now begin to stand out clearly: Peacetime aviation should be under an independent Civil Aeronautics Commission; there should be Federal safety rules for all air navigation and airports; commercial air transportation should be under sound Federal regulation; Federal regulation of ally flying of a private character other than commercial transportation, should be confined to safety measures. There must be unification of tax questions which affect aviation. There must be a painstaking and intelligent study of all transportation agencies to the end that this nation may have the greatest coordinated transportation system in the world.

It will take patience and understanding to perfect our country's aviation program. But a nation which excels all others in transportation development can certainly devise a model aviation policy.

SAVE JARS AND TOPS FOR 1944 CANNING

Looking ahead to a big season for canning Victory Garden stuff in 1944, the U. S. Department of Agriculture urges home canners to save all glass jars and tops suitable for re-use. Every re-usable jar and top will be needed to round out new supplies next summer. Every good jar and top used again saves scarce materials and manpower—for other jobs in the war.

Special attention is called to re-usable commercial jars and tops because these are not so familiar in home canning. Commercial jars are those in which housewives buy such products as coffee, pickles, peanut butter and mayonnaise. Many are now standardsized as to size and type of opening, so that a jar and its metal screw cap may be used for home canning by buying only a metal sealing disk with flowed-on rubber compound. Coffee jars with paper caps may be outfitted by using a metal screw cap from another jar plus a sealing disk.

To save metal, rubber, and glass, most of the re-usable commercial jars now have an opening 2 5-16 inches in diameter. This opening is known as size "63." Other jars have the larger, Mason-size opening—size "70." The War Production Board and War Food Administration are making every effort to have available in 1944 adequate supplies of metal sealing disks for both sizes.

Thrifty homemakers are occustomed to save canning jars when home-canned foods are opened, and this year it is especially important to save all good equipment for 1944. Before storing, glass jars and glass disks should be sealed, and any jars in which food spoiled should be boiled in strong washing soda. Metal screw bands and screw caps should be stored clean, and where they won't get bent or rusted. Wartime rubber jar rings once used are not reusable for home canning, but are worth keeping for such jobs as sealing home-dried foods packaged in glass.

MINISTER-FARMER GROWS FOOD CROPS

The Rev. D. A. Miles, an A. M. E. minister of Newberry, Fla., is aiming a double-barreled weapon at Hitler and Tojo, according to reports received from a field office this week by the Department of Agriculture. Not only is he pastoring a church in which he is praying for victory, and urging his membership to produce, conserve, share and play square on the food front, but he has also established his own "God's acre" in an effort to practice what he preaches.

This minister-farmer has 404 acres of improved farm land which he is devoting entirely to food crops: hogs, cattle, poultry, goats, peanuts and vegetable crops. In addition to growing enough food to feed his family and some indigent members of his church last year, the Rev. Mr. Miles also cleared $2,000 from the sale of products grown on his farm.

Pointing out that every man in our armed forces is eating about 5 1-2 pounds of food every day, the minister-farmer says he is glad to be able to contribute to America's wartime food needs.

MORE TEA IN SIGHT

Do you like a hot cup of tea these cold days to help keep you warm? And now about next summer when it's hot again, won't a glass of iced tea be refreshing? Well, according to an announcement made last week by the War Food Administration, U. S. civilians will have more tea this year (16 million pounds more) than they had in 1943.

Here's why: before the war our annual import of tea, then averaging between 95 and 100 million pounds, came from India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, China, and Japan. Now, of course, our entire supply of about 90 million pounds comes from India and Ceylon, but the big problem has been shipping. With the U-boat menace reduced, marine transportation has improved. And so, more tea will be available.

SECRETARY WICKARD'S STATEMENT ON POST-WAR ECONOMY POLICY

In a statement before the Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy last week, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard made five points crystal clear. These are well worth noting by Negro Farmers, and Negro city folks who plan returning to the farm after the war.

(1) Secretary Wickard pointed out that farm people are anxious for prompt and effective industrial reconversion when the shooting stops. They are interested in the conversion of war plants for two reasons: (a) so that city folks can find work and continue eating well, and (b) so that the reconverted factories can turn out the things that farmers need.

(2) The Secretary suggested orderly disposition (not dumping) of surplus goods and shipment owned by the government at the end of the war assuming of course that immediate disposition will be made of scarce products, like gasoline, tin plate, tires, or trucks to relieve civilian shortages.

(3) Said the Secretary, "Farmers have a special interest in what disposition is made of certain government-owned plants, particularly chemical plants which produce ammonia, nitrates, sulphuric acid, and related products. Many of these plants can be used to help produce nitrogenous fertilizers or superphosphate, both greatly need to maintain or increase the fertility of many of our soils and to help soil conservation . . . I hope that before any decisions are made as to disposing of or dismantling these various types of plants, a careful study will be made of their best potential utilization to aid our agriculture."

(4) That such part of the 20 million acres of land which the Army, Navy and other war agencies have taken over during the war, and which will no longer be needed after hostilities cease, be returned to farm production. And that land acquired from individual farmers, and no longer needed for military uses, be returned to private ownership as promptly as possible through a government agency. This agency would see to it that the land goes directly to the ultimate users without permitting private speculators to split it up or profit on it during the process.

That the land should be disposed of in efficient family-sized farm units. Adequate arrangements should be made, where necessary, to re-equip these farm units with buildings, fences and other necessary permanent equipment.

(5) In concluding, the Secretary pointed out that farmers certainly are not willing for agriculture to be made the dumping ground for industrial unemployment. That is to say, agriculture is not to be an occupation from which farmers and farm workers are drained off for jobs in industry during boom times, and then be dumped again when the factory closes down. Either the city must provide continuous employment, or the industrial unemployed must be provided for through adequate social security programs, public work programs, or other relief measures.

Said Secretary Wickard, "Before the war period, more farm families were trying to get a living from the land than could be provided efficent family-sized farms. There just wasn't enough good land for all the farm people. Hundreds of thousands of those surplus farm families have now been drawn off into city work. Instead of pushing back into agriculture those people who are not needed there, farmers believe they should be afforded continued opportunities to do useful work in non-agricultural occupations.

"When people are forced on the land they not only have a low standard of living, but they are forced to overcrop their land and mine what little soil is left of its productivity."

A method of using tissue from cadavers to bridge several nerves and restore their functions was recently described.

THE PROOF OF HISTORY

Before presenting a bouquet to our government for seizing the coal mines, this country should study the record of government intervention in British coal mining. It is a record of failure.

After the first war, tinkering with the coal business became an established policy of the British government. Everything from subsidies down to virtual government ownership has been tried in an effort to raise coal production—that is, everything except turning the coal mines back to their owners with no strings attached. British coal mines are currently almost completely nationalized, and the mines are still beset with falling production, inefficiency and rising coal prices. England's coal industry has never been able to meet the demands of the war emergency.

In the United States, the history of coal has been different. After the first war, production was left in the hands of private enterprisers who went ahead and built a flexible, highly productive coal industry. When World Wad II came and demand for coal skyrocketed, American coal mines were equal to the task. They met production schedules.

But in spite of the production achievements in our coal mines, restrictions on management have been closing in from every side. The mines are now in the hands of government, just as in Britain. The old controversy of government versus private enterprise, has raised its head. And as usual, the idea is promoted by public officeholders that the government can run industry better than the private citizens who created it.

By the initiative of the free enterprise, with government in the traditional role of umpire, the United States has become a nation of production miracles. History proves there is no other way to achieve real progress. Are we to step backward now?

WAR REVEALS VALUE

The old maxim that it's an ill wind that blows no good, has certainly proven true with a vengeance as far as the chain store industry is concerned. Probably no other industry has faced more nerve-shattering business problems contingent upon the war than has retail distribution, and the chains have had more than their share of those problems. As one chain spokesman remarked: ". . . The war has had a terrific impact on the chain stores. It has brought vast and significant changes some of which are sure to have a profound effect on the future. It has forced many chains to revise their entire buying procedure and inventory policies . . . It has taught them to make decisions quickly and act faster than ever before . . ."

The chains have demonstrated that they are a typically American institution—they can take it and overcome adversity. They have also demonstrated the soundness of modern distribution. Price conscious consumers look with new respect upon the chain-inaugurated technique of volume sales at low unit cost.

By their magnificent performance under gravely adverse circumstances, the chains may have permanently escaped a nemesis which has hounded them for many years—the iniquitous habit of state legislatures of enacting anti-chain store tax laws. These laws, more properly termed anticonsumer laws, discourage competition and raise the cost of living. They have been bitterly assailed by far-sighted independent merchants as well as distinguished economists. But in spite of widespread opposition, more than 20 states adopted them.

It was not until last year that, under pressure of the rising cost of living, did the trend toward chain-baiting legislation decisively reverse itself. The citizens of Utah took a good look at the issue and thoroughly trounced by a two-to-one vote a drastic chain store tax proposal. The war has clearly revealed the value of low cost distribution to consumers.

RIVERS OF OIL—FROM WHERE?

Everyone has had the fact impressed upon them that rivers of oil are needed to keep our fighting machine running. But beyond general estimates in millions of barrels, figures are seldom published showing just how the oil is consumed. A heavy bomber uses 200 gallons of gasoline an hour at cruising speed, a fighting plane 100 gallons. The tanks alone in one armored division burn 10,000 gallons in an advance of little more than 100 miles, while thousands of gallons are also consumed by trucks, self-propelled guns, armored cars, and other wheeled units. A single destroyer on convoy duty burns something like 214 thousand gallons of fuel oil on a single round trip to North Africa.

Producing and refining petroleum, both for ourselves and our allies, is the responsibility of the American oil industry. No other nation is as well equipped to do the job as we are. That our petroleum industry has been able to measure up to the load imposed on it, is directly traceable to the fact that it was developed and has been maintained by private individuals working under the persistent stimulant of competition.

The nation is now being told repeatedly by various public authorities that the oil shortage is going to get far, far worse before it gets better. These warnings are nothing new to oil men any more than they are to the public. Oil men themselves warn that a serious shortage is impending and point out that the main cause is an inadequate price for crude.

Gloomy announcements from Washington on oil and gas rationing are getting tiresome. What the public and the oil industry wants to know is what plans, if any, are in the making to find and produce more oil. So far the regulators have been silent on this point.

POWER TO DESTROY

Federal income taxes have increased 700 per cent since Pearl Harbor, says Paul Mallon, with the brunt of the burden falling on already overtaxed sources of revenue. Taxes have now reached the point where it is no longer likely that extensive new industries will develop from accumulated savings. Neither the money nor the incentive is left for such purposes after the tax bills are paid.

The gravity of the tax situation brings the American people face to face with a serious choice. As Harley L. Lutz, eminent authority on tax matters, observes: "Concretely and interms of an historical parallel, it is the choice between the Ford fortune and the Ford automobile. If they (the people) should decide that there shall be no more fortunes, they will also thereby decide that there shall be no commodities of mass comfort and enjoyment other than those now known. A few large fortunes would appear to be a small price to pay to gain the full benefit for all of the creative and productive capacity which can be stimulated most effectively and most certainly by allowing those who succeed to keep the fruits of their success."

Fifteen state legislatures have resolved for a constitutional amendment limiting Federal income taxes in peace time to 25 per cent. The instinct of self preservation should stimulate other states to similar action. Unrestricted Federal taxing power in the hands of a strong central government has become a menace to the sovereignty of the states, as well as to the freedom of the individual.

"Government officials have admitted that farmers need more money and have provided subsidy payments as a sop, which farmers oppose in principle. They want fair prices for their products, not doles from the public treasury . . . "—Fred H. Sexauer, President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Full Employment, At End of War, Must Include Negro Workers, Leaders of Both Races Contend

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (ANP)—Although Vice President Henry A. Wallace chairman of the "common man," had star billing on a card that carried labor's heavyweights, the two ranking Negroes in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Willard S. Townsend and Ferdinand C. Smith, told nearly 400 listeners at the "Full Employment conference" sponsored by the CIO Political Action committee here Friday and Saturday that experience of the past dictates that no program based upon economy of abundance and full employment in the post-war period would be complete if it did not include America's Negro population.

"This committee extends the hand of fellowship in a campaign to unify the country behind a program of full employment and full democracy in America," Philip Murray, CIO president, said at the outset of his speech, made at the luncheon.

As if anticipating this statement of Murray's, Townsend, the president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, said at the morning session preceding that "you can't have unencumbered and prosperous white workers and unemployed black workers, for if you let that happen the white worker will have to carry the black worker on his back through relief."

In this view he was supported by Smith, secretary of the National Maritime union, both of whom are the Negro members of the CIO executive council; William H. Hastie, dean of the law school, Howard university; and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary, National Council of Negro Women.

In opening the meeting on Friday Sidney Hillman, chairman of the political action committee, called it a "war conference," one which can make a "very substantial contribution to victory." He described "full emloyment" to mean jobs for workers, although such a realization, he said, would benefit "every other group and section of our population."

On Saturday a statement on behalf of Mr. Hillman was read by David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, United Steelworkers, which commits the action committee to "get out the vote" of Negroes "in the south as well as in the north, and with equal vigor." The committee intends to seek protection both for the registration and the casting of ballots where difficulties are expected to be encountered.

In his prepared address Wallace said he did not propose to say what the government ought to do with regard to post-war employment. "But inasmuch as the government had to take full responsibility for getting cooperation from all groups to convert our economy from peace to war," he added, "it will have to take equal responsibility in converting from war to peace."

Government planning, he said, will be necessary. In order to meet the interest payments on the mounting debt of "more than 200 billion dollars" will require the maximum productive use of labor, he believes. "We have to have full employment and an expanding economy to carry our debt load easily," he declared, which he thinks should produce a national income in excess of 130 billion dollars.

Leading the discussion of "Full Employment and the Negro," Townsend observed that "the tradition of white men's jobs and black men's jobs is being challenged and actually being broken down in score of tight labor markets outside the south." Continuing he said, "In the south itself there are unmistakable evidence of economic advances among Negroes and this fact has been dramatically and unpalatably brought to the attention of the white community by the scarcity of Negro domestics."

"Intelligent planning must recognize that the Negro in the United States has developed more rapidly than his opportunity for participation in American life," he asserted. Townsend rejected the nation that full employment is going to remove racial tension. It will, he believes, set the "economic stage" for effective educational programs designed to reduce the frequency and intensity of "one of the basic causes" for race conflict. In such an economy, he sees trade unions taking the lead in establishing cooperation between white and black workers, with various governmental and private agencies aiding in the program.

Smith assured that Negroes "do not place their special problems ahead of the major task of winning the war," nor do they seek an "immediate solution of their just needs," he said.

"What the Negro people want is what every decent American wants—full citizenship in a democracy," he declared. "If every trade union opened its doors to Negroes and removed the stigma of second-class membership and its attendant inequalities, you can be sure the time would not be far off when the second-class citizenship of Negroes in our democracy would be wiped out, the poll tax congressmen notwithstanding."

The maritime union officials ended his speech by saying that "labor can smash the shackles of discrimination only by achieving practical working unity between white and Negro workers. The splendid achievements already registered by the CIO show that this can be done."

Dean Hastie maintained that "economic democracy" is essential to the elimination of race conflict and to the "political effectiveness" of labor. He called democracy in unions a "practical education in the American way of life."

The former federal judge also viewed the advocacy in some quarters for legislation designed to penalize unions which discriminate in their policies and practices. "Sooner or later," he aserted, "labor must take a position on such legislation. Forward looking unions will, of course, prefer to eliminate discrimination themselves rather than to find themselves confronted with additional curbs."

"Like labor, Negro women have no assurance of adequate or stable income after the war," declared Mrs. Brown. "We must therefore depend upon some form of federal agency or legislation to begin now to plan for the transition period from war to peace. If left in the hands of the states, plans will get caught in a bottleneck of conflicting interests and unwholesome prejudices."

TOWARD GREATER UNDERSTANDING

The coal mining industry has been answering questions about coal mining, sent in by people in all walks of life, and from all sections of the country. In response to a query from a druggist in New Mexico who asked why miners are not given better working conditions, coal men say: "We are working on this problem all the time. Straight through the lean years of the 'thirties' we have been shifting the hard work to modern machines. Men formerly had to lie on the main floor and gnaw at the coal with picks and shovels in doing what is called 'undercutting.' Today, 90 percent of the undercutting is done by mechanical gophers, driven by electricity. About 40 per cent of all coal is now loaded into mine cars by mechanical loaders—more will be handled this way as machines become available. These machines also, by saving costs, have helped us to pay steadily better wages. As an official report of the National War Labor Board shows the wages of coal miners today are twice what they were in 1933."

Another questioner wondered why miners have to buy in company stores. The answer to that was simple. They don't. In most coal mining towns the miners can freely choose between chains, independents and company stores.

The best and surest solution to industrial problems is full public understanding of controversial issues. The coal industry is to be congratulated for adoption of a policy of providing authentic information about its operations.

ROOSEVELT IS NO LINCOLN, WE ARE TOLD BY MRS. LUCE

And She Raps Both Republican and Democratic Parties in Interview

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20—(ANP)—In the usual frank, deliberate and dynamic manner of expressing her views, Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce, Republican of Connecticut, in an exclusive interview in her Biltmore Hotel suite here Sunday told this correspondent that "neither the Democratic nor the Republican party has the interest of the Negro at heart, but of the two, the Republican party will do more to help his cause."

The statement was in answer to the posed question, "The Negro generally always pledged his political allegiance to the Republican party due to Abraham Lincoln. In recent years, he has shifted to the Democratic party because of the New Deal program. He is now between the devil and the deep blue sea in regards to the coming presidential elections, being somewhat dissatisfied with the Roosevelt administration. What reasons can you give why the Negro should vote the Republican ticket?"

In direct answer to the question, the congresswoman stated that there were no reasons why the Poles, Czechs, Jews, Italians, or Negro should vote for a certain party because of their racial origin. They should vote for a party, she said, because of its principles.

When pinned down to the point that the Negro has been kicked about by both groups and is now thinking in terms of sticking to the party which offers him better opportunities, Mrs. Luce stated that neither has the interest of the Negro at heart, but of the two, the Republicans will do more to help his cause.

In no uncertain terms she declared that the FEPC is "meaningless" due to the fact that it has no subpena and punitive power and cannot compel recalcitrant employers to carry out its edict.

Asked why she believes the President does not exercise his executive power and influence to see that the necessary power be granted the FEPC, the congresswoman replied "he has got to carry Texas and California." She further explained this by stating that the reactionary Democrats from such states are unwilling to see the Negro get his just deserts, and the President has to depend upon them for re-election.

In clarifying her statement Mrs. Luce called attention to the fact that in congress the Democrats have always voted against educational legislation for the Negro and the Republicans favored it.

She accused the President for not being a man to make a fight on a principle like Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson or George Washington. "Whatever we have in the White House today, it ain't Abraham Lincoln," she laughingly said.

Mrs. Luce, who is a member of the house military affairs committee, criticized President Roosevelt for not coming out and taking a stand on the Indian independence situation. Calling Nehru, 'the only great and good man I know", the congresswoman went on to say, "I have met Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and all of them. and I think Nehru the greatest of them all.

"When I returned from India two years ago," she stated, "I was deeply moved to know that Mr. Roosevelt had done nothing to help the Indians obtain their independence. With Walter White, we agreed to write the President for a conference on the matter, feeling that it would give the Chinese and the Negroes a lift to know that he was in favor of the Indian cause."

After a slight pause, Mrs. Luce asserted, "He showed his indifference by not granting the interview. As a matter of fact, he did not even answer the letter."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, also came in for her share of castigation. She termed the First Lady's interest in the Negro, "an emotional orgy."

The 40-year-old editor, playwright and politician said that Mrs. Roosevelt puts the Negro question in the category of "an emotional orgy, just as though they were Hottentots or something else."

FAITH PRODUCES MIRACLES

It is rumored that the Germans are about to spring a miraculous secret weapon upon the world capable of obliterating cities at a single blow. Far fetched as the idea may sound Allied leaders long ago ceased underestimating German resourcefulness. They are driving to knock out the Nazis before they can come forth with any more death-dealing surprises. Our bombers are reaching with growing force into the industrial vitals of Europe. They are carrying loads of explosives that dwarf previous efforts of the Luftwafe.

The average layman has little conception of the miracles taking place right here in our own country which make possible two-thousand-ton air raids on Berlin. One of those miracles is 100 octane gasoline. Two years ago daily capacity for the manufacture of 100 octane was only about 40,000 barrels—enough to fuel a single five-hour raid engaging 1,000 4-motored bombers, similar to recent Berlin attacks. Now it is approximately 200,000 barrels daily, more than five times as much, and before many months it will double again. Without 100 octane gasoline, our bombers would be unable to carry out their missions.

A significant fact about the 100 octane miracle is that it has been financed principally by the oil industry. The oil companies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars perfecting this high test fuel and building production facilities. All of which means the oil industry has faith in the future of private enterprise. It is endeavoring to demonstrate in action rather than words that industry operated by private citizens, if given a fair chance, has the resourcefulness and flexibility to lick any problem confronting it.

NEGRO FARMERS MEASURE OUTPUT BY FIGHTERS THEY FEED

Negro farmers are measuring their production this year by comparing the quantity of food sold from their farms with the amount needed to feed a soldier. For example, one farmer in Texas sold 32 hogs weighing a total of a little over 7,300 pounds. Since a hog cuts out about three-fourths net meat, this farmer has supplied 5,475 pounds of meat to feed our fighting men.

Well, the average soldier eats about one pound of meat a day. So, if the 5,475 pounds of net meat are divided by 365 pounds (the amount one soldier eats a year) we find that this farmer has produced enough to furnish meat to 15 fighting men for 12 months.

Thousands of Negro farmers are believed to have produced enough meat each this year to feed from one to 30 fighting men.

Many of the farm women are checking their egg production against the annual egg needs of a soldier. One Virginia farm woman reports that she has sold a little over 2,000 dozen eggs. Since a fighting man eats 365 eggs a year, she produced enough eggs to meet the egg needs of 65 soldiers.

AWAKENING

From farmers to bankers, from workmen to business men, a majority of whom have heretofore been too prooccupied with making money to think about more fundamental matters, the people of the United States are awakening to a great danger. They are beginning to realize that freedom may be lost in this nation.

Evidence of the wakening is pouring in from every side. No one is more impressed with this new stirring of mass intelligence than are editors. Their desks are swamped with statements, opinions and warnings of a kind that in the past were uttered only by a handful of statesmen.

Numerous labor leaders have expressed growing fear of big government, and warn that labor's future depends on the maintenance of individual enterprise. Not far behind in similar expressions are the bankers, whose awakening is typically expressed in the remarks of Lee Wiggins, president of the American Bankers Association, who happens to be a small town banker and is proud of it. He recently declared: "An equitable tax system that will make new business possible will do more to preserve our system of private enterprise than soldiers' bonuses . . . "In his opinion, bankers are always sounding off about private enterprise, but haven't done much about it, and he added: "Meanwhile, the government has moved into private banking to an extent that the public doesn't suspect. The banker is just beginning to discover that this is the road to socializing the banking system."

The farmers are also discovering the danger inherent in an expanding government of men rather than laws. A special House agriculture committee has charged that farm families have been held as virtual serfs on government rehabilitation projects. In Michigan, members of the State Farm Bureau have suggested that a plan be worked out whereby farmers can insure their own crops and dispense with government crop insurance. And farmers all over the country are hotly opposed to the freedom-destroying principle of subsidies.

In the front ranks of the New Awakening are the business men. The editor of a group of leading business publications bluntly strikes at provinciality in front offices with the words: "Thinking straight about problems that are beyond our personal and immediate status and our pocketbooks, thinking about problems that involve nation-wide buying power— in other words, the operation of our entire economic system—involves real self discipline. Yet there is no other way to safeguard our freedoms."

And finally, to those who foolishly rail at bureaucracy and plead for favors from government in the same breath, Hatton Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has voiced a reminder that should be quoted from one end of the land to the other: "You people are the government. The government is not in Washington.

"In our system, the State provides the only machinery through which democracy can function. The Federal organization was never intended to do the job. It cannot do it, except as a bureaucracy. The people created the Federal organization to do a relatively small number of things: To be their agent, not their master."

Congressman Sumners is to be congratulated. He is hastening the Awakening.

. . . The time has come when all economic pressure groups within the country should recognize that they have no right to expect to be paid for winning this war, but that the country and American posterity has the right to expect them to start paying for winning this was by much greater financial sacrifices than any group has made to date. . . "Wayne L. Morse, member National War Labor Board.

Oysters obtain their food by filtering vast quantities of water for the minute organisms in it.

THE INQUISITIVE MARINE

Some months ago, a Marine Corps combat correspondent decided to find out for himself whether the medical care in the military services is as superb as it is cracked up to be. There was just one way to find out and that way by joining the ranks of the sick and wounded at an advance base.

With the consent of the commanding medical officer, but unknown to anyone else, this marine, while at the front in the South Pacific, pretended serious illness. Two days later he was in a hospital on the edge of Henderson Field, Guadalcanal. A tag on his shirt marked him as a severe case of peptic ulcer. He received no special treatment. He was handled exactly as other evacuees were handled in the plane ambulances out of the combat area.

He was loaded onto a transport plane with seventeen other sufferers and within a few hours was installed in a fully equipped base hospital with a staff of 400, each physician selected for preeminence in his field. After revealing his identity, this inquisitive marine received permission to stay a while and observe. In his own words, he saw "a number of delicate surgical operations, a wide variety of fracture treatments. Life-sized X-rays were taken, teeth extracted, dental plates made. A group of specialists prescribed and fitted glasses. Physical therapy experts restored the use of injured nerves and muscles." He also saw intensive treatment given to serious burns and skin infections, as well as skin and bone grafts. When he was through, he realized that centuries of medical learning and research have been concentrated in one vast, amazingly efficient effort to prevent the loss of American lives unnecessarily in this war through lack of medical attention.

The inquisitive marine returned from his self-appointed mission well atisfied.

TAXES AFTER THE WAR

The problem of postwar business taxation cannot longer be ignored safely. It involves the jobs, standard of living, even the freedom of the people. That it has been almost wholly ignored to date is attributed to the common assumption clearly stated by Harley L. Lutz, professor of finance, of Princeton University, "that business can and will continue to supply the goods and services upon which all schemes for the good life depend, regardless of the drag and drain of excessive taxation."

Such an asumption has been encouraged by the ability of industry to produce during the war, notwithstanding a confiscatory tax load. People are prone to forget that the business man is first and foremost a patriot. For the duration, the incentive of patriotism has, in most cases, replaced the incentive of profit as a production stimulant. After the war, business men cannot be expected to act any differently than other groups. The nation's productive talent will work best if it sees a hope of fair reward.

Vice President Wallace fully realized this when he was moved to remark recently that: "Our whole tax structure, including individual income, capital gains and corporate taxes, will need revamping to stimulate maximum production and employment."

More Glove Wear

Why not tint or dye your faded fabric gloves in one of the bright or pastel fashion colors? Try one of the easy-to-use dyes on the market for the purpose.

A plain glove can be made into a new accessory by sewing a large button on the cuff. Use a button that picks up one of the colors of your bag or hat.

Wear your own-beyond-wear gloves for grimy tasks. They'll protect your hands. Cut small notches at the knuckles for finger freedom while working.

Make your own novelty gloves from those you have. Sew a ruffle of eyelet embroidery at the cuff or applique a gay colored heart or diamond on the back.

A POLITICAL ANOMALY

The stock argument against taxing certain government activities has been that it would be like a man taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another. That argument may have been valid at one time—before the government went into business in competition with private citizens. At present the nation is losing gigantic tax revenues because of the tax-exempt business enterprises of the Federal government, which are carried on at the expense of the heavily taxed general taxpayer in order that special consumer groups may be rendered special service.

A glaring illustration of this fact is contained in the following comment of G. C. Neff, President of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company: "Under our present laws, the customer of a Federal, state, or municipally-owned electric utility pays nothing for Federal taxes in his electric bill. In other words, the Federal government has forced the privately owned companies to collect Federal taxes from their customers, but has exempted government owned utilities from collecting money for the payment of Federal taxes from the customers of such government owned utilities. The types of customers served by both groups are the same, the kind of property used to furnish the service is similar, and there is no . . . . reason why the customers of both groups should not be treated the same in this question of taxation. . . . . The difference between the taxes actually paid by privately owned companies and what they would pay if they were taxed like government owned utilities is more than their total payroll."

It is a political anomaly that such an evil should exist at a time when the nation is desperately in need of revenue to pay for the war.

NIGHTMARES PERMITTED

Mother Goose would never recognize the modern counterpart of her legendary baker. War and rationing have made the art of bread-baking a complicated procedure bristling with official directives and penalties.

According to the Associated Bakers of Southern California, these are a few of the current baking dicta: "No longer can a baker insert coupons redeemable for theatre tickets or premiums inside the wrapper. Nor is he allowed to give away bread as prizes in radio programs or to successful bidders for war bonds . . . . A baker is not permitted to accept return of moldy produce . . . He may pan more than one piece of dough to a load if the pieces are not twisted together or placed in the pan at right angles to the length of the pan. . . .

"Another restriction limits the number of varieties of machine-molded bread to six for wholesale bakers. . . Two loaves of bread made from the same formula and the same type, weight and shape, but sliced to different thickness, are considered as two varieties."

The bakers, like other merchandisers who handle the things we eat and wear, are trying to live through an orgie of regulation without complete disruption of the distribution system. So far no attempt has been made to ration nightmares.

Music of "Fats" Is U. S. Culture Says A. Hitler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(ANP)—The music of the late "Fats" Waller, boogie woogie king, was cited last week by the Berlin radio as American culture.

Music of the sort that Waller played and sang was the culture which the United States intended to enforce in Germany, according to DNB, the German official agency, in a broadcast heard by U. S. government listeners.

WHY WE ARE WINNING

Up to now the full story of the development and production of 100 octane aviation gasoline has been a military secret. But at last some breathtaking statistics are being released. Following are a few of them:

1. One thousand 4-engine bombers use 1,800,000 gallons of 100 octane gasoline on a 6-hour mission.

2. In January, 1942, only 22 refineries were producing 100 octane gasoline or components of 100 octane. There are now more than 100.

3. United States and Caribbean refiners are supplying today 88 per cent of the 100 octane gasoline used by the United Nations.

4. To train one pilot requires consumption of 12,500 gallons of aviation gasoline.

5. One thousand 4-engine bombers, flying to an objective 1,000 miles away, and using 100 octane gasoline, can carry 5,000,000 more pounds of bombs than could be carried it ordinary pre-war aviation gasoline was used.

6. 100 octane gasoline was specifically developed for combat use.

7. 100 octane gasoline was a laboratory curiosity as recently as 1933, at which time its cost would have been $16 a gallon. The first 100 octane sale, made to the Army in 1934, was at $2 a gallon. Today 100 octane gasoline is being bought by the government at less than 15 cents a gallon.

These are a few of the achievements of a single industry in wartime America. The cold figures describe better than glowing phrases the value of unrestricted individual initiative; the kind that built the oil industry and now brings victory within our grasp.

Ask Congress to Make February 1st Freedom Day

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20—(ANP) Dramatizing the universal cry for freedom today, the Negro is bringing it closer to the American home front by seeking the passage by congress of a proclamation declaring February 1 annual National Freedom Day to be observed all over the country, just as Independence Day, July 4, and Memorial Day, May 30, are duly recognized and fittingly set aside.

City-wide programs for school children, mass meetings and round-table discussions will mark the occasion this year, when distinguished leaders from local and far points will be present in Philadelphia. Gov. Martin of Pennsylvania has already issued a proclamation setting it aside in this state, explaining its full significance.

According to a release from Harrisburg last week the governor stated:

"This significant date in American history is worthy of commemoration as marking a new era in human progress toward freedom and enlightenment."

February 1 was selected by the promoter of this idea, Maj. R. R. Wright, because it marks the date in 1865 when the 13th Amendment for emancipating the slaves was signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

"Today, 79 years later, the observance takes on much broader aspects, for in freeing slave labor, the Emancipation proclamation at once dignified and made profitable free labor," Major Wright said.

"National Freedom day has in it the nucleus for a plan for new world organization to maintain and safeguard universal freedom."

"With these points in mind the program for the celebration is being anticipated by many ardent supporters of a national spirit of unity," a local minister observed.

On the program being held at Town hall in the evening will be J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of I. B. P. O. E. of W.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, nationally known educator of North, Carolina; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Miss Florence Read of Spelman College and Tax Commissioner Hubert Delaney of New York City, and others.

RACE LINES FADE WHEN JOE LOUIS VISITS IN DURHAM

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 3 (ANP)—Sgt. Joe Louis Barrow, heavyweight boxing champion, was a guest of the city last week during the 4th war loan bond rally at the armory, and was the special guest of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, receiving a photostatic copy of a check covering $500,000 worth of war bonds purchased by that firm.

Escorted by the city's finest guardians of the law, Sgt. Barrow's party moved down the main thoroughfares, blocking traffic in a manner that has never been honor at the USO by the Carolina Times.

Before going to the banquet, Sgt. Barrow toured the home office of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance company and remarked that he was favorably impressed with Durham's colored business enterprises, a statement he repeated in his brief banquet speech.

When Joe came to town, the color line vanished. At the banquet given in his honor at the USO by Carolina Times, white and colored citizens fraternized without friction. All paid him homage. But there was scarcely anything one could say that had not been said about him. While Sgt. Joe is the army's number one morale builder, he is also the civilians' number one morale builder. He is still the idol of the nation.

Joe took with him a photostatic copy of a check, presented to him by C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance company, as evidence that the country's leading colored insurance company had purchased $500,000 worth of bonds during the 4th war loan bond drive.

METHODISTS TO ELECT TWO BISHOPS AT 1944 MEETING

By Lennis A. Bethea

HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 27 (ANP)—There is much interest now being manifested by leaders of the Central jurisdiction in the coming quadrennial conference which meets in Greensboro, N. C., June 8. This is the sector of the United Methodist church composed of Negro members. There are to be two bishops chosen, one to take the place of Bishop W. A. C. Hughes, who died soon after his election four years ago, and the other to replace senior Bishop Robert E. Jones, who retires this year.

There are a dozen or more aspirants for these high offices. All are strong men and have a distinctively active following. Among those most often mentioned are the following: Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon seminary, Atlanta; Dr. Robert N. Brooks, editor of the Christian Advocate, New Orleans; Dr. J. W. Haywood, president of Morristown college, in Tennessee; Dr. J. W. Golden of Memphis; Dr. A. R. Howard, Sumter, S. C.; J. L. Farmer, of Howard university, and Edgar A Love, of the board of missions and extension, New York City.

Among the strong contenders among the pastors are Dr. Robert M. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Dr. David W Henry, Philadelphia; Dr. B. F. Smith, Chicago; Dr. E. W. Kelly, St. Louis; Dr. Samuel W. Sweeny, New York; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, New Orleans; Dr. William H. Williams, Detroit; Dr. D. T. Hargis, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. D. H. Stanton of Atlanta; and Dr. J. B. F. Shaw of Memphis.

Sentiment seems to be growing for a unification of the C. M. E. church with the Methodist church. The white Methodists of the south as well as the Negro members seem to be in favor of the union. The laymen of the C. M. E. church seem to favor it, but it appears to be opposed by the high churchmen in the ministerial ranks.

ART EXHIBIT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS WINS HIGH PRAISE

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 3 (ANP)—The works of these service men stationed at Ft. McClellan, were displayed at an art exhibit held at the Anniston USO for colored soldiers, Jan. 15-19. The collection included oil and water color paintings, etchings, lithographs, cartoons and photographs.

The oil and water color paintings, etchings and lithographs were the works of Cpl. Lawrence Jones, graduate of the University of Chicago and Dillard university. Cpl. Jones, a Rosenwald fellow, studied in Mexico under the famous muralist, Diego Rivers. He was an instruetor in fine arts at Dillard and at Ft Valley college in civilian life.

The cartoons were the work of Cpl. William Alexander, former costume designer for Warner Bros. studio in Hollywood. Alexander named his work, "Harlem's Jive Creations."

The photographs consistion of portraits, action pictures, outdoor scenes and a number of army camp scenes, were by Pfc. Earl McBarnette, New York. While the exhibit was being displayed McBarnette received a telegram notifying him that one of his prints had won first prize in a photographic contest sponsored by Yank Magazine.

ATLANTA RESISTS EQUALIZATION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES

City Attorney Hints Rebellion Against Edict of Court If Parity Is Ordered

ATLANTA, Feb. 3 (ANP)—The Atlanta Board of Education Monday sought to have the case of Samuel L. Davis, instructor at the Booker T. Washington high school here, seeking salary parity with white teachers, thrown out of federal district court on the grounds that the "action was against the state, requiring its consent to be sued."

The counter petition was the first move in the Atlanta equal salary case which has been hanging fire in federal court here for more than eighteen months. Judge Marvin E. Underwood following brief arguments by opposing counsel, ordered both sides to file briefs on the question involved within two weeks, and with an additional two weeks being granted for each side to file reply briefs.

Thurgood Marshall and A. T. Waldon, appearing for the plaintiff, pleaded with the court for a declaratory judgment and an injunction for the "purpose of determining a question in actual controversy between the question of whether the praetice of the Atlanta Board of Education, in adopting, enforcing and maintaining a policy by which he and other Negro teachers in the public schools of the city are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and prineipals, exercising the same duties, solely on account of their race and color is unconstitutional and void, same being a violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution."

Asst. City Atty. B. D. Murphy, who appeared for the board, at one point in his heated argument, hinted that even if the government rules that salaries paid Negro teachers were unequal and unjust as compared to those paid white teachers, nothing could be done about it.

"Granting that the federal court does hold that this case is within its jurisdiction, what could it do about correcting this situation?" Atty. Murphy rebelliously asked.

"Just a minute, counsel," Judge Underwood, asserted, halting Murphy's argument, "Do you mean to imply that the Atlanta board would not obey such an order if such were rendered?"

The assistant city attorney then apologized to the court, asserting that his argument had not been fully understood.

Atty. Walden, in a forceful plea, argued the validity of the jurisdiction of the federal court in the suit, while Thurgood Marshall, who came here from Washington representing the national office of the NAACP, cited instance after instance wherein precedent had been clearly established in previous suits of this nature, by federal courts.

Upon submission of briefs and reply briefs, Judge Underwood announced that he will then consider the case as submitted and render a decision in the jurisdictional tangle.

The Atlanta "equal pay" suit was first instituted in October, 1942, with William L. Reeves of the David T. Howard junior high school as plaintiff. On a technicality of health, the board succeeded in having the suit set aside on the grounds that Reeves had been dismissed from its employ because of health reasons.

Samuel L. Davis on July 9, 1943, filed suit against the board thus continuing the case in behalf of the city's Negro teachers. Davis, a graduate of Morris Brown college, has been teaching in the city system for 13 years.

FAMILY-SIZE FARMS BEST FOR NATION, SAYS PATTERSON

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (ANP)—In a speech which drew ready response from his listeners, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers union and sometimes called the "little farmer's man." laid out a 12 point program which would benefit America's farm population and contribute to their full employment in the post-war world. By indirection, he also slurred the Farm Bureau federation, of which Edward O'Neal is president who, he said, "actually anticipates post-war 'surpluses,' hard times and lower farm prices."

He was a speaker on the "Full Employment conference" sponsored by the CIO Politieal Action committee here over the week-end. Patton took the occasion to show that business men who look to the future speak in terms of "high employment" rather than "full employment" for it is their belief that—and he quoted Marion B. Felsom, treasurer, Eastman Kodak company—"A job for every person willing and able to work is absolutely incompatible with the free enterprise system. It seems as unpopular not to want full employment as it would be not to believe in mother love, but we have to be realistic."

The Baton program, in brief, sets forth these objectives:

1. Immediate action to insure full employment during reconversion and in the peaee, within the United States and throughout the world.
2. Recognition by the congress that "family type" farming is the basic pattern of American agriculture.
3. Maintenance of "separate books" by the government on family-type farming as distinguished from commercialized agriculture. that latter of which should pay costs "legitimately" chargeable, meaning social security.
4. Establishment of an RFC for family-farm operators that will supply credit and modern farm management supervision at cost.
5. Assistant in financing and in supervision of farm cooperatives for supplies, operation, breeding stock, marketing and distribution
6. Financing and assistant for the building of at least three and one half million new farm homes.
7. Electrification of four million farms not now electrified.
8. An integrated program of soil conservation, erosion control, irrigation and reforestation.
9. Construction of a net work of farm-to-market roads.
10. Building of a school system that will give "genuine and uncontaminated education" to rural populations.

COOPERATION BETTER THAN DICTATION

Commenting on plans proposed in Congress to socialize American medicine, the Connecticute State Medical Journal of December, 1943, says:

"In all the flood of confused and confusing opinion, a solid rock of clear thinking is found in the statement of the medical societies of New England. . . . With characteristic forthrightness, New England admits that medical care can and should be made more readily and economically available for all the people. . . .

"The statement holds no selfish fear about what may happen to the profession as a career if it comes under government control, but it does express alarm at what will become of the quality of medical care if it becomes a plaything of politics."

The New England medical societies say: "In the New England states, judging by the standards with which we are familiar, there is no need to revolutionize the habits of the people in their methods of obtaining medical care.

"Private enterprise in the field of voluntary, prepaid medical and hospital insurance is increasing rapidly. These facilities should be utilized by the states . . . so that each state can purchase medical care for those who cannot purchase it for themselves. . . .

"We shall be glad to work out plans with the representatives of the Federal and state governments to improve the health of all the people, but we should expect that any plans that might be devised would take full advantage of existing agencies and be developed within the social patterns that are well understood by our people."

How much better would be such cooperation than government dictation which limits or destroys basic freedoms.

INK OR IODINE FOR DOCTORS

Most doctors are heartily opposed to Federal compulsory health insuranee. They are opposed to it because experience in other nations has shown that it undermines medieal progress and the quality of medieal care, both of which have advanced rapidly in this country. For these reasons they are against the Wagner-Murray Bill now before Congress.

As Representative Miller of Nebraska points out, under this bill, "the resulting regimentation would first hamper the physician and then break down his morale, his initiative, and his effectiveness. The Director of the Public Health Service would be a czar over physicians. In him would be the power to direct where and when, and finally how to practice his art. Rules and directives would be promulgated in the central offiee that would progressively put the practice of medicine in a straitjacket. The patient could be told to what physician he must report. If you do not believe this, just pay a visit to any social security board and see how those who are compelled to come to it for help are herded around and made to fill out endless forms. The physicians' fingers would be stained with ink instead of iodine."

Doctors are often called reactionary for condemning socialistic medical schemes. The record of medical progress during the last 150 years certainly does not justify that charge. The medical profession is working constantly to broaden and improve medical care. Plans are in the making even now to reach the avowed objective of the Wagner Bill without destroying the independence of American medicine.

BRIEF TIPS

Department home economists say that too much food is still going into the garbage pail. They suggest that housewives serve less on the plates and allow for second helpings.

It is estimated that thousands of eggs will become inedible this year because of improper production, handling and storing.

Just a reminder on or before December 15, farmers are required to file a declaration as to their 1943 income with the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue and pay the estimated tax.

A slip-cover made of colored material, plain or quilted, will dress up the metal or wooden head-board of a bed.

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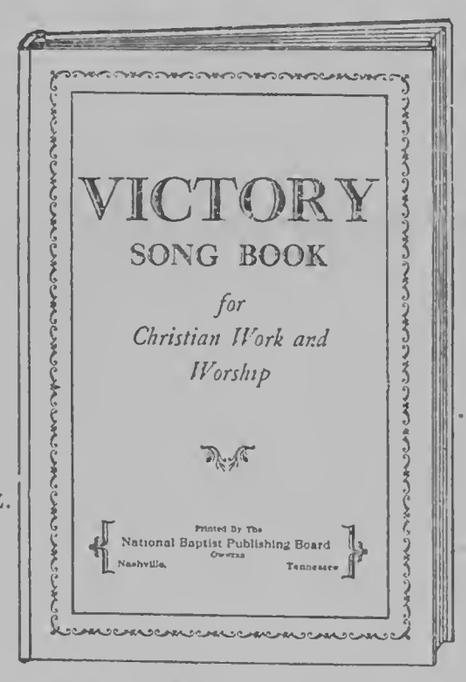

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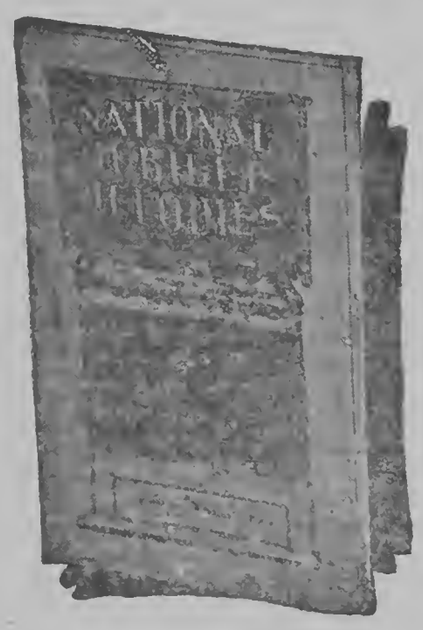

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ADDRESS OF SECRETARY

(Continued from Page 1.)

been developed.

A review of the history of these conferences reveals that this annual get-together, as conceived and planned by Dr. Washington, was the first serious effort to provide a close-up and intimate study of the problems of the Negro farmers. It brought together less fortunate individuals under such circumstances as to place them at ease in telling their troubles and in seeking relief from them.

In his understanding of the psychology of the underprivileged colored farmer, who hitherto had been largely left to his own plight, Dr. Washington employed, in his approach, certain methods of the "country church" with which the Negro was familiar. Individuals were invited to tell of their struggles with earnestness and sincerity. As the Conference has continued down through the years, the teaching methods have remained simple but effective.

From the information we now have we know that in the early days of the Conference, farming in the South a swell as over much of the country was wasteful and haphazard. To meet this situation, Dr. Washington brought that eminent man of research, the late George Washington Carver, to Tuskegee in 1896 and asked him to employ every possible means to introduce scientific methods. One of Dr. Carver's earliest tasks was an effort to improve the farmer's diet, the inadequacy of which was a serious menace to rural health. He relied heavily on the Conference to spread his story of better nutrition; he lectured on the subject to farm groups, and he later wrote booklets on the better preparation and more varied use of such common products as the cowpea and sweet potato, and developed numerous products from peanuts.

The Carver Museum on this campus is a monument to the versatility and industry of a man whose life and works have influenced and benefitted the lives of untold millions. The value of that influence down through the years of history cannot be measured by any known yardstick.

The Conference also has been instrumental in spreading the doctrine of self-help among Negro farmers, and in promoting better living conditions. In the matter of health, Dr. Washington told them that "better diet does not come from cans but rather from the soil in their gardens and orchards."

When the Conference began, it was doing the main job of education among colored farmers all by itself. During the intervening years, many new agencies, including the Land-Grant Colleges, the Extension Service, private institutions having agricultural departments, and various Federal agencies, have been instituted to amplify the practical objectives of the Conference. This has resulted in a marked advance in farming knowledge relating to crop diversification, soil improvement and conservation, land-use planning, livestock development, and closer cooperation among farmers themselves in coping with their mutual problems.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has developed services and aids for all farmers. At the same time, it has made special efforts to help the colored farmer. That we, in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are better able to serve the Negro farmer is traceable to no small degree to the fact that we are following the policy of using Negro leadership more extensively. To help me in keeping colored farmers better informed concerning activities in the Department of Agriculture, and also in shaping the Department's program to the needs of the colored farmer, your Dr. Patterson and Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press, serve as my Special Assistants.

Time does not permit me to dwell at length on all the outstanding Negro employees who are making valuable contributions within the Department to Agriculture. I do, however, want to mention T. M. Campbell, who has been with the Department since 1906. He is now Federal Field Extension Agent, but started as operator of Tuskegee's Agricultural School on Wheels, which was another product of Dr. Carver's fertile brain. This "movable school," with its trucks and trailers, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has come a long way since Dr. Carver in a second-hand buggy, drawn by a borrowed horse, made regular tours of the Alabama countryside. This mobile agricultural school idea now covers several States and spreads the kind of agricultural gospel that the small farmer operates by and lives better by.

The employment of Negroes in the Department of Agriculture has shown important gains within the last two years. On September 30, 1943, we had, both in Washington and the field, 1,070 full-time colored employees; an increase of about 20 percent in the last two years. This figure does not include 583 farm and home demonstration agents and approximately 200 committeemen and collaborators. In the last two years there has been an increase of more than 200 percent in the upper levels of employment of Negroes in the various bureaus and agencies of the central organization in Washington. By upper levels of employment, I mean jobs such as clerical, administrative sub-professional and professional grades.

The trained Negro leadership that has been functioning in recent years has been invaluable to the Nation in achieving its record, wartime agricultural production. The fact that we were able this year, for the seventh season in a row, to set a new food production record is ample testimony of the fine job that all farmers are doing. When we remember that this year's food output is one-third higher than during the pre-war period, 1935-39, and about 46 percent above what it was in 1918, then we have cause to be amazed and immensely gratified at the staggering job the farmers of this country are carrying out. The comparison becomes even more striking which we consider that the 1943 job was accomplished in the face of tremendous production difficulties. There was the problem of stretching the labor supply to try to make it go around. Farmers and members of their families worked harder, and they worked longer hours, too. On top of that, there were many other production handicaps, such as less machinery and farm equipment; less fertilizer. But the important thing is that you and the rest of the farmers around the nation got the job done. Farm fields really became battle-fields where you could and did strike a vital blow for victory.

Instead of there being widespread scarcity of food as some prophesied, we are able to provide adequate supplies for our fighting forces, our civilians, and our allies.

Now I should like to mention some of the many ways in which the Negro farmer is contributing to the war and refer to some of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's programs which are being used by the Negro farmer to step up production.

The size of the Negro farm plant, operated by nearly 100,000 farmers, exceeds 30 million acres. The land and buildings of this plant were valued at 836 million dollars in 1940, and the value of farm implements and machinery on these farms was over 40 million dollars.

Estimates based on the latest available figures show that more than 80 percent of the colored farmers of the country have poultry, 70 percent have horses or mules or both, 60 percent have hogs, nearly 50 percent have cattle, and more than 80 percent have gardens. It is further estimated that colored farmers have produced this year about two billion pounds of milk, 100 million dozen eggs and a sizable quantity of beef, pork, fruits, and vegetables.

These facts mean that your farm families will be better fed and therefore stronger and better able to do their full part in the war. They mean that our overburdened transportation facilities will be relieved of extra food hauls. They mean that the surpluses from these farms will find their way into marketing channels, for our armed forces, our war workers, and our allies, to supplement supplies from commercial food-crop areas.

The Department of Agriculture recognizes that, in order for the resources of farmers to be fully utilized, a thorough-going loan and supervision program is needed in many areas. Loans for feed, seed, fertilizer, brood sows, baby chicks, and heifer calves are now available; supervision is provided to help improve production methods, and programs have been introduced which make for better health and sanitary conditions and tend to reduce the year-to-year shifting of tenants from farm to farm. All of these contribute to the full utilization of farm manpower.

The two major agricultural agencies concerned with making credit available to farmers for wartime production are the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration. There are upwards of 63 thousand Negroes, many of them small farmers, sharecroppers, or tenants, participating in the FSA program, making up over 13 percent of the total number of FSA clients. Of these, about 5 thousand are on the road to ownership of their land, and scores have already paid their loans in full. The main benefits from FCA are in financing food and fiber production, and financing the processing and marketing of farm products.

In this connection, I should like to point out that in view of the present rather rapid upward trend in rural land values, the Department of Agriculture is attempting to assist in heading off inflation by urging farmers to make proper use of their surplus funds to pay off debt and buy war bonds and stamps. I am very much concerned that farmers do everything they possibly can to stop this inflationary spiral. None of us wants to see farm people suffer the after-effects of run-away land prices following this war as happened in the last post-war period.

Another of our programs which is benefitting thousands of colored farmers is Rural Electrification. Electric lights and electric appliances in homes not only improve living conditions but serve to increase the efficiency of the farm plant and help to assure full production.

I have mentioned previously the important educational work being carried on among Negroes by the Extension Service. There are two Negro Federal field extension agents, 38 Negro State and district extension workers, and 537 Negro county agricultural and home-demonstration agents. These educational workers, of course, are armed with the findings of State experiment stations, and U. S. Department research bureaus. Then there are the colored 4-H club members of which there were 217,708 in 1942. The boys and girls who comprise this membership are producing vital war foods and fibers, doing farm chores to help relieve farm labor shortage, and performing many other useful wartime jobs.

Also, there is the Agricultural Adjustment Agency with its system of farmer committees for administering its own conservation and other programs in addition to handling various field administrative jobs for War Food Administration. It is estimated that 90 percent of all Negro farmers participate in the programs administered by the AAA.

The Soil Conservation Service is providing technicians to aid farmers in putting into operation erosion control and soil conservation practices.

The Food Distribution Administration also renders valuable assistance to Negro farmers in maintaining prices and better marketing conditions through its purchase programs. It also aids in protecting the health of over one million colored children through its school lunch program. This represents one-sixth of all children receiving school lunch aid through the FDA.

This is not intended to be an all-inclusive recital of the Department's activities in behalf of Negroes. Your farmers are already familiar with our programs as they reach down onto their farms and into their homes. I mention these programs merely to indicate the progress that is being made in bringing agricultural programs to Negro farmers.

Before I close, I should like to refer briefly to next year's production job. Production plans for 1944 call for the highest acreage of crops in history; and the output of livestock products is expected to approximately equal this year's record level. To achieve that production objective will require the hardest kind of work and the most careful planning for every farmer in the country. We need to use every acre, every hour, and every ounce of energy in the way that it will count most.

Back on the farms, those of you who are on the production front will be carrying a tremendous responsibility for the success of the food program next year. This is evidenced by the fact that Negro farmers make up one-fourth of the farm operators in the South and about half of the farm workers in that area. So I for one fully appreciate the tough job that lies ahead of you. Of course, no one can predict with certainty what our prospects are for next year because no one can predict the weather. But I am sure you'll do your best. And your best can be an important factor in helping to assure an early victory and a lasting peace.

Yes, and when peace comes again, it is my hope that we shall to able to turn again to a program of providing greater home comforts for those who till the soil: improved rural housing, a further extension of the facilities of the Rural Electrification Administration, and improved roads. These, like greater security and better living on the farm, will depend in a large measure on sound soil conservation practices and continuation of a balanced agriculture. To achieve these objectives will mean wider emloyment of the Conference idea and a greater responsibility upon leadership. The value and importance of leadership is brought more sharply into focus when we realize that the benefits which will acquire to your people in rural areas depend largely upon your planning and vision. Just as you are planning here to help win the war, this and other conferences will help plan post-war agriculture.

Our nation in this fierce struggle for freedom needs all the strength it can possibly muster. It needs the concerted effort of all farmers. Victory will mean that farmers everywhere can enjoy the rights of free men, rights which this country has been guarding and fighting for since the founding of this nation.

USDA RESEARCH PROTECTS SOLDIERS FROM PESTS

Wartime research has staged a brisk offensive against the mosquito, long a foe of all soldiers in most of the fighting areas from the Tropics to the Artic, says the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In a review of recent work of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, its chief, Dr. P. N. Annand, gives a leading place to advances in control of these insects. Mosquitoes, he says, are the most unbearable insects in many areas where troops are concentrated, but far more important than the annoyance they cause, these insects are the only known carriers of such dreaded diseases as yellow fever and malaria. The use of an aerosol bomb containing insecticides under pressure, which when released atomizes the insect-killing-material as a fine mist, deadly to insects but harmless to man, promptly rids any room, tent, or screened area of these tormenting pests.

Three good mosquito repellents and a new material for killing the larvae of anopheles mosquitoes have been discovered and give promise of being more satisfactory than any previously known.

Mahogany, formerly used in fine furniture, is now used to build light, speedy submarine chasers.

MORE BEANS FOR U. S.

(Continued from Page 1.)

vested in a year, usually in September. After removal of dockage and foreign materials, the beans are sacked in 100-pound bags and stored for supply demands for the next 12 months.

Most of the dry peas marketed in the United States were used in split-pea soup. The term "split-pea" comes from splitting the peas and removing the seed coat. Like beans, peas are stored to supply demand for the 12 months following harvest.

NAME FIRST ASSISTANT TO NEGRO FARM AGENT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1944—The U. S. Department of Agriculture received a report from North Carolina State Extension Service last week which announced the appointment of an assistant Negro farm agent to work with F. D. Wharton, Negro farm agent of Edgecombe county, N. C. He is the first Negro farm agent in the country to have a regular full-time aid.

The need for this assistant arose last summer when Agent Wharton established curb markets in Tarboro and Rocky Mount to provide an outlet for the surplus products grown by the colored farmers of Edgecombe and Nash counties. So successful have these projects been that the county commissioners have voted to expand the effort. To this end, they have named an assistant to aid Mr. Wharton in his program.

The opening of these two curb markets (which up to a couple of months ago had sold more than $3,000 worth of vegetables, poultry, eggs, fruits, meats and butter) is the result of years of hard work by the farm agent and by the farm people. Mr. Wharton has taught and encouraged the farmers of Edgecombe to improve their production methods and farming practices. He has not only urged the farmers to grow vegetables, poultry, and livestock in a live-at-home program, but he has also encouraged them to produce quality vegetables, and improved breeds of poultry and livestock in quantities large enough to have ample supplies for home use and surpluses to sell to the townspeople. And significantly, the quality of the products offered for sale has been largely responsible for the success of the markets.

Money from these curb market sales has gone into war bonds, and into repair of brooder and poultry houses, canning equipment and home improvements. A complete story of Agent Wharton's curb market program written by F. H. Jeter, North Carolina Extension editor, appears in the February issue of Extension Service Review.

THE PIKA OR HAYMAKER

The farmer among the animals is the Pika, which lives in the Rocky Mountains and in the Himalaya Mountains, being found as high as fourteen thousand feet elevation. He is a small animal related to the rabbit and about the size of a guinea pig. He always lives high in the mountains where rocks have sloughed off to form a slide and it is underneath these rocks that he has his home. He is much like the guinea pig, having no outer tail, with gray-brown fur and in the Canadian Rockies has a white rim around each eye.

During the summer he cuts young plants and lays them out in the sun to dry like hay. He turns them several times each day to make sure they dry evenly and are well cured. He then stores them in his room under the rocks to make certain he has food for winter. When the cold winds blow and the bears den up, then he retires to his home and carefully stuffs all the crevices of his house with grass and hay. Then he lives on his food supply until he grows sleepy. If perchance he should wake from his long winter nap he eats some hay and goes back to sleep to await the spring. I wonder if he was the one who inspired the saying, "Make hay while the sun shines?"

—R. S. O'Connor

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Negro Farmers Help Keep The Home Front While Their Sons Fight Abroad

FAT-OIL SUPPLY UP TO PRESENT LEVEL

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1944.—Civilians will get about 44 pounds of edible fats and oils each in 1944, according to figures recently released by the War Food Administration. This is about the same quantity civilians received during the last six months of 1943.

Negro farmers have helped substantially in keeping the amount of fats and oils available for civilians up to present levels. They have helped in two ways: some have planted extra acres in peanuts, and raised extra hogs to provide additional fats and oils for market, others have helped by raising their own supply of fats and oils at home, thereby, not having to draw on the limited supplies in the grocery stores.

Edible fats and oils, consisting of butter, lard, margarine, shortening and salad oils, are important in the diet.

The 1944 supply of fats and oils will be slightly more than 12 billion pounds. About 69 percent will be available to civilians, 21 percent for our Allies, 9 percent for military and war services and 1 percent set aside for reserve.

For the first quarter of the calendar year, civilians have been allocated 410 million pounds of creamery and farm produced butter; 455 million pounds of lard; 150 million pounds of margarine and 427 million pounds of shortening, cooking and salad oils.

The nation's normal consumption of fats and oils has been about 10 billion pounds, of which approximately 2 billion pounds have been imported from various parts of the world.

War however, brought an immediate additional need for fats and oils. It necessitated increased production for our expanding armies and those of our allies; for glycerine for explosives; for lubricants, greases, paints, varnishes to speed up our production lines; for pharmaceuticals for our wounded soldiers, and for scores of other wartime needs.

Inedible oils are used largely in the manufacture of soap; paint and varnish; coated fabrics; printing ink; lubricating oils; textiles and leather rubber; core; oils; vitamin carriers; pharmaceutical; putty and other caulking compounds and many other products.

Most fats and oils are interchangeable in their uses. Oils normally used only in the manufacture of edible products may be used—when in excess of edible requirements—to relieve tight situations in the industrial field.

INFLATION, THE BOGEY MAN

"The threat of inflation is being used as a bogey man to induce a nation to accept social reform, regimentation, limitation of opportunity and incentive. Before the war ends, it will be used to hide social economic mistakes and to conceal from the public the sad state of economic affairs into which the nation has been thrown.

"Inflation comes when there is too much money and too few things to buy. High prices result from inflation—they are not the cause. Inflation is avoided, or remedied by increased production—not by regulation. To date, our government has done much to promote inflation, including propagandizing it, and nothing to prevent it."—F. H. Sexauer, President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York.

SEEKS TO IMPROVE WELFARE

Claude A. Barnett Completes A Week's Tour

Washington, D. C.—Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, and special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, has just completed a week's tour of farm labor camps in Florida in the interest of the welfare of Jamaican and Bahaman workers who are in this area helping to relieve the wartime farm labor shortage.

Information gathered on this tour will be used by War Food Administration both to help these island workers do a more effective job, and also in planning recruitment of additional Jamaican and Bahaman farm workers.

Anxious to study at close range the conditions under which these islanders are working so that he might make recommendations to WFA that would effectively reach their problems, Mr. Barnett went back into the Florida Everglades and ate and slept on the sugar plantations where 1,700 Jamaicans are cutting cane, and where several hundred Bahamans are helping with the cultivation and harvesting of vegetable crops.

There he talked with these workers in the fields, in their dining rooms, in their dormitories, recreation halls, and in the hospitals where those ill are treated. He also conferred with officials of the U. S. Sugar Corporation for whom the Jamaicans are working, held conferences with plantation managers, WFA labor officials, and with Jamaican and American area and field supervisors.

Having seen these workers in the fields, and having heard reports of the fine jobs they are doing, Mr. Barnett addressed 1,400 Jamaicans in three assemblies and praised them for the admirable contribution which they are making toward the winning of the war. When he pointed out to them that they would not be decorated as heroes, would wear no uniforms, and would not march to the sound of a band, yet they, too, were soldiers fighting on one of the most important fronts, they cheered wildly.

When he finished his address, a spokesman for the group arose and said, "Give this message to the American people and to our own folks back in Jamaica. Tell them that we came here to do a job and that we are determined despite the adverse conditions which we sometimes face to stay here until that job is completed." And with that the workers gave a rousing cheer.

Mr. Barnett reports that both the Jamaicans and Bahamans are doing highly satisfactory work, and that working conditions as to wages, hours, housing, and supervision have improved. However, he has made recommendations to WFA for further improvements. As for wages, they have increased 100 percent in the sugar-cane field.

So satisfactory have the Jamaicans proved in the cane fields that the U. S. Sugar Corporation is requesting WFA to bring in an additional 1,500 for year-round work. The present Jamaican workers will return north in the late spring to harvest vegetable crops.

Accompanying Mr. Barnett on the tour were Frank E. Pinder, acting labor relation specialist of WFA, and Sherman Briscoe of the USDA Office of Information.

WAR FOOD PLAY TO BE RENDERED

Two Colleges Plan Presenting "It's Up to You"

Washington, D. C.—Negro amateur theatrical groups, college drama departments and high schools, seeking a novel presentatoin which also offers an opportunity to participate in the war effort, may present the War Food Administration play, "It's Up To You," which has proved a Broadway sensation. This play is available on request, and already four Negro educational institutions, West Virginia State college; Tennessee A. & I. college; Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, and Shaw Junior High school of Washington, D. C., have interested themselves in it.

Written by an established Broadway playwright, with music by the composer of "Ballad for Americans" the play lends itself easily for small group production. Accompanying the script is a fine film, which is run as a part of the program. "It's Up To You" is a dramatic war play with musical interludes between the scenes. It is a living performance of "Food Fights for Freedom."

Besides giving an opportunity for dramatic expression, the play carries a vital message on the important topic of food and black market. Wherever it has been presented, audiences have been enthusiastic over what they saw, heard, and learned.

When first shown in New York, top flight critics praised the performance, which was by professionals. This "try-out" set a pattern followed in hundreds of amateur presentations throughout the country.

The play may be presented in school auditoriums, churches, halls and theatres, if the latter are available. Organizations interested should write the War Food Administration in Washington, D. C., for details. They will be sent promptly.

A FAMILY PROBLEM

As March 15th draws nearer, the average family will realize that next to winning the war, the most pressing public problem is taxation.

Published newspaper reports show that the national income for 1943 is estimated at $142,000,000,000, as compared with $70,900,000,00 in 1939. War taxes to absorb abnomal earnings from war production, are justified. But when peace comes, our nation should be prepared to immediately adopt a revised tax schedule, or progress will be stifled.

To meet this situation, a constitutional amendment limiting the power of Congress to impose taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts to a maximum rate of 25 per cent, has been proposed, except in case of war emergency. If the legislatures of two-thirds of the states adopt a resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution, Congress must comply. Fifteen states have passed such a resolution.

Here is a definite program looking to the formulation of a practical peacetime tax structure. We should not wait until the momentum of industry has been slowed down before providing an incentive to keep it rolling.

NEGRO FARMERS BUY STOCK

1761 Milk Cows Purchased In 1943

Washington, D. C.—According to reports received by the Department of Agriculture this week from North Carolina Extension Service, Negro farmers in 36 counties of that state spent $101,516.27 last year for better livestock, principally dairy cows and heifers for family milk cows.

The purpose of this program launched by Extension Service was to provide milk cows for farmers who had none. Both landowners and tenants took advantage of the program. The record shows that 785 dairy cows and heifers were placed on the farms of owners, and 810 went to tenants. Among the farmers who bought them, 462 had not owned cows before.

In order to maintain improved livestock the farmers got together, formed 59 clubs and purchased 58 purebred dairy bulls for siring purposes. The purchases of the sires and the milk cows was financed through banks, county commissoners, the farmers themselves and through other ways.

HOW WE WILL EAT IN '44

In an address over the Mutual Broadcasting System last week, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones pointed out that despite the prophets who predicted that we'd go hungry this year, we'll have more food than during the pre-war years, and only slightly less than we had last year and the year before, our all-time peak years.

He declared that America has made good on the food front in this war. Among those who should get credit for this achievement, he listed the farmers who have produced 50 percent more in the last two years than they produced during 1917-18, in spite of the fact that there are 4,000,000 fewer people on farms now than during World War I.

He also gave full credit to the people of the towns and cities who helped with the cultivation and harvest of important crops; and the 20 million Victory Gardeners who produced eight million tons of food; and the processors, and handlers and the railroads. Finally, he listed the thousands of housewives who are helping to make Food Fight for Freedom by cutting down on waste. While praising these groups the War Food Administrator reminded them that they have a continued responsibility in the battle on the food front.

HOLD SWEET POTATO CLINIC

In response to the Nation's wartime demand for increased production of sweet potatoes, Florida farmers are attending demonstrations, learning how to construct flue-heated beds for commercial production of sweet potato plants.

A recent demonstration was conducted near Tallahassee which 200 white and colored farmers attended. Specialists from the State Plant Board, State Experiment Station, State Marketing Bureau and the Extension Service supervised demonstrations. The white and colored farm agents of Leon County, John G. Kelley, and R. E. Wyer planned the demonstration. There is a campaign on in Florida to perfect the distribution of the

(Continued on Page 8. Column 5.)

N. C. FARMERS' RECORD

Five Counties to Receive Achievement Reward

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has selected five counties in North Carolina to receive Achievement "A" Awards for excellence in agriculture in 1943. The counties selected for the awards are Chatham, Haywood, Northampton, Pitt, and Wilson. Negro farmers make up a substantial number of the farmers in these counties.

In Chatham, according to the 1940 census, there are 2,375 white farmers, and 798 colored farmers, in Haywood there are 3,109 white farmers and only 10 colored; but in Northampton there are 1,280 white farmers and 1,661 colored; in Pitt there are 3,683 white farmers and 1,967 colored; and in Wilson, there are 2,978 white farmers and 1,140 colored.

These counties not only exceeded their production goals last year, but they also shifted from peacetime crops to meet wartime demands. And they made full use of their land and labor resources. Each of these counties will receive an "A" Banner from the War Food Administration to be presented by the Army in appropriate ceremonies in February. The awards not only honor the counties, but they also honor every farm family in these counties.

CAMPBELL APPLAUDED FOR SON'S WAR FEATS

When T. M. Campbell, Negro Federal Extension field agent, arose last week to make a few remarks at the annual meeting of Federal Extension workers held here in Washington, he was given a loud round of applause. This unusual demonstration was in recognition of the war feats of Mr. Campbell's son, William, a flyer in the 99th Pursuit Squadron, who was the first Negro to bomb an enemy target. He achieved this distinction last summer when he bombed Pantelleria, a Nazi held island in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Campbell has served the Department since 1906 and has accomplished a tremendous task in

(Continued on Page 8. Column 4.)

SOIL CONSERVATION FOR WAR PRODUCTION

The War Food Administration has announced details of a streamlined soil conservation practice program for 1944 which America's six million farm families can use in bringing their land up to its maximum production capacity.

The new program is divided into the following principal sections: Fertilizer and other materials, cover crops harvesting of legume and grass seeds; erosion control and water conservation measures; and range and pasture practices. Each state, according to his topography, soil, climate, and conservation needs, will adopt its own set of practices.

N. E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency which administers the conservation practices program, points out that before each of the outlined practices was approved, it was subjected to two questions: (1) Will it increase food production in 1944 and '45? (2) Can it be administered with a minimum of red tape?

WOMAN'S PAGE

Recipes, Suggestions, Old and New With Hints from Here and There.

FISH PUFFS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

2 cups mashed seasoned potatoes
1 cup cooked fish (canned, fresh or frozen)
1 egg or 2 yolks
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon celery salt
Speck pepper
4 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons drippings or fat, melted

Mix potatoes with fish, egg and seasonings. Beat a minute. Drop portions from a spoon frequently dipped in warm water, (to prevent sticking to the spoon) onto well greased, shallow baking pan. Lightly sprinkle puffs with flour and brush with fat. Bake 10 minutes in moderately hot oven. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

TOMATO SAUCE

4 tablespoons bacon or other fat
1-4 cup minced onions
2 tablespoons diced celery
1 tablespoon chopped green peppers
1-4 teaspoon crushed bay leaf
4 tablespoon flour
1-2 teaspoon sugar
Speck powdered cloves
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 cup tomatoes and pulp
1 cup boiling water, meat or chicken stock

Heat fat in frying pan, add and simmer 5 minutes, stirring frequently, onions, celery and peppers. Add flour and mix thoroughly. Add seasonings and tomatoes. Simmer 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add water and cook slowly 5 minutes. Serve poured over the puffs or pass in a hot bowl.

SAVORY SCRAMBLE

4 tablespoons chicken or other fat
1-4 cup chopped onions
1-3 cup diced celery
2 cups cooked rice
1-2 cup cooked vegetables
1 cup tomatoes
1-4 teaspoon salt
Speck pepper
Speck sugar
Speck thyme or marjoram

Heat fat in frying pan, add and simmer 5 minutes onions, celery and rice. Add rest of ingredients. Cook slowly, covered, 20 minutes. Stir frequently with fork. Serve hot or poured over potato cakes, toasted rusks or reheated biscuits or cornbread squares.

Do not let spaghetti soak in cold water after cooking.

Two important points to remember in cooking with molasses are that it contains acid and that molasses mixtures scorch easily.

Cabbage rates along with citrus fruits and tomatoes for its vitamin C when served crisp and raw. In cooking it loses some vitamin C; but, if cooked only a few minutes until just tender, it is still a good food for this and other vitamins and mineral.

Nutrition-wise homemakers serve fish regularly. They realize its importance in the diet. All fish is high in food value, and rich in vitamins and minerals. It is one of the best sources of iodine, too.

FOR TENDER EGGS

In order to obtain a firm but very tender white and yolk in hard-boiled eggs, cover eggs with cold water and heat only to boiling. Remove from heat immediately and let stand in hot water 20 minutes. Remove from hot water to cold and let stand one hour before peeling.

If raisins are rinsed in warm or hot water, they will chop easily.

FOR ADDED FLAVOR

Dry out and grate citrus fruit rinds. Keep in covered jars to sprinkle over crumb cake or coffee cake batter before baking, cake frostings or icings, marshmallow or orange topping for gingerbread, whipped cream garnishes for fruit desserts, meringue for lemon or orange pie, and creamy rice or tapioca puddings.

STUFFED EGGPLANT

1 large eggplant
1 onion, minced
1 green pepper, chopped fine
2 tomatoes, quartered
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 cup diced boiled ham

Wash eggplant and cut off a slice from top. Scoop out inside to within 1-2 inch of skin. Cover shell with salted water and set aside. Chop eggplant pulp and combine with onion, pepper and tomatoes. Cook in a small amount of boiling salted water until tender. Drain and mash. Add butter, salt pepper and ham. Drain shell well and fill with mixture. Sprinkle top with bread crumbs and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 25 minutes.

CUCUMBER BOATS

Cut a slice from one side of small cucumbers, hollow out in boat shape. Marinate in French dressing and chill. Fill with fish or sea food salad, or other suitable mixtures.

Chicory and sliced hard-cooked eggs are a fitting garnish for any chicken, fish, or ham salad.

SIMPLE WAYS TO REMOVE MUD STAINS

In spite of the fact that mud stains are among the most frequent clothes cleaning problems in springtime, especially on children's garments, many a homemaker does not know the secrets of dealing with mud. Textile specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise letting the mud dry, then brushing off as much as possible. If the mud is on washable fabric, soak in clear cool water first, then wash with soap and warm water. If the fabric is not washable, sponge the stain like a hard grease spot. Rub first with a little petroleum jelly or lard to loosen the grease, then sponge with cleaning fluid. Red mud often contains iron and must be treated like a rust stain with lemon juice and salt or some other rust remover.

Mud often does more damage to leather than to fabric. If left to dry on shoes, it may make a permanent stain. Remove and immediately from shoes by washing with a wet cloth if necessary.

About 25,000,000 gallons of molasses are used annually in this country.

Elbows can be kept soft and smooth by applying hand lotion during the day and lemon juice and olive oil at night.

A method of using tissue from cadavers to bridge several nerves and restore their functions was recently described.

Oysters obtain their food by filtering vast quantities of water for the minute organisms in it.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

FRESH MEAT—Cover fresh meat loosely. Wipe with damp cloth just before cooking. If ground, store in extra cool place and cook soon.

MEAT BROTH.— Cool meat broth rapidly, keep cold, use soon.

COOKED MEAT.—Keep cooked meat covered. Chopped and sliced cooked meats spoil more quickly than meat in the piece. Cut or chop just before using. Keep meat sandwiches and salads cold right up to serving time.

CURED MEAT.— Keep uncooked, well-cured meat in a dark, cool, dry, airy place. Leave wrapping on ham, bacon, and other cured meat until ready to cook. Keep mildly cured meats like fresh meats.

POULTRY.— Wash poultry thoroughly inside and out, not dry, and store very cold until time to cook.

SEA FOOD.—Fish and all other sea food spoils in a few hours at room temperature. Cook at once, or wrap in wax paper to keep odor from other food, and store very cold.

MILK.—Don't let milk stand out. Keep it in the colder part of the refrigerator. When cooking, take out only milk and cream needed and let the rest stay cold. Don't pour left-over milk back in the main supply. Put away milk the first thing after each meal. Keep odorous foods—fish, onions cabbage, melons—away from milk. Use suds and sun on all milk containers. Scald often.

MILK AND EGG DISHES—Milk and eggs are good combinations, but spoil easily. If custards, cream pies and puddings, and cream puffs are not to be eaten at once, cool them quickly, cover, and keep very cold.

CHEESE.— Cold and covered, are the watchwords for cheese too. Use cottage and other soft cheese quickly, for they soon spoil. Hard, cured cheese, well wrapped, may be kept longer.

EGGS.—Wipe off soiled spots on eggs with a dry, rough cloth. But don't wash eggs before storing. Water destroys the protective film that keeps out air and odors. Store eggs in open bowl or wire basket in a cool place.

VEGETABLES.— The fresher a vegetable when it is used. the better the taste, the less the waste, and the more vitamins retained.

"Wilt not, waste not," is a golden rule for garden stuff. For household storage of fresh vegetables, use refrigerator or other cold place.

SALAD GREENS.—To crisp up lettuce, radishes, celery—all raw vegetables headed for the salad bowl—wash, drain, store in covered vegetable pan. Keep cold.

COOKING GREENS.— Pile cooking greens loosely to prevent bruising. Store in covered vegetable pan, or waterproof bag, preferably after washing and draining. Keep them cold.

SNAP BEANS, LIMA BEANS, PEAS, CORN.—To hold the sweet in corn, peas, and lima beans and to keep snap beans fresh, keep them cold. Let them stay in the pod or husk unless you can store them tightly covered in refrigerator.

THE CABBAGE FAMILY.—Cauliflower, brussels sprouts, and broccoli lose freshness faster than cabbage. Leave them uncut; keep cold and not too dry.

ROOT VEGETABLES.— Put beet, turnips, rutabagas, carrots in a cool ventilated place. Cut tops to 2 inches to save space. (Don't throw away edible turnip and beet tops. Save as shown under "salad greens" above—or can, dry, brine, or freeze them.)

POTATOES, ONIONS.—A dry, cool blackout suits them both, but avoid freezing.

SWEETPOTATOES, SQUASH. For sweetpotatoes and squash, dry cool storage.

BERRIES, CHERRIES, GRAPES.—To keep berries, cherries, and grapes tip top, store in a shallow tray in a cold place. Wash just before using.

PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS.—Spread to keep from bruising. Keep the ripe fruit cool. Let underripe fruits ripen at room temperature.

ORANGE, LEMONS.—Spread out to prevent loss from mold and rot. Keep in a cool place.

APPLES.—Apples soften as much in 1 day at 70 degrees F. as in 2 days at 50 degrees F.—So keep them at the cooler temperature.

Be gentle with the firm apple and orange as well as with the soft berry and the tender-skinned peach.

To pinch and bruise and break the skin will let the enemy, rot, come in.

BANANAS.—Bananas are best when kept at warmer temperatures than our native fruits. Let underripe bananas ripen at room temperature.

DRIED FRUITS.—The natural sugar in dried fruits keeps them from molding easily.

Store them in a tight bag or jar in a cool place. Watch in warm weather for worms or weevils.

Spoilage spreads as mold breeds mold, weevils breed weevils. This happens oftenest in the forgotten can or box. Frequently check-ups save food.

BREAD.—Cool home-baked bread before storing in ventilated box. In hot weather, to keep bread from molding, wrap in moistureproof paper and put in refrigerator.

CAKE.—Cool on rack before storing in its own covered box, ventilated if in humid climate.

COOKIES.— Crisp cookies and crackers soften if kept with bread and cake. Keep them in airtight tins or boxes all their own.

FLOUR, CEREAL, SUGAR, SPICE.—Don't try to store much flour and cereal over the hot months—buy less and oftener. Store such dry foods as flour, cereal, sugar, spices in tight containers to keep out dust, moisture, insects, and mice.

DRIED VEVGETABLES.—Mice and weevils are fond of dried vegetables, too. Keep dried vegetables in tight containers.

CANNED GOODS.— Tinned foods should be kept dry to prevent rust and spoilage. Foods canned in glass should be stored in a cool dark place.

QUICK-FROZEN FOODS.—Quick-frozen foods must be kept frozen solidly in the freezing compartment of a mechanical refrigerator until used. Don't hold too long even at freezing. Once thawed, frozen foods spoil rapidly. Do not refreeze.

Waste no fats. Store butter and other table fats in tightly covered dish in a cold dark place away from strong odors. To keep cooking fats well, strain fat drippings to remove food particles and store in clean covered jars in a cool, dark, dry place until used.

Don't drain away vegetable juices. Save them for soups and sauces.

Save fruit juices for cold drinks.

Save bread and cracker crumbs for poultry stuffing or to make a crumb blanket for scalloped dishes.

Use perishable foods promptly.

STOP EVERY SMALL LOSS OF GOOD FOOD. SAVE EVERY DROP AND CRUMB.

"Freedom of speech is the precious right of all persons. It is not lost because one becomes an employer of his fellowmen, nor should it be lost by an employe when he associates himself with a union."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

UNCLE SAM'S STAR SALESMEN

A few years ago no one would have thought it possible for this country to raise tens of billions of dollars voluntarily by public contribution within a space of days. It has not only been proven possible, but has been done more than once—we are now conducting the Fourth War Loan Drive with a minimum goal of $14,000,000,000.

Of course the demands of war are the driving force hehind bond sales, but those demands alone would not suffice. No small share of credit for raising the money must go to the magnificent promotional efforts of the most efficient salesman in the world—the American businessman. His ability is legendary. Before the war he roamed the world. He sold everything under the sun from washing machines to hat pins. His customers ranged from head hunters to Eskimos.

What is more natural than when faced with the biggest selling job in history, the American businessman should come through with colors flying? Perhaps nowhere are his energies and abilities more evident than in the bond selling efforts of the chain store industry. The chain stores are classic examples of American efficiency and progressiveness. Their distribution technique made necessities and luxuries available to more people than all the social reform programs ever devised.

The entire nation can be thankful that American salesmanship is offered unqualifidely in helping the government raise needed war revenue.

THE ROAD TO DESTRUCTION

One of the most pernicious beliefs that has come out of this war is the idea that since we have been able to achieve full employment and high wages producing armaments, there is no excuse for not achieving the same goals in peacetime by producing a flood of automobiles, refrigerators and luxury gadgets ad infinitum.

When asked the question, Why does it always seem easy to find money to prosecute a war, and so hard to find it to win the peace? Dr. Harley L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University, replied: "The peace economy must remain solvent. A war economy doesn't have to remain solvent, and usually is not solvent. When we get into a war we give the government complete dictatorial powers over everybody. It can conscript labor; it can force men to work; it can set wages: it can confiscate income and property; can suspend all rights. The so-called war prosperity rests on this foundation of casual, although pernaps not nominal slavery."

We have consented to these things because the war must be won at any price. But tax spending for the mere sake of spending, as was done during pump-priming days, must end. Normal expenses of government must be cut to the bone and people must be taught to save. Either that, or we are on the road to destruction though we win the war.

Beautiful But—

In a civil service examination given in New York City, some time ago, one of the questions asked was the following:

"If a man buys an article for $12.25 and sells it for $9.75, does he gain or lose by the transaction?"

One of our modern young sweet things, after studying for awhile, is said to have given the following answer:

"He gains on the cents, but loses on the dollars."

TWO-THIRDS OF NATION'S MEAT TO GO TO CIVILIANS

Two-thirds, or 69 percent of all the meat supplies available will be allocated to U. S. civilians during 1944, the War Food Administration has announced. Negro farmers, now more extensively engaged in commercial production of beef and pork contributed substantially to the nation's total supply.

The meat allocated for civilians this year is equivalent to approximately 132 pounds per capita for the year on a dressed weight basis, compared with the pre-war 1935-39 average of about 126 pounds.

4-H MOBILIZATION WEEK

March 4-12 will be national Mobilization Week for 4-H boys and girls. They will enlist additional members in the "Feed-a-Fighter" program and will appear before various groups in the interest of 4-H work.

"44 FARM LABOR PROGRAM

In an address over the Mutual Broadcasting System last Thursday, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones outlined this year's farm labor program. Briefly that program is this:

First, to keep on the farms the experienced, skilled farm operators and essential full time workers.

Second, to return to the farm those with farm experience who can do more good on the farm than where they are now.

Third, to recruit workers, both for full time work and for seasonal and temporary work, and help experienced workers improve their skills.

Fifth, to encourage and bring about a more efficient exchange of labor and machinery among farmers.

Sixth, to continue to make available imported foreign workers from Mexico, Bahama and Jamaica, as well as prisoners of war when available, and even such use of our own armed forces as special local emergencies justify.

Seventh, to continue the U. S. Crop Corps which includes the Women's Land Army Workers and the Victory Farm Volunteers and even to increase the numbers of these workers because of their record last year.

Negro Americans, Bahamans and Jamaicans are expecting to continue playing an important role in the cultivation and harvest of vital war crops.

MAJ. R. R. WRIGHT'S BANK BUYS MILLION AND HALF IN BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 9—(ANP) Maj. R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens Bank and Trust company, announced last week that since the Japanese pulled their "sneak" attack on Pearl Harbor, the bank has purchased a total of $1,500,000 worth of war bonds, and has sold through its private channels more that $1,000,000 worth of bonds to depositors and Negro and white citizens throughout the city.

"The bank is doing everything it possibly can to aid the war effort, and we feel that through our bond purchases we are helping to buy the planes, ships, tanks and guns needed to defeat Germany and Japan," the major said.

The venerable financier, who is president of the National Freedom Day association, also announced that two weeks ago, during the Fourth War Bond drive, the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company purchased $200,000 worth of bonds in Philadelphia, and $70,000 worth of bonds at a gigantic rally in Pittsburgh.

The Citizens and Southern bank, located at 19th and South streets, Philadelphia, is the only bank and trust company owned and operated by Negroes north of the Mason and Dixon line. It is the only one of four banks established by Negroes in Philadelphia which has survived, and has stock fully paid to the amount of $125,000.

Maj. Wright, who is president of the Negro Bankers association, is recognized as the leading Negro banker in the country. He has brought up the income of the Citizens and Southern Bank to a gross volume of $2,000,000 a year from a small beginning, many, many years ago.

He is mainly responsible for the National Freedom day, which was celebrated for the third year on February 1. National in scope, the Freedom Day association's membership includes leading Negro citizens in all sections of the country.

WHAT TO PLANT EARLY: BEANS AMONG WARM WEATHER PLANTS TO GO INTO SOIL EARLY

Third of a Series:
By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Tennessee Garden Editor

Today we wish to talk about the warm weather plants, those whose seeds should not be put into the soil earlier than the first half of April. These vegetables are among one most important foods, but they are tender to frost and the seeds refuse to germinate until the soil is warm.

To plant them before this time means that most if not all of these seeds will rot and those that do not will probably lie in the soil until it gets warm. The few that might germinate and come up are sure to be killed.

FROST-PROOF DATES VARY

At the head of this list we put that most important vegetable, the bean. Beans of all kinds, and all types with the exception of the English Broad bean, and we do not grow it in this country, should not be planted more than three or four days before the frost-proof date in your community. In the immediate vicinity of Nashville this frost-proof date is April 10. In the extreme southern part of Tennessee it is April 1. It is usually safe to plant beans as much as five days before this date.

Corn, cucumbers, squash and pumpkins, of all kinds, okra and crowder peas all come under this list of warm weather vegetables that should not be planted until the danger of frost is over. Of course, the same is true of melons of all kinds. The soil for all of these crops should be thoroughly worked early in the spring, and should be cultivated several times if necessary in order to destroy all weeds and so as to readily absorb all rain.

It is possible to do the major part of the cultivation of our garden crops before they are planted, and we firmly believe that the yield is more dependent on the pre-planting care of the soil than on the cultivation we give it after the plants come up.

PLANTING ADVICE OFFERED

Most of the seeds of the vegetables mentioned in this list should not be planted before the middle of April. A few of them can be safely planted a few days before the frost-free date, but practically all of the vine crops and okra will do better if we will wait a week after the frost-free date before planting.

It is advisable however, to have our pepper, egg plant and tomato plants all ready to set in the open ground about from between the middle and the late of April. On the average nothing is gained by putting any of these crops in the open ground before the 20th of April.

In making these suggestions we recognize that we have said nothing about some kinds of vegetables, but these are the ones usually grown in our home gardens. For instance, Irish potatoes should be planted in February or the first half of March if possible. Sweet potatoes usually produce better if they are not set before the first of May. Corn, if we grow it in our gardens, should be planted about the same time we plant our first early beans. Soy beans may be planted any time between the frost-free date and the first of July. Pumpkins and winter squash usually produce better if not planted before the first of July.

LAUNCH BOND DRIVE TO ACCUMULATE BIG FUND OF CAPITAL

Post-War Organization of Business Enterprises Planned by Leaders

WASHINGTON, March 9—(ANP) Leaders of a number of important organizations active within the Negro group met at the headquarters of the U. S. treasury's bond division Tuesday morning and launched a program for the development of a network of nation-wide savings clubs based on acquirement of war bonds. The group, meeting under the sponsorship of the National Negro Business League, proposed an ambitious plan, simple in its basic structure but possessing the posibilities of bringing together an accumulation of money staggering to the imagination in volume and capable of providing a pool of financial resources. It is expected that at the end of the initial five-year period there will be in existence substantial nest eggs for individual investors or adequate capital for cooperative business endeavor on the part of members of individual clubs where they are so desirous.

The program, starting in its ease of operation, calls for the organization of clubs whose members agree to deposit a $25 bond each month as a minimum. This bond purchased at the regular $18.75 selling price is to be held, subject to the buyer's wishes for five years or until its maturity in ten years. The history of organized savings endeavor, Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business league, pointed out, is that people save with more regularity, plan with more definiteness and hold on to their accumulations more tenaciously when they save systematically.

Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are buying bonds through patriotic methods or pay roll deductions, Dr. Walker said, but many have given little thought to using them to help develop a financial bulwark which can be used to help improve the total position of the race.

The National Organization of War Bond Savings clubs among Negroes was set up. Dr. Walker was chosen chairman. A. L. Holsey, secretary of the business league, was named secretary.

Vice chairmen are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro women, Washington; Booker T. Bradshaw, president, National Negro Insurance association, Richmond, Va.; Bishop James A. Bray, president, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, Chicago; T. M. Campbell, regional field agent, Agricultural extension service, Tuskegee; John D. Dobbs, president, International Conference of Grand Masters, Atlanta; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban league, New York; Jesse Mitchell, president, National Negro Bankers' association, Washington; Miss Shellie Northcutt, supervising Jeanes teacher, Washington; Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president National Negro Housewives league, Detroit; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president National Negro Land Grant College President's conference; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier; C. A. Scott, vice-president Negro Publishers association, Atlanta; Jesse O. Thomas, American Red Cross, Washington; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, IBPOE, Washington. J. B. Blayton of Atlanta is treasurer.

Poem

BY MRS. LONA C. TAYLOR,
Primary Teacher in Pineville Junior High School Submits Composition

I'm thinking of the days of Noah
When people were full of sin
And God had Noah build an Ark
And would not let them in.

Its been many a year since Noah
And people thought they were doing well
Until the Bombing of Pearl Harbor
And Hitler started raising hell

So, let me say to America,
Don't take more than you give
Just dish out hell to Hitler,
As long as the rascal lives.

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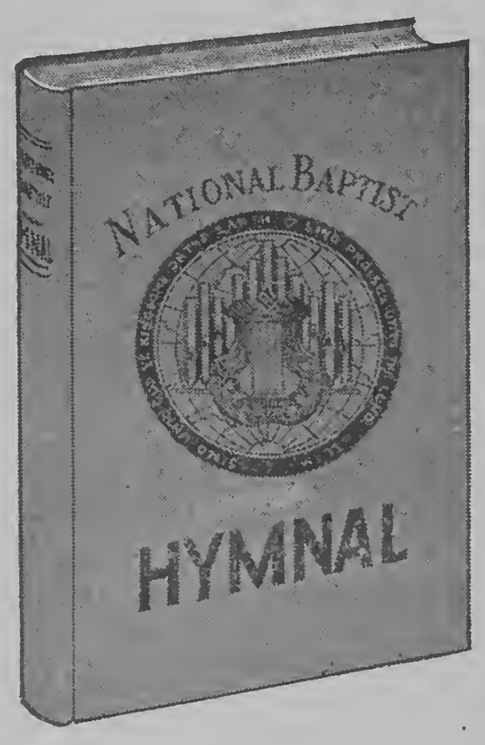

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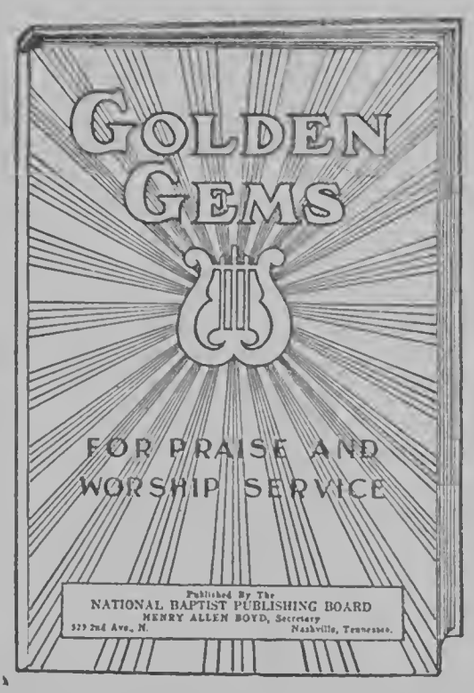

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4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

Deny Rehearing To "Lynching Sheriff"

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 9—(ANP) Sheriff M. Claude Screws of Baker county, Ga., and two others convicted with him on charges of violating the civil liberties statutes in connection with the lynching of Robert Hall, a prisoner, have been denied a rehearing by the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Screws, Special Deputy Jim Ben Kelley and Frank Edward Jones, former Newton, Ga., policeman, were convicted in the Middle Georgia District court on charges of fatally beating Hall, Newton garage worker, who had been arrested in connection with theft of an automobile tire.

District Judge Bascom Deaver sentenced each man to serve three year's imprisonment and to pay fines of $1,000. The apellate court upheld the sentence.

Mahogany, formerly used in fine furniture, is now used to build light, speedy submarine chasers.

DRAW THE PURSE STRINGS

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, private debt was reduced by almost two billion dollars during 1942, with a further reduction likely in 1943. Meanwhile, public spending and public debt soared to dizzy heights. This is a continuance of a trend that has been in evidence for more than a decade. The initiative and productive capacities of private citizens have been increasingly displaced by government. War has greatly speeded the trend. If you happen to be a socialist, you will be cheered by the prospects. But if you believe in private enterprise and the superiority of individual opportunity, you will look upon expanding centralized government with a chill.

Shrinking private debts mean that fewer new enterprises are being launched by individuals. Opportunity and savings are not available to start anything new; old, established industries are not expanding with private capital. In short, it means if the trend continues there will be fewer jobs in private industry, which is the same as saying there will be more and more jobs on the government payroll.

After the war, the purse strings must be drawn on the public spenders or they will tax away our initiative and our freedom.

A movement has been started among the states to limit the taxing power of the Federal government. Fifteen state legislatures have passed resolutions for a Constitutional amendment to restrict Federal income and inheritance taxes in peacetime to twenty-five per cent. Such an amendment would not take away the power of the government to levy taxes for needed revenue. It would take away the power to destroy tax-paying industries.

GOLD BRICKS FROM WASHINGTON

Labor leaders who by strikes and strike threats in time of war have aroused the bitter resentment of millions of people, should heed the warning recently uttered in the editorial columns of LIFE: "American labor, like every other group in the country, has a right to government by law rather than government by extemporization. But is is not getting that. It is getting supposedly special favors which turn out to be gold bricks."

The Administration, in refusing to put legal restraint on labor excesses, has certainly been guilty of granting special favors. Labor racketeers have exploited those favors to the full, with the result that they are a thoroughly hated group of individuals. That the rank and file of American workmen are becoming skeptical of such vicious leadership, is evident from a late Fortune poll. It indicated that only 13 per cent of factory workers believed labor unions have done an excellent job and should be given more power; 29 per cent thought that labor unions have gone too far. Less than a majority were willing to say that labor leaders have been fair with management. Only about one-third believed that most labor leaders were honest with money.

It is still not too late for labor to clean house.

APPROACHING REALITY

In the words of TIME magazine: 'By year's end . . . new huge U. S. productive capacity stood as the best protection against inflation. . .' Business managed industry will be as vital to the peace as it has been to the winning of the war.

A smooth working, highly productive, taxpaying system of private enterprise, beginning in the soil and carrying through to the consumer, has become an absolute necessity. Anything which restricts the operation of such a system is a direct threat to living standards and stability of government. It is the responsibility of public officials to do all in their power to prevent further imposition of regulations and tax measures which obstruct production and clog distributive channels. Both of these evils have been rampant.

The distribution system both before and during the war has been the recipient restrictions and punitive tax laws that have seriously impaired consumer service. Before the war, distributive efficiency was hard hit by anti-chain store taxes. Since the war, mountains of regulations have been directed at retailers in the mistaken belief that inflation could be controlled by freezing retail prices without effectively putting a lid on wages and other costs. The result has been very nearly disastrous. Necessities are disappearing from store shelves because they are unobtainable within legal price ranges. The regulatory mania has affected every industry to some extent.

The country is face to face with the fact that these conditions cannot be continued if our industries are to do the job expected of them in the days to come. Producing for peace will be far more difficult than producing for war.

CIVILIANS TO GET SAME QUANTITY OF VITAMIN "A"

Allocation of Vitamin A for food and feed enrichment and pharmaceuticals has been announced by the War Food Administration. U. S. civilians will receive 88 trillion USF units, or 63 percent of the total production. This is about the same quantity that was available in 1943.

Vitamin "A" is especially valuable for babies. Deficiency of this nutrient has been found to cause night blindness and diseased conditions of the skin and hair.

The natural vitamin is found principally in fish liver oil, liver, butter, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

It is extracted from fish liver oil for food enrichment and pharmaceutical uses, although carotene a pro-vitamin A extracted from plant sources, is also used to some extent.

Of the total Vitamin A allocation, 40 trillion USP units will go into pharmaceutial preparations, 8 and the remainder for feed enrichment.

Since the U. S. servicemen gets most of his vitamins through a nutritionally balanced diet, only about 5 trillion USF units or about 4 percent of the vitamin allocation will go to the U. S. military and war services.

Government Ready To Make Loans To Farmers

Mr. E. S. Beasley, State Supervisor for the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office, stated that farmers of Tennessee are now applying for loans to finance the production of their 1944 crops. Applications for loans are now being written in the county seats of each county, and anyone in need of financial assistance should contact the county agent for information as to where applications are being written and and the name of the field supervisor serving that district. He stated that, in addition to financing the production of regular crops such as cotton and corn, loans were also being made for and that special emphasis is being placed on the production of those crops declared essential and so vitally needed this year in the war effort. Plans for 1944 call for increased production of many food crops. The production goals of these crops, which can be successfully planted and grown in Tennessee should be met and the need for funds necessary for their production will be given special consideration with the view that credit will be extended, where needed, so that every farm family will have an opportunity to make its maximum contributions to the Food Production Program.

Emergency Crop and Feed Loans are available to farmers, either owners or tenants, who own or can make arrangements for land to farm, who own or have the use of necessary workstock and equipment with which to farm, and who can give as security a first lien on the crops to be financed. Loans are available for the purchase of production of feed for livestock to be fed for the market, or for breeding animals with the increase to be marked, and, as security, a first lien is required on such livestock. These loans will be made to farmers whose cash requirements are relatively small and who are unable to obtain from other sources, including local banks and Production Credit Associations, loans in an amount sufficient to meet their needs. Mr. Beasley emphasized that these loans are not restricted to select applicants but are available to all farmers who can establish eligibility, according to the terms of the loan regulations and authorizing act.

FORTY-TWO WAYS TO PREVENT FIRE

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York. has published a booklet entitled "42 Ways to Prevent Fire." Untold tragedy and destruction could be avoided if a copy of this booklet could be placed in every home, and the lessons it contains put into practice.

The booklet groups the most common hazards under general headings such as Heating Plant, Spontaneous Ignition, Misuse of Electricity, and Cleaning with Gasoline. Heating plants rank high as a source of fire destruction. The same is true of electricity. As the booklet observes: "With something over 70,000 electrical fires a year in our dwellings—over 90 per cent of them due to the abuse or misuse of equipment—it behooves us to remember that 'electricity is a good servant but a bad master." Sub-standard installations, worn extension cords, defective appliances, and lines over-fused and overloaded are old stories to firemen.

"Monkeying with fuses is another frequent cause of grief in the home. Too many people fail to realize that the fuse is the safety value of the electrical system, intentionally made weaker than the wire so that it will blow out first in case of an overload." Remember this if you start to tuck a penny behind that blown out fuse.

Spontaneous ignition is also a prime cause of fire distruction. A pound of flour dust can produce an explosion powerful enough to fling an automobile over the roof of a seven-story building. And when a couple of engineers undertook to run an automobile engine with cornstarch instead of gasoline, they got along fine——until one of the pistons was blown through the roof. Such is the power of dust!

Forces of death and destruction are latent in every home. The only way to protect your family against them is to know about them. The time to start learning is now.

MORE BAHAMIANS AND MEXICANS COMING TO U. S. FOR FARM WORK

The War Food Administration announced last week that its office of Labor would begin bringing in immediately 1,300 Bahamians, and 14,600 Mexican nationals to help relieve the farm labor shortage.

Some of the new Mexican recruits, representing the first of 38,000 additional Mexicans to come here for farm work have already arrived in Southern California. By March 31 the entire 14,600 are expected to have been brought in. During the year a total of 52,000 Mexicans will be needed. Approximately 14,000 have remained in the country since last year working chiefly in California and Arizona.

The 1,300 Bahamians are expected to begin arriving in Florida at the rate of about 325 a week. As the season progresses, WFA will recruit more Bahamians.

Last year, 4,698 Bahamians were brought in to do farm work. About 3,500 of those are still in the country working on Florida truck farms.

Both the Bahamians and the Mexicans are coming into the United States under an agreement between their governments and ours. They will be employed by farmers under the terms of these agreements.

Speaking at the Food Processors' conference in Chicago recently, Col. Philip G. Burton, WFA's director of labor, said that approximately 5000,000 more new workers may be recruited this year than in 1943 to meet increased food and fiber production goals. Colonel Patton estimated that 72 million more man days of farm work will be required this year than last. This additional work-load will require the equivalent of 288,000 additional men, each working 250 ten-hour days per year. About 500,000 new workers may have to be found to do this extra work.

Colonel Burton pointed out that since April 1940 about four million actual or potential farm workers have left farms, or have taken non-farm jobs while continuing to live on farms. About a million of these persons entered the Armed Forces. Although some farm labor replacements have been made, farmers are still short of skilled able-bodied workers. Yet despite this shortage, farmers tightened their belts and produced five percent more food in 1943 than the record crop of the year before. However, he emphasized that farmers face a bigger job this year.

As for the labor prospects, Colonel Burton said, "The outlook with respect to farm labor supply in 1944, is not very favorable," he said, explaining that with higher production goals and further demands for manpower by industry and the Armed Forces will make it more difficult than ever to meet seasonal agricultural labor peaks

"The 1944 farm labor supply program will be very similar to the 1943 program, but we hope to be able to do a better job. The bulk of the farm work must be done by farmers and their families with the aid of their village and city neighbors. The War Food Administration, including the State Extension Services, will help as they did last year.

"We are planning to establish a mobile task force of 126,000 able-bodied, experienced interstate workers and foreign workers. These workers will be shifted from area to area of critical need as required, to assist local labor forces in the production and harvesting of essential food and fiber. As emergency crop harvesters, they will not remain permanently in any community."

LOOKS TO SOUTH FOR HALF OF POST WAR WOOD SUPPLY

The South will be called on to supply about one-half of the nation's post war timber requirements, now estimated at 21 billion cubic feet, Lyle F. Watts, chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told the Southern Forestry Conference meeting in Atlanta, Ga. recently.

Mr. Watte said the nation appeared to be entering upon a new era of wood, with many new uses opening up in the field of chemistry and new engineering techniques enabling wood to hold its own in competition with other building materials. For the period immediately following the war, he said reconstruction requirements abroad hold promise of greatly increased export markets. If these needs were to be supplied, he told the conference, it would be necessary to double the annual growth in the southern states.

Many Negro farmers in the South are helping to meet our current wood needs by cutting both pulpwood and timber for the war effort. Frank Fhifer of Meeklenburg county, North Carolina, has just sold his first carload of pulpwood, and has begun cutting on his second car.

My outward speech should be the expression of the essence of my inner soul.

CONTINUE FARM PORK SALES

So that farmers may continue the sale of pork from home-slaughtered hogs for the next several weeks, the War Food Administration has extended the period in which farmers may slaughter hogs without a permit or license until March 17. Under this arrangement farmers are permitted to deliver any quantity of pork to persons not living on the farm without a license, however, the farmer must collect ration points for the pork delivered.

WHO'S ASLEEP?

Many critics, when approaching the question of medical care, immediately assume that the doctors are their "opponents." The truth is that doctors are as anxious as anyone else to alleviate human suffering. They have worked for years to develop sound health plans whereby more people could secure high quality medical service at minimum expense. Thousands of doctors contribute a large proportion of their time absolutely gratis to persons who either cannot or will not pay even moderate charges. Therefore, it is a rank dis-service to hold them up as indifferent to medical progress.

By its title, Paul de Kruif's book, "Kaiser Wakes the Doctors," raises a false impression which is maintained from the first page to the last. It paints the prepaid medical plan, developed in the Kaiser shipyards, as a revolutionary discovery that can be easily applied to other industries and finally to every urban and rural community in the nation. The plan is not new and, unfortunately, has handicaps—not the least of which is its compulsory aspect. The Journal of the California Medical Association describes it as follows: " . . . Fifty cents per week is deducted from wages of each employe (there being practically no acquisition costs in securing members to the plan, certainly a great administrative saving!) the wage deductions being taken from a group of about 100,000 workers (the families, however, are not included!); the plan being in operation in enterprises where all the workers reside within a small and limited geograpricral area. In essence, the discovery . . . . is nothing more than an application of the age-old principle of pre-payments on an insurance basis, designed to give protective coverage to a limited group of poor risks through acquisition of a large number of paying good risks."

The doctors have always welcomed practical plans to broaden medical service. Critics who accuse them of being asleep should first catch up with them.

SEPARATE CHAFF FROM WHEAT

It has been fun and highly patriotic to lambast the war profiteer and others who have sought to capitalize on the national emergency. They deserve lambasting. But when the lambasting begins to include most of the productive capacity of the country, it is time to call a halt to generalized name calling and begin to segregate the chaff from the wheat. Inflation cannot be licked by holding to prices that discourage production and cripple distribution. And that is precisely what is being done with respect to many of the nation's basic industries.

In the field of distribution, dry goods retailers have been forced to drop various lines of clothing because of excessive price restrictions. And food retailers face a critical year in which the most important need will be to maintain sales volume. In the latter half of 1943, that volume showed a tendency to fall off and net profits dropped to the near vanishing point. If volume continues to fall in 1944, companies will be writing their profit and loss in red ink unless the Office of Price Administration modifies ceiling price regulations. According to Chain Store Age, the net profits of seven representative food chains for the first nine months of 1943, were about one-half of one per cent of sales.

Mass distribution has always relied on a hairline relation between prices and volume for its existence. Ordinarily, private management is free to seek the most efficient balance between the two which automatically results in maximum consumer service. But currently prices are subject to Washington edicts and retailers have had to seek a living by a grim fight for volume sales.

The distribution industry is no different from scores of other industries. If costs rise, prices must rise. Name calling will never halt that vicious spiral.

THEY KEEP "E" BANNERS FLYING

Hardly a war plant flying the Army-Navy "E" Award could operate but for the unequaled performance of the private power companies. Yet, electric companies are not given that coveted award. The achievements of the private power industry in making electricity available in home and factory during the war, without rationing and without strikes, has been all encompassing. But most people take electricity for granted, while others think such socialistic monuments as Bonneville and TVA caused the phenomenon of abundant power.

According to reliable sources, generating capacity this year, as usual, will be adequate to meet all needs. Since war began in Europe, the privately owned electric companies have installed 7,500,000 kilowatts of additional capacity, while the Federal government is responsible for 3,000,000 kilowatts. The accomplishments of the private investor-owned companies are the fruit of foresight, technical planning, business development, and sound preparedness. The ample physical facilities and the experienced and loyal organizations required to man them are built on foundations laid decades ago.

The total generating capacity of the country is 63,000,000 kilowatts. Of this amount, the Federal government produces five million kilowatts, with most of the balance provided by private savings. Ironically, if a power shortage should occur, it may very likely appear in the territory served by the govenment hydoelectric plants, which in dry months could be crippled from lack of water. Even this eventuality is not too ominous inasmuch as the plants of the entire private electric industry stand well as keep our war industries going and our homes lighted—with or without "E" Banners.

PRESS RELEASE

Mr. E. S. Beasley, State Supervisor for the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office, stated that farmers of Tennessee are now applying for loans to finance the production of their 1944 crops. Applications for loans are now being written in the county seats of each county and anyone in need of financial assistance should contact the county agent for information as to where applications are being written and the name of the field supervisor serving that district. He stated that, in addition to financing the production of regular crops such as cotton and corn, loans were also being made for and that special emphasis is being placed on the production of those crops declared essential and so vitally needed this year in the war effort. Plans for 1944 call for increased production of many food crops. The production goals of these crops; which can be successfully planted and grown in Tennessee should be met and the need for funds necessary for their production will be given special consideration with the view that credit will be extended, where needed, so that every farm family will have an opportunity to make its maximum contributions to the Food Production Program. Emergency Crop and Feed Loans are available to farmers, either owners of tenants, who own or can make arrangements for land to farm, who own or have the use of necessary workstock and equipment with which to farm, and who can give as security a first lien on the crops to be financed. Loans are also available for the purchase or production of feed for livestock to be fed for the market, or for breeding animals with the increase to be marketed and, as security, a first lien is required on such livestock. These loans will be made to Farmers whose cash requirements are relatively small and who are unable to obtain from other sources, including local banks and Production Credit Associations, loans in an amount sufficient to meet their needs. Mr. Beasley emphasized that these loans are not restricted to selected applicants but are available to all farmers who can establish eligibility, according to the terms of the loan regulations and authorizing act.

HELPING HOLD THE LINE

Fire losses are soaring. The total for December, 1943, was 31 per cent higher than for December, 1942. December climaxed twelve months of rising fire destruction. The total fire bill for 1943 was $380,253,000—an eleven-year record.

Bad as this is, it would have been infinitely worse because of emergency war activities, had not the fire insurance industry fought an unremitting battle against fire. Since the war, it has redoubled its efforts. Billions upon billions of dollars worth of vital war plants have incorporated in their structures and operations the advice of experienced fire prevention engineers. These engineers, trained through years of work with the fire insurance companies, are now applying their training in every far-flung branch of the war effort. They are with the armed forces, safeguarding camps, arsenals, hospitals, and ordnance plants Their watchful eyes are on shipyards, airplane factories, office buildings, and housing projects. In short their activities reach from the research laboratory to wherever fire may strike. No one will ever know how much their labors have saved and contributed to shortening the war.

Some may wonder why, if the fire prevention experts are really on the job, should the country suffer hundreds of millions of dollars in fire losses annually? Actually the fire prevention authorities can never wholly bring fire under control until public cooperation becomes permanent and effective. So far we have been prodigally careless where fire is concerned. As long as we remain that way, the best the authorities can do is to hold the results of our carelessness to the absolute minimum.

U. S. SHIPS NEARLY MILLION TONS OF FOOD TO FOREIGN NEGRO AREAS

Among our allies and the friendly nations to whom U. S. food is being shipped are more than a score of locales where Negroes make up a large part of the population. Between March 1941 and December 1943 our government shipped into these areas 818,000 tons of food and other commodities, a quantity large enough to require 82 of our new 10,000 ton Liberty ships to transport it.

Reading the list of these areas at the Office of Distribution in the War Food Administration is like reviewing a geography lesson. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, Trinidad, Martinique, British Honduras in Central America, British Guiana, in South America, the Gold Coast of Africa, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Cameroons, former German territory, Tunisia, North Africa, West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Durban, a city of Natal in South Africa, are all listed.

The eating habits of these people are as diversified as their nationalities and the types of food desired by each differs according to their religious beliefs, political customs, and climate, all of which influences their diets. Yet, whatever their food habits, they must have food. And despite wartime conditions, they have received food, much of it from the United States.

North Africa, which was largely self-sufficient before the war, saw its fine crops and animals confiscated by the Axis. There was no incentive to produce for the invaders took all and gave nothing. Food for civilians of North Africa began arriving there in December 1942, one month after the landing of United States and British troops.

In Martinique, geographically nearer our country, the situation was desperate. Cut off from France, which owned the island, the people could not produce food necessary for self-support. The arrival of foods from the United States prevented serious outbreaks, riots and starvation.

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were also acute sufferers, because submarines and diversion of shipping cut the islands off from the rest of the world. Food is substantial quantities began to arrive by October 1942 and since then stockpiles have been built up.

Thousands of tons of food were sent to West Africa in the Dakar region where much edible oil, important to the Allies, was produced.

In many distressed areas, the food was disposed of through regular channels, although in Tunisia, milk and food were distributed free to civilians. The French have paid for most of the food sent to North Africa. Some of the food has been sent to these countries under lend-lease arrangements, while other countries have paid cash for foodstuffs received. Foods have also been furnished under private arrangements where organizations undertook the task of securing the necessary supplies.

Among the commodities that have been shipped in large quantities are rice, flour, sugar, dried beans, meat and meat products, and milk and milk products. A partial list of the supplies shipped into these areas follows:

	Pounds
Rice	291,453,227
Flour	213,214,838
Dried Beans	52,405,710
Lard	41,334,930
Meat and Meat Products, Cured, Frozen, etc.	40,800,311
Milk, Evap., Condensed, Dry Skim and Whole	366,662,571
Soap	28,799,064
Fish, Canned and Dry	25,456,902
Corn	18,024,834
Potatoes	12,871,036
Dried Peas	12,564,491
Corn Meal	8,655,526
Tomatoes, Juice, Paste, Canned, etc.	6,336,725
Onions, Fresh	5,675,710
Oleomargarine	5,436,892
Rolled Oats	3,473,743
Cheese	3,481,181
Garlic	2,949,992
Barley	2,806,395
Canned Soups, Mixed	1,493,553
Eggs, Dried	584,753
Butter	575,592

Many other items, including canned fruits, canned vegetables, salad dressing vinegar,, chemicals for agricultural use also were shipped in large quantities to the islands, the entire shipments amounting to 898,620,787 pounds of food.

To the French owned island of Martinique we sent the following:

Flour	13,841,080
Meat and Meat Products	3,634,872
Macaroni	2,596,260
Oleomargarine	1,967,552
Shortening	1,100,961
Milk Products	563,047
Fish, Dried and Canned	360,064
Dried Beans	767,780
Dehydrated Onions	289,044
Cheese	232,274
Soap	69,920
Garlic	20,000
Dehydrated Carrots	284,242

All told, some 25,856,863 pounds of food were sent to Martinique, which has a population of less than 300 thousand inhabitants, compared with Puerto Rico's two million.

Other West Indian British owned islands received in part:

Flour	9,558,152
Corn Meal	3,374,283
Rice	2,024,177
Cottonseed Meal	1,000,000
Milk and Milk Products	1,881,641
Meat and Meat Products	1,437,876
Fish, Dried and Canned	767,174
Cheese	571,270
Dried Peas	400,000
Oleomargarine	259,900
Lard	138,500
Canned Soups	157,000
Glucose	125,852
Corn	356,000

Other products such as chocolate, baby food cereal, cornstarch, vegetable seeds, ovaltine, dessert powder, fish liver oil, malt extract and vitamins were shipped to the islands for a total of nearly 22 million pounds of foods.

To the Dakar area in West Africa were sent the following:

Semolina	19,977,976
Cracked Wheat	14,188,648
Sugar, Refined	12,005,809
Milk and Milk Products	2,018,080
Corn Grits	5,336,100
Whole Barley	4,173,900
Pearl Barley	3,150,100
Rice	3,143,900

Other foodstuffs sent to this region brought the total shipments up to 65,738,636 pounds.

North Africa had its problems in feeding which were met by:

Sugar, Refined	306,160,323
Flour	201,100,482
Milk and Milk Products	36,069,640
Wheat	25,539,700
Soap	21,585,250
Ammonium Nitrate	7,278,300
Malt	4,264,409
Tea	2,934,482

Total shipments of food sent to North African area totaled 609,637,399 pounds of various types of foods.

DR RAYFORD LOGAN MAKES NOTABLE ADDRESS AT 88TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAMED WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

WILBERFORCE, Ohio. — The eighty-eighth annual celebration of the Founders Day at Wilberforce University was highlighted by the address of Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history and head of the department of history at Howard University, and active in making government surveys in Haiti, Cuba, and Santo Domingo. His address centered around the nucleus of "unfinished business," not only in the U. S., but also in the Carribean countries. He directed attention to the beginning of the degradation of Negroes when Europeans first started the slave trade nearly five hundred years ago and pointed out that although literal slavery had been abolished long ago, there still remained the "unfinished business" of correcting poverty, segregation, and exploitation of the colored peoples of the world.

Dr. Logan told the audience about the bill for the education of discharged soldiers which is now before the Congress. This bill specifies that every person who has served for not less than ninety days shall receive education at the expense of the government for one year and that each state shall determine whether or not this period of government education shall be extended to more than one year. He pointed out the fact that this latter part of the bill would be to the disadvantage of the Negro and urged each veteran to fight that clause and insist on a period of four years of government education. He concluded his speech with this ringing sentence, "Keep up the fight until every man shall walk the earth an equal of the other."

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who has been associated with Wilberforce University as a student, alumnus, trustee, and chairman of the board of trustees for sixty-two years, spoke on the "Wilberforce Tradition," which he described as one of Negro leadership, cooperation, and self-help. Wilberforce University has kept its independence of teaching and instruction largely because its supporters come from the Negro people. Even when funds are appropriated by the State of Ohio they are handled and controlled through a Negro board of trustees. In all these respects, declared Bishop Ransom, Wilberforce University is unique and has a tradition to maintain—a tradition of continued confidence in the capacity of Negro leaders. Bishop Ransom cited with pride the progress which has been made under the administration of President Charles W. Wesley and prophecied more dynamic progress in the years to come.

President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University reported that $5,000 had been raised from interested alumni, organizations, churches, and "Friends of Wilberforce" as Founders Day contribution and that this amount had been paid the same day on the mortgage, thus reducing it from $119,000 to $114,000. The University was seeking 10,000 contributors who would give ten dollars each and 100 contributors who would give one hundred dollars each. Unlike other campaigns, the funds are being paid immediately on the debt, and contributions may be sent directly to Mr. M. L. Wolf, president of the Citizens National Bank, Xenia, Ohio, who is serving as treasurer of this fund. President Wesley also announced that this campaign will continue throughout the year and workers would soon be in various localities all over the country seeking contributions for the liberation of this great institution from the burden of debt which has hampered its progress for the past twenty years.

A recital by Todd Duncan, the distinguished baritone and star of "Porgy and Bess," climaxed the day's celebration. This recital was attended by a capacity audience of both white and colored who greeted the star with enthusiasm and remained to demand encore after encore at the close of the recital. Miss Charlotte Wesley, youthful soprano and graduate student at Columbia University, sang duets with Mr. Duncan from the Gershwin's Porgy and Bess score. Her voice blended harmoniously with that of Duncan and their interpretation was superb.

POLITICAL MANAGEMENT FAILS AGAIN

Bituminous coal production during 1943 was a record breaking 589,000,000 tons— 9,000,000 tons over 1942. Notwithstanding this, authorities have informed the public that production was about 21,000,000 tons under total consumption. Stockpiled reserves, they say, (accumulated under private management), saved the country from disaster.

These figures and the official comment on them demonstrate the negative thinking and acting current in high public office, of which the public is heartily sick. Twenty million tons of coal is less than two weeks' output at current production rates. Responsible coalmen have pointed out that the shortage could be made up in brief time. But do they get an ounce of encouragement from the bureaucrats who have taken over the coal industry? They do not! Instead of encouragement, they get more restrictions, and the public gets glum publicity handouts from Washington.

What a laugh! This is a nation of abundant resources. Its people are abundant producers. Its coal industry in the past has met every need. Then suddenly the government takes over with a big noise and flourish, and after several months of socialistic tinkering, tells us that because coal production is a miserable two weeks behind annual demand, we are faced with a grave situation.

Plenty of industries have had to make up two weeks' production—and then some. It was taken for granted that they could do it. That was the way the country was built.

The coal industry is no exception. If given the opportunity, it can do the job. The point is that it has not been given a fair opportunity.

EXTENSION HELPS NEGRO FARMERS PRODUCE FOR NATION'S WAR EFFORT

Raising the living standards of rural Negro Americans so that they can make a larger contribution to the nation's wartime agricultural program was one of the main objectives of Cooperative Agricultural Extension work among colored farmers last year, according to Director M. L. Wilson's annual report to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones which has just been published.

Pointing out that $1,095,650 was allocated in the fiscal year of 1943 from all sources for cooperative extension work among Negro farmers, the director said that the expenditure was a sound investment. Going further, he said that the number of sharecroppers, tenants and landowners who are adopting the Extension self-help program is increasing and landlord-tenant relationships are improving.

In summing up the growth of the self-help program, Director Wilson said that 410,000 Negro farmers now have milk cows, 477,000 have hogs, 600,000 are raising chickens and 607,000 are growing gardens. Since Pearl Harbor, he said that Extension agents and volunteer community neighborhood leaders have encouraged thousands of Negro farmers to make a beginning in owning livestock and in growing gardens.

But the report wasn't all rosy, the director also pointed out that illiteracy and disease among colored farm people is a tremendous handicap. He said that a preliminary study of their food habits reveals that too few of them have balanced meals and much of the sickness among them is traceable directly to nutritional deficiences.

On the food production front, Director Wilson estimated that 271,000 colored farm families have no milk cows, 204,000 have on hogs, 81,000 are without a single chicken, and 74,000 are not growing gardens. However Negro farmers are not alone in the "have not" class. In the South as a whole 663,670 farm families had no cows when the 1940 census was taken; 919,532 had no hogs. 334,182 were without a single chicken, and about a half million were not growing gardens.

To further help in reducing the plight of these farm people, Director Wilson indicated that Extension Service will continue to gear its program toward increasing the production capacity of low-income farmers so that they may make a larger contribution to the war effort and at the same time have more earnings to invest in health, education and improved rural living.

FSA HEAD ACTS TO PROTECT BORROWERS

Farm Security Administrator Frank Hancock notified FSA county committees last week to turn back their money rather than make loans for the purchase of farms at boom prices. The step was taken to protect prospective borrowers, tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers, from acquiring land debts which would ruin them later on; and the action also insures that the tenant purchase program will continue to be anti-inflationary in its effect.

Mr. Hancock pointed out that FSA will continue to follow a conservative land-evaluation policy even though it becomes impossible to make loans in certain areas where wartime land booms are developing. Said he, "The land to be purchased with FSA loan funds will be appraised on the basis of its long-time earning capacity and long-range average prices for farm products

Going further, Mr. Hancock said, "We are not going to let the tenant purchase program become a get-rich-quick and get-poor-quicker program_____The farmer who goes into debt to buy a farm at an inflated price today is in danger of becoming the tenant of tomorrow."

Since the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act became effective in 1937 more than 5,000 Negro tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers have begun buying farms of their own under the program. Loans made to these borrowers have been based on the normal long-time earning value of the land. These loans may run up to 40 years so that the buyer has to figure on what he can afford to pay in installments 10 years from now, not just during the next few months.

Mr. Hancock has asked the FSA committees to continue to look for land that is offered for sale at reasonable prices in counties where the program has not been suspended. If such land is found, he assures that loan funds are still available.

Even Poll Tax Evil Not Considered Bar to More Progress By Interracial Group

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9—(ANP) While the fight for the removal of southern poll tax laws continue, many colored leaders in the south believe that full emancipation of the race will depend upon the degree of effort made by Negroes themselves, according to a survey by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.

A charge that Negroes are apathetic came from Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor at Virginia State college and columnist for the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Dr. Jackson knows the Virginia election laws and he knows how they are administered. He believes that even though the poll tax "retains its great strength as in the days of old" to block the Negro voter, nevertheless he is sure that Negroes could be more effective politically than they are in spite of this legal barrier.

"I must confess that much of the time I don't know whether to say the colored man is down because the white man is holding him down or because he is holding himself down," he wrote in his column of October 2. "I do know that in spite of oppression all races or groups of citizens in democratic America have been able to improve their condition and rise to higher planes of living. And whenever the Negro race, as one of the races, does not embrace the opportunities which beckon them, such a failure we must label 'the shame of the race.'"

Florida, Kentucky and North Carolina have no white primary ruling. Alabama poll tax fee is $1.50 annually, from 21 to 45 years of age, cumulative over entire period. Alabama has a state-wide white primary. Arkansas' poll tax amounts to $1 a year, non-cumulative, with no other registration or qualification for voting except residence. Georgia, $1 annually, cumulative over entire period. Mississippi, $2 annually. This tax must be paid for two years preceding election year. South Carolina, $1 annually. The law stipulates men only." This tax is required for general elections, non-cumulative, not required for voting in state-wide white primary. Tennessee, $1 annually, non-cumulative. The white primary is optional with the county committees. Texas, $1.50 annually, non-cumulative—payment of poll tax constitutes registration. Virginia, $1.50 annually—must be paid three years preceding election year. Louisiana has a white primary ruling and a complicated registration law but no poll tax. Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee have white primaries.

A complete picture of voting law restrictions is given by Paul Lewison in his book, "Race, Class and Party," published by the Oxford Press, New York. Some of the methods set forth in the body of the book are still in use while others have been discontinued.

"Georgia law now permits its 'teen age boys and girls, 18 to 21, to vote without the payment of a poll tax," the race commission revealed. "In arguments against lowering the voting age, opponents in the assembly raised the point that hordes of Negro boys and girls would swamp the registrars' offices and threaten white supremacy. Ten months later, the Atlanta World, January, 1944, disturbed because only 12 Atlanta Negroes had registered under the new law, lays responsibility to indifference on the part of Negroes.

"'The plain truth of the matter is that they have not shown an interest or a disposition to take an active part in their government, despite the fact that no barriers, financial or legal, stand between them and the right to vote," the paper said. "It is all very easy to howl about the poll tax and white primaries barriers. Because it gives us something to hide behind. But we wonder if the same situation would not obtain were we privileged to vote without those handicaps.

"'The more we study the reaction of our citizens and the active interest they demonstrate in the real privileges which they may enjoy, the more we are convinced that we are standing in our shadow.'"

In Savannah and Chatham county out of a colored population of 52,883, only 500 voters are listed. "Within the race itself there is a psychological state which must be overcome if Negroes are to become effective in securing their basic rights as citizens," the interracial commission reports.

WHITES SUPERIOR IN ONE THING, AT LEAST, 'TIS SHOWN

Caucasian Scholar Gives Food for Thought In Sarcastic Article for Negro Press

(By Emmet Phillips for ANP)

Chicago, Ill.,—There is nothing like admitting it when you're wrong. Here I have been arguing for a long time that the superiority of the white man over the Negro was bunk. Why, I'd go to the mat with any white person, anytime, any place, and prove that the Negro was equal to the white man in any endeavor, given anything like an equal chance. In certain instances, such as in the field of science, I'd cause him to concede that no white man could match Dr. Carver.

The colored man's superiority in the field of athletics as exemplified by Jesse Owens, Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong and the Rennaisance basketball team was acknowledged by the average white man. The average pale face was hard put to name Paul Robeson's equal in the realm of acting and singing. As for Marian Anderson, he just couldn't name her equal in any color, of lack of it. Yes, I was riding high in my contention that there was no such thing as white superiorty. Then I looked into the domain of crime.

You'd think that with the lack of opportunity, bad housing and exhorbitant prices charged to Negroes that they would outdo their more fortunatt white competitors in criminal attainments. But no, here where the white man has less crime he has proven himself to be a real go-getter.

Even away back when Jesse James was the scourge of the land what colored man was outstanding in the crime of those days?

Later on, during the prewar days of World War No. 1, when Lefty Louis. Gyp the Blood and Lt. Becker made their lasting criminal impression on a shocked New York, I can find no record of any Negro approximating such misconduct.

Al Capone, king of the bootleg era, had no equal in the ranks of the Negro population. Dutch Schultz and Legs Diamond gave Al quite a run for the front page, with no competition from the darker side of America.

And who doesn't remember John Dillinger of bank robbing fame, to say nothing of Pretty Boy Floyd, Vincent Call, Baby Face Nelson, etc., all men who arose from the ranks via the sawed-off shot gun.

And now to bring this piece up-to-date. Can you name a Negro who has achieved the power to dictate political appointments as has one Mr. Costello. Here is a white man of foreign background who through activity in the slot machine racket has made himself indispensable, even to a man seeking such a high office as justice of the supreme court in New York. It seems that Costello is intimate with most of the top men. Even a friend of the President's seemed to value Mr. Costello's acquaintance You have to hand it to Costello; he is superior to any Negro in his chosen field.

Yes, I was wrong. all the way from Jesse James to Mr. Costello. For the first time I concede the superiorty of the white man, and and darned if I don't enjoy making this concession.

Here' Good News For Victory Gardeners

Are you making plans for your Victory Garden, well, here's good news: farmers and gardeners may anticipate an adequate seed supply this year as a result of the vegetable seed allocation recently announced by the War Food Administration.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 Negro families, including the 607,000 farm families grew Victory Gardens last year. They grew for the most part, cabbage, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, carrots, onions, peppers, leaning chiefly toward the small or light seeds in place of the large or heavy seeds like peas, beans, and sweetcorn. A larger number of colored people are expected to grow gardens this year to help reach the Nation's goal of 22 million gardens. This represents an increase of two million gardens.

A total of 275 million pounds of seeds or 70.3 percent of the total available supply of vegetable seeds have been allocated to civilians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

The present allocation is the first one made for vegetable seeds. While they are not ncessarily the most important, the large or heavy seeds account for the largest part of the allocable supply of all vegetable seeds. Of the small or light seeds, civilians will receive over 11 1-2 million pounds of the total supply of approximately 25 million pounds.

Until 1939, continental Europe probably produced the larger part of the world's supply of small vegetable seeds. The outbreak of war cut off U. S. imports of cabbage and cauliflower seeds from Denmark, Holland, and other areas. Germany's invasion of the Ukraine deprived Russia of her best domestic seed source.

Great Britain, which had gone in for increased crop production, was also shut off from her seed supply. United States seedsmen attempted to supply the seed for world needs.

In 1943, farmers and no--farmers planted more vegetable seeds than ever before, and at the same time, broke all records for purchasing seeds.

Spurred by this enormous demand for vegetable seeds, U. S. seed growers in 1943 produced the largest crop of vegetable seeds in U. S. history.

There are two broad classes of vegetable seeds—annuals and biennials. The annuals mature seeds in one season. A Biennial however, requires the greater part of two growing season to produce mature seeds for planting.

Important annuals are the bean, pea, sweetcorn, radish, lettuce. Important biennials are cabbage, carrot, onion, beet and cauliflower.

While in the United States as a whole, there are very few farmers who grow vegetable seeds as their only cash crop, in some sections, particularly in the Pacific States, there are many farmers whose main crop is vegetable seeds.

WFA ANNOUNCES MINIMUM WAGES FOR PUERTO RICAN WORKERS

The War Food Administration has announced minimum wages to be paid sugarcane field laborers in Puerto Rico in 1944 by producers who apply for conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The rates are 17 percent higher than in 1942, the last full year for which specific rates were established, and are approximately at the level established for 1943. They are calculated to give laborers virtually the same purchasing power as in the prewar period.

The determination also provides for automatic wage increases should the price of sugar advance above **$3,865 per hundred pounds. The** laborer's share of such increased income from the sale of sugar would be the same as that enjoyed by him at the present price of sugar.

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires payment to growers____that all persons employed on farms in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full for all such work at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable after public hearing and investigation.

SUGGEST USE OF AIRPLANE FOR SEED SOWING IN CHINA

Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service, has now returned to duty in the War Food Administration after a 6500-mile survey of Fret China's agricultural lands. Dr. Lowdermilk was in China a year, serving under the Department of State as adviser to the Chinese government in a program to conserve soil and water and increase food production as a part of the war effort.

Traveling chiefly by station wagon, cart, and horseback, sleeping in cave houses, and sometimes at the homes of missionaries, Dr. Lowdermilk, assisted by a field staff of eight highly trained Chinese agricultural specialists and hydraulic engineers, worked in the fitlos with native farmers. He evaluated farm practices in the regions covered by the suvey, and demonstrated scientific methods of conserving soil and soil moisture resources for increased crop yields.

One of Dr. Lowdermilk's most spectacular recommendations was that eroded areas be revegetated with seeds of grass, shrubs and trees sown by air plane in small clay pellets. The technique has already been tried in the United States. The pellets contain fertilizer as well as seed, and are dropped. in the manner of incendiary bombs, after a rainfall, when the soil is moist. A location has been selected for a nursery to produce seeds in quantity for airplane sowing after the war.

Dr. Lowdermilk suggested that demonstration projects be established to show farmers how rain can be stored in the soil for crop use, instead of being allowed to run off the land carrying away topsoil and fertilizer. Another recommendation was that after the war China's vast land resources be charted in aerial photographs.

Dr. Lowdermilk, who served as professor of agriculture at Nanking University from 1922 to 1927 says of Chinese farmers: "I find the Chinese farmers to be self-reliant, industrious, practical, intelligent and reverent. They know and need their land, and are receptive of anything that is good for it."

EXTEND PRICE SUPPORT ON HOGS TO 330 POUNDS

The War Food Administration last week announced a temporary emergency extension of the price support program to include Good and Choice butcher hogs weighing from 300 to 330 pounds. The action was taken, the WFA said, in order to protect hog growers who are unable to market at present, and have therefore been forced to feed to above 300 pounds, the previous upper weight limit in the price support program.

It is hoped that the temporary increase in the price support limits will encourage more orderly marketing and help relieve market congestion.

SAVE THE CHICKS

The loss of a baby chick a few hours old wouldn't seem to have any great bearing on our war effort, but the War Food Administration is concerned over the loss of baby chicks in shipping, as a result of suffocation, chilling, overheating, or mishandling. It is asking the cooperation of railroad, express and postal employes in more careful treatment of little chicks. Aside from the importance of giving all living things humane treatment, the practical necessity for doing so now is urgent.

If saving a baby chick is important in conserving the nation's resources, it is equally important to save all useful products and materials. Let others besides those handling baby chicks, take this lesson to heart and save time and material wherever possible—it all goes into the grand total of production which is necessary to assure victory.

Privately-Controlled Institutions Act to Raise More Than One Million Dollars

NEW YORK.—For the first time in the history of Negro education, twenty-seven of the leading privately-controlled Negro colleges and universities are pooling their resources and energies to raise $1,500,000 for their current maintenance, in a nation-wide fund drive through a newly created organization, the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week.

Walter Hoving, a prominent New York merchant and chairman of the national board of the United Service Organizations, yesterday accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee. This fund campaign committee will be interracial in character. Mr. Hoving said that he would name the members of his national committee within a few weeks. The campaign for $1,500,000 will be conducted by local committees throughout the nation. The drive will terminate at the end of May,

In accepting the national chairmanship of the fund raising committee, Mr. Hoving, a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I., said, "In my opinion this is one of the most forward looking steps taken recently in America to help Negroes help themselves by making it possible for them through higher education to develop sound Negro leadership, which will go far toward creating a better understanding between the Negro and white races in America."

Organization headquarters for the United Negro College Fund campaign have been opened at 38 East 57th Street, New York City, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, New York City, who also heads the National War Fund, has accepted the voluntary position of treasurer of the College Fund.

A number of prominent persons of both races have joined the sponsoring committee of the United Negro College fund, among whom are C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Rosenwald Fund; P. B. Young, Sr., Robert Ogden Purves, Bishop Lorenzo S. King, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. M. S. Davage, William J. Schieffelin.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who has worked untiringly with the presidents of the affiliating colleges in the formation of the United Negro College Fund, expressed his enthusiasm for the project, by saying that the United Negro College Fund sponsoring committee was convinced that the step is one of the most important undertaken in the history of Negro education. It is in keeping with the latest methods of private financing in the country, he said, and will effect a huge saving in the finance and energy heretofore expended by the individual schools in their efforts to keep their institutions operating, thereby enabling them to spend more money on the actual and real needs of education, modern equipment, a well-trained teaching staff, student aid, and the making of education more accessible to the masses.

The participating institutions of the United Negro College Fund campaign are: Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Lincoln, Virginia Union and Shaw universities; Bennett, Bethune-Cookman, Clark Samuel Huston, Knoxville, Lane LeMoyne, Livingstone, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith, Spelman, Texas, Tillotson, Wiley, and Tougaloo colleges; Atlanta University School of Social Work. Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, and Tuskegee Institute.

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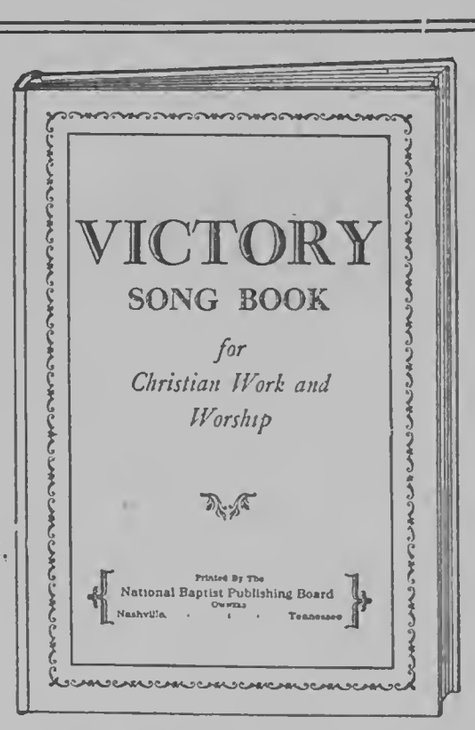

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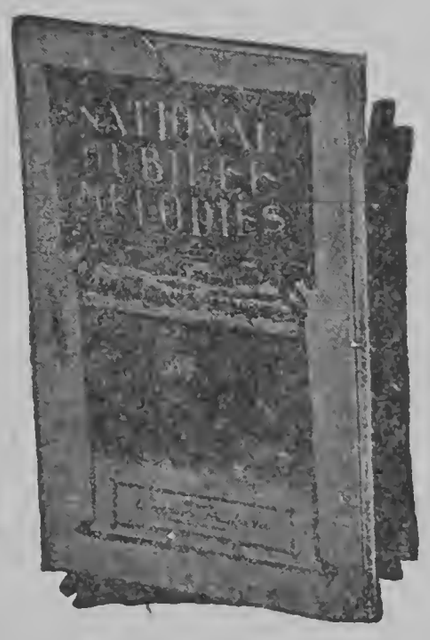

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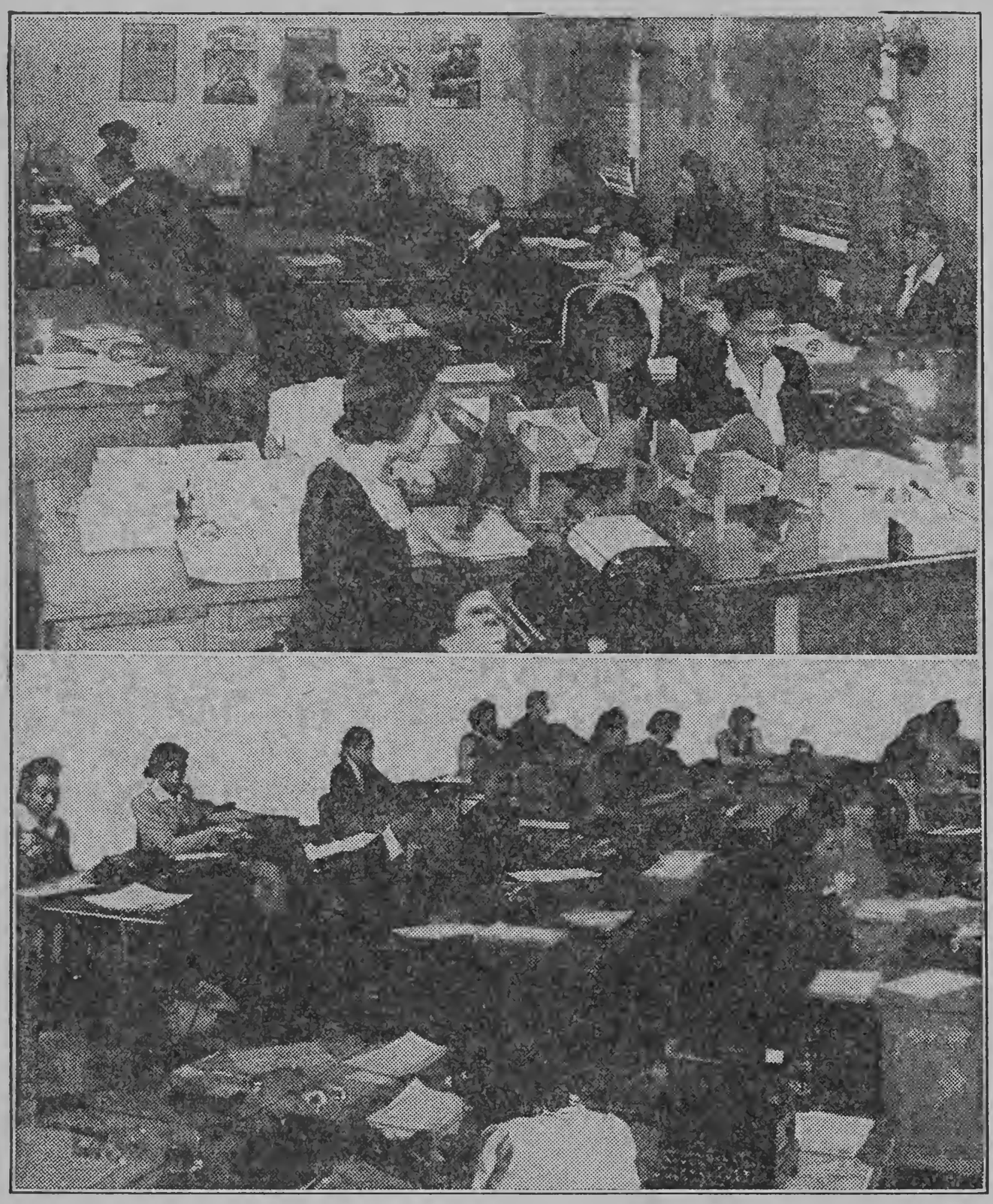

Part of the Transportation and Warehousing Branch, Office of Distribution, which handles work necessary to expediting food to our allies under the Lend-Lease Program. The work handled by this branch represents a total of over 18 billion pounds of food annually, with a monetary value running into millions of dollars. A high rate of efficiency is maintained in the office with a minimum of errors as errors here mean delay in delivery of food—food by carloads and shiploads, purchase tickets and bills of lading. It may well be called the heart of the "Lend-Lease" operation since all orders pass through the office for final disposition.— WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION PHOTO BY PURDY.

WAS IT YOURS?

Youngsters get a thrill out of watching a paper box burn on a bonfire. They love to watch the thick curling smoke and the sudden burst of flame. Their parents could learn a lot from those boxes. Houses burn the same way—at the rate of one every other minute. Sixteen people a day are turned from living beings to corpses, in the ashes of these houses. Annual property loss from dwelling fires exceeds $100,000,000. Most of this loss in life and property is attributable to ignorance and carelessness in the home.

Not long ago in Detroit two boys sharing a second floor bedroom were found dead in the upper hall by firemen responding to an alarm. Their death was wholly unnecessary. Instead of going out the open window of their bedroom, they attempted to flee down the stairs. They were met by superheated gases of 1,000 degrees flooding the upper areas of the house. They died instantly. They had never been taught that in a burning house the stairway is usually converted into a flue. And they didn't know that when a bedroom door is hot to the touch it's a sure sign that it's fatal to open it.

The lesson from such a tragedy is obvious. Every family should be familiar with simple precautions that safeguard life in the event of fire, and of greater importance, prevent fire from starting. Most fires break out in defective chimneys or in faulty furnaces and heating pipes. Heating systems should be cleaned and checked periodically Basement, ceilings, and walls should be protected with a double coat of high grade cement plaster on metal instead of wood lath. There should be a clearance between furnace and ceiling of at least 30 inches, with proper insulation of have pipes which pass through wooden partitions.

While you read this article, somewhere a home was consumed by fire. Was it yours?

CONSUMERS STILL HOLD SACK

The Attorney General of Texas, in suing a number of oil companies to recover taxes under the Texas Chain Store Tax Act, has reminded consumers of the fact that such punitive price-boosting measures still exist and are still operative in many states. Reprehensible as these laws are, they serve one constructive purpose. They demonstrate the fallacy of using the power of taxation to retard industrial efficiency.

Some years ago, the chain stores introduced cost-saving merchandising methods in retail distribution. The consuming public, beleagured by depression received the innovations with open arms, and the chains prospered. Other forms of retailing adopted their methods, bringing a generally higher standard of living to everyone.

Strange as it may seem from political quarters these chains received brickbats instead of plaudits for their achievements in holding down the cost of living. Mass merchandisers were charged with being too efficient! It was claimed, in defiance of established fact, that they were monopolistic and that they were gradually squeezing the corner grocery out of business. In the heat of the controversy a number of state legislatures passed special tax laws against chain stores.

Finally, sanity returned and further measures of similar character were defeated. The issue was no longer popular, so it was dropped. But, as usual, consumers were left holding the sack. Punitive chain store tax laws continue to collect tribute from consumers through merchants whose only offense is that they serve efficiently at minimum prices.

SHORT-SIGHTED ATTACK

It would seem that the food production industry is faced with enough problems today so that men within the ranks of that industry would not seek to add to its burdens.

But now comes a spokesman for what he calls "the manufacturing food industry" (commercial canners and packers) and proposes the enactment of legislation to eliminate marketers of "private brands" (food canned or packaged by stores under their own brands)

After reading the argument advanced for such restriction of free competition, one becomes aware of the fact that this is just a left-handed attack to restrain retailers from canning, packaging or bottling products under their own names and brands, in competition with "the manufacturing food industry."

Well, why shouldn't a farmer's wife, an independent store or a chain store put out a private brand of food that complies with the food laws, and sell it to anyone who wants to buy it? That is good, healthy competition. In addition, it gives the public food at lower prices than otherwise would have been the case. Possibly this is the reason for the attack on private brands by "the manufacturing food industry." It could better employ its talent putting out a superior product, more widely advertised, thus creating public demand for it.

It is the height of folly for any branch of the food industry to seek to create business for itself by throttling a competitor through legislative restrictions.

N. C. FARMERS'

(Continued from Page 1.)

helping to extend the benefits of the Extension Service program to a large number of Negro farmers in seven Southern states. When he entered the work, he and the late John B. Pierce were the only colored agents in the field. Today Negro Extension agents, while still not adequate, number 587. Mr. Campbell and John V. Mitchell, successor to Mr. Pierce, represented the Negro work at the conference.

USDA IN 4TH WAR LOAN

Aboard the Liberty Ship, the American Mariner, in the Washington channel, Tuesday, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard urged employees of the Department to do their full part in the Fourth War Loan Drive.

Agriculture employees were the first Government group to publicly inspect the ship in Washington. The Secretary said he hoped they would also be first in War Bond purchases. He pointed out that USDA personnel over-subscribed its quota by 25 percent in the Third War Loan Drive, and that 9.9 percent of the Department's total payroll is going into Bonds.

The Department's goal in the Fourth War Loan is $4,779,602. This includes both Washington and field personnel. In urging that the goal be met, Secretary Wickard said, "Since the beginning of the war over 14 thousand men and women from the Department of Agriculture have gone into the armed services and the merchant marines. Some of them have already made the supreme sacrifice. . . . We owe it to them and to their fellow fighters to do all within our power to speed the day of victory by backing, with our money and our hard work, this cause that is so worthy."

BUYS $1,000 WAR BOND WITH CASH FROM EGGS

If Albert Lee, Negro farmer of McCurtain County, Okla., is able to repeat his previous war loan performance in the Fourth War Loan Drive, he may step right up and buy another $1,000 Bond. From 270 White Leghorn layers, Farmer Lee sold enough eggs last year to buy a $1,000 Bond. Last fall he added 200 pullets to his laying flock with an eye toward doubling egg production in '44.

When Albon L. Holsey of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency visited Mr. Lee a few months ago he found two cases of eggs (60 dozen) on hand which the farmer had collected during a four-day period. Farmer Lee operates a 120-acre farm on which he has five milk cows, 20 head of beef cattle, 25 hogs, poultry and vegetable crops. County Agent James M. Watlinkton, and Extension poultryman H. G. Ware say that Mr. Lee is contributing a large share of wartime food production.

WHAT ABOUT BEVERAGES FOR '44

The outlook for beverages in 1944 seems to be somewhat encouraging. There'll be more coffee, tea, and chocolate, and about the same amount of beer as was available last year, providing the brewers can get new bottles to replace losses resulting from breakage and other causes.

The War Food Administration expects enough coffee to be available for each civilian to receive about 13.7 pounds, or 488 cups of brewed coffee this year, enough tea to provide each civilian with about 118 cups, and about a half pound more cocoa beans per civilian for chocolate and other purposes than was available last year.

NEGRO FARMERS BUY STOCK

(Continued from Page 1.)

copper-skin variety among low-income farmers.

More and more the sweet potato is coming into its own. It provides a highly nutritious food rich in sugar, and other carbohydrates, it supplies potato starch used to size parachute cloth, adding strength and reducing friction. Pulp left over from starch manufacture provides feed of high nutritional value for dairy cows. Last year's goal called for 898,000 acres this year's goal is 1,056,000.

TWO WOMEN CAN 700 QUARTS OF FOOD IN TRAINING CLASS

The Department of Agriculture received reports from Arkansas this week which revealed that two homemakers, Mrs. Leona Woods, and Mrs. Sylvia Hackett had canned more than 736 quarts of meat products in War Production Training classes at Pulaski County Training School, McAlmont, Ark.

Among the meat products canned were roast, steak, chili, stew, pork chops, sausage, ribs, and chickens. Mrs. Woods also canned 230 quarts of vegetables. The project was conducted under the direction of A. E. Woods, teacher trainer.

DOUBLE RICE PRODUCTION

Stimulated by shortages resulting from Japanese aggression in the Far East, Western Hemisphere farmers are producing almost twice as much rice now as they were producing 15 years ago. Last year the rice crop of the Western Hemisphere reached a record of more than 200 million bushels. About 55 percent of that total was grown in South America, 37 percent in North America, four percent in Central America and the Caribbean area.

BRIEFS

Bred sows and gilts should be kept on a good pasture or they should be fed green colored lespedeza, soybean, or alfalfa hay of good quality in racks, according to Extension swine specialists.

Treatment of peanut seed can play an important part in upping production. Last year untreated peanut seed produced 1,727 pounds per acre on a North Carolina farm while seed treated with two percent ceresan yielded 2,310 pounds per acre.

Do you know that a crop of Austrian winter peas boosted the yield of corn from almost nothing to 35 bushels per acre last year on Mack Ruffin's N. C. farm last year.

Segregation At Minnesota Uni. Is Explained

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24—(ANP)—Jim crowism on the campus of the University of Minnesota was blamed on Negro students themselves, by Miss Natalie Moorman, Washington, D. C., in an address at the regular monthly meeting of the St. Paul branch of the NAACP. The meeting was held Tuesday at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house.

Miss Moorman, a student in the school of nursing at the university, declared that Negro students fail to get their full and equal rights on the campus because they do not demand them. She charged that Negro students segregate themselves in the cafeteria and other places on the campus.

The speaker cited an incident of attempted discrimination against herself. She was at first denied an appointment to a campus beauty parlor because of her race and color. She later took the matter up with the dean of women at the university and reminded her of the State's recent civil liberties law. The conference, Miss Moorman stated, resulted in her getting the very best of cooperation in campus beauty parlors everafter. She is the first Negro co-ed to live in the cooperative dormitory on the campus.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVII. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 15, 1944 No. 3.

STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY MAY - 4 1944 OF AGRICULTURE

Two Hundred Seventy Two Negro Farm Aides Appointed

MR. M. L. WILSON, DIRECTOR, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT

$2,000,000.00 Allocated to State Extension Service

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1944—Two hundred and seventy-two Negro emergency agricultural aides are being added to the State Extension Service staffs throughout the South to help push wartime food production and conservation in rural and urban areas, according to an announcement made this week by M. L. Wilson, director of Extension work in the War Food Administration.

The appointment of these and the other emergency workers who are to be placed is being made possible through the allocation of $2,000,000 to State Extension Services by the War Food Administration to stimulate increased production and conservation of food and fiber. The new aides, who will serve war food production and preservation assistants, supervisors, and clarks, will augment Extension's present staff of 580 Negro agents.

Through the increased number of workers, a larger number of colored farmers will be reached and encouraged to grow more of the important wartime crops. In considering the most effective way that Extension Service might help Negro farmers make a larger contribution to the war effort, Director Wilson had the advice of Dr. F. D. Patterson, and Claude A. Barnett, special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, and also of T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Extension field agents.

Alert to the need for increased guidance among colored farmers, these men pointed out to the director that more adequate subject matter and supervisory aid would go a long way toward helping Negro farmers contribute a more substantial part to this year's all-

(Continued on Page 8. Column 2.)

MY SECRET GHOST

There' a ghost living at our house.
He's the ghost all folk dread.
For he's the ghost of the living
And not the ghost of the dead

He's been living there for ages.
It seems many, many years.
But he's always stayed in hiding
For fear he'ld cause some tears.

He's growing bolder by the hour
Though noises he doesn't make.
But silently slips into our bed
And keeps us both awake.

He's been seen out in the open.
As he flits from pillow to post
And laughs at all the teardrops.
He's a demon and a ghost.

He doesn't drag heavy chains about,
Nor make the blood run cold.
But injects a poison into the brain
Then trifles with the soul.

He's not the ghost that slaughters,
His prey he treats far worse
He rips the heart out by its roots
Then leaves them with curse.

A curse that cannot be over-come,
Many times has it been tired
To live in a house with a ghost,
The ghost of a love that died.

W. F. A. Allocates Enough Eggs For The Year 1944

4-H MOBILIZATION

President Roosevelt Urges An All-Out Response

Washington, D. C.,—In a letter to all 4-H club members, President Roosevelt urged an all-out response to the roll call of 4-H Mobilization Week, March 4-12. Said he: "Today our country relies on the determination and courage of its youth to see us through to victory. In the years to follow we shall look likewise to our youth for leadership in building a world of peace. Through 4-H Club work you have demonstrated that you are a powerful influence in this direction.

"In being ever mindful of your responsibilities as each of you pledge your head, heart, hands and health to the service of your club, community and country, you are furthering your own wholesome development and that of your own family and community. Moreover, through assuming such responsibilities you are helping materially in building a world of progress, justice and mutual understanding.

"I trust that rural boys and girls everywhere will respond to the roll call of 4-H Mobilization Week March 4 to 12. For this year more than ever, members of the 4-H Clubs will be among the shock troops on the food production front to give that extra impetus to war effort so essential to ultimate victory."

Negro 4-H clubbers number more than 200,000 and they played an important role in last year's record agricultural production. A drive is now on to get all farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21, who are not members of the 4-H club, to join up during Mobilization Week and help produce food and fiber for victory.

MORE VICTORY GARDENS NEEDED IN 1944

Both Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones stressed the need for more and better Victory Gardens this year in addresses last week.

Speaking over the Mutual network on February 23, Secretary Wickard said, "A goal of 22 million gardens and 10 million tons of food has been set for 1944. I am confident that both of these goals can be reached. I say this because of the splendid cooperation of garden club members, Extension Service workers, Office of Civilian Defense garden committees, public schools, the American Women's Voluntary Services, service clubs, and numerous other organizations that are helping to assure the success of this program."

In an address before the National Victory Garden Institute at Detroit on February 23, WFA Chief Jones pointed out that the sale of seed to Victory Gardeners is running 30 percent ahead of last year's sales. However, he added, "We must not assume that the job is done merely because people are buying seed early____Part of the increase in seed sales in January and early February is due to early buying. We hope, though, that it also means more gardens will be planted."

In 1942 about 15 million Victory

(Continued on Page 8. Column 3.)

RACE WOMAN APPOINTED

Wilberforce University Teacher Gets New Job

Washington, D. C.,—Mrs. Virginia A. Kelley, former teacher of sociology at Wilberforce university, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. She will serve as junior professional assistant in BAE's division of program surveys and will help to analyze data collected in the field.

Mrs. Kelley, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., holds degrees from Fisk and the University of Minnesota, and in addition to her work as teacher of sociology and social administration at Wilberforce she has also served as visiting teacher in the public school system of Nashville, Tenn.

With her appointment, there are three Negro professional workers in BAE's Washington office. The others are Dr. James A. Bayton, associate social science analyst, and Lee Nealy, Field representative.

ETHIOPIA AIDS U. S. AGRICULTURE

Ethiopia may play an important part in the improvement of sorgo cane for U. S. sugar production, according to Dr. Elmer W. Brandes, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who has recently returned from a 10-week search for sugar plants in Ethiopia.

"Sorgo" is the name now commonly used for the sweeter plants of the group and "sorghum" for those used mostly for grain production. Dr. Brandes brought back from the highlands of Ethiopia near the Red Sea 78 double-handful samples of the tall-growing tropical varieties of sorgo. He hopes to use some of these varieties as they are, or for their value in breeding with varieties already growing in this country.

Dr. Brandes points out that the Ethiopians do not use these sorgos as a source of commercial sugar, or sirup. but grow then largely in small plots for chewing and grain. With this larger assortment of new plant material brought back by the scientist, and with the improved

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

CO—OPS GO TO WAR

All over the country farmer-owned and operated organizations are using every device at their command to stimulate maximum farm production. Important among these organizations are the marketing cooperatives. They seek to establish stable markets for farm produce. They endeavor to keep prices fair from the standpoint of both consumer and producer.

Since the war, they have , without ballyhoo.. helped production by encouraging a farmer to add a few cows to his dairy stock, or suggesting other ways to boost output. They help translate to farmers the complicated regulations under which agriculture is currently living. More than ever before they are the farmer's business agent.

F. S. A. BORROWERS NOW

Georgia Ham and Egg Show Held in Ft. Valley

Washington, D. C.,—Fort Valley, Ga.,—Sharing honors with C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, who was the principal speaker at the 29th annual Ham and Egg Show held here decently, Monroe Fluellen and Dudley Barnes, farmers on the Farm Security Administration program, took first and second prizes for their home-cured hams.

Sponsored by colored County Extension Agent O. S. O'Neal, and held in the Fort Valley State college auditorium, the Ham and Egg Show attracted nearly 2,000 farmers and students to witness the largest display of hams and eggs ever presented in the 29 year history of the show which has become an event of nation-wide interest.

Competing with more than 500 hams, Farmer Fluellen's 21 pound hickory-cured Georgia ham took first place by a close margin, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture meat specialists who judged the hams. In addition to hams, the farmers from 22 communities in Peach and Houston counties also placed on exhibit 250 shoulders and sides of meat, and 200 dozen eggs.

Following a challenging address by Mr. Spaulding, who urged the farmers to increase their wartime production, and develop community-wide goodwill, W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph and News, awarded the prizes consisting of $20 and $15 respectively. to the winning farmers, Mr. Fluellen and Mr. Barnes.

Other outstanding features on the program were addresses by Mayor A. C. Riley of Fort Valley, W. S. Brown, state director of Extension, T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent, Kendall Weisiger of the Southern Bell Telephone company, Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of the institution, and a 4-H club pageant under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Toomer, home demonstration agent. The awarding of the prizes climaxed the show.

In presenting the awards Editor Anderson said, "County Agent O'Neal, father of the ham show in Georgia and the South, has done a signal service by encouraging increased production of quality meat."

Mr. Anderson has supported the Ham and Egg Show, and provided some of the prizes ever since it was started in 1916. Recognizing the possibility of widening the scope of the show, he organized the Georgia Banner Ham Association. Enlarging on Mr. O'Neal's idea, he urged the farmers throughout the state to cure their hams by a standard formula and develop a market for Georgia hams similar to that Virginia has developed. After the war he expects the association to supply a large market. Fort Valley's prize winning ham show is expected to be one of the important

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

EACH CIVILIAN TO RECEIVE THREE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE

Announcement Made By War Food Administration

Washington, D. C.,—With a record breaking egg production anticipated for 1944, the War Food Administration announces that U. S. civilians will be allocated about 75 percent of the total production. Increased efforts in poultry raising by Negro farmers will contribute much to the anticipated supply of 61 billion eggs.

Since three out of every four eggs produced, or about 45 billion eggs, will go to civilians, there will be enough for each individual to get 349 eggs this year. This tops all previous per capita consumption figures; in 1943, civilians had 345 eggs each; in 1942, 316 eggs each and in the period, 1935-39, about 300 eggs each.

The 16 billion eggs remaining will be used to supply our military services, allies and friendly nations, chiefly in the form of dried egg powder. Since 1942, dried egg production in the U. S. has increased from a peace time quantity of 6 to 10 million pounds a year to more than 250 million pounds. The capacity for drying eggs now exceeds 400 million pounds, against a bare 40 million pounds in 1942.

(Continued on Page 8. Column 4.)

AMERICA'S MOST VALUED POSSESSION

The war effort would not get very far without coal. It is used in making practically 100 percent of all steel It supplies 65 percent of the mechanical energy required to run the machines that make the guns, tanks, planes, and other arms and war equipment. It supplies the power for 94 percent of the nation's locomotives. It provides in whole or in part, the basic materials for all high explosives, and the four most important war chemicals. Eighty-five per cent of all war plastics require processed bituminous coal as a base. In addition to this, 41 per cent of the homes in the United States depend on coal for heat. The annual value of bituminous coal mined in this country exceeds the value of all metallic minerals combined.

The coal industry represents one of the key natural resources of America. The men who built it and the men who are presently engaged in operating it have always believed in the superiority of individual enterprise. In spite of handicaps, they are producing more coal than ever before in the history of this or any nation.

By a record performance they are endeavoring to speed the day of victory and prove that a system of government which permits free enterprise to flourish and expand, is this country's most valued possession.

WOMAN'S PAGE

USE OF ABUNDANT FOODS URGED AS 'PLAY SQUARE' AID

By Mary Lyles Wilson

As our part in the "Food Fights For Freedom" campaign we are urgd to use as many of the abundant foods as possible.

The victory gardens of last year were helpful to everyone. Due to their success the point value of canned vegetables has dropped considerably.

Featured now are "no-point, low-point" foods. This campaign is indirectly a "play square with the family" program, too. We know there are not enough of the popular foods to go around. This is why they are rationed. In solving the scarcity problem it is feared that homemakers may continue to ask for the high point foods and purchase them in smaller amounts to keep within ration allotments.

LOW-POINT FOODS

The alternative is to plan meals that include more of the low point and unrationed foods. In this way our families will continue to get the necessary amount of food. Less demanded foods are often just as good for us, or more so, than the popular ones and can taste just as good when well prepared.

Welcome news indeed it was when pork was put on the bargain list. It might be a good idea to pick up a ham for dinner with those extra points. A combination hard to beat is pork and apples in one form or another. Their affinity is traditional. In salad sauce or slices they compliment each other in taste and texture.

Tasty and tempting are glazed pork chops.

GLAZED PORK CHOPS

Salt and roll in flour the desired number of pork chops (lean) and arrange in a greased baking pan. Sprinkle with 2 tablespoons minced parsley, 3 tablespoons of minced onion, pepper and 2-3 cup water. Cover and bake 1 hour in a slow oven. Unncover and add apple glaze, made as follows: 1-2 cup apple jelly, 1-4 cup boiling water 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon and 1-4 teaspoon cloves. Spread glaze well over chops. Bake another 20 minutes, uncovered.

MENUS

Menus make use of many plentiful foods, such as:

Baked cod, potatoes au gratin, green cabbage, sliced apple and orange salad, sponge cake and drink.

Cheese souffle, baked potatoes buttered peas and carrots, pickled beets, apple pie and drink.

Rice, tomato soup, scrambled eggs and waffles, baked apple and cream, drink.

Kippered salmon, lettuce and tomato, cabbage salad, fried potatoes, fresh fruit, cookies.

USE MORE CABBAGE

The government wants us to use more cabbage right now as there is a surplus of it. How about that New England dinner of ham hock and cabbage, plus apple turnovers with lemon sauce? Good? Simply perfect!

Potatoes are definitely on the victory food specials list. Potatoes have long ranked as America's most popular vegetable—and besides being good, they contribute many necessary food substances to the dietary. Potatoes supply some protein, iron, and are among the richest of the vegetables in vitamin C. They also provide food energy—so necessary for active bodies these wartime days.

Potatoes are versatile—starring in soup, salad, vegetables and main dishes. Here are a collection of recipes combining potatoes with rich milk. These potato recipes are mighty delicious and provide good nutrition at low point cost.

CREAM OF POTATO SOUP

4 large potatoes
1 medium onion
1 1-2 quarts water
2 teaspoons salt
1 2-3 cups evaporated milk or part fresh and part evaporated.

Pare and dice potatoes. Cut onions fine. Boil potatoes and onion until tender in the water to which salt has been added. There should be three cups liquid; if not add water. Scald potato water and milk. Mash potatoes. Add potatoes to scalded milk and blend thoroughly. Reheat when ready to serve. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over each serving of soup. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

POTATO PUFF

Pile mashed potatoes lightly in a greased baking dish. Brown in a hot oven. Or drop mashed potatoes from a spoon onto a greased baking pan. Make a hollow in each mound. Set in hot oven or under broiler heat to brown. Serve with creamed fish, creamed eggs or any creamed food.

POTATO PANCAKES

1-2 cup rich or evaporated milk
1-2 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 egg
1 teaspoon minced onion
2 cups grated raw potato
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
Bacon or other fat

Pour milk over bread crumbs. The crumbs should soak up all of the milk. Stir in the egg, onion, potato and salt. Put bacon fat on griddle or in frying pan. As soon as fat is hot, drop pancackes from tablespoon and press out rather thin. Cook slowly until well browned. Turn and brown other side. Yield: 5 to 6 servings.

NOTE: Leftover mashed potatoes may be used in place of the grated raw potatoes. If potatoes are well seasoned, omit all or part of the salt.

BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

2 1-2 cups dark brown sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter

Combine dry ingredients, add milk, mix well and cook on low heat until thickened, add butter. Serve hot or cold on gingerbread, spice or yellow cake. If it becomes too thick, thin with hot water or milk.

Mrs. Turnley Rudolph of Springfield wants a recipe for chocolate ice box cookies. I am glad to give it today.

ICE BOX COOKIES

1-2 cup butter or fat
1 egg yolk
1 1-2 cups flour
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 cup sugar
3 tablespoons milk
1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 square bitter chocolate

Cream butter or fat and sugar; add egg yolk, milk, flour, baking powder, salt and vanilla. Divide dough in two pieces. Add melted chocolate to one piece. Roll in oblong shape and press together. Put in ice box overnight. Slice thin and bake in hot oven. One whole square of chocolate may be used and added to all the batter if desired.

To take the place of soap shakers that are now unobtainable, fasten together two nonpriority tea strainers with a bit of picture wire or with cord.

OATMEAL SQUARES

1 cup raisins
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup orange juice
1-2 cup nuts

Mix ingredients and cook slowly until thick. Cool. Spread on dough.

Dough

1-2 cup shortening
1 cup dark brown sugar
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 cup hot cream
2 1-2 cups rolled oats (breakfast cereal)
2 1-2 cups flour
2-3 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and mix until blended. Chill dough. Roll out thin. Spread the filling on half. Use a spatula and wide knife and fold the remaining dough over too. Cut into squares. Bake 15 minutes on greased baking sheets in moderate oven.

JELLIED VEGETABLE SALAD

1 package lemon flavored gelatin
1 cup boiling water
1-2 cup grapefruit juice
1 tablespoon vinegar
1-2 cup chopped cabbage
1-3 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped green peppers
1-3 cup grated raw carrots
1 tablespoon minced onion
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper or paprika
1 tablespoon sugar

Dissolve gelatin in water. Add grapefruit juice and vinegar. Chill until a little stiff. Add rest of ingredients and pour into mold. Chill until firm.

ORANGE COFFEE CAKE

1 1-2 cups sifted flour
1-2 cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1-2 cup milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening
2 teaspoons grated orange peel

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Beat egg, add milk, shortening and orange peel. Stir into flour mixture, mixing only enough to moisten flour. Pour into greased cake pan. Sprinkle with 2 teaspoons grated orange peel and 1-4 cup sugar mixed. Bake in moderate hot oven (400 degrees) 25 minutes.

IDAHO RUSSET POTATO SALAD WITH SOUR CREAM DRESSING

4 cups diced cooked Idaho Russets
2 hard cooked eggs
1 small minced onion
1 cup diced cucumber (in season)
1-2 tsp. celery seed
1 tsp. salt
1 cup thick sour cream
1-2 c mayonnaise
2 tbsp. vinegar
1 tsp. prepared mustard

Combine potato, chopped egg white, onion, cucumber, celery seed and salt. Whip sour cream. Put egg yolks through sieve and add to cream with mayonnaise, vinegar, and mustard. Blend and combine with potato mixture. Chill and serve with lunch meat roll-ups. For these, take 3 or 4 stalks of green asparagus, lay diagonally on thin slices of lunch meat, fold corners over anad secure with colored toothpicks. (1-2 pound luncheon meat will serve four.)

LAMB KABOBS AND RED CABBAGE

Cut 1 pound lamb breast, neck, shank or under shoulder into 1-inch cubes. On metal or wooden skewers thread small cooked onion, bacon slice, onion, lamb and onion. Broil 3 inches from heat source for 15 minutes, turning skewers to brown lamb and bacon. Serve on hot vinegar-seasoned red cabbage.

Next time you prepare fish, put a little salt on your fingers and there will be no odor on your hands and the fish will not stick to them.

TO REMOVE FOOT MARKS

Black marks on waxed floors made by wartime rubber heels and soles may be removed with liquid wax, turpentine or cleaning fluid. home economists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest. Rubbing with a cloth moistened in cleaning fluid like carbon tetrachloride or in turpentine is one way or taking off such marks. The grease solvent removes the wax along with the black, so wax should be applied to the floor after removal. Rubbing with liquid wax has also been found successful. Marks should be removed at least once a week, for if the black is allowed to remain too long on the floor, it becomes difficult to remove.

Poached eggs on rusks provide an appetizing picture at the breakfast table.

FRUIT PUNCH

1 qt. grapefruit juice
2 qts. chilled water
1 pt. gingerale
sugar syrup
6 oranges
6 lemons
1 pt. grated pineapple
1 pt. tea (optional)

Make sugar syrup with 3 1-2 cups sugar and 1 1-2 cups water. Cool, add other ingredients and let stand for one hour. Add chilled water and serve with chipped ice. Serves 25. Plain syrup may be used in punch instead of sugar syrup.

Several requests have been received for Salmon Croquettes. We gladly give it.

SALMON CROQUETTES

2 cups minced salmon
1 cup bread crumbs or 1-2 crumbs and 1-2 mashed potatoes
1 cup white sauce

Combine all ingredients, season well with salt, pepper and a little minced onion. Mold, chill. When ready to fry or bake, dip in beaten egg and crumbs. Serve with lemon or tartar sauce.

BAKED FISH

1 (3 to 4-pound) fish
2 teaspoons salt
Paprika
1 recipe Bran Fish stuffing
2 tablespoons melted butter or salad oil

Have fish cleaned and prepared for stuffing. Wash thoroughly and wipe with cloth. Rub cavity with salt. Stuff and sew edges together with heavy thread. Place on greased oven-proof platter or baking pan and brush with melted butter or salad oil. Sprinkle paprika lightly over top. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 30 to 40 minutes, until well-browned. Garnish with quartered lemon. Yield: 6 servings.

Insulate Your Home; Save Heat and Keep It Cool

SCRANTON, Pa., March — One day's work and some inexpensive insulating material can prevent as much as 25 per cent of the winter heat loss from the average house in the Northern states and also make the house cooler in summer, Charles A. Miller, associate director of the School of Architecture of the International Correspondence Schools said today.

Latest survey show that the most effective place to install insulation is directly under the roof; Mr. Miller continued, as insulating the attic provides the largest saving in heat and also prevents summer heat from penetrating into bedrooms.

If the house has an unfloored attic or other top storage space, Mr. Miller said, insulation bats can be placed directly on the laths which support the ceiling of the room below without the necessity of tacking them in place. If it is planned to use the attic as a spare room, however, insulation bats should be placed between the roof rafters and on the end and side walls of the space, tacked firmly to the joists and rafters.

Materials for insulation are now available without priority, Mr. Miller pointed out, and are light enough to be handled easily and quickly by one person. Government agencies are authorized to make loans to homeowners for insulating expenses that will reduce fuel consumption.

There are other advantages to insulation, Mr. Miller concluded. It reduces fire hazard in the attic by acting as a fire resistant and also serves as a sound deadner in areas plagued by street or industrial noises.

MRS. BETHUNE IS SLATED TO TAKE BOB WEAVER'S JOB

WASHINGTON, March 9—(ANP) Paul C. McNutt, War Manpower commission chairman, is going to pay off a political debt to a fellow Indianian by naming him to fill the post of chief of the minority group section, formerly held by Dr. Robert C. Weaver. And unless his plans miscarry, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune will be named his "assistant" as a sop to Negroes who feel that a Negro ought to fill the top job.

McNutt admitted to the Associated Negro Press last Tuesday that while he has been checking "several people," the officer of "the second spot" had been made to Mrs. Bethune and that "she indicated she would accept." Asked about the possible appointment of a man from his own state McNutt said "it might be," and added "stranger things have happened." He declared flatly that he was not considering anybody in the organization now. The reference was taken to mean Clarence Johnson whose efforts on the west coast have been rated as one of the shining spots in the entire fight on discrimination in industry.

The manpower chairman acknowledged that Mrs. Bethune had told him once before that she was through with government. He commented that "apparently she has changed her mind."

Mrs. Bethune insists that she gave no such indication of acceptance to McNutt. She confirmed the offer of a job but said that McNutt was unable to tell her the name of the person under whom she would work, or the specific nature of the work to be done. All she says she was told is that the work had to do with race relations.

From reliable sources it is learned that considerable pressure is being put upon the president of the National Council of Negro Women who only two months ago terminated her government work when the National Youth administration folded. Since then she has been devoting her full time to the development of the council. In addition, she has not been well lately.

Friends close to Mrs. Bethune have been advising her against acceptance of the post, pointing out that WMC has no real intentions of doing a job in the employment field, and that her hands would be tied just as were those of Dr. Weaver.

A FRIENDSHIP VERSE

By Maxine Schneider

I thank you for my daddy, God;
He's the nicest fellow ever.
And thank you for the fun
We always have together.

And thank you for my mother dear,
For when I come a-crying—
She holds me on her nice soft lap,
And keeps me from just dying.

There's lots of friends I thank you for:
There's Fred and Jane and Beezer,
And my funny little puppy Rags,
But, God, I thank you most for Jesus.

—From Story Time.

TIRED OF BEING TEACHER'S PETS

Representatives of the six hundred thousand workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the American Federation of Labor, have condemned the labor policies and the "overall paternalism" of the present Washington Administration as a "stealthy threat to the continued freedom of organized labor."

The union issued a statement demanding the following six-point program from both national political parties: The preservation of free enterprise, the abatement of bureaucracy, the halt of paternalism, the creation of postwar jobs through private industry, the maintenance of labor's social gains, the protection of our national interests.

The leaders of organized labor can be a powerful force in upholding faith in American institutions and in restoring the independence of American workmen, both of which have been dangerously weakened by attempts to use the Federal Government as a shield for union abuses. The unions have, in effect, been "teacher's pets." Some are beginning to realize the unpopularity of that role and are moving to get out of it.

WHITE SCHOLAR LOOKS AT NEGRO WORLD

By Emmet Phillips for ANP

THE SOUTH IS HELL

Whenever I hear or read of southerners extolling the south, bragging about how nice the weather is down there, and complaining about the cold weather here in the north, I am reminded of a short but pointed conversation between our late night watchman and a group of touring southerners who stopped one night in our town.

It was a rather chilly evening and after inquiring the way to the next town one of the southerners said, "It's awful cold up here, nothing like the south where the weather is nice and warm." Whereupon our night watchman replied, "That's because you're closer to Hell down there." The southerners drove away without further comment.

Our night watchman didn't know how nearly right he was when he said, "You're closer to Hell down there," or did he? While he had never been south he had met enough southerners to form an opinion of them, and he had heard about their Ku Klux Klan. Being an Irishman, that was enough for him.

I'd like to go our Irish night watchman one better and say, "You're in Hell when you're in the south." Hell has been described as a place of everlasting fire. And everlasting fire would naturally keep a region warm. Hell has also been described as a place of exterior darkness. And that is just where the south best fills the bill.

Many evils which could not stand the sunlight of truth and righteousness find their abode in the darkness of untruth and wrongdoing. Consider lynching. A bestial mob of ignorant whites will not wait for the truth to reveal the status of the accused Negro Why? Because the mob, being prejudiced and full of hate, might lose its chance to put the "nigger" in his place if it waited for the light of justice to appear. So lynching is usually done in the dark with the mob being in the dark in more ways than one.

Another old southern eustom is the burning of the cross by the Ku Kluxers. They like to do things such as this in the dark and as an added precaution against being identified cover their heads with hoods, whereas they should bow their heads in shame.

Ignorance also abounds in darkness. And where in America are there so many ignorant people as in the south? Although there are 20 million Catholics in the United States who work and fight for, and believe in our government, any loud mouthed southern bigot can easily convince them that Catholics are disloyal, and that the pope would move into the White House if a Catholic were elected President. Remember Al Smith in 1928? We find that southerners who claim to know the Bible so well are really ignorant of its meaning if not its content.

Their ignorance is not limited to the religious field either. If you're from New York State, no matter whether you're a farmer from upstate or a business man from Buffalo, or even a woodsman from the Adirondack mountains, the average southerner rates you as a New York City slicker and loses no time in showing his dislike for you. He doesn't know that New York City, although large in population, is but a small section in New York state's area, and that there are millions of people who live within the state, out side of New York City.

And so it goes. Lynchings, burning of crosses, prejudice, ignorance, etc. Surely those things are not indicative of heaven. Song writers and southern politicians to the contrary, the south is Hell.

WHEN THE GUNS CEASE FIRING

The railroads are not going to lose the peace if they can help it, insofar as transportation is concerned. They are contemplating future transport problems without a moment's let up in the hectic struggle to meet the abnormal transportation demands of war.

A railroad committee has been appointed to make careful study of every form of transportation including analysis of 42 separate major industries which among them produce the bulk of the freight moving in the United States. In addition the committee is studying such phases of railroad operation as engineering, mechanical operating methods and proeedures, labor and personnel, traffic, accounting and statistics, finnace, taxation, and many others. The membership of the committee includes men of hroad experience in all sorts of transportation and all aspects of railroading. As the Association of American Railroad says: "The approach of the committee is one of healthy inquiry and experienced skepticism, embraeing nothing as superior merely because it is new, but clinging to nothing old merely because it is established In that spirit the committee is undertaking to survey the whole field of transportation in America and to look and plan ahead for the future, to the end that there shall be more adequate, dependable and sericeable transportation, more economically and efficiently performed, by the means of carriage best suited to do each of the particular tasks of transportation that are to be done."

Railroad managements know that some day the guns will be silent. They plan to be ready for that day.

A GREAT COMPOSER

In the little town of Salzburg, Austria, a small boy was born more than one hundred and fifty years ago. His sister Marianne was four years older than he. When he was just tall enough to touch the keys of the piano, as Marianne took her music lesson, the little boy tried to run his tiny fingers over the keys.

"One day, as his father sat reading, he heard the piano. When he turned to see who was playing with so much feeling, he saw his three-year-old Wolfgang. The father was very happy and he began to teach Wolfgang at once. When Wolfgang was six and Marianne was ten. their father decided to take the children to the beautiful city of Vienna to give some concerts.

"They took a trip up the blue Danube River and the children were very happy to see the lovely mountains of their country.

The little boy loved his sister very much. He was sorry that Marianne did not have a new dress. He wanted to know if his father could not buy her one when they arrived in Vienna.

"No, my son, we shall have to pay customs duty on our harp and there will be very little money left," answered his father.

Wolfgang asked his father to loosen the cover of the harp. When the customs officer asked what he had the little boy began to play. As his tiny fingers swept across the strings, the officer brushed a tear from his eye. Soon many people had gathered around the boy, and for many minutes he played. Then his father told him to cover the harp, and he put his hand in his pocket to pay the customs officer.

"Take the money and buy the little boy a gift," said the officer. "He has brought so much happiness that he deserves it."

"We shall buy Marianne a new dress, Father," said Wolfgang.

The people were astonished to see such an unselfish little boy. Marianne got a lovely new dress and he received a gift, too.

While he was in Vienna, the empress became very fond of Wolfgang. He often played for her. She gave both of the children a lovely present. To Marianne she gave a white silk dress, and to Wolfgang she gave a lilac-colored suit with gold on it. He wore it when he played at other royal courts. He played at the Courts of England and Italy where he went to study. While he was in Rome, he transcribed some music of the Sistine Chapel and received a decoration.

Mozart was a lovely little boy and he became a gentle, handsome young man. Everyone loved him and his life was very happy. He became one of the greatest musicians of the world.

His music made people happy while he lived, and today we like to hear it. We marvel at the little boy who brought so much happiness to the world.

13TH LIBERTY SHIP TO HONOR HARRIET TUBMAN

Washington — (SNS) —The seleetion of a name for the thirteenth Liberty ship to honor an outstanding Negro of the western hemisphere was announced this week by the Maritime Commission. The SS HARRIET TUBMAN will be the first ship to be named in honor of a Negro woman. It has not yet been officially assigned to a shipyard, but efforts are being made to have it built at the Bethlehem-Fairfield ship yard in Baltimore, since she was a native of Maryland.

Harriet Tubman was born in slavery about 1815 and when she was 25 escaped from her master's plantation in Maryland to New England, where she joined with Garrison Brown and other abolitionists to become the "underground railway." She first reseued her parents and during two deeades before the Civil War made repeated journeys into the South, taking 400 or more of her race to the North and into Canada.

During the war she served with Massachusetts troops as a scout and guided Col. James Montgomery and his men in their memorable expedition into South Carolina. At the close of the war, through the help of Secretary of State William H. Seward, she was able to make her home in Auburn, N. Y., where she soon became engaged in philanthropic service in behalf of the poor and aged of her people. Her efforts led to the foundation of the Harriet Tubman Home for Indigent Aged Negroes, to which she gave personal attention until 1908. She died in Auburn in 1913.

Other Liberty ships named for Negroes include the SS BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JOHN MERRICK, ROBERT L. VANN, JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, JOHN HOPE, JOHN H. MURPHY, ROBERT S. ABBOTT, EDWARD SAVOY and TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE.

The Navy Department has named a naval vessel, the Destroyer Escort Leonard Hoy Harmon in honor of a Negro messman who received the Navy Cross posthumously for heroic conduct at Guadalcanal.

Teacher: Can you name some organ of the body, Bobby?

Bobby: Yes'um, the teeth.

Teacher: The teeth? What kind or organ would that be?

Bobby: I guess they would be a kind of grind organ.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

Capital NAACP Offers Aid to Edgar Brown

WASHINGTON, April 6—(ANP) The local branch of the NAACP has called upon Atty Gen. Francis P. Biddle to intercede in the case involving the beating of Edgar G. Brown, lobbyist, by a capital guard two weeks ago on federal property.

Leon A. Ransom, chairman of the branch legal committee, declared last week that the incident reflects the "rapidly growing bigotry which is attempting to dominate our government," and urges that "something radical" be donc to check the "rising tide of hatred."

The letter to Biddle considered that since the assault occurred upon federal property and during the course of exercising constitutional rights by a citizen, the matter lies within the province of Mr. Biddle's office to investigate and to prosecute.

FLOWER SERVICE FOR PATIENTS IN SOLDIER HOSPITALS URGED

GROWING PLANTS THAT --- BLOOM, ALONG WITH VEGETABLES, PART OF VICTORY GARDEN PLAN

By Floyd Bralliar

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone who takes the trouble to think about it that it now is more important than it ever has been before in the history of our country to grow a good vegetable garden. We are trying to do our part in growing not only plenty of vegetables ourselves, but doing everything we can to aid others who are less experienced in doing this successfully.

But there is another thing we should do that is also more important than perhaps it has ever been before in the history of our country. We are at war and already hundreds, yes thousands, of wounded men are being sent to our hospitals for treatment. Many of these will never recover and many of these who recover in part will be invalids or cripples for the rest of their days. They were hale and hearty a few months ago when they were called to the front. They deserve something at our hands.

How About Flowers

In each of the cities to which my articles go there are large army hospitals, most of these are already full and are being enlarged as rapidly as possible. When the new front is opened in Europe, unfortunate as it will be nevertheless. thousands of men will be wounded and sent back home to our hospitals. What are we going to do about it? The government is feeding them and feeding them well so we do not need to prepare food particularly for them. They are receiving the very best medical attention, so there would be nothing gained if we could send our family physicians to see them. But at least 90 per cent of the young men and boys in the hospitals in our cities are not acquainted here. They have no friends to send them flowers, but we all know how great a blessing flowers are in a sick room.

Some may say that men, especially hardened soldiers, do not, care for flowers and would not appre ciate them if they had them.. But this is all, "bosh." There are a very few soldiers indeed who would not appreciate a beautiful bouquet sent to their rooms at least twice a week. It would at least give them the feeling that someone cares and that someone appreciates the sacrifice they have made.

Flower Clubs

We call on the presidents of every garden club to unite their efforts with the other clubs and civic organizations to organize flower service for these soldiers' hospitals. This does not mean that we should raise a fund to go to the florist every day and buy several thousand bouquets. It means that every member of every garden club and every woman who is not a member of any club but feels willing to volunteer for this service, should not only grow a vegetable garden so as to help produce the food necessary, but grow an abundance of flowers that will be suitable for cutting. These should be delivered to some central committee who will deal directly with the hospital and who will not only see to it that these flowers that come are properly arranged in bouquets, but that they are regularly delivered at the army hospitals. At certain seasons it may be possible to do the ideal thing,, to deliver flowers twice a week, but where this cannot be done we strongly urge that they be delivered the latter part of each week..

Lest our readers plead that they cannot afford to buy the necessary bulbs and plants to grow these flowers we wish to call attention to the fact that at least four of the best cut flowers grown can be raised from seed in a very short time and that they will continue to produce flowers for weeks. We would list four of the best and easiest grown flowers that anyone can grow anywhere. They are Zinnias in their many varieties and colors, and Marigold, of which nearly a hundred varieties are now offered by the American seedmen. Of course, we might add a dozen easily grown and very much worthwhile varieties to this list.

From 10 to 25 cents will buy a supply of seed of any one of these varieties sufficient for anyone's garden. In fact, we might safely say that 50 cents will buy enough seeds for all four varieties for the average woman to plant.

TOO MANY DREAMS

The small independent telephone companies are facing a serious problem as a result of the Federal government's policy of taking deferred maintenance funds. The companies have set these funds aside for future use because existing manpower and material shortages have prevented their expenditure at the present time for maintenance of plant and equipment. But the Federal tax collector claims most of such funds if they are not spent each year. Thus telephone companies may enter the postwar era with a drop in earnings, a worn out plant, and no money for unavoidably deferred maintenance.

The' foregoing situation but emphasizes the grave position of the railroads with respect to deferred maintenance reserves. The railroads in normal pre-war times spent a billion and a half dollars annually for maintenance of way and equipment. When war came, traffic on the roads increased to astronomical proportions. The life is being pounded out of rails and rolling stock at a greatly accelerated rate. while money actually spent for maintenance has fallen off drastically, because of men and material shortages. It will take years and billions of dollars to catch up on maintenance. Where can the railroads get the billions to spend for such work if the tax collector will not allow its accumulation, when it is impossible to spend it at the moment?

After the war, millions of men will need jobs. Those jobs are being threatened by failure to promptly correct tax inequities that undermine the future financial stability of basic industries. It is upon just such industries as transportation and communication which the country depends for steady jobs. Too many people in Washington with hopeful dreams for the future are forgetting this fact.

HEALTHY SKELETONS

Under the headline, "Food Independents Map War on Chains," the New York Times deseribes the competitive strategy which independent food merchants have announced they will use to hold and increase their present merchandising lead over the chains.

It wasn't so very many years ago that everyone was being told that the chains were rapidly turning independent merchants into rattling skeletons. Thus it may shock many to learn that the independents are not only very much alive, but have launched an all out offensive against their chain competitors. According to spokesmen for the independents, the independent retail establishment of the future will be generally a "two price" store with extra charges for credit and delivery, yet laid out on a self-service arrangement. Independent merchants are doing precisely what competent observers predicted would be done. They are combining the efficieney of the chains with the advantages of customer service inherent in independent merchandising.

In view of this, the logieal question is, What of the punitive price boosting legislation enacted against the chains? These anachronisms are still a blot on the statute books of many states—a needless charge against consumers and a constant drag on efficient retail distribution.

RACIAL TENSIONS THEME OF MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO

Seventy-five Leaders Hold Conference with Drs. Edwin Embree and Charles S. Johnson

CHICAGO, April 6—(A N P)—Meeting here Tuesday and Wednesday at the call of Marshall Field, Edwin R. Embree and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, 75 white and Negro leaders from various sections of the country studied the current phenomena of racial tensions as they are arising particularly in the north and west.

The group, which met at the Sherman hotel, exchanged views on techniques to be employed locally and regionally in grappling with the whole problem of racial minorities; laid plans for the establishment of a clearing house of information and methods to be located in Chicago, and the formation of a service staff to function in areas where race relations are strained or interested persons and organizations feel the need of strengthened programs, guidance or knowledge.

Explaining that the call for the conference had been signed by the three sponsors as individual citizens rather than because of their corporate or foundation connections, Mr. Embree said they were frankly asking for help. He pointed out that since the formation last summer of the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago, of which he is chairman, 137 similar groups had been formed by cities, states, counties or interested citizens and that the committee here and the Rosenwald fund had been deluged with requests for data, suggestions and information regarding how other communities were meeting a variety of problems relating to housing, health, police and organizational structure, all looking toward a solution of the problem caused by recent heavy migration and of bringing minority groups into fuller participation in American democracy.

"This conference is called to consider a new Declaration of Independence—independence to build our human relations not on the basis of southern feudalism but of American democracy," Mr. Embree said. "All these years certain southernors have been saying, "Yankees, keep out. This is our problem. We will handle Negroes in our own way.' It is now time for the rest of the country to say to the south, "We are going to do our social engineering in our way!"

Embree outlined the purposes of the conference as being to "(1) explore the position of Negroes and of race relations, especially in the north and west (2) discuss definite procedures and methods that may be most effective in the years immediately ahead, (3) plan what instrumentalities can best meet the new demands and the fresh opportunities of this emergency."

Marshall Field said that the sponsors felt that certain questions should be answered. He inquired about tension areas in northern cities; barriers and conditions which affect four million Negroes in the north and west; building democracy from the grass roots to win national interracial cooperation and support of federal action on matters of race relations; ways and means to build democratic patterns in the north and west, independent of southern traditions, by the power of church, labor and industrial organizations; the possibility of introducing public educational programs for schools, gathering material for the same, as instrumental in building a democratic pattern in race relations and promoting local economic equality programs.

Ralph Buncho, of Howard university, read the declaration of principles which will seek the committee to be formed.

This committee will be guided by the principles of national integration and participation of all people on a basis of equality in employment opportunities, recognizing ability, training and experience; in educational and specialized training opportunities; in labor unions, public housing, health, welfare, recreational and community facilities and services; in full equality before the law and equal police treatment.

Proceeds of Singer's Concert in Boston Given to Memoralize Scientist

BOSTON, April 6—(ANP)—Another musical triumph was scored by Roland Hayes, internationally famous tenor, when he appeared at the Boston Symphony hall in a recital in behalf of the George Washington Carver foundation last week and gave the entire proceeds of the concert to the foundation, which is dedicated to continue the scientific work of the eminent scientist.

Accompanied by Reginald Beardman at the piano, Hayes rose to the height of his musical career as he sang his own arrangement of "Oh Gi Me Yo' Han'," "Way Up In Heaven," "Lit'l David" and "I Can Tell The World," an Afro-American folk song.

Recording new triumphs in one of the busiest periods of his career, Hayes has made tours of England, Scotland, Canada and the United States, from Baltimore to Seattle, from Boston to New Orleans and from Memphis to San Francisco, with some 25 cities in-between. An army bomber winged him across the Atlantic to appear in two historical concerts in London's Albert hall before audiences of 10,000 cach on last Sept. 28 and 29. On his return to the States, his recital in St. Paul, Minn., was prefaced by the exceptional incident of the entire audience rising to greet him.

"He delighted the audience and that included the cheering chorus," said the London Daily Express of his first Albert Hall concert. "His voice has a fine, spun silk quality."

The second Albert Hall concert was reserved for allied service men and women and military and diplomatic chiefs of international importance. "I felt there was inspiration in the famous Royal Albert tonight as there was last night," said Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, of the U. S. army, when he addressed the chorus and soloist from the platform. "This hall has seen many kings and queens and many great artists have performed here. But your performance will live long in its history and in the memories of all of us.

"Negro music did more last night than 100 pep talks ever will to cement the comradeship-in-arms of the serving men and women of the united nations," declared the Daily Express, a London daily. "It was a concert in a language of simple faith and fervour that is international."

The eminent tenor was welcomed by Lord and Lady Astor when he appeared in Plymouth. He also visited Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, various service camps, and appeared on one of the famous morale concerts given in the National Art gallery of London, where Dame Myra Hess was his piano accompanist in his group of Schubert songs. His most cherished souvenirs of his visits to England and Scotland are said to be letters of appreciation from John G. Winant and General Jacob L. Devers.

By dedicating the proceeds of the concert to the George Washington Carver foundation, Roland Hayes honored the memory of the greatest scientist of his race, but also one of the world's most brilliant pioneers in agricultural chemistry, and contributor of enduring benefits to the American farmer.

The George Washington Carver foundation is dedicated to the progress of humanity through the application of science to the problem of the farm and toward the end of making available to mankind in general the opportunities and necessities that applied research can provide.

PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO MRS. E. D. ABBOTT, PUBLISHER'S WIFE

CHICAGO, April 6—(ANP)—Final rites for Mrs. Edna Denison Abbott, wife of the late Robert S. Abbott, publisher and founder of The Chicago Defender, were held Thursday at Grace Presbyterian church, after which the body was removed to Oakwood cemetery for burial.

Mrs. Abbott, well known as a business woman and civic leader, died last Sunday evening at Mercy hospital in Benton Harbor, Mich., after a prolonged illness which is said to have been instrumental in her virtual retirement to her home in that city.

An interesting group of citizens, representing a cross-section of the city's leaders, paid final homage to the woman whose life had been an inspiration to two great leaders of the race, Col. Franklin A. Dennison and Robert S. Abbott. She married the late Col. Dennison, a distinguished lawyer and commander of the 8th regiment, here in November, 1907. When he was called to the armed forces for overseas duty, she carried on his various business activities.

She was the mother of five children by the Dennison union. They are Franklin, Jr., Dorothy (deceased), Denise, George and Jacqueline. After the death of Col. Dennison, she married the late publisher and editor, Robert S. Abbott, on August 7, 1937.

Mrs. Edna Dennison Abott was brought here as a small child because of the death of her parents and was reared by her aunt and uncle, Harry and Ida Bowser, as Edna Rose Bowser. She received her education in the local public schools, later taking a business course in a secretarial school. She served as private secretary in the office of the attorney general of the state of Illinois and was later private secretary of Carl Eitol, owner of the Bismark hotel.

Mrs. Abbott is survived by four children and three grandchildren.

ANTI-POLL TAX BILL TO COME UP IN SENATE SOON

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada Expected to Bring Measure to Vote

WASHINGTON, April 6—(ANP) Whereas the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax was preparing to announce that the bill would be called up in the senate on April 17, five days after congress will have reconvened following the Easter recess, Sen. McCarran of Nevada, who will make the move, was not that specific when a check was made with him.

He promised on Wednesday that the bill would be called up "very promptly" after the 17th. Explaining what he meant by "very promptly", the chairman of the senate judiciary committee said that it depends upon "the nature of business pending in the senate about the 17th." Appropriation bills and conference reports, he said, may have to take preference, "they have to have the right of way."

It was his guess that the house-approved anti-poll measure would come before the senate chamber between April 20 and the end of the month. "That, of course, is just my figuring," he added.

Meanwhile, Kathryn Shryer, secretary for the poll tax committee, was announcing the date with definiteness. During the week there had been conferences with Sen. Mead (D) of New York and Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley all of whom agreed that the matter need not be delayed any longer.

On Tuesday President Roosevelt was questioned at his press conference whether he still adhered to the position he had taken two years ago in opposition to the poll tax. "I have always thought so," was his terse reply to the question as to whether he favored abolishing the tax. He showed no disposition to discuss the issue further.

MONEY MAKERS FOR POST OFFICE

In the transportation field, on sea, land and in the air, the government during pioneering stages, found it advantageous to extend some form ofaid to individuals courageous enough to enter such fields of endeavor, and it has profited tremendously through resulting development of the country and its transportation resources.

There is still an erroneous impression that the commercial air transport system is a government subsidized institution, because the government did subsidize the air lines with mail contracts in the early stages of their development. But in 1943, while the Post Office Department paid all domestic air carriers $22,500,000 for the carriage of air mail, it received in return at least $60,500,000 from the sale of air mail postage. There are ground expenses of the Post Office Department other than the direct mail payments to the air carriers, but even the most liberal allocation of ground expenses to air mail would still leave the Post Office Department with a huge profit.

Now the Revenue Bill passed by Congress will increase air mail postage rates from six to eight cents. Air mail postage may become not merely the means of recovering the cost of air mail, but also means of taxation for other purposes, thus causing air mail to become the subsidizer instead of the subsidee.

In 1931 mail revenue of the air transport industry was 82 per cent of total revenue whereas in 1943 it approximated only 17 per cent Mail rates in the last ten years have decreased from $8 a ton-mile to only 60 cents a ton-mile, or 92.5 per cent. Passenger rates have dropped from 12 cents a mile in 1929, to approximately 5 cents today.

REP CLARE LUCE ASKS PROBE OF EVILS IN ARMY

WASHINGTON, April 6—(ANP)—Rep. Clare Booth Luce (R) of Connecticut is the second sponsor of a Resolution (476) calling for a congressional investigation of alleged discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces. Only the week before Rep. William L. Dawson presented his bill.

Introduced at the behest of the AKA Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, the Luce bill would authorize a study with respect to "the status of the Negro and other minority groups in the armed services and in attached or affiliate auxiliary military organizations for women."

The measure would have as its objectives a determination of "the extent of compliance . . . with the Selective Training and Service act of 1940" regarding racial discrimination; "the nature and extent of any practices in the organization and placement of personnel which accomplish the exclusion of persons type of service on land, at sea, or in the air; extent of training restrictions and advancement to commissions or grades.

The Luce legislation would also seek to learn whether racial considerations are impeding the full utilization of professional and technical skills, and the relation of segregated units to the entire question under consideration.

Seven men would do the job with an appropriation of $25,000. The resolution was sent to the rules committee.

FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR JOBS FOR ALL WAR PLANT POLICY

CHICAGO, April 6—(ANP) Abraham Rubin, vice-president of the National Smelting Co., of Cleveland, recently proved himself a real anti-fascist, pro-labor employer, in his fight against racial discrimination and by giving Negroes full equality in job opportunities and upgrading at his 100 per cent war plant.

At his war plant which employs 1,400 Negro and white workers, Negroes work as foremen supervising white workers; white and Negro workers take training courses in skilled trades side by side; the chairman of the executive shop committee is a Negro and the plant physician is a prominent Negro doctor. Negroes are active in all sports around the plant.

Declaring that he is eager to see mixed teams in the major leagues, and segregation abolished from the armed forces, Rubin believes that such changes would aid in bringing about an early end of the war. Rubin, a thorough pro-unionist, insists that a strong labor movement is a major bulwark against fascism.

His workers are 100 per cent organized by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union, CIO. Union leaders and plant executives serve on a labor management committee, which actively promotes employe health and welfare, athletic programs, safety measures against industrial accidents.

Asserting that men are men "regardless of the color of their skins, their ancestry or their names," Rubin is emphatic in his idea that "men of different races, origins, religions, can work side by side in harmony and good will."

"We haven't built an inter-racial utopia at the plant," the executive explains, "We've still got a long way to go. White workers don't easily give up the prejudices inculcated in them from childhood. Negro workers don't lose quickly the resentments and suspicions built up by years of undemocratic discriminations and humiliations imposed upon them. We alone can't change the unfavorable off-the-plant environment of our Negro workers. But we can and must help abolish racial discrimination everywhere. It poses the greatest single challenge to American democracy."

Rubin, 52 years old, started as an errand boy in the smelting plant he now heads, 30 years ago. He strongly advocates "equal job opportunities for all."

REV. ADAM POWELL GIVEN TAMMANY'S BACKING IN RACE

Colorful Minister Seeks Democratic Nomination for Congress in New York

NEW YORK, March 29 (ANP)—It's no longer a military secret that Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church, editor of the tabloid Peoples Voice, former city councilman, is openly and determinedly a candidate for congress to represent the 21st congressional district of this city.

Powell first told residents of this city that he intended to go to congress at a mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden, several moons ago. Since then, he has kept himself quietly on the sidelines, waiting for the opportune time to jump into the fray.

Powell will run in November for the seat formerly held by Joseph Gavagan and currently in the possession of Tammany Hall Torrens, a Democrat who won the by-election held here last month, wherein Republican Bennett almost stole the show in a surprising show of strength for his party.

Powell will likely run on a coali tion ticket, comprised of Democrats, Republican and American Labor party tickets. The youthful pastor-editor-politician is a political hybrid so much so that half the time no one knows just what party he favors.

Lined up against young Rev. Powell will likely be Channing Tobias, running on the Republican ticket. Tobias is a national Y. M. C. A. executive.

Mass meetings are being held in Harlem these days, to boom Powell for the seat. As the battle looms now, Tobias will probably capture the conservative and older persons' vote; Powell will stampede the labor leit wing groups.

RUTHLESS POLITICS REVEALED

The struggle against expanding Federal authority has reached up into New England where the citizens of Vermont have rebelled against a proposed $29,000,000 government power dam that originated as a $6,000,000 flood control project. The Attorney General of Vermont has warned that the proposal is a direct violation of states' rights in that the states involved are opposed to it and have had no voice in the plans. He pointed out that flood control measures could readily be taken without Federal aid, and added. "I don't think Vermont would have ever come into the Union as the fourteenth state, if our forefathers had known we were going to become merely puppets whose strings were to be pulled from Washington . .Congress is the people's only hope to stem this tide toward centralized and administrative government."

Disguised in trappings of flood control and irrigation, with electric power production as a "sideline," a determined body of socialists has pushed ever harder for public ownership of the electric industry in this country. well knowing that if they could impose their alien political philosophy on electric power, the way would be open to socialize other industries and finally establish a national socialist form of government. In attempting to gain their objective. the Federal power politicians have prompted tax exempt government hydroelectric power projects deliberately designed to force out of existence heavily-taxed private power companies upon which the states depend for revenue. Projects such as that pending in Vermont have been planned, carried out and placed under the management of Washington bureaucrats in complete disregard of state and local authority.

The power socialists, by ignoring states' rights, clearly reveal the ruthless character of their schemes. Vermont's Attorney General was not exaggerating when he said that only Congress can stem the tide.

New York Times Columnist Deplores Democratic Attack On Texas Decision

NEW YORK, April 13—(ANP)—The south's devices for evading the recent supreme court decision which gives Texas Negroes the suffrage run thin, Arthur Krock of the New York Times, commented Wednesday.

Reflecting on the fiery outbursts which the decision provoked, Krock said that the unlimited voting by Negroes in Democratic primaries can amount to control of the choice of state officials and members of congress.

"In Mississippi," he said, "this could bring about the election of Negroes, and those aware of conditions in the state view such a prospect with alarm for the consequences. Divisions among the white voters of several other states could have a similar result.

"The decision accentuates a political problem for the Democratic national candidates in the forthcoming campaign. Already administration policies with respect to the Negro population have made the south anxious, evoked a new crop of southern politicians to preach the white supremacy doctrine, and stimulated Democratic disaffection from the President and his regime."

The Republicans, Krock stated, will applaud the decision; their party record and their effort to regain the Negro vote in the east and midwest make any other course unthinkable. "This renders illogical," he said, "the support of their national ticket by the dis-affected southern Democrats on that issue. But by staying away from the November polls those southern voters would permit the Republicans to carry several border states and some situated between these and the deep south, and win the election." He named Kentucky and Missouri as example of the first group and Tennessee and North Carolina of the second.

In searching for means to circumvent the measure, Krock goes back to American history and digs out the supreme court ruling during the time of Chief Justice John Marshall, when the state of Georgia declined to enforce a ruling by the court and was backed by President Andrew Jackson.

"But," the columnist stated, "few would expect President Roosevelt's administration to take the position of his predecessor."

The other method, he said, would be to hit upon some new exclusion device and hope the supreme court would find it technically legal and not concern itself with the intended effect.

Mention is made of a present day suggestion that any party in any state would be on sound legal ground if it based exclusion from primaries on geographical origins instead of race or color, since nothing in the constitution specifically bars a geographical requirement.

An example, Krock stated, the Democratic state convention of Texas would admit to its party primaries "all persons whose original continental ancestors came from any part of the world except that section of Africa which lies between the latitudes of 30 north and 25 south."

"This," he concluded, "may give a rough idea of the narrowness of the legal corner into which Justice Reed's text has driven the deep south Democrats."

"HEALTH" TIPS

Life and Health recently discussed one of the most difficult "health" problems in the country—how to keep from being burned alive in your home. It asked readers: "Will your home catch fire tomorrow? 'Certainly not!' you will say.

"But tomorrow a thousand totally unexpected fires will break out in American homes, destroying property valued at about a quarter of a million dollars and killing more than ten people, mostly women and children. This happens day after day, year after year, with the regularity of clockwork. Why should not your home be one of the next thousand to burn?

"Very likely, there is no good reason. The average American home is all set for a fire, and only a favorable combination of circumstances is required to start one.

"But, by taking intelligent care, you can make your home an exceptionally safe one, because, though some home fires are due to causes beyond the control of the occupants, the great majority are the direct result of careless or ignorant home management.

"Here are some of the principal steps that should be taken in order to safeguard the lives of your family and your property from fire: Put hot ashes in metal, not wooden containers, be sure electrical equipment is in good condition, keep available suitable fire extinguishers, keep matches out of reach of small children never let combustible rubbish accumulate in the home."

These are "health" tips that no one can afford to neglect.

EVERY TOWN A HARBOR

For centuries, commerce has followed the seaways and the waterways of the world. Hitler's grandiose scheme for world conquest had, as one of its objectives, the capture of Suez, water gateway to the fabulous ports of the East. The banks of the Don and the Dneiper have been bloody battlefields because these rivers carry supplies to the army that controls them, even as they once brought food and ores and manufactured articles to a people at peace. Stalingrad and Kiev are important Russian cities because they are ports for river traffic, as St. Louis and New Orleans are important cities in this country. Boston and New York, and Seattle and San Francisco also became important because of their fine harbors. But now the picture is changing as a new means of transportation surges boldly to the fore. In the dawning Age of Flight, business centers will bloom about airports just as surely as they once sprang up around the quay sides.

Nature provided harbors for ships, but inland "harbors" for airplanes can be built by man. Conservative authorities have estimated that the airports of this nation will have to handle three or four times the present amount of air traffic immediately after the war. Not only will airports become essential to a community's business life, but they will help provide jobs for many men now in the Air Forces who will return after the war with a desire to continue in the calling they know best.

Airport planning is not something that can be done overnight. It requires months, sometimes years of study, not only in determining the best possible location for a flying field, but in acquiring the land, arranging financing improving roads, expanding public utility services, and myriad other details. Progressive communities are preparing now to receive the miracle of air commerce which will begin to spread over the world when the war ends. It will keep them humping to be ready for that day.

MISSOURI SEEKS TO BAN JIM CROW IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Education Committee of Constitution Convention Takes Advanced Step

Jefferson, City, Mo., Mar. 9 th (ANP)—The education committee of the Constitutional convention voted Wednesday night to abandon Missiouri's policy of requiring separate schools for Negroes and that no mention of Jim Crow schools be made in the new constitution.

Action on the part of the committee means that the State has eliminated a policy which has been rigidly adhered to since Civil War days. Prior to the Civil War, Missouri, as a slave state, gave no constitutional or statutory recognition to Negro education.

The committee's action, however, did not come about without great arguments and lengthy discussions. Delegate George W. Kirk of Sikeston said that elimination of the present policy would result in the defeat of the new Constitution by the voters. He said 95 per cent of the people in Southeast Missouri, which has a large Negro population, would vote against adopting the constitution because of this one issue.

When the subcommittee report was offered for approval, Kirk, introduced a substitute motion that a mandatory provision for separate schools be retained. After the committee defeated his motion and adopted the subcommittees recommendation, Kirk declared:

"I move we adjourn sine die. We might as well quit now and save part of the 1,500,000 this convention is going to cost, because the people will never adopt a constitution with the present section left out."

In urging the elimination of the present provision, Delegate Frank L. McCleur of Fulton, president of Westminister college, asserted that the matter should be left to the legislature in case conditions should arise necessitating use of same school by Negro and white children. He said that some counties are now required to maintain separate schools for only four or five Negro children, when their education could be handled more economically by permitting them to attend schools for white children..

David Grant, Negro lawyer of St. Louis, last November at a public hearing before the committee said that "colored clauses are repugnant" and their elimination from the constitution would increase the morale of the Negro race.

FEPC Will Give Congress Budget Of Its Expenses

WASHINGTON, March 9—(ANP) The first budget ever to be submitted to congress by the FEPC is expected to arrive in the offices of the house appropriations committee either late this week or early next, and hearings are anticipated to start late this month.

Neither the committee nor the bureau of the budget would offer any comment on the figures contained in it since that is a matter that is not revealed until the President has approved the estimates.

However, the knowledge that FEPC will submit a budget should set at ease, for the moment, the fears that rose when Sen. Russell of Georgia introduced his amendment to the Independent Offices bill requiring all executive agencies in existence for a year or more to come to congress for further funds rather than receive them through transfers from the President's special funds.

It is freely admitted here that while there is a large element in congress who are sharpening their knives for FEPC to eliminate the agency completely, the statement of Sen. Russell served only to arouse a defense for the committee that would have required other means.

The real threat lays in the restrictions which congress may impose upon the expenditure of the funds it finally appropriates rather than whether any money will be forthcoming at all.

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC was understood to be reviewing its strategy with an eye more to coping with the new situation than with pressing for immediate passage of legislation.

Probe Killing Of Negro Soldier

BIRMINGHAM, March (ANP)—A complete investigation into the fatal shooting of a soldier from nearby Camp Sibert, charged with alleged rape of a Gadsden white woman, was pledged Wednesday by officials of the camp in a telephonic communication with an Associated Negro Press correspondent.

The soldier was slain Saturday by an escort of Gadsden and Etowah county peace officers, who were transferring the suspect from Anniston to Birmingham for "safekeeping."

Lt. Jordan A. Hodgins, acting adjustant of the army service forces, Camp Sibert, explained that "I did not know about the shooting until this (Wednesday) morning." He added that he had a report of the shooting on his desk, but that he had not had time to study it and therefore could "issue no details." He referred the inquiry to the Sibert public relations department.

The soldier, later identified as Pfc. Raymond McMurray, 20, unarmed and handcuffed, was riddled with bullets as he rode in the custody of three police officers from the Calhoun county pail to the Jefferson county jail, Birmingham. The transfer was being made after rumors persisted that a mob planned to storm the jail.

First placed in the Etowah county jail, Pfc. McMurray was later transferred to the Calhoun jail, and when feeling became high was being moved to Birmingham when he was killed under circumstances which have led many to term his death a "legal lynching."

Sheriff O. P. Reagan of Etowah county, Gadsden Police Chief Fay Bowman and Gadsden Chief of Detective Jack Fisher, were absolved of the slaying by Coroner Jack DeGaris, who told newspapermen that his investigation disclosed "the Negro stuck his finger in the sheriff's eyes, breaking his glasses and causing the car to lurch sharply." Sheriff Reagan was driving.

U. S. JUSTICE DEP'T STUDIES SCOPE OF PRIMARY DECISION

WASHINGTON, April 13—(,ANP) In the wake of the supreme court decision of last week declaring that Negroes may participate in Texas primary elections, at least two agencies have gone to work on interpretations and applications of the ruling, it was learned this week.

Victor Rotnem, chief of the civil right section of the justice department, and Tom Clark, assistant attorney general, have been asked by Francis Biddle, attorney general, to prepare a memorandum interpreting the scope of the decision.

At the same time, although Leslie Perry, administrative assistant for the NAACP, it is understood that the legal committee of the association will "in all probability" take up the matter before any formal statement is issued by the organization.

Dean William Hastie is chairman of this committee, which is nationwide in its representation, and numbers about 30 legal lights. Attempts to reach Dean Hastie at Howard university were to no avail. Therefore it could not be determined just what procedure would be followed. A meeting of the full committee might be called, or it may be confined to a few in the area. On the other hand, views and interpretations might be solicited by mail and later collated.

Questions to be settled as a result of the 8 to 1 decision entail application in particular, that is, whether the ruling has validity in states other than Texas. Also, the issue may arise as to whether the right to pay poll taxes for participation in this vear's elections may be extended. In Texas the deadline was in January.

Already the decision has aroused a welter of comment from the south. Some have said point blank that other ways and means would be found to keep Negroes from voting in primaries. None took the position that it could not be done.

FACTS ABOUT COAL

People are wondering whether the coal industry can meet the goal of 620,000,000 tons in 1944, set for it by government officials. Coal men believe it can, provided: First, that there be no more strikes in the coal mines. Second, that the government fully recognize the mining of coal as a vitally essential war activity by exempting trained mine workers from duty in the armed forces. Those already in the services should be returned to their regular occupations, as it is today impossible to replace those trained and experienced men. Third, that an adequate amount of mechanical operating and safety equipment and supplies be made available to the coal industry.

The belief of the coal operators that they can get out the coal needed if given the men and equipment to do so, is strongly buttressed by statistics. An estimated 589 million tons were brought above ground in 1943. If the forty million tons lost to the nation through strikes in that year are added to the total actually produced, the result indicates that production for this year should exceed by nine million tons the official goal set for 1944.

Moreover, the coal industry had the foresight to launch a modernization program years before the war started. Ninety per cent of the bituminous coal produced today is mined mechanically—thanks to the investment of more than $400,000,000 in mechanical operating and safety equipment in the past twenty years.

These are the facts of the "coal crisis." They show that ther will be no serious coal shortage if the industry and hundreds of millions of dollars of private savings invested in it are allowed to produce to capacity.

REVEAL RESENTMENT OF NAVIGATORS TO JIM CROW POLICIES

WASHINGTON, March 9—(ANP) The story of how the first Navigator cadets coped with a Jim-crow policy instituted by an army air force ranking officer during the course of a field trip is going the rounds and is winning admiration for the class and those which followed. The men are now stationed at Selfridge Field, Mich., where they comprise the 447th Bombardment group.

Late last fall the war department authorized and activated a group for training preliminary to the establishment of a Negro bombing outfit. The first class was sent to Mather field where, according to the best knowledge, they were permitted to mingle and eat with their white comrades all with the approval of the white commanding officer of the post.

During the training period Maj. Gen. Couzzens of the army air force inspector-general's staff visited the base and observed the democratic practice. He immediately ordered that the Negro fliers be segregated from the white fliers. So the story goes, the commanding officer called the boys together and broke the news.

The leader of the group, representing some 20 men, inquired whether they were being "ordered" to eat in a segregated mess to which the reply was no. Told this, the group through their spokesman informed the commander that rather than submit to this practice they would eat elsewhere. Further, he explained, so determined were he and his comrades to fly the B-25s for which they were in training that if they were compelled to sleep in tents pitched in the middle of a dust road they would stick to it.

The men began taking their meals at the post exchange. Hearing of the incident, the management of the exchange congratulated them for their courage, and the white girl attendants themselves told the boys that whereas the exchange did not open unil an hour after they were required to report for duty, that they would gladly see that they got warm meals before going to class.

On Christmas day the girls agreed among themselves to see that the Negro cadets got a real meal even though the exchange was officially closed. Again the leader of the group spoke up and is reported to have said: "We're appreciative more than you know, but if we have got to go without eating, Christmas day is as good a time as any to do it."

The fourth class of navigator cadets is now at Mather field. The policy is still the same, but not yet have any of these Negro cadets broken the precedent set by the first class.

POLITICS IN MEDICINE

Portland, Oregon has become one of the most congested war production centers in the United States It is the heart of the Kaiser shipbuilding empire. Long ago, in preparation for the inevitable influx of hundreds of thousands of workers, the government authorized extensive housing construction.

Warned by these preparations members of the medical profession in the area took steps to provide adequate medical care. It was a tough assignment. Many doctors had been called into military service. By hard work Portland's remaining physicians have carried the load. But in Portland as elsewhere throughout the country, a storm of controversy over socialized medicine shakes the foundations of the medical system. In the din, the cry of Portland doctors for more hospital space went unheeded, Government agencies denied repeated requests for necessary materials to build additional facilities. So, as Portland's population increased by the hundreds of thousands, hospitals in the metropolis became increasingly over burdened

A few weeks ago in Portland a young boy was critically burned He was taken to five hospitals before one was found with an extra bed. He died. The attending physician said he might have lived had he received hospital treatment at once. The government regulators of our daily lives have granted materials lavishly for thousands of "essential" homes in Portland. And yet Portland hospitals were denied urgently needed equipment and construction materials. Similar conditions must prevail in other communities. Thus the country while witnessing a political campaign of interference with the American medical political ineptitude that threatens the health of whole cities.

Is this a sample of what could be expected under socialized medicine? If it is, the social planners had better take their crocodile tears to another land --far away.

WHITE CHURCH WOMAN HITS HER SISTERS' RACE BIGOTRY

NEW YORK, March 29 (ANP)—Of a lasting peace is dependent upon the acceptance of Negro Americans as full citizens intitled to the same rights and privileges as white citizens, white church women act as though the price of peace is too high, declared Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, white, recently.

Mrs. Ames, director of field work for the Commission of Interracial Cooperation, Inc., declared in an article written in "The Church Woman," January issue, that white church women seem ready to make every conceivable sacrifice to win a lasting world peace as long as it does not mean that the Negro will be given complete economic, political and social equality to enjoy the fruits of a peace based on brotherhood.

What's the Answer

By W. Douglas Brown for ANP

(Q) What was the first Negro newspaper to be published in the south?

(Q) For what purpose was the 13th amendment passed?

(Q) How does the 14th and 15th amendments effect Negroes?

(Q) What state has sent the most number of Negroes to congress to represent their state?

(Q) What Negro served the longest in the United States congress?

(Q) When was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded?

(Q) Where is the national headquarters of the NAACP and who is the present secretary?

(Answers on Page 7 Col., 5)

LECTURE SERIES ON RACE RELATIONS TO BEGIN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 13—(ANP)—The Chicago Civil Liberties committee has arranged a popular lecture series on the problems of anti-Semitism and racial tensions, beginning April 24 with Carey McWilliams of Los Angeles, the author of "Brothers Under the Skin," at Kimball Hall.

On following Monday evenings the lectures will be heard at Curtis hall in the Fine Arts Building. Other speakers in the series include Earl Brown of Life magazine staff on "Why Race Riots?" Prof. Alfred M. Lee of Detroit on "Subversive Groups and Race Riots," Miss Frances Sweeney, executive secretary of the American Irish Defense association of Boston on "The Techniques of Combatting Anti-Semitism," Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the mayor's committee on race relations on "Racial Tensions in the United States," and Rabbi Trachtenberg of Easton, Pa., on "The Role of the Jews and Anti-Semitism in the Modern World."

Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the Civil Liberties committee, stated that the purpose of the lectures is to provide expert counsel and adequate information to Chicago community leaders to develop and carry out a program of popular education and constructive action through local organizations. "In this wartime presidential election year the stirring up of racial tensions has become the most important civil libertics problem according to the department of justice," Latimer said.

DESTROYING CONFIDENCE

Bituminous coal mine operators and coal miners have endeavored for fifty years to evolve the most practicable form of working agreement in the mines. A fundamental principles of all negotiations carly agreed upon by both parties, was that the miner should be paid for time worked at the face of the mine—that is, actually gettting out coal. Early in 1940 an investigation was held by the Office of Wage and Hour Administration to determine whether or not the method of paying miners should be changed to a portal to portal basis in order to conform with the Fair Labor Standards Act, thus automatically including travel time within the mine as part the traditional "face to face" method best expressed customs and desires of the miners, and in no way conflicted with the act.

At the time of the investigation, officials of Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers stated that: "This method of measuring the working time at the place of work has been the standard provision in the basic wage agreements for almost fifty years, and is the result of collective bargaining in its complete sense.

"The uniform high rates of pay that have always been included in the wage agreement of the mining industry contemplate the employe's working day beginning when he arrives at his usual place. Hence, travel time was never considered as part of the agreement or obligation of the employer to pay for in this industry, nor as hours worked by the employes, and this has been the case since the eight-hour day was established in the industry—April 1, 1898.

"It is urged that any ruling requiring. . . .a change. . . .to any new standard of measurements of time worked____would create so much confusion in the bituminous industry as to result in complete chaos, and would probably result in a complete stoppage of work at practically all of the coal mines in the United States."

Three years later the same labor leaders who made this statement did tie up the coal mines by arbitrarily reversing their long established positions and demanding portal to portal pay. And they did it while the nation was in the midst of a bitter war for survival and completely dependent upon maximum coal production. It is just this kind of irresponsible action that is destroying public confidence in present labor leadership.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ENDORSE ROOSEVELT FOR ANOTHER TERM

By Ernest E. Johnson

WASHINGTON, March 9—(ANP) Some 50 odd Democratic leaders, "the guys who hold the vote back in the district," representing 12 states convened here a week ago in harmony, drafted a set of challenging resolutions for the benefit of their party's leadership, and went away from here determined to work hard for the re-elcction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for a fourth term.

"We believe we've done a job," Emmett Cunningham, president of the Michigan Federation of Democratic clubs and one of the individuals sending out the call, declared Saturday afternoon. "We've got a few things to say to the 'people' upstairs, and when we do, we are confident that our people will continue to support the Democratic party this year." He was talking about the presentation of the group's viewpoint to Robert Hannagan, chairman of the Democratic National committee.

This was substantially the opinion of Rep. William L. Dawson of Chicago, Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City, Herbert L. Bruce of New York, Frank K. Summers of East St. Louis, Ill., and Silas F. "Shag" Taylor of Boston.

Contrasting with the meeting held two weeks ago by the Republicans in Chicago, this body was devoid of rancor or factionalism, and refused to establish any permanent organization which would set itself apart from the main organization of Democrats. It agreed, however, for its own purposes, that a temporary steering committee should continue to function under Cunningham's direction until the party's convention in July.

There was no lack of awareness among the leaders gathered here as to the main line of argument that the opposition is expected to lay down in order to woo Negro voters, namely, the mistreatment of Negroes in the armed forces. The discussion of the resolution regarding this matter was perhaps the hottest issue debated.

Congressman Dawson, a Kelly-Nash machine committeeman in Chicago, considered that responsibility should be placed upon "a reactionary and prejudiced clique" within the military establishment. Others, however, stoutly contended that this was an obvious evasion of the issue. Both Bruce and Joseph F. Albright of St. Paul, Minn., minced no words in declaring that the party workers would have to be unequivocal in their own statement of position, and that the leadership ought to be appraised that concrete measures should be taken to eradicate the situation. They considered this the only satisfactory way of meeting the argument.

This is the resolution ultimately adopted after it had been re-written in a special meeting of the resolutions committee: "Under our commander-in-chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Negro soldier, sailor and marine have achieved a greater degree of participation in the armed forces than at any other period in the history of our country. At the same time, we condemn without reservation the mistreatment, discrimination and segregation of Negro men and women in the armed forces of the United States. As citizens sharing in the sacrifices necessary for the defensc of democracy, we demand that all men and women be granted full opportunity to fight for the preservation of our democracy without regard to race, creed or color."

ATLANTA COLORED CITIZENS PREPARE TO VOTE THIS YEAR

Followers of Roosevelt Say They Will Take Part in Democratic Primary on July 4.

ATLANTA, April 13—(ANP)—Intention to participate in the Georgia Democratic primary scheduled to be held significantly on Independence Day, July 4, was voiced Tuesday by several Atlantans in light of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas white primary case.

"I believe the decision of the Supreme Court gives me a right to vote in our primary on July 4," asserted C. A. Scott, general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, "and I intend to vote on July 4. I believe in the leadership of President Roosevelt and as a man I desire to vote in his party."

"Now that the Supreme Court has decided that every man including the Negro has a right to vote in a primary in a state when office holders are chosen through the primary, I intend to excrcise my franchisc by voting in the primary July 4," was the comment of Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work.

"As a Southern Negro who has voted the Democratic ticket in three different southern states and voted in the Democratic primaries of two of these states, I am gratified at the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court," said Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University. "I must confess, however, that the decision was not at all surprising to me. It appears to me every clear-thinking, fair citizen of a democracy which has an opportunity for world leadership and which at the same time professes to be a great Christian nation will agree that that nation could not do other than to give every qualified citizen regardless of race, color, creed, or sex, the right to determine his leaders in government. It is to be sincerely hoped that the decision will be fully accepted by all honest people."

"I shall be one of the first to exercise my constitutional rights by voting in the next Georgia Democratic primary on July 4," tersely commented J. A. Batts, insurance executive.

"The Supreme Court decision giving Negroes the right to vote in the Democratic primaries in the south amounts to a second emancipation," contended Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological seminary. "It means that Negroes are on the way to complete citizenship. This is as it should be; the democracy we fight for in Europe and Asia ought to be available in America."

"The NAACP comes forward again to do away with an injustice—the white primary—which not only is unfair to Negroes, but a hindrance to white as well," asserted C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch, who added, "The conscience of our white neighbors will be greatly eased when they grant the minority group in their midst the same rights our soldiers are fighting to maintain in distant lands."

Here's the Answer

(A) The Colored American, which began publication in 1863. L. T. Shuffle was the editor.

(A) The 13th amendment to the constitution adopted Dec. 18, 1865, made slavery unconstitutional in the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

(A) It gave them the right of citizenship, and the right to vote.

(A) South Carolina has sent eight representatives to congress. They were Robert B. Elliot, Robert C. DeLarge, Joseph H. Rainey, Richard H. Cain, Alonzo J. Ransier, Thomas E. Miller, George W. Murray and Robert Smalls.

..(A) Joseph H. Rainey, of South Carolina who served in five congresses, for a total of 10 years.

(A) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in 1909.

(A) The headquarters of the NAACP is located at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York. The present secretary is Walter F. White.

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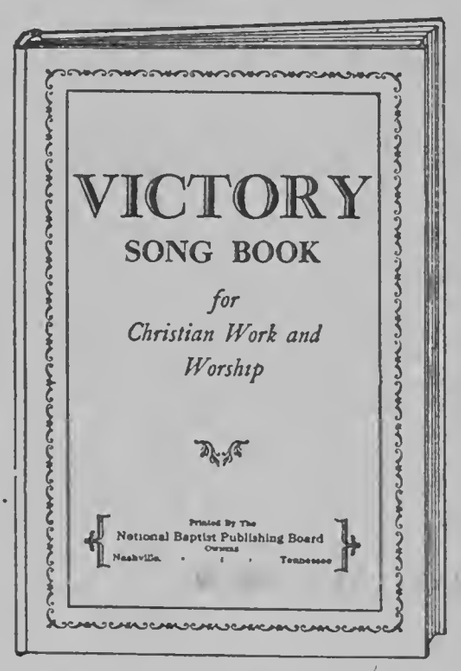

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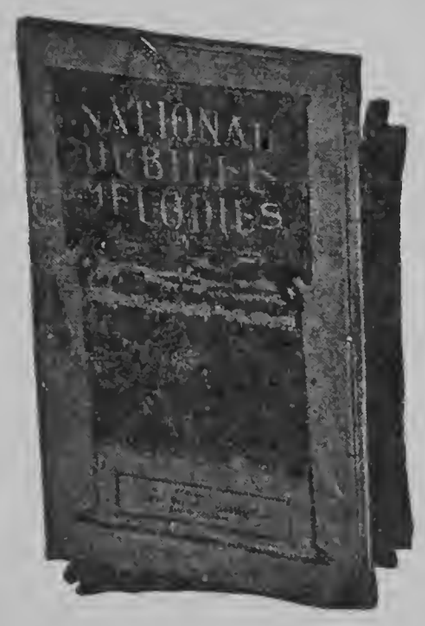

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RACE WOMAN APPOINTED

(Continued from Page 1)

plant-breeding techniques developed in recent years the Department feels there is a strong likelihood of success in getting the desired high-yielding varieties.

If plans work out as Dr. Brandes and his assistants think possible, high-yielding varieties of sorgo may well become an imporant crop in various sections of the United States. None of the sorgo seed brought back by Dr. Brandes is available for distribution.

GROW MORE IN '44

The first week in April is to be observed as "Grow More in '44 Week." Those who have, or who can get suitable plots for Victory Gardens can join in this observance by getting out their garden tools, going to work, preparing the garden plot for a number one Victory Garden to help lick the Nazis and the Japs.

You know, instead of 20 million gardens we need 22 million this year, and instead of these gardens producing eight million tons of food, they are expected to produce 10 million tons. This not only means more gardens, but it also means better gardens. It means that the 671,790 Negro farmers in the country right down to the last man will will need to grow a garden this year, and it means that the 2 1-2 million Negro farm families in villages, towns and cities where land is available can also help by growing a garden, because we'll need every ounce of food that can be produced.

MORE SPICES IN SIGHT

More spices for food seasoning will be available this year, according to the War Food Administration, which says that the improvement in shipping facilities makes this increased importation possible.

With the exception of a shortage of black and white pepper, which were imported before the war almost exclusively from the now Japreld Dutch East Indies, other spices will be more plentiful than last year.

Importation of allspice and pimento from Jamaica, cloves from Zanzibar and Madagascar, with Zanzibar supplying most of our supply, cinnamon and cassia from China and Ceylon, with China out of the picture at present, ginger from Jamaica and India and mace and nutmeg from Grenada in the West Indies, have improved greatly.

Although some pepper is grown in India, shipping difficulties make its use difficult for the general trade. Sufficient supplies of pepper are on hand to cover our needs until 1946, under present methods of distribution.

WFA SUPPORT PRICES

The War Food Administration has announced the 1944 schedule of support prices for farm products. The support price program will be carried out through loans, purchases of commodities for military, Lend-Lease, and other Governmental uses. For some commodities, direct payments will be made to farmers, or processors.

The support prices cover hogs, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, eggs, and some other commodities.

THE SUNFLOWER

In some sections the sunflower is just a flower that nobody seems to care much about, but in Florida and Argentina and many other areas, the sunflower is an important plant.

Strong winds often blow across the Florida peninsula. Sometimes these winds ruin the bean and other crops of the truck growers, so wind-breaks are needed. Of course, pines skirt the outer reachs of the farms, forming the first line of defense, but it s the sunflowers that stand like sentinels close by in the fields guarding these crops against the wind.

In Argentina, the sunflower is becoming an important source for edible oils. Within a few weeks, Argentine farmers will begin harvesting a record sunflowerseed crop estimated at between 1,100,000 and 1,300,000 short tons. Sunflowerseed also provides an excellent feed for poultry.

MR. M. L. WILSON

(Continued from Page 1.)

time high production goals.

Among the appointments, according to an incomplete report, will be 65 war food production assistants, 99 war food preservation assistants, 90 clerical workers, and 15 urban war food production and preservation assistants. Others are to be added. The urban workers will serve victory gardeners and home canners in the larger cities of North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas.

In the various states where the emergency workers are being placed, special programs have been developed whereby these new aides will be fully utilized in helping farm families produce more, preserve more, market their surpluses systematically, make the best use of available labor, conserve the soil so that production can be kept at maximum levels, and grow the "basic seven" foods at home so that the farm family can keep itself in top fighting trim.

The war food production and preservation assistants will generally be placed in counties which heretofore have not had full-time Extension workers. Their work will be quite similar to that of the regular county farm and home domenstration agents who have now geared their program to a war tempo. The clerks are being employed to provide essential clerical help to farm and home agents whose increased wartime responsibilities, together with curtailed travel make it necessary for them to do a considerable part of their educational work through letters, and leaflets.

According to available figures, North Carolina will employ the largest number of emergency workers, placing eight production assistants, eight preservation assistants, seven urban workers, 46 clerks and two state supervisors, or a total of 71 new workers. Arkansas is second with a total of 36 new workers, South Carolina, third with 22, Oklahoma, fourth with 21, and Mississippi, fifth with 20. Appointments in the other states are as follows: Alabama, 10, Florida, 19, Georgia, 16, Kentucky, 2, Louisiana, 10, Maryland, 2, Tennessee, 12, Texas, 15, Virginia, 4, West Virginia, 10, and Missouri, 2.

F. S. A. BORROWERS WIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

sources of hams for the Association.

Both first and second prize winners in this year's show are Farm Security Administration borrowers. Farmer Fluellen, first prize winner, is buying a 120-acre farm under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which is administered by FSA. This marked the 15th year that he has exhibited hams at the show, but it was the first in which he had been a winner. Said he, "I have a wife and 11 children and it takes a lot of meat for us. This year I raised 40 hogs; killed 16 for home use, and sold nine."

Mrs. Fluellen is in the Food for Freedom fight, too. She looks after the garden, the chickens, and the canning. Last year she canned 350 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and 125 quarts of meat.

The second place winner, Mr. Barnes, is renting a 60 acre farm. FSA made him a loan last year to buy workstock land some baby chicks. Said he, "I am glad to be winner again this year (he won once before in 1938) but it s been kinda tough keeping my farm going with both of my boys in the Army."

Talking about prospects for this year, both winners pointed out that they plan growing more food crops. Farmer Barnes is increasing his peanut acreage from 12 to 15 acres, and Farmer Fluellen is going to try to raise 50 instead of 40 hogs so that there'll be more extra meat for our fighting men. "I had 15 hams in the show this year," says Mr. Fluellen, "but next year I'm aiming to have 20."

The Ham and Egg Show was concluded with a folk festival in two parts presented Friday evening, and Sunday afternoon.

4-H MOBILIZATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Gardens were planted; last year the Department asked for 18 million and got 20 million which accounted for about eight million tons of food, or nearly 40 per cent of all vegetables grown in the United States for fresh consumption. This year the goal is 22 million gardens. And more important still, WFA expects 10 million tons of food or a 25 percent increase in production through this 10 percent increase in the number of gardens. That means that each garden is expected to produce more.

Well, gardeners have two things to bank on: more experience, and more supplies such as seed, fertilizer, insecticides, and garden tools. The extra gardens and the extra food which will be grown in them is needed to supplement production by commercial growers who have just about reached the limit of their productive capacity. This extra food will help assure adequate supplies for our fighting men, our allies, and our war workers here at home.

Says Secretary Wickard. "Food is one of the strongest weapons fighting on the side of the United Nations. As you plan your Victory Garden program for 1944, you do so with the knowledge that you are engaged in one of the most vital of all home-front war jobs.

NEGRO FARMERS GROW EXTRA FOOD SUPPLIES

Whether it's in Arkansas or Florida, Negro farmers are increasing their production of vital food crops. For a time it was thought that at best Negro farmers could only grow enough food to meet their own home needs, but recent reports reaching the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that thousands of Negro farmers, anxious to help the war effort, are growing considerably more than enough to meet their home needs.

For example, in Arkansas Negro farm families marketed nearly $40,000 worth of milk, vegetables, beef, eggs, chickens, hogs and miscellaneous products. And in Florida Negro farmers raised 98,000 chickens, produced 375,000 eggs, and sold $32,000 worth of produce. With the extra money from eggs, chickens and other food crops, the farmers in Arkansas and Florida purchased $18,0000 worth of war bonds and stamps.

As a result of this increased production by Negro farmers, and by the other farmers of the nation, the War Food Administration shipped 11 billion pounds of lend-lease food and other agricultural products to our allies, the British Empire, Russia. North Africa, Greece, West Africa and the Netherlands.

BRIEFS

The War Food Administration has announced that packers have been authorized to release over 3 1-2 million pounds of dried apples, and nearly a million pounds of currants for sale to civilians.

Here's good news for the bumper baby crop: to meet the increased need for milkbase infant foods, manufacturers may produce twice as much in 1944 as they did in 1941. providing certain scarce materials such as fats, oils, and milk sugar can be made available.

Civilian supplies of sugar will be lower this year than last due to the increased demands for sugarcane molasses for industrial alcohol which is used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and other vitally needed war materials. Total sugar allocated for civilian use this year is 5,074,906 short tons, raw basis. This is a reduction of six percent below the amount civilians consumed in 1943.

Perhaps the sugar supply would be even shorter were it not for the 1,7000 Jamaicans who are saving a 33,000 acre cane crop in Florida.

Our lives must be patterned after the Great Example in order that we may be fit to be followed by others.

EACH CIVILIAN TO RECEIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

England was the first nation to recognize the importance of dried eggs during this war. They use dried eggs for military forces as well as for civilians. For them, the produce has meant the difference between a diet deficient in proteins and one which is considered adequate. One five-once package of dried egg powder is equivalent to one dozen eggs.

Russia is another of our allies which is using American dried whole eggs to supply military needs.

Dried eggs are being used exclusively on every battlefront by U. S. armed forces and allies. This year, direct military use of the product is expected to be greater than it was in 1943, consequently a large portion of the total quantity of eggs allocated for U. S. military and war services, for our allies and liberated arcas, will be in the form of dried eggs.

The equivalent of slightly more than 134 million dozen shell eggs will be used for U. S. military and war services during the first quarter of 1944. The equivalent of about 161 million dozen shell eggs are allocated to the Allies, liberated areas, and territorial possession for the same period. Civilians have been allocated 966.7 million dozen eggs for the first quarter.

Poultry and egg industry will require approximately 28 million tons of feed for 1944 and producers are being asked to keep production within the goal limits in order to conserve the feed supply.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that poultry raising among Negro farmers has shown a steady increase in the past few years. Last year their flock produced nearly 100 million dozen eggs.

500 Colored Women Have Jobs In P. O. Of Chicago

CHICAGO, March 23 (ANP)—Negro women here have entered the United States postal service of the city in large numbers, filling the places of men for the duration. A recent survey by the local branch of the National Alliance of Postal employes indicates that there are approximately 500 now in temporary assignments, including details to most of the clerical units of the mail functions.

While Negrose hold about 15 per cent of the 14,000 jobs in the Chicago post office, colored workers occupy only 13 of the more than 600 supervisory, executive and administrative positions, or only about two per cent of the advanced jobs, the alliance officials reported. A majority of the Negroes in the service hold clerical positions, while many are letter carriers, motor vehicle servicemen, laborers, custodial workers and special delivery messengers.

YOUR SECURITY THEIR BUSINESS

When the day's work is done millions of people seek the sanctuary of their homes. Home is the one place where the strife and turmoil of war can be temporarily shut out each evening. It is a haven of security.

The public may not generally realize it, bnt the protection of homes as well as factories against fire, is an important phase of the fire insuranee business. Fire prevention enginarrs, trained and maintained by the fire insurance companies, inspect cities and towns map fire hazards, cheek water supply, fire fighting equipment, and help local authorities in many other ways. In the Underwriters' Laboratories scientists test building materials, wiring, radios, irons vacuum cleaners; literally thousands of items, any one of which may carry a potential threat of fire or explosion.

Fire prevention activities of the fire insuranee companies have saved hundreds of millions of dollars of property and thousands of lives, and have drastieally reduced the eost of insuranee. In the last 30 years, both the rate of fire loss and the average cost of fire msuranee have been eut more than 40 per eent.

While government planners talk in astronomical terms of greater security for the human race, it is interesting to note the progress of a single industry toward making security a reality. One would not have to look very hard to find plenty of other enterprises which, in the course of their existenee, have made this country a better placee in whieh to live. Those who would destroy private industry should be reminded of this faet..

MODERN BEN FRANKLIN

In the days of Benjamin Franklin a bucket of water was the principal antidote for aecidental fire. Since Franklin's day, the industrial revolution has greatly complicated the problem of fire. Fire in the twentieth century strikes in varied and deadly forms. Fire prevention has beeome a lethal raee between the fire prevention authorities and industrial growth. As industry developed, so new fire hazards in unexpected forms developed.

It has been the task of the prevention experts to keep a jump ahead of fire. They have had to devise modern fire hazards. They have had to edueate the general public to the fact that the eommon enemy, fire, has grown terrifyingly in stature in the last eentury. During the last few decades methods of applying water or other agents to extinguish fire have improved rapidly, especially in industry. Automatic extinguishing systems have assumed three general forms: First, automatic sprinklers which produce a rain of water, wetting down the ceiling and all material within a radius of ten feet of each head. Such systems are examined by experts maintained by state fire insurance bureaus. Insurance companies have a speeial sprinkler risk underwriting department

The second form of automatic extinguishing device makes use of carbon dioxide to dilute the oxygen content of the air.. Its use is still in the pioneer stage

The third form of extinguishment is the exclusion of oxygen—smothering—and may be accomplished by several methods. This form is valuable in connection with oil fats and greases and alcohol, all of which burn violently reaet unfavorably to water.

The seience of fire prevention has more than kept pace with the growth in fire hazards. But public education has lagged, and therein lies the secret of the staggering fire losses that ravage the nation annually. Many people know no more about modern fire prevention than did Ben Franklin.

Rockefeller To Back Drive Of Negro Colleges

NEW YORK, March 16 (ANP)—The United Negro College Fund campaign completed its organization Thursday with the addition of another outstanding name to its list of executives. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., accepted the chairmanship of the national campaign advisory committee this week. Other officers are Walter Hoving, president of Lord and Taylor and chairman of the board of USO who serves as chairman of the United College drive; and Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank, the largest bank in the United States, who is serving as treasurer.

Presidents of the 27 Negro colleges which are conducting the campaign to provide funds for current needs will visit the various cities in which solicitation of funds will be started on May 1 and actively participate in the endeavor, President F. D. Patterson, head of the group announced. Plans point to Pittsburgh where Ira W. Lewis has accepted the leadership of the local committee, as the first focal point.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVII. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1944 No. 4.

Over Two Million Negro Families In '44 Victory Garden Effort

1944 GOAL IS SET FOR THE ENTIRE NATION

Washington, D. C.—To help the Nation attain its 1944 goal of 22 million Victory Gardens more than two million rural and urban Negro residents will grow gardens this year, according to estimate made in U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Conscious of the increased wartime needs for food to feed our fighting men, our allies, the people who are being freed from Axis aggression, as well as the folks here at home, Negro Americans have indicated that they will grow more and better Victory Gardens this year. It is estimated that 620,000 colored farmers and approximately 1,300,000 colored residents of towns and cities grew gardens last year. Since there are only 681,790 Negro farmers in the country according to the 1940 census, the 10 percent increase or 200,000 extra gardens which colored families are expected to grow this year must come largely from urban residents, garden specialists point out.

In many of the larger cities where small garden plots are difficult to find, several families are forming community projects with garden space allotted to each family. Sometimes these projects are on vacant lots, and occasionally, one or two acres are rented from nearby farmers.

Through the community garden projects new and inexperienced gardeners are able to get help from garden leaders and experienced neighbors. This kind of help may be doubly important this year because the gardens are expected to be more productive. With only a 10 percent increase in the number of gardens, the wartime goals are calling for a 25 percent increase in vegetable production. This means that there must not only be more Victory Gardens, but also that they must be bigger and better.

In addition to aid which may be received from experienced neighbors, other sources of garden information are the vocational agriculture teacher, the county and state Extension office. The latter is situated at the state agricultural college. Each state Extension office has prepared a special garden bul-

(Continued on Page 8. Column 1.)

FAMINES FOLLOW WARS

The Department of Agriculture's tabulations on what farmers intend to plant in 1944, indicates that the so-called guaranteed support prices failed to coax them into seeding more oil crops such as soya beans, peanuts, flaxseed or dietary standbys such as peas, beans and potatoes. Flax plantings for linseed oil are down sharply. Apparently increased acreage will go into feed grains because of shortage of livestock feed last year.

"Failure of farmers to go along on some of the War Food's programs," says Business Week, "is due to fear that there will be too few hands and new machines. Dairy product needs cannot be met; milk output for months has consistently been behind year-ago levels."

Farming has long been the professional "fixer's" plaything. Let us hope that it is not thrown too far off center by the theories of the parlor cowhands.

37 COUNTIES EARN "A"; AWARD THIS YEAR

Tillers of the Soil to Win War Production Goal

Washington, D. C.—Negro farmers helped 37 counties earn "A" Achievement awards for outstanding wartime food production in 1943, according to figures released this week by the War Food Administration.

Reports compiled by the WFA show that out of 38 counties in the entire South which received "A" banners, Negroes operate farms in all but one of them.

The WFA banner awards were presented recently to county officials in the various states by the Army in appropriate ceremonies followed by county-wide celebrations in which not only were the counties honored, but also every farm family in these victory counties. Working through the USDA War Boards, all of the agricultural agencies in the various states cooperated in the production work, and also helped to plan the presentation celebration.

Counties selected by WFA for special awards not only met, but often exceeded their production goals. They shifted from peacetime to war time production, made full use of their land and labor resources, conserved extra food supplies, contributed to scrap collections, fat drives, and gave full support to war bond campaigns.

Among the victory counties which have a large number of Negro farmers are Laurens and Early counties Ga., St. Landry parish, La.; Simpson, Hinds, Claiborne, and Holmes, counties, Miss.; Shelby county, Tennessee; and Cherokee county, Tex.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

FOUR NEGRO SPECIALISTS NAMED

Seek to Assure Achievement for All-Time High

Washington, D. C.—Seeking to assure the achievement of this year's all-time high farm production goals, four state Agricultural Adjustment Agency offices each appointed a Negro contact representative last week to help Negro farmers further increase their output of vital war crops, C. D. Walker, director of the southern division of War Food Administration's AAA, announced Monday.

The states in which the appointments were made are Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. This makes a total of six states that now have full-time Negro AAA farm specialists. The other states are Mississippi and Oklahoma.

The new appointees are Henry W. Espy for Arkansas, J. O. Williams for Georgia, Joshua A. M. Lloyd, Louisiana, and Colquit D. Yancy, Texas. W. E. Ammons, and A. H. Fuhr for Mississippi and Oklahoma respectively were appointed last year. Other state offices may make similar appointments.

Dr. F. D. Patterson and Claude A. Barnett, special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, who have discussed with AAA officials of all Southern states how the appointment of Negro contact representatives could increase Negro farm production, said this week that these appointments are a major step toward reaching this year's food goals. They pointed out that these new AAA representatives will help Negro farmers in the four states to make greater use of conservation practices as a means of upping production.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

JAMAICANS AND BAHAMIANS ENGAGED

Twenty-five Thousand Employed in U. States

Washington, D. C.—War Food Administration's Office of Labor has announced plans to have about 25,000 Jamaicans and Bahamians in the United States this year for farm work. Last pear 13,700 Jamaicans and Bahamians were employed in this country as agricultural workers under international agreements. They worked principally as harvest hands on a variety of specialty crops in 20 states along the Eastern Seaboard and in the Middle West.

NEGRO NAMED TO POST IN OFFICE OF LABOR

C. J. A. Paddyfote, commandant of cadets at Florida A. and M. College, has been appointed assistant labor supply specialist for the Atlanta division of the War Food Administration's Office of Labor. Mr. Paddyfote will assist in the recruitment, placement, and supervision of Bahamian and Jamaican farm workers in Florida and other areas. He is a native of the West Indies and has a broad understanding of the customs and traditions of the islanders.

Mr. Paddyfote came to the United States several years ago and received his training at Florida A. and M., Tuskegee, and the University of Iowa.

FOOD OUTLOOK FOR APRIL, MAY, JUNE

The War Food Administration has allocated slightly less meat, but more dairy products for civilians during April, May, and June, it was announced last week.

For this period, civilians have

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

TEXAS EXTENSION AGENTS ACTIVE

Lone Star Farmers Helping in Production

Washington, D. C.— According to field reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Negro Agricultural Extension workers in Texas did a great deal in 1943 to help colored farmers get into wartime food production.

The regular Extension staff, assisted by 2,230 volunteer leaders, helped farmers in 50 counties to increase their production of war crops, Dr. E. B. Evans, state leader for Negro Extension work reports. Among other things, 8,269 families were assisted in the use of commercial fertilizer, 10,580 farmers were assisted in a program of improved methods of feeding livestock and poultry, 1,006 farmers were helped in obtaining purebred livestock, terraces were run on 810 farms, and 3,036 farmers were assisted in their land use problems.

Extension agents also helped farmers produce 1,331,547 pounds of meat, increase their poultry production by 186,000 birds, and were instrumental in getting 18,684 families to enlarge their gardens. In war bond rallies sponsored by county agents, farmers bought $202,019.77 worth of war bonds and stamps. With the Extension staff, temporarily enlarged by wartime emergency workers, more Texas farm families will be helped with their food production effort this year.

FEEDING PEOPLE TOUGH JOB

A food authority recently made the observation that: "The farmers of America are winning the battle of production on the food front, and the nation's consumers may reasonably expect that the 1944 food supply will equal or exceed the near record total of 1943." food "in the raw" on the farm is not food on the table ready to eat.

Food is usually produced many miles from the point of consumption. No matter how much is produced, it is of no benefit to consumers until it is distributed. The food distribution industry has been operating so efficiently during the emergency that few people recognize the vital link which it provides between the producer and consumer. Nor is there outward indication of the struggle of food distribution to keep retail channels functioning smoothly in the face of a dismaying manpower shortage and other operating problems.

A short time ago, one representative of a large food chain told of the exhausting effort of a handful of butchers to supply retail outlets with cut meat where women serve as clerks in the meat departments. These butchers have so far kept pace with demand. The counters and cases display the same expert touch as when each shop was staffed by an expert butcher. Consumers live in blissful ignorance of this particular shortage in experienced personnel. Similar problems are encountered in practically every phase of distribution. They have been overcome by ingenuity, resourcefulness and hard work.

No one knows better than the retailer the difficulties of moving food from the farm to the table under wartime conditions.

Enlarged AAA Staff to Push Food Production

Four new Agricultural Adjustment Agency contact representatives have been appointed in four states to encourage increased wartime farm production through sound soil conservation practices. They are pictured above with regional AAA field officers, and other contact men who were appointed last year. In the front row, left to right, are J. O. Williams, newly appointed contact representative for Georgia; James P. Davis, Albon L. Holsey, AAA regional field officers; second row: left to right, are A. H. Fuhr, contact man for Oklahoma; Wm. E. Ammons, contact man for Mississippi; Joshua A. M. Lloyd, Henry V. Espy, and Colquit D. Yancy, newly appointed contact representatives for Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas respectively.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Mmmm What Flavor! And Takes so Little Meat

The next time you are swapping "meat extender" recipes with your best friend, pass this new one from Armour Kitchens along to her. And be sure to use it at your house right away. Armour's Star Ham Balls taste so good, they'll be a household favorite meal!

To serve four persons, crush enough corn flakes to fill 1 cup. Mix with 1 tablespoon brown sugar and 1-4 teaspoon cloves. Add 1-2 cup evaporated milk. 1 Cloverbloom egg, 1-4 lb ground lean pork and 1 lb ground Star Ham shank meat. (For the greatest taste enjoyment, specify Armour's Star when getting the ham. Star Ham is mellowed in fragrant hickory smoke and is always deliciously tender.)

Shape this mixture into 8 balls. Place balls in flat open baking pan and bake in the oven set at 350 degrees F. for 40 minutes. Serve with any broiled fruit, such as peaches, oranges or pears.

Watch for another Star meat recipe from Armour Kitchens next week. These recipes are developed by food economists who specialize in meat.

*ARMOUR AND COMPANY

BRAN FISH STUFFING

1-4 cup fat (drippings)
1 tablespoon scraped onion
1 1-2 cups stale bread crumbs
1-2 cup shredded bran cereal
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 1-2 tablespoon lemon juice
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Heat fat, add onion, bread crumbs and shredded bran; stir over low heat until crumbs are slightly brown. Add lemon juice, parsley, salt and pepper. Yield: Sufficient stuffing for 3-4 pound fish. Note: One to two tablespoons water may be added if moist dressing is desired.

Fish contains flavor possibilities that challenge your most particular preparation and remember, cook your fish at low temperature not too long. Both flavor and digestibility will be your reward.

Many are the variations possible, especially in the stuffing for fish. The bran stuffing is a crunchy, well seasoned dressing which adds new interest to baked fish. However, many still like a plain bread stuffing.

DRESSING FOR FISH

1 cup enriched bread crumbs
1 slice of onion, minced
1 egg
2 tablespoons butter
1-2 teaspoon salt
Bit of cayenne

Mix above ingredients. Stuff fish with this and cook until done. When done, take up on a hot dish and make a sauce by adding in the pan one cup of sweet milk, one-half cup water, a pinch of salt, and thicken with flour. Garnish with sliced eggs or lemon and parsley.

Menu suggested:

Baked Fish
Steamed Potatoes Parsley
Spinach Ring Buttered Beets
Pineapple Grapefruit Salad
Corn Meal Muffins
Lemon Chiffon Pie Coffee

Endless are the ways to prepare fish. Fish left from baking may be used in many ways. One of my favorites is in:

Fish Loaf with Egg Sauce

Temperature 375 degrees—Time 1 1-4 hours.

2 cups flaked fish or
1 can salmon
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup milk
2 eggs
3 tbsp. butter
1 tbsp. minced onion
1 tbsp. minced green pepper
1 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. pepper

Egg Sauce

1 cup hot stock
1-2 cup hot water
juice 1 lemon
3 tbsp. flour
2 tbsp. oil, butter or drippings
3 hard-cooked eggs
Paprika for color
Salt and red pepper

Stir flour in fat, add hot water, stock and lemon juice, season, add hard cooked eggs, sliced or chopped. Serve with fish. Chopped parsley may be added.

Fish croquettes offer another delightful way of using leftover or canned fish. This recipe is given in request section.

On meatless days serve a loaf using soy beans and rice. Attractive and appetizing, abounds in nutritional goodness, too.

SOY, RICE LOAF

3-4 cup rice
3 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons flour
3-4 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 cup evaporated milk
1 1-2 cups cooked soy beans

Pour rice into fine sieve. Rinse with cold water. Drop into 1 quart briskly boiling water to which 1 teaspoon salt has been added. Boil until tender, about 15 minutes. Drain—cooking water may be saved for soup or gravy. Rinse rice with hot water. Melt fat. Blend in flour and salt. Add milk and cook over boiling water until thick, stirring constantly. Add rice and soy beans. Pour into greased loaf pan Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees)

HOT CROSS BUNS

2 cups milk, scalded
2 teasp. salt
1 cup sugar
1-4 cup shortening
1 cake yeast
6 cups flour (about)
3 eggs, separated
1-2 cup seeded raisins
1-2 cup currants
1-4 cup shredded citron
1-2 cup coarsely chopped nuts
1-2 cup confectioner's sugar

To hot milk, add salt, sugar, and shortening. When lukewarm, add crumbled yeast; stir until dissolved. Add 3 cups flour; set, covered with cloth in warm place until double in bulk (about 2 to 3 hrs.) Beat 2 eggs; add with raisins, currants, citron and nuts to yeast mixture. Beat until well mixed; add flour slowly, adding only enough to make soft dough. Kneed lightly 5 to 8 mins. on lightly floured board until dough is smooth and elastic. Shape in 2-in, round biscuits; place in greased pan 1-in. apart. Cover; let rise in warm place until double in bulk. Make deep cross on each. Brush with 1 egg yolk beaten with 1 tbsp. water. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) about 20 minutes.

CHOCOLATE POTATO CAKE

2-3 cup butter or fat
2 cups sugar
4 eggs (whole)
1 cup hot mashed potatoes
1-2 cup sweet milk
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 squares melted chocolate

Cream fat with half the sugar, beat egg yolks with remaining half of sugar. Combine the two mixtures, add potatoes and melted chocolate. Alternately add flour (sifted several times with baking powder) with the milk. Fold in egg whites and bake in two greased layer pans, 350-degree oven, 45 minutes.

SPICE CAKE

1 cup butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
3 cups flour
1 scant cup molasses
1 teaspoon soda
2 eggs beaten together
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 scant teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup buttermilk

Cream shortening and sugar until fluffy. Add eggs, molasses, then alternately add dry ingredients sifted together and milk. Bake in loaf or layer pan 325 or 350 degrees, 40 or 45 minutes.

EGG SHORTCAKE

2 cups sifted enriched flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder.
3-4 teaspoon salt.
3 to 4 tablespoons shortening.
2-3 to 3-4 milk

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough, stirring just enough to make ingredients hold together. Turn out on lightly floured board, knead gently for a half minute. Roll out in 1-2 inch thickness. Cut and bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Yield: 18 2-inch biscuits.

FILLING

3 tbsp. butter, margarine or oil
3 tbsp. flour
1-2 tsp. salt
1 1-2 cups milk
6 hard cooked eggs, sliced
1 cup cooked peas
Paprika

Heat fat, stir in flour to form a smooth paste. Add salt and milk and cook over low heat until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Add sliced eggs and peas. Split hot biscuits and add filling.

Add bright ruffles to your kitchen window sash curtains and repeat them across the bottom of the window and along the edges of your kitchen shelves, to add interest to this busy room.

VEGETABLE SALAD

1 package lemon gelatin
2 cups hot water
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped celery
1 cup shredded cabbage
1-2 cup shredded carrots
1 shredded green pepper

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add vinegar and salt. Place in refrigerator cabinet until mixture begins to thicken, then fold in celery, cabbage, carrot and green pepper. Turn into mold and return to cabinet until ready to serve. Unmold on crisp lettuce.

Something typical of this season. serve stuffed eggs in gelatin mayonnaise.

STUFFED EGGS IN GELATIN MAYONNAISE

1 teaspoon gelatin
1 tablespoon cold water
1 cup mayonnaise
1-8 teaspoon salt
6 hard cooked eggs
2 tablespoons chopped ham
1 teaspoon pickle relish
Stuffed olives (sliced)

Soak gelatin in water five minutes, dissolve over boiling water and mix with mayonnaise dressing. Cut eggs in halves lengthwise and remove yolks. Mash the yolks, mix with the ham, pickle and salt, and with enough plain mayonnaise dressing to moisten. Fill egg whites with this mixture. Cover top of each egg smoothly with the dressing. Garnish with rings of stuffed olives. Chill thoroughly. Place on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves and serve with asparagus tips.

Dessert Ideas

Desserts, light and springlike, are perfect for dinner. Serve them graciously on your best china or in crystal dishes. Easter season dinners means spring, hope and gladness. Let your table reflect that spirit.

QUICK FRUIT ICE CREAM

1-2 cup fresh stewed fruit or leftover canned fruit
3 egg whites
1-2 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon almond extract
1 cup undiluted chilled evaporated milk
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3 yolks of eggs, beaten well
Put fruit through strainer

DRAPERY TRICK

If you are really desperate for new draperies and are unable to find them at a price you can afford, or consider reasonable, try one interior decorator's trick. Buy a matching pair of really inexpensive rayon demask tablecloths and dye them the color you want. All purpose dye will give you a rich depth of color without destroying any of the beautiful sheen the rayon fibers give to the material. If you cannot find tablecloths that are the right length, add a four-inch wide border of plain material that is about the same weight—Indian head or cotton taffeta or plain linen or rayon butcher linen—dyed in a contrasting color.

To prevent jelly or jam from soaking the bread in sandwiches combine with butter, margarine, or cream cheese.

SIMPLE EXERCISE WILL REDUCE BULGING HIPS

By Betty Clarke
AP Beauty Editor

Spring is just around the corner. If you're all set to climb into that spring suit, better take an inventory of that body of yours.

Bulges have to be whittled down. This is the time to stretch and exercise before you wake up some morning and find out that last year's favorite dress just doesn't f-i-t.

It's always that last-minute hurry-up reducing program that hurts. A few well thought-out exercises started now and done faithfully should have you sleek and trim in short order.

Though your home made keeping-fit program doesn't have to be on the commando tactics basis don't be shy about whipping that body into shape.

There is the good old "thumps and bumps" technique, and excellent thigh reducer that will start you off on the road to a slim silhouette.

Lie flat on your back, waist pressed against the floor, knees bent, feet flat on the floor, Swing thighs first left, then, right, and really bounce them on the floor.

In preparing bread crumbs for stuffing, put the bread through a food grinder.

TIPS ON KEEPING CHEESE

Since cheese for civilians will be less plentiful this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture offers some tips on keeping it in best condition and avoiding waste from molding, melting, or drying. Most of the cheese on the market this year will be American cheddar. Rules for keeping it are much like those for keeping ham in the home.

Cheese keeps best when cold and closely covered from moist air that encourages mold and dry air that hardens it. The home refrigerator is the best place to keep cheese. Waxed paper pressed closely against the moist cut surface helps protect it from molding and drying. A little salad oil rubbed on also helps. If left out in the warm kitchen some of the fat in cheese is likely to melt and run out. If cheese becomes dry and hard, it may be grated and sprinkled over spaghetti or other favorite cheese-flavored dishes.

Add honey to cinnamon toast or to pecan toast for extra goodness.

SYNTHETIC STRAWS

Hats and bags of new materials offer variety and distinction in both style and texture effects. The shortage of natural straws has brought about the manufacture of novelty braids simulating lacy effects as well as smooth leghorn. Many new hats will be made of synthetic straw.

WEAK WHEN WET

Three familiar clothing materials —wool, rayon and leather—all lose strength and need careful handling while they are wet, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Wool and rayon require gentle treatment in the washtub and during drying. Wet wool can be pulled out of shape and the fibers broken by rubbing, wringing or pulling on the clothes line. Breaks in rayon fabric, hose included, often result from rough rubbing or twisting during laundering. Leather is also easily stretched, torn or broken when wet. Leather shoes and gloves as well as garments of rayon or wool should always be thoroughly dried before they are worn. Cotton fabric, on the other hand, is stronger wet than dry.

Rubber jar rings for 1944 will be made of reclaimed rubber and synthetics. No crude rubber will go into jar rings this year.

Tells Students Of Cadet Nurse Corps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Miss Rita Miller, consultant on Negro nurse education for the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, is now touring twenty colleges and universities in southern and border states to inform Negro women students of the advantages of services in the corps, the Federal Security Agency announced this week.

Miss Miller, chairman of the Division of Nursing at Dillard University, New Orleans, will visit institutions in Georgia, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps is administered by the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, through its Division of Nurse Education.

"It is vital that college women realize the need for nurses with administrative ability for supervisory and teaching positions," Miss Miller said, "All expense scholarships offered by the corps have opened tremendous opportunities to qualified young women interested in the nursing profession."

Miss Miller reported that great gains have been made in the Negro nursing program through participation in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, both for the student nurse and the school of nursing.

In Georgia, Miss Miller will visit Spelman College, Clark College, Morris Brown College in Atlanta and Paine College at Augusta; in South Carolina, Claflin College, and South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg and Benedict College and Allen University at Columbia; in North Carolina, Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, Barber-Scotta Junior College at Concord, Livingston College at Salisbury, Bennett College and Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and Shaw University and St. Augustine's College at Raleigh in West Virginia, West Virginia State College at Institute; in Ohio, Wilberforce University at Wilberforce; in Kentucky, Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort; and in Tennessee, the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College at Nashville.

—E. Tenn News

What's the Answer

By W. Douglass Brown for ANP

(Q) What is the name of the training center for Negroes at Great Lakes Naval Training Station?

(Q) What Negro had a horse entered in the 1943 Kentucky derby?

(Q) Who is believed to be the first Negro to have been admitted to a trade union in the United States?

(Q) What union was Mr. Grandison attempted to?

(Q) Congress recently appropriated $30,000 to erect a monument to the memory of what great Negro?

(Q) Who is president of the National Negro Business League?

(Q) Who was the first Negro girl to be starred in a, major ice show?

(Answers on Page 7 Col., 5)

Robeson's Wife Urges More Action On Racial Problem

ENFIELD, Conn.—(ANP)—Hitting at postponement of efforts to solve the problem of racial discrimination and segregation. Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the famous actor, told business and professional leaders here recently that home teaching is the determining factor in race relations.

Mrs. Robeson declared that education has failed to solve the problem. "What happens to us isn't in the schools," she said. "It is outside. The important thing is what children are taught at home."

Mrs. Robeson warned her listeners against procrastination on the problem of Negro discrimination.

KEEP BREAD WAGON ROLLING

Our legislators can pass laws providing subsidies, farm relief, price ceilings, production control, etc., etc., to hold down food costs. They can provide rationing, red, white and blue food stamps, and plastic tokens. But what makes them all work? The grocery store.

Only so long as the grocery store can make enough profit to stay in business, will the farmers and the food processors be able to keep their wheels turning smoothly. When some bright boy in the Washington law factory cracks down on the grocer, he cracks down hardest on the producer and the consumer.

Retail distribution has been brought to a high state of perfection under the mass distribution technique of the chain stores, and that technique has been adopted almost bodily by the independents. The result is that before the war the consumer could get virtually anything in the food line in practically every town and village in the United States.

Modern mass retailers of food might well be called the ball bearings in the nation's bread wagon. Regulators can easily ruin the bearings with faulty lubricants (rules and regulations), thereby causing a wastage of food on farms and in warehouses, by preventing retail distribution to consumers.

BURNING HEARTS

"And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?" (Luke 24:32).

Church members with burning hearts that respond to "the opening of the Scriptures" will prevent our churches from becoming "drifting sepulchers manned by frozen crews." In work for God in the fields "white already unto harvest" is not a radical zeal better than irresponsible wisdom? Someone said: "I would rather see a fool on fire than a wise man on ice." In this world's broad field of battle, where we are to "endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," fire is better than ice—and conflagration better than refrigeration. We need to burn inwardly with righteous indignation against evils instead of outwardly freezing with the chill winds of indifference. The work of God and the gospel is furthered more by those who do not know so much, but are enthusiastic for what they know, than it is by those who do know more but are unmoved to enthusiasm for it. Is it not better to be a fool and a firebrand for Christ than to be an iceberg? Is it not better to have a high fever than a low pulse? Is it not better to be "as a simple child" and behold things revealed than to be a wise one and have Christ concealed? Just one torch ablaze will kindle more fires than a million icebergs or any number of torches unlighted, no matter how tinseled they may be.

SMOKING

Judging by the destruction resulting from careless smoking habits, one questions whether the public is interested in the safety of life and property.

Smoking. in those who have the habit, is a process somewhat akin to breathing. Many smokers will strike a match in a powder magazine ,or an oil refinery. It is an unthinking act, and discarding the match, the dottle, or the cigarette butt is often done without mental action of any kind. For these habit-formed acts, there is no cure except that which lies within the willpower of the individual.

Conceding that millions of people will smoke, regardless of the time, place or danger involved, the National Board of Fire Underwriters concludes that mere signs of warning are practicaly useless, and affirmative measures should be adopted to reduce the hazard. For example, signs in stores, factories, forests and other places must not be only eye catching—near each sign should be a place to discard the "weed" in whatever form the person is using it. In homes, ash trays and other receptacles should be placed in every room, hallway, porch and kitchen, even though residents may not smoke.

If it is necessary to prohibit smoking "on the job" due to dangers involved, places should be made available where workers can smoke without doing it secretly. It is probable that the catastrophe of the Triangle Shirtwaist fire, in which 145 girls lost their lives, would not have occurred if provisions had been made for the employes to smoke.

LEARNING THE HARD WAY

The American worker and the American taxpayer, who in the majority of cases are one and the same person but perform two separate and distinct functions, are learning by dear experience that government ownership of industry does not produce the millenium.

Taxpayers find that the minute government goes into business, it puts taxpaying enterprise out of business, to the detriment of remaining taxpayers.

The worker finds that the "heartless corporation" is a sob sister compared to a stony-hearted government enterprise which recognizes no local regulatory measures that are applied to private corporations for the protection of workmen and the public.

Labor is finding that public officials in charge of public plants, which are exempt from public regulation applying to private industry, grow accustomed to being a law unto themselves, and deem it their right to fix wages and salaries to suit themselves. Officials appointed for political reasons generally know little or nothing about the businesses they operate at public expense. Hence, they are unfamiliar with labor's problems.

Labor organizations are having their eyes opened to the retsrictions on liberty that immediately follow public ownership of any industry. All citizens are becoming aware of the lost taxes and increased debts that follow destruction of private business.

The good has the fewest fears for God is their leader.

WHY LILLIAN CHANGED HER MIND

By Mary L. Kempfer

"I am going to have a lovely, white satin dress for our Children's Day services," Lillian Lee announced to her best friend, Ethel Arnold. The two girls were playing together beneath a big, spreading maple in the Lee's back yard.

To Lillian's surprise, Ethel ansered never a word.

"What kind of dress are you going to get?" Lillian asked presently.

"I can't have a new dress for Children's Day," replied Ethel, "for you know Daddy has been sick all the winter. Now he is able to work. Mother says we must do without new things this year, because there are so many back bills to pay. That is why I can't get a new dress."

"But, Ethel," protested Lillian, "you and I are on the program to sing a duet," she said slowly.

Lillian saw a big tear roll down Ethel's pink cheeks, and instantly she knew she had spoken too hastily. However, she made no apology.

"I—I—guess I won't take any part in the Children's Day services this year," stammered Ethel, blinking hard to keep back the tears.

"Not take your part?" exclaimed Lillian. "Why, Ethel, you are the sweetest singer in our whole department."

"But you'll have to sing alone this year," relied Ethel soberly, "or get someone else in my place. White satin and an old dress wouldn't show up well side by side." And then before Lillian could make reply, Ethel picked up her doll and made a dash for home.

It was a very serious faced Lillian who went about her play the remainder of the day. Lillian Lee had always been used to having everything her heart desired, and she had grown to be rather selfish. She loved Ethel dearly, and for the first time, in the eight years of her life, she was thinking of someone besides herself. However, it was not until the next day that she confided her thoughts to her mother.

"Mother," she began thoughtfully, "would the price of a satin dress pay for two pretty lawn dresses for a girl my size? I want two lawn dresses trimmed with blue ribbon."

"Certainly, my dear," answered Mother, "but what do you want with two lawn dresses? I thought you said nothing but satin would do for you this year."

"I've changed my mind, Mother," laughed Lillian. She put her face close to Mother's, and whispered something into her ear that caused Mother's face to beam with happiness. Mother kissed her tenderly, and then Lillian went in search of her friend Ethel Arnold.

Two weeks later, two smiling faced girls, dressed in lovely lawn frocks, made exactly alike, stood before the large audience in the church auditorium. They sang a sweet song that came from two joyous hearts. Only Lillian knew that her own happiness came from having learned the true meaning of the word, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

ATLANTA BISHOP PARLEY LEADER

By David Norris

Philadelphia, Pa., May 5—More than 5,000 ministers and laymen attended the opening of the thirty-second session of the general conference of the African Methodist Epicopal church at St. Matthews church here today.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Atlanta, vice senior bishop, presided during the opening exercises.

Fifteen bishops, 18 general officers, 12 college presidents and more than 2,000 delegates took part in the opening program.

Bishop D. H. Sims, Philadelphia, host bishop to the conference, is in charge of the local program.

The conference held special prayer for the success of the men in the armed forces. It was led by Bishop J. A. Gregg, of Kansas City, who made a special tour of the battlefronts as a goodwill messenger to Negro soldiers.

The conference guest speakers for the first day's session included Governor Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania; Mayor Bernard Samuel, of Philadelphia; President Charles H. Wesley, of Ohio. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was expected to address the meeting here Friday night.

The conference business session convened with Bishop W. H. Fountain presiding during the organization.

Collection Plates, Collection Baskets, Arm Bands and Gavels

Wooden Collection Plates, well finished with Plush Bottom, 10 inch Plates $6.00 each

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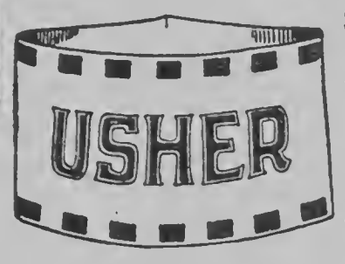

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Oval Shaped Usher Arm Band

These Ushers' Arm Bands are very attractive; made of high-grade felt material, in colors red, blue and green, each with white letters, and elastic band to fit around the arm. Size, 6½x4¾ inches. **25 cents** each; $3.00 a dozen.

Blue Felt Ushers Arm Band, with sewed white letters of white felt. Very durable and attractive.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

PULLING TOGETHER

No industry is proceeding more scientifically to readjust from a war to a peace basis than is aviation. Level heads are seeking to coordinate its activities so that it can render the greatest possible service in its field of transportation.

While the public generally thinks of passengers and mail as the principal airline load, the Railway Express Agency has been conducting exhaustive customer surveys in order to keep ahead of the demands for increased air express service. The Agency became interested in the possibilities of commercial air transport as early as 1919. In 1927, it inaugurated its Air Express Division, giving scheduled air servise across the nation. From 1933 to 1943, inclusive, the weight of its air express shipments increased from 404-640 pounds to 31,066,414 pounds.

Thus again do we see American enterprise increasing its field of activity and preparing in advance to meet service demands that arise almost overnight.

WHAT IS THE OBJECTIVE?

To give the devil his due, everybody knows the OPA has a tough job, and every fairminded citizen is willing to make plenty of allowance for unavoidable errors. On the other hand, the public will not calmly accept so-called price regulation which, in reality, is arbitrary and unjustified profit control.

To illustrate how price regulation is twisted to effect profit control, Mr. C. F. Hughes, in the New York Times, says: "Some 40,000 medium trucks were manufactured for a civilian pool at a cost which reflected higher labor and material charges. The OPA agreed to let the producers charge the extra costs, but is insisting that dealers exclude this additional amount from their make-up. Financing, insurance, overhead and other expenses are therefore ignored. Profit, rather than price control, is obviously the objective."

Similar demoralizing regulation has been perpetuated in the "highest price line limitation" order which OPA applied to various lines of women's and children's clothes.

At a session of retailers in Washington, one small town merchant told of a whole village having to go 13 miles to buy apparel which was eliminated from his store because he could not purchase the cheap lines any longer (manufacture had been discontinued) and the OPA regulation forbade him stocking anything at a higher price.

Such regulation shakes public confidence in the sincerity of purpose of the regulators.

HERE'S A SURE WAY TO HAVE FRESH VEGETABLES THIS YEAR

There is one way to help make sure that your family will have an ample supply of fresh vegetables this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out, and that is by growing a Victory Garden. Those who take care of their gardens need not be worried about fresh corn, tomatoes, string beans, carrots, beets, mustard and spinach, onions, lettuce and other garden vegetables. All they'll have to do is go to the garden. And surpluses can be canned, dried, brined, or stored for scarce seasons.

To meet the Nation's wartime requirements for food, the Government is asking 22 million, or two out of every three families in the United States to grow gardens this year. And the Government is further asking that these gardens be large enough, and productive enough to produce 10 million tons of vegetables.

The need for this increased food production is obvious: our Army, Navy and Marines fighting on 60 battle fronts must be fed, our civilian population must be kept strong to produce the sinews of war, our allies, our friendly neighbors, and the starving peoples whom we liberate from Axis aggression all must be supplied. The extra food grown in Victory Gardens makes just that much more of the commercially grown food available for our wartime requirements.

Indirectly then, the Victory Gardener is handing baskets of vegetables right over his back fence to a soldier in New Guinea, a flyer in Russia, or a hungry child and its mother in Southern Italy.

In planting your Victory Garden, be sure to select a plot that is fairly level, of reasonably good soil, and that has at least six hours of sunshine a day, and good drainage. If you are sharing a community garden, try to select one that is close to home, or near public transportation so that you can get to it often, and give it good care.

If the plot was not plowed or spaded last fall, then get to work with your plow or spade as soon as the ground is dry enough. You can test for dryness by scooping up a handful of soil, squeezing it. If it crumbles when you open your hand then get busy putting the ground in shape for planting. If it doesn't crumble, but is sticky, you had better wait a while longer.

If you have compost or stable manure spread it on and spade it under. Add lime if needed, and then work the soil until it is loose and fine.

With the garden established and growing, the important thing is to keep down the weeds and grass, and keep the garden properly watered. Don't sprinkle a little water every day, but during dry periods soak the ground thoroughly as if by a heavy rain every week or 10 days. And be sure to guard against insects and plant diesases. It is a good idea to plant disease-resistant varieties.

New gardeners can get information from experienced neighbors, or they contact the local vocational agriculture teacher, or write the state Extension Service at the state agriculture college.

War Bond Facts and Figures

The Fifth War Loan will begin June 12th, closing July 8th.

The goal will be $16,000,000,000, of which 6 billions will be sought from individual investors.

A strong patriotic appeal, tempered with a self-interest feature, will be found in all Treasury copy. It will seek to impress upon EVERYBODY the need for EVERYBODY'S cooperation over and above any other buying he is doing or has done in this war.

More than 55,000,000 Americans own at least one War Bond. That's an average of better than 1 1-2 Bond owners for every U. S. family.

Total sales in the four War Loan drives, plus the sales of savings bonds, aggregate more than 87 billion dollars. Three weeks after Pearl Harbor it was only 2 1-2 billions.

Individual investors purchased 32 1-2 billions of the total—13 times more than their holdings in December, 1941.

Single "E" Bonds sold—separate pieces of paper—total more than 500,000,000. That's a 38-time increase since Pearl Harbor. A half-billion "E" Bonds laid side by side would girdle the globe 2 1-2 times. Placed one on top of the other, they would make a pile 39 1-2 miles high.

Sales of $25 Bonds alone have jumped to 346 million pieces. That's 69 times the number of dollar bills now in circulation.

27,000,000 Americans are now putting almost ten cents of every dollar they make into War Bonds every pay day. They're plowing back into the war effort 475 million dollars a month.

During the War Loan drives more than 5,000,000 unpaid volunteers ring doorbells and pound pavements to get their sales.

You can buy War Bonds or War Stamps in any one of one million places during the Fifth War Loan drive.

More "E" Bonds—the smaller ones for the small investors—were sold in the Fourth War Loan than ever before—69,900,000 individual transactions that brought in $3,187,000,000.

To reach this total sales of "E" Bonds averaged $63,740,000 every working day, $7,967,550 per working hour.

Putting it another way, sales of "E" Bonds during the Fourth War Loan averaged $24.56 for every man, woman and child in the nation. This was $5.35 more than the average for the Third War Loan.

Bonds are the best advertised product in history but it hasn't cost the government a cent. Private business and publications contributed the space, the time and the manpower—more than 240 million dollars worth.

Because so many people contribute their time, office space and other assistance, War Bond sales' cost to the government is only one cent for every thirty-three dollars raised

Of every $100 Americans saved in 1943, they loaned forty-four to the government to help pay for the war.

MISS LILLIAN SMITH, WHITE AUTHOR, SAYS COMPLACENCY EVIL

Urges Her Race to Oppose Browbeating of American Negroes

CHICAGO.— Attacking the complacency with which most "good" white persons accept without protesting the browbeating of Negroes from day to day, Lillian Smith, author of **Strange Fruit**, advises a drastic change in their attitude if barriers between the races are to be broken down.

Writing in the May issue of NEGRO DIGEST on the topic, "Plain Talk for U. S. Whites," Miss Smith accuses even liberal whites of "tightening the bonds of fear and of deep prejudice in all people" by their refusal to speak plainly for a Christian way of life.

Miss Smith suggests that "the most important thing any of us can do is to change our own feelings about people who are superficially different from ourselves, whether in the color of their skin, in religion, or in political ideologies."

The noted liberal writer, educator and editor advises U. S. whites to read books which will arouse their desire for change and give the strength to make it. Other suggestions which she makes to her fellow Americans are: "Meet and form friendships with individuals and other racial groups. Visit Negro churches; insist that Negro characters in movies be more intelligent and attractive.

"Get rid of segregation in our churches and our pulpits," Miss Smith says. "We must preach for brotherhood and against white pride. We must destroy racial superstitions and take our stand against discrimination. We must insist that anyone, of whatever race, be welcomed.

SHAW UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, N. C.

Noble Y. Beall, field secretary for Negro education of the Southern Baptist board of education and field secretary for Negro theological training of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board will deliver the main address at the seventy-ninth annual commencement of Shaw University which will take place at 3:30 p. m., Monday, May 29, in the Shaw University Greenleaf Memorial Hall. Approximately sixty persons are expected to receive Shaw University degrees at the exercises.

Other events of the commencement program will include the baccalaureate services at three o'clock May 28, with the Reverend W. H. Hester, pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Boston, Mass., preaching the sermon; the annual meeting of the Shaw alumni association at ten o'clock Monday morning in the Greenleaf Memorial Hall; and the reception given in honor of the graduating class given by President and Mrs. Robert P. Daniel at five o'clock, Sunday, May 28, 1944, in the President's home.

Duties of the "worthwhile college student of these times" were outlined by Dr. R. A. Young, professor of biology at Shaw University, in the main address of an Alpha Omicron Honors Day celebration held Wednesday, May 3, in the Shaw University Greenleaf Memorial Hall. The ceremonies included also the presentation of membership certificates to three Shaw students whose outstanding scholarship records and other qualifications entitled them to memberships in the Alpha Omicron Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Honor Society.

Music was furnished by Miss Ruth Wimberly, Raleigh, a member of the honor society, who played a piano solo; and the Alpha Omicron chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu honor society.

Miss Bernice Byrd, Charlotte, a member of the society, paid special tribute to Shaw students whose names have been included on the University honor roll during the year and to prize and scholarship winners of 1943.

James Thomas, Wilmington, president of the honor group, was master of ceremonies. Miss Rosalyn C. Richardson, Tarboro, is secretary.

C. Joseph Barfield of Kinston was named president of the Shaw University student body for the 1944-45 school year in elections held Friday, April 28, 1944, on the Shaw campus.

Barfield is at present a member of the Shaw Junior class. He has served as editor of the **Shaw Journal** student publication, and has been active in student affairs.

Other officers elected included Miss Marie V. Wood, New York City, vice-president; Miss Dorothy Cheek, Henderson, secretary; Miss Minnie Gaines, Atlantic City, N. J., treasurer; Peter Brown, Handson, Va., chaplain; Eugene Turner, Goldston, and Thomas Entzminger, Jamestown, N. Y., sergeants-at-arms; Miss Grace Payne, Swedesboro, N. J., business manager; Dorman Avery, Wilmington, parliamentarian; Charlotin St. Fort, St. Marc, Haiti, assistant parliamentarian; James Everett, Jamesville, editor of the **Shaw Journal**, and Australia Mason, Rocky Mount, business manager of the **Shaw Journal**.

GETTING RESULTS

One man who went into government war service and isn't afraid to tell the public his department got results, is William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and former director of the synthetic rubber program.

In a recent statement, Mr. Jeffers said synthetic rubber is now about on schedule; absolutely essential civilian needs are being met; by early autumn more rubber should be going into tires; we can produce enough synthetic rubber for any needs, and will be in the position in the future to dictate to producers of natural rubber what the price shall be.

This is good news for Americans who have become used to a prediction of "shortage" the moment bureaucratic planners take control of any of our basic industries. But that is the bureaucrats' way—they want to keep the people under their thumbs. Jeffers is not a bureaucrat—he is a plain American business man who is used to getting results. He says: "We don't want the government in business. We want business in government."

And that is the only spirit that will get this nation tires or any other commodity that the people have always enjoyed and which built up the American standard of living.

FARMER'S ACE

A wholesome change is taking place on the farm. Farmers are growing wary of centralized government control. After a decade of trying to fit their existence to the dictates of politics rather than natural laws, the farmers are fed up. Their attitude is best exemplified in their battle against subsidies.

Farmers in the future are going to have to depend upon themselves to an increasing extent in reaching sound solutions on agricultural problems. This does not mean that each farmer will have to fight his battle alone. That day is long past. He can now turn to such farmer-owned business organizations as the marketing cooperatives. The co-ops help him sell his produce at a fair price. They strive to stabilize supply and demand, while leaving the farmer free to concentrate on the job of production.

The marketing cooperatives will prove to be the farmer's ace in the hole when disillusionment with "super" government becomes complete.

In all the planning, far too little has been said and done to stimulate and encourage initiative, self reliance and the sense of individual responsibility.

BUDGET YOUR TIME TO INCLUDE YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

It's a good idea to include time for working your Victory Garden in your regular weekly schedule, because haphazard gardening often results in neglecting the growing vegetables just at the time they need it most, and this leads to failure, the U. S. Department of Agriculture cautions.

Neglecting your Victory Garden means a waste of the seed you plant or plants you set out and a waste of tools, valuable fertilizer, and man hours which the nation needs so badly. Caring for your garden is a simple, easy task which offers relaxation and recreation, but it must be performed regularly, and with some degree of skill.

In watering your garden, don't sprinkle a few buckets-full, or turn on the hose for a couple of mniutes every day. In so doing you are only watering the shallow-growing weeds while the deeper roots of your vegetables go thirsty. Your garden should be thoroughly and deeply soaked as by a fairly heavy rain, and watered again only when the soil shows signs of becoming dry.

Here are five suggestions which inexperienced gardners may keep in mind as a guide in caring for their Victory Gardens: (1) Keep weeds under control by shallow but thorough cultivation or hoeing. Vegetable crops should not be cultivated deeply because of danger to the roots that grow near the curface. Weeds that take root again readily after hoeing or pulling, should be carried out of the garden as soon as the soil is dry enough after each rain and as often in addition as is necessary to keep weeds down. (4) Care should be taken to avoid trampling and packing the soil so far as practicable. (5) Mulching between the rows with straw, dry lawn clippings, leaves, or similar material will help conserve moisture and keep down weeds. (6) Don't sprinkle or irrigate your garden too often. If water is to be supplied, the garden should be thoroughly and deeply soaked as by a fairly heavy rain and watered again only when the soil shows signs of becoming dry.

For additional information on caring for your garden consult an experienced neighbor, your County Extension Agent, the State Extension Service at the state agricultural college, or write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Perhaps you'll especially want the bulletin "Growing Vegetables in Town and City."

NEGRO RIGHTS

They Will Come When the White South's Fear Is Divided Into Rational Parts.

The Senate reconvenes, and near the top of its agenda is a problem left over from the Civil War. It is a bill to abolish poll taxes, one of the last remaining legal devices by which most southern states prevent Negroes and poor whites from voting. Even if the Senate passes it, this bill will not give southern Negroes the vote. Neither will the recent Supreme Court decision which declared the Texas anti-Negro primary law unconstitutional. The federal government can chivvy the white South from one extra legal dodge to another, but the southern Negro will never really vote until the southern white man is no longer afraid of him.

The white South neither dissembles nor divides on this point. It is simply aroused to a pitch of frenzied and unanimous resistance to change. In the midst of a war for freedom abroad, we are therefore treated to the threat of a filibuster in the Senate, obscene cries of "nigger-lover!" in the Florida and Alabama primary campaigns, and increasing racial tension throughout the country. In Harlem, which will probably send its first Negro to Congress this year as a result of redistricting, the leading candidate, A. Clayton Powell, is taking a leaf from the southern white's book and is running on a Negro-first platform. ("I will represent the Negro people first; I will represent after all the other American people.") Never before have Negroes been so outspokenly bitter about America's refusal to give them equal status in the Army, the Navy and industry, and never before have Negro leaders been so active on behalf of Negro rights. America's No. 1 problem, its great, uncured, self-inflicted wound, is aching violently, perhaps reaching a crisis.

His Vote and Your Daughter

The Negro problem is so complex and so intertwined with all our national vices and virtues that it is almost incurable in its own terms. It is possible, however, to distinguish between rational and irrational approaches to it, and also to decide what parts of it are primarily of federal concern, and what are primarily a community or personal responsibility.

In this job Americans are lucky to have some very timely expert advice. The Carnegie Corporation seven years ago asked Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, a distinguished Swedish sociologist, to undertake a comprehensive survey of the American Negro, and his study has just been published under the name of **The American Dilemma.** The dilemma, of course, is this: the basic tenets of the American creed make all men free and equal in rights. Yet in fact we deny equal rights to our largest minority, and observe a caste system which we not only criticize in other nations but refuse to defend in ourselves. This makes us living liars—a psychotic case among the nations.

The South has more Negroes and therefore more of the psychosis than the country as a whole. What exactly, is the South afraid of?

Myrdal finds that the chief white fear is the fear of intermarriage. Other fears he ranks as follows, in order of their descending importance to the whites: fear of personal and social equality, of joint use of schools and other public places, of equal voting, of equality in law courts, and of equal economic opportunity. In other words, if the South has to change, it will prove least willing to give the Negro an equal right to work; next, to give him legal justice; next, the vote, etc.; but it treasures the Jim Crow laws and it will never, never permit intermarriage. However, Myrdal found the Negro ranks his grievances in exactly the reverse order. He wants fair breadwinning opportunities most of all, legal justice and the vote next; but he does not make a major point of segregation, and his ambition to marry whites exists only in the whites' minds.

There would therefore seem to be a basis for progress. But not when all phases of the problem are woven together into a single flag emblazoned "white supremacy." In effect, the North asks the South: "Why won't you let the Negro vote?" The South replies, "How would you like your daughter to marry a Negro?"

Even a moderate, gentlemanly Southerner like Senator Maybank of South Carolina slips this cog of logic. In the Senate last week, he accused "agitators" of trying "to upset our election laws and our customs of segregation." There are agitators who have both these objectives, but the poll tax bill before the Senate does not aim at them. The franchise and segregation are not the same thing. They can be made to seem the same only when the flag of white supremacy wraps them together. That flag conceals the only rational method by which the Negro problem can be ameliorated: the method of dividing it into manageable parts.

The Federal Role

There are only two aspects of the Negro problem which primarily concern the federal government. These are the Negro's political and economic rights. Consider first job and pay discrimination, the thing the Negro hates most and the white treasures least. The federal government's chief way of ameliorating this form of injustice is powerful though negative: refusal to use federal funds, as in war contracts, to perpetuate the caste system. The principle seems rather obvious. But as a practical matter, it is worth remembering that Roosevelt never would have set up the Fair Employment Practice committee if astute Negro politicians had not threatened him with a national Negro march on Washington. And even the FEPC cannot change a nationwide industrial prejudice. It is up to the individuals, corporations and unions who compose our economy, North and South. War industries seem to have a better record on this score in Texas than in Michigan.

The Personal Problem

Political and economic justice for the Negro lie at the end of a long, rough road. And if we get there, the Negro problem will still be with us. The rest of the solution, however, cannot rightly be considered a federal concern.

There are several theoretical solutions to the Negro problem which involve neither intermarriage nor an outrage to the American creed. There is, for example, the theory of "parallel civilizations" — complete equality of opportunity for Negro and white, but complete segregation too. As an over-all solution this may or may not work. It is beginning to work in North Carolina, where Negroes vote. It might never work in South Carolina or Mississippi, where the Negro population is much bigger. But nobody knows what will work until they try, and the more experiments, the more discoveries.

Negroes are not uniformly distributed over the U. S. This being so, the problem of their social relations with whites does not call for a federal solution. The problem is both too various and too personal. And anyway, as Lord Bryce said, "good manners cannot be imposed by statute."

If this limitation on federal responsibility were more clearly recognized in the North, the South might be less given to blind fears, and might even start using words like "our institutions" with more precision. The other three-quarters of the country cannot permit the South to disfranchise its Negroes forever. And neither can the South; for all men want to be rational.

Three generations ago the South had a consistent and respectable theory to defend its behavior. The Negro was a lower species of man and his caste was fixed by his Creator. But this theory is no longer respectable; educated Southerners no longer believe it; the white man, says Myrdal, is "losing confidence in the theory which gave reason and meaning to his way of life," that is why Myrdal thinks the southern way of life must and will change. And he adds:

"The Negroes are a minority, and they are poor and suppressed, but they have the advantage that they can fight wholeheartedly. The whites have all the power but they are split in their moral personality. Their better selves are with the insurgents. The Negroes do not need any other allies."

—Exchange.

ROSCOE SIMMONS' PROTEGE WINS IN RACE FOR SENATOR

Gary, Ind., May 11—(ANP)—In a heated and historic campaign for nomination for State Senator on the Republican ticket from Lake Co., Indiana, Wilbur J. Hardaway, well-known Gary political figure, rode to a smashing victory, winning one of two places.

Hardaway, a former president of the Gary City Council, is a political protege of Col. Roscoe C. Simmons. His overwhelming victory is said to have been due largely to the solicitude on the part of Col. Simmons who made three visits to Lake County in the interest of Hardaway's candidacy.

The newly elected senator enjoyed the loyal support of both regular colored Republicans and his own people without regard to political ties. His victory is significant in the fact that Negroes comprise less than 10 per cent of the 300,000 inhabitants of Lake County.

UNITED CAMPAIGN FOR COLLEGE FUNDS BEGUN IN NEW YORK

By Florence Murray

New York, May 11—(ANP)—The United Negro College Fund's Campaign to raise $1,500,000 got off with an enthusiastic start at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, Wednesday, when officials of the fund held a Pep Meeting with workers and interested persons. The month of May is expected to decide the fate of the first venture of this cooperative movement on the part of 27 private Negro colleges to meet their maintenance costs.

Walter Hoving, president of the exclusive Lord and Taylor's Department store here and the national chairman of the campaign, was the keynote of the meeting. He called for a "hard-boiled, realistic attitude" in supporting the drive because any "economically inferior, untrained and unskilled group, of whatever race or color, are a liability to the nation and a burden to each one of us." Of the 22,000 men rejected by the army in Mississippi for illiteracy, 21,000 were colored, he reminded the audience.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, was roundly applauded when he pointed out that the most outstanding Negroes in the country were graduates of one of the participating schools and he named such persons as Booker T Washington, R. R. Moton, W. E. B. DuBois, Walter White, James Weldon Johnson, Mordecai W. Johnson, Justice Hubert T. Delaney and Myles A. Paige, Dr. Louis T. Wright and others.

"It is not an accident," Dr. Mays continued, "that approximately 90 per cent of the presidents of the state and land-grant colleges graduated from one of the 27 colleges listed in this campaign and that 80 per cent of the presidents of these participating colleges are also graduates of these very schools."

Dr. William J. Trent, Sr., president of Livingstone college, declared that the Negro population of America, "born in misery and sucked on the bitter dregs of servitude is nonetheless remarkably loyal." The challenge of the "very existence of our form of government, and the destiny of our nation," he said, finds a portion of its thrilling answer in the articulate response to the Negro colleges."

Other speakers were Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, minister of the Marble Collegiate church of New York.

William J. Trent, Jr., is executive secretary of the fund, offices of which are located at 38 East 57th Street. Contributions of new amounts are welcome and may be mailed to the offices of the fund, officials states.

Gov. Dewey Lauds United Drive of Negro Colleges

NEW YORK—Endorsing the current nation-wide drive of the United Negro College Fund to raise at least $1,500,000 to aid in the maintenance of 27 leading private Negro colleges Governor Dewey of New York commended Negroes for their contributions to the nation and for the work of their colleges.

In a statement this week to Walter Hoving, national chairman of the campaign, the governor said that it is important for the Negro colleges to be kept going during "these trying times so that when peace returns, they may again go forward in a leading role."

Mentioning the accomplishments of graduates of the participating schools "against almost insurmountable odds," the governor added: "For every one who has distinguished himself, there have been thousands of others who have suffered obscurity because of a lack of adequate opportunity."

"The struggle against racial discrimination is a long and challenging one," he wrote. "It must and shall be won. The Negro institutions of higher education are doing a splendid job. They are proving that it is through education that men achieve the greatest enjoyment of freedom."

CALL FOR MORE NEGRO POLICE IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, May 11—(ANP)—"We need more colored men in the department," Police Commissioner Louis J. Valentine said last week when he spoke at the seventh annual communion breakfast of the police department St. George Association, attended by 1,700 at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Valentine's efforts to recruit Negroes for the police department, which he said were "not generally known," were here renewed. He said he had been trying to urge colored to take civil service examinations for posts as patrolmen for more than nine years.

"We welcome them," he said. "I have had to dismiss only one Negro from the department in more than nine and a half years on disciplinary charges."

Explaining that there are more than 200 Negroes in the police department at present, the commissioner said there had been a continual turnover in personnel for them the same as others.

A NECESSARY EVIL

The essential level-headedness of retail distributors on the question of wartime controls is clearly revealed in the prevalent expressions from merchants in favor of extending the life of OPA, whose powers are due to expire June 30, unless renewed by Congress. Speaking for food distributors, Chain Store Age declares: "Grocers don't like price control or rationing any more than our boys at the front like fighting for their lives. But they know these things are necessary if we are to lick inflation on the home front, as well as our enemies on the fighting fronts."

When a nation is faced with spending hundreds of billions of dollars to meet military demands, or suffer extinction, the people are left with no alternative. Money has no value compared to national survival. We are spending today for the sake of survival, at a rate that would have been thought impossible before the war. Borrowed money is flooding the country. Retail distributors know the awful potential of too much money. Consequently, they would be the last to wish for removal of regulations designed to maintain stability. They raise their voices in criticism, not against the basic purpose of price and rationing measures, but against defects in those measures. They likewise vehemently protest the use of these necessary controls as an excuse to impose social changes upon the nation—such as the destructive production-for-use theory. They oppose these things because they undermine the legitimate aim of price fixing and rationing—inflation control.

It does not require an economic expert to realize that laws which stop merchants from selling low-cost wearing apparel are a threat to orderly distribution and the living standards of consumers. Nor does it take an expert to figure out that price fixing which eliminates all profit, drives retailers out of business and thus promotes inflation.

Yes, retail merchants know why we have the OPA as well as they understand its shortcomings. Therefore, they will continue to support it while seeking correction of its inexplicable rulings.

NEGRO FARMERS PASS THEIR WAR BOND QUOTA

Not only are Negroes farmers sharpening their plows and preparing for another record crop production this year, but they are also in the fight on the war bond front. During the recent 4th War Loan, the Negro farmers and urban people in some Alabama counties passed their quota, according to T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent.

For example the colored people of Montgomery county had a quota of $100,000 but a final check showed that they bought $140,000 worth of bonds; Dallas county pledged $100,000 and purchased $111,668 worth of bonds; Jefferson county had a goal of a million dollars, but bought a million and a half dollars worth of shares in America. The youngsters, 4-H clubbers and city youths, are buying bonds, too. The record shows that the Negro boys and girls of Alabama bought $53,238 worth of stamps and bonds, and sold $40,000 worth to their neighbors during the 4th War Loan.

CHEMICAL DUST FOR YOUR VICTORY GARDEN SEEDS

One way to help make sure that your Victory Garden will be a success is to treat the seeds with one of the common chemical-dust treatments, say garden specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of course, some kinds of seed cannot safely be treated with the dust, but a considerable number can be.

The chemical dusts are used by gardeners to prevent decay of the seed and damping-off of seedlings caused by fungi present in the soil. The dusts are sold in small packages under various trade names. For the usual small packet of seeds, such as a 10-cent or a 15 cent packet of tomato or beet seed, enough of the chemical dust can be held on the flat side of a toothpick, or on the tip of a small knife to dust them thoroughly. Dump the powder off the toothpick into the packet with the seed, close it and shake it up well. Complete directions will be found on the packages of chemical dust.

There is a considerable group of vegetables for which the Department does not recommend the dust treatment. Among such vegetables are snap beans, chervil, chives, chicory, upland cress, dandelion, endive, mustard, radish, asparagus, horseradish, onion sets, or garlic and shallots bulbs.

Detailed information on seed treatment can be obtained from your State Experiment stations, your State Extension Service at the state agricultural college, or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

14½ MILLION WORKED ON FARMS N 1943

It took an army of 14 1-2 million workers to handle last years record war time crops, according to a United States Department of Agriculture report. While 14 1-2 million different persons worked on farms last year, because of the nature of farm work, and the large turnover of persons doing, small amount of work, the total figure is naturally greater than the number engaged at any given time.

Farmers, members of their families and hired workers who live on the farms made up more than 78 percent of the working force, and contributed 88 percent of the total time put into agricultural work during the year. Town and city folks accounted for 12 percent of the total hours worked during the May-October period. About 1,800,000 youths between 14-17 years of age did some farm work during the year. A substantial part of the 500,000 non-farm youth in this group was recruited through the Victory Farm Volunteer program.

While the report gives no racial breakdown, it is understood that a large number of the farm folks, hired hands, as well as the town and city folks who volunteered to help save important crops were Negroes.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBBER HEARD IN CUBA

The Texas Extensioner reports that Earnest Cooper, Negro 4-H club youth who took part on the Texas Farm and Home Hour radio program recently, has received a letter of congratulation from a listener in Cuba.

Said the listener, H. R. Snider of Havana, "I am writing merely to let you know I heard you very distinctly early this morning on the broadcast from WBAP telling of your efforts and success in raising beef cattle. Your voice reached here very clearly, some 2,000 miles away, which is just a yardstick measurement of good which can come from worthy and intelligent efforts."

FARM SLAUGHTER LIMITATIONS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY

The War Food Administration has extended indefinitely the period in which farmers can slaughter their hogs and deliver the pork to others without a license or permit.

WFA restrictions on farm slaughter were first suspended for three months, November 17 to February 17. The period was extended to March 17, and now it is being extended indefinitely.

Although the slaughter restrictions continue suspended, WFA is terminating its emergency hog support program. Beginning April 15 support prices on live hogs again applied only to Good and Choice bar rows and gilts from 200 to 270 pounds. The temporary emergency support program for hogs weighing from 270 to 330 was terminated on April 15.

GET A RAILROAD JOB—NOW

The railroads are confronted with a manpower shortage that must be overcome. The crisis is so serious that the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Manpower Commission, and representatives of railroad management and labor have agreed to launch an intensive recruiting drive for 100,000 additional employes. Both men and women are needed. Those without required skills will be trained.

According to the Association of American Railroads, "The Manpower problem of the railroads is threefold: First, more workers must be recruited immediately to fill existing vacancies. Second, workers must be recruited to replace those who will be called to the armed forces or who leave for other reasons. Third, labor turnover on the railroads must be slowed down by convincing the men and women who work for the railroads that their jobs are indispensable to the war effort."

It is difficult for the public to realize the paralyzing effect on the war effort accruing from a shortage of railroad workers. On the average day in February, 1944, 34 freight trains throughout the country were delayed two hours or more due to a shortage of train crews; 65 switch engines could not operate for lack of one or more yardmen. Recently a shortage of only 24 machinists and five boilermakers at Richmond, Virginia, held up repairs to locomotives necessary to move trains in and out of the yards, which caused congestions, backing up freight for hundreds of miles, on at least three major railroads.

Railroading is vital, colorful work in war or in peace Now is the time to get a job on the railroads —and stick with it.

Famed Christian Missionary Makes Stirring Appeal For Treating Negroes As Human Beings

NEW YORK, May 4 (ANP)—Open criticism of the decision of the state of Texas to circumvent the recent ruling of the United States Supreme court that Negroes must be allowed to vote in Dixie primaries, has been made by E. Stanley Jones, white missionary to foreign lands, in this country on a lecture tour.

Dr. Jones, who is now in Texas, has fearlessly spoken out to residents of that state, deploring their decision to get around the supreme court ruling. He has addressed an open letter to the editor of a Texas paper, and the Associated Negro Press was given a copy of it as well.

Dr. Jones served three and a half years as a missionary in India, and once before, in this country, made public his distaste for restrictive regulations against Negroes. When a previous supreme court ruling on Negro voting in South Carolina was handed down, Dr. Jones, speaking before a large audience in Columbia, asked permission from the master of ceremonies to announce an obituary from the platform. Bewildered, the MC gave assent. Dr. Jones began, "Today, democracy was killed in South Carolina. The refusal of the right to vote for Negroes means the death of democratic procedure in this state. . . ." Following that dramatic obituary, an association which pledged itself to fight racial discrimination was formed and is still functioning. Dr. Jones is also an author and is interested in international affairs. Excerpts from his Texas open letter follows:

"This letter will have to express first of all my deep gratitude for your large-hearted kindness to me while in your midst. My admiration for Texas and Texans is sincere and deep. Texas gets me!

"Because of my deep appreciation of you, I would share with you a concern. I have been deeply concerned over the reaction to the supreme court decision regarding Negroes voting in primary elections. Initial anger and opposition was to be expected, for deep-rooted attitudes change with reluctance. This did not trouble me so much as something else.

"To my astonishment, I found public officials, dedicated to the upholding of law and court decisions, publicly announcing that they were thinking out ways to annul the Supreme Court decision. Do these public officials realize the effect of these official statements upon the public mind? As I see it, the effect is something like this: laws and court decisions can be annulled if you can get away with it. But if you do this in this particular case, then why not in other cases? Respect for law and court decisions is undermined. This loosens the whole fabric of public confidence, and it is upon confidence that a democracy rests. This kind of an attitude is far more dangerous to democracy than Hitler could ever be. And this happens when we say we are fighting for freedom and democracy.

"If the impatient reply is made that this is a private affair of Texas alone, the answer must be that this is about as private as would be the case of one going into a cabin of a steamer and finds the occupant sawing a hole in the side of the ship near the water line, and when remonstrated with, the man replies: 'This is my cabin, isn't it? I can do what I please with it.' This official attitude is endangering the whole ship of democracy. It must become the affair of every American. As a lover of this democracy, I am deeply concerned, and as a free American I speak out that concern.

"There is a side of this matter often overlooked. I know the fear that is in many minds, if we allow the Negroes to vote they will be able to by their numbers swing an election. This is based upon a misconception. If you treat the Negroes as racial beings, they will respond racially and will vote as a race. If you treat them as human beings they will respond as human beings and not as racial beings. In India, where we have all races living together on the basis of complete equality in our Ashrams, in 12 years I have never known the discussion to divide up with the white people on one side and the colored people on the other. Not once. The division is invariably at this point: the colored and white radicals will be on one side and the colored and white conservatives on the other. That division between radical and conservative is a division that runs through all races on all questions. And it is a good division—some would conserve values and some would push ahead and apply them to larger areas. The human mind is made that way.

"If the Negro is treated as a human being instead of a racial being then in elections the white and colored radicals will be on one side and the white and colored conservatives on the other. That would be healthy. For if we were all conservatives we would dry up, and if we were all radicals we would bust up. Between the pull back of the conservatives and the pull ahead of the radicals we make progress in a middle direction.

"I hope that Texas will assert her good sense and accept the fact that in a democracy every law-abiding, decent citizen has a right to vote regardless of religion, sex, or the color of his skin. If we can not accept that fact, then the only thing to do is to end the hypocrisy and cease to call our country a democracy."

"SPURIOUS ISSUES" BEING RAISED IN DIXIE, CONTESTS SAY

Regional Council Denounces Talk About White Supremacy and Social Equality

ATLANTA, May 4—(ANP)— Included in the several resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., was one which condemned those persons who raise the "spurious issues" of "white supremacy" and "social equality" in current political campaigns. The resolutions were released here Friday by Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the council and chairman of the board.

The resolution, which suggested that persons who use such tactics are unworthy of trust, was the following:

"In the heat of current political campaigns in various parts of the south the race issue has been raised by certain candidates or their promoters. Vicious rumors have been circulated and the spurious issues of 'white supremacy,' 'social equality' and the like have been dragged forth in an attempt to arouse the passions and prejudices of voters.

"We condemn all such tactics as unfair and destructive of the spirit of unity and cooperation which we need now as never before, and we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether these persons who use such tactics are worthy of public trust."

Another resolution of importance called on all fair-minded citizens of the south to respect the supreme court ruling on the franchise. The resolution stated:

"The supreme court of the United States has ruled that the exclusion of Negroes from the Texas Democratic primaries is a violation of the 15th amendment to the constitution, and the exclusion of the Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the southern states is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race."

Twenty-nine directors, including representatives from six southern states, were present and voted unanimously for the approval of the resolutions.

NO HIGHER TRIBUTE

No higher tribute could be paid to an industry than that received by the airlines of the United States from the Truman committee in the course of its investigation of the national defense program. In a detailed report on the present status of United States air power, the committee had the following to say of the worldwide air cargo service which the airlines were instrumental in developing: "Hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies have been moved by air to sustain military operations, which would otherwise have been absolutely impossible. Without these planes, we could not have taken or held Guadalcanal; we could not have sent thousands of American and Australian troops over the Owen-Stanley Mountains—In short, we could not have prosecuted the campaigns which constituted our first great offensives against the Japanese.

"Similarly, cargo and transport planes were of tremendous value in supplying military operations in Burma, China, Russia and North Africa, and indeed everywhere that combat has taken place. Some high Chinese officials have stated that without the aid of cargo and transport planes, China could not have continued an effective resistance of the enemy.

"Thousands of wounded men have been evacuated by air to points of safety where they could obtain adequate medical attention. Many of them owe their lives to these planes.

"These are contributions to the winning of the war of the very highest order and all who have participated in building and operating these planes and providing the necessary airfields and equipment to maintain them may well be proud.

"This was accomplished, and could have been accomplished, only through the splendid cooperation of the private airlines, which possessed the necessary nucleus of skill and experience."

A SURPRISE FOR ADOLPH AND TOJO

"On hundred octane" is the commonly accepted name for an aviation super-fuel now available in large quantities only to the United Nations. The production of "100 octane" gasoline on the enormous scale demanded for today's air war, is possible only because the scientists, engineers, construction men and process workers of the oil industry and the contractors serving it have labored mightily in the last three years.

To gain some idea of how the American oil industry has done the "impossible" in fueling tens of thousands of Allied planes, facts recently released by a single United States oil company, the Standard of Indiana, are enlightening. Since Pearl Harbor, this one company, with its thousands of workers, has turned blue prints into operating units which today are bringing its production up to a point where its plants alone will soon be making enough 100 octane gasoline to fuel a thousand-plane raid on Berlin every other day.

That is an example of how American initiative and enterprise throughout our country have set a speed and production record that Adolph and Tojo will never be able to match.

FAITH DEFEATS OPPRESSION

"Faith in human nature, in the integrity and worthwhileness of individual men and women, is the necessary basis for free government. Where it is absent, fear rules the hearts of those who have become strong enough to impose their wills on others and fear fashions for itself instruments of oppression. It seeks to justify itself on the plea that people cannot be trusted, that they are stupid and incapable of self-government. Such fear, such distrust of people, found no entry into the hearts and minds of our Founding Fathers.—Commission on American Citizenship of The Catholic University.

OPA PROCRASTINATION PENALIZES CONSUMERS

A group of retailers, representing establishments as small as a general store in a community of 900 persons to a chain of 1,609 outlets, recently protested against continuance of the OPA's highest price line limitation. This ruling has adversely affected the distribution of certain low cost wearing apparel. Many stores have been forced to drop necessary items of clothing simply because their prices were frozen below replacement costs, while other stores, due to technicalities in the rules, were free to raise prices.

Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in describing the practical working of the highest price line limitation, says: "By limiting many so-called popular-price stores to the highest price line sold by them in March, 1942, these stores are immediately eliminated from competition in higher brackets, and since the majority of popular-price stores are low mark-up stores, the tendency is not to keep prices down because of competition, but to permit them to rise because of restricted competition."

Consumers pay the bill whenever OPA procrastinates in correcting its errors.

WOMAN TO DIRECT BOND SALE DRIVE

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Geo Longe, Orleans parish chairman of the Negro Division's Bond Sale for New Orleans, announced this week the appointment of a woman, Mrs. Naomi Richard Berikins, as director of the fifth war loan drive in New Orleans which is scheduled to start June 12. Mrs. Berikins is the head of the local Negro Business League, is public relations representative and outside saleslady for the Jackson Brewing company of New Orleans and has served as chairman of the Business Committee for the third and forth war loan and as secretary for the fourth war loan.

Race Women Get Opportunity As Street Car Operators, Conductors; Win Praise

San Francisco— Gas rationing, speed up in ship production and the manufacture of other war essentials make transportation one of this city's pressing problems, which have caused the employment of a large number of Negro women on the transportation system here.

With three differently owned street car systems, the cars are packed with shipyard workers who must travel to the suburban areas of this city or to the outlying towns Holding companies furnish buses which ply along the water front on the outskirts of town. Another means of transportation is the cable car which was occasioned by the city's hilly, irregular landscape. Beside their usefulness, the cables are somewhat of a landmark or a counter part of romantic old San Francisco.

SHORTAGE OF MEN

The manpower shortage caused the employment of women operators and conductorettes. A number of Negro women are now manning the street cars and cable cars. One of the companies which employs a large number of Negro women is municipally owned and was the first of the two to throw open its doors of employment to Negroes.

The alertness and sincerity of the Negro conductorettes have been praised. They are said to regard their job with more alertness and sincerity of duty than the men employed in the same capacity. Attired in natty new uniforms that are smartly tailored, their appearance is very complimentary. Mannish caps are worn at a jaunty angle to afford a view of their immaculate well-groomed sepia hair.

Many of these women are said to be the lonely sweethearts and wives of servicemen who came here to say their "last goodbyes." Negro women are also employed at the two car barns in varied lines of work, principally in serving and maintenance work.

COMPANIES MAKE EXCUSES

The difficulties encountered by the street car union to get Negro workers placed was cited by a white street car employe. He told how a movement had been sponsored to employ Negroes in the service of the larger bus companies (transcontinental). The excuse made by the companies was the extra expense of constructing extra toilet facilities for white and colored employes.

One of the outstanding champions of unionism and of civil liberties for the Negro is Harry Bridges, an Australian by birth and head of the powerful west coast longshoremen's union. They make it possible for Negro stevedores to play an important part in all union activities.—(ANP—E. TENN. NEWS).

Mongrel Saves Eight From Death In Fire

A little nondescript mongrel brought in off the streets six years ago was credited with saving the life of his mistress, Mrs. Lucy Mascarella, and her seven children, in New York City.

The dog, Jiggs, aroused Mrs. Mascarella with furious barking in the night. Investigating, Mrs. Mascaella found the lower house filled with smoke. She removed six children to safety only to discover 12-year-old Lucy and Jiggs were still in the house.

"Didn't Even Want Him"

Lucy finally appeared at the first floor window and leaped to the street. Jiggs was found dead near Lucy's bed.

Mrs. Mascarella could only murmur:

"Poor little fellow, and I didn't even want him at first."

Honest confession that of Mrs. Mascarella that her first attitude toward the dog that saved her life and the lives of her seven children was one of dislike.

That feeling is understandable when it is recalled that the dog was but a mongrel—without specially appealing qualities—and she had no way of knowing how valuable he would prove himself to be to her.

Confession of All

"I didn't even want Him at first" is the honest confession of every believer upon reflecting on his first attitude toward the Lamb of God—Who in Himself is the Chief among myriads and the altogether lovely One.

This was inexcusable on our part, for everything about Him was appealing, and we had every reason to believe He would prove Himself of supreme worth to us.

We wanted the pleasures and treasures of the world, but not the Christ of God.

Humbling But Healthful

It would be humbling, but healthful, for all believers to stand in spirit at Calvary and see afresh the Lamb of God in death for our sins, and then in the consciousness of His having saved us from a doom infinitely worse than that of a burning house, honestly murmur: "I didn't even want Him at first."

Then meditate on the preciousness of all His present ministrations from "the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heaven"—His love, His joy, His peace—and again confess: "I didn't even want Him at first."

Then anticipate a glorious enternity in His presence and in His likeness, and say, "And to think I didn't even want Him at first!"

But now:

"If I could only tell Him as I know Him,
My Redeemer Who has brightened all my way;
If I could tell how precious is His presence,
I am sure that you would make Him yours today."

FIND THE BUTTON IN YOUR CELLAR

Button, button, who's got the button, might well be the theme of every inspector, whether fire, health, building or plumbing. The button in these cases is the peril or the hazard which must be found and proper corrective means applied.

Knowledge of fire causes, and especially of those conditions which permit a small fire to become serious, is very essential to good fire prevention. Without such knowledge inspections become mere routines, and are a waste of good effort.

A simple report that a cellar contained rubbish or a store was selling cotton batting in the basement area, means little, but if this rubbish is beneath the stairs or the cotton batting is open on a table at the foot of the main stairway, any experienced fireman can easily visualize the inferno he must go through to reach the fire.

A study of fires, made by the fire prevention bureau of a fire department, indicated that a large percentage of serious fires, both from life and property standpoint, were those which originated in basements and cellars. An important fact brought out by the study was the inaccessibility of fires in cellars, and the need of additional entrances affording means of fighting a fire from other than an interior stairway.

Basements will remain a serious fire menace unless every precautionary measure is taken to eliminate hazards, provide exits, and see that water supplies are available in case of fire. In such fire prevention activity every home owner and every building owner, in conjunction with the local fire department, can render invaluable service and help prevent the loss of countless lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

"THE NEGRO'S PLACE"

Statistics can be vital things. When the average person sees a field surveyed arithmetically, the progress made in an attempted project is readily apparent. Actual figures usually tell a concrete story of work done and work still to be accomplished.

We feel that the statistics published by the board of directors of the Commission for Catholic Missions Among Colored People and the Indians are worthy of recording. They tell a story of Catholic achievement and zeal, of ground gained and a goal still to be attained. The Commission reported that the Negro Catholic population in this country now numbers 312,259, an increase of 6,428 over the figure for 1942. Among the Negro missions, 256 schools are operated, an increase of ten over the previous year, while the student enrollment totaled 53,350, or 1,982 more students than in 1942.

Encouraging facts, these—but statistics, in order to present a true story must be two-sided. Approximately one out of every ten Americans is a Negro, yet only one of every forty Negroes is Catholic. Rough figures would place seven million American Negroes as still unchurched.

The statistical scale doesn't balance as well as the first figures would leave us to believe. But progress is not measured solely in statistics. The program of interracial justice and cooperation is measured as well in the hearts and minds of all Catholics who believe "the Negro's place" is in the Catholic Church. Perhaps it is measured most of all by the actions of such Catholics.

Here's the Answer

(A) Camp Robert Smalls; Camp Lawrence and Camp Moffett.

(A) Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, the screen and radio star. The horse was named "Burnt Cork."

(A) William Grandison of Boston in 1872.

(A) The typographical union.

(A) The late Dr. George Washington Carver.

(A) Dr. J. E. Walker.

(A) Mabel Fairbanks, 17-year-old figure skating star of New York.

"I et six aigs for breakfast this morning," proudly boasted a workman to his fellows during their lunch hour. (Of course this was before Pearl Harbor!)

"You mean ate," replied one of the men.

"Well, maybe you are right. I guess it was eight!"

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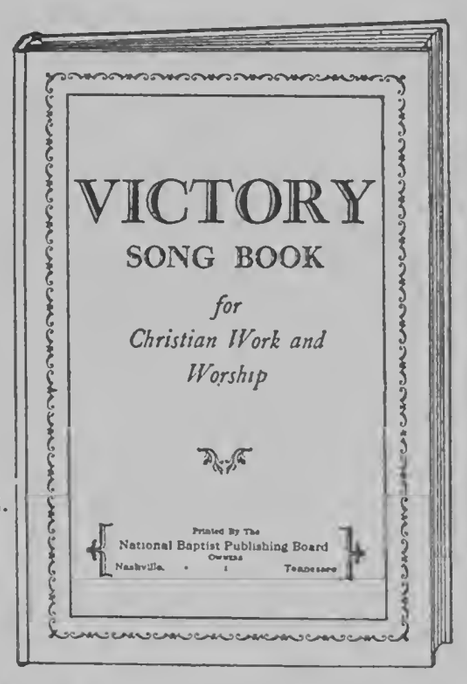

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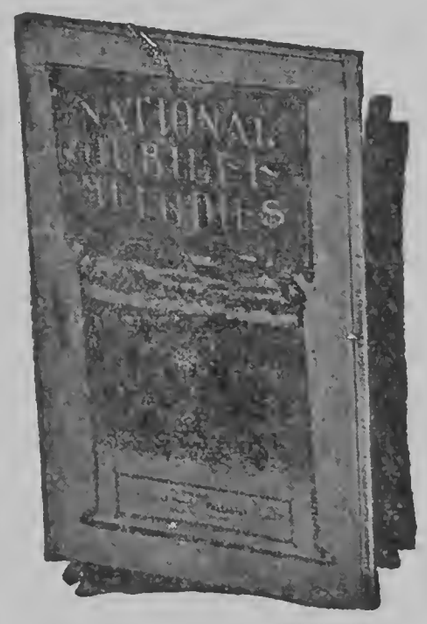

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JAMAICANS AND BAHAMIANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

been allocated 432 million pounds of butter, marking an increase of 22 million pounds over the allocations for the past three months. This is possible because the government still has sufficient butter acquired from last year's production to meet lend-lease needs at least during April. Therefore, the government, will need to purchase only a small quantity—10 percent of the butter produced this month for the Armed forces. April normally is one of the high butter production months and therefore the quantity available for civilians is expected to be relatively large—much larger than last April when 30 percent of the month's butter supply was required for war uses.

More cheddar cheese has been allocated to civilians for this quarter. The 120 million pound allocation is 30 million pounds larger than the January-March figure. The monthly supply for the next three months therefore, will be 10 million pounds greater than has been available since last September. Civilian allocation of other cheeses, such as Swiss, Italian, and limburger, will be slightly less for the second quarter.

As much evaporated milk and condensed milk have been allocated to civilians for the April-June quarter as for the past quarter, or a total of 436 million pounds of evaporated milk and 47 1-2 million pounds of condensed milk.

Slightly less meat, 4,485.2 million pounds, has been allocated to civilians for the April through the June quarter, than the allocation of 5,091.3 million pounds for the January through March Period. However, approximately the same proportion of beef, pork, veal and lamb will be available. The initial January supply was later supplemented by 547 million pounds—all pork—when actual supply for the period exceeded the estimate. The slightly lower allocation for the second quarter, representing a small decrease from a fairly high level of consumption reflects the seasonal decline in livestock marketing during the spring months.

Among the foods expected to be in good supply throughout most of the country during the next quarter are potatoes, cabbage, spinach, lettuce and other leafy greens, carrots, beets, citrus fruits, canned green and wax beans, tomatoes and a number of other fresh vegetables; frozen vegetables, shell eggs and fluid milk. In addition to these seasonally abundant foods, cereals and cereal products, such as bread, flour, noodles, and spaghetti are expected to be plentiful throughout the year.

1944 GOAL IS SET

(Continued from Page 1)

letin for gardners in that state. Persons wishing to obtain a copy of this bulletin, and other Vietory Garden materials should write the state Extension Service.

However, here are the ABC's of Victory Gardening: (1) Plan your garden. (2) Select a sunny plot, 30 by 50 feet if possible or larger, and one that is not too poor to grow a good crop of weeds or grass. (3) Break the soil thoroughly before planting. This should be done with spade or fork and rake, or with plow tools as soon as the ground it dry enough to work. (4) Use a good fertilizer. (5) Plant the seed, or set the plants aecording to direetions, making sure that they are properly spaced. (6) See that the garden is properly watered and cared for throughout the season; grow a year-round garden if you live in a warmer climate. (7) Guard against insects and plant diseases. (8) Eat your vegetables fresh out of the garden; save surpluses for eanning, drying, brining, or storing; and (9) don't let any vegetables go to waste.

Our lives must be patterned after the Great Example in order that we may be fit to be followed by others.

"DREAM AUDACITY" WAS FAR REACHING ARTICLE

Dr. M. C. Allen's Recent Editorial Claims Attention

Baltimore, Md.—(Special)—There appeared in the April Issue of "The Expected" an editorial headed "Dream Audacity", written by the Rev. M. C. Allen, D. D.. the pastor of the Leadenhall Baptist Church of this city. In the editorial Dr. Allen said:

"The Virginia Seminary is a racial **dream.** A **dream of** "SEIF-HELP" bristling with SPIRITUAL INDEPENDENCE. The **dreamer** was a slave, but free and independent in **mind, soul,** and **spirit.**

That the **dreamer** saw opportunity in inopportunity; sensed hope in hopelessness; and was conscious of the **Infinite** in the weakness of death is reflected in the **dreamer's** ability to set to music the **troubles trials, tribulations,** and the **wickedness** of those who despitefully used his race:

"My God's going to **move this wicked race** and raise up a nation that will obey."

The unfolding of this dream of "SELF-HELP, SELF-RELIANCE and SELF- DETERMINATION **in religious education reflects the** CHALLENGING AUDACITY **of the Negro people.**

The idea was set-up in the Zion Baptist Church of Portsmouth, Virginia in the organization of the Virginia Baptist State Convention just two years after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House Virginia.

That the **dreamer** was conscious of the presence and direction of the **Infinite** in his **dream** is made clear in the spiritual emphasis and Scriptural background of the message that laid the foundation for the building of Virginia Seminary:

"__The Lord shall have them in derision__ Thou shalt **break** them with a rod of iron; thou shalt **dash** them in pieces like a potter's vessel." (Psalms 2:4, 9)

The magnitude of the **dream** and the stern realities of the unrealized vision of the **dreamer** present **Dramatic Audacity.** The **dreamers** race was a people without **economic opportunity, political hope, illiterate,** and in a **strange land.**

Aside from the **Dreamer's Spiritual Acumen,** it is utterly impossible to account for the **Audacity** of the **Dream** and the masterful influence the **Dream** has exerted over millions at home and abroad. The most skeptieal of the opposite race and those deceived by **Counterfeit Charity** within the group, who dared not attempt to stand alone with the **Dreamer** seventy-five years ago are now convinced that not only the future of the Negro race depends upon **Self-Help** and the **Spiritual Independence** of this **Dream,** but that the world must release **This Joseph Race** from the prison cells of economie and political bondage that he might come to its reseue, by conserving for the human race the **"milk of human kindness,"** or dark waters are ahead for civilization.

Africa, that has been the auction block for the slave markets of the world, must now through religious education and **Spiritual Insight,** make itself known to the embittered races of the world:

"____I am Joseph your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt. Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to **Preserve Life."**

In the spiritual development of the underprivileged and oppressed people, the **Dreames** is indispensable.

Great **Dreams** are but the budding genius of a dynamic people.

Great **Dreams** are involving things.

"And Joseph **dreamed a dream__"** There are individuals who are so engrossed in the needs of others that they literally become hypnotized by the magnitude of their ideals.

The ability to free one's self of personal interest for the good of others is itself an achievement.

Those Who Sense The Vastness of the Great Unknown Disregard personal Danger.

Those who become **God-conscious** in the development of a project to meet major human needs glory in tribulation.

For Such a Person to Die Is Gain.

Great **Dreams** are masterful things! **When they Appear. Nothing Else Matters.**

Great Dreams never appear to hesitant, timid, fearful souls.

Great Dreams Only Appear to Those Who Trust God and Then Care Not For What Happens.

Joseph's **Dream brought Resentment** from his **parents, hatred** from his **brothers,** and **Embarrassment** from the **governor's wife. But Did It Matter!**

Joseph's **Dream** Got him a **coat** of **Distinction,** in a **pit** of **Despair,** in **Slavery,** and in **Jail. But did it Matter!**

Joseph's **dream Lifted** him out of the **Pit, Released** him from **Jail, Freed Him From Slavery,** and **Made** him the **Economic Master** and prime minister of Egypt. And all the regions round and about had to depend upon his **Dream** for economic security.

The Dream of Virginia Semi- is an **Involving Thing.**

To those who do not believe implicitly in the **Spiritual Resources** of the **Negro People,** it is a **"Dream that Troubles."**

No one can interpret this **Dream** into living reality who is not willing to east aside every known source of educational support, that is not **Genuinely Christian,** and depend upon God and the **Spiritual Resources** of the race for its development. There is great need for a **system of religious education that respects the Sacredness of Personality Wherever Found.**

No One Can Interpret This Dream of "Self-Help" and Spiritual Independence who is Afraid of Getting Hurt or Hungry.

The future of the Virginia Seminary was never brighter. Those who believe in her principles stand in a thousand pulpits. They have the ears of millions.

It is sheer stupidity to complain or despair about what others are not **doing for, or against the race.** The would-be leaders either **beg or complain.** Great **dreams** are not realized that way. **A Leader is One Who Does Things.**

It can not be too often said, that **Virginia Seminary Was Built by the Negro Church and Saved by Negro Business.**

The Negro business man has **Dreamed a Dream.**

The Negro business man by rigid honesty and sacrificial service has not only Built Sound Insurance Companies that pay off at death, but enterprises that have become a "Blessed Assurance" to Negro Churches, Negro church schools, and Negro homes, and other Negro business enterprises.

The Negroes Who Carry Insurance With the Southern Aid Society, The Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company, The Independent Order of St. Luke, and Deposited Their Money in the vaults of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of Richmond Virginia, **The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and The Bankers Fire Insurance Company** of Durham, N. C., **Have Saved This Institution for the Race and the World.**

Preachers everywhere are urged to remain on **spiritual reservations.**

Preach Christ and not "Race **Hatred.**

Teach Negroes to solve the race problems by **Creations** in **Preference** to **Agitations.**

Teach Negroes to buy insurance where their children can equally share in the profits of the business.

Teach youth to support **Negro Business** in order that they might have a more equitable distribution of the economic resources of the world than the present economie system has provided.

Is this dreaming!

Is This Audacity

Are You Interested! ! !

37 COUNTIES EARN

(Continued from Page 1.)

In most of the winning counties Farm Security Administration's loan and supervision program, the soil conservation program of Agricultural Adjustment Agency and Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service's guidance and aid from other agricultural agencies, have been important factors in upping production.

FOUR NEGRO SPECIALISTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Selected for their training and experience, these new contact representatives will organize instructional materials on the AAA program, andd will also develop wide contacts with Negro county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, ministers and other community leaders. Through this established leadership, these contact men hope to encourage a large number of Negro farmers to more effectively join in AAA's program for conserving and building the soil, which in turn makes for increased production. These contact men will also help to assure the full participation of Negro farmers in all phases of the AAA program.

All of the appointees hold degrees in agriculture, and have had wide experiences either as teachers of vocational agriculture or county agents. Mr. Espy, who will serve on the AAA staff in Arkansas, was graduated from Tuskegee in 1936, and did graduate work at Prairie View state college in 1941. He has served as vocational agriculture teacher and county agent.

Mr. Lloyd, also a county agent at the time of his appointment to the AAA post, was graduated from Southern university in 1932. Before beeoming a county agent in Louisiana, he was a vocational agriculture teacher.

Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Yaney, AAA contact men for Georgia and Texas respectively, were vocational agrieulture teachers when named to their new positions. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Hampton institute and was teaching at H. A. Hunt high school, Fort Valley, Ga. Mr. Yaney is a graduate of Prairie View state college, and has done graduate work at Colorado state college. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Yancy was vocational agriculture teacher at New Summerfield, Texas.

NAACP Drive For 500,000 Members Launched On May 1

New York—In all areas from coast to coast, the NAACP drive for 500,000 new members got off to a flying start May 1, for a two-months intensive eampaign. Already field secretaries Noma Jensen, Irvena Ming, Noah Griffin and Donald Jones have reached their respective territories and are busy guiding hundreds of new captains, workers and volunteers, anxious to do their part in the Association's effort to sustain the advances made during 35 years of growth, marking 21 Supreme Court victories out of 22 cases before the Supreme Tribunal of the land.

Territories in which executive officials will spend weeks during the campaign inelude Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Missonri, Kansas, Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas.

YOUR INTEREST IN COAL

Few industries so closely affect the lives of all our people, and are less understood, than coal. The average person just takes coal for granted like water and air.

It has remained for the Bituminous Coal Institute to show that since 1920, increasing efficiency in the use of a ton of bituminous coal has stepped up the generation of electricity from 590 k. w. h. to 1,492 k. w. h. It has increased the number of railroad passengers carried one mile, from 106 to 134; tons of freight from 11,627 to 18,348, and pounds of pig iron made, from 1,268 to 1;584.

Contrary to the general understanding of most people, bituminous coal produces 55 per cent of the electricity used in the United States, whereas water power produces only 30.5 per cent, the balance being produced principally by gas and oil.

Eighteen tons of bituminous coal are required for steel to make one 4-ton army truck; 25 tons for one 3-inch anti-aircraft gun; 32 tons for one light tank; 50 tons for one medium tank; 32,000 tons for one super-dreadnaught.

Coal produces the power for 94 per cent of all United States railroad locomotives.

And, last but not least, the United States has a bituminous coal reserve for 3,000 years, even though in 1942 we produced almost as much coal as did Germany (including occupied countries) in 1939, and Great Britain in 1941, combined.

It is important for the people to know facts about their basie industries.

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS

"Farmers know that the greatest catastrophe which can befall our war-torn nation is a shortage of food. To this end we pledge ourselves to the utmost of our ability to produce food. We shall not hesitate to work 80 hours a week. Our wives and children will help us to plant and harvest our crops, to feed and milk our eows. The nation at war need fear no strike by farmers."—Statement of the Northeastern Dairy Conference.

Whilo dreams are not always fully realized, where one seeks the impossiblo, such dreams do mean that you think a lot about your hair. If you eravo hair that behaves, a normally, hoalthy scalp, why worry? Why fret and have nightmares? If your hair is dull and drab and needs special care, do something. Dreaming is wishing, plus care. Enjoy giving yourself this treatment. Costs you less than 8c a week. Your pleasure is worth it. Enjoy seeing improvement right hefore your own eyes. Do what hundreds of women now do every day. Start now. Do this. See what Medalo ean do for your hair.

Try it! If it doesn't help, you lose nothing. Write your name and address on a penny postal card and send it to mo. Don't mail any money now. Pay when you get all the goods. In a few days, you will get a six-month size supply of Medalogro Scalp Formula, Medalo Hot Oil, Cream Oil, Shampoo, Medalo Pressing Oli, full directions plus free samples of Medalo Face Powder and Perfume and the Medalo Booklet. Pay the postman only $1.98, plus few cents postage. Use as directed and if not absolutely delighted, your money back. Written Guarantee comes with all your goods. Write now.

Georgia Peach, Gold Medal Hair Co.
DEPT. MF-1 106 AVE. O, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE MODERN FARMER

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COMMUNIST COUNCIL MEMBER

First Negro to be Elected By Party

New York, N. Y.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist member of the New York City Council, will act as co-chairman of the Public Session of the 1944 National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States at Madison Square Garden, New York, Tuesday night, April 23. Mr. Davis is the first Negro Communist to be elected to public office. His father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., of Atlanta, was formerly a National Republican committeeman from Georgia.

Principal speaker at the gathering will be Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who will report on the deliberations of the convention sessions and announce plans for changing the name and structure of the organization. Mr. Davis' colleague in the New York City Council, Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn, will act as co-chairman at the meeting.

Mr. Davis was recently among 12 Negroes and six white individuals honored for outstanding contributions to the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy made during the past year." The awards were made by Dr. Lawrence R. Reddick of the New York Public Library as a feature of Negro History Week.

Councilman Davis, 41, is a graduate of Amherst College, where he played football, and the Law School of Harvard University. In the New York City Council Mr. Davis has led the fight against discrimination, demanding fair play for his people in the interests of unity behind the war against the Axis.

AAA IN PUERTO RICO AND OTHER AREAS

The 1944 agricultural conservation program for the Insular Region including Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii has been approved by the War Food Administrator. The program, as announced by N. E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, is designed to obtain maximum performance of soil conserving practices as a means of contributing to wartime production in these areas.

For Alaska and Hawaii the programs are substantially the same as last year.

For Puerto Rico, where the production of food crops has been intensified and the acreage devoted to such crops has been greatly expanded during the last two years, payments will be made for adopting soil conserving and erosion preventing practices on these intensively cultivated areas. These practices are planting legumes, interplanting leguminous crops with other crops, contour cultivation, and establishing proper ditching systems on land where the slope is such as to make the adoption of these practises the most effective conservation measures.

As in the continental United States, payments for certain commodities on the basis of acreage allotments, rice in Hawaii and tobacco in Puerto Rico, will not be made under the 1944 agricultural conservation program.

It is estimated that conservation payments in the two territories and Puerto Rico under the program will be approximately $1,000,000, divided: Alaska, $8,999; Hawaii, $120,000; and Puerto Rico, $872,000. This is nearly the same as was available for conservation practices under the 1943 program for the Insular Region. Payments under the program are contingent upon appropriations by Congress.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., Member of the N. Y. City Council, who will preside at Public Session of 1944 Convention of Communist Party of U. S. at Madison Square Garden, May 23.

VICTORY GARDENS URGED FOR ALL

Don't Share-Crop It With Insects and Weeds

Washington, D. C.—Unless Victory Gardeners want to sharecrop with insects and plant diseases, they should begin planning now to battle with these enemies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture warned this week.

Although insects and plant diseases are serious enemies which gardners face, control measures have been developed which reduce the hazard, and usually make it possible to grow vegetable gardens with comparatively little loss from attack by these foes.

There are several ways of protecting gardens against diseases: (1) crop rotation, (2) the use of disease-free seed and plants, (3) use of disease-resistant varieties of seed and plants, (4) seed treatment and (5) spraying and dusting with fungicides. Garden experts have found the planting of disease-resistant varieties to be the most effective control measure.

In buying plants, make sure that the roots are clean, thickly branched and free from knots or swellings. This is a wise precaution against plant diseases.

Garden insects are in two general classes. Cutworms, beetles, caterpillars and grubs feed on the plants by eating the leaves and stems or cutting the plants off. Plant bugs, leafhoppers, thrips, and aphids feed by sticking their needle-like mouth parts into the plant tissue and sucking the plant juices. They feed usually on the undersides of the leaves or in the terminal shoots or flower buds.

The remedies used against these pests differ. A poisoned bait is used for cutworms. The beetles and caterpillars can be controlled by applying rotenone or cryolite to the plants. For the plant bugs in the absence of pyrethrum handpicking is the remedy. Sulfur and Bordeaux mixture is useful against the leafhoppers.

The remedy for plant lice and thrips is spraying with a nicotine-soap solution or a nicotone dust. To kill this latter type of pest the nicotine must come in contact with their bodies. Rotenone is a very satisfactory insecticide for the control of the bean beetle, cabbage worms and flea beetles, but because

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

NEGRO FARMER GETS BANKERS AWARD

Eddie Marshall of Porter, Okla., Recipient

Washington, D. C.—Because of the excellent program of soil and water conservation carried out on his own farm, through which he is increasing his wartime production, Eddie Marshall, Negro conservation farmer of Porter, Oklahoma has been given a certificate award by the Oklahoma Bankers Association.

The importance of soil and water conservation was emphasized last week by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in an address before the Rotary district conference. He pointed out that erosion has damaged 300 million acres, or two-fifths of all the cropland in the United States. Said he, "Each year erosion costs the United States in the neighborhood of $3,844,000,000 in wasted soil, railroad and highway damage, flood damage, abandonmbent of farms, reduced reservoir capacity and other losses."

Joining in to help conserve the Nation's soil resources, Farmer Marshall asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service in 1936 to provide him with technicians to help him plan a soil and water conservation program on his 160-acre upland farm. This was the beginning of his conservation farming. After the plan was developed, youths from the Wagoner CCC camp helped him build two farm ponds, set black locust trees on two acres, plant Bermuda roots in pastures, and terrace outlets.

In 1938 when the Arkansas-Verdigris Soil Conservation District was organized, Mr. Marshall was one of the first applicants for a district cooperative agreement. Although most of the conservation measures planned for his farm had been established, he wanted to have a cooperative agreement with the district.

Now 61 acres of cultivated land is protected by a system of terraces built by Farmer Marshall. All farming operations are on the con-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

Flossie Hughes Bobards

The Great Physician stood at my door
And I did not let him in.
My soul was sick and my heart was sore
With its heavy load of sin.
I needed the healing touch of his hand
And his merciful love divine,
But he stood at my door and I knew it not
That his healing power was mine.

The Greatest Healer stood at my door
'Mid the tumult of wind and rain,
And I knew it not what he had in store
Of relief from my bitter pain.
So he waited the passing of the storm
Outside my window there,
While I needed his healing divine
My heart too sore for prayer.

So the Great Physician went his way
When the fury of storm was past,
And left me there but I found a prayer
Deep in my heart at last,
For I felt his wonderful healing love
And his nearness eased the pain.
But I'll look for his presence in every storm
That rolls o'er my soul again.

CARVER PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO INSTITUTION

Distinguished Scientist's Likeness in Smithsonian Institute

Washington, D. C.—A portrait of the distinguished scientist, George Washington Carver, was presented to the Smithsonian Institute here in Washington last Tuesday by Vice President Henry A. Wallace. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt witnessed the presentation.

Painted by Mrs. Betsy Grave Reyneau, a British woman, the portrait shows the renowned agricultural chemist and peanut wizard standing in an open field tenderly touching the petals of a pink narcissus. The Carver portrait is the first of a Negro American to be placed in the Smithsonian Gallery.

FARMERS BACK PRICE CONTROL

Statement adopted by Farm Representatives at Emergency Conference to Save the Price Control Act, April 20, 1944.

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of leading farm and rural groups throughout the country attending the conference to SAVE THE PRICE CONTROL ACT, now being held in the Caucus Room of the Old House Building, announced that farmers want prompt re-enactment of the Price Control Law with no weakening amendments.

"We as representatives of farm people in all parts of the country welcome this opportunity to join with representatives of organized labor, white collar, veterans, and consumers to assist our Congress in 'holding the line.' From our experience we know that farmers and their wives overwhelmingly want a continuation of strong price controls which can only be secured by re-enacting the Price Control Law without any jokers or welching."

Among those attending the conference and issuing the joint statement were: Dr. M. F. Dickerson, Member of Board of Directors, National Farmers' Union, Little Rock, Arkansas; Ralph O. Brown, chairman, National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, Hoytville, Ohio; Rev. George Higgins, National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Washington, D. C.; Robert Handschin, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minnesota; Meyer Parodneck, President, Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, New York City; Charles J. Coe, Editor, Facts for Farmers.

"We know what inflation means as no other group in our country," they stated, "and we don't want to see another round of price rises now. The ceilings on farm commodities are now generally satisfactory and the most important thing that can be done to help farmers is to make more secure the floors under products of which we have succeeded in producing temporary surpluses, such as eggs.

"In this emergency there is no other way to keep price control than by using subsidies judiciously applied, and our experience leads us to the firm belief that authority and funds for such subsidies must be continued and directed to increase production.

"The commotion which was led by the so-called "Farm Bloc" in the past two years over this issue did not and today does not in our opinion represent the farmers. Now that experience has proven the worth of the stabilization program, and people have had time to learn the facts, farmers hope there will be no more playing with the dynamite of inflation."

NEARLY 400 NEW NEGRO APPOINTEES

Important Posts Given to Extension Workers

Washington, D. C.—With the appointment of 104 additional new emergency war food production and conservation aides, there will be nearly 400 new colored workers on the staffs of State Extension Services to perform the important job of helping Negro farmers increase their output of vital war crops, according to an announcement made this week by M. L. Wilson, director of Extension work in the War Food Administration.

Among the additional appointees are 27 emergency war food production assistants, 49 preservation assistants, including 18 part-time workers, three state supervisors, and 25 clerks, including 13 part-time clerks. This brings the wartime Extension staff up to a total of 956 colored workers.

The emergency agricultural aides, together with the regular Extension force will bring effective guidance to a larger number of Negro farmers than have ever been reached heretofore. The results are expected to be reflected in increased production and conservation of important wartime food crops. It is also believed that the long range effect will be improved living conditions, and better diet for thousands of Negro tenants and sharecroppers.

Appointment of these and other emergency workers who may be added is made possible through the allocation of $2,000,000 to State Extension Services by the War Food Administration to stimulate increased production and conservation of food and fiber.

The recent additions were made principally in Mississippi, Lousiana, Texas, West Virginia and South Carolina. Mississippi which has more than twice as many Negro farmers as any other state has increased the number of its emergency workers from 20 to 66; Louisiana has added 31 part-time workers; Texas has aded 11 full-time workers; West Virginia six, and South Carolina, four.

MORE "V" GARDENS NEEDED

If you haven't decided to plant that Victory Garden yet, and get in the fight to help assure adequate supplies for home front workers who must not fail, for lack of vitamins, to pass the ammunition, then listen to this statement made by Secretary Wickard over VBS last Tuesday:

"When point values were reduced not long ago on canned vegetables, many assumed that the battle of food was already won, and that they could take things easy this summer. The truth is, of course, that this is the season to clear the warehouses of last year's canned goods to make room for the new crop. But the very favorable situation for the consumer is only temporary.

Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, made this clear last week when he said that higher point values will have to be restored to spread new supplies evenly throughout next winter. Although farmers are counted on to turn out a record supply of food again this year, the supply of canned fruits and vegetables for civilians is likely to be short, because increased military needs will more than offset expected production gains.

"Every family that possibly can should have a Victory Garden this year and take good care of it. That's one way we can let the boys at the battle front know that we, at home, are doing our part to back them up."

WOMAN'S PAGE

NEGRO WOMEN IN WAR EFFORT

Mrs. Rosalie Ivy, an energetic young Negro woman, works in mud, but she's neither a pottery worker nor a maker of mud pies. She's a "Pan Man" in a giant Gary (Indiana, steel mill, and mixes a special mud used to seal the casting hole through which molten iron flows from a blast furnace. In the entire steel industry few women, or men either, are "Pan Men," for this is a rare job.

Mrs. Ivy belongs to that growing list of Negro women war warkers who have replaced men in jobs for the first time. The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor recently compiled a list of some of the odd jobs held by such women.

Among those listed in this group is Evelyn Samuels, who went to work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last year when they hired women mechanics for the first time in 141 years. In the Civil Service examinations given for Navy Yard jobs, Miss Samuels received 99, the highest rating of any of the 6,000 women tested. Doris Wilson, Hunter College student and Brooklyn resident, was another high-ranking applicant in the same examination. Both Miss Samuels and Miss Wilson were assigned to the instrument division where binoculars, telescopes and range finders are reconditioned.

Mrs. Susie T. Glover of Georgia holds a unique job for a woman. She was probably the first woman train announcer in the United States. Mrs. Glover started her railroad career 25 years ago doing odd jobs, icing and watering the train, cleaning up the station's carpenter shop, etc. Her job as caller started accidentally when the stationmaster asked her not to let anybody miss a train. She got copies of all schedules and began memorizing them. Today her voice is part of the essential station noises.

At the Bartlett-Hayward plant in Baltimore, Maryland, a Negro woman runs a steel-burning machine. It is an intricate machine, 25 feet long and 6 feet high, which cuts huge plates of steel for use in six different kinds of anti-aircraft guns. The acetylene torches which cut two parts at a time must be set and guided with precision. The operation must have a dozen or more controls set exactly right.

One of the most unusual jobs held by a colored woman in war industries is that assigned to Ethel Maxwell Williams of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Williams is assistant to Cecil E. Newman, director of Negro personnel for the Twin Cities Ordnance Plant at New Brighton, Minnesota. Her work includes labor relations, personnel adjustment, race relations, and related spheres of administratively activity. Last spring this plant was employing more than 17,000 workers, 700 of whom were colored. They work at a variety of jobs and include supervisors, stenographers, machine operators, nurses, photograph technicians, draftsmen, machine adjusters, movement, janitors and matrons.

The pre-war theme song of the aircraft industry was "Men Only." Shortly before Pearl Harbor some 4,000 women were employed in the entire aircraft industry—and most of them were in sewing jobs. By September of 1943, however, the tune had changed, more than 340,000 women were at work in the industry in airframe, engine, and propeller plants. Another 4,000 were employed on gliders. Not only are women making the intricate parts that go into huge bombers, but among other things they're working on the assembly and wiring of electrical systems; at the so-called spaghetti work behind the instrument board, assembling the wires of the bombers and fighters; burning, drilling holes, riveting parts together; sheet-metal work, and inspection. In short, women are helping to make every type of plane from the Thunderbolt to the giant Flying Fortress.

The cannon and small arms plants also were considered men's domain before our entry into the war. A study of the Women's Bureau in the summer of 1942, of four government arsenals and four private firms showed, however, 11,000 women among the 75,000 employees. This number has been greatly increased within the past year.

Negro women are now to be found in every one of the key war industries. They are sharing, if sometimes in small measure, the wartime advances being made by all women. Today, because of the critical lack of manpower, age-old prejudices are beginning to crumble. Into the entering wedge have gone women of many nationalities.

The need for women war workers is still acute, and there is still a need and opportunity for women in civilian jobs to transfer to war work.

—Service Magazine

TO THE LADIES

More than seventeen million women in the United States are now employed, according to the Bureau of Census—most of them in industry.

By and large, women are carrying this great part of the load of wartime production out of patriotism. They were needed, and they answered the call. Many of them have husbands, or brothers or sweethearts, in the armed forces. They want to back their men in the fight, and they want to have some money saved when their men come home. They're buying War Bands.

Many of these "soldiers in slacks" are in industry to stay. They like it, and American industry likes them. They're proud of their work. They're careful and painstaking. Last, but not least, they are good industrial housekeepers, keeping their machines and work benches as clean and orderly as they keep their homes.

So far as the chemical industry is concerned, twice as many women are working for the DuPont Company as there were a year ago. Thirty-six per cent of the employment of Du Pont and its associates are now women. That's more than one in three.

Women are making tests and analyses in DuPont laboratories.

They're operating lathes and punch presses—even 2-ton cranes in DuPont machine shops. There are women doctors, inspectors, janitors, blueprint file clerks, production-line workers, still operators, truckers and textile operators. Fitting the job to women makes it unnecessary in many cases to fit women to the job. Platforms are raised. Chairs are adjusted. Overhead electric hoists do the heavy lifting.

These women in wartime jobs wear safety goggles and safety shoes like men. They lay aside the frilly dress or piece of costume jewelry that might catch in a machine . . . But they want industry to treat them as women, and industry does.

It took World War I to liberate women and gain recognition for them in the world of business. It has taken World War II to demonstrate that they have an important place in American industry as well. And, despite the great number now at work, industry can use many more. The DuPont Company welcomes women workers.

For their patriotism, their determination, and the splendid record they have achieved, we salute these millions of new recruits to industry, including those who have come to Du Pont.

"In my opinion the most difficult problam that you have got to face, that I have got to face, is in some manner to so articulate the education of the colored youth into the life of the community in which that youth lives that the southern white people will feel and see, day by day, the benefit of Negro Education.—ibid

"Just in the degree that we can take hold of this book knowledge and weave it into our civilization, into practical measures, in the same degree will both races be helped and both made more happy and more prosperous."

—Booker T. Washington, Nashville, 1907.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR WOMEN ON NUTRITION

Here's a recipe for those who ordinarily won't eat liver. Parboil the liver first, then grind it up with breadcrumbs and onion, and season with chili sauce, salt, Worcestershire sauce, pepper and chopped parsley. Mix with one egg and form into patties. Wrap these in a strip of bacon and broil.

There is a plentiful supply of yellow turnips on the market now. They are a good source of vitamins and minerals, but remember that, like eggs, they absorb odors, so store them away from strong-smelling foods and keep them dry.

Here's a new way to serve beets. Try them hot and spiced, like this: lift the beets out of their liquor, mix the liquid with cornstarch. sugar, all spice and vinegar, and cook slowly until it thickens. Then add the beets and butter or margarine and heat.

The best way to keep molasses, once the can is opened, is to store in a cold place or in a refrigerator. This keeps it from molding or fermenting.

Onions are scarce, but there are other things to take the place of them in seasoning. A pot of chives, leeks or wild garlic can be depended upon to deliver up a lot of delicious flavor.

Low cost, low-point lamb cuts are as tasty as lamb chops, and can be cooked much the same way. Broil the shank or flank, or grind up the meat on them and make it into patties, or a lamb loaf.

Broccoli as a vegetable high in flavor. Try it in a souffle for a change.

Rabbit makes a meat dish that's really all right. Broil or fry the younger ones, cook the older ones longer.

French toast is a fine food for breakfast. Serve it now while there are plenty of eggs to go into the making, but remember to serve a fruit and beverage in the same meal so that your family will get a well-rounded breakfast.

FSA BORROWERS PRODUCE FOR VICTORY

Farm Security Administration borrowers, of whom 63,000 are colored, sold 49 percent more meat (liveweight) last year than in 1942, and made increases ranging from 14 to 65 percent in their production of five war-essential food and oil crops, the War Food Administration announced last week.

Families on the FSA program sold enough milk to provide a year's supply for 8,739,000 active men; enough eggs for 7,517,200 men; pork for 4,437,400; mutton and lamb for 3,153,200; and beef and veal for 2,694,000. These sales were in addition to production for their own home needs.

FSA Administrator Frank Hancock points out that the high percentage increases in war food production by Farm Security families, particularly their expanded production for the commercial market, are of great value not only to the Nation, but also to the families themselves.

Said he, "The extra margin toward victory which these small, family-type farmers have contributed is of primary importance to the Nation at this moment. Also, these families, who received credit and practical guidance from Farm Security when they could not qualify for adequate credit from other sources, have strengthened their own security for the years to come.

"Like all farmers, they have done more with less, for thousands of their sons and daughters have gone into the armed services and war industries. Many of these borrowers already have paid off their Government loans in full and have become independent and debt-free, while most of the others have made rapid advances toward that goal. As far as our resources permit, we are continuing to help additional small farmers help themselves and at the same time aid the country and our allies toward victory."

FOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

The War Food Administration has just released a report which shows that 60,380,200 pounds of food were delivered to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during the month of February. This was 10 million pounds larger than January deliveries, and represented six percent of the 865,884,856 pounds delivered to all claimants during the month.

Call For Prayer As Invasion Is Launched In Europe

IN EUROPE INVASION DAY IS HERE.

A most critical day in the world's history.

Europe is in the grip of a Fuehrer whose special fury is against Christianity and Judaism.

The president has assured us that the Enemy's ambition is the destruction of Christianity.

He would substitute **Mein Kampf** for the Bible.

He would remove the Sword of the Spirit and install a sword of steel. His vitriolic words and murderous deeds against the Jews bespeak his desire for their utter annihilation.

About 1900 years ago there was a peaceful invasion of Europe by a man who was "an Hebrew of the Hebrews" (Philippians 3:5).

Paul and his fellow—laborers brought the Gospel of Christ into Europe for the first time (Acts 16-.

That Gospel is still "the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth" (Romans 1:16).

Certainly the Gospel suffered in the hands of its friends.

And there is much to be regretted about some methods of its presentation; but who, save one suffering from spiritual insanity, could possibly object to the Gospel itself?

That Gospel is the good news of Christ's death for our sins, His burial and His resurrection for our justification. (1 Cor. 15:3-5).

Since the day of that peaceful invation, Europe has seen millions of genuine Christians—the "salt" and "light" of the earth (Matt. 5:13-16).

To record their exploits would mean the rewriting of the pages of history.

Is Europe now to have her spiritual "Bread" taken from her and be given a "stone"?

And will she be given a "serpent" for a "fish"? (Matt. 7:9-10).

We are on the eve of the greatest and the most daring military—and can we not add, spiritual—adventure in all history, the liberation of a continent!

On a certain day—unknown to us—our sons, our brothers, our fathers our friends will, in the air, by the sea, and by land, invade Europe to free her!

On that day all Christians should pray as they have never prayed before.

Let us not wait until that day. Start now and "pray without ceasing" (1 Thess. 5:17).

News comes that Col. Elmer J. Bowling, commanding officer of Maxwell Field (Alabama) has stated that prayer will be the order of the day when the Invasion of Europe is announced.

Col. Bowling said officers and men will be called together for three minutes of silence and then a three-hour period of special devotion by all faiths will follow.

Spiritual and secular papers are urging special prayer for that day.

Says one editor: "Whatever our business, let us abandon that business for one to five minutes and transport our very souls by an act of prayer into the souls of our men over there."

Invasion day over there—a protective canopy of American and Allied planes darkening the sky: massed shipping converging on Hitler's Fortress Europe; doughboys swarming onto thundering beachheads, braving mines and barbed wire and concrete pillboxes.

Invasion day here—millions of men, women and children, kneeling, standing, lying in churches, homes, stores, offices, public conveyances, on the streets, everywhere praying for loved ones.

Let us pray that our loved ones shall be spared injury and death as much as possible while throwing the maximum of their efforts into the fight against tyranny.

By all means let every believer in our Lord Jesus Christ say to General Eisenhower and all associated with him, as the prophet Samuel said to Israel: **"As for me, God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you"** (1 Sam. 12:23). Prayerlessness is sin.

SARA P. SPEAKS IN RACE AGAINST ADAM C. POWELL

G. O. P. Backs Brilliant Woman Lawyer Against Tammany's Choice for Congress

New York, May 18—(ANP)— It is definite that Harlem will send a Negro to congress, for the first time in the history of this crowded sector.

Because that fact is definite, hats are being tossed into the ring with reckless abandon. Many would-be candidates will die a-borning; some will linger on. Filing petitions are now ready to be issued. Only a few names are necessary to put a candidate's name into the running. Most anyone here can snag that many names on anything, so most of the present candidates will stay in the race.

Close on the heels of the naming of the newest contender—Sara Pelham Speaks—put up by the Republicans, Wednesday, both Mrs. Speaks (wife of the former big shot musician Douglas Speaks of Springfield, Ohio) and Adam Clayton Powell are announcing to Harlemites in general that this weekend will see both of them meeting with their "constituents,' 'in the opening guns of the campaign.

Mrs. Speaks sent telegrams to the press, inviting them to her press conference this Friday afternoon at the Hotel Theresa. The Powell affair will be held Sunday afternoon at Powell's Abyssinian Baptist church. This one will be open to the public.

Pointers for Visiting the Sick and Shut-Ins

That may be the way you feel, yet you may really have an enjoyable visit with some sick friend, even though your conscience requires it.

Perhaps there are reasons you don't want to go. You really do not like the invalid, but feel a visit would be a kind deed. This one may be the complaining type who fills the atmosphere with groans and wails. It takes a high degree of patience and charity to be agreeable under a steady downpour of complaints. The patient might even be physically repellent. Generally, though, you have no objection—you just do not go.

The cares and pleasures of the world are so insistent. They push themselves obtrusively, demand attention so loudly, that the "some day" things which do not crowd are pushed away. A visit to the sick is not like the date which can be met only today—the meeting which cannot be held any other time, the appointment which demands fulfilment; but if it is hard to pack our many interests into 60 minutes, 24 hours, 365 days, it may be harder still to have nothing to pack. A minute, a day, a year—are only symbols. What you are doing, how you feel, where you are, determines the actual length.

The people who are suddenly, interestingly ill arouse the greatest concern. Days of intense anxiety, gradual easing of the strain, encouraging reports, then convalescence. There is that air of subdued activity, ordered care. The room banked with flowers, the patient interestingly pale. Days or perhaps weeks, and then their return to normal life. Of course, these patients want company, and generally get it. Our sympathies are easily aroused, but like hothouse flowers, they languish under prolonged strain, the trying strain of the chronic patient—those patients who have learned to think in terms of months or years, instead of days; the chronic who seldom has an exciting onset, who is even less apt to have a dramatic recovery; the chronic whose improvement is so tiresomely slow, who looks uninterestingly well.

There might be guide-posts for visitors who care. Dos and don'ts, which to a certain extent, apply to any patient, but more particularly to the chronic.

1. **Be regular.** If you can only go once a month, don't let the months slip by. If possible to make a weekly visit, and always on a certain day, the pleasure given will be multiplied. To be able to count positively on a visit for a certain day adds the joy of anticipation to the pleasure of the visit.

2. **Don't stay too long.** Even if the patient looks **strong,** the fact of being in bed over a long period of time makes any one weak. The mere being flat makes conversation wearying. Don't say, "I'm afraid I'm staying too long," but get up, say goodbye, and **leave.** If you take another hour to bid farewell, your friend may be as delighted at your departure as he was at your arrival.

3. **Do not make promises easily.** When four walls include all contacts, even a small matter is of great importance. You forget the promised books or plant or picture, in your **many** other demands, but the patient remembers and wonders. Don't promise aloud; just resolve inwards, then do it.

4. **Dress attractively.** If you are a woman, wear pretty clothes, different each time as far as possible. When the patient is reduced to gowns or pajamas, it is interesting to see variety in the clothes of others.

5. **Bring a new or interesting thought.** Unless the shut-ins air their own woes, there may be a lack in topics of conversation. Often they are sympathetic. Do not take advantage, and use them as clothes-trees to drape all your troubles upon. A grievance shared is lessened—to you, but to the supine person who cannot seek diversion your complaints may hang like annoying black robes. A patient wants new ideas to remember you by, not your cast-off woes.

6. **If you can't visit, write.** Perhaps write even if you can visit. Like everything regular, the chronic looks for the postman's visit. Letters can be read and re-read, taken out, and then dismissed when the patient is weary. The test of true friendship is the ability to continue indefinitely a one-sided correspondence. Don't wait until you have time for a long letter. Stick in a few news clippings, a puzzle, or a couple of jokes, even a clever party favor. The patient who is not disappointed day after day when the mail comes, can call her friends blessed.

7. **Supply with foolish things.** Mechanical toys which amuse, his favorite cartoons, or perhaps, gay balloons to make room restive. A prolonged stay in bed has a tendency to make even the most staid person interested in childish affairs, those little amusing objects which help to tick off another hour and day. Get them often for a variety show is the most distracting.

8. **Don't tell the chronic that she looks perfectly well;** that you do not believe there is a thing wrong with her. It's nice to think you are not abhorrent, but no one likes to be accused of maligning. No one, except a hypochondriac, would stay in bed from choice. It isn't pleasant when obeying doctors' orders to be made to feel in the wrong. It's no fun to be jeered at when on the line of march.

9. **And, never, never, unasked, offer advice as to change of doctors.** If a visitor would only realize that every other friend is probably advising a different doctor, he would realize the utter confusion of the patient. No matter how conscientious your suggestion, if you are only a visitor swallow the words. To you, your suggestion is the only possible one, but there may have been fifty others who thought the same. Often the most stable thing in a chronic's life is his faith in the doctors; certainly, it is the most necessary. It is a serious thing to weaken that faith for, without faith and confidence, the chronic loses all.

So, when your conscience drives you to visit your chronically sick friend, don't lose your sense of perspective. Sometimes we feel so righteous over accomplishing a long-delayed good deed, that we forget the patient's side. We lose sight of the fact that our presence can bring annoyance and weariness of spirit, as well as joy. Let us see the patient's angle, so they will greet our appearance, not our departure, with a shout of joy.

When Hard Times Came

By Bethann F. Van Ness

"The times will be hard, my brothers. The sun will shine, and the rains will not fall. There will be no good, green leaves to eat, my brothers, no fat bananas, no purple berries." Lil, the monkey, reached to the bunch of fat, ripe bananas in the tree above him and began to eat.

"He's joking," laughed Ran, the camel, and Mid, the elephant. Gar, the fat brown bear, only snorted and went on nibbling bright, purple berries.

"It's no joke at all. The wise ones who live in houses have said it. They tell by the sun, by the moon, and by the birds that fly away. They tell it by their books. I have heard them talking in their houses." The monkey picked another banana.

"What do the wise ones do?" asked Mid, the elephant.

"They build tall houses, very tall, to store away the food they do not eat today. They work like this." Lil tugged and panted as he pulled away a third banana. "They look so funny."

"It may be true," mumbled Gar, his mouth full of juicy berries.

"Then what shall we do?" asked Mid, as his long trunk gathered in a clump of tender grass and tucked it up into his mouth.

"I shall eat and eat and eat," said Gar. Faster and faster the berries tumbled into his mouth. Purple juice stained his brown whiskers, his black nose, and his shaggy feet.

"I shall eat and eat," All that day he ate, and all the next, until there was not a bush left with a single berry anywhere.

"I shall eat and eat," he mumbled. Then he spied a cool, dark hole beyond the bushes.

"Then I shall sleep," he decided as he waddled into the black hole. Farther and farther he waddled into the cool, dark hole. He turned around three times and flopped heavily on the ground.

"I shall sleep and sleep and sleep." And so he did.

"I shall eat, too," said Ran, the camel. "I shall eat, and I shall drink all the water in the clear pool. And then I shall go far beyond the blue mountains where the hard times will not come, and I shall be safe."

So he ate and ate, not as the bear ate, for camels have better manners. But he drank from the clear pool until nothing at all was left but a mud puddle.

"Now I shall go far beyond the blue mountains." And so he did.

"Where will you go?" asked Lil, the monkey, as the elephant walked through the forest.

"To the wise ones."

"Ho-ho! Then you must steal from them as I do. They will give you nothing at all," warned Lil.

Mid snorted angrily. "I do not steal. They will need help to build their tall houses. My back is strong. My trunk can lift heavy loads. I go to help them." And so he did.

"How silly!" laughed Lil to himself. "I can always steal from the wise ones when the bananas are gone. I shall do nothing at all."

While the hot sun shone, Mid gave his great strength to the wise ones, and the tall houses grew. They were safe and strong to store food for the hungry days.

The bad times came when the leaves dropped to the hard, dry ground, and the pools all dried up like the clear pool. But there was food for all in the storehouses. And the wise ones gladly gave food to Mid.

"He is our friend," they said.

In the shadows Lil, the thief, crept near. A banana a child had left, a bowl of pudding a mother had set to cool, would disappear. Sitting high on a housetop he would laugh because he thought no one knew.

If he had been nearer he might have heard them say: "The thief is about. Let us leave our scraps for him lest he take our food. But Mid is our friend. We will share with him." And so they did.

Then the wise ones, sitting in their houses, talked of other things, of the days when the good times would come again.

"Gar the bear, has run away. He feared to share with us, and so he shall never be our friend. He will always run from us, and we will not share with him.

"Ran, the camel, has sought other masters. So let it be. He shall be bought and sold and never be a friend of man.

"And Lil, the thief, will always be a thief. We will laugh at his tricks, but we will never trust him.

"But Mid will be our friend. He will work with us and share with us." They turned a page in their books. "One day men will make things to lift their heavy loads, but the elephant will still be their friend. He will have a place in every circus. In every zoo where children come he will be the most admired.

"The world and all could do without Lil, the thief, without Ran, the selfish, without Gar, the stupid, but Mid is our friend."

Outside, Mid snorted long and loud. A drop of rain had tickled his right ear. The hard times were over.

—Story Time.

F. C. Garvey Is Called 100 Per Cent American

"A 100 Per Cent" American

Nominating F. C. Garvey, operator for the L. & N. Railroad at HK Tower, Anchorage, Ky., as one of America's Champion War Bond purchasers, the L. & N. Magazine for May 1944 states that Mr. Garvey is currently allotting 100 per cent of his salary, less taxes, for their purchase. In all, Mr. Garvey has purchased $3,100 in Bonds through the L. & N. alone and has been so allotting 100 per cent of his salary since July 1943. The article quotes Mr. Garvey as saying he hasn't cashed any of his Bonds and that he definitely doesn't intend to.

Caustic Critic: You have a lot of bum jokes in this issue.

Editor: Oh, I dont know, I put a bunch of them in the stove and the fire just roared.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGE

Weather conditions during the next few months will determine the amount of damage that boll weevils will cause to cotton in the South this year, say entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Enough weevils have survived to cause serious damage if rainy weather prevails during June and July.

In many sections of the Cotton Belt, cotton planting is later than usual. Past experience shows that late planting increases the danger of boll weevil damage. When boll weevils are causing heavy damage the cotton should be dusted with calcium arsenate. Addition of one or two percent of nicotine to the dust prevents plant lice or aphids from becoming abundant.

Some sections of the Cotton Belt are encouraging cotton production by offering prizes. Johnson county, N. C. has already announced that prizes amounting to $2,200 will be awarded this year for the most cotton grown on five acres with a staple of one inch or better.

Sharecroppers and tenants as well as owners may participate in the contest. If a tenant grows cotton on a share basis, he will receive the full amount of the prize. The first award will be $500.

FARMS CONSERVATION WAY: INCREASES YIELD 100 POUNDS PER ACRE

Longview, Texas—Two hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre was Thomas Moore's production when he ran up and down hill and used just straight fertilizer on his fields. But by making the change to farming the "Conservation Way," he raised his cotton production to 300 pounds lint cotton per acre.

Mr. Moore is a Negro farmer living in the DeBerry community who became a farm-cooperator in the Shelby Panola Soil Conservation District of East Texas, March 1942. In joining forces with the district supervisors to control erosion and conserve moisture on his farm, Farmer Moore, with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service technicians attached to the local district, made plans to terrace his cropland, change the rows to run with the terraces, and to seed part of his land to a winter legume each year.

Work started on his place that spring and he got his terraces built and the rows changed before he put in his crops. In the fall of 1942, he seeded hairy vetch on land that had been farmed to corn and peas that summer.

Cotton was planted after the vetch had been turned under in the spring of 1943. Under the new system of farming, Mr. Moore's cotton production was 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre last year. This increase in production was not due to the use of a winter legume alone, but due to the combined effects of the three practices that he put into operation, namely: terracing and contour farming to conserve moisture, and planting a winter legume to provide a green manure and put nitrogen in the soil.

One striking piece of evidence really brought home the value of conversation farming to Mr. Moore. Some of his farm had been what he considered his best land and actually had been producing better crops. Naturally, in wanting to build up his land, he seeded the vetch on the so-called poor land. The result? On the land that had been seeded to vetch, the cotton actually out-grew and produced more cotton than that raised on what had been his best land.

Mr. Moore had this to say about conservation farming in general, and seeding winter legumes in particular: "There is some added cost in farming this way and in seeding, fertilizer, and turning under a green manure crop, but the added cost is much more than taken care of by the increased yield. I'm putting out more of the vetch this year."

MORE ICE CREAM IN MAY AND JUNE

More and richer ice cream—roughly 15 million gallons more—may be available during May and June to those who relish this delicacy because of a recent War Food Administration order which permits manufacturers to produce more ice cream during these two months than during the same period last year. Ice cream will be richer than at any time since February, 1943.

An increase has been made in the amount of milk solids used for ice cream in expectation of a heavier-than-usual milk production during May and June. The increased quotas will make it easier to handle the flush production which comes at a time when a shortage of manpower in many processing plants makes it difficult for processors to make full use of the milk supply.

WFA also announced that quotas limiting the sales of cream and such milk by-products as cottage cheese, buttermilk, and chocolate milk drinks have been raised for May and June.

Although of a temporary nature, these two steps will help assure full utilization of all milk produced during the peak period of milk output.

ARE WE CIVILIZED?

By Ruth Taylor

Did you see the very fine statement issued recently by a group of representative citizens? They came from both sides of the fence, but in it they spoke just as Americans, calling upon their fellow-American, their friends and their neighbors, to concentrate their efforts upon the war and upon the war alone. In the course of the statement they made this fine appeal: "We ask you to do your utmost to temper any dispute that may divide your fellow Americans."

Notice what they said, not do away with differences of opinion, not stop all arguments, but temper them, moderate them, be fair and give the other fellow as much right to his own ideas as you claim for yours, in short, restrain your utterances.

The savage, and here I include those mass savages whom we fight today, succeeds by looking after himself alone. He grabs what he wants and fights to get things for himself alone. If he succeeds in getting away without being killed, he calls it success.

When savages first grouped themselves into tribes, they but enlarged this process. They were utterly callous about the fate of anyone but themselves. They went from the battlefields without a backward look at their slain. (Of course one could easily draw a comparison between their actions and the conduct of the Japanese.)

Civilization, from which our enemies have turned, is a way of doing things, a method of life which is ever expanding, rather than merely a static formula. Civilization implies responsibility, for it succeeds only when there is an able organization of free men willing to work for the good of all, that each may have a better way of life. A man's success should be but his way of rendering service to other people.

Man is but the instrument of civilization, one of the tools with which the Deity works. How a man succeeds depends upon his ability to be useful to the scheme of which he is but a part.

When each of us realizes that the nation is essential to the individual, and that the individual must not put his goal beyond the best interest of the nation, we can all live satisfactorily and successfully together. That is civilization.

NEGROES BUILDING SHIPS IN ALABAMA

National Defense Training School, Tuskegee, Institute

At the outbreak of World War II, among the many shipbuilding companies to offer their services to the nation was the Alabama Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company at Mobile, Alabama. The major work of this company was that of bringing into the Dry Docks both wood and steel ships for major and minor repairs. For this type of work, several hundred Negroes were employed in the yards. Most of them were employed as laborers, cleaning and scraping of barnacles and rust. As soon as the Alabama Dry Docks Company was accepted by the Maritime Commission as a company to build ships, the local unions in Mobile and nearby sections offered the services of welders, cutters and burners of all races.

An out-of-the-yard training program for welders, cutters and burners was set up at Tuskegee Institute. Upwards to thirty trainees from the Mobile area alone completed their training and were sent to the Alabama Dry Docks Company for employment. These men were refused employment and many walked the streets for several weeks trying to get work. Following this episode, upwards to one hundred trainees completed their work and secured employment in the eastern and far western shipyards. Excellent reports of their work and advancement constantly reach Tuskegee Institute.

A hearing was requested by the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which finally caused a great change in events. However, a great deal of publicity of a negative nature became wide-spread. With all this, there was still a continued refusal on the part of the Alabama Dry Docks Company to employ Negroes, other than in the Inland Yards as cutters and burners; no arc welders were being employed.

With the weekly increase in the production of ships by competing shipyards, it became necessary for the Maritime Commission to seek measures for increasing production at the Alabama Dry Docks. This was done by order of the Alabama Dry Docks to sub-let all new ship construction to outside contractors. The writer feels certain that most readers have knowledge of the wonderful work being done by the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Pennsylvania. A partner of the general manager of the Sun Shipbuilding Company applied for and received a contract for the new shipbuilding at the Alabama Dry Docks. At this point, there was much new light thrown on the picture of Negro employment in the Alabama Shipyards.

The new management at once set aside four ways for the Negroes. However, recruiting has been and still is very slow due to some of the reasons herein mentioned. As the sub-contractors started their work and mentioned their desire for using the largest unemployed element in the Mobile area, that being Negroes, a small riot was incited. This occurrence was added, of course, to the already highly publicized negative reports. Negro workers were slow in reporting, due to fear of previous abuses. The draft boards in the Mobile area were busy picking up all unemployed. The housing situation also caused much delay in Negro recruiting.

In an effort to increase recruiting and training, the Alabama Dry Docks Company set up out-of-the-yard training schools for Negroes at the Alabama A. & M. College and Tuskegee Institute. A six-day pay training program was also set up and approved by the Maritime Commission. By this method the trainee receives 63 cents per hour for his work during the day at the school, and 68 cents per hour for his work at night. The trainee receives this pay the first Friday he reports to the pay-window at the Alabama Dry Docks Company. This trainee is also tested by approved authorities from the Alabama Dry Docks Company. After passing the test, he enters the yards at the rate of 97 cents per hour or better.

In this effort, the Alabama A. & M. College and Tuskegee Institute have played an important part in supplying workers for the Alabama Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company. The major portion of Negro workers are employed in the hull erection sections. However, all areas of shipbuilding are open and will be held by trained Negro workers as the program progresses. At this writing, there are two ways practically manned by Negroes, and it is felt that in a very short time other areas will be opened.

The Alabama Vocational Rehabilitation Services are paying for the maintenance of veterans of World War II who might be interested in welding training.

A group of pictures may be found on this page or elsewhere showing the types of work in which Negroes are engaged in the Alabama Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company at Mobile, Alabama.

COMMUNITY CANNING

Better trained supervisors, more plentiful equipment, profit from lessons learned the hard way last summer—all these point to a larger, more successful pack of food in community canneries in 1944. Work shops for training canning center supervisors, who will, in turn, train patrons, are being held in practically every State. Predictions are that the approximately 5,000 canning centers of 1943 will operate again this year with increased output. Most community centers can only in tins, and all are equipped with steam pressure outfit for processing corn, peas, beans and other low-acid vegetables—source of largest amount and most serious spoilage in home-processed foods.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

The greatest life and property saving organization in the world is celebrating the completion of fifty years of service. This organization is the non-profit Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., whose chief occupation is fire prevention. For fifty years it has been inspecting materials and gadgets that go into the construction and equipping of every home and factory. Some idea of the extent of the Laboratories' work may be gained from the fact that it has approved the enormous number of 375,000 products. This result, moreover, represents far more than 375,000 investigations, for over 50 percent of the products fail of approval the first time they are tested, and many require more than a second trial. The wide scope of the organization's activities is further revealed by its record of half a billion individual safeguarded articles approved in a single normal year, this number constituting the production of 5,000 manufacturers operating 5,500 factories. The articles include fire-detectors and alarms; fire retarders and resisters (fire-resistive walls, windows, doors, roofing, etc.); and products which may cause fire or accident through failure or faulty design, such as electrical wiring, domestic, commercial and industrial electrically operated equipment, gasoline, gas and oil using products, and lightning protection.

Every man, woman, and child in the United States and Canada comes into contact with many of these hundreds of thousands of safeguarded articles, and relies on them for safety.

No one can say how much property or how many lives have been saved as a result of the Underwriters' Laboratories' tests and research. Records show how many fires there were, the number of people who died of burns and from accident. The records do not show how many potential losses of such kinds did not occur.

USDA OFFICIALS ATTEND BUSINESS LEAGUE CLINICS

The close relationship between agriculture and business was explained at the wartime business clinics held recently in St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., under the joint sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and the National Negro Business League. In both cities a session was devoted to food production and food distribution in which the importance of food in wartime was pointed out.

Local farmers gave practical demonstrations of how they were able to improve their farms, and increase their production of important livestock and vegetable crops. Things they were able to do through the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency were pointed out by C. F. Clark, senior educational specialist of the Southern division of the AAA. Other Agriculture officials who appeared on the program were Albon L. Holsey, and J. A. M. Lloyd of the AAA, Alvin E. White, and Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel of the Office of Distribution.

Several other government agencies were represented at the clinics including the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission.

DDT KILLS HOUSEFLIES

Once the war is over a new and powerful insecticide with an almost unpronounceable chemical name but known as DDT will be available for use against man's age-old enemy, the common housefly.

DDT is as deadly against flies as is the bazooka against tanks—it stops them cold, according to the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It is no likely to become available for ordinary civilian uses until after the war. When peace comes, however, it should greatly reduce the nuisance and menace to health created by the presence of houseflies on farms and dairies and other establishments where they are a nuisance.

BUY NOW

Pointing out that it is of the utmost importance to prevent the destruction by fire of lives and industries vital to winning the war, the National Board of Fire Underwriters has urged public administrators to make provisions for obtaining new fire fighting apparatus to replace that which has been worn out or become obsolete.

The Board warns that: It is the fire apparatus of the regularly organized fire departments which must be depended upon to prevent destruction to the industries vital to the winning of the war. It is this apparatus which must be used to save the lives of people crowded into hotels, apartments, tenements and houses, and those industries vital working under less than the normal safe conditions.

Even before the present emergency it was well recognized that much of the fire apparatus—the pumpers and ladder trucks—was becoming obsolete. It was built before experience could eliminate undesirable features of design or material. It was becoming more difficult and more expensive to maintain it. And, of even greater importance, few cities had the desirable amount of reserve apparatus.

Restrictions on the manufacture and sale of modern fire apparatus have been materially reduced. Today is the time to take action to properly protect lives and property. This year's budget should include a liberal allowance of pumpers and aerial ladder trucks, for hose, for gas masks, salvage covers, modern spray nozzles, and the many other pieces of equipment which a modern department needs. Thought should be given to adding to and modernizing the fire alarm system.

USING WHAT OTHERS WASTE

By Constance E. H. Daniel

What do you do with your left-over onion ends, carrot tops and green stalks?

In the experience of Charles Francis, ingenious young chef at Slowe Hall, in Washington, these humble castoffs are money-savers and food savers—plugs that help to stop the little leaks leading to an annual American food waste of 14 billion tons.

Mr. Francis is highly quotable on the matter of practical food thrift, having to his first year's credit at Slowe, a record of 1500 middle-income daily patrons who leave plates clean behind them and bring friends back with them—patrons who have eaten more than 100,000 Slowe Hall meals in the past six months.

While Francis' customers were acquiring the clean plate habit, food services elsewhere in the National Capital were reporting "tremendous" plate waste.

"Behind-the-scenes" methods at Slowe Hall supply many answers to differences between the usual and unusual in cafeteria management.

Entering the kitchen of this cafeteria after lunch was a pleasant experience. The usual after-meal confusion common to most commercial kitchens was conspicuously absent. Luncheon plates, piled on the counter as they were removed from the tables, held little or no food. Garbage containers were nearly empty.

Most of the outer leaves and stalks of greens, too often discarded, were neatly stacked in baskets in the well-ventilated storeroom. There, also, were the bones from roasts and poultry, awaiting their turn in the soup pot, together with the trimmings from raw meat.

Fresh fats of all kinds—lambs, beef and pork—were stored in the refrigerator for use as shortening in all kinds of cookery. In another section were neat bundles of parsley stems—the source of the original flavor of Slowe Hall greens. Odds and ends of fruit juice, with bits of fresh and canned fruit and plain gelatin—dessert for dinner— quivered appetizingly in a tray.

The tablespoonful of salmon salad, the half tomato and lone radish, all had their places in the salad box. "We can always turn out an attractive salad for the late-comer," said Chef Francis.

Back to those clean plates from satisfied customers, here are tricks of the trade worth remembering—"Watch your weather—don't serve dull-colored foods on cloudy days when people need cheering up. Watch your counters—the eye picks up bright colors first—put high color foods at the back, lighter ones in front." And—"One touc. of garnish makes the whole world kin"—a bit of lemon, a sprig of parsley, transparent wafers of crisp, white, purple-edged turnip and—presto the job is done!

Chef Francis' handling of poultry provides another instance of the unusual management of a usual situation. Not generally regarded as a revenue-producing item, his careful use of every edible scrap reduces waste and produces a reasonable profit. Soups, salads, "mock oxtail" with rice, liver spreads, fried livers with onion rings, creamed livers on toast with pimiento, celery and onions, gizzards chopped in chili with red beans, and the more familiar giblet stew—these produce the profits—the main cuts covering the initial cost. Much of the profits from all foods served at Slowe Hall result from ingenuity in building inviting dishes from parts of food usually thrown out as useless in both family and commercial kitchens.

Charles Francis' enthusiasm for handling food skillfully and thriftily carries over to the workers in the kitchen and is shared by Spurgeon Burke, manager of Slowe and Carver Halls, World War II dormitories for Government war workers.

In his brief year at the helm of Slowe Hall's cafeteria, this young craftsman in foods has imbued his associates with the Tuskegee ideal of producing a superior product by superior methods.

EAT MORE EGGS

Farmers, colored and white, have done an outstanding job of producing eggs, one of our most important wartime foods. But unless families eat more eggs now, there may be a shortage of them later on. Well, that may sound strange, but here's the situation:

Storage facilities are short, egg cases are scarce, and our transportation system is already overcrowded, therefore it is difficult for the Government to buy up more eggs and store them away, and yet if the eggs are not purchased, farmers may suffer heavy losses and become discouraged. With no market for their eggs they may reduce their laying flocks, and next fall and winter when the hens will naturally be laying fewer eggs there may develop a shortage.

We all can pitch in and help assure an adequate future supply of eggs by eating more eggs now. They are among the best body-building foods, supplying protein, minerals, phosphorous, and vitamins. Eggs in some form should appear in family meals once or more every day. They can be stored at home by freezing, dipping in mineral oil, by use of waterglass, and by sealing them in glass jars filled with carbon dioxide gas.

THE LAND OF MIRACLES

If Kit Carson and his colleagues of the wilderness could look upon the nation they explored not so many years ago, they would think indeed that many miracles had come to pass in America. They would see miracles where we of today see nothing.

In Kit Carson's day, distance was a mountainous obstacle to be traversed painfully on foot. The journey sometimes took months. Now, airliners and express trains have made the mountain a molehill. When a housewife in the Middle West wants a dish of fresh strawberries or a crab cocktail or fish dinner, she has but to go to the nearest grocery store. If Kit Carson wanted them, he had to walk a few thousand miles to Maine or California.

The fact that nearly 8,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped by express to all parts of the country during 1943, is no miracle to contemporary consumers. But to the pioneers of a hundred years ago who were acquainted with nothing more speedy than a horse, the spectacle of a modern refrigerated express car loaded with delicacies rolling at sixty miles an hour across deserts and mountains, would have been overwhelming—the work of gods from another world.

The miracle of refrigerated express is not a creation of supermen, but merely the work of the American business men. It is only one of the thousands of miracles that make the United States a good place to live. During the next hundred years, thousands more such miracles will be created by the same kind of men—providing this country remains a land in which men are free to create miracles.

PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

One of the reasons why a majority of people are opposed to giving the Federal government complete control over the medical profession and the health of the nation, is that they place a high value on individualized service and freedom to select the doctor of their choice. Both of these advantages are inherent in the traditional American medical system. Both would be destroyed if the United States adopted the European idea of socialized medicine.

According to a reliable survey, 81 per cent of the people feel that the family doctor has a personal interest in them—as persons. When asked whether they thought this made him a better doctor, 63 per cent expressed the belief that the doctor's personal interest is often the deciding factor in the curing of a human being afflicted with disease.

The people have good reason for their faith in the personalized service of the American doctor. As the National Physician's Committee observes: "Under the American system, American physicians have developed the most effective and the most widely distributed medical care that has ever been provided for any comparable number of people anywhere at any time. Free men—with fearless minds—progressively provided a higher and higher quality of medical care. Many of the great historical killing diseases have been conquered. Many of the most deadly of the others are being brought under control. This most effective medical care is based on personalized service. It stems from the personal relationship between the person who is ill and his doctor. A life—a human life—is at stake. It is the physician's responsibility."

WORKING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

This war, the most costly in history, with its constant threat to stable prices and civilian supplies, should have taught the country the utter necessity of an efficient retail distribution system. No other nation the size of the United States has a distribution system remotely comparable to ours for efficient, low-cost consumer service.

American retailing has made its greatest advances so far as scientific operation is concerned, within a comparatively few years. Its development would have been far slower but for the pioneers of the business who founded what have come to be known as chain stores. The chain stores deserve most of the credit for establishing the high volume, low-cost technique of today's merchants.

Strange as it may seem, the chains were forced to develop mass distribution in the face almost continuous political opposition. Even now, after the improved system has demonstrated through more than two years of chaotic war conditions, that it is instrumental in maintaining price stability and an equitable flow of goods to every far-flung corner of the nation attempts are still made in legislative halls to handicap it through special taxes against chain stores. A few weeks ago such a bill was submitted before the New York state legislature. Shortsighted politicians are agitating for similar proposals in other states.

There is one certain way that postwar unemployment and depression can be assured, and that is by crippling distributors responsible for passing on to the people the things produced in the factories and on the farms. Those who work against efficiency in distribution are working for unemployment and high living costs.

NEGRO WORKER HONORED

Washington, D. C.,—A large part of the Washington office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture virtually stopped and stood still the other day. Wartime food production, distribution and allocation of vital foods, and important agricultural research problems were pushed aside for a moment as Department employees from custodial workers to bureau chiefs filled into the Office of the Secretary to witness the presentation of a gift to a fellow worker who was transferring to New York, and to say goodbye to him.

There in the middle of the room, while camera bulbs flashed, Secretary Wichard fumbled in his pocket for a moment and then brought forth a leather billfold to be presented to the honored guest. No, it wasn't an administrator, or a division head who was being so honored upon his departure, although one or two Department officials in these categories were transferring this very week. The Secretary reached inside the billfold and pulled into view a fifty dollar bill. Then he said, "Some of the workers here got this together and asked me to present it to you."

Immaculately groomed in his blue uniform with five service stars on the left sleeve, David Diggs, elevator operator, received the gift and a warm handshake from the Secretary; who said, "We are going to miss you Diggs, and most of all we are going to miss your smile."

Mr. Diggs has been an elevator operator in the Government for more than 25 years, and he has operated the number 1 elevator in USDA Administration building the one which the Secretary rides, ever since the building was completed some 14 years ago. Last fall his wife was transferred to New York, So to keep his family together, (he has three youngsters) he asked to be transferred there, too.

FARM EMPLOYMENT LOWER

According to a regular Bureau of Agricultural Economics report on farm labor, there were only 8,562,000 people working on farms on March 1. This is the lowest on record for March 1, and 168,000 less than were working on farms on that date last year.

The decline this year is not due entirely to a scarcity of workers, bad weather shares the responsibility. However, there has been a definite decline in the number of persons working on farms in recent years as is evidenced by the fact that farm employment this year is four percent less than in March, 1940.

SOLVES LABOR PROBLEM

Many small farmers as well as large ones have been hit by the constant drain of manpower from the farm into the Army and into war industries. Joe Walston of Pinetops, North Carolina, said he felt like he had lost his right arm when his son went into the Army. The first impluse was quite, but the Government was calling for food and more food, so he thought he'd try to make the best of it.

But things looked pretty bad until his two sons-in-law went into the Army and his daughters and their children came to live with him. Well, everybody pitched in to help. Even some of the small children went to the field with short-handle hoes. The newly established curb market also saved Farmer Walston many hours of valuable time. Instead of peddling his truck crops and poultry up and down the streets, he sold them on the curb market.

So, despite the loss of his son to the Army, Farmer Walston produced last year 137 bushels of butter-beans and sold them for $342.50, a fourth of an acre of sweet corn which brought $152, a peanut crop of 57 bags which sold for $342.32, and in addition to this, he produced as his chief cash crops, six acres of cotton and six acres of tobacco. Of course, he raised his own food at home—milk and butter, meat, chicken, eggs, vegetables and even the wheat for his bread.

Trying further to help win the war, Farmer Walston bought $750 worth of War Bonds, sold another $1,500 worth, and raised $217.60 for the United War Fund Drive. In recognition of his service to the community, he has been made permanent chairman of all war activities for his township.

A VICTORY GARDEN FOR EXERCISE, VITAMINS

In addition to stretching the family budget as well as the ration points, the Victory Garden also provides wholesome out-door exercise and some extra vitamins, according to garden experts in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

If you work all day in an office or in a classroom, then you'll welcome the exercise and relaxation that working in your garden will give you. Digging in the soil and watching things grow provides good recreation, plus a sure supply of fresh vegetables. And when vegetables are gathered fresh from the garden and prepared immediately for the table they not only taste better, but also contain more vitamins.

Growing your own garden is an important war service, too, because it helps to make more of the commercially grown foods available to our fighting men and our allies. This year the goals call for 22 million gardens, or two million more than were grown in 1943. It is also expected that these gardens will produce 10 million tons of vegetables, or 25 percent more than Victory Gardens produced last year. This is a direct challenge especially to town and city folks. Already almost every farmer is growing a garden; and with labor and farm machinery short, farmers cannot be expected to enlarge their gardens but very little. Therefore, the two million extra gardens, and the 25 percent additional vegetables must be produced largely by the people in towns and cities.

A Victory Garden may take up some of your extra time. You may miss one or two radio programs, and you may not be able to attend the movies as often as you used to, but it's nothing like crouching in a foxhole waiting for death. And besides, it's one of the ways by which we can speed victory and bring our boys home again.

Obey Your Parents

By Aurora Medford Shumate

There was a little girl,
Who did not like to mind,
Although she had a daddy
And mother who were kind.

The daddy and the mother
Were sorry as could be
Because their little daughter
Did not mind, you see.

Sometimes they punished her,
And made her do their will;
Then again she would not try,
And failed to mind them still.

One day this little girl
Heard God's Word, so true;
It said, "Obey your parents"—
And this she tried to do.

GIVE NOW
38 EAST 57th ST.
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
MAY 1st to 31st
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

SUMMARY REPORT EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE THE PRICE CONTROL ACT

Caucus Room, House Office Building Washington, D. C., April 19, and 20, 1944—The Emergency Conference to Save the Price Control Act met in Washington on April 19 and 20, at the call of Representative Thomas E. Scanlon of Pennsylvania, and nine other Congressmen, to voice the vast popular demand to extend OPA without crippling amendments. Coming in from every section of the country on the eve of Congressional debate on extension of the Price Control Act, the 350 delegates (representing over 200 national and local organizations) pledged their wholehearted backing to the Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers in its fight to save the life of OPA, and resolved unanimously to return to their own communities and organize all-out support for the Price Control program.

National Price Control Week was set from May 17 to May 24. All national organizations were urged to participate, and community groups were asked to call upon their mayors to proclaim the week officially in each city.

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Opening Remarks by Congressman Scanlon. Representative Scanlon, Chairman of the Conference, opened the Conference with a brief message in which he stated that effective price control is today in serious jeopardy. "We are faced with a critical situation," he said, "'that threatens our war economy on the eve of the great military offensive. No one of course dares to suggest that we should abandon price control on June 30, when the present law expires. But there are a number of special interest groups down here who think that they have a chance of squeezing out a price or rent increase, who think that they can get the rules changed to delay or evade compliance with price regulations. These proposals are complicated and tricky. But all of them would have just one effect—to undermine or destroy the controls that stand between us and inflation."

Mr. Scanlon said that he and his colleagues had called the people in to this conference to give them a chance to speak to their Congressmen, and make clear their desire for a strong OPA, uncrippled by restrictive amendments engineered by special interest groups. "We don't believe the American people want any politics played with the threat of inflation," he told the delegates, "and I think that you are the ones to let Congress know that."

Keynote Address by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas. Representative Patman outlined the major threats to the Price Control Act, and warned that "all the amendments before the Banking and Currency Committee are amendments to emasculate the law and not to help it in any way. There is not one that will strengthen it."

The main threats to Price Control, as contained in these proposed amendments, are:

1. Proposals to increase rent by changing the standards on which ceilings are set, by leaving control to local determination etc.
2. Proposals to increase price through direct legislative action (corn, milk, cotton, oil, etc.)! through changes in computing parity; through elimination of subsidies.
3. Proposals to tie up OPA in endless litigation by permitting review and injunctions against price ceilings in the ninety-five Federal district courts instead of in the one Emergency Court of Appeals.
4. Proposals to raise ceilings to guarantee a profit on each product of each manufacturer regardless of how high his cost of production may be.
5. Proposals to limit price control to a few basic items while letting the rest of the prices run wild.
6. Removing the threat of triple damage suits against violators of price ceilings.
7. Proposals to scatter authority for price control among several agencies.

Spokesmen for the People. Congressman Scanlon introduced a series of delegates who spoke up for price control on behalf of various sections of the population.

FARM DELEGATES (representing National Farmers Union, National Catholic Rural Life Conference, National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, & Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative) united in stating:

"We as representatives of farm people in all parts of the country welcome this opportunity to join with representatives of organized labor, white collar, veterans, and consumers to assist our Congress in 'holding the line,' From our experience we know that farmers and their wives overwhelmingly want a continuation of strong price controls which can only be secured by re-enacting the Price Control Law without any jokers or welching____

"The commotion which was led by the so-called 'Farm Bloc' in the past two years over this issue did not and today does not in our opinion represent the farmers. Now that experience has proven the worth of the stabilization program, farmers hope there will be no more playing with the dynamite of inflation."

LABOR DELEGATES (representing A. F. L., C. I. O., and Railroad Brotherhoods) coming from all parts of the country, Kentucky, California, Wisconsin, etc., pointed out that if the cost of living soars while wages remain frozen millions of essential war workers will suffer a serious drop in living standards, and will be unable to contribute their full share to the war effort.

Velma Hopkins, tobacco worker from Winston-Salem, N. C., said: "I make 46 cents an hour, which amounts to about 17 or 18 dollars a week. Out of this I must pay $3 a week for the rent of a small apartment without bath. My food bills come to a minimum of $10 a week, if I buy only absolute neccessities. From my pay each week, I have $1 deducted for War Bonds, $2.10 for income tax, 25 cents for insurance, and 50c for Social Security.

You can see that my pay check is spent each week for only the barest necessities of life_____If prices go up we know that we won't be able to manage.

United in their contention that OPA was generally doing a good job, representatives of the A. F. L., C. I. O., and Brotherhoods declared it imperative that the Price Control Act be re-enacted without crippling amendments.

Joint activity toward this end was reported in many parts of the country by a united labor and farm population. One delegate discussed a recent price control conference in Wisconsin where more than 380 farm and labor members attended. Such work had already been under way in Michigan and California, others indicated. All labor delegates were urged to follow the example of these states by helping to set up joint farmer-Labor-Consumer committees in their own localities, and to carry back the message "NO CRIPPLING AMMENDMENTS TO THE PRICE CONTROL ACT."

Leader of **CONSUMER GROUPS** from Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Illinois, and California, described how their community organizations were working to rally support of the Price Control Act. Among the successful projects reported were: **Radio programs** over local stations, especially on women's daytime programs.

Booths set up on street corners near markets to give information on price ceilings and rationing, to distribute postcards to be mailed to Congressmen, and to get signatures on petitions.

Posters in markets, clubs, union halls, churches, even poster on a rented horse and wagon!

Committees on housewives organized to visit markets and check ceilings.

Joint Committees on farmers, workers, and consumers to back OPA's enforcement program, work to tighten rent control, and push treble damage suits.

Cards listing price ceilings printed to be carried with ration books.

Every city was urged to set up a joint consumer council, uniting all major organizations and sections of the people behind the price control fight, and making plans immediately for meetings and other special activities for **Price Control Week** (May 17 to May 24).

The New York Consumer Council offered the following **theme song** for Price Control Week, already successfully used on its local radio program:

Keep the home fires burning,
Save the dough you're earning,
Don't pay more than ceiling price,
Keep the home front strong.

Help to fight inflation,
Stay within your ration,
Keep depression from our land
When the boys come home.

Representatives of **VETERAN'S GROUPS** (Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Jewish War Veterans) asserted that abandonment of price control would spell disaster for veterans and their families, already struggling to live on meagre allowances.

Christian Topal, wounded veteran, just returned from Cassino, asserted: "If we don't hold the line on prices, what will become of the dependents of servicemen We cannot break down the morale of the soldiers_____The soldiers are not complaining about the rain and mud and fighting they must go through on the fighting front. But OPA must be kept in effect and made to work, for the sake of their families."

PROFESSIONAL AND WHITE COLLAR representatives (including the National Education Association, Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, National Federation of Settlements), speaking for 20,000,000 office workers, teachers, state, county, and municipal employees, etc., with low fixed incomes, stated that their groups welcomed this chance to join with others in fighting to keep down the cost of living by preserving a strong Price Control Act.

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Congressmen who Participated in the Conference: Scanlon, Weiss, Kelly, of Penna.; Patman of Texas; Lane of Mass.; Welch, Holifield, and Rogers of Calif.; Rowan and Busby of Ill.; Dickstein, Celler, Delaney, Fitzpatrick, and Klein of N. Y.; Wolverton, Norton and Wene of N. J.; Rabaut, Lesinski, and Sadowski of Mich.; Feighan of Ohio; Madden of Ind.; MacMurray of Wis.; Fernandez of N. M.; Sullivan of Nev.; Ellison of Md.; and Burdick of N. D.

The Following Congressmen also Supported the Conference: Hoch, Eberharter, Myers, Murphy, Wright, Bradley, and Furlong of Penna.; Forand of R. I.; Dingell of Mich.; Ford, King, and Tolan of Calif.; Cappozzoli, Heffernan, Pfeiffer, Buckley, Burchill, Lynch, Marcantonio, and Fay of N. Y.; Cochran of Mo.; Hendricks of Fla.; Randolph of W. Va.; O'Konski of Wis.; Coffee of Wash.; and Gordon of Ill. Also Senators Wagner, Barkley, Walsh, and Guffey.

During afternoon sessions, delegates interviewed Congressmen from their own state. Between 80 and 100 members of Congress were visited. Congressmen hostile to OPA were reported in most instances to be carrying on an attack on OPA, while saying that they were in favor of it. It was emphasized that local groups should concentrate on contacting their own Congressmen, and also members of the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees. **(Copies of Congressmen's voting records on consumer issues are available on** request from Rep. Scanlon's office).

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A Statement of Policy was presented for approval by Donald Montgomery, Consumer Counsel, UAW-CIO. The statement was unanimously adopted by the Conference. (For full text, see separate page.)

A Resolution on the School Lunch Program was presented by Eleanor Fowler, Secretary, Women's Auxiliaries, CIO, which urged passage of a bill authorizing the reinstatement of the hot lunch program for school children. The resolution was passed unanimously.

"Prices Unlimited". The Conference concluded with a showing of the new Hollywood movie dramatizing the need for price control, entitled "Prices Unlimited."

(The film will soon be available in a 16mm. edition through the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Nontheatrical Division, OWI, Tempo V Bldg., 12th and Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.).

A STATEMENT OF POLICY ADOPTED AT THE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE THE PRICE CONTROL ACT

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1944

The Citizens Conference called by the Conference to Protect the Consumer makes the following statement of policy:

"On behalf of the organizations we represent, farm, educational, white collar, veterans, consumers, community groups, labor organizations from all parts of the country, we go on record as demanding that the Senate and House of Representatives pass the Emergency Price Control Act without any weakening amendments. We also request Congress to supply adequate funds and authority for enforcement of this legislation.

We pledge ourselves to bring home to the American public an ever sharper understanding that effective control of prices is an essential part of our war effort, vital to keep our economy strong, our people healthy and our war production high, for victory. Interference with our price control program at this critical stage in the war is a direct blow to our war effort itself.

We recommend to those groups we represent and to all other groups in our communities that we join together in an immediate program to save the Price Control Act. To this and we also recommend, that the national organizations participating in this conference agree upon a "Price Control Week," May 17th through May 24th, when all groups in Communities throughout the country will hold joint public meetings to forestall the destruction of price control and will ask our mayors to proclaim that week as "Price Control Week" in our cities.

We shall report to the local groups whom we represent that our visit to Washington has persuaded us that a highly active but quietly operating lobby representing entrenched vested interests has been at work for many weeks. This lobby fears investigation but hopes to escape notice by supplying certain members of Congress with the tools to carry out this undermining operation. These tools are the carefully contrived weakening amendments.

We have learned that all members of Congress will say that they want to continue price control. But we have learned also that some do in fact support price control while there are others who favor "price control but." We know that those who vote for weakening amendments are the "price control but" members of Congress. They want a price control act, but they don't want it to control prices.

We recognize and we commend the courage and statesmanship of those Congressmen who have banded together in the Congressional Committee to Protect the Consumer, and of those Senators who have endorsed this undertaking. We urge their colleagues who are like-minded on the maintenance of price control to support these efforts in the House and the Senate.

SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE THE PRICE CONTROL ACT

__Washington, D. C., April 19 and 20, 1944

Farmers Union Grain Terminal Assn.
National Farmers Union
Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative.
Nat. Agricultural Mobilization Comm.
Nat. Catholic Rural Life Conference
Food for Freedom
Disabled American Veterans
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Jewish War Veterans
National Federation of Settlements
Washington Federation of Settlements
40 local settlement houses
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington Federation of Churches
Congregational Christian Church
National Education Association
Penn. State Education Association.
Board of Education, Newark, N. J.
Six local Parent-Teachers Assns.
Int. Ladies Garment Workers, AFL
Newport News Central Labor Union, AFL
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL
Hotel and Rest. Employees Alliance, AFL
Bartenders International League, AFL
Building Service Employees Int. Union AFL
United Hatters, Cap & Milinery Workers Int. Union, AFL
Amer. Fed. of State, City & Municipal Employees, AFL
N. Y. Central Trades & Labor Council, AFL
Machinists Union, AFL
Laundry Workers International U., AFL
Laundry Workers International U., AFL
Union of Sleeping Car Porters, Ladies Auxiliary, AFL
United Automobile Workers, CIO
United Electrical, Radio, & Machine Workers, CIO
United Steel Workers, CIO
National Maritime Union, CIO
Int. Marine & Shipbuilders Union, CIO
United Shoe Workers, CIO
United Wholesale Employees Union, CIO
Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO
United Office & Professional Workers, CIO
Furriers Joint Council, CIO
Nat. Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.
Marine Cooks & Stewards, CIO
Social Service Employees Union, CIO
Amer. Communications Assn., CIO
State, County, & Municipal Workers, CIO
United Federal Workers, CIO
United Rubber Workers, CIO
Transport Workers Union, CIO
United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, & Allied Workers of Amer., CIO
Int. Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union, CIO
Int. Fishermen & Allied Workers, CIO
Int. Aluminum Workers, CIO
Textile Workers of Amer., CIO
Int. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO
Department Store Workers, CIO
Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, CIO
Paperworkers Organizing Comm., CIO.
Dyers Federation, CIO
CIO Political Action Comm.
United Transportation Service Employees Assn., CIO
CIO Councils of: Alabama, N. J., R. I., Virginia, D. C., Illinois, Greater N. Y., Michigan, Wisconsin, Conn., Ohio, California, South Jersey, Tenn., Indiana, Maryland, Penna.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
Nat. Consumers League
League of Women Shoppers
League of Women Voters
Penna. Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs
Chicago Federation of Consumers

New York Consumers Council (and 24 member organizations)
New Jersey Consumers Council
Consumer Conf. of Greater Cincinnati
California Committee to Combat Inflation Consumer Union
Michigan Cost-of-Living Committee
D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs
Daughters of Isabella
Women's Division, Democratic National Committee
Young Women's Christian Assn.
Nat. Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, A. K. A.
Nat. Women's Trade Union League
Philadelphia Housing Assn.
Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Free World Association
Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly
American Dietetic Assn.
Union for Democratic Action
Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation
American Labor Party
People's Lobby
International Workers Order

Additional Organizations Endorsing Conference (partial list):

Western Cooperative Dairymen's Union
Kansas State Federation of Labor
Colorado State Federation of Labor
Screen Office Employees Guild, AFL
Central Labor Unions of Lynn, Rochester, and Charleston, S. C.
State Education Associations of South Carolina and Missouri
Paper Bag & Novelty Workers, AFL
Philadelphia Lawyers Guild

WHITE HOUSE AID ALERT TO PREVENT MORE RACE TROUBLE

Washington, May 18—(ANP)—A White House source has disclosed to the Associated Negro Press exclusively that the "concern" felt last year about racial tensions and possible outbreaks is no less existent now, what with the approach of summer, but that in contrast to last year, measures have been taken within government to cope with the problem.

There was no disposition on the part of this source to discuss at length the steps which have been taken except to say that "all agencies are vigilant." The hope was expressed also that "they (people in general) are scared to start anything."

It was admitted that the department of justice is one of the agencies that is exercising this vigilance. None other, however, was mentioned by name.

From another source within government the ANP has gleaned that some sort of organization among agencies most affected by racial disturbance and their causes will necessarily have to be worked out, implying thereby that the moves to this one have already been initiated. The remaining question appears to be this: "How formal should the organization be?"

It will be recalled in the new famous letter written to the President by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, employment, housing, and recreation were important contributing factors to the Detroit race riot.

Other agencies, both public and private, surveyed the various outbreaks of 1943 and came off with similar findings. Some, of course, blamed subversive elements for some of the disturbances.

The White House source which discussed the subject with the ANP did not feel that employment is much of a problem now as it was then. It was observed that unemployment among Negroes is spotty, and that what irritation there may be may be attributable to upgrading of Negroes rather than their introduction to plants.

Not much was said about housing or recreation although the acuteness of the housing situation here in the District of Columbia was keenly noted.

The justice department reportedly has been more on the alert than before in its desire to nip early potential threats to the peace.

MRS. ROOSEVELT IS PRAISED AT A. M. E. GEN'L CONFERENCE

Philadelphia, May 18—(ANP)—Sadie T. M. Alexander, wife of the prominent Philadelphia attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, and herself a Philadelphia lawyer, made a brilliant response to Mrs. Roosevelt, when the latter appeared as guest speaker at the A. M. E. General Conference last Friday, before an estimated audience of 10,000.

Mrs. Alexander, speaking for the bishops and members of the A. M. E. General Conference, of which she is a delegate from the Philadelphia Conference, thanked Mrs. Roosevelt for not only standing for law and order and for equality and justice but told the audience that Mrs. Roosevelt herself had been "A force for law and order and a force for equality and justice." Continuing Mrs. Alexander stated, "You have by practice and not merely by precept, Mrs. Roosevelt, demonstrated to our church, our race, our nation and to the world, that you respect the rights and privileges guaranteed every man, not only by the Constitution of these United States, but endowed by God, the Creator of every good and perfect gift."

The vast assembly roared their applause, as this daughter of the church, a grand-daughter of Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner, declared "History proves that only those nations and men, as well as women, become great who value as great their moral obligations to mankind. Athens fell but the teachings of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle will never die. Rome fell into decay, but the voices of Justinian Tacitus and Quintilulian will forever live." The audience sat breathlessly as Mrs. Roosevelt by referring to that profound observation of Wendell Philipps: "How prudently most men creep into nameless graves, while now and then some bold man forgets himself into immortality." Said Mrs. Alexander, to Mrs. Roosevelt "the men and women of the African Methodist Episcopal Church regard your life as one that is destined to cast the name of Eleanor Roosevelt among the immortals."

DR. C. S. JOHNSON PUT ON NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS BOARD

CHICAGO, May 25—(ANP)—Dr. W. Roderick Brown, Tuberculosis League hospital of Pittsburgh, and Prof. Charles S. Johnson, department of social sciences, Fisk university, Nashville, were elected to the board of directors of the National Tuberculosis Association which is holding its 40th Annual Meeting here this week.

Dr. Brown serves on the visiting staff of the Pittsburgh City Tuberculosis hospital; he is a member of the committee on medical information, American Trudeau society; member committee on Negro program, National Tuberculosis Association; senior surgeon, (reserve), U. S. Public Health service; medical consultant and lecturer on war medicine, U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington; member professional advisory committee, U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington; Fellow, American College of Chest Physicians; lecturer on tuberculosis, postgraduate public health institute, National Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. Johnson is one of the most distinguished sociologists in the country and a foremost authority on matters pertaining to race.

AGAINST THE WALL

Mrs. Luke Woodbury

Erect, cold, unrelenting, two soldiers stood with backs against the closed church door. The little old lady came, slowly walking toward the church. Bent from years of following in this path of service, she had no need of guiding her footsteps—they moved from sense of habit as she, with eyes cast downward, mused on the duties ahead of her. My heart broke with grief that she must face the soldiers and be turned away from the church door. "Get along your way," one spoke gruffly to her in foreign voice. She could not interpret the words, but she did understand their meaning, so she turned away and wept against the wall of the church.

Then I saw the Sunday School superintendent coming toward the church. "Will they let him in?" I thought. Not small things like rain, snow, sleet—only God's severe providences have stood between him and his duties. "What is the meaning of this?" he sternly asked of the soldiers. The answer was a drawn sword with the words, "Shall I show you or will you be gone?" He turned away, but hearing a voice against the wall—a voice pleading, begging—he, too, bowed his head against the wall in prayer.

Now the street was full—old, young, and little ones hurrying toward the church. The soldiers stared, unrelenting, as the crowd stood demanding entrance. Without success they turned away, God's seeking children—turned toward the voices against the wall of the church. In one accord, young and old and little ones blended hearts and voices in prayer, begging for God's help.

And I saw the shepherd of the flock approaching. Eyes looking upward, face beaming, his Bible in his hand—this was how he faced the soldiers standing against his beloved church door. The wail against the wall arose, climbing, marching toward God. "My friends," the musical voice of the shepherd, "you are at church early; is the door locked? Pardon me; I have a key; I will let you in; only allow me to pass." A soldier touched his sword, but for reasons unknown to me the hand froze in stillness. A key turned in the lock, the door opened. The cry against the wall, a steady crescendo, unwavering, undaunted on its way, had passed the stars. The shepherd turned quietly, naturally toward the soldiers, laid a gentle hand on the arm of each, leading them down the aisle and to the altar. "Do not sit but kneel, my friends." They knelt in helpless, contrite awe. The voices against the wall poured forth such pleading agony that the wall shook—with joy.

"My friends," and the spirit of the shepherd vibrated in a call to the lost, "you came today by command of those in darkness—you came an enemy to God, an enemy to his goodness and to his love for you and all mankind. Now God invites you to depart from hate, from fear, from chains of human imprisonment, and know and accept him, the Lord of peace and liberty."

The soldiers shook, facing the terrible, the agonizing moment of decision—oh, those voices against the wall! Would the challenge be too great? Would these soldiers bravely defy the ruler of their country, or dare defy the Creator of their eternal souls, my heart cried?

Now the voices against the wall had sighted victory, for sweet glorious expectancy sounded forth in the plea to God. The soldiers arose, crying the cry of the surrendered soul, "Peace—give me peace though death the cost!" And I knew the Christ had won! The voices against the wall came shouting a victorious song, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The church was full, each in his own place. The face of the little old lady lighted the church with a heavenly glow.

The shepherd spoke, "My little ones, the prayer of the righteous is the means of victory. This is our Lord's church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. My beloved, if you have faith and doubt not, the mountains shall be removed for your sake, for all things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive. Continue in prayer and watch in the same with thanksgiving."

Then I awoke from the sleep of the blind, and I was no longer fearful of war, of rumors of war, but my heart trembled lest I forget to pray—lest I forget to pray while the Shepherd leads, so I closed my eyes to the difficulties, even to the enemies of my church life today and prayed—against the wall.—(The Better Home).

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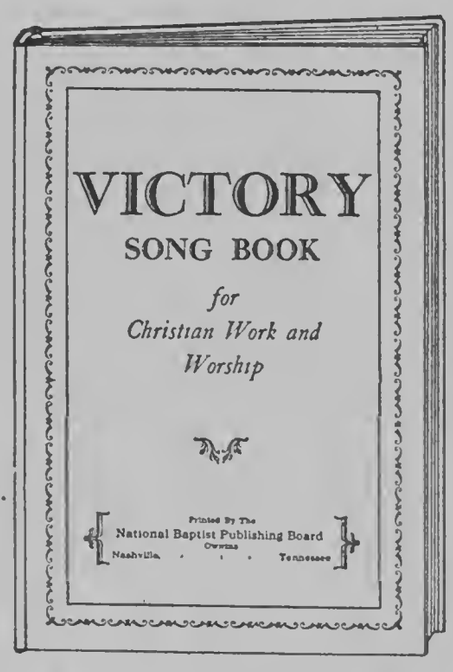

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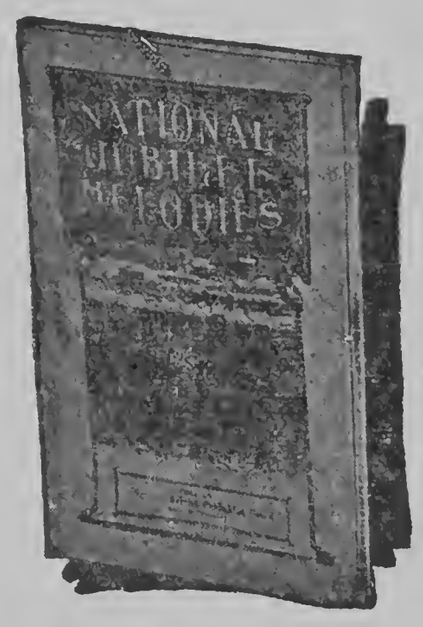

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USDA AND WFA PLAN TO AID RETURNING VETS

Returning veterans, white and colored, who want to get into the farming business won't have to feel around in the dark, basing their chances of success on the trial and error method. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration are making plans for establishing special farmer committees in all the counties to give local farming information and advice to returning veterans who want to farm.

The farmer committees will be organized by the county agricultural agents. And they will work closely with the agents in advising veterans about types of farming suitable to different areas in the county, safe margins of indebtedness, sources of credit, amount of credit required for the type of farming, size of farm necessary to maintain satisfactory living standards, local leasing arrangements, good farming practices, and similar matters.

START TRAINING CLASSES FOR WASHINGTON VFV's

Special training classes for Washington, D. C. Negro youngsters, who are enlisting in the Victory Farm Volunteers to help harvest important crops in Maryland this summer, began last week at Phelps Vocational School under the direction of Roscoe G. Robinson, local VFV camp manager.

It is expected that 300 boys will join up for this important wartime vacation work. However, in addition to spending six hours a day harvesting beans and tomatoes, the boys swim, row, camp out, and play various games under the supervision of a teacher. Nationally about 1,200,000 boys and girls, white and colored, will be recruited and trained for farm work.

The local training classes are given instruction in farm work, outdoor camping, health, first aid, life saving, and citizenship.

The L. & N.'s Total Railway Operating Revenue for 1943, $208,799,302, exceeded the best previous year, 1942, by $39,974, 752, or '23.7 per cent.

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NEGRO FARMER GETS BANKERS AWARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

tour. Crops of cotton, corn, cowpeas, soybeans, small grain, grain sorghum and Korean lespedeza are used in a rotation. Lespedeza, cowpeas and soybeans are grown for soil improvement.

These practices have increased crop yields one-third according to Mr. Marshall and are helping him to make a larger contribution to the war. Corn yields have jumped from 18 to 25 bushes per acre, oat production has increased from 20 to 30 bushels per acre and wheat and barley production have shown proportionate increases. He now uses lime and phosphate on his cultivated fields and pastures.

Luxuriant Bermuda and clover pastures have been established on 30 acres. The Bermuda was planted on contour strips about 15 feet in width. He has plowed to these strips each spring and the Bermuda covers the entire area at this time. Clovers and lespedeza have seeded in the Bermuda. Pastures are mowed each spring for weed control.

Farmer Marshall keeps 20 high grade jersey cows and milks an average of 10 head. During the past five years cream sales have averaged $35 per month. However, prior to establishment of the pasture only sufficient cows were kept to furnish milk for home use.

Two ponds have been constructed on the farm to assist in erosion control and provide a source of water for livestock. One of these ponds is stocked with fish which supplements the family's meat supply. About 50 laying hens are kept and he sells an average of 10 dozen eggs per week. "My hens like the clovers and black locust seed," he says. Two brood sows are kept to provide the family with meat and a few hogs to sell. Six Percheron mares furnish work power for the farm and an adidtional source of farm income.

Credit is given to technicians of the Soil Conservation Service by Mr. Marshall for his well-balanced program. "When every acre of the farm is planned to suit the land, it just naturally follows that the farmer will have a better balanced program of production and farm income," Mr. Marshall explained. He has been appointed conservation leader for his community by the soil conservation district supervisors.

VICTORY GARDENS URGED

(Continued from Page 1.)

of war conditions the supplies are somewhat limited.

Cryolite may be substituted for rotenone but in the use of this material care should be exercised to see that no deposits from the sprays or dusts are left on the edible portions of the plant. For instance when it is necessary to treat beans with cryolite after the pods have begun to form, the pods should be washed thoroughly in three changes of clear water before they are prepared for cooking.

In the home garden cabbage and tomato plants and those with similar stems can be protected from cutworms after they are transplanted to the garden by placing a cardboard collar around each plant. This should be done at the time of transplanting. Any delay may result in loss of plans as cutworms hide in the soil during the day and come to the surface to feed at night. Local gardening experts and your State College of Agriculture will be able to supply additional detailed information on insect control.

Gardeners are warned that wherever poisons are used to combat insects, great care should be taken to see that they are stored in a safe place where there will be no chance of persons or animals being poisoned. It is suggested that poisonous materials be applied as sparingly as is consistent with control of the insects. Such garden products as tomatoes, snap beans, okra, eggplant should not be sprayed or dusted with poison after the edible parts have formed. Early application often makes it necessary to apply control measures late in the development of the plant.

In some communities, several gardeners may buy a sprayer or duster together. The small 3 gallon capacity compressed-air type of sprayer or a duster of 2 or 3 pound capacity is adequate for small garden plots. It is made with a strap that fastens over the shoulder so that it is easy to carry.

800 JAMAICANS ARRIVE FOR FARM WORK

Eight hundred Jamaicans, representing the first contingent of some 12,000 to 15,000 whom the War Food Administration's Office of Labor plans to bring into the country this year for employment in critical farm labor shortage areas, have arrived, according to an announcement made last week by WFA. The entire number is expected to be here by the middle of July.

All of the 804 new arrivals are to be employed in the Hartford, Conn., area. A second group of 750 workers, due to arrive this week, will be assigned to farms in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois.

Last year WFA brought in 8,826 Jamaicans, and 4,698 Bahamians. This year it expects to bring in over 20,000 of these workers. The Bahamians began arriving the first week in March. As was the case last year, these workers will play an important part in America's wartime food production.

Some 2,000 Jamaicans, and about 3,500 Bahamians remained here throughout the year helping out in areas of critical farm labor shortage. Down in Florida, 1,700 Jamaicans spelled the difference between saving and losing 33,000 acres of sugar cane, or thousands of tons of sugar, and a large quantity of vital industrial alcohol. Having completed their assignment in Florida, they began moving north last week.

Both the Jamaicans and Bahamians are employed under work agreements which provide that they will receive the prevailing wage received by domestic workers for similar work in the same localities.

NEGRO FARMERS ENLARGE "V" GARDENS

Washington, D. C.—Despite the shortage of manpower, Negro farm families are not only planting more gardens this year to help assure an adequate wartime food supply, but they are also enlarging their gardens, and planning better gardens, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In Texas the Negro farm demonstration agents have held 81 training meetings in 23 counties in order to more effectively assist farm families with their Victory Gardens. The agents are training local leaders who will in turn assist their neighbors with their home gardens.

The Texas agents have spent considerable time emphasizing to the farm people the importance of preparing soil properly. They are urging the use of barnyard manure, and commercial fertilizer. According to recent reports, 966 families have already been aided.

The work being carried on in Texas is more or less typical of what Negro county agents are doing all over the South. For example, the agents in North Carolina have held training meetings and then followed them up with survey of Victory Gardens in various communities. The agent in Wilson county discovered that 17 colored farmers in one small community had enlarged their gardens; in another community whose population is only 17 families, 10 had enlarged their gardens.

These families know, just as the War Food Administrator has pointed out, that the present food situation is only temporary. They also know that the suspension of rationing on some food items does not mean that the battle of food has been won, and so they are preparing for next winter and for 1945 when food may not be so plentiful.

FROM LOGGER TO CONTRACTOR

By Nat D. Williams

The name, "John C. Claybrook," is almost legendary in the Mid-South. Stories about the wealth, business genius, interests, and activities of the 72-year old Negro planter and lumberman, are part of the folklore of the region.

For nearly half a century, he has engaged in the timber business in the Delta Section of the Mississippi River. He started from "scratch." He has come far . . . . so far, in fact, that currently some of the most important logging and milling interests of the Tri-States have rallied behind him to "spearhead" a prótest before the OPA relating to maximum prices for logs recently set by an Office of Production Administration directive.

Claybrook's long experience in the lumbering business . . . his carefully kept records, dating back over a period of years . . . his position as a symbol of the pioneer "timber contractor' 'of this area . . . are among the reasons why his position is considered of great weight in the protest which was filed last winter through one of the greatest and most influential law firms in eastern Arkansas.

The affidavit of protest filed by the veteran 'logger' sets forth in detail the highlights of a great career, and provides "inside" pictures of the operations of one of the most important war and peace-time industries.

Attention is called to the manner in which Claybrook got his start in the business. He began as a laborer in the cutting of standing timber; then as a laborer in the driving of mule teams and ox teams. Step by step he became a "timber contractor," operating his own outfits of mules, oxen, and log wagons. Now, he is engaged in operating a logging outfit wholly mechanized, consisting of caterpillar tractors, log trucks, and mechanical log loading machines.

His operations include the purchase and sale of both standing timber and logs produced therefrom, and dealings with sawmills, veneer mills, and other manufacturing consumers.

Own Bookkeeping System

Candidly admitting that he has never had a year of formal schooling in his life, the elderly but still extremely active "logger," as he likes to call himself, laughingly tells how on one occasion he employed a well known educator to set him up a system of bookkeeping.

A sheaf of well bound books was purchased, and elaborate explanations and directions given. Claybrook listened. Took the books. Kept them until the educator had gone. And then quietly but quickly "threw 'em out of the window."

He prefers his own system, which as he explains has two simple operations . . . . first, he has a lifelong habit of keeping on file every receipt of scrap of paper connected with his business operations. Second, he uses a simple system of "putting down" every day what he takes in and what he pays out in a handy, simple ledger.

Despite this absence of an intricate system of accounting to keep up with his myriad and large dealings, it was Claybrook's possession of such a complete record of his own transactions in the logging field over a period of years . . . a record which is a virtual 'history' of logging in the Mid-South covering great bearing is placed on his protest case before the OPA. And nearly fifty years . . . that such explains why so many other important interests in the field have watched his case with so much close attention.

It has long been a matter of much comment among Claybrook's associates concerning his ability to state a mathematical problem . . . orally . . . and ask the listener to put it down and figure it out with a pencil. In the meantime, he would have figured the answer out 'in his head' and on 'his fingers.' He says that's his way of figuring.

Good Mixer

One of the secrets of the success of this Negro industrial leader who still lives in the South where he was born . . . his fine farm home is less than a hundred miles of where he first saw the light of day . . . is his ability to get along with people.

He is a shrewd and keen judge of human nature. From the big muscled and unlettered black log cutters of the Arkansas back-lands, from whence he came, to the polished and sophisticated white business executives, with whom he deals, John C. Claybrook's ability to "read folks" has its range. The result has been that he has the respect and good will of an inparalleled cross-section of the numerous folk who know him.

He states his outlook on life and attitude towards others simply. . . "My idea is that we (the Negro) should do something for ourselves. Some things we must copy from the white man. We should select his best models to follow in matters of business and other lines. I do that . . . using my own judgment also, of course.

"I'm not a Republican and not a Democrat. I'm for the man who is for our country . . . I'm with that man regardless of race or color. I know we are in a country run by white people, but I want to stay here with them. I know more about this country than any other in the world . . . . it may be wrong in a lot of things . . . . but I'd hate to live in a country where there was no one but us.

"I've always tried to handle and run my own business. I've always believed in trying to run something on my own initiative. I've lain in tents and shacks at night when I could look up at the stars and moonshine and try to figure out how we could do things with nothing to do them with. And I realize that if we know enough we can do all right, especially if we use common sense. The Negro is "tops" in the possession of common sense. We need to know that and back up our common sense with other important knowledge and facts."

He had to "touch the pen" when he banked his first money. But he can give an expert estimate of the number of feet of lumber on one acre or on five hundred acres of land covered with trees. He gives credit for his first "schooling" in the logging field, in which he is a key figure today, to a white man, an Irishman whom he calls "Mr. Billy Triner," for whom he worked for three years and through observation and effort learned from the ground up the details of what is now a vital industry in the country's war effort.—Service Magazine.

NIGHT LIGHT FOR CHICKS

Chicks hatched in hot weather eat more and grow faster (when provided with artificial lighting at night) than chicks receiving only normal light and eating only in the daytime, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found in experiment at its Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona.

Typical lots of chicks raised with night lights weighed approximately 10 to 20 percent more at the age of 20 weeks than chicks raised in the usual manner. Night light was furnished by a 40-Watt electric bulb for 144 square feet of floor space.

With a mash at 3 cents a pound chickens selling for 25 cents a pound when 12 weeks old, the average profit above cost was 29.5 cents per chick for those lighted from midnight to daylight, 28.8 cents for those having lights all night, and 27.7 cents for chicks without lights.

Use of lights after the age of 12 weeks, either all night or from midnight to daylight, had little effect on the age or weight of pullets when thy first laid, nor did it influence the average weight of their first ten eggs. Department officials point out that the results of lighting tests would apply chiefly in regions where there are considerable differences btween day and night summer temperatures. Cost of the lights would also need to be considered.

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ket street. Mrs. Ora Stokes prematerials and supplies in 1943, the largest amount spent in any year since 1927.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVII. NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY 15, 1944 No. 6.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

FOOD FOR AFRICA AND INDIES

United States Has Shipped Millions of Tons to Our Neighbors

Three years ago, May 31, the first lend-lease cargo of foodstuff from the United States arrived in London, when the British freighter "Egyptian Prince" dropped anchor at Tilbury Dock. Only a portion of her cargo was foodstuff, but it was the forerunner of millions of tons of food shipped since to all parts of the world.

Up to now over 11 million tons of foodstuffs have been shipped out of this country to our allies and friendly nations. Of this vast quantity, more than 900 million pounds have been shipped to Africa, North Africa, East Africa, West Africa, and to British and French possessions in other parts of the world. More than one billion pounds of food went to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. A total well over a million tons or 2 billion pounds of food in the past three years has been shipped to areas where the need was great.

On the African continent, American foodstuffs helped the victorious campaign which rid Africa of Nazi and Fascist domination. And since has aided the successful allied occupation of North Africa.

In the Carribean area, where more than 90 percent of the total population is of Negro extraction, American foodstuffs have prevented starvation and bolstered morale.

These products from American farms have furnished food for civilians and soldiers both. Thousands of Negroes in various parts of the world have shared in this supply of food, which although immense in quantity, last year represented only about 12 percent of the total 1943 production of American farms.

Varied in kind and in methods of processing, the foods we have shipped under lend-lease included evaporated milk, dried skim milk; condensed milk; meat and meat prod-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

CONFUSION IN AGRICULTURE

A most amazing situation exists in the nation's field of agriculture, according to "The Farm Column," of Fortune for May. It shows we had 82,000,000 head of cattle as of January 1, as against a ten-year average of 69,400,000; and 83,800,000 hogs, as against a ten-year average of 51,600,000, and that the chief cash return to farmers is from livestock and livestock products, not crops.

It is estimated that the needs of dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and lambs, horses and mules, swine, turkeys, chickens and ducks, will be 145,794,000 tons of concentrate feeds for the feeding year, and that we are 12 per cent short of that amount.

"In essence the problem resolves itself down to the price of feedstuffs. 'Ceiling prices on feeds,' says Professor Cunningham, 'prevent prices from rising to sound the danger warning and check livestock production before feed supplies are exhausted. In a free market price situation, rising feed prices would taper off demand.'

"Under the circumstances it appears that a bad situation may become worse and could be extreme in event of the quick end of the war."

In the meantime, price ceilings, floors, subsidies, rationing and crop controls, confuse the farmer who is in a large measure helpless to meet his problems.

FARM WORKERS TO BE IMPORTED

More Than Nine Hundred Coming from Barbados for Harvesting

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration said today that arrangements have been made to bring approximately 900 workers to the United States from the Barbados, British West Indies colony, for agricultural employment during the summer and fall months.

Representatives of WFA's Office of Labor have gone to Bridgetown, the capital of the Barbados, to recruit the workers. All of the 900 are expected to arrive in this country about the middle of June. Present plans are to utilize these workers in the Middle West.

The agreement with the Government of the Barbados is similar to that which the War Food Administration has with the Governments of two other British West Indies colonies, Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. The workers will be transported at this Government's expense to and within this country, and back to the Barbados at the expiration of their contracts. They will be placed with employers under contracts providing for the payment of prevailing wages for the type of work performed in the areas of their employment.

Besides the three West Indies colonies, two other countries are supplying farm workers to the United States—Mexico and Newfoundland. Working on American farms at present are approximately 32,500 workers from Mexico, 5,250 from Jamaica, 5,100 from the Bahama Islands, and 450 from Newfoundland. Additional numbers expected to be obtained this year are 40,000 from Mexico, 20,000 from Jamaica, 1,000 from the Bahama Islands, and 1,000 from Newfoundland.

SERVICE UP, COST DOWN

The cost of fire insurance continues to come down. John M. Thomas, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, pointed out recently that: "Today, as for many years, there is a falling premium rate, not a rising one. To give 'more for less' is truly a remarkable achievement in this period of universal upturn in costs and prices."

Few people realize how essential fire insurance is to their existence, "Uninsured losses on small business and new ventures," said Mr. Thomas, "are tragic disasters because both savings and livelihood are lost_____This guarding of capital investments of small business has a greater and deeper significance in the postwar period than ever before."

He estimated that wage earners in small establishments—retail stores, amusement places, hotels and similar places—constitute more than 18 million employes. The continuity of these jobs depends on fire insurance. Let fire strike and if there is no insurance, a few or perhaps hundreds of workers find themselves faced with the probability that their employer will be unable to get back into operation.

The task of the fire insurance industry has grown to astronomical proportions since the beginning of war. New and strange hazards have developed with the growth of war industries. Fire insurance experts are responsible for preventing fire in all forms of military establishments from hospitals to explosive plants. None of the added activities have incurred a reduction in regular fire prevention services.

Fire insurance grows in value, even though its cost is going down.

NEGRO FARMERS AT WORK

All Members of Families Aid in Producing Large Garden Crops

Negro farm families throughout the South are growing larger gardens this year, according to official observers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Ask the average farmer how much land he had in garden last year and he'll reply, "Oh about a half acre, but I have eight-tenths of an acre this year, besides a patch down in the field."

Take a look at these gardens and you'll find plenty of onions, tomatoes, and white potatoes. You'll also find beets, carrots, lettuce, cabbage, collards, spinach, turnips, squash, lima beans, string beans, and okra. Their sweet potatoes and corn are off in separate patches; in many instances there is an orchard nearby with peaches and plums, and sometimes pears, apples, and apricots. It looks like good eating for the farm folks, and something extra for our invasion troops and the city folks who are building the guns, tanks, and planes. Of course, supplies of vegetables for our fighting men and our city folks come principally from commercial truck growers.

Well, it's one thing to grow a garden, but it's something else again to see that nothing is wasted—making sure that all which is not eaten or shared with neighbors is saved by canning, brining, drying, or storing away.

Because increased war requirements are dipping down deep in our commercial pack of canned whole tomatoes and tomato juice, civilian supplies of this important food may be drastically reduced this year. So, the Department of Agriculture is urging both farm gardeners and urban Victory Gardeners to conserve this year's tomato crop carefully. Tomatoes too ripe for canning may be processed into delicious tomato juice.

The Department has just prepared a bulletin, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," (AWI-93). It not only explains how to prepare tomato juice, but it also gives detailed information on all phases of home canning. Seeking to reduce failures among home canners, the bulletin lists seven points to success. They are: (1) Can only fresh food, in tip top condition; (2) have food, jars, and everything used in canning thoroughly clean; (3) work quickly so as to can "freshness." (4) Heat food hot enough and long enough to make bacteria and other

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

LABOR SLACKERS UNLIKE FARMERS

Farmers in some sections of the country are equipping tractors with headlights so they can work nights to overcome adverse spring conditions. Many a farmer works 12 to 16 hours a day. He must contend not only with the problems nature lays upon him, but with man-made rules that run counter to the laws of nature.

With politics entering more and more into the field of agriculture, farming becomes an intricate business in which only the most competent can hope to make a success.

But in the face of all their problems, farmers do not strike. This is in glaring contrast with the tactics employed by industrial labor which destroys production to enforce demands. We would not win this war if farmers struck to cure their grievances.

THE ANCIENT ART OF POTTERY

Neglected Field of Negro History Is Revived In Interesting Address

By A. K. Nyabongo

IN OUR meeting of October in Detroit there were many interesting discussions, but the most interesting one to me was, "The Neglected Field of Negro History." Even though I led the discussion, I took notes because the speakers gave me something to think about and work upon. The most appalling fact was that the Western black man knows hardly anything about the background of his primitive economic life.

I thought it would be appropriate for me to make known the primitive industrial life of the black man. Savage as I am, I can write of the industries in which I was born and saw in the making. Although some of us have been exposed to so-called civilization, we have not lost our culture.

It is always good to know the culture of other peoples; then we can appreciate ours to a greater degree. Before we touch upon our own culture, let us peruse the cultures of other peoples. Here we shall take up only one branch; this discussion shall be confined to pottery. Later we shall discuss the different phases of industry one at a time.

To arrive at a better understanding of what is meant, the reader should examine a well ordered exhibit in a museum, but, if this is not feasible, he should read some of the special treatises on the subject.3

Pottery does not appear in Europe until the Neolithic period and is not found among many primitive people. To the archaeologist, however, as we have stated, it is as useful in establishing chronological and regional differences as are fossils in the work of the geologist. but the distinctions upon which the archaeologist bases his chronology are the secondary details of surface finish and design, rather than grass structure.4

While the ice was retreating for the last time on the European side of the Mediterranean, and while the north African plateau continued to dry up, influences from North Africa began to reach the European hunters toward the close of the Middle Stone Age. These influences entered Europe along three routes. There were the two land-bridges at Gibraltar and Sicily, which at that time still connected Africa and Europe. The North African hunters seemed first to have passed across these land-bridges carrying the bow and arrow, which they had probably invented, and accompanied by the wolf-like creatures which they had tamed and which later became staunch friends of man—the familiar domesticated dogs. Bodies of these prehistoric hunters, showing clearly their African origin, have been found buried in the cavern of Grimaldi in Italy. It is not impossible that later some of the men of the Nile gorge, with more moving tendencies than others, wandered across North Africa and passed over these same land-bridges into Europe, and it is highly probable that they took with them their domesticated animals. In this manner, no doubt, passed over to Europe from Africa also wheat and barley, linen and pottery, together with ground stone tools and implements, of which exactly the same styles and types are found both in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2.)

FARM WORKERS MAY BE USED

Conditions May Necessitate the Use of Agricultural Workers in Processing Plants

The War Food Administration has issued three conditions under which interstate and foreign agricultural workers transported by WFA's Office of Labor may be used for temporary periods to relieve labor shortages in agricultural processing establishments.

These conditions as set forth in instructions just issued by the Office of Labor, are: (1) That the workers are already in the area where the need exists. (2) That the War Manpower Commission has certified such workers are needed to save substantial quantities of war-essential food which would be lost if such workers were not made available. (3) That the State Extension Service has made a statement certifying that transported agricultural workers can be released for use in processing perishable or seasonable agricultural products without seriously interfering with

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2).

WE LIKE OUR DOCTOR

Sixty-six per cent of the American people consider their physicians tops, both professionally and personally, according to a nation-wide sampling of public opinion conducted for the magazine Medical Economics. The remaining 34 per cent either had no opinion in the matter or cited characteristics of their doctors which they found objectionable. Six per cent objected to the physician's personality, 4 per cent said he rushed patients too much, 3 per cent challenged his personal competence, 3 per cent called him indifferent. Other faults mentioned were too varied for classification. The main thing is that 66 per cent found nothing to dislike about their physician. Another point of outstanding importance is that only 3 per cent challenged their doctor's competence.

The good things said about the doctors summed up to what one might expect in an independent system of medicine where the success of a doctor depends upon his ability and character. They included pleasant manner, professional competence, thoroughness, promptness, friendliness, politeness, easy to talk to, sympathetic, helpful, cheerful, not pompous, etc.

Contrast such a personalized medical service with socialized medical systems where the patient becomes a cog in an impersonal machine. The human relationship between the American doctor and his patient is one of the greatest assets of medicine. It should never be debauched by political tinkering.

THE JUGGLING ACT

Feed payments (subsidies) to increase production of milk, encourages the War Food Administration to consider extension of production cost subsidies to other products. The dairy feed subsidy has been 50c to 80c a cwt. of milk, and 8c a pound of butter fat. This was reduced to a range of 35c to 65c for milk, and to 6c for butterfat during May, June, July and August. Then 60c to 90c for milk and 10c for butterfat through next March.

Dairying is being made dependent on government. If the system is extended to eggs and cattle, the "independent" farmer will be a relic of the past.

WOMAN'S PAGE

YOU CAN TOO HAVE A ROAST!

Are you red-stamp-happy? Have you forgotten what a good roast tastes like since rationing began? Then relax and let one roast plan a whole week's menus for you as shown in the picture. Lamb is used here but any meat will provide (as shown, clockwise) Roast Shoulder, Meat Vegetable Mix in Corn Bread Ring, Rice-Meat Cutlets and finally Gold Slices for sandwiches. You'll find the recipe for the cutlets elsewhere on this page—you know how to prepare the rest.

Rice-Meat Cutlets

1 Cup ground roast lamb (or other meat)
1 cup cooked rice
1 cup thick white sauce salt and pepper
1-2 teaspoon grated onion
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 egg
2 tablespoons water
Dry crumbs
1 bunch scallions
Mint jelly

Combine lamb, rice, and white sauce; season with salt and pepper. Add onion and parsley. Form into cutlets; chill. Beat egg slightly with water. Roll cutlets in crumbs; dip in egg; roll in crumbs. Fry on both sides in small amount of lard until brown. Cook scallions five minutes in boiling water; chop. Serve cutlets with scallions; garnish with mint jelly. Serves four. Remaining recipes if needed!

Meat and Vegetables Mix in Corn Bread Ring

2 cups lamb gravy
1 cup cubed roast lamb
8 small cooked white onions
1 cup cubed carrots
Salt and pepper
Baked corn bread ring

Heat gravy; add lamb, onions and carrots. Season with salt and pepper. Pile in center of corn bread ring (to make: bake your usual corn bread batter in a ring mold.) Serves four.

3 lbs. square cut lamb shoulder
Salt and pepper
1-2 cup boiling water
1-4 cup chopped mint
1-4 cup sugar
3 apples, halved
Mint sprigs

Season lamb shoulder with salt and pepper. Place on rack in uncovered roasting pan. Roast in slow oven (300* F.) two hours. Combine water, mint, and sugar; boil three minutes. During last one-half hour, place apple halves around roast. Baste with mint syrup. Make gravy with drippings in pan. Arrange lamb on serving platter; garnish with apple halves and mint sprigs. Serves four.

Molasses and enriched flour make good food. Molasses, as rich in food iron as in color, is an appetizing companion for precious B-vitamins in enriched flour. Flavorful Molasses Cookies and fluffy Gingerbread are two pleasing results from the uniting of these featured foods, molasses and enriched flour.

Stretching scarcer foods with enriched flour avoids waste during wartime economy. Combining enriched flour with other food essentials saves needed pennies for war stamps. Additional war stamps purchased help Uncle Sam build the Shangri Lr.

Icings on generous round cookies need not be fond memories. Dates, figs, or raisins ground with nut meats and mixed with a trifle lemon juice and hot water, for spreading, make a luscious icing. Children delight in spreading fruit jellies and jams on cookies. Honey drizzled over cookies is another welcome treat.

If there are any left-over cookies, grind or roll them into crumbs. Cookie crumbs used in Date Crumbs Torte or as topping on custards is one of the pleasantest ways imaginable of making every cookie do food duty.

Lunch-boxes marching off to war plants are wisely prepared by Mrs. Homemaker. War workers delight in lunch time if the lunchbox is chockful of tempting foods. Enriched flour and enriched bread make possible interesting food combinations. The clever homemaker takes advantages of their goodness and makes the lunch-box both exciting and nourishing.

ENGLISH TEA CAKE

English Tea Cake in name but all-American in fame is this English Tea Cake.

Tender yeast dough camouflaged under a sparkling topping of sugar, lemon rind, and candied ginger makes a mighty nice welcome to spring. .Its luscious eye appeal marches shoulder-to-shoulder with its tantalizing taste appeal. English Tea Cake marches shoulder to-shoulder, too, with the kitchener's budget and her family health needs. Enriched flour, with its dependable store of B-vitamins and iron and its protein-plus values, thriftily extends the nourishing goodness of other more costly foods.

As a "sulfur and molasses" spring tonic, let generous pieces of English Tea Cake give needed energy for the victory drive ahead. English Tea Cake is good food at breakfast, dinner, or lunch. Its tasty, tangy topping serves well as a delightful spread, and at the same time, saves precious butter or margarine.

English Tea Cake

1 package compressed or dry granular yeast
1-4 cup lukewarm water
1-2 cup milk
1-4 cup shortening
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 egg or 2 yolks
1 1-2 cups sifted enriched flour.

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk. Add shortening, sugar, and salt. Cool to lukewarm and add one cup flour. Beat well. Add beaten egg or yolks, and softened yeast. Add remaining flour to make a rather stiff drop batter. Beat until smooth. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Stir down and fill greased two-inch deep pan one-half full. Sprinkle with topping. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven (375* F.) 25 to 30 minutes.

Yield one 8x8 inch English Tea Cake.

Topping

1-4 cup sugar
1 1-2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1 1-2 teaspoon chopped candied ginger.

Mix all ingredients together.

LIGHT BREAD & ROLLS

3 cups Obelisk Enriched Flour
1 tablespoon shortening
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cake yeast
1 teaspoon salt
7-8 cup warm milk

Mix flour, salt and shortening together. Dissolve yeast and sugar in the warm milk and stir into the flour. (Milk must be lukewarm and not hot.) Knead into a smooth dough, adding a little flour to the board if necessary. Cover and set in a warm place to rise for about one hour, or until double in bulk. Knead again and let rise 45 minutes. Knead third time and shape into loaf or rolls, place in greased pan, and let rise until light)approximately 1 hour.) Bake in a hot oven of 350 degrees for 20 to 30 minutes.

BARBECUED SPARERIBS

4 lbs. spareribs
1-2 chopped onion
2 tablespoons fat or salad oil
1-3 cup vinegar
1-2 cup chili sauce
3 tablespoons prepared horseradish
3 tablespoonss worcestershire sauce
1-2 teaspoon salt

Have spareribs cut into serving portions. Place in casserole; cover; bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., 30 minutes. Brown onion in fat or salad oil. Add vinegar, sugar, chili sauce, horse-radish, worcestershire sauce and salt. Cook slowly 20 minutes. Place spareribs in baking pan; spread with sauce; bake, uncovered, 1 hour. Serve 8.

FRUIT PUDDING SAUCE

Heat 1 cup syrup from canned fruit to boiling. Add 4 teaspoons cornstarch, which has been dissolved in three tablespoons orange juice and one tablespoon lemon juice. Cook, stirring constantly, until thick and smooth. When thickened, cook five minutes longer. Serve hot or cold. Makes approximately one cup.

FROZEN CUSTARD

To two well-beaten eggs add 1-3 cup sugar and 1 1-2 teaspoons vanilla and beat until mixture is light and lemon-colored. Chill and whip 1 1-3 cups evaporated milk; fold into the egg mixture. Pour into a freezing tray and freeze till firm. For variety, fruit may be added. Makes one quart.

TROPICAL PIE

3 tart apples
4 large bananas
1-4 cup chopped figs
3 tbs. sugar
3 tabs butter
1 recipe plain pastry

Peel, core and slice apples. Peel bananas and cut into 1-4-inch slices. Put figs through food chopper and mix evenly with the apples and bananas. Stir in the sugar and a little lemon juice if the apples are not sufficiently tart.

Line nine-inch pie plate with pastry. Fill with the banana mixture, dot with butter. Cover with pastry and bake in a moderately hot oven 425 degrees F., for about 35 minutes, or until apples are tender. Serve slightly warm.

Sprinkle with a little powdered sugar if liked.

For the "company touch" decorate the cream pie with fruit.

For added flavor, sprinkle grated cheese over chowders.

HELPFUL HINTS

Cotton mattresses should be turned from top to bottom one week and from end to end the next week, so that, they are completely turned every two weeks. They should also be aired in the bedroom at two week intervals.

The onion, a member of the lily family, is represented on Egyptian monuments, and one variety received divine honors.

Nearly 1,200 church bells have been collected by the Germans so far in Belgium alone, and taken to the Reich.

Have you found ready-to-use chopped ripe olives in your grocery store? They come in handy for sandwich spreads, meat and fish dressings, sauces for vegetables and for gravies.

Canada's plant breeders have opened millions of acres to agriculture by development of early maturing grain.

A maple tree owned by Philip Karge of Smithville, N. J., produces both asparagus and honey. Bees have stored their sweets in a hole in the trunk, and from another hole, higher up, asparagus is growing.

CAREFUL LAUNDERING PROLONGS WEAR OF SUIT ACCESSORIES

Vestees and blouses are two popular items in most feminine wardrobes. Provided with a variety of these suit-accessories, a woman can be well-dressed from dawn till dark. Ranging from sheer and fragile to sturdy and durable, and from snow white to brilliant colors, vestees and blouses are purposely created in washable materials so they may give prolonged wear.

The delicate fabrics wash as readily as the sturdier ones, but need a little more care in handling. It is often wise to overcast all seams before the initial laundering. Gentle handling while wet keeps threads from slipping.

For any garment that requires special care the best precaution is to wash before it is heavily soiled Gentle handling is possible then, and the item will last much longer. That is an important matter these days. On vestees and blouses, the best way to determine when washing is needed is to look at the neckline.

To be on the sfae side with colored accessories, always wash each color separately, and quickly, in cool suds. When washing single garments, use a wash basin or small container rather than a big one. That conserves hot water, and serves as a reminder to use soap without waste and only in proportion to the amount of water.

Sheer cotton garments, unless they have a permanent finish, look better if given a light starching. Piques and other heavier fabrics are firm enough without this.

For children's Saturday bicycle trips or hikes, there's nothing like a package of raisins to have handy when healthy appetites simply can not be stayed off any longer.

Lescot Visits Curacao

WILLEMSTAD, CURACAO, DWI, July 13—(ANP)—Elie Lescot, president of Haiti, spent Saturday and Sunday in Willemstad and left for home Monday morning, it was announced.

On Sunday a pontifical high mass was held in the cathedral here, followed by a reception in the officers' mess at Parero. That afternoon he visited the oil settlement of Isla, and in the evening there was a ceremony in the Roxy theatre.

SCHENLEY FIRM AIDS RECRUITING OF COLORED NURSES

By Schenley Distillers Corporation

New York—The makers of Schenley Products are running in this issue, their first of a series of advertisements for Negro Nurse Recruits. This series of advertisements is aimed to getting sufficient Negro Cadet Nurses to help relieve the acute shortage of Negro Nurses now existent.

This sponsor is more than glad to be able to render this National Service as they, and all of us are doing everything possible to put a speedy end to this conflict and case the suffering of war casualties as much as possible.

CADET NURSE CORPS THRILLED

The officials of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps and the War Advertising Council are both thrilled at the support given them by SCHENLEY'S in this drive. The enlistment of Negro Nurses will enable many trained and highly essential nurses now engaged in civilian work to become active in the care of wounded soldiers. It is the hope of all of us that an adequate number of prospective cadets will apply as this is one of our most pressing needs of the present.

HOW MUCH FOOD DO WE WASTE?

Garbage analysis studies in 247 cities reveal an average of 300 pounds of waste food per person a year, or more than three-fourths of a pound for each individual every day. Of this food, 225 pounds were edible. This includes wastage from wholesalers, retailers, restaurants, and homes.

Raymond Pearl, statistician and geneticist, estimated a food wastage in the home of 5 percent of protein, 25 percent of fat, and 20 percent of carbohydrates—or an overall waste of 19 percent of the calories.

WHERE FOOD WASTE OCCURS

Food is wasted at every stage of distribution and use—on the farm, in transit, in storage, in the processing plant, at wholesale markets and establishments, in retail stores, in public eating places, and in the home. This squandering of our food adds up to about a fourth of all that we produce. Some waste is unavoidable, but much can be prevented by conservation measures.

Waste on the Farm

Waste on the farm is incalculable. It takes place from planting to harvest. It includes damage done by insects and by rodents. Common plant diseases each year deprive us of several hundred million bushels of grain and other products. Additional quantities are lost when crops remain unharvested because of local labor shortage, transportation difficulties, limited facilities for processing, or because unpredictable weather causes market gluts of seasonal foods. Rough digging and picking, careless preparation for market, and inadequate refrigeration and storage add to the losses.

There is no general cure-all for waste of food on the farm because here, as elsewhere, some losses result from circumstances occasioned by the war—but all efforts to assure that the crop is harvested down to the last bit will help. Voluntary workers and community cooperation where labor shortage exists can save much food. And every effort should be made to see that food which is edible by human beings is channeled to them rather than to livestock.

Waste in Transit

Waste takes place when farm and food products are transported to market. Some of it results from inadequate facilities due to the war situation, but breakage and spoilage commonly occur from improper practices of packing, loading, handling, and ventilating—especially in the shipment of perishables.

When hampers and boxes are packed to the bulging point and then heaped on top of each other, contents are marred and bruised. When delays in transportation are reduced, more of the food value of perishables reaches the table and less waste from spoilage results.

Many pounds of meat are wasted annually through death and crippling of animals in transit and from bruising in general. Three-fourths of the total loss is from bruises, not usually detected until after slaughter. Bruising occurs all along the line: (1) On farms: (2) in transit: (3) at public markets; (4) and to some degree in packing plants. The greatest damage happens in transit, particularly in poorly equipped trucks operated by careless handlers. Projecting nails, splintered boards, sharp-cornered posts, slippery footing, the use of clubs, etc., are a few of the causes.

Waste in the Wholesale Market

To a lesser degree than in homes and retail establishment, certain waste takes place at the wholesale level. Some loss of foods occurs in cold storage and "ripening" rooms. This can be avoided by careful handling and closer attention.

To reduce such losses the wholesaler should carry on a program with the following objectives:

1. Adaptation of good receiving and delivering practices, such as careful handling and stacking on loading platform, to avoid bruising and deterioration from the elements.

2. Confirmation to accepted storage plans prescribing temperature, humidity, ventilation, light, stacking, turning, etc., for the particular commodity.

3. Sanction of progressive merchandising policy calling for adequate packaging, frequent culling, rotating (first in—first out), selling in customary receiving unit, reducing prices to obtain turn-over of foods which may spoil if held longer.

Waste in the Retail Market

There is additional loss in retail handling. Reports of some of the most carefully managed stores show spoilage losses of 3 to 10 percent on fresh fruits and of 3 to 15 percent on fresh vegetables. These are in addition to losses sustained in selling overripe products at reduced prices in order to avoid spoilage. Some waste is caused by new and inexperienced labor. Dropping crates and dragging sacks cause bruises or actual loss. Much waste occurs through storing, displaying, and selling without giving consideration to the keeping quality of the merchandise. Limited studies suggest that such waste alone totaled about $450,000,000 in 1942.

PILOTS OF 99TH BUY BONDS AFTER DOWNING PLANES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negro pilots of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, now busy dive-bombing and strafing the fleeing Nazis in the Levante sector of northern Italy, are striking double blows at the enemy, the Treasury Department revealed this week.

In addition to making regular salary allotments for War Bond purchases, the Negro fliers celebrate each air victory by purchasing a $1,000 bond for every enemy plane destroyed by a member of the squadron.

This sidelight on the unit's activities was reported to the Treasury Department this week by Major George S. Roberts, commanding officer of the famous squadron, which completed a year of combat duty in North Africa, Sicily and Italy on the day that Rome fell to the Allies.

Major Roberts, now home on furlough, discussed the squadron's exploits while visiting the Army Air Forces War Bond Show, "Shot from the Sky," on the Monument Grounds in Washington, D. C.

The $1,000-a-plane campaign was instituted by the unit during the Fourth War Loan drive, the commanding officer said, when the 99th Pursuit Squadron was battling German Fockewulf 190s over the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead in Italy. The men met in their self-imposed quotas for several days and then came January 27. On that day, the 99th pilots got their first good crack at the Luftwaffe and shot down 12 enemy planes!

"We were determined to keep our promise of $1,000 in War Bonds for each plane downed," Major Roberts recalled, "even if most of the men in the outfit, including the flying officers as well as ground crew members, already had made heavy allotments for War Bonds out of their monthly pay. Some of them could not really afford to buy more, but practically everybody added something to his already substantial allotment for this special drive. Nobody wanted to be left out.

"It was a tough five-day campaign, but we raised the $12,000."

Prior to the January 27 engagement, Major Roberts had rashly promised to top any contribution made in the unit.

"I had a pretty hard time doing it," he grinned, "but I managed it somehow."

Aerial victories scored by the squadron have served to boost the morale of the outfit considerably, Major Roberts said. The 99th had long been recognized as one of the top outfits in the theatre in such specialized work as dive bombing and strafing and providing close cover for advancing infantry. But this kind of work did not win headlines, and the men wanted a chance to engage in dog fights in order to establish their reputation beyond doubt.

"That big day over the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead was the turning point," Major Roberts continued. "It was a big morale booster not only for us but for thousands of Negro service groups in the theatre. The entire area was agog with our exploits and these Negro service troops were popping buttons off their tunics everywhere you looked.

"They were as proud of us as we were of ourselves. Simply to show up in the streets of some bomb-scarred or shell-pocked village would mean a few guarded looks and then recognition, followed by immediate buzzing and whispering. The gold leaf on my collar attracted attention, too. It caused many double takes among persons who saw it, and that even included the native Italians. When I left the boys they were in tip-top shape and so confident of themselves that they were making plans to invest several more thousand dollars in War Bonds in addition to the $1,000-a-plane."

GOOD TIME TO STAY ANCHORED

The restless turnover of employes in basic industries is one of the greatest handicaps to the war effort, according to the Office of Defense Transportation. It cites that in March alone 60,000 persons left railroad employment. During the same period, the railroads hired some 74,000 new employes.

In urging railroad workers to stay on the job, ODT officials point out that "transportation companies today offer more long-term advantages to employes than many other types of war industries. Today, transportation is packing up where many other war activities are diminishing. The jobs in transportation are vital to the war effort, and the industry remains basic after the war.

"ODT urges every worker in transportation to realize his individual importance to the nation's war effort, and stay on the job and finish it."

92nd Division Gives $4,000 to Colleges

New York— Checks totalling $4,429.33 were sent to the United Negro College Fund from the 92nd Division stationed at Fort Huachuca, it was announced at the headquarters of the fund this week.

Of the entire amount $3,101.83 was collected from the ranks and sent to the Fund by Divisional Chaplain Louis J. Bentley. The station hospital, under command of Colonel M. O. Bousfield, gave $1,110; Colonel E. N. Hardy, Commander of the Post, contributed $5.00; the 335th Station Hospital, under command of Major W. H. Strickland, sent $75; and the headquarters detachment gave $37.50.

PRESERVE LOCAL INDEPENDENCE

The retail stores of the country have been seeking changes in hastily drawn wartime legislation, such as provisions in the Price Control Act, which permit needless oppression. An example is the provision that a merchant can be arbitrarily fined (and is fined) $50 for an obviously unintentional infringement of OPA rulings. And then there is the growing demand for access to regular district courts in appealing from OPA orders, instead of being restricted to an Emergency Court set up under the Price Control Act.

The fact that bureaus resist so stubbornly the slightest limitation of their powers is one of the most compelling reasons why the people should ask Congress to be more critical in its passage of measures that deny court appeals from bureau decrees.

Either we are going whole-hog for centralized government, or we will have to show more interest in preserving local political and court jurisdiction, and in keeping the legislative, judicial and executive functions of our government separate and independent, as was intended by the founders of our nation.

The Atlantic Charter, as we understand it, pledges the right of self-government to all peoples except the little Balts, the Poles and Montgomery Ward—Omaha World Herald.

Collection Plates, Collection Baskets, Arm Bands and Gavels

Wooden Collection Plates, well finished with Plush Bottom, 10 inch Plates $6.00 each

A Wicker Collection Basket, made of best reed obtainable. Size 9 inches. Price $3.00.

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A well made golden Oak finished Gavel

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Oval Shaped Usher Arm Band

These Ushers' Arm Bands are very attractive; made of high-grade felt material, in colors red, blue and green, each with white letters, and elastic band to fit around the arm. Size, 6½x4¾ inches. 25 cents each; $3.00 a dozen.

Blue Felt Ushers Arm Band, with sewed white letters of white felt. Very durable and attractive.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

MUST THEY PAY FOR A JOB?

An issue is before the state of Oregon that will be common to each of the 48 states. The voters of the city of Portland have approved postwar projects involving the expenditure of millions of dollars in public improvements which will afford employment and opportunity to the boys returning from the armed services.

The question is now raised, Will the veterans of World War II be forced to join labor organizations and pay for the right to obtain postwar employment on public works jobs financed by taxation? In other words, when the taxpayers authorize a public expenditure, will that mean that a substantial percentage of such money must be allocated to organization dues, rather than to the improvements for which the money was voted?

Veterans who risked their lives to perpetuate individual liberty, may well resent restrictions at home that force them to pay for the right to earn a living.

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT

By Ruth Taylor

"In vain we call old notions fudge,
And bend our conscience to our dealing,
The Ten Commandments will not budge,
And stealing will continue stealling."
—James Russell Lowell

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against Thy neighbor" is still one of the Ten Commandments.

No doubt nine out of ten people questioned would say that, that is one sin they never commit. But, try listening to any conversation, even your own—and see how carelessly, how habitually the Ninth Commandment is broken.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you judge him not as an individual upon his own merits, but as a part of a group—whether that judgment be praise or censure.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you impute to him motives for action about which you can know nothing.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you accuse him of acting only in his own self-interest.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you pass on unconfirmed rumors about him or the group from which he comes, or when you shade the truth or supply details from your own imagination to make a good story.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you pre-judge him, when you assume the worst and determine what he will do before he has done it.

You bear false witness against your neighboh when you attribute to him lower aims than your aims, lower ideals than your ideals.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you think of him as un-American just because his background is different than yours, his family has come from a different nation or because he goes to a different church.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you refuse to grant him the same privileges you reserve to yourself.

You bear false witness against your neighbor when you bar the gates to understanding, for by so doing you deny the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of all men.

Do you keep the Ninth Commandment?

THE ANCIENT ART OF POTTERY

(Continued from Page 1)

Egypt and among the Swiss lakedwellings.

The third route by which North Africa was connected with Europe was a water route by way of the large Island of Crete. Since this island is only about one hundred and eighty miles from the coast of Africa, it served as a midway station and shortened the voyage across the Mediterranean from Affica to Europe. Sir Arthur Evans, in his excavations in Crete, dug down through the remains of palaces of the ancient Cretan kings, and under them he found the walls of houses containing ground and polished stone axes used by the Late Stone Age men who lived in these houses. In one of the rooms lay a copper axe from Egypt, probably the earliest metal tool ever found in Europe. This copper axe shows very clearly that the Egyptian ships were entering Crete and how the earliest metal reached Europe.5

The fourth possible route to reach Europe would be by the way of the Near East to Constantinople, but this would have been too long, and the pottery might have been changed in accord with Asiatic taste.

From the above facts, we can conclude that Europe has no claim to the old world culture. Of course, it is not our intention to snub Europe, but the authorities have declared it, so we must obey them.

Textiles and pottery are both products of Neolithic culture. If one antedated the other it would be difficult to say which one is the older. Each is admirably adapted to serve both utilitarian and artistic purposes. On account of its fragile nature, pottery requires a more sedentary mode of life, to which it ministers as a containing vessel especially for liquids and for use in the preparation, storing and cooking of foods. It also serves to hold the ashes of the dead or as a repository for offerings to the dead.

The Neolithic potter was no chemist. Fortunately for him, clay often contained materials that serve for tempering. He learned to add tempering materials where these were lacking.

The potter began by shaping a bit of paste into a disk for the base. After placing his base on a flat surface the walls were carried up by adding strips of clay. With the potter's wet hands and the aid of simple finishing tools of wood, horn, bone, shell, etc., the walls were dressed. To the complete body were added handles, spouts, and relief ornament.

Ceramic art received a new impetus with the coming of the potter's wheel, which appeared first in the Orient. It was known in Egypt as early as 3000 B. C., and later spread throughout the Mediterranean region, but did not reach the north Alps until the epoch of La Tene. In parts of Germany most of the pottery continued to be made by hand as late as the Merovingian epoch.

The four prime operations in the making of pottery vessels are (1) the shaping process, (2) drying (3) heating to remove the water of constitution, and (4) baking. Pottery may be baked in the open without a pit or furnace and without any other envelope than the fuel. Pits began to be used before the close of the Neolithic period. The next step came with the use of the oven or furnace.

At Montlingen on the Rhine southeast of St. Gallen, Bessler uncovered an elaborate oven for baking pottery, also tools for making incised decorations on pottery. This oven dates from the Bronze Age.

Although pottery is fragile, pottery fragments are practically imperishable. It is one of the most common products of Neolithic and later prehistoric cultures. For these reasons pottery types have come to serve an important role in prehistoric terminology. We thus speak of the bell-beaker folk, the bellshaped beaker being a well known ceramic form belonging to the latter part of the Neolithic period. Sometimes the terms are derived from the orientation of the vessel rather than the form. There is, for example, the string motif (Schnurkeramik,)and the band motif (Bandkeramik) both occurring in the Neolothic period, Again to a certain type of pottery characteristic of a given culture there is given the name of a typical station where the type is found and form which it might have spread.

Before we pass to an examination of Pueblo pottery, a few words are due the general culture of these people. The Pueblo certainly possessed one of the highest cultures, of all the American Indians north of Mexico. At any rate we find in these two marked parallelisms, not only in language but also in the utilization of stone for buildings (in Zuni mostly adobe, in Hopi stone) the prevalence of agriculture, the high development of pottery, a complex cosmogony connected with an elaborate ceremonialism—in contrast to the pottery of most other North American Indians—but also excellent baskets and weaving. Even though hunting, as usual, played its part in the domestic economy, agriculture constituted the essential material base of life, with the additional feature that men, not women, were the agricultural laborers; women, on the other hand, were the pottery makers. Agricultural technique was characterized by the pressure of a system of irrigation, essential in this arid region. Among the Zuni the clay for the pottery is secured from a rather distant place on the top of Corn Mountain, where a dark grey shale abounds. The access to this spot is difficult, and so a journey for pottery clay becomes quite an expedition accompanied by religious rites. When the clay has been secured it must be crumbled, cleaned, and spread out for a couple of days, before it can be used for tempering. Fragments of broken household pots or shreds lying about the ruins are ground to fine powder with a metate or grinding stone, and mixed with the fresh clay. In mixing the paste, comments Miss Bunzel, the natives are guided by their tactile sense of the proper proportions, developed by experience; they are quite unconscious of what these proportions are in numerical terms.

The texture of the clay used in the Pueblos included in Miss Bunzel's study differs from one Pueblo to the other. Acoma ware was the best. The paste here is light in colour and very hard, and the texture is fine. The surfaces are very smooth and the walls almost as thin as eggshell. In spite of this slightness of build, the vessels are strong and water-tight. Zuni pottery, while good enough for practical purposes, is heavy and coarse. The walls of the vessels are thick, though not as thick as those of the Hopi. The surfaces of the ware, when not slipped are rough. Also the vessels are inconveniently heavy. The paste here is dark brownish. The ware of San Ildefonso is also heavy. In texture it is smoother than the Zuni and is hard and strong. It is, however, not water-tight; as soon as the vessel is filled with water the beautiful black surface becomes dull and streaked, a fault that cannot be remedied. Hopi ware is even worse—the walls are thick, the paste soft and coarse. It is rendered smooth by polishing but it becomes scratched and flaked. The fragile vessels often crumble when first filled with water. The author found that these types of ware, with respect to technique, are definitely localized and constant within each group at any given time although as time passes, changes come about.

The next problem is the moulding of the vessel described by Miss Bunzel, in substance as follows: "First a lump of clay is worked with the hands. By hollowing this out or pressing it flat, a cup, or disk shaped base is formed, which is then placed in a low mould, made either of the bottom of a broken pot or of a saucer or pie tin filled with clay and sprinkled with sand Carefully, the base is pressed into the mould, then rounds of clay are added to build up the walls. The clay is rolled between the hands or on the floor into thin long strips, about an inch in diameter, and from two to three feet long, which are added to the top of the vessel. The strips are always placed inside the finished wall and pressed into place with the fingers. In rolling and pinning care must be exercised not to permit air spaces to remain, for this would cause the vessel to break during the firing. In making small vessels the shaping is begun after the walls have been built up to the full height, except for the neck; in larger vessels, preliminary shaping accompanies the building. All shaping is done from the interior, except when the outer surface is being smoothed. The only tools used are fragments of gourd shell, pieces of different curvature being used for shaping the different parts of the vessel. When a Zuni vessel, usually a large water jar, is built up to a point somewhat below the shoulder, it is set aside for a few hours to become firm enough to support the upper walls. During this time the upper edge must be kept constantly wet. An important additional point is that the upper edge part is moulded. As no corrections are possible after the half-finished vessel has been set aside and dried, it is evident that the entire form must be clearly visualized before this occurs. And here again, as in the case of clay mixing, the final form is not a matter of trial and error, "adding a little there and taking off something here;" on the contrary, the operator is guided by a very definite sense of proportion, no less rigorous because it is unconscious.

The next process is the application of the slip, which is a thin solution of very fine clay containing no tempering. With a smooth cloth it is evenly applied to the surface of the vessel. Three or four coatings are the rule. The color of the slip varies with the Pueblos. At Zuni, Acoma, and Languna it is chalky white. The bases of the pots remain unslipped at Zuni, whereas at Languna and Acoma they are slipped with bright orange red. At Hopi the slipping is done with the same clay that forms the paste for the pot. This clay which is a clear light grey before firing, turns yellow during the process, shading from pale to ivory to a deep buff tinged with rose. A bright red slip is used at San Ildefonso. If the fire is smothered at the right moment, the slip turns to a deep lustrous black.

The last process is polishing, which is begun while the last coating or slip is still damp. The surface is rubbed lightly with a very smooth stone. This use of the polishing stone requires great skill to obtain a high polish without scratching or pebbling the surface; the pressure must be just right. At San Ildefonso, the polish is the chief source of ornament, and it is done with even greater care in other places. After a high polish has been secured with the stone, the surface is further rubbed with a greasy rag. All this requires meticulous care. If a single scratch or irregularity is observed, a fresh coating of clay is applied and the whole process is repeated.

The decorative scheme of the secular pots of the Zuni rests on a considerable number of geometrical pattern units. Of these the author lists and reproduces some 200 which she succeeded in securing from an exceptionally gifted woman informant. These unit designs are frequently combined into more complicated likeness between one pot and another. In the Acoma pots, on the other hand, as we saw, the pot is treated as a unit, the whole surface is covered with a design. Here and there is scarcely anything corresponding to a background, by contrast with the Zuni, among whom a background is deemed essential. Although a sophisticated modern student could readily enough resolve the Acoma designs into a number of pattern units, if not as many as among the Zuni, these units are not distinguished by the Acoma themselves. In the San Ildelfonso ware, finally the main element is the perfection of finish. Here it is felt that the ornament is valuable mainly in so far as it brings out the deep lustre of the polish. While the Acoma are great colourists, the Zuni and Hopi women regard the line of their design as more important than the colour. When these latter women speak of their efforts to reconstruct the ancient designs from diminutive potsherds, they refer to this as getting the line of the design. Instead of the Zuni clarity of conception, emphasis on structural lines, and recognition of the decorative value of white spaces, the author finds among the Acoma what she calls "an almost Gothic exuberance of ornament, filling without break the whole surface of the jar from rim to base." Another contrast between the Acoma and the Zuni is that whereas the latter, as we saw, emphasize line, the Acoma are more concerned with the treatment of surfaces which paves the way for an exuberant use of colour. "We have three kinds of design," said an Acoma informant to the author, "the red, the black, and the striped designs.

After we have seen what the others are doing in this fashion let us now turn to the continent of Africa. First, because we have more material at hand which we can use. It is better for us to begin with Egypt, the country which gave to Europeans this art of pottery.

The prehistoric Egyptian may also fairly be said to have attained greater perfection than other peo-

ples in the Neolithic stage of culture in other arts beside the making of stone tools and weapons. Their pottery is of remarkable perfection. Now that the sites of the Egyptian prehistoric settlements have been so thoroughly explored by competent archaeologists (and unhappily, as thoroughly pillaged by incompetent natives), this prehistoric Egyptian pottery has become extremely well known. In fact, it is so common that good specimens may be bought anywhere in Egypt. A few possess sets of this pottery, of which great quantities have been brought back from Egypt by Prof. Petrie and other explorers.

It is of very great interest, artistically as well as historically. The potter's wheel was not yet invented, and all the vases, even those of the most perfect shape, were built up by hand. The perfection of form attained without the aid of the wheel is truly marvellous.

The commonest type of this pottery is a red polished ware vase with black top, due to its having been baked mouth downward in a fire, the ashes of which, according to Prof. Petrie, deoxidized the haematitic burnishing, and so turned the red colour to black. In good examples the haematitic has not only been reduced to black magnetic oxide, but the black has the highest polish, as seen on fine Greek vases. This is probably due to the formation of carbonyl gas in the smothered fire. This gas acts as a solvent of magnetic oxide, and hence allows it to assume a new surface, like the glassy surface of some marbles subjected to solution in water. This black and red ware appears to be the most ancient prehistoric Egyptian pottery known. Later in date is a red ware and a black ware with rude geometrical incised designs, imitating basketwork, and with the incised lines filled in with white. Later again is a buff ware, either plain or decorated with many lines, concentric circles and elaborated drawings of boats sailing on the Nile, ostriches, fish, men, women, and so on. These designs are in deep red. With this elaborate pottery the Neolithic ceramic art of Egypt reached its highest points in the succeeding period. In the beginning of the historic age there was a decline in workmanship, exhibiting clumsy forms, and bad colour, and it is not until the time of the Fourth Dynasty that good pottery (a fine polished red) is once more found. Meanwhile the invention of **glazed** pottery, which was unknown to the prehistoric Egyptians, had been made, before the beginning of the First Dynasty. The unglazed ware of the first three dynasties was bad, but the new invention of light blue glazed **faience** (not porcelain properly so called) seems to have made great progress, and we discover fine specimens at the beginning of the 1st Dynasty. The prehistoric Egyptians were also proficient in other arts. They carved ivory and they worked gold, which is known to have been almost the first metal worked by men. Certainly in Egypt, it was utilized for ornament even before copper was used for work. We may refer to the illustration of the flint knife with gold handle already given.

The prehistoric pottery is of the greatest value to the archaeologist, for with its help some idea may be obtained of the succession of periods within the late Neolithic-Chalcolithic Age. The number of prehistoric comparisons of the different kinds of pottery found in them is enormous, so that we can arrange them in order according to the pottery they contained. By this means we obtain an idea of the development of different types of pottery, and the sequence of the types. Thus it is that we can say with some degree of confidence that the black and red vase is the most ancient form, and that the buff with red designs is one of the latest forms of prehistoric pottery. Other objects found in the graves can be classified as they occur with different pottery types.

In Uganda the manufacture of pots is in the hands of the **Babumbi.** Men and women have the same chance in this kind of work. The quality of the pottery is largely dependent on the character of the clay used, a refactory clay being essential.

The King has his own potters who belong to a special union and whose sons follow in their footsteps. A potter who makes pots for sale is always attached to one of the chiefs. A man wishing to become a chief's potter makes a pot and takes it to him that he may obtain his permission to be his **Rubumbi.** The King's **Rubumbi** furnishes the royal enclosures with pottery in the same manner as the chief's **Rubumbi.** Some potters pay their taxes in pots. A **Rubumbi** receives land from a chief or the King where he obtains clay, and may even pay rent, or **Busuru,** for this land in pots.

The King's potters are known by various names. The **Bajono** belong to unions called **Kijona.** Those who do the ordinary work are called **Babumbi.** The **Rutugi** is the man who makes milk pots and all small pots. He uses different clay from those who make cooking pots, and the like. The steps in the process are:

1. The mixing of the clay and the introduction of granular tempering materials, sand, crushed rock, etc.
2. Shaping the vessel. This may be done by squeezing masses of clay into the required shape, by coiling rolls of clay spirally, by shaping on a wheel, and by moulding.
3. Smoothing off the surface.
4. Drying.
5. If an ornamented surface is desired, an earthen slip is prepared and spread thinly over the surface; when glaze is desired, the necessary slip is added.
6. If designs are to be in color, these are painted on the surface; they are executed after the pot is shaped, but before it dries.
7. Firing.

Shaping and decorating pottery being a plastic art, it has offered an easy road to expression and to tribal individuality, and so the study of tribal styles and regional patterns in the ceramic art has been carried to great detail.

When an African potter finds his clap in swamps or marsh land it is sticky, and so he mixes with it a light chalky earth. This mixture is moistened and thoroughly kneaded, care being taken to leave no air pockets. After the clay has been put into a hole about four or five feet deep, the **Mubumbi,** or potter, comes, about the beginning of a new moon, to bring the millet and seasame to this pit, where he sprinkles it so as to obtain good luck with the clay. The mixing of the clay with the light chalky earth is to prevent the pots from cracking during burning and polishing.

When starting to make a pot, the **Rubumbi** takes a lump of this clay, mixes it with water until it bevomes **quite soft,** and then adds to it the grit from a piece of broken pot, which he mixes well with the new clay. **Akanyama kabisi kahumbura omukaro,** "A bit of fresh meat livens up the dried meat," or, "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." This proverb is applicable to pot making, for the old clay gives life to the new and, when the pots are put out in the sun, prevents them from cracking.

In order that the potter may turn his pot all the way round as he fashions it, a piece of broken pot may be put on a ring for a moveable base, or when he is making a small pot, such as a milk pot, he may use a broken calabash in the same way. He begins his work by forming the base of the pot with a lump of clay and placing it in the bottom of an old pot. Then he rolls out a piece of clay into a long rope-like roll, about two feet long and about one inch thick. The roll is coiled around and around on itself at the edge of the base placed in the broken pot which he uses as his stand, and the coils are smoothed or moulded into one another with a piece of gourd. Coil after coil of the clay is added, being smoothed inside by one hand while the potter supports the outside with his other hand.

The circumference is increased or diminished according to the shape required until the sides are high enough. The potter, when making a jar, takes out with a short pointed stick all traces of the coiled joints on the outside. Then he works on, enlarging the round part of the pot until he passes the bulge, where he narrows it again. The rim is added upon the neck, and it also is fashioned by one of the rolls of clay being coiled around the top, smoothed on the inside and worked into shape with the pointed stick until the lip is in accordance with the potter's taste. The potter does not have a wheel, all his shaping being done with the hands. Five to seven pots is a day's work for a potter.

After shaping, the pot is taken out into a shed to dry. Here the rough places are smoothed off in either of two ways. Commonly a small stone is used, but if the pots belong to the King, the potter rubs them with graphite, or **Kipiripya,** a powder with a bright gloss. There are two methods of using this graphite: (a) Make small balls of the powder mixed with cow-blood and butter, rubbing them on the pot until it shows a bright polish. (b) Mix powder with palm wine, which has luteous properties. This mixture is painted on the pot and left to dry, then rubbed again with a smooth stone until a fine polish appears.

After nine days the pot becomes dry and ready to burn, but in the rainy season eighteen days are required. **Bunyansi** or dry grass, **Ebifunjo,** papyrus stems, **Amabingo** reeds, or fire wood, are used for the fire, but the burning is always done at the new moon. It takes all day and all night, after which the pots are taken out and examined. The potter keeps the broken ones for his own use, takes the best ones to the chief and offers the rest for sale. After the large pots are finished, he works on those small pots like milk vessels and drinking pots which must be glazed before they are taken to the chief or offered for sale.

The pots are then put into the smoker until they become very beautiful with a black glaze. The moist smoke penetrates the pores of the clay. When this glaze hardens it cannot be washed off. When completely black, the pots are rubbed with **Rubugo,** bark cloth, until they shine beautifully.

If it is desired to colour the pots in different designs, these patterns are worked out before the burning. Thus, to get a white pigment the potter goes out in Kiijongo lake or Kisdru river and collects a number of snailshells, grinds them on stone until they become powder, and mixes this powder with palm wine, which he applies to the pots. If he wishes red, he goes to the hillside where iron may be found, and gets a brown clay which he also grinds into powder mixed with wine, and paints on the pot. For black without graphite, he goes to the bank of the river or lake and gets black clay, which after pulverizing he mixes with banana wine and boils into a good mixture which he paints on the pots. To dry the pots, he hangs them on short sticks upside down, after which he polishes them with bark cloth.

The different kinds of pots are milk pots, small pots used for vegetables, another small kind with a tall neck (which are difficult to make) and cooking pots which are the easiest). They are standard sizes about 3 1-2 feet in diameter for the largest and lesser diameters for the other sizes. Water pots are not so hard to make, because they are big and do not have much decoration except a geometrical design on the neck.

All the operations have their respective taboos, which a man must observe while he is performing them, and on some parts a woman may not help her husband for the same reason.

Attention has recently been drawn to the black-topped red ware of Neolithic Egypt and of the Iron Age in the Vedic Era in India. Uganda has a similar ware which is made as follows:

The piece of pottery is first shaped out of clay. Then after it is dried sufficiently, some **Rweju** is smeared inside and outside at the top. Then a thin sheet of clay is laid on below the **Rweju,** and dry grass is packed inside the pot. Some red-hot lumps of charcoal are put in the grass and the pot is quickly inverted, thus enclosing the fire. Dry grass is then packed outside the pot, and a fire is lighted and allowed to burn for twenty-four hours. When the vessel is removed, it is found that a black glaze has formed inside the vessel and round the top. The thin sheet of clay is removed, leaving the pottery with a brown colour below the black top. The protecting clay is put on unevenly, and as it is thin and damp it breaks a certain amount in the fire. Thus the black part and the red are not separated by an even line, but run into each other.

Another method is to repeat the firing after the protecting clay has been removed. This strengthens the pottery and intensifies the colour. Sometimes a black streak occurs on the pottery. This is caused by the cracking of the thin casing of clay and the running down of the **Rweju,** thus making a black stripe.

The interesting thing about African pottery is that every object has different designs and different meanings. Sometimes there are mystical expressions which are obscure to persons who do not understand. Often a design is purely an incidental experience of the potter rather than the original order. If for example, a sudden shower of rain is swept by a gush of wind while the potter is at work the picture appears on the pottery.

—Negro History Bulletin

Navy Gets First Medical Officer

WASHINGTON, July 19—(ANP)—The navy has just appointed its first medical officer, it was learned here Saturday. Dr. A. L. Thompson was sworn in as assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant (jg) at Detroit, his home, last Wednesday. Lt. Thompson, who was an instructor at Meharry Medical college when he transferred from the army medical reserve corps to the navy, is the son Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson.

COLORED AMERICAN GIRL CAPTIVATES KING OF GREECE

Elizabeth McDougald With Red Cross, Is Charming Personality

By Rudolph Dunbar

LONDON, July 6—(ANP)—Miss Elizabeth MacDougald is an American lady of the most sparkling personality and outstanding attainments in Britain just now.

I shall never forget the Hotel Savoy scene at the luncheon given in honor of the king of Greece. Among some 400 guests, picturesquely decorated with generals and other high ranking officers, and men and women from high stations in life, Betty MacDougald was the center of attention and stole the whole show.

She was elegant and natural, and looked romantically lovely. Betty had captivated the admiration of the king for his majesty was not reluctant to remark on her grace and charm.

For me it was a triumph to witness such attention directed to a member of my race. That was not all; weeks afterwards people were asking me who was the charming lady I had accompanied to the luncheon in honor of the king of Greece. Once we were walking along a fashionable thoroughfare in London and the attention she created by other pedestrians was an interesting sight. This is not only true of Betty MacDougald but of all colored women in that category.

Miss Elizabeth MacDougald who hails from New York, came to London some 18 months ago to serve with the American Red Cross in the European Theater of Operations. She was assigned to the Duchess Red Cross club in London for a long period, and has served in various other Red Cross clubs all over England. She is now club director of a large Red Cross club somewhere in England. Aside from her Red Cross duties, she has broadcast several times in London, contributed articles for magazines, and lectured all over England on the problems of the Negro.

99TH FLYERS BACK AFTER DIZZY PACE ON BATTLE FRONT

Atlantic City, July 6—(ANP)—The dizzy pace which Capt. Charles Hall and Lt. Jimmie Ashley have been going since their return to the states slackened a trifle when they arrived at Redistribution Station No. 1 here at Atlantic City, last week. Visits to the home folk which for Capt. Hall was at Brazil and Terre Haute, Ind., and for Jimmie Ashley at Sumter, S. C., were sandwiched in between trips to Chicago and New York. Both plan to visit Tuskegee Air field but have not had an opportunity yet.

Here the two fliers are stopping at the Ritz-Carlton where $50 a day for a room was a minimum not so long ago. Known as returned officers they will rest amid the most luxurious surroundings, undergo complete physical examinations and then be re-classified and returned to duty.

The air corps has decreed that after a certain number of missions and sorties fliers must take this complete rest under the most favorable conditions in order to recuperate from the terrific strain under which they have labored and to determine whether they should be returned to the front or assigned here at home.

INEVITABLE COST OF WAR

A cold comparison of figures, appearing in the United States News, shows that clothing, while declining in quality, has risen substantially in price since the beginning of war, notwithstanding price ceilings and a mountain of regulations. According to the News, manufacturers have found they can profitably stop making lower-priced items and switch to those with higher price ceilings. The lower quality of material and workmanship of the abandoned low-priced clothing can be found in the new and more expensive lines.

Cotton dresses that sold for $9.95 before the war, now sell for $12.95 and up. Good quality items of children's clothing, when available, are up 25 to 50 per cent. The rise in men's clothing has been less spectacular—up 10 or 15 per cent, but quality is down. And so it goes with practically everything the consumer buys.

Before the war, this country had developed the most efficient distribution system in the world. Every merchant, whether chain or independent, was on his toes to serve the public. He knew his existence depended on efficiency, reasonable prices and high-grade merchandise. If he sold food he had to sell good food. If he sold clothing, it had to be good clothing—for the money. That was the law of competition. And American merchants knew how to live by that law, just as did the manufacturers who supplied the merchants.

Our elaborate wartime system of production and distribution controls has proved it would be a poor substitute for the free competitive system in peacetime.

REMEMBER YOUR ABC'S

The wise man gets a roof on his house before it rains. Also he lays aside a few dollars to meet unusual expenditures which are bound to occur. Similar practices involving foresight and thrift are essential in the largest corporation as in the smallest home. Thousands of post-war jobs depend on simple ABC lessons in "good housekeeping."

The president of the Missouri Pacific Lines point out that American railroads are carrying the greatest load in history. Wear and tear on tracks, bridges, locomotives, cars and other equipment is terrific. Material and labor for needed maintenance are not obtainable now beyond the minimum necessary for safe continued operation. Money from current revenues should be saved to pay for the needed repairs and replacements when material and labor are available—meanwhile it should be invested in war bonds for war purposes.

But the tax law prevents such savings. If money for needed repairs cannot be spent as it is earned, it is considered "profit" (by the Federal Treasury) and practically taxed away. But it isn't profit. It is the lifeblood of the railroads. Without repairs and replacements, railroads cease to run.

Congress has been asked to recognize these facts and permit the railroads to put aside sufficient revenue in war bonds to replace the things that are worn out in earning that revenue. Favorable action would mean thousands of jobs for returning fighting men in the task of restoring railroads, and in the mills, mines and forests that will furnish material for the work. It would mean strong post-war railroads.

To tax this "repair money" as profit because the work cannot be done now, threatens the backbone of American transportation.

PAUL ROBESON TO TOUR IN "OTHELLO"; SEATING CHANGED

New York, July 6—(ANP)—Through a clause in the agreement which the Theatre Guild has made with the theatres in each town where the Shakespearean drama "Othello" will be presented on its road tour next season, a certain number of first floor seats are to be set aside for the use of Negroes.

It is said this is being done at at insistence of Paul Robeson who plays the starring role. In most cities colored patrons are by-passed when seeking to buy orchestra row or first floor seats, the balcony apparently being regarded as nearer their economic level. New York is the same as the rest of the country in this respect except that at the Shubert, the ban was lifted with the coming of Othello. Negro patronage on the first floor has been exceptional.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS

The people are urged by the Solid Fuels Adminstrator to not depend upon government coal stockpiling, now under consideration. It will not relieve consumers of the necessity of building their own storage of coal as far as supplies permit. "No governmental stockpiling program can give the consumer the protection he will secure by having his own coal in storage," says Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator Charles J. Potter. "The retail dealer or the industrial consumer who relies upon purchases of coal by the government to see him through next winter not only will be taking a long chance of getting the coal he wants, but can expect to pay a higher price because of stockpiling and handling costs incurred by the government."

As usual, the thrifty person will provide for himself instead of becoming part of that minority that always waits for the government or somebody else to take care of him.

REPUBLICANS TO PROBE RAW DEAL TO NEGRO TROOPS

CHICAGO, July 6—(ANP)—Immediate congressional investigation of "the extent" of discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces, and the adoption of "corrective legislation," was promised minority groups in the Republican party platform adopted last week.

The GOP devoted about 100 words in its 14-page platform to the four issues which the party hopes will ween the Negro votes away from the Democrats and thereby swing those northern states which are pivotal and in which Negroes hold a balance of power.

The party pledged itself further to:

1. A permanent Fair Employment Practice committee.
2. Elimination of the poll tax through a constitutional amendment.
3. Statutory legislation against the lynching evil.

The so-called "Negro plank" was among the last to be adopted although it was reportedly brought here Sunday when the New York delegation arrived. The week before, however, pre-convention hearings were held during which a number of Negro spokesmen appeared before the full resolutions committee and presented what turned out to be a united front on the part of Negroes as to just which their ills and complaints comprised.

The resolutions committee, headed by Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio, then was broken up into sub-committees, each given a particular phase of the platform to handle. No formal sub-committee was set up to consider the Negro plank.

Contributions to this plank were made by Justice Francis E. Rivers of New York; Harold Burton, a New York district leader and delegate to the convention; publisher C. E. Powell of New York; Lloyd Kerford, delegate from Kansas; and Roy A. Vitousek, delegate from Hawai. Vitousek was chairman of the informal committee that was never "appointed but recognized" by the full committee. Later their finished product was submitted to Ted Berry and Lawrence Payne of Ohio; S. R. Anderson of West Virginia; and Oliver Randolph of New Jersey who approved.

The group met last Sunday quietly and went to work. A member of the group, answering an Associated Negro Press question regarding the poll tax clause, said that the group chose that approach because of the "influence in the organization rather than the propaganda" that could be gotten behind the proposal. Sen. Taft said later that "there was some debate" on the proposals. "The only difficulty," he said, "was on the anti-lynching bill. The objection there was a constitutional basis." He explained that Col. Bullington of Texas had raised the question as to whether a statutory measure might not violate the constitution. The committee thought not.

The only motion made in the committee was to take out the anti-lynching item, he said, but that was defeated.

The resolutions committee spokesman did not say so but the language adopted by them was substantially that recommended by the informal group. The more significant charge, the ANP learned, was the deletion from the final draft of the words "with power to enforce its orders," in that section dealing with the establishment of a permanent FEPC.

RIGHT ON THE BUTTON

The public, the industries and the retailers of the nation, have tried to cooperate with the OPA to control the rising cost of living. But OPA's latest announcement on the "highest price line limitation," involving further delay in settling this issue of major importance in low-cost distribution, and its claims advanced in defense of the limitation, leave retailers "dumbfounded," says Robert A. Seidel, controller of the W. T. Grant Company.

Mr. Seidel declares that "it's high time that the American public found out that the Office of Price Administration, by limiting and eliminating the competition of low-cost distributors, has forced the American housewife to pay an extra dollar, or 33 per cent more, or a $2.98 dress, and from $3 to $5 more for a $20 coat.

"The highest price line limitation has not controlled prices, as evidenced by the latest figures of the National Industrial Conference Board. During the last 12 months prices of goods covered by this ridiculous provision have increased almost four times as much as the prices of other lines; the disappearance of women's and children's low-cost outer wear has been more pronounced than is the case in other lines.

"We repeat the suggestion made hundreds of times during the last 19 months: Permit free competition on available goods. Permit low-cost distributors to sell goods at prices lower than those now legally permitted to be charged by speculators and profiteers.

"Perhaps we should repeat the proposal made to Congress: 'Allocate 1,000,000 yards of 68 to 72 prints to us and we will have $1.59 dresses on sale in all of our 493 stores within 60 days.'"

KEEP THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART

Recently a business man accosted a friend who said: "Well, Doctor, I see where they are going to socialize your business under the Federal Social Security Act."

The Doctor, who had spent his life helping the ill and afflicted in his community, regardless of their financial circumstances, said: "Oh no, my friend, they are going to socialize you. When the Federal government takes six per cent of your earnings and six per cent from your employer on wages paid you up to a specified amount, tells you what doctor to go to, when, and where, you will be getting the benefits of socialism, not me. When that day comes I will go back to pipe fitting, which is just working with a different kind of pipes than those in a human."

Yes, it's the public, not the doctors that would suffer from politically appointed physicians. There would no longer be incentive for the better doctors to carry on. An independent pipe fitter would have more future than a socialized doctor.

JUSTICE, OPPORTUNITY EQUALITY

One of the leading oil companies of the United States that has conquered many problems of oil production, refining and transportation, and along with other American companies, has helped serve the world's greatest fleet of automobiles, and finally, the world's greatest war, offers some sound suggestions on how to assure the continued discovery and sufficient use of petroleum.

It proposes that the United States and Great Britain adopt a "comprehensive and enlightened world oil policy" as a first step toward peace and prosperity.

Based on the principles of international cooperation, free enterprise and equality of all nations, it suggests an international agreement, through which the authority of no nation need be abridged and adherence to a world policy could be obtained voluntarily.

Comparing the successful development of the oil resources in the United States "in a climate of ree enterprise" with the less favorable results in countries having state monopolies, restraints and discriminations, the company stated that freedom of enterprise should be encouraged to stimulate finding and testing of possible oil resources.

"Equality of access by all nations to this vital raw material_____can be attained only in a free international economy. The surplus oil of the producing countries must be available to each and every consuming country. Our government can contribute directly to the establishment and continuance of such an economy by giving the support of its diplomacy to those of its citizens who seek to engage in legitimate business throughout the world."

INSURANCE HEADS END 24TH SESSION IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, July 6—(ANP)—An address by Julius A. Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League on Friday, closed the final session of the 24th Annual Convention of the National Negro Insurance Association. Thomas' address provoked lengthy applause as he declared that the days of "typical Negro jobs and white men's jobs are over."

The Convention endorsed the FEPC and implored the congress to provide the necessary funds for its effective operation.

The following officers were elected:

Charles W. Green, Atlanta, president; J. M. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., first vice president; M. C. Clarke, Cleveland, second vice president; Wendell Erwin, Washington, third vice; Dr. Ernest Cherrie, New Orleans, fourth vice; A. M. Carter, Augusta, treasurer; A. P Bentley, Columbus, O., secretary; A. Victor Williams, New Orleans, assistant secretary; the Rev. E. E. Boughton, New Orleans, chaplain; Mrs. Mamie Hickerson Morris, Chicago, statistician; A. Maceo Walker, Memphis, actuary; M. S. Stuart, Memphis, historian; J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., general counsel; J. A. McKensie, Philadelphia, seargeant-at-arms. Executive Committee: B. T. Bradshaw, Richmond; A. T. Spaulding, Durham; C. L. Townes, Richmond; Leonard J. Livingston, Chicago; W. L. Sanders, Louisville and H. Christaphe, New Orleans.

PROGRESS WITHOUT COMPULSION

It will be welcome news to hundreds of thousands of fathers and mothers whose sons are in service in tropical countries to read the statement of Rear Admiral Luther Sheldon, Jr., Assistant Chief of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to the effect that "the danger of tropical diseases for our armed forces has been overcome to a large extent." The Navy medical officers "feel that they "have the problem licked."

Admiral Sheldon said that he was not now at liberty to give details on the conquest of the tropical diseases, but to medical men who have heard his statement on the subject, it meant the equivalent of a major victory on the battlefield.

The progress that has been made in medicine, even during the present war, is far beyond the understanding of the average citizen who will reap the benefits. It is the result of the tireless efforts of individual doctors and institutions, free from the hampering influences of a politically-dominated medical profession such as is being proposed now on a national scale. Socialized medicine would subject an estimated 80 per cent of our citizens to ironclad rules and taxes for a compulsory, health insurance program

Compulsion in medicine does not bring progress. Nothing is more personal than the relationship between an individual and his doctor, and nothing should be farther from political domination.

NO SUBSTTUTE REQUIRED

Neither the largest war industry nor the smallest domestic user of electricity has been rationed or inconvenienced by a power shortage.

This remarkable electric service is furnished by hundreds of large and small electric companies in every section of the nation. They were developed with the savings of hundreds of thousands of private citizens and are privately operated, subject to state and Federal regulation and taxation.

The power plants ot these companies are scattered in a thousand different places, thus providing a power system virtually bomb proof, for by interconnected lines, power can be immediately transferred from one area to another.

This private industry was ready for war when it came. It picked up the load and expanded when necessary to meet the most unusual demands.

Remember this record when tax-exempt government ownership of any industry is offered as a substitute for American private enterprise.

Secretary of Late Dr. L. K. Williams to Be Dean Here

CHICAGO, July 6—(ANP)—To accept the position of dean at the National Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Mrs. Ella B. Bohannon last week resigned from the secretarial staff of Olivet Baptist Church where she had been employed for the past 24 years. A graduate of the Baptist Missionary Training School here, Mrs. Bohannon was private secretary to the late Dr. L. K. Williams, Sr., president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., until his death in 1940. Since that time she has worked as employment bureau manager and a secretary in Olivet's administrative office.

INJURED WOMAN OF CHICAGO INVESTS $2,000 IN BONDS

CHICAGO—Mary Williams, a Negro war worker in Chicago, planked down $2,000 at a War Bond sales window the other day and told the salesman:

"Don't bother about change. Just give me bonds."

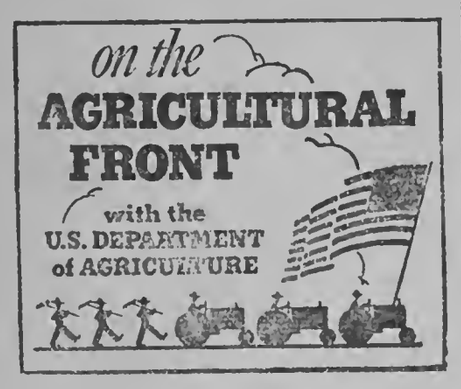
Miss Williams was awarded $3,201 by the Illinois Industrial Commission for the loss of a hand while saving the life of another woman worker in a war plant accident. She deposited $1,100 toward the purchase of a house and then went to get her bonds.

"I don't figure I'm so badly off," she told reporters. "We got men in France and Italy and a lot of other places who will never see home or their loved ones again. Maybe this money I put in Bonds may help to buy a tank or some other weapon which may help to save the lives of some of them.

Miss Williams is taking training on occupational therapy and expects soon to be working again with an artificial hand.

Arrangements have been completed for a War Bond rally to be held in conjunction with the colored major league baseball doubleheader between the Homestead Grays and the Newark Eagles in Newark, on July 2.

Students at Randall Junior High School, in Washington, D. C., have subscribed $2,000 of a self-made quota of $4,000 which they hope will be their contribution to the $2,000,000 bond drive being staged by the National Council of Negro Women to defray the cost of the SS Harriet Tubman, the first Liberty Ship to be named after a distinguished Negro woman. The SS Harriet Tubman was launched in South Portland, Maine, on June 3.



COUNT ON BAHAMIANS TO SAVE WAR CROPS

North Carolina farmers are counting on Bahamians playing an important part in harvesting their food crops this year, according to reports received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Already 227 Bahamian farm workers are in the state harvesting potatoes, tomatoes, and beans. The N. C. labor program calls for 500 Bahamians at the peak of the truck harvesting season. Later on in the summer the islanders will move into the peanut farming areas to help get in this important oil crop.

Nationally there are 5,100 Bahamians, 5,250 Jamacians working on farms in this country. About 900 Barbadians are expected to arrive this month, and some 20,000 Jamaicans, and 1,000 Bahamians are expected to arrive here by the time of peak truck farm harvesting.

GROUND SERVICE UNDERLIES AIR CARGOES

Rapid expansion of air shipping after the war will produce a great stimulus to business and industry, without seriously affecting other mediums of transportation. The high speed which modern airplanes make possible is keyed to the American way of doing business.

Commodities to be carried by air transport after the war will differ little in character from those flown by air express before Pearl Harbor, such as machine and vehicle parts, printed matter, films, valuables, drugs, and serums, radio parts, transcriptions, etc. To these will be added, an increasing amounts, samples of all kinds. Introducing a new product and dramatizing it by flying samples to dealers, is going to develop new traffic for all types of transportation, says K. N. Merritt, of the Railway Express Agency. This will open new markets, new areas of distribution to the manfacturer, the merchant and the farmer. After the samples have been rapidly distributed—perhaps even the first few orders—the market opened up and the demand established, all other forms of transport, rail, truck, forwarder, and waterways, will share in the haul of regular consignments necessary to keep customers supplied.

That promises to be one of air transport's most constructive tasks in the coming air age. But it can be brought to the greatest usefulness to the public only by orderly development, based on experience, and a well coordinated ground service to provide shippers with a swift and flexible round-the-clock delivery to and from airports.

THE LOAVES AND THE FISHES

The American people have become so used to "official" predictions of oil "shortages," that it does them good to hear a constructive statement about oil production from an expert in the oil industry.

"Since 1918, the cumulative production of oil has totaled 23.5 billion barrels," says Robert E. Wilson, President, Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company. "And yet we had at the end of this 25-year period, really proven reserves in excess of 20 billion barrells of crude oil. The miracle of feeding the multitude with five loaves and two fishes, with 12 baskets left over, seems to have a modern counterpart. Small wonder that geologists have ceased trying to estimate any limit on the amount of oil which may yet be discovered. During the same period, our proven reserves of natural gas increased approximately seven fold. In 1943, this country produced more than four times as much crude oil, more than seven times as much gasoline, 13 times as much natural gasoline, and five times as much natural gas as in 1918_____

"With such a record of achievement, why should we today revert to pessimism similar to that of 25 years ago? Let us rather analyze what has happened since 1918 to bring about these results, and offset the fact that the total physical quantity underlying our country has necessarily been decreasing.

"The dynamic factor which made these achievements possible was improved technology resulting from research and its application to every branch of our industry. This technology has_____in effect, multiplied many fold our available petroleum resources."

TOO MANY CONVENTIONS

With the war approaching a critical phase, it becomes more than ever imperative to heed the warning of railroad officials and government agencies to stay off the trains. The movement of troops, supplies and civilians who have legitimate cause to travel, should not be hampered by thoughtless vacationists and "business-as-usual" individuals. Conventions are one of the worst unnecessary burdens on the railroads at the present time. Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, says: "We are obliged to report that even with the prospect of invasion and the resulting need to keep transportation lines clear, unnecessary trade shows and conventions continue to be planned. The governing officials of these organizations have neglected to take into consideration the harm these conventions inflict on war transportation efficiency."

Pacific Coast Regional ODT officials have estimated that during 1944 approximately 48,900 persons will attend about 142 conventions in only four major cities on the Pacific Coast. Convention planning is continuing in spite of the fact that ODT has said that this type of travel is especially disruptive to transportation facilities. The resulting traffic congestion is far beyond what might be expected from the small percentage of passengers that conventions add to the total number carried.

The traveling public has cooperated generously with the railroads. In return, the railroads have performed a transportation job the like of which the world has never seen. Everyone should join in his cooperative effort to get first things first on the nation's railroads—and that goes for the convention promoters.

YOU ARE LUCKY

Schemes for the socialization of medicine permit gambling with a large number of votes from people who are of necessity uninformed on the scientific issues involved. Medicine and health should never be a political issue. Medical science and progress know no political limitations.

The American Medical Association will hold its 94th Annual Session in Chicago in June. The progress that has been made in unregimented American medicine has been phenomenal. Reading over the titles of papers to be presented, one is astounded at the number of life-saving names and medical practices that are now familiar to all citizens, which were never dreamed of a short generation ago.

Yes, indeed, American medicine is not only keeping abreast of the time, but ahead of the times in its discoveries and techniques, and in its plans to cooperate in making them available to all the people.

If you still live in the United States, or are in its armed services, you are lucky, for you have access to the world's best medical resources.

Caustic Critic: You have a lot of bum jokes in this issue.

Editor: Oh, I dont know, I put a bunch of them in the stove and the fire just roared.

YOU ARE YOUR OWN SANTA CLAUS

According to Business Week, revenues from income and excess-profits taxes will decrease. Profits of large industrial corporations after taxes, as compiled by the Federal Reserve, hit top in 1941. The overall return for 1943, on much greater volume, was close to 20 per cent below 1941. There will be no more "rich to soak," so more of the money to cover all waste, extravagance, and incursions of government into the field of business will come out of the small taxpayer. Uncle Sam isn't Santa Claus. He is just the tax bill collector from 135,000,000 little Santa Clauses.

Preacher Cussed Out for Wanting to Vote in Georgia

SYLVANIA, Ga., July 13—(ANP)—The effort of the youthful Rev. Amos O. Holmes to vote in the statewide Democratic primary on Tuesday met with not only failure, but curse words as well, he reported to newspapermen. The cursing, he said, was performed by the chairman of the Screvens county Democratic committee, who also happens to be judge of the city court. Six out of every ten persons in Screvens county are Negroes.

Rev. Holmes, who pastors the St. Andrews Methodist church here, said he, accompanied by J. Spencer, local businessman, and Horace Roberts presented themselves at the polls early Tuesday.

As they started upstairs to the polling quarters, they were met by Sheriff J. M. Crumley, who asked where they were going. When they said they were going to vote, the sheriff replied, "I suggest you don't go up there." Rev. Holmes explained that their action was to lay the foundation for legal action. The sheriff countered with the idea that the attempt would only cause trouble, to which the minister replied that no trouble would be caused unless it came from somebody else, that they were not there for trouble.

The sheriff was quoted then as saying that he was a friend to the Negro and asking Holmes where he was from. The minister told the officer that he was born right over in Ailey, Ga., reared in Georgia and the south and educated in Atlanta schools. The sheriff then suggested that Holmes was leading his people the wrong way and was told that Negroes had their likes and dislikes as well as other people and that he wanted to participate in those things that concerned him and his living.

At this point, the sheriff is said to have said bluntly that he wasn't going to let Rev. Holmes and his party go upstairs. The young minister then told the officer that since legal action was going to be instituted he did not want the sheriff, as a friend of the Negroes, to be a defendant. This apparently softened up the sheriff for he is then said to have told them to go on upstairs.

In the meantime, somebody had gone upstairs and secured Judge J. Henry Howard, county chairman of the Democratic committee, a lawyer, and judge of the city court. The judge came downstairs, approached the party and asked where the group was going. Informed they planned to vote, Judge Howard is said to have fumed and declared that they would "get along a damn sight better if you'd go agitating something else. You damn sure are not going to vote."

The Holmes party then left the place quietly, having been prevented from getting to the polling place by the county Democratic chairman.

Sixty per cent of Screvens county's 20,503 population is Negro, or roughly 13,000. Less than 2,500 persons are qualified to vote in the county, only 62 being Negroes. In the election preceding the last primary a vote of 1,662 was cast in the county. Negroes in all walks of life have recently expressed feeling of the need to vote for their government officials. It was from this section that the last of the Negro representatives in the Georgia state legislature were elected.

Very stout man (to motorist who has bumped into him): "Couldn't you have gone around me?"

Motorist (sweetly): "I wasn't sure that I had enough gasoline."

I will let no man drag me down so low as to make me hate him.
—Booker T. Washington

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Beautiful in Color, Convenient in Size, Artistic in Design

Price Most Reasonable

ORDER NOW

Young Women's Auxiliary Buttons. Blue background, white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Buttons. White, with black letters. Price 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Star Light Band Buttons. Attractive size for small children. Price 5c each, 60c per doz.

Junior Mission Buttons, beautiful in pink, with green letters. Price 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mother's Union Buttons. Purple with white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Girls' Auxiliary Buttons. Worded "The Miss in Missions." Gold and blue. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Shepherd Boys League Buttons. Worded "The Good Shepherd." Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Bible Band Buttons. Worded "Thy Will Be Done." Color, yellow with black letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

SEND ALL ORDERS FOR BUTTONS TO

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HENRY A. BOYD, *Secretary*

523 2nd Ave., North Nashville, Tennessee

FOOD FOR AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1.)

ucts; fruit and vegetable products; fats and oils; canned and dried fish; rice; dried eggs and flour. All of this food was purchased by the War Food Administration which also buys for other agencies.

Among the millions of pounds of food shipped to Africa, Martinique, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico were 5,104,150 pounds of cheese, 83,543,881 pounds of evaporated milk, 50,631,868 pounds of cheese, 76,974,410 pounds of dried beans, 482,636,148 pounds of flour, and 433,-207,688 pounds of rice.

FOUNDATION OF OUR WAR EFFORT

It is refreshing to pick up a copy of Food Marketing, published by the First National Stores of Somerville, Massachusetts, and see pictures of blooming apple orchards, the packaging of eggs, flat cabbage and lettuce plants, and fruit trees being sprayed. It makes one realize that in spite of the war and its destructive forces, they are being counteracted by the reproductive process of the earth.

The war factory that makes a record in production is given tokens of recognition, but the "war effort" of all of them rests on what is done on the land and in the stores to produce and distribute food. If the food production industry used the tactics employed by some labor and political leaders to accomplish their ends, the war effort would collapse.

The record of production and distribution of food, as shown in Food Marketing, impresses one with the fact that every war activity depends on the land. We would be helpless if American farm production and distribution ever faltered. But the trees bloom, the soil produces, the farmers work and the stores distribute, in spite of every handicap placed upon them.

First Communist: "Nice weather we're having."

Second Communist (grudgingly): "Yes, but the rich are having, it too."—Wichita, Kansas, Democrat.

While dreams are not always fully realized, where one seeks the impossible, such dreams do mean that you think a lot about your hair. If you crave hair that behaves, a normally, healthy scalp, why worry? Why fret and have nightmares? If your hair is dull and drab and needs special care, do something. Dreaming is wishing, plus care. Enjoy giving yourself this treatment. Costs you less than 8c a week. Your pleasure is worth it. Enjoy seeing improvement right before your own eyes. Do what hundreds of women now do every day. Start now. Do this. See what Medalo can do for your hair.

Try it! If it doesn't help, you lose nothing. Write your name and address on a penny postal card and send it to me. Don't mail any money now. Pay when you get all the goods. In a few days, you will get a six-month size supply of Medalogro Scalp Formula, Medalo Hot Oil, Cream Oil, Shampoo, Medalo Pressing Oil, full directions plus free samples of Medalo Face Powder and Perfume and the Medalo Booklet. Pay the postman only $1.98, plus few cents postage. Use as directed and if not absolutely delighted, your money back. Written Guarantee comes with all your goods. Write now.

Georgia Peach, Gold Medal Hair Co.
Dept. YMF-1 106 AVE. O, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NUNS ENCOURAGE WHITE SOLDIERS TO GET AGITATOR

St. Paul. Minn., July 6—(ANP)—The sympathetic attitude of two Catholic nuns and their timely whispering to a white soldier was instrumental last week in putting down a Negro baiting white soldier on a Missouri Pacific train out of Omaha to Atchinson, Kans.

The story came to me from Mrs. J. M. Gaylord, a resident of this city, who said that she, her husband and four colored citizens were on the train. She named the others as Pvt. Sherman W. Orsweather, stationed at Ft. Cook, Neb; a Mr. Jackson of Omaha and two unidentified women. "One of those women was a nice looking, intelligent young woman, who was going to Mississippi to visit her soldier husband," Mrs. Gaylord said.

After the train left Union City, Neb., a white soldier, who was evidently a southerner by action, with a long drawl, yelled out to the other white soldiers who had just about filled the car: "are you with me?" The reply was yes. "Let's put these d——— n———s out of this car." he yelled. "They have no business riding in here with us."

He walked up and down the car talking and using profane language, Mrs. Gaylord said. Two Catholic nuns were seated near the Gaylords and they began to pray. Every once in a while they would look over at the Negro passengers and smile, indicating they were sympathetic toward them, Mrs. Gaylord reports, adding that by this time she was a nervous wreck.

Trouble seemed imminent and all was tense as the agitator continued to hold sway. Then, the Catholic Sisters leaned over and talked to a white soldier Mrs. Gaylord continued, who was sitting near one of the colored passengers, a Mr. Jackson. Suddenly, the white soldier arose and challenged the agitator, who semed to think he was a member of the Confederate army. "I am not with you here," declared the challenging soldier, "but I will be when we get back to camp. I am going to report you." Other white soldiers joined him for fair treatment of the Negro passengers and helped put the race agitator out of the coach and thus averted bloodshed.

Incidents of this kind indicate that while many whites favor the continuation of abusive injustices to the Negro, more are joining the calvacade that favor fair and equal treatment to all, including the Negro, and are willing to put their thoughts into action to give full citizenship rights.

FARM WORKERS' MAY BE USED

(Continued from Page 1)

the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities during the period specified.

Processors employing these workers (many of whom may be Negroes) will be required to assume responsibilities similar to those required of agricultural employers, including compliance with international agreements when foreign workers are used, to sign contracts covering the period of use, and to pay the wages prevailing for similar agricultural processing work.

NEGRO FARMERS AT WORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

organisms harmless, so they won't "work" in the food and make it spoil; (5) follow up-to-date directions and time-tables, backed up by scientific research; (6) make sure jars are sealed airtight to keep spoilage organisms outside; and (7) store canned foods in cool, dark, dry place.

A free copy of the bulletin may be obtained by dropping a card to Home Canning, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

PERFORMANCE VS SPECULATION

Shortly after the last World War dire predictions of an oil scarcity flooded the country. Experts claimed the oil resources of the United States were dangerously near depletion, and proposed stringent hoarding measures. If their proposals had been adopted, World War II would probably have caught the country disastrously short of pepetroleum.

Luckily, prohibitions against expansion of the oil industry were not established 25 years ago. The story of oil production since that time is ably described by John A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company: "____No industry is more competitive. There are thousands of aggressive companies and individuals engaged in it, and no one company (according to prewar figures) sells quite ten per cent of the branded gasoline distributed to the public of the United States. The industry made possible the winning of the former World War. It is assuring victory in this war, which uses petroleum in quantities unimagined by Army and Navy men as little as three years ago.____

"The record is one of marvelous achievement by private industry. Since the former war, we have quadrupled our crude oil producing capacity, found and put to use enormous volumes of gas, increased our yield of gasoline from a barrel of crude oil by 75 per cent, built 100,000 miles of pipelines, not only quadrupled refinery capacity, but changed refinery technology to an amazing degree.

"During the twenty-three years, 1919 through 1941, we drilled 551,676 wells in the United States____ In 1918, technical men of the industry estimated the crude oil of the United States, both 'proved' and 'to be discovered' at only 7,000,000,000 barrels, and the automobile industry feared that oil shortage would hamper its growth. Since then, our private oil industry has produced 23,-000,000,000 barrels of oil and still has 'proved' reserves of 20 billion barrels while we continue to discover new fields."

In the face of this, a move is again underway to "hoard" petroleum resources, thus threatening further development of the American oil industry. And the "experts" are again crying that the government must become the dominant figure in the oil business, although governments are notable failures as oil producers. Their record is the strongest argument for keeping government out of the United States oil industry.

Too Much Jim Crow in Tuscon, Ariz.

TUSCON, Ariz., July 6—(ANP)—There is much room for improvement here in connection with race relations if Negroes are to exercise their civil rights, according to the families of men and women in the armed forces of the United States who have come here from Chicago and other points to be near their relatives. According to reports, Negroes are seated only in the balconies of all theatres and there is scarcely a store in the downtown area where Negroes may be courteously served.

Many Negroes here have beautiful homes and are making substantial progress otherwise despite the drawbacks relating to the exercising of their full civil rights. Members of the armed forces at Fort Huachuca visit the city in large numbers for week-end recreation.

James C. Leveye Completes Course

AMARILLO, TEXAS—James C. Leveye, son of James W. Leveye of Detroit, has completed his course of studies as an aviation mechanic of the Army Air Forces School here, it was announced this week. He is now fitted for airplane maintenance and will be sent to an Air Base, where he will help keep American Flying Fortresses in the air for the duration.

DETROIT PRIMARY TO AFFORD TEST OF CIO STRENGTH

By Robert Crump

Detroit, July 6—(ANP)— Local politics, as far as the state and county are concerned, swung into definite action here as the July 11 primaries approach and the growing political strength of the CIO was shown a few days ago when the Wayne County Political Action committee made a deal with the Democratic candidates by the WCPAC. Candidates for public office were endorsed by that party in exchange for the endorsement of nine Democratic candidates by the WCPAC.

The Wayne County committee is doing a splendid job if for no other reason than that it has been instrumental in getting thousands of Negroes, members of the various union locals to register and vote.

Two Negroes, Hodges Mason and Atty. C. Lebron Simmons, are among the candidates endorsed and supported by the WCPAC who also received the endorsement of the Democratic party. Mason is opposing Sen. Charles C. Diggs in the 3rd district who is running on both the Democratic and Republican tickets for a fourth term. Simmons seeks election to the House of Representatives at large. The CIO and other organizations who formerly supported Diggs failed to do so this time because of the reported indictment of Sen. Diggs by a state grand jury on a charge of bribery and graft. Sen. Diggs, according to reports, awaits trial along with 37 others.

In spite of this the little belicose senator can not be counted completely out of the running for there are many voters who still swear by Diggs because of the many fine things he has accomplished in the senate and they know he has the ability to do even more. Many hope and some even believe Diggs will be proven innocent of the charges.

The "strange bedfellow" angle which usually crops up in politics flared up several weeks ago when the Michigan Federated Democratic clubs ousted Sen. Diggs from its ranks on the grounds that he had desserted the party when he filed petitions to run for office as a Republican. The MFDC was organized by Diggs who presided over that body for years and it was held in the Democratic party ranks only through Diggs' influence.

BISHOP DAVIS SIMS TELLS REPUBLICANS WHAT NEGRO SEEKS

Chicago, July 6—(ANP)— Delegates and visitors to the Republican Convention heard Bishop David Simms of the A. M. E. Church deliver an impassioned yet logical plea last Tuesday, telling the Republicans in no uncertain terms just what the Negro expected of the party and what the party could do toward alleviating the many grievances Negroes suffer.

"The ghastly ghost of mob violence, terroism and such makes the insecurity of one of America's most loyal groups, said the noted prelate in the midst of Negroes' vicarious suffering in the land of democracy's greatest heritage, he is loyal to a fault. This potential loyal, progressive, minority group of Americans requests the Republican party here assembled to give some specific and dynamic assurance new or else tomorrow may be too late for rescue and restoration. If the party will eliminate the poll tax, mob violence, discriminations in job opportunity, unfair employment practices in labor and industry, this will be a demonstration to the world in general and to the Negro in particular that we are placing the welfare of the whole American country above that of any special section of it."

Bishop Simms, who is from Philadelphia, declared that the New Deal has failed miserably in its promises to the Negro. He blamed the Bilboas, Connallys and Rankins in the Democratic party for nauseating the Negro.

"It has given the Negro trinkets," continued the Bishop, "when he needs protection and a sense of significance. It presented him dole when he needs security. A changing world has produced a changed Negro. The party and the Negro have a mutual need."

During his address, the bishop also pointed out the discriminations existing in the armed forces.

ROTTEN FRUIT SPREADS FAST

Promoters of government ownership of electric power production in the Pacific Northwest, as elsewhere, have enjoyed a measure of success because of their ability to picture the power controversy as a struggle between liberals carrying the general welfare standard, and the private power companies. The fundamental principle of private ownership of property, as contrasted to socialism, has been seldom discussed, apparently in the [illegible] a little taint of socialism would benefit rather than hurt the country. But the farmers in the state of Washington are discovering something they should have known all along. Rotten fruit spreads fast.

For years Washington farm organizations have encouraged the bureaucratic growth of socialized electricity in their state, on the assumption that the government's Columbia River power projects would provide abundant cheap electricity and elaborate irrigation systems at the expense of the general taxpayer. But lo, the bureaus are now reaching out to control farm markets—and the farmers—in large areas in Washington, and the farmers don't like it. The Washington State Grange, loud supporter of socialized power, has gone on record as opposed to any scheme that might enable the national government to tell farmers when, what, and how to plant, and how much they would get for their toil. It does not mind putting the power company out of business, but it does mind very much when it is suggested that the farmer be put out of business as an independent individual. Why? Food is a lot more important than electricity. If the taxpayers must furnish the money to irrigate and electrify the state of Washington for the farmers, why shouldn't the farmers of Washington produce food at cost for the taxpayers?

Yes! Rotten fruit spreads fast, lost independence is the fruit of state socialism.

PREVENT DISASTER

"The war it not over," says the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It points out that while the immediate danger of bombing may have passed, the need for new and effective apparatus in the fire departments of cities and towns is just as great as ever.

A destructive fire in a war plant is equally disastrous, whether it resulted from lack of efficient fire-fighting equipment or from a block

Modern apparatus must be used to save the lives of people crowded into hotels, apartments, tenements and houses, and those in industries working under less than normal safe conditions. Much old fire-fighting equipment is becoming obsolete, and few cities have had the desirable amount of reserve apparatus.

To forestall disastrous fire losses, public officials charged with the protection of life and property, should urge that public budgets include liberal allowances for fire-fighting and salvage equipment.

We should always remember that a Cocoanut Grove tragedy or a fire-gutted war plant is of maximum aid to our enemies, for such destruction involves no effort or expense on their part.

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Jamaican Sends Specialist To U. S. To Study War-Time 4-H Club Program

MISSES IVY E. LEWIS AND INEZ V. GRAY TO SPEND 3 MOS. HERE

Washington, D. C. —As a step toward further helping Jamaican farm youths make a larger contribution to the Allied war effort, the Jamaican government has sent Misses Ivy E. Lewis, and Inez V. Gray, 4-H specialists. here for a three-month study of wartime development in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 4-H club program.

With British and American ships now busy transporting troops and supplies in war zones, the work of Jamaican 4-H Clubs is becoming increasingly important as a means of increasing food production for home use so that it will not be necessary for England or the United States to divert ships from the war to carry food to the island. Although the 4-Hers are already enlarging their gardens and increasing their goat herds for meat and milk, the visiting specialists hope to discover other production methods here which may be adapted to Jamaican agriculture.

Anxious to get first-hand information on 4-H Club work in the

(Continued on Page 8. Column 1.)

DAIRYMEN FEEL BUREAUCRATIC TQUCH

Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, advocates the passage of legislation to curb abuses by government agencies of the regulatory powers they administer. He said: "These abuses are corrupting even the little bureaucrats in Washington and transforming them into super-bureaucrats. By means of government by regulation, the long tenuous lines of Federal control reach into every rural community anl every agricultural trade, from production through processing to distribution."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOYS

Colored Youths Join V. F. V. to Help Wartime Harvest

Washington, D. C.— One hundred and twenty Washington, D. C., colored boys will have a triple-treat vacation this summer. Having enlisted as Victory Farm Volunteers to help harvest a 21,000-acre vegetable crop in Dorchester county, Maryland, the youngsters will not only lend a hand toward the winning of the war, and make some extra money, besides, but they will also enjoy a real summer outing.

Shouldering duffel bags, or suitcases with one hand, and carrying their ration books in the other, 60 of the VFV's loaded into two

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

FARM WORKERS NEEDED

A labor force of 12 million full-time workers is required to handle our wartime crops, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Well, there are only eight million in the regular farm labor force. These consist of the farmers and their families, and the year-round hired workers.

The remaining four million must be recruited from our cities, towns, villages, and from foreign areas. It is estimated that 1,200,000 youngsters, about 800,000 women, including the Women's Land Army Mexicans, and other foreign groups, and some 1,900,000 men, mostly older men, will pitch in this year to help assure ample food and fiber supplies for our fighting men.

In addition to Negro farmers and their families who number over three million, about 800,000 of the volunteer recruits will be colored townspeople.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED

Negro School Children to Enjoy Nutritious Food

Negro children will again enjoy nutritious school lunches this coming year following Congressional approval of $50,000,000 for the programs's continuation by the War Food Administration.

During the 1943-44school year more than a million Negro children in 15,661 schools in 30 states the diet of American youngsters, the school lunch program will help move abundant foods and give farmers and food distributors additional outlets for these commodities.

The school lunch program is designed to operate under local sponsorship of school boards or other school organizations, parent-teacher groups, civic groups and other nonprofit organizations.

WFA will reimburse local sponsors for their purchases of food up to a maximum amount determined by the type of program undertaken by the local sponsor. WFA also will distribute directly to schools suitable foods which are purchased through its price-support programs.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2).

CARELESSNESS WORSE THAN FIRE

Ships, men and planes who live to fight another day can often thank the behind-the-scenes work of civilian fire prevention engineers for their second chance. These engineers, loaned by the fire insurance industry to the government, have given effective help in teaching methods of fighting airplane crash fires. They have also cooperated with the Navy and the Coast Guard in fighting fire on shipboard. However, these are but highlights of the far flung activities of the fire prevention engineers.

Since September, 1940, when the first $1-a-year contract for fire prevention engineering service was signed with the War Department, advisory fire protection engineers have been assigned to 665 War Department projects and have rendered 2,250 reports. For more than a year engineers have been making complete fire protection surveys on the more important War Department establishments, posts, stations, hospitals and depots.

When the war is over, the fire prevention engineers now lending their talents to the government will be back in offices, laboratories, and in the field, carrying on the ceaseless battle against fire. They will undoubtedly bring with them new devices, learned from the war, that will make homes and factories, places of amusement, and every other man-made structure a little safer from fire.

With modern scientific methods of preventing fires, the annual fire loss for the nation should be drastically reduced. Nine fires out of ten are brought about by carelessness. Carelessness is almost worse than fire itself from the standpoint of the engineer. He has learned how to combat fire, but public carelessness baffles him.

NEW MACHINES FOR HARVEST

Peanut Diggers Get Mechanical Equipment This Year

The development of better mechanical equipment: peanut diggers, diggershakers, and the adapted combined peanut harvester may speed the harvesting of this year's 4,000,000-acre wartime crop and relieve Negro volunteers to turn their hands to other war jobs, according to Research Administration engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

When Japanese aggression cut off our supply of vital vegetable oils in the Far East, Southern farmers (white and colored) got out their equipment, such as it was and began planting almost twice as many peanuts as before the war. But when harvesting came they were up against it. The peanuts had to be dug, shook, stacked to dry, and then later the nuts had to be picked from the vines. It took a lots of hands, and well, there just weren't enough there on the farm. Appeals for volunteers brought hundreds of townspeople, mostly colored, who turned out to help. In Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, largest peanut growing States, they saved the day.

However, all along Department engineers were quietly working in laboratories trying to devise mechanical equipment to help the farmers with their peanut crops. Already new diggers have been manufactured in large numbers. The diggershakers and the adapted combine are in the experimental stage. When all of these devices are put to work, the need for harvest labor will be cut to about a tenth of present requirements.

NEGRO FARMER SETS RECORD FOR HIGH QUALITY EGGS

John Brown of Jones county, N. C., has set a record this year with one hatchery by supplying it with eggs of a higher percentage of hatchability than any other flock owner furnishing eggs to this hatchery, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmer Brown is one of a group of poultry growers who were notified a few weeks ago that hatcheries were not in market for any more hatching eggs. Caught with nearly 2,000 eggs on hand, the farmer turned to Negro County Agent W. N. Payton, Jr., for help. He arranged for them to have their eggs hatched on a custom basis. When they sold the chicks instead of getting 40 to 50 cents a dozen as they would have received for the unhatched eggs, they got 84.6 cents a dozen as their share of the returns for the baby chicks.

All of the flocks had been blood tested for pullorum disease and the eggs were of high quality as shown by the 78 percent hatch. Of the 1,796 eggs delivered to the hatchery, 1,40 chicks hatched out, and were sold for $166.50. Farmer Browns' eggs proved of highest hatchability of any of the farmers in the group, or of any farmer who brought eggs to the hatchery this year

TEXAS 4-H'S PRAISED

Negro Boys Commended In Radio Talks Recently

Washington, D. C. M. V. Brown, administrative assistant to Dr. E. B. Evans, director of Negro Agricultural Extension work in Texas, paid a high tribute to the colored 4-H Club members of that State in a recent broadcast from Texas A. and M. college.

Said Mr. Brown, "Negro 4-H Club boys of Texas are doing their part in the production of essential food and feed products for home consumption, and for total victory on the war fronts."

Pointing out that 50 Negro county agents are assisting 4-H Club members with their victory garden, swine, and poultry projects, Mr. Brown said that 180 boys, stimulated by the war, are raising purebred registered pigs for the first time. Aware of the feed situation. these boys are developing pastures, and growing corn, and other feed crops.

County agents in some areas have been able to secure the full support of local business people for the 4-H pig projects. In many instances the local banks are lending the boys money to buy purebred swine.

Mr. Brown also dscribed poultry demonstration projects which some of the Club members are carrying out. In one county alone 24 boys have large flocks from which they are collecting several dozens of eggs every day.

Through these demonsstration projects the farm youngsters are becoming somewhat specialized. They are learning more and more about the care of swine ond poultry, and the county agents are teaching them how to control some diseases which attack their animals.

133 NEGRO SCHOOL BOYS HELP SAVE ALABAMA'S POTATO CROP

Washington, D. C.,—One-hundred and thirty-three Negro nigh school boys with good scholastic records put down their books a few weeks ago and went into the Baldwin County, Alabama, Irish potato area to help save this year's crop.

Anxious to help assure food supplies for our fighing men, the boys followed in the wake of the digging machines, picking up and loading potatoes over hundreds of acres. Although none of the boys was experienced in farm work, it is said that they did an excellent job of helping to harvest the crop.

The school authorities in several counties surrounding Baldwin, arranged for such high school boys, white and colored, as were well up with their school work to spend two weeks in the fields helping with the emergency wartime harvest.

Next week 120 Washington, D. C,. youngsters will take jobs as Victory Farm Volunteers on nearby Maryland farms, helping to harvest important truck crops.

N. C. 4—H'ERS

A total of 30,607 colored boys and girls in 42 counties of North Carolina are engaged in 4-H work, according to R. E. Jones, Negro State Agent, and 4-H Club specialist Records show that 1,202 of these youngsters have projects which should produce enough food each to feed a fighting man.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS ON NETWORK

Broadcasting from Washington D. C., on the Blue network's National Farm and Home Hour recently, three Maryland 4-H club youths described what they are doing to help increase wartime food production. Left to right, they they are: George W. Queene, 18, who produced enough food last year to feed three fighting men; Martha Duckett, 17, who raised 600 broilers in 1943 and is raising 800 this year; Fredrick Mason, 17, who in addition to his pig and poultry projects, collected a ton of scrap metal last year, and supervised five Victory Farm Volunteers. Others on the program were Charles A. Bond of the USDA radio section, John W. Metchell, Federal Extension field agent, and Martin G. Bailey, Maryland county agent.—USDA photo by Hunton.

WOMAN'S PAGE

TRY THIS BOX LUNCH THE GATE INSPECTOR WILL ENVY THIS ONE

Lunchboxes are no longer a dark secret—more than eight million are being carried every day. Plan lunchbox menus carefully and the same one can serve all members of the family whether they go to defense plants or school. Add an extra sandwich for adults, coffee instead of milk if they prefer, but aside from that the same lunch can serve everyone if the menu's right. Newest occupants of lunchboxes are the peanut butter bread and the raisin-nut torte squares in this article. How to make them without a speck of precious shortening is told elsewhere on this page.

Let Your Oven Fill Lunchbox.

Home-made breads and cake are welcome occupants of the lunchbox brigade—and welcome news are these recipes for same that don't use a speck of shortening. Extra amounts of all phosphate baking powder make it so since it leaves no after taste often disguised by shortening in recipes. Here are the ways to make peanut butter bread raisin-filled torte squares without shortening. The recipes have been tested as given:

Peanut Butter Loaf Bread

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons all-phosphate baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup sugar
1 cup peanut butter
2 eggs
1 1-4 cups milk

Sift together flour, all-phosphate baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in peanut butter with two knives or pastry blender. Beat eggs; add milk. Add to peanut butter mixture, mixing only until ingredients are moistened. Pour batter into greased loaf pan about 4 by 9 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 1 hour and 10 minutes. Cool on wire rack.

Raisin-Nut Torte Squares

2 egg whites
1-2 cup sugar
1-2 cup coarse graham cracker crumbs
1 teaspoon all-phosphate baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped raisins
1-2 cup chopped nuts
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg whites stiff; add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Mix crumbs, all-phosphate baking powder and salt. Fold into egg whites mixture with raisins and nuts; add vanilla. Spread in greased 8 inch square pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 35 minutes. Cool; cut in squares. (May also be served hot with light cream as a dessert).

EXTEND MEAT WITH FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Lengthen meat-short meals with fresh grapefruit sections in a tangy main-course salad such as the one in this article. Cubed leftover meat is combined with raw cabbage and fresh Florida grapefruit sections; add cream of pea soup, hot muffins and a cake crumb pudding and you have a thrifty, nutritious entire meal. Here's how to set up the salad:

Grapefruit Meat Slaw

1 cup salad oil
1-3 cup vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon paprika
1-2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Few grains sugar
Few grains pepper
1 teaspoon grated onion
1-2 cup chopped raisins
2 cups cubed cooked meat
4 cups shredded cabbage
2 cups Florida grapefruit sections
Watercress

Combine salad oil, vinegar, salt, mustard, paprika, Worcestershire sauce, sugar, pepper, and onion; beat with rotary beater until well mixed. Chill 15 minutes. Pour dressing over meat; chill 15 minutes. Drain meat, reserving dressing. Combine dressing with cabbage. Pile cabbage in salad bowl. Arrange meat in center on cabbage; around edge of bowl arrange Florida grapefruit sections and watercress. Serve 6.

NUTRITION NOTES

The 1944 food slogan is: "Go light on food and clean the plate cleaner." Plan meals more carefully to make them better balanced, but remember that uneaten food left on plates or wasted in the kitchen is a form of sabotage.

Radishes are a spring dish. Use yours for garnish or in salads. Better still, serve whole with watercress and French dressing.

Never throw away the liquid drained from canned foods, as it contains food elements that definitely must not be wasted. This liquid may be served with the food from the can or saved to use in soups and sauces. If it is fruit juice, save and use it in a fruit beverage.

Dandelion greens and shirred eggs make a twosome that's a real treat. These greens are especially rich in Vitamin "A" and minerals. Cook them until tender and chop. Add bacon or salt pork and onions fried until brown, stir and turn into shallow baking dish. Break eggs on top, leaving yolks whole, and cover with bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven until eggs are well done as desired.

Eggs are plentiful now. Use them often in omelets, cakes, or custards. Poached or boiled and mixed with gravies is a tricky way, too, or boil and serve in salads.

OLIVE RELISH SALAD MOLD

1 package lemon gelatin
1 2-3 cups boiling water
1 cup chopped cabbage
1-3 cup diced cucumbers
1-2 cup chopped olives, ripe or green
1 tablespoon salad dressing
2 tablespoons chopped sweet red peppers
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon paprika

Dissolve gelatin in water. Cool and add rest of ingredients. Pour into loaf pan and chill until firm. Unmold, serve in slices on lettuce. Top with more dressing.

BRAN PRUNE SQUARES

1 cup flour
2-3 cup bran
1-4 cup sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg, beaten (or 2 yolks)
1-2 cup chopped prunes
1-2 cup buttermilk or sour milk
1-4 cup prune juice
2 tablespoons shortening, melted.

Lightly mix ingredients and pour into greased shallow pan. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

VEGETABLE PATTIES

Make very thick white sauce, using 1 3-4 cups milk. Add 1-2 teaspoon marjoram and 1 1-3 cups each of cooked or canned peas, carrots, and corn: spread in two 8x8x2-inch pans; chill. Cut in triangles or squares. Roll in dry crumbs; dip in beaten egg; roll again in crumbs. Saute in small amount of fat or salad oil. Serves 8.

GREEN BEAN SALAD

Use 1 pint of fresh-cooked string beans cut in 1-inch lengths. Dice 2 hard-cooked eggs and add with 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pepper, 2 tablespoons of diced onion, and 1-2 teaspoon of salt. Put 2 tablespoons of sugar in 2-3 cup of sour cream and whip until thick, then pour over the other ingredients.

PERK UP BATHROOM

Tired of the bathroom color scheme? Then dye your curtains a royal blue, perhaps, or a deep rose. A bath mat or rag rug can be dyed to match; or, if you prefer, use a contrasting color. Maybe you have some colored towels that have faded or white ones that have become gray through time and hard water. These can be dyed to match the curtains. Wine is another smart color for a bathroom, and a combination of brown and beige-beige curtains banded in brown, brown rug, and towels in both brown and beige hung alternately —will lend distinction to an otherwise commonplace room..

White Scholar Looks at Negro World

By Emmet Phillips For ANP

Catholics And Negroes Due To Face Additional Troubles

While we were participating in World War No. I "optimistic" Catholics prophesied that Catholics in this country would receive better treatment after the war due to the fact that non-Catholic soldiers were mixing with Catholic soldiers on the battlefield, seeing them sacrifice and in many instances give their lives for their country. Catholics were proving themselves to be good Americans; they were O. K. even if they did believe in the infallibility of the Pope.

But not long after the armistice the KKK came to the fore and proved that the "optimistic" Catholics were better optimists than prophets. A wave of anti-Catholicism swept the country and reached its high point in 1928 when the solid (in the head and stony in the heart) south deserted the Democratic party rather than support Catholic Al Smith for the Presidency.

The Negroes, unlike the Catholics, only HOPED for better treatment as a result of the Negro soldiers' sacrifices on the battlefield. They suspected that the status quo would prevail despite the fact that Negroes had fought and died for democracy. That their suspicions were justified was proven by an increase of segregation, lynchings, etc., from armistice day on.

Now in the midst of World War No. II "optimistic" Catholics again proclaim better days to come for American Catholics as the result of Catholic soldiers fighting and sacrificing side by side with their non-Catholic fellow Americans on the field of battle. Will these "optimistic" Catholics ever learn?

But American Negroes have learned not to place much hope for a better deal on the basis of appreciation from white American soldiers in this, or any other wars.

Just to show the way the wind is blowing let me tell you what a soldier acquaintance of mine who has just returned from the Cassino front had to say. He told of going to church services (Protestant) in Italy and listening to the minister who spoke English. This minister claimed that Mussolini wouldn't allow him to conduct Protestant services but now, thanks to the allies, freedom or religion in Italy is assured. My soldier friend seemed much impressed by this minister, never stopping to ascertain how much of what the minister said was true. The aforementioned soldier said that Catholic soldiers were made to feel at home in Italy, but Protestant ones like himself were not so welcome.

Steering clear of Italian affairs, because I didn't know much about them, I replied that if Protestants were rudely treated in Italy then their plight might well be compared to that of a Catholic or a Negro in our own southland. Whereupon my soldier acquaintance made the following statement: "I've been in Africa, Ireland and England in addition to Italy and I didn't like the way white girls in those countries acted. Why they would go out with American Negro soldiers instead of going out with us! I'm afraid that when those Negro soldiers come back to America they will want to go out with and marry American white girls."

My comeback was that no one is forced to go with or marry another, that such relationships are a matter of choice. He instantly dropped the subject for one on local topics.

Now I maintain that this white non-Catholic American soldier is typical of too many in our armed forces. While we are supposed to be fighting a war for the betterment of persecuted people everywhere our own American soldiers of a certain type are building a hatred for Catholics and Negroes which awaits only another armistice to make its evil effects felt throughout our land.

What can be done to avert this future persecution? Catholics must prove their right to the term Catholic which means universal, or the church for all people. Catholics take pride in the universality of their church; they insist that Jesus Christ died for all regardless of color. So it's up to them to initiate unity with the Negro. As for the Negro, let him no longer be deceived by white Protestantisms hatred for Catholics and Cotholicism. In other words, Catholics and Negroes must mass their combined strength to beat off another KKK era.

NEGRO WAC BAND INACTIVATED: ASK CITIZENS TO PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

FT. DES MOINES, Ia.—(ANP)—Negroes throughout the nation have been asked to join in protest to President Roosevelt in an effort to have the recently inactivated Negro WAC band re-organized. After nine months of intensive training, followed by numerous appearances in parades and concerts, these 26 young women representing every section of the country and many Negro colleges and universities, are now being scattered into various training groups.

The members of the disbanded WAC band in Des Moines ask that the citizens everywhere busy themselves by voicing their protests to the President.

FEPC Gets Out New Pamphlets

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The Fair Employment Practice Committee has just gotten out a pamphlet titled "FEPC—How It Operates," the agency announced last week. It was prepared by the division of review and analysis headed by John A. Davis, formerly with the Governor's Committee on Discrimination of New York.

The pamphlet tells of the establishment of FEPC, its duties and jurisdiction, and procedure. Something of the agency's record to date is also included as well as a reproduction of Executive Orders 8802 and 9346.

STARTLING BUT TRUE

The National Safety Council, in making the Safety Awards to the commercial airlines recently, brought out some startling figures as to the safety records of the airlines of the United States during 1943.

During the past year, of the 17 domestic airlines listed in the Councils Air Transportation Safety Awards, 16 operated one billion two hundred and twenty-five million passenger miles without a passenger fatality. This is equivalent to picking up at their home airports every man, woman and child in the cities of Birminghan, Little Rock, Beverly Hills, Denver, Hartford, Tampa, Des Moines, Louisville, Baltimore, Dayton and the two Portlands, plus all the people in Nevada, Wyoming and Vermont and flying all of them to points 200 miles away and bringing them safely home. Unbelievable—but true.

The record stands as the second best in safe air transportation in more than 17 years of operation, and his under the critical conditions of 1943 with more than half their aircraft in military service and many of their crews flying to the far corners of the world. Only for the 17 months from March, 1939, to August, 1940, when the airlines operated without a passenger fatality, was the year's record surpassed.

In addition to these statistics of the flying on regular schedhule in this country, there are the hundreds of millions of miles flown by many of our airlines in operations for the Army and Navy with thousands of safe trans-oceanic flights monthly. For military reasons these figures cannot be divulged, but when the ban is lifted, the American people will be justly proud of the safety and progress of their air transports.

HANDOUTS OR FREEDOM

The farmers of this country rank among the most abundant food producers in the world, and they are noted for their independence. They have developed cooperative marketing organizations that "talk" for them in matters of distribution, while they concentrate on production. These farmer-owned business organizations reflect the view of farmers.

Recently, Ernest C. Strobeck, Secretary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said of sudsidies: "An understanding of food subsidies requires at the outset a determination of the kind of government that we want. Do we want a government supported by its citizens—a government of, for and by the people? Or, do we want a government to which every one looks for handouts and detailed regulations of their everyday lives?"

Farmers have been forced to accept subsidies, although they continue to oppose them in principle as a threat to the independence of everyone. They are frank in their belief that higher prices for farm products when necessary are preferable to living at the whim of government authorities. The country is fortunate to have that kind of farmers.

AND SOME WOULD CHANGE OUR SYSTEM

In reviewing the record of production reported by the War Production Board up to May 25, last, the world has evidence of an industrial miracle wrought in the United States. B. M. Baruch puts the heart of the story in thirty-three words: "The war has been a crucible for all the economic systems of the world, for our own, for Communism, Fascism, Nazism—all the others. And the American system has outproduced the world."

SOMETHING TO KNOW

A good many people unacquainted with the situation wonder why thousands of men like to work in coal mines.

For one thing, coal miners are well paid; their average earnings being higher than the average for all industrial workers. Thousands of coal miners make $300, $400 and some even $500 a month.

Their work surroundings are not unpleasant by any means. Mine temperatures range between 62 and 72 degrees, with fresh air circulating continuously.

That miners like their work is shown by the fact that mining has a lower labor turnover than the average of all the manufacturing industries. Many who do leave the mines return to them.

EFFICIENT RETAILING STABILIZES PRODUCTION

In no other nation in the world has the average citizen been as well served with the necessities of life, and even luxuries, during this present terrible war, as in the United States. There is a reason for this—no nation in the world has had as many free and independent business men seeking to supply the needs of the people, as has the United States.

War restrictions on production and distribution were inevitable. Hastily drawn as they were, many of them have been confusing and some actually damaging to maximum production and distribution. Nevertheless, American business adjusted itself to the rules and regulations and kept the supply stream going to consumers.

This never could have been done, nor would government rationing and price control have been successful, except for the efficient retailing system this nation enjoys. Chain stores played a tremendous part in results that have been secured. They have been a stabilizing influence in maintaining production and distribution on an even keel.

Such stores were built up on the basic idea of a minimum profit on each sale, in order to create a maximum turnover. That policy is probably doing more to stabilize prices than any man-made legislation can accomplish in the face of rising wages and material costs.

In the postwar period, the nation will depend even more on efficient mass merchandising practices to readjust to a peacetime economy and get the ten thousand and one articles of peacetime commerce into the hands of the consuming public, thereby giving the most rapid and elastic outlet for form and factory production.

Ralph Metcalf Now Lieutenant

NEW ORLEANS.—(A. N. P.)—Ralph Metcalfe, famous sprinter who ran for Uncle Sam in both the 1932 and 1936 Olympics, is now a lieutenant. He has just been commissioned after graduation from the army officers transportation base here.

After starring in Tilden Tech high school in Chicago and at Marquette university, Milwaukee, in addition to his Olympic running, Metcalfe coached five years at Xavier university here before obtaining a leave of absence to serve with the Catholic Servicemen's organization prior to his induction into the army in Los Angeles.

A HOPEFUL SIGN

Twelve hundred members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association have gone on record against the principle of subsidies. They viewed with alarm "trends in government tending to impair the economic, political and social security of the nation, as well as to destroy the system of private enterprise."

It is a hopeful sign when farmers seek independence from political restrictions.

Red Cross Gives U. S. Soldiers Birthday Party

INDIA,—(A. N. P.)— Though 15,000 miles away from home, our American soldiers still hear the strains of "Happy Birthday," receive a colorful birthday card on their birthday, and cut the proverbial cake. At the Cosmos club of the American Red Cross, each month, a birthday party is given for Negro soldiers who have added another year to their life.

The party is arranged for the last Friday fo the month. The master of ceremonies announces those with anniversaries and they receive a piece of cake and their greetings.

The latest such party included a real cowboy band. Everyone stayed until "lights out" with some playing the radio and others gathering about the piano for an impromptu community sing.

Surinam Natives Progress, Report Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In the course of 80 years of freedom the Negro and mulatto population of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) have made huge progress, in spite of the undeniable impediments, engendered by their past. This is the viewpoint of an article called "Jungle Harmony" appearing in the Canada-West Indies magazine and written by J. H. Boas.

Surinam might suitably be described as a patch-work quilt. Like the United States, its population is composed of many different races, but whereas in the great republic of the north the different racial elements have intermingled to produce a new breed of men, the article says, the different peoples of Surinam have largely retained their separate individualities, living together in good harmony and fellowship under the Netherlands flag.

KKK and Bund Linked in Trial

WASHINGTON, —(A. N. P.)—The Ku Klux Klan and the German-American bund are closely connected, witnesses declared as they presented documents and pictures at the mass sedition trial last week. President Roosevelt is of Jewish ancestry, some of the witnesses claimed.

According to William Luedtke, former national secretary of the bund, the two groups had met in joint session at a bund camp in New Jersey. He said he could recognize pictures of at least two Klan leaders in photographs of the meeting. The meeting, Luedtke said, was held at Camp Nordland, N. Y., in 1940.

The joint session, he declared, was arranged by Edward James Smythe and August Klapprott, both defendants. Klapprott, is a former bund leader.

The defendants are being tried for their connection with an alleged conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

New Youth Group Formed in Chicago

CHICAGO— (A. N. P.)— The Chicago Youth League, a recently organized youth movement was formed by a group of civic-minded leaders with the idea of aiding youth in the Negro areas of Chicago. Acting Capt. Harry B. Deas of the Stanton Police station together with Chief John Pendergast of the uniformed Chicago police organized a league. which pledges itself to "help youth map its future."

The group elected Capt. Deas as its president and E. L. Graham, general chairman of the Pullman Porters' association, was named a vice-president along with Robert C. Weaver, member of Mayor Kelly's race relations committee and A. N. Fields of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Sgt. Roy Boston Finds 13 Lucky

Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, July 13. If you are superstitious you should meet Sergeant Roy C. Boston of Chicago, Illinois, an airplane mechanic at this field. He is one for Ripley. Entering Hampton Institute, Virginia, on June 13th he stayed for 3 years, leaving on September 13, 1939. He took his army pre-induction examination August 13, 1942. Entered the Army October 13, 1942. His army number ends in 13. He was sent to the 313th Aviation Squadron at a camp in Louisiana, and assigned to barrack 13-19. He was file clerk in Room 13-13, where he remained number 31 on the roster until Mar. 13th. After finishing mechanics school he went on furlough but was re-called in time to report to this post on May 13th. On February 13th he was transferred to his present section. Is that enough?_____ No?_____Well, on June 13th, 1944 a bolt of lightening struck the plane he was working on! He was uninjured, but the plane was a mass of wreckage. Guess number 13 is his lucky number after all. But wait____This story was brought to our attention by a GI who came from a family of 13; who was married on August 31 (13 in reverse); separated December 26th (twice 13) and divorced September 26th (also twice 13);____ Wow! Take 'em away!____All they need are black cats for pets.

NEW MAGAZINE FOR CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—(ANP)—A new magazine, Sepia Highlights, devoted to pictures and features, has made its appearance here.

It is published monthly by Albert White, former newspaper man of Houston and St. Louis, who is managing editor of the San Francisco Reporter, rapidly growing weekly of this section which was started 13 months ago after the Negro population of San Francisco jumped from 4,000 to 20,000.

Mr. White is a well known journalist, being a former field editor of the St. Louis Call, and the first full-time reporter for a white paper in Texas, the Houston Chronicle. Editorial office here is at 1740 Post Street.

W. Indian Regiment Takes Active Duty

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOES (ANP)—Word has been received that the First Caribbean regiment is enroute to acitve duty. This regiment, trained in the United States, was composed of W. Indians from Trinidad, which had the largest percentage of the volunteers, 22 per cent; Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, Bermuda, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, British Honduras and the Bahamas. Lt. Col. Hugh Wilkin is the commander.

All-Colored "GI" Show Makes Hit

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, (ANP)—"Shoot The Works," the first all-Negro stage show presented by U. S. Forces in England, of all-soldiers, is currently touring in the southern part of England where it is on special duty with a base section, headquarters while the 36 members of the cast spread good cheer among army units in the base section, both white and colored.

The show was written and staged by M. Sgt. Julius Buddy Phillips, of Brooklyn, a former member of the cast of "The Hot Mikado" and "Cabin In The Sky" and is directed by M. Sgt. James E. Wall, also of Brooklyn.

Windsors Attend Dance Given by Bahamas

NASSAU, BAHAMAS—(ANP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were in attendance at the Red Cross benefit dance last week at Silver Slipper gardens. The affair was the annual formal dance given by the staff of Government house and honored the 50th birthday anniversary of the governor, the Duke of Windsor. The royal party included also the lord bishop of Nassau, Rudy Williams orchestra was on hand to supply the music.

Collection Plates, Collection Baskets, Arm Bands and Gavels

Wooden Collection Plates, well finished with Plush Bottom, 10 inch Plates $6.00 each

A Wicker Collection Basket, made of best reed obtainable. Size 9 inches. Price $3.00.

A well made golden Oak finished Gavel

Price $1.00

USHERS' ARM BANDS

Stenciled in white made of blue wool felt. 4 inches wide.

Price 50c each

Oval Shaped Usher Arm Band

These Ushers' Arm Bands are very attractive; made of high-grade felt material, in colors red, blue and green, each with white letters, and elastic band to fit around the arm. Size, 6½x4¾ inches. **25 cents** each; $3.00 a dozen.

Blue Felt Ushers Arm Band, with sewed white letters of white felt. Very durable and attractive.

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The Modern Farmer

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Henry Allen Boyd ---- Owner
Office, 403 Charlotte Avenue.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

VEGETABLE SEEDS GO TO WAR TOO

When planting time came this year in war-torn Russia, in Africa, England, the West Indies, and in the liberated countries, including Ethiopia, many of the farmers and gardeners in these areas received packages of seeds labeled, "Gift of the USA." Last year the War Food Administration shipped a total of 18 million pounds of seeds to our allies, and to liberated areas.

These seeds are made available through WFA's seed allocation program. Last week WFA announced 1944-45 seed allocations. Of the 302 million pounds which will go to all claimants, United States farmers, victory gardeners will receive 277 million pounds. The remainder will go to United States military services, our allies, to liberated areas, and for commercial export. Some of the seeds which are likely to be plentiful are: Beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, eggplant, kale, mustard, okra, peas, spinach, squash, and turnips.

DO YOU KNOW THE ANSWERS?

By Ruth Taylor

How often do you wake up in the middle of the night and think, "If I had only thought of that sooner, I could have answered you on that. I am sure all of us have had that experience. I know I have. We just aren't quick enough on the trigger and our second thoughts lag far behind our first.

One of the troubles with us who take democracy for granted is that we don't know the answers. We don't doubt for a minute the strength of our own institutions the endurance of the democratic way of life—but we can't always say why we feel as we do. What would you give for not one but four or five answers for any kind of an argument on Democracy?

My friends say I am always ready with the answers. Here's one of the reasons why. There's a little series of booklets which you may have seen for they have been widely distributed. These Joe Doakes booklets belong in every man's pocket, in every woman's purse, for they do express what most of us really believe, but don't always know how to say.

I have all three of the books on my desk as I write, for I like their tone. For instance, let me quote from one. "I am not an Optimist, I am not a Pessimist. I have no use for bunk, particularly foreign bunk. No one is going to make me hate the fellow who lives in the same block as I do." Now that's what I call American. Not hate at the beok and call of an outsider—but making up one's own mind according to the individual and the facts.

Far be it from me to suggest that like the Nazis and Communists, we should have a line, but it's a good thing to read the answers as someone who has given a lot of thought to it has worked them out. We can then adapt them to our needs.

I have often used a quote from one of the booklets. "When someone keeps criticizing the way things are going, I tell him I never saw a ball game won by the noisy fellow in the bleachers who's yelling at the umpire and razzing the players. Games are won by the men in the field and the coaches and captains who stand back of them." That's plain common sense.

If you want to get copies of these booklets, send in to Joe Doakes, Room 707, 2 West 43rd Street, New York City, and they will be sent to you without cost. I recommend them because I believe they will help you as they have helped me to speak up for democracy and defend your faith as an American.

KEEPING THEIR HANDS OFF SOLDIERS' MESS TABLE

V. C. Turner, --Negro State 4-H Club leader for Alabama, reports that it isn't unusual to hear farm people get up in their community meetings and say, "We are keeping our hands off the soldiers table."

By that, according to Mr. Turner, they mean that they are eating vegetables right out of their own gardens, or from their home-canned supply, meat out of the smokehouse, or off the pantry shelves where they put it last year during the meat canning season, that they are eating eggs out of their hen-houses, and chicken right out of their poultry yards. In other words, they are eating food grown at home rather than buying it off the grocer's shelves, and thereby making supplies short for our fighting men, and for war workers, and city folks.

And some Negro farmers, Department of Agriculture officials report, are not only making the exeellent contribution of keeping their hands off the soldiers' table, but in addition to growing cotton for uniforms, for tents, and ammunition, they are also passing ham and eggs, butter and milk, steak and chicken right off their farms on to our soldiers' mess table.

EXPENSIVE CANDY

Government publicity experts have been doing an impressive job of outlining the vast benefits which the people may expect to derive after the war from the Federal government's hydro-electric power. projects. However, before discounting the investor-owned electric industry as archaic junk, the other side of the story should be told.

The steam plants of the private power industry produce most of the electric power in the United States. The industry has found that steam-produced electric power is often cheaper than hydro-electric power. An electric power plant which uses coal costs only about one-third as much to build as hydro-electric plant having the same capacity. A ton of water would have to drop a mile to generate the same amount of energy as there is in a pound of coal properly burned. In most parts of the country it is usually more economical to carry coal from the mine to the place where it is needed to make electric power, than it is to transmit equal electric energy from a power dam. These are a few of the reasons why the private electric industry can face the future with confidence.

But there are others. The prirate power companies can point with pride to their contributions to the maintenance of government. Nearly twenty-five cents out of every dollar of gross income goes to the public treasury in taxes. In war these taxes help to buy planes and guns. In peaee, as in war, they help to maintain schools, police and fire protection and other public services. Government power dams are tax exempt.

And finally, the private power companies are not ashamed of the principles they represent and espouse, namely, private ownership of property under constitutional government. Their frankness is in sharp contrast with the evasiveness of government ownership promoters who studiously avoid the word socialism, while holding forth the candy of "eheap" power at the taxpayers' expense.

COLORED GIRL IN CANADIAN WAC UNIT

Private First Class Gloria Michael Holland, whose parents live in Washington has been a member of the Canadian Women's Army Corps for some time now, and she is the only member of the race in her company.

She completed her basic training which she took at Camp Kitchner, Ontario, and now is awaiting assignment to some branch of the medical corps. Private Holland, who is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holland, Washington, D. C., decided some time back that she wanted to belong to some branch of the armed forees, but she did not want to belong to a segregated outfit. Her parents were born in Canada, but they gained their citizenship through their parents who were naturalized when Gloria's parents were very young.

Gloria was born in Buffalo, New York, and came to Washington at an early age. She was graduated from Dunbar High School two years ago at the age of seventeen. Then she took a job at the Office of Procurement and was advancing rapidly. She was in line for promotion when she decided to join the CWAC as the auxiliary is popularly known.

She went to the Canadian Legation in Washington and asked if she would be accepted, and she was told that if she passed the very rigid mental and physical tests that she would be aecepted, but they also tried to advise her not to enlist because she would be lonely since there were no other colored girls in the outfit. Not daunted in the least, Gloria took the tests and passed them both with an almost perfect score. She is not lonely rather she is one of the most popular girls in the company. Since she is the youngest in the outfit, the company takes particular interest in her.

—The Washington Tribune.

ROBERTS RETURNS TO POST

Thomas N. Roberts, special assistant to the personnel direetor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has returned to his post after being away ill since December. Department employees weleomed him back on July 1 with a huge bouquet of flowers.

Roberts has been a member of the personnel director's staff since 1941 during which time he has been an important factor in helping to reeruit eompetent workers, and in maintaining morale among colored employees at a high level. Before eoming into the Offiee of Personnel, Roberts directed a 10.000 acre land utilization project in Alabama.

BLIND GROW FOOD FOR WAR EFFORT

Two colored farmers of North Carolina are not even letting blindness stop them from growing food to help win the war. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials report.

Howard Barrett, blind farmer of Wilson County, has worn out a grubbing hoe during the last three years working his garden. And what a garden! Why, he is growing 18 different kinds of vegetables in it and still has time to raise 52 chickens, two pigs, pick cotton, help prime tobacco, and serve as a neighborhood leader.

Douse Hawkins, who lost his sight in 1929, is also growing a garden whieh he has entered into the Elizabeth City, North Carolina, garden contest. And County Agent John Harris says he has a good ehance of being a winner.

Although he is growing 12 different kinds of vegetables, Vietory Gardener Hawkins can tell them from the weeds by touch. In weeding his garden, he first takes hold of a vegetable plant and then works out the weeds. The county agent says he doesn't miss a single blade of grass.

The need for growing and canning more vegetables was emphasized by WFA Director of Distribution Lee Marshall in an address before commercial canners recently. He pointed out that government reguirements of canned fruits and vegetables will be 86 million cases this year, or 71 percent more than in 1943. In addition the government is asking canners to hold 10 million cases of canned vegetables in reserve for possible changes in war needs. In terms of the major vegetables, the civilian supply for next year will be about 20 percent less than for the present year.

THE END OF THE ROAD

The U. S. News, after analyzing the effect of current tax laws on business, concludes that neither individuals nor corporations can be expected to risk money, increase production and provide jobs until tax rates are lowered. The rewards, in general, are too small for the chances to be taken." It adds, however that "any plan to reduce taxes bumps up against the hard fact that the Treasury must have revenue—and vast amounts of it—to pay interest on the national debt, to care for veterans, to maintain an army and navy, and, finally, to operate the regular government departments."

For years the trend has been toward higher and higher taxes against productive enterprise. The war has hastened the trend until at last the end of the road has been reached. It is useless to ery for higher taxes against industry. The money isn't there.

From now on the bills of the Federal government will be paid by a majority of the people instead of a minority. And that goes for the debt too. Whenever a politician announces that the government is going to do this or that for the people, he really means that the government is going to tax the people to do it. The government is not Santa Claus, it is merely the tax collector, and the people are beginning to realize it.

DR. PATTERSON SAYS FARM ACCIDENTS MAY DELAY VICTORY, AND COST EXTRA LIVES

Washington, D. C.—Endorsing National Farm Safety Week which is to be observed July 23-29, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and special assistant to the Seeretary of Agriculture, urged colored farmers and farm workers this week to guard against accidents.

Pointing out that two million farm people were injured last year, 20,000 of them fatally, Dr Patterson said that accidents may seriously hamper our wartime productive effort, delay victory and cost extra lives. Said he, "The slogan "Be Careful' is a simple and effective guide to the avoidance of accidents."

"Most injuries," he said "are caused by carelessness: stepping on broken glass or nails, chopping wood or cotton without care, walking up behind a horse or a mule, going to and from the field in trucks or wagons with your legs and arms hanging over sides, wearing overalls with loose straps or open sleeves that may eatch in maehinery, and adjusting and repairing machinery while it is still moving."

Dr. Patterson also pointed out that accidents in the rural home take a heavy toll; injuries from falls, burns, fire-arms, and poisons lead the list. Said he, "Repairing the steps, and guarding against fire hazards will substantially reduce the number of injuries."

Looking at last year's losses, Dr. Patterson said that farm accidents have an important bearing on the lives of city folks. To each person in the United States, the loss of manpower caused by injuries in 1943 was equivalent to the loss of four and a half days' food supply.

SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT

By Max Meredith

"Bring me a sword!" cried the king. And they brought a sword before the throne.

"Divide the living child in two," the king commanded, "and give half to the one, and half to the other."

By this renowned test of true motherhood, in one of the most dramatic scenes in the Bible, King Solomon decided two women's dispute about a child, and wisely did judgment.

Last summer another Solomon—a New York City magistrate of that name—similarly did judgment, almost as wisely. He decided a dispute between a cobbler and another man concerning the ownership of a Pomeranian puppy.

After listening to the testimony, the judge addressed the two litigants kindly. "You two people go sit down over there for a while," he said, "while I hear some other cases. Until I get back to you, just let the dog wander around the courtroom."

First the puppy ran from the girl sitting with her father, and crossed the room to the other man, to sit by his legs and wag his tail. Then the girl called to him and the puppy ran across to her, but soon the tiny dog left her and returned to the cobbler's side, where he leisurely laid himself down and calmly watched the court proceedings.

Calling the case again, the judge demanded some proof of the cobbler that the dog was really his, as alleged. The Pomeranian knew some tricks, ventured the claimant, hopefully. Promptly the man on the bench asked to see them performed.

The cobbler spoke a command and the puppy stood on its hind legs. It stuck out its paw to shake hands Then it stood on its head. Convinced by the results of these tests of true ownership the modern wise Solomon awarded the dog to the cobbler.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES RICE, TOMATO PASTE

Quantities of food held as government stocks for war need are gradually being released by the War Food Adminstration for civilian and industrial uses. When inventory checks reveal stocks on hand which are not needed to meet requirements of our military forces and allies, such surpluses are being released to civilians.

Recently 55,000,000 pounds of rice, —550,000 "pockets" of 100-pound bags were released to civilians, with the first allotments going particularly to Southern areas where rice is a major food item.

When an inventory check showed that this quantity of rice would not be needed for government requirements to meet allied and other war needs, it was released for civilian use. However, none can be exported.

Also released from government owned stocks are approximately 30,000 cases of tomato puree and about 4500 cases of tomato paste. These items are being sold to fish packers who are engaged in filling government contracts.

Approximately 300,000 cases of evaporated milk, packed in 14 1-2 ounce cans are being sold for industrial uses only.

Other foods held in government stocks, are being released to civilians as war needs change.

An orderly distribution of surplus food stocks through recognized channels is being followed by WFA to prevent "dumping" and disrupting of established market patterns.

IT'S TIME TO CAN

The return of ration points to three canned vegetables—tomatoes, peas, and asparagus not only augurs the advantage of home canning, but it also serves to remind housewives, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out, that now is the time to can.

Well, the farm people of Caddo parish, Louisiana, are ready to do their canning. They have just dedicated a new, modern canning center at Lucas. Equipped with boiler, retorts, steam kettles, blanching sinks, and cooling vats, the new center will serve more than 1,000 farm families in the area, according to Negro County Agent B. D. Harrison.

"SOAK THE RICH" MEANS YOU

The average citizen had little concern over taxes five years ago. "Soak the rich" was the stock method of raising increased public revenue. Even up until two or three years ago, it seemed as if the so-called rich could always be assessed through business or death taxes to raise public revenue. But we have had a shock—"soaking the rich" will no longer pay the tax bills. From now on, the tax collector must "soak" everybody.

Labor, for example, has found in deductions from its pay checks, what taxation means. In other words, industry and labor are at last in the same boat.

Gross earnings and gross wages mean nothing. Jobs must be created out of net earnings. Homes must be built out of net wages—the money remaining after tax deductions.

The only hope of workmen and industry to increase their net incomes after the war, is to see that government gets out of every non-essential, money-spending activity and tax-exempt government business project that destroys taxpaying private enterprise.

From postwar program to put government into business competition with its private citizens, takes money out of the pockets of industry and the worker. There is no Santa Claus except the man and the business that dig up for the tax collector.

RESOURCES OF $681,807 REPORTED BY CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST CO.

Officials Acknowledge Latest Statement Shows Best Record Institution Has Ever Made; Expect to Go to "Million-Dollar Mark" Soon

An unprecedented report in growth of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company of this city was reported to the Executive Committee by the Cashier, Mr. A. G. Price, and the President, Henry A. Boyd, at a meeting of the committee held in the Directors' Room of the Bank at noon Friday, Aug. 11. The report shows that the bank had loans and discounts of $181,-284.20; it holds and owns in United States Bonds, $480,710; it has invested in state bonds, $34,950.00; its furniture and fixtures, with all depreciations marked off, is $6,500.-00, and the cash on hand was $158,-363.59, making the total resources $861,807.79. The liabilities reflected in the statement were, capital paid in, non-assessable, all sold to persons living in this city, state, and twenty-two other states, $60,000.00; surplus, $3,554.32; profits, $5,062.29; preferred stock retirement fund, $3,078.52; deposits, $790,112.00, making its liabilities reach the grand total of $861,807.79.

In commenting upon this report, the President said, just before leaving the city for a trip East, that it is the largest report made in the history of the bank and that if this growth continues the bank will be able to step up into the one-million-dollar class by the time it reaches its forty-first anniversary in January of 1945. Copies of the report were sent to the members of the Board of Directors and to more than five thousand depositors. President Boyd also takes pride in making the statement that it is the oldest Negro bank in the United States and that it has had continuous banking service, and that it was a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, so that every deposit in this bank up to $5,000.00 is insured by the government, making it, said he, as safe as any bank in the United States. In addition to this, it is a depository for the state of Tennessee and Davidson county. It has enjoyed the confidence of the people of Nashville for all of these years. It has stood, said the President, as it were, as the Rock of Gibraltar. Plans are underway even now, declared the President, not only to increase the efficient service rendered to the community, but to develop other departments as time and conditions will warrant. Some of the largest institutions in the race here in Nashville use the Citizens Savings Bank as their depository, while many people use the safe deposit boxes, which are fire and burglar proof, for their private use. The Christmas Savings Club in the bank, it is understood, has already passed the twenty-thousand mark for this coming December; while the regular commercial department is enjoying a patronage unprecedented in the history of the institution.

The Board of Directors of the institution has been increased. Several new names were added recently The following are the directors as of this date: Henry A. Boyd, C. D. Gordon, Miss S. B. Wilson, D. W. Crutcher, W. J. Hale, S. H. Simpson, C. W. Flint, I. L. Moore, Mrs. Preston Taylor, W. C. Sheffield, W. S. Walker, A. G. Price, E. L. Price, J. T. Patton, Wm. D. Laws, Flem Otey and J. F. Lane.

The President declared that at the next stockholders' meeting, which will be held the second Monday in January, he would make some recommendations to the stockholders that he thought would put the Citizens Savings Bank in the national class. When asked if he expected to secure a charter for a national bank, he stated that this would be a matter that would have to be handled by the stockholders and directors.

JAMAICA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

By Josephine Kamm

Jamaica, it was learned recently, is to receive the largest single grant yet to be made under the Colonial Development .and welfare Act of 1940. This is a sum of $2,100,000 which, over a period of five years, is to be devoted to schemes for agricultural development in the island.

The schemes to be undertaken include the checking of soil erosion, improving land fertility, increasing production, and the adoption of mixed farming methods, and they will play an important part in the development of a sound and healthy economic life. Meanwhile, the production of food stuffs, much of which was formerly imported, has been greatly increased since the war. This means that Jamaica is making an important wartime contribution by saving valuable shipping space. It also means that she is helping to solve one of her most serious economic problems, for when the war is over the continued growth of fruit, grain, and vegetables for home consumption will add to the value of the ordinary diet of the people.

A government subsidy of Jamaica's banana and sugar crops is already helping to finance these food production schemes. They are not confined entirely to food grown for home consumption. A unique offering to Allied food supplies—and a useful export product to Jamaica—is Jamaican food—yeast manufactured commercially on the island from locally grown sugar. Live cultures have been sent to the United States Department of Agriculture to be used for further experiments in the Western Hemisphere. The yeast, the high food quality of which was recently discovered by scientists working in Britain, will be invaluable in helping to feed the peoples of devastated Europe after the war.

It is towards an all-round improvement in the standard of living of the people that these and other schemes must lead. The means employed vary from the provision of 2,800 school lunches (free or at a very low price) to the children of Kingston, the capital, to the running of model rural health services. A health unit, which has been started in one district and is to be duplicated in the other twelve, is now responsible for maternity and child welfare, school medical work, the control and prevention of the diseases endemic in the West Indies, and—most important of all—to prove to the people by practical demonstration that dietetics, hygiene in food production and cookery, etc., form an essential part of the building up of their health. A special training school for health workers has been established with the help of a government grant, and it is anticipated that this scchool will become the official health center for the whole of the West Indies.

In the successful application of all health and social schemes the interest and cooperation of the people themselves must play a vital part. Jamaica Welfare Limited, an organization which came into existence in 1937, has done much to make this possible. Its activities include the provision of educational films for children, a campaign for building better villages, the creation of community centers, the development of cooperative societies and citizens' associations. The help which the growing boy and girl can give in the home, on the farm, and above all, to the community is recognized in the formation of special clubs.

The growth of community consciousness is apparent in another social plan. In 1938, the Jamaica Lands Department was reconstituted. Within four years, at a cost of $3,200,000, it had placed 16,000 members of the native population on the land as small-holders, to cultivate between them some 80,000 acres. Among the settlers are ex-soldiers, unemployed, people from over-crowded urban districts and others whose homes had been destroyed by floods. Arrangements for cooperative marketing are being made, and during the early period when the land is not fully productive, supplementary work is provided in the construction of rods and water supplies. Centers have been established for the promotion of health, welfare and education which have quickly become the pivot of the social and economic life of each settlement, and an understanding among the settlers of the value of united action on common problems, has imbued them with a sense of the importance of the community.

In these social and economic developments Jamaica is the pioneer among the West Indian islands. It is, therefore, fitting that her people should be pioneers in political development also.

In February 1943 the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Jamaica proposals for a reform of the Constitution. Under the Constitution, which has been accepted unanimously by Jamaica's Legislative Council, the island will have a House of Assembly of not fewer than twenty-four members elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage; a Legislative Committee, five of whose ten members will be selected by the House of Assembly.

In addition, the establishment of a number of advisory committees drawn from members of the Assembly to consider social and economic welfare, is to be considered. In practice the governor will normally be guided by the advice of an Executive Council which reflects the will of the elected chamber. That in essence is the British system of government by ministers responsible to the legislature and it is thus a very long step towards internal self-government.

The people of Jamaica are to assume a very real share in their own administration. The new constitution is a milestone in their progress towards complete self-government, the achievement of which is their own aim and the desire of the people of Britain.

The new constitution will probably be introduced this year. In the meantime, the people of Jamaica are playing a full and vigorous part in the Allied war effort. Jamaicans are serving with the Allied armies in Britain and with the North Caribbean Force, with the Royal Air Force and the British Merchant Navy. Jamaican women have joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Hundreds of Jamaican technicians have come to Britain to help make munitions in Merseyside factories. At home, they have their own Infantry Volunteers, Home Guard and Air Training Corps Units. The Jamaicans, who have given nobly to the war chest, were the first of the colonial peoples to launch a fund for the purchase of aircraft. Today a R. A. F. bomber squadron bears the island's name.

The leasing to the United States of naval and air bases on the island forms a notable contribution not simply to the defense of Jamaica, but to the smooth working of United Nation's strategy in the Caribbean area which is vital for the defense of the Panama Canal.

This action was followed by the setting-up of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission which advises the British and American Governments on social and economic problems affecting the whole Caribbean area . The Commission's recently published report forecasts, amongst other things, the opening in March of a series of advisory conferences to discuss social and economic questions. Rspresentatives of the West Indian communities were present.

WORLD TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT

That leaders of business in the United States are fully awake to the part American industry must play in postwar employment, is made evident by the formation of the Committee on International Economic Policy, 18 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Fifty-four outstanding men in industrial. educational and religious groups at present compose the Committee which will seek "to further the serious and competent consideration of the issues which confront all the free peoples of the world and which imply their useful cooperation in reconstructing their economy after the victory of the United Nations."

To that end the Committee will welcome the cooperation of organizations and individuals, and will be happy to receive the comments and suggestions which it hopes that the publication of a series of papers from its Advisory Committee on Economics may call forth.

The Committee seeks an exchange of views with other committees engaged in postwar studies, and states: "Employment is more than a national problem.. It is an international question, the solution of which can be found only in the expansion of world trade and economic cooperation—The traffic must be two-way. Trade is a two-way street—A fair adjustment of trade barriers is essential to promote balanced trade development.

This is the kind of program in which we must interest ourselves if we hope to do our part in building a sound postwar foundation for industrial progress and employment.

AMERICA'S UNDER-GROUND ARMY

America has an underground army. Its weapons are electricity, compressed air, picks and shovels. Its G. I. is the coal miner. He has not fully realized the essential character of his work or he would not have sanctioned work stoppages.

Without coal we would be reduced to fighting this war with bows and arrows. The four most important war chemicals (phenol, toluene, ammonia, naphthalene) are possible only because of the work of the coal miner. All high explosives depend upon coal. Every ton of coal a miner mines produces enough steel to make a 2,000-pound bomb. Fifty-five per cent of all mechanical energy used in the United States is produced by coal, because 55 per cent of all electric power in the United States is produced by coal. The energy contained in the coal mined daily in the United States is equal to the energy of 500 Niagara Falls. Ninety-five per cent of railroad locomotives are powered by coal. The equivalent of 1 1-2 billion tons was hauled between New York and San Francisco by coal burning locomotives in 1942. And this is not all. Eighty-five per cent of all war plastics that go into such items as bomber noses, gas masks, shell noses, radio apparatus, telephones, pontoons, propellers, skis, life rafts, and lacquers require processed bituminous coal as a base. Finally, two-thirds of America's homes are heated by coal or coke.

America could not win the war without its underground army of coal miners.

CORRECTION AT LAST—MAYBE!

At long last the Office of Price Administration has admitted that the Highest Price Line Limitation order is responsible for the disappearance of low-priced clothing from retail shelves. The OPA Administrator says frankly that much of the shortage could have been eliminated, "if we in the OPA and other agencies had been on our toes"

Congressional, public and distributor demands are finally forcing reconsideration of obviously unworkable price rules. Meanwhile, consumers have been conscious of dwindling supplies of low-priced wearing apparel. Moreover, according to the OPA Consumer Advisory Committee, "the quality of many items is so low as to be waste ful of manpower and materials."

The public can forgive mistakes in as gigantic an undertaking as rationing and price control, but it will not forever excuse stubborn refusal to make corrections.

The magazine Newsweek observes that "even if more low-priced clothes are made available, they are bound to cost more than the same item did before the war, despite the OPA's struggle to hold prices down. Labor and material costs have gone up and these cannot be absorbed by the manufacturers of ... merchants."

It now remains to be seen whether OPA will actually get action, or whether relief will continue to be stymied in bureaucratic red tape.

LABOR LEADER IS WAGING FIGHT ON BIASED AFL UNION

CHICAGO—(ANP)—An effort to save the jobs of 59 American-Japanese employes of the Illinois Central railroad was made last week by Willard Townsend, head of the United Transport Service (CIO), when he wired a protest to J. L. Bivens, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, against discharging the American Japanese workers as demanded by a strike ultimatum submitted to the railroad company by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes (AFL).

Known as one of the labor unions that still maintains a jimcrow policy against Negro workers, the BMWE is composed of railroad track workers. It has threatened to strike and tie up the railroads, declared an ultimatum, served on the IC by Frank L. Neakes, general chairman of the IC division, unless the 59 American-Japanese are discharged.

Charging that BMWE was extending its "white supremacy" policy" Townsend urged company officials to stick to their guns and support the newly hired workers whom G. L. Willingham, general manager of the IC said have performed "exceptionally well" so far and will be returned. Townsend said the policy of the BMWE did not represent the sentiment of the rank and file of railroad laborers. These laborers, most of whom are recent immigrants—Italians, Greeks, Poles, Mexicans—have no prejudice against Negroes or Japanese except that handed down by their leaders.

RETAILERS CARRY ON

The Hon. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, in discussing problems that the retail stores of the nation face in supplying the consumer under a mulitude of restrictions, said:

"I believe there is no other group of Americans more concerned with the future of America than are the retail merchants. The retailers believe in the equality of opportunity, in justice administered impartially. They want to live and let live in an atmosphere of freedom... The retailers of America will spare no effort to win the war and to restore and reassert the principles and the philosophy of life and government that have made America great."

Congressman Wiley pointed out that difficult as has been the experience of retailers under the OPA, they have upheld continuation of the Price Control Act as a war necessity. "However, it could have been better administered.....as soon as the war ceases, and probably before, government restrictions and interference must be reduced to a minimum."

South African Hits Segregation

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA—(ANP)—Opposition to the establishment of the Colored Advisory council flared into open debate when Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the opposition to the council, attacked the government's stand against compulsory segregation of the colored peoples. The debate occurred during a session in the house of assembly when the question of the social welfare vote was being discussed.

Dr. Malan advocated treatment of South Africa's colored population similar to the treatment of Negroes in the southern states of America, with all the social, political and economic inequalities, jimcrow and discrimination included. He thought Australia's black code, was befitting the aboringines and should be applied to the colored peoples of South Africa.

In stating the Australian code, he said: "Australia's non-Europeans could be employed only under permit and sexual relations between white and non-white were punishable."

H. Lawrence, minister of welfare and demobilization, defended the government's stand on forming the Colored Advisory council and opposed as against the best interest of both races forcible segregation.

Wrestler Claims He Was Fouled

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— Carrying out its policy of fairness to all nationalities, the state athletic commission ordered an early re-match between Seelie Samara, only Negro wrestler in the west, and the Masked Cougar, white.

The decision by the athletic body came as the result of Seelie Samara's protest filed on the match last week at the Olympic auditorium with the Masked Cougar. A re-match was ordered this week. Samara charged that Count Rossi, manager of the Cougar, held him out of the ring, in fact, pulled him down the chute and kept him out of the ring for over 20 seconds.

Many ringsiders claimed to have seen this action and reported it to the commission which ordered the re-match.

BOOK ON NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES TO BE WRITTEN

RALEIGH, N. C., July 27—(ANP) "The Negro in North Carolina," a publication which will concern itself with the progress in schools, churches, recreation, insurance, housing and military achievement, is the proposed work of C. A. Irvin, public relations director of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina at Greensboro. The project has been approved by Gov. J. Melville Broughton who declares that the Negroes in the state have made a "wonderful response" to every challenge in this critical period.

The book which will serve as a source of authentic information with regard to North Carolina Negroes, will give a unique account of the state's five leading Negro colleges, the nation's A-1 insurance company (the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham), and will review the recent action of the North Carolina Board of Education which is the first to equalize Negro teachers' salaries.

GREAT PREACHERS

By Gordon B. Hancock for ANP

Dr. Truett of Dallas is dead. He was without doubt the outstanding Baptist preacher of the white race. Yet in the last analysis he was merely a white man who preached like a Negro. When white preachers learn to preach like Negroes they are invariably styled "great preachers". Negroes have something as preachers that makes them tremendously effective. The great danger is that they will try to get away from the very thing that makes them effective and that is fervor and earnestness.

No American preacher of the last two generations could equal the late Dr. C. T. Walker of Augusta, Ga. The police of his day heard more preaching than ever they have heard since. Policemen always had to follow Dr. Walker and surround him to prevent stampedes as mobs fought to hear him preach. Before the day of loudspeakers he could make himself heard in any auditorium. Always while he was preaching mobs were fighting at the doors to get in. He returned from the Holy Land via London and stopped one morning to hear the famous Spurgeon in the world-famed Tabernacle. The story goes that Spurgeon saw him in the audience and invited him to offer the closing prayer. Dr. Walker forthwith arose and clasped his hands as his custom was and slowly began. He prayed 20 minutes and at the conclusion 5,000 Britons were on their feet looking with astonished gaze on Dr. Walker who was literally transfigured in prayer.

Spurgeon announced that Dr. Walker would preach at the evening services and three hours before time policemen were beating the mobs from the door of the great tabernacle. Wherever Dr. Walker preached policemen had to battle the mobs in the interest of the public safety. The great Dr. Truett in many ways was a "white C. T. Walker." Next to Dr. Walker was the late W. H. Moses. While Dr. Moses' pulling power was not quite as great his preaching and holding power was phenomenal. Moses was a cross between C. T. Walker and Billy Sunday. I have heard him preach three hours and at the conclusion people were crying for more. His holding power was unbelievable. The Negro race needs more great preachers in this crisis.

Mansion Converted Into Kitchenettes

CHICAGO, July 27—(ANP)—Negroes were sprawled out on the porch, more than 12 of them enjoying the hot summer day when Miss Lorraine W. Wooster, white educator, lawyer and school-book author returned to her 18-room mansion Saturday. The nationally known writer stood speechless when she observed that more than 40 families were occupying, in kitchenette style, her once beautiful homestead.

In Miss Wooster's absence from the city her white stone mansion became numbered among many other south side housing relics made such by the ever-increasing lack of housing space for Chicago Negroes.

"What are you doing here?" Miss Wooster asked, as she stood eyeing the group with amazement.

"Lady we live here," came a reply from one of the tenants who was equally as indignant and inclined to be saucy over the intruder's query.

Before Judge McCarthy, the vice-president of the National Women's Bar association and author of Wooster arithmetic books and Wooster Readers refuted the explanation by a realtor that taxes on the place were in arrears and denied having been away for the past eight years. She admitted, however, that she had not slept in the place for two years, but said that from time to time she dropped in to observe how the old house was holding up and once used it as an office.

William Jarvis, the real estate man, said that he bought a tax deed for the place for $1,000.

Discovery of the fact that the bank, supposedly handling Miss Wooster's affairs during her recent trip over 41 states for book data, had forgot to pay taxes on the old mansion, prompted Judge McCarthy to rule that the 40 families vacate within 15 days.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS OF ARKANSAS NOT TAKEN INTO PARTY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27—(ANP)—Dr. J. M. Robinson, president of the Arkansas Negro Democratic association waged a stubborn, but unsuccessful fight Saturday to avert the exclusion of Negroes from the July 25 and August 8 state Democratic primary elections by the Arkansas Democratic Executive committee.

Declaring that "qualified Negroes who wish to be affiliated and comply with the rules of the Democratic party should not be denied the privilege," Robinson made a valiant plea to the patriotism and sense of justice of state committee members.

The committee amended two party rules as a temporary expedient and left permanent action to insure a white Democratic party in Arkansas to the legislature which will meet next January.

The new rules stress "good faith" of prospective voters in adhering to the party and multiply the grounds upon which Negroes can be denied a vote for reasons other than color. The new rules are supposed to protect the election judges and allow them to challenge Negroes on the ground that "know nothing about the principles and policies of the Democratic party" and that they only want a voice in the affairs of the dominant political party" without violating the letter of the recent United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case.

Ft. Huachuca Gets First Negro Army Nurses Training Center

Washington, July 27—(ANP)—The U. S. Army last week opened the first basic training center for Negro Army Nurse at Ft. Huachuca, the war department announced. Also the establishment of a medical training center for Negro WACs is located at Huachuca, and is under the command of Col. Midian O. Bousefield of Chicago. The latter course will lead to commissions.

Study NAACP Fight, Made for Japanese On West Coast

LOS ANGELES, July 27—(ANP) Launchinng of a fight for evacuated Japanese Americans by the NAACP local branch has caused much comment pro and con by local colored citizens. Many of them, outstanding civic figures, declare that the Negro race itself has too many vital problems that must be solved before the war ends to by-pass and side-track them while detouring in the interest of a group that has never offered support to suppressed and struggling traditionally loyal Negroes during peace time

Action by the local branch has already gone into legal stages. Last week the Los Angeles NAACP branch through its chairman, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., local attorney, joined counsel of the American Civil Liberties union in an injunciton suit, filed in superior court here, challenging the constitutionality of military orders excluding all Japanese-Americans from the west coast evacuated areas.

The suit was filed last week by three Nisoi, one of them the widow of a California soldier killed in action in Italy. Maj. Gen. Charles H. Benesteel, who recently assumed command of the western defense area, is one of the defendants.

The suit was filed under sponsorship of the ACLU and seeks to enjoin Gen. Benesteel and other military officials from interferring with the return of the three plaintiffs to their homes in California. If won, the action will serve as a precedent for the return of other Japanese to the evacuated area.

5 Consignees of the Bakers and Cooks' School No. 2 Received Promotion

Fort Benning, Ga.—In recognition of their service and diligence to duty, five assignees of the Bakers and Cooks School No. 2, Fort Benning, Ga., last week received promotions in rank, according to announcement made by Major Abraham A. Pfefer, assistant commandant of the school. They were Sgt. Robert M. Gaines, of Nashville, Tenn., to Staff Sergeant; Corporal Howard E. Baker, of Jacksonville, Fla., to Technician Fourth Grade; Private George H. Clark, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Private Jerry Jackson, West Palm Beach, Fla.; and Private Ulysses Wilhoite, of Nashville, all three to Private First Class.

Sergeant Roscoe L. Dunlap, of Thomasville, Ga., acting First Sergeant, said that all the men promoted had entered the service with some practical experience as cooks. However, they later took the Army course at B. and C. Schools. There is an assigned personnel of twenty men, ranging in rank from private up to Technical Sergeant.

Staff Sgt. Gaines, prior to entering the Army, served as manager of A. and I. State Collgee cafeteria, Nashville, and later as cook for the L. and N. Railroad. He is a graduate of A. and I. State College.

T-4 Baker, in civilian life, was a soda jerker and short order man in Jacksonville. Corporal Clark, inducted this year, was employed as cook at Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. He was one of the first graduates from the Commercial Dietetics course at Tuskegee Institute.

Pfc. Jackson, graduate of West Palm Beach High School, specialized in preparation of sea foods as a civilian. Pfc. Wilhoite, formerly a USO employee at Nashville, did social service work among soldiers in the Tennessee capital. Technical Sergeant Dennis Newsome has immediate supervision of the enlisted personnel of the school.

L. & N. Trains Move To New Home

Louisville, Ky.—A major job of "moving" was successfully completed by the L. & N. Railroad on June 5, reports the July 1944 issue of the L. & N. Magazine, which states that on that date trains commenced operation over a 10.13-mile stretch of re-located trackage between Big Sandy and Porters, Tenn. The relocation of this trackage and another stretch between McKinnon and Faxon, Tenn., 7.15 miles, previously placed in service, was made necessary by the future impounding of the TVA's Kentucky Reservoir, whose waters will cover much of the old trackage between the points mentioned. Also involved in the removal project, the article states, was the raising of the L. & N.s bridge across the Tennessee River at Danville, Tenn., by 18.57 feet. This bridge was placed back in service on the morning of February 24, 1944, the work being rushed to completion following the washing away of the temporary trestle on February 19.

The article states that the relocation was commenced in the latter part of 1942 and that the work of removing the old track will be completed some time during the latter part of July. The re-location has shortened the distance between limits of the work—McKinnon and Porters—by 1.05 miles.

POST-WAR FARMING

"Agriculture offers favorable opportunities for young men who are qualified by experience and training to farm and who know that they like farm life," says a report just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Interbureau Committee on Post-War Programs.

However, the report adds that it would be unwise to crowd more families into agriculture than it can be made to support at an adequate level of living, because few farmers can overcome the handicaps of unresponsive soil and too few acres.

As for the number of people who may look to the farm for a living after the war, the committee indicates that more than a million and a half veterans with farm background and experience will be demobilized after V Day. Many of these will return to the farms, in addition, thousands of non-farm veterans and a good part of the 3,000,000 war workers who left the farm will also be returning. Then there are the youths who are growing up on farms, looking forward to having a place in agriculture; and the small farmers who are now operating uneconomic sized farms will need additional land.

Well, as things now stand, most of the good agriculture land is already in farms, however, some new land can be brought into culitvation as needed through irrigation, drainage, and clearing. Probably as many as 350,000 adequate family sized farms will become available for all types of farmers through intensification, improvement, and further development in productive land areas during the first five years following the war.

If economic conditions warrant additional farm units, 30 to 40 million acres, or about 300,000 family farms could be developed through irrigation, drainage, and clearing. The committee suggests that portions of land suitable for farming which is now in military use would be made available as soon as the Army and Navy have no further need for it. This area would amount to between three and four million acres, enough to provide farms for from 8,000 to 10,000 families.

The post-war placement program, the committee is agreed, should be directed toward farm ownership. Extension of credit should be conditioned by the fact that a farm is a place to live as well as make a living. However, purchase of farms at inflated values should be avoided.

Cab Controversy In Fort Worth, Texas, Adjusted

FORT WORTH, TEX.—(ANP)—Driven away from the Texas and Pacific Railway station by police officers in charge who declared that the Yellow Cab Co., had a monopoly on all cab space and in-coming passengers at the station, the Negro cab companies, represented by Claude Tell, recently appealed to the NAACP for action.

The organization, in a letter to J. L. Lancaster, president of the railway company, advised concerning "the embarrassing predicament the local Negro population will be placed in if the proposed action is taken to discontinue the services of the Negro cab drivers."

Upon the receipt of the letter to Lancaster, a railway representative was sent to confer with NAACP officials, with the result that the cab services remained unchanged.

Justice Dep't Mum on Iberia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The justice department was not prepared to discuss last week the violation of civil liberties in New Iberia, La., where three NAACP officials were run out of town in June. The next regular grand jury for the U. S. district which includes New Iberia begins its next term in November.

PVT. BEAU JACK PROMOTED TO SECOND GRADE AT CAMP

FORT BENNING, GA.—(ANP)—"You can just about lick anything you train hard enough for. I learned this as a fighter."

It was in these words that Pvt. Sidney Walker, known to ring fans as Beau Jack, sized up his six weeks of army life in the special training unit of Fort Benning's Reception center. He had specific reference to his studies in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other subjects his Uncle Sam is teaching him in the largest "little red school" for elementary education the world has ever witnessed—the special training unit at Fort Benning.

You see, Beau Jack could neither read nor write when he entered the U. S. Armed forces during the first of June, but within 12 weeks, or possibly less, the ex-champ of the lightweight division expects to leave the special training unit with a fourth grade education. He's already been promoted to the second section, the equivalent to the second grade in a civilian school. He's been promoted fast, because "I prepare and train for my lessons like I would a ring fight," as Beau Jack himself would answer.

Attached unassigned to the 2nd company, 1st battalion, of the STU Beau Jack has gained the respect of his commanding officer, and fellow-soldiers. Maj. A. B. Cottrell, commanding officer of the 2nd battalion said that he has let nothing interfere with Beau's studies and military training since he was sent over here.

"You know this schooling he's getting will do him lots of good after the war," the major added. "And he seems to be very grateful for it."

Entering the special training unit June 6, Beau Jack was recommended by his instructor for a test three weeks later. He successfully passed the Section 1 test with a score of 32 points out of a possible 35. He's looking forward to promotion to the third section.

T-S. Augustus Dickinson, one of his instructors, said "Beau Jack is sincere and takes all of his instructions very seriously. There is no wonder he was champ."

Lts. Burleigh E. Barker, and Herbert Gruber, company officers, added that the little battler has a big heart, and shows the right attitude toward the other men. "He's cooperative and loyal."

Beau Jack, since entering the Special Training Unit, has organized a boxing team composed of trainees in the STU. Majority of these boys have had little, if any experience as fighters, but are showing enthusiasm for boxing under guidance of the sensational Beau.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS QUITS RED CROSS FOR URBAN LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Returned from North Africa and Italy after 20 months as a club director for the America Red Cross, Sidney Williams, former executive secretary of the Cleveland Urban League, will resume his old position about September 1, he revealed last week. Williams arrived in New York from Naples on July 21, and came directly to Washington.

Jesse O. Thomas, racial relations officer with the ARC, announced Thursday that Williams had resigned. He said that the National Urban League had requested the release to meet a "difficult situation" that had developed and which threatened the very existence of the Cleveland Urban League.

The Urban leaguer was one of several persons from that organization who had accepted positions with the Red Cross. For a period he operated the club at Casablanca and later moved on to Naples as the lines advanced.

Williams is of the opinion that wartime conditions and the experience up near the front lines have been a great boon to the improvement of racial understanding. This is a viewpoint that has been repeatedly expressed by returning Red Cross workers. He said that there is hardly any discrimination in overseas theatres. He pointed out that about 60 per cent of those who frequented his club were whites.

He believes too that much of this new understanding will be retained by the men who return to the states, and will be a lever for good.

Williams also observed that many Negroes, perhaps for the first time, had lost their uneasiness in the presence of whites. Many have learned also that "every white man is not a natural enemy of the Negro."

He looks forth with zeal to continuing the work he had left.

Golfer Who Beat Joe Louis Wins

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— Shooting with the same finesse that scored a win over the heavyweight kingpin Joe Louis, Judson Grant of the famous Grant brothers link aces won the Low Gross All-Club championship trophy of the Pacific Town club's golf tournament last week.

FIRE PREVENTION LOWERS INSURANCE RATES

The city of Hartford, Connecticut, in winning the 1943 fire waste contest of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sets an example for all cities producing implements of war. The prize is a cup offered by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

In wartime the honor of winning this contest even greater than in peacetime dut to the importance of maintaining production for the Armed Forces, which would be seriously interrupted by any major fire in one of our huge war plants.

In presenting the award, Peter J. Berry, Secretary of the National Board, says that organization has worked for many years with groups and individuals throughout the country in their efforts to reduce fire losses, "so that lives will be saved, property damage reduced and insurance costs lowered.

"That fire prevention work definitely has contributed to reducing fire insurance costs is shown by the record. Thirty years ago the average cost, countrywide, of $100 worth of fire insurance protection, was $1.15. Today, the same amount of protection, on the average, costs 61 cents."

From these figures, it can be readily seen that while the honor of winning an award is sweet, the greatest satisfaction to any community that reduces its fire losses comes from the knowledge that in so doing it is contributing not only to the saving of life and property, but to the steady downward trend in fire insurance rates. This is of direct financial benefit to virtually every family in the land.

The greater the interest in fire prevention, the greater the return to the public.

ROCKING THE BOAT IN WARTIME

Never before in the history of the United States Supreme Court has it been so freely and scathingly criticized by lawyers, judges, editors and individuals as since its recent four or three decision holding that insurance is "interstate commerce," hereby upsetting precedents of 75 years' standing which held that the regulation of insurance was the function of the various states, and not the Federal government. From now on, there is only one way any business in the United States can be saved from being declared "interstate commerce" by the "ingenious vocabularies" (as David Lawrence calls them) of a few Supreme Court Justices, and that is by Congress granting specific exemptions.

A family in Wisconsin habitually paid 50 cents to an Indian for a pail of blueberries. But one day last summer he upped the price to $1.00. "Why they asked. "Hell of a big war some place", was his laconic reply.—Wichita (Kas.) Democrat.

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Young Women's Auxiliary Buttons. Blue background, white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

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Junior Mission Buttons, beautiful in pink, with green letters. Price 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mother's Union Buttons. Purple with white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

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Shepherd Boys League Buttons. Worded "The Good Shepherd." Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

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MISSES IVY E. LEWIS AND INEZ V. GRAY

(Continued from Page 1)

United States, the specialists are spending part of their time in the Department of Agriculture conferring with 4-H officials, and part in the field with Extension Service county agents, visiting farm families where they see club members in action . Already they have visited rural areas in Virginia, and New York State.

Miss Lewis, who is assistant secretary of the Central Managing Committee for Jamaican 4-H Clubs, is making a special study of the administrative aspects of the work, while Miss Gray, a 4-H organizer, is interested especially in club activities. Impressed with our victory captain system, they plan to adopt this leadership idea as part of the Jamaican 4-H program.

Four years ago a Jamaican agriculturist made a complete study of our 4-H work, then returned to for Jamaican farm youngsters, who readily pledged their "Heads" to clearer thinking, their "Hearts" to greater loyalty, their "Hands" to larger service and their "Health" to better living. To date there are 192 clubs on the island with a total membership in excess of 4,000.

The Jamaican 4-H program is similar to ours in almost every respect. They have short courses, and camps; they observe Mobilization Week, and Achievement Week; and they take part in demonstration projects, and fat stock—shows.

Miss Lewis and Miss Gray expect to return to Jamaica the latter part of this summer.

UPHOLD AMERICAN TRADITIONS AT HOME

The Hon. John R. McCarl, for fifteen years Comptroller General of the United States, says: "Send strong men to Congress. A weak Congress imperils the nation. A strong Congress, sustained by an informed, interested and alert citizenry, protects freedom and is vital to national safety."

While dreams are not always fully realized, where one seeks the impossible, such dreams do mean that you think a lot about your hair. If you crave hair that behaves, a normally, healthy scalp, why worry? Why fret and have nightmares? If your hair is dull and drab and needs special care, do something. Dreaming is wishing, plus care. Enjoy giving yourself this treatment. Costs you less than 8c a week. Your pleasure is worth it. Enjoy seeing improvement right before your own eyes. Do what hundreds of women now do every day. Start now. Do this. See what Medalo can do for your hair.

Try it! If it doesn't help, you lose nothing. Write your name and address on a penny postal card and send it to mo. Don't mail any money now. Pay when you get all the goods. In a few days, you will get a six-month size supply of Medalogro Scalp Formula, Medalo Hot Oil, Cream Oil, Shampoo, Medalo Pressing Oil, full directions plus free samples of Medalo Face Powder and Perfume and the Medalo Booklet. Pay the postman only $1.98, plus few cents postage. Use as directed and if not absolutely delighted, your money back. Written Guarantee comes with all your goods. Write now.

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FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

WFA expenditures in any State for this program can not exceed the total amount spent by the local sponsor, including the value of donated services and supplies furnished by the sponsoring agency for the program.

The program was created to safeguard the health of the Nation's children by assuring them at least one-third of their daily nutritive requirements. It also aims to develop good food habits among children and to introduce them to a wide variety of nutritious and abundant foods. Meals are provided free of charge to children unable to pay for them.

Full details of the program operations can be obtained from the regional offices of WFA's Office of Distribution, located in New York City, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco, and Chicago.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOYS

(Continued from Page 1.)

school buses Wednesday and headed for Cambridge, Md. to help harvest 1,600 acres of string beans. The remaining 60 boys left for the Maryland bean patch Sunday. Within three weeks they expect to have the bean crop well in hand, then they will return to the tomato harvest.

These VFV's are filling an important gap in Maryland's labor supply. While there are several hundred Jamaican and Bahamian farm warkers in the area, there is still need for additional help. These youngsters are helping to meet that need. Nation-wide, 1,200,000 boys and girls, white and colored, will be needed this year to help get in the crops, the War Food Administration estimates. In thousands of areas, youngsters, like the Washington boys, are pitching in to help.

It won't be all work and no play for the VFV's. After a six-hour day in the fields, the D. C. youngsters will knock off and go swimming, fishing, hiking, or camping, or they will play softball and other games. Recreational directors from local schools will direct the play activities.

Camp Director Roscoe G. Robinson, a local teacher says that the chef will see to it that the boys have good meals. Each boy is taking his ration book along. That, plus a good day's work, will assure every boy a place at mess. It is reported that every boy who joined the VFV's in the Washington area last summer put on some pounds during the harvest-outing.

LABOR'S TURN NOW

A few years ago when industrial empires were crumbling in the depression, the ears of management rang with the accusations of extremists who charged in effect that every corporation was out to mulct the public. The sensible retort that the misdeeds of a few promoters did not warrant general condemnation of industry, fell on deaf ears. Punitive laws and tax measures were enacted that still handicap many businesses.

The stupidity of a generalized attack on any segment of American life is again emphasized in the recent complaint of a labor spokesman who cried "We have seen American newspapers, as a class, build prejudice against labor unions, not by seeking out and dealing with the real sins in some of them, but by treating the one-quarter of one per cent of time lost through wildcat strikes as if these microscopic work stoppages represented general sabotage of the war effort."

Generalized attacks on labor are wrong—but then so are generalized attacks against industry, to say nothing of attacking the press as a prejudiced class. Labor is now getting a dose of the same bitter medicine that it helped dish out.

NEGRO FARM AGENTS PLAN SAFETY WEEK PROGRAMS

A two pronged drive against farm accidents will be launched by Negro county agents, and the newly appointed emergency war food production and preservation assistants during the National Farm Safety Week which is to be observed July 23-29, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture officials.

One prong of the pincer will be spearheaded by county farm agents who in some areas will conduct demonstrations in safety on the farm: harnessing the mules, driving the tractor, loading cotton and hay, and cutting wood, while the home agents will launch the other prong through demonstrations on safety in the home.

Both Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones have heartily endorsed the observance of National Farm Safety Week. They point out that farm accidents are a threat to city folks as well as to rural people, because they rob our nation and the war effort of valuable man-hours which reduce our total supply of food and fiber for the folks in the cities and the boys on the beachheads.

Last year two million farm people were injured, 20,000 of them fatally. To every person in the United States this loss meant the equivalent of manpower to produce 15 bushels of wheat, 313 pounds of pork, or 202 pounds of beef. Or putting it another way, these accidents meant the loss of four and half days' food supply for every person in the nation.

FARMERS SAVE $500 BY REPAIRING OWN TOOLS

Thirty colored farmers of Colbert County, Alabama, are $500 to the good because they took advantage of a special vocational instruction school recently and repaired their own wagons, plows, and other pieces of equipment totalling 225 implements. The only costs involved were for parts. Paint, brushes, and tools were furnished free.

Although the farmers had only eight days in the school,, through their interest and strict attendance they were able to repair all of their implements. Said the instructor: "This is the best class I've ever conducted." County Agent A. M. Foster was responsible for colored farmers attending the special instruction school.

SAVE EVERY MILKWEED

The lowly milkweed has gone to war. When packed into life jackets, and life belts, the fiber of floss in the milkweed seed pod will keep a man afloat exactly as well as kopak, the material formerly imported from Java for use in life jackets.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been requested by the War Production Board to collect 1,500,000 pounds of milkweed floss this year to meet requirements of the armed forces. The supply must come from wild plants, those that farmers used to take pride in pulling up.

It"s up to the boys and girls in every county to harvest all the milkweed pods in their neighborhoods so that not a single life will be lost for lack of buoyant life jackets. State 4-H Club leaders, Future Farmers of America, Scout troops, and Camp Fire Girls, and other youth groups are cooperating in this war job. State milkweed leaders, through the state superintendent of schools, will arrange for a quantity of bags to be sent to each county superintendent who will in turn distribute them to the schools.

The milkweed collection campaign is to be conducted in 29 States. Those in which a large number of colored farm people reside are: Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

CAN MORE IN '44

If your Victory Garden was successful, then you are probably in the midst of your summer canning. Home canners put up more food last year than ever before, but in view of the vast need of our troops at home and overseas, our slogan should be: "Can More In '44."

To help assure success for home canners the U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared a new bulletin called, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables."

One of the important features in the bulletin is a list of helps. Here they are: (1) Can only fresh food in tip top condition, (2) have food, jars, everything used in canning thoroughly clean, (3) work quickly so as to can "freshness," (4) heat food hot enough and long enough to make bacteria and other organisms harmless, so they won't work in the food and make it spoil, (5) follow up-to-date directions and timetables backed up by scientific research, (6) make sure jars are sealed airtight, (7) store canned foods in a cool, dark, dry place.

Also among the helps is a list of things to avoid; (1) Don't can in an oven. Oven canning has resulted in shattered jars, and cuts and burns. (2) Dont can by open kettle method. It's wasteful for fruits and tomatoes, because spoilage germs may get in when jars are filled, and there's no further heating to kill them; and for non-acid vegetables open kettle canning is dangerous, because they never become hot enough to destroy the bacteria. (3) If using lids edged with scaling compound, screw the metal band or cap over metal lid firmly before canning, but not so hard that you cut through the compound, for then the jar won't seal. Don't tighten this lid further after canning. Tightening breaks the seal (4) Take special cares in adjusting a three-piece lid, the kind with glass top, small rubber ring, and metal screw band. Before canning, screw band down, then turn it back a quarter-turn, or so jar and band just mesh together. It must be loose, or the jar may break in canning. After canning, screw it down firmly (5) To make wartime rubber jar rings pliable and to help remove odor add this to canning routine. Scrub rings with hot soapy water, and rinse. Then boil each dozen rings in one quart of water with one tablespoon of baking soda ten minutes, a fresh lot for each dozen. (6) Remember, there are two sizes of rubber rings. The smaller size fits collarwise on the glass top of a three-piece lid. Don't try to force it over the jar itself. (7) A steam pressure-canner dial gauge should be tested each year. Contact your home demonstration agent or the manufacturer. (8) Don't blame "too little sugar" for spoiled jars of fruit. Fruit canned just right will keep with no sugar. (9) Time to take screw bands off is the day after canning. Forcing a band that sticks will break the seal, but wrapping a hot damp cloth over it is sure to help. Write for a free copy of the bulletin. Address your correspondence to: Home Canning, Washington, 25, D C.

HOUSEWIVES SAVE EGG SITUATION

Two weeks ago, 1,400 carloads of eggs, a total of 25 million dozeu, stood on sidings waiting for storage facilities which existed only in refrigerators of America's millions of housewives. All other storage facilities, and the egg drying plants were jammed to capacity. So, the War Food Administration made an appeal to the housewives to buy an extra dozen eggs and "salt" them away. The response was magnificent, and the threat of serious egg losses was overcome.

Last week War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said, "I am happy to report that the help of the nation's housewives, and of the trade has made it possible to save all of the 25 million dozen of eggs that were in danger of spoilage and that our emergency egg-storage problem has been solved."

ARK. NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS GROW FOOD FOR OWN SOLDIERS

Washington, D. C.,—Negro 4-H youths of Arkansas. like the 4-H-ers in most other states, are not taking any chance on other folks growing enough food for Arkansas's GI Joe. Ho no, they are making sure by growing it themselves. In most of the counties a survey has been made to determine the number of men from the county who are in the Armed Forces. And now the 4-H clubbers are setting about to grow enough food to feed these men. You see, the average fighting man eats about 2,-100 pounds of food a year, not including 30 dozen eggs.

So, 4-H club youngsters are keeping pretty busy growing the tons of food that are needed. For example, Negro County Agent C. D. McKindra of Jefferson county, Ark. (Pine Bluff, county seat) reports that members of 33 clubs in his county, with a total of 1,410 members, plan to produce enough food this year for the 625 fighting men from the county who are in the Armed Forces.

The Jefferson county 4-H boys and girls have pledged to produce 43,890 quarts of canned foods, 21,254 pounds of fresh poultry, 65,-765 pounds of pork, 48,961 pounds of beef, 76,275 pounds of sweet potatoes, 58,891 pounds of Irish potatoes, 37,783 pounds of peanuts, 20,219 pounds of soybeans, 73,-062 gallons of milk, 70,714 pounds of fresh vegetables, and 29,825 dozen eggs. In addition, these youngsters will produce 14,588 acres of cotton, and do various farm chores to help relieve the farm labor shortage. This effort is called "Feed A Fighter," and it is being carried on in most states.

BLACK WIDOW IS DRAFTED

A Newark, New Jersey, newspaper of recent date tells of the gift to the city's museum of a "dangerous lady." The lady proved to be none other than the dreaded black widow spider. The donor had heard that the threads a spider spins may be used in bomb sights and other precision instruments. He thought that the little lady could be transported to some government laboratory and she could be persuaded to spin for Uncle Sam. He was told that the government only chooses certain species of spiders and that it is against the law to send poisonous insects through the mails.

The latter is without doubt true, and it is also true that formerly the common variety of garden spider has furnished the silken threads for these instruments. But in this war emergency the "dangerous" black widow has redeemed herself. She has been definitely drafted into the service of her country. She is now spinning for Uncle Sam. She looks very much like the ordinary spider except that she is smooth black, instead of mottled brown, and bears a scarlet hourglass on her under side. Although some naturalists say her bite is not poisonous and certainly not fatal, yet she can be a real nuisance in the South where she is numerous.

But now she has redeemed herself and is being rounded up at Ft. Knox, Ky., and sent to Columbus, Ohio, to the Quartermaster Depot. She is rationed also, being allowed only two flies per week. She extrudes a fine strong thread about a fifth of the diameter of a human hair, and tougher than steel or platinum wire of the same size. She will spin from one hundred to one hundred and eighty feet of spider silk in a week. This web is exactly right in color and texture for the cross hairs in telescopes, microscopes, surveyor's transits and range finders.

Women handle the spiders with pinchers and seldom get bitten. As the spider spins her fine thread the women wind it onto reels of strong wire.

So the dangerous black widow spider joins our armed forces against a more dangerous enemy.

—Edith C. Pitcher

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TURKEYS FOR SOLDIERS

Millions of Pounds Will Be Used This Year

Uncle Sam's Boys Will Be Well Fed During Holidays

Washington, D. C.,—Millions of pounds of turkey will be needed this year to furnish holiday dinners for Uncle Sam's Negro fighting men scattered all over the world. The War Food Administration issued an order recently which is designed to help the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps to obtain this supply as well as the over-all quantity necessary to provide about 4 1-2 pounds for everyone in the armed forces.

The new order requires that turkeys marketed and processed in designated States and areas be set aside and held for sale to the QMC until the necessary quantity has been obtained. The total need for all of the armed forces will exceed that of last year due to the increase in the size of our fighting forces.

According to early season estimates, this year's turkey crop will exceed that of last year, but because of the increased military demands, civilians will receive an average of about 3 pounds of turkey per capita as compared with last years' 3 1-4 pounds

Military leaders recognize the value of traditional American holiday dinners as morale builders. After military needs for turkey dinners on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years' Day have been supplied, turkey will be available for civilian use.

ALL NEGRO ASSOCIATION AMONG FIRST CREDIT CO-OPS ORGANIZED

SOUTH CAROLINA FARMERS SHOW WHAT CAN BE DONE

Twenty-five years ago Negro farmers in the vicinity of Sumter, South Carolina, organized a cooperative credit association which is still actively engaged in supplying the long-term credit needs of the colored farmers of Sumter, Lee, and Clarendon Counties, South Carolina.

Negro farmers in these three counties have over $70,000 outstanding in loans from the Salem National Farm Loan Association as it is presently known. Loans have been made for enabling farmers to refinance their farm indebtedness; to buy land for agricultural purposes; to provide buildings, and for the improvement of the farm land; to buy equipment, fertilizer, and livestock necessary for proper operation of the farm unit; and for certain other agricultural purposes.

Like many similar organizations, this credit cooperative was born at a time when farmers were laboring under serious difficulties in meeting their needs for farm mortgage credit. Interest rates were high and commissions were often required of borrowers. In addition loans were usually made on a short-term basis which required frequent renewals. It was during this period that Congress created the Farm Loan System under which farmers could organize cooperative credit associations known as national farm loan associations.

In the Sumter area eighteen Negro farmers got together and organized the Pee Dee National Farm Loan Association. At the height of the depression, loans out-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASED

F. S. A. Borrowers Work to Produce More

Record Set By More Than Thirteen Per Cent of Farm Families

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—1944,—A survey of the 1943 food production record of Farm Security Administration borrowers, of whom more than 40,000 or about 13 percent are colored, showed that these families are keeping pace with the rising tempo of offensive military and naval operations by making significant increases in the production of war foods comparable to increases made in 1942 over 1941, the War Food Administration announced recently.

The survey represented 311,880 active standard rehabilitation borrowers of the Farm Security Administration who operated farms both in 1942 and 1943. They constitute about 5.1 percent of all farmers.

In the four Southern Regions* where approximately 90 percent of the Negro FSA borrowers are concentrated, their 1943 production of direct food and oil crops over 1942 contributed immeasurably to the total increased production of all FSA borrowers in these Regionc as follows:

Milk, from 2 to 34 percent, chickens, 29 to 134 percent; eggs, 30 to 38 percent; dry beans and blackeyed peas, 6 to 80 percent; Irish potatoes, 34 to 79 percent; sweet potatoes, 5 to 19 percent; total pounds meat (dressed weight) sold, 32 to 56 percent; total pounds hogs (liveweight) sold, 15 to 62 percent, soybeans, 15 to 19 percent.

*(Editor's note: The four Southern Regions are, Region IV—Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia; Region V—Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina; Region VI—Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi; Region VIII—Texas and Oklahoma).

These important increases in food production by FSA borrowers—Negro and white—resulted from, in general: (1) better farm management practices, (2) increased livestock, (3) increased feed production, and (4) farm enlargement (more acres in crops and more working capital.) These factors were aided, of course, by practical guidance and financial assistance provided to operators of low-income farms through the Farm Security program.

All FSA borrowers sold more than 49 percent more meat (liveweight) in 1943 than in 1942, and chalked up increases ranging from 14 to 65 percent in the production of five war-essential food and oil crops. Total production in 1943 and the percentage increases over 1942 in the principal war-needed food and oil crops were:

Soybeans, 5,049,200 bushels, 37 percent increase.

Peanuts, 156,776,400 pounds, 22 percent increase.

Dry beans and blackeyed peas, 84,185,000 pounds, 15 percent.

Irish potatoes, 20,996,800 bushels, 65 percent.

Sweet poatoes, 5,972,700 bushels, 14 percent.

These FSA families in 1943 sold enough milk to provide a year's supply for 8,739,000 active men; enough eggs for 7,515,200 men; pork for 4,437,000 men; mutton and lamb for 3,153,200; beef and veal for 2,694,000. Their 1943 sale increases alone provided enough eggs for 1,789,300 active men, enough

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

EXTENSION SERVICE HELPS

Farmers Grow Bigger And Better Crops Now

Survey Shows That This Service Improves and Helps Tillers of Soil

Washington, D. C.,—Negro farmers are growing better peaches, finer milk cows, and more hogs because of Extension teachings, report members of the North Carolina Extension Service.

John Palmer of Caswell County, N. C., has marketed 120 bushels of peaches from a well sprayed young home orchard at three dollars a bushel, Negro County Agent Dewey Williamson reports. Fertilizer applied to the trees last fall and again in the spring played a big part in the production, says the agent.

County Agent H. L. Mitchell reports that the 80 high grade cows which were placed with colored farm families last year in an effort to provide more families with a home milk supply now have fine calves for distribution to other families.

Joseph Jones finds that the suggestion made by Extension Service regarding grazing crops for hogs has enabled him to produce pork at lower costs. Farmer Jones has provided his hogs with four temporary grazing crops: rape in the early spring followed by soybeans, then lespedeza, and peanuts.

A LESSON IN CONTRASTS

From liberated areas of Europe and Italy have come stories of shocking contrasts in the living standards of the people. While some groups enjoy luxury and plenty, others slowly starve in utter degradation. According to news reports, the former are members of a small minority with enough money to secure comforts in the black market. Perhaps this is the inevitable aftermath of war and economic collapse in which civilization gives way before the brutal law of dog eat dog. Whatever it is, Americans, who have been raised in a nation where the emphasis has been on an ever wider distribution of necessities and luxuries, will shudder with compassion and thank God they are here and not there.

It is not an accident that this nation is the best fed and housed in the world. That is the result of free markets and unrestricted competition. For example, a few years ago retail merchants developed the chain store idea of merchandising because they realized that expanded low-cost service to consumers was the only answer to the demands of competition. In meeting those demands, they helped introduce healthier living standards. Today the retail industry is keyed to the needs of the masses. The same is true of other industry in the United States. Never before have the productive activities of a nation been directed so exclusively toward benefiting all the people. The tragic fate of Europe's peoples has brought this fact into bold relief as nothing else could.

Irrespective of temporary risks or theories, the United States must reestablish free markets and unrestricted competition after the war or the American people will not continue to reap the full benefits of mass production and distribution.

CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY

Negro Curb Market Proud of Its Record

Annual Sales Total More Than Five Thousand Dollars in N. C.

WASHINGTON., D. C.,—1944—Rounding out annual sales totaling over $5,000, the Tarboro, N. C., Negro farm and home curb market celebrated its first birthday during July. Proud of the achievement of this market which not only provides a new outlet for farm products but which also establishes a reliable source of fresh fruits and vegetables for the townspeople, the the city of Tarboro sent men, trucks, tractors, mowing machines and other implements to spruce up the building and grounds as a birthday present.

Even rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm of farmers and city folks for the anniversary observance. Eleven of the 15 curb marketeers came loaded down with fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs. butter, and cured meats. Products were displayed in every available space when the townspople came to buy. By evening the market was bare and the farmers went home with $181.42 in their collective pockets.

Delivering the principal anniversary address, John Goodman, assistant director of North Carolina Extension Service, paid high tribute to F. D. Wharton, Negro county agent, and Mrs. Hazel S. Parker, colored home agent for the part they played in helping the farmers to get the market started.

INDEPENDENCE VS. HAND-OUTS, DESIRED

Stating that "subsidies are now firmly fixed upon our economic life as a national policy," Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said:

"We as farmers can still oppose them as a national policy and work to change that policy. But in formulating plans to obtain adequate returns, subsidies, now being a national policy, must be considered part of such return. This does not mean that subsidies are a sound national policy. We know the bad effect of subsidies upon the milk industry, but until they are abolished we must use them."

Most farmers believe that goods and services, including farm products, should be paid for at a fair price by consumers, and agricultural subsidies avoided in order to maintain a high national income, amortize the war debt and reduce taxes.

LIVING UP TO TRADITION

Except for American medicine which was ready, willing and able to act when the war started, the unprecedented health services available to our armed forces would have been impossible. American doctors played an indispensable role. They provided the government with the finest medical system and personnel in the world. American doctors have examined and passed judgment on more than 13,000,000 military registrants.

This medical data is now being subjected to analysis. Both in quality (medical procedure and judgment) and quantity (number involved) this material far surpasses any other survey ever made in the history of our nation. In conjunction with this record-breaking examination job, American doctors have given our armed forces an unequaled medical service.

This is but one more proof of the fact that free private enterprise can achieve greater results in a shorter space of time than can regimented legions of the dictators.

GOING TO BUY A FARM?

If So, Get Some Facts From Dept. of Agriculture

With Better Prices Being Paid for Produce Farmers Will Be Able to Buy Land

Washington, D. C.,—When the United States entered the war in 1941 about 500,000 of the nation's 680,000 Negro farmers were tenants and sharecroppers. In fact 300,000 were sharecroppers, according to census figures. Well, with farmers getting better prices for their crops, and with a few of them going to industrial centers taking war jobs there is a natural tendency to fulfill a desire of long standing to own a piece of land. In some areas farmers have taken their industrial earning and bought one, two three, and some times five acres and paid cash for it. In other parts they have gone into debt buying a larger acreage.

However, the Farm Credit Administration issues a word of caution about buying a farm under war conditions in circular E-29, "About That Farm You're Going to Buy," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The circular points out that the test of a good buy is the size debt the farm will carry comfortably, not at present prices of farm commodities, but at prices likely to prevail after the war.

Says the circular: "It would be a different story if you could buy a farm and agree to pay for it with about eighty 200-pound hogs a year. That's about what it would take if pork was worth $6.82 a hundred and you had a $10,000 Federal Land Bank Loan at 4-percent for 34 1-2 years.

"Unfortunately, you don't borrow hogs to buy a farm—you borrow dollars, and you pay back dollars. When pork is selling for $13.10 a hundredweight as it has this year, it would take about 41 hogs to meet mortgage payments, but when pork sells for $4 a hundred, as it did during the depression, it would take 135 hogs to meet payment on a $10,000 mortgage."

A warning paragraph reviews "What Happened Last Time." "From 1913 to 1920, prices of farm products rose 107 percent, while farm land prices rose 70 percent. Hundreds of thousands of farmers went into debt to buy land. In 1920-21 prices of farm commodities broke. They fell 52 percent within just a few months. Farmers who had gone into debt, expecting to pay for their farms on the basis of wartime commodity prices, found that it took more than twice as many hogs, nearly twice as many pounds of beef, twice as many bushels of wheat, twice as many bales of cotton, and half again as many pounds of butterfat or tobacco to meet the payments on their mortgages or contracts."

Perhaps if you are not sure about that farm you are going to buy, it might be a good idea to put your cash in War Bonds until you are sure you have a good buy.

WOMAN'S PAGE

BROILER MEALS ARE QUICK AND EASY

Quick meals—easy meals—one-dish meals—these are topics which interest busy homemakers. A few suggestions by Jessie Alice Cline, home economist, include some recommendations for broiler meals.

Contrary to popular belief broiler meals can be quick, easy and "one-dish,"says Miss Cline. They are quick, because the tender cuts of meat suitable for broiling are those which cook in a few minutes.

So long as the meat is broiled far enough away from the heat this cookery method is easy also. There is no burning or spattering of fat and the meat needs to be turned only once.

The meal featuring broiled meat may be made "one-dish"by heating cooked vegetables, such as rice or hominy, in the bottom of the broiler pan while the meat is cooking. If there is room on the broiler rack next to the meat, bread may be toasted at the same time or halves of tomatoes may be broiled in this space.

An English grill is a hearty broiler meal that is very popular. Cooked vegetables may be heated in the bottom of the broiler pan in this case too. For each person to be served, provide one thick lamb chop, one lamb kidney, one slice of tomato. Put lamb chops on to broil first. When nicely browned and about half done,turn chops and add tomato slices sprinkled with bread crumbs, and kidneys which have been split. Put bacon on about five minutes before chops are done. Serve with baked potato.

ADD EYE APPEAL

Try to plan a vegetable platter so that it looks as good as it tastes. For example, steamed cauliflower, beets, parsley, potatoes, string beans, and carrots provide a pleasing contrast in color, as well as taste. A contrast in texture, also, "does something" for a vegetable dinner. This can be accomplished by adding a few slices of crisp, crunchy cucumber.

VEAL ROLL-UPS

2 slices veal cut 1-4 inch thick (1 pound)
4 carrots
3 tablespoons shortening
4 tablespoons chopped celery
3 tablespoons diced green pepper
3 tablespoons chopped onion
1 1-2 cups tomato juice
1 small bay leaf
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1-8 teaspoon black pepper
1-2 teaspoon rosemary
4 medium-sized potatoes

Cut each slice of veal in half and roll each piece around a carrot. Fasten with toothpicks. Melt shortening in skillet, place over medium flame, and brown veal rolls. Add celery, green pepper, onion, tomato juice, seasonings and potatoes. Cover, turn heat to low flame, and simmer for about 35 minutes.

PEANUT BUTTER FROSTING

Peanut butter frosting is something new. Thin 3 tablespoons peanut butter with 2 tablespoons hot coffee (leftover) or cream. Add enough confectioner's sugar to thicken. Let stand 5 minutes and then beat thoroughly. More liquid may be needed if the frosting has stiffened too much to spread easily. Spread on top cakes or cookies. Smooth the top with a knife or spatula dipped in warm water. This uncooked frosting will not have a "raw" taste if allowed to stand awhile before icing the food.

MAKE MEAT STEWS ATTRACTIVE

The attractiveness of a meat stew depends not only upon cooking the meat and vegetables properly, but also upon the way it is served. This, too, is another way of getting variety into the meal. Meat and vegetables may be arranged on a platter with some thought to color and design. The appearance may be improved by cooking peas or green beans separately and using them to garnish the white vegetables. Chopped parsley or watercress may be used as garnish. For another variation the stew may be cooked in casserole with dumplings or biscuits on top.

COOKERY SHORT CUT

Even little short cuts are important in wartime cookery. A few minutes saved each time a job is done may count up to many hours in the course of months.

In a household where baking powder biscuits and cookies are baked often, time may be saved by cutting them square instead of round. After the dough is rolled out, criss-crossing with a knife and then lifting the squares onto the baking pan is much faster than first cutting with a cookie cutter, then gathering the scraps together, and again rolling out and cutting, as is usually done.

In these days when many families send cookies to members away in the armed services, the square cut has another advantage. It makes cookies pack more compactly and travel with less breakage.

Drop biscuits and cookies are even quicker to make than square cut cookies, but their texture and appearance is less smooth and they do not pack as well.

CANTALOUPE RICH IN VITAMIN C

Consider the cantaloupe, unheralded and unsung for its vitamin C, yet as rich a source as oranges and grapefruit, and even richer than tomatoes, advises the government experiment station in Arizona.

The man who sits down to a half cantaloupe for breakfast on a summer morning probably never thinks of its nutritive value, yet may get from it enough Vitamin C for his full day's need. Tests at the Arizona Station show that half a cantaloupe of average size (4½ to 5 inches in diameter) is equal in C to a tumbler of orange or grapfruit juice, a whole grapefruit of average size, two small oranges, 4 medium-sized tomatoes, or two tumblers of canned tomato juice.

Cantaloupe is markedly superior in C to most of the other common fruits—apples, apricots, peaches, pears, grapes or plums. Strawberries, the exception to the rule, are richer.

In choosing fruits for family meals the housewife is wise to consider their C value. Because fruits are acid and often eaten raw, they hold their C better and lose less in cooking than vegetables. Many vegetables are naturally rich in this vitamin, but before they are served at meals, have lost much in keeping and cooking.

CUCUMBER ENTREE

1 package of lemon-flavored gelatin
1½ cups hot water
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
½ cup mayonnaise
Dash of pepper
1-8 teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon vinegar

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Chill until slightly thickened. Combine remaining ingredients and fold at once into slightly thickened gelatin. Turn into loaf pan. Chill until firm. Unmold. Cut in 2-inch squares. Garnish each square with a tiny sprig of parsley. Serve on crisp lettuce. Garnish with additional mayonnaise and slices of hard-cooked egg, if desired. Makes 6 servings.

ORANGE COOKIES

Orange cookies are delicate in flavor and texture and they also will carry well with good packing. Cream ½ cup fat with ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons orange juice, 1 tablespoon each orange and lemon extracts, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 tablespoon grated orange rind, 1-3 cup honey and ½ cup chopped nuts (almonds, walnuts or pecans). Stir in 2 cups flour and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Chill dough and drop portions from tip of spoon onto greased baking sheep. Flatten each cooky and top with small piece of candied orange peel. Bake 10 minutes in moderate oven.

SUMMER FRUIT PUNCH

1½ cups boiling water
2 tea bags
Juice of 2 lemons and 1 orange (1 cup)
1¼ cups pineapple juice
3 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 cup ginger ale
Maraschino cherries
Fresh mint

Pour boling water over tea bags and allow to stand for 5 minutes. Stir, remove bags and allow to cool. Add the juices, sugar and rind and stir until sugar is dissolved. Add ginger ale. Immediately pour over ice cubes in glasses, add a cherry, a bit of mint, and serve at once. Makes 5 cups.

POTATO-MEAT PATTIES

1 pound ground beef
2 cups grated new potatoes
¼ cup grated onion
1½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Scrub potatoes well and grate without peeling. Combined with beef, onion and seasonings and form into patties. Place on broiler rack three inches from the heat. Broil on one side until browned (about ten minutes), turn and brown other side.

POTATO SALAD WITH SOUR CREAM

2¼ cups freshly boiled potatoes, cubed
¼ cup sliced green onion
2 tablespoons silvered radishes
¼ cup coarsely shredded carrot
2 hard-boiled eggs, chopped
¼ cup mayonnaise
¼ cup sour cream
2 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt

Combine first five ingredients, Blend remaining ingredients and mix lightly, but thoroughly, with potato mixture. Cover, let stand at least half an hour. Four servings.

GOURMET'S PIE

Add ½ cup chopped cooked meat to biscuit dough, using 2 cups flour. Shape into biscuits of regular size. Mix together 2 cups savory white sauce, 1 cup cooked peas, beans or asparagus, ½ cup diced cooked celery, 1 hard-boiled egg, sliced, and 1 tablespoon each chopped onions and parsley. Pour into a buttered, shallow baking pan, cover with the biscuits and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. A cup of gravy can replace one of the cups of milk in the sauce.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

CLEAN COMB IMPORTANT

Much has been said about the need for a clean brush, but the comb is part of the team which also needs constant attention. The little grooves between the teeth hold scalp-scales and oil tenaciously. Remove this accumulation daily, if possible; surely three times a week. When the clogging soil has been loosened with a brush, wash the comb thoroughly in lukewarm suds. Rinse and dry.

Never iron over buttons, hooks, zippers or buckles. Place these right side down on a soft cloth—several thicknesses of worn out turkish towel is excellent. Then press on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron.

For extra protection of mattress and bedspring, place an old quilt, blanket or comforter between them. This prevents any possibility of coils working up and getting caught in the mattress.

Honey in milk and on bread contains a great amount of nourishment and is good at any time.

Warm water for dampening lessens the time required for clothes to stand before ironing.

Digging the nails into a cake of soap before beginning to work is a good plan for gardeners since it will keep grit from getting under nails.

When cut flowers are brought into the house from the garden, spray the bouquet lightly with insecticide to get rid of garden aphids and small flying insetcs.

CHILDREN NEED FIRM SLEEPING FOUNDATIONS

Regular restful sleep plays a large part in the growth and development of every child, and the stage can easily be set with parental help and supervision.

Mothers should be sure that their youngsters have the correct sleep foundation. Young bodies need bedsprings and mattresses that provide firm, even support to maintain good posture. Bedding that may be permissable for an adult may not be suitable for a child who is still growing and might be the unnecessary cause of round shoulders and a lazy slouch.

Consequently, the utmost care should be used in selecting children's bedding, from the crib stage on up. A satisfactory crib is usually equipped with link fabric springs and solid filled mattress. The links in the bedspring are tied together with small helical coils. When a child graduates to junior-size bed, the equipment should be the same firm type, only larger, with special emphasis on sagless springs and depressionless mattresses.

When he reaches the ripe age of six or seven, he should have an adult-size bed and, perhaps, a coil bed spring without too much "give" to it. A firm, well-made mattress is essential during growing years, as softer mattresses do not hold the child's weight firmly or allow proper formation of his skeletal structure.

Frequent check-ups should be made on children's bedding as well as adults' and any defects should be repaired as soon as possible. Correct sleeping equipment is just as important to the child's health as a balanced diet and shoes that fit.

BATHING SUIT CARE

Cotton swim suits are popular this year and they come in a ravishing variety of colors and designs. To keep them looking trig, however, requires a little extra care. It pays to give them a soap and vinegar wash after each wearing to remove sand and smears of suntan lotions.

Use moderately warm suds, and rinse in several clear cool waters. If the suits cannot be washed as soon as they are brought home, be sure to hang them to dry anyhow. If they are left in a heap, mildew may set in and ruin the looks of the garment. It is almost impossible to remove mildew stains, but easy to avoid them.

"We never realize the full value of anything until we lose it," said the vicar, consolingly.

"No, sir," replied the widow. "'e wern't insured."

COMMON SENSE AT CIRCUSES

Adherence to basic fire prevention rules will eliminate greatest fire dangers in circuses, says George W. Booth, Chief Engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Most cities permit circuses and carnivals to operate in tents without requiring them to meet the regulations for safety to life found in their building codes, ordinances, and other local legislation. This is probably due to the temporary nature of such exhibitions. But the fact remains that the combustible nature of the tents, poles, seats shavings, hay and straw used in connection with circuses and carnivals, adds for stringent enforcement of fire prevention measures. No license or occupancy permit should be issued for any circus or shown that the fundamentals of safety to life, as prescribed for places of assembly, have been met to the most practicable degree possible.

Fire appliances should be distributed throughout all tents, and operating personel made familiar with exits and fire fighting equipment. should be made over loud speakers, and patrons should be required to discard lighted cigars and cigarettes at the entrance. Crowding should be avoided and facilities provided for calling the fire department, which should be made familiar with the show after it is set up.

"Safety at circuses and carnivals is largely a matter of fire prevention and quick action to extinguish a small fire, says Mr. Booth. "The danger of panic is outstanding, and ample exit-ways must be assured."

PANIC

That word has an ominous sound: In nearly all congregations of people where fire occurs, panic ensues. In discussing this subject from the standpoint of loss of life, the National Board of Fire Underwriters says that panic cannot be eliminated. Therefore it is important to reduce the causes of panic to the greatest possible extent.

History is a record of catastrophies which cause death and injury from panic. Whole armies have fled in disorder when panic mastered a few and then was transmitted to the mass.

Fire panic hazards exist in many places, including theaters, night clubs, cabarets, schools, factories, stores, churches, hotels and apartments.

Adequate exits, well placed, will go far toward giving a sense of security to crowds and will lessen the panic hazard. But toxic gases caused by fire, can kill people before they have a chance to move, where the gases can sweep upward through open stairways.

The answer to the danger of panic, says the National Board, is to "provide security of mind, which means make it visible to the eye or repeat it in print or otherwise until it is a subconsious reality, that the place is of good and preferably fireproof type of construction; that there is little quick burning material; that where these conditions do not exist, the place is protected by automatic sprinklers; that adequate, well marked exits exist; and last, but not least, that these exits are usable."

Public cooperation is indispensable in avoiding panics which destroy life.

25'000 WEST INDIANS PUSH U. S. PRODUCTION

Nearly 25,000 Jamaicans, Bahamians, and Barbadians are in this country helping to harvest important war crops all the way from Florida to Minnesota. Brought here by the War Food Administration to help relieve the farm labor shortage, the islands are under contract with WFA which guarantees them minimum wages, minimum standards of housing, and also the assurance of work for at least three-fourths of the contract period.

Largest of the West Indian groups here are the Jamaicans, 17-453, second largest group, the Bahamians, 5,762, and Barbadians workers number 908. About 4,000 of these islanders are in Florida, 3,000 in New York, 2,000 in Connecticut, 1,800 in Maryland, 1,700 in New Jersey, 1,700 in Wisconsin, 1,500 in Michigan, 1,000 in Illinois, and 7,000 in Ohio. There are smaller numbers in other states.

The number of West Indian workers may increase to 28,000 by the latter part of August when the peak of the food crop harvesting season is reached. However, temporarily the importation of island workers is being suspended by WEA.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has just issued an overall farm-labor report which shows that on July 1 farm employment was lower than a year ago, but wages were the highest on record.

The report estimates that 11,355,-000 persons were working on farms the first of July. This was three percent less than a year ago and nine percent less than the 1935-39 average. However, wages were 20 percent higher than a year ago and 275 percent higher than in the 1935-39 period.

ANTS WITH DAIRY FARMS

By John H. Spicer

Many kinds of ants were in the dairy business long before humans ever thought of keeping cows or other domestic animals. The ant herds are made up of insects and mealy bugs who yield honey dew instead of milk but otherwise there is little difference. The ants care for their cows, put them out in the best pasture, even build stables for them and also shelter their eggs over winter in their nests.

These ant cattle all have much the same habits whether they be scale insects, mealy bugs or the familiar green plant lice. They gather on the more tender shoots and leaves of growing plants where they pierce holes with their beaks and suck the sap. They digest what they need from it and excrete the rest from their bodies as honeydew. During the digestion some of the constituents have also been changed into sugar so that the honeydew is sweeter than the original sap. The ants are extremely fond of this sweet liquid and greedily lick it up from where it falls on the leaves or, as many ants have learned to do, milk it from the insects themselves by stroking or tickling them. Thus wherever one finds colonies of plant lice, one can nearly always find ants, too.

Many species of ants have gone farther and care for these insects just as we do our own domesticated animals. They watch over the colonies, ready to fight off any trespassers with a taste for honeydew or predatory insects who might devour them. They move them from one pasture to another where they find better feeding just as the farmer does his cows. Some ants even build stables, little shelters to protect them from the weather. In some cases their eggs are actually collected in the fall and sheltered in the ant nest over winter. Then in the spring the hatching young are carried out and placed on the tender shoots of the growing plants. Not all of these ant cattle are put to feed on the stems and leaves as some species keep their cows in underground burrows where they pasture on the roots instead. Thus one of the common garden ants has been reported guilty of distributing planting lice on corn roots.

This dairy business is carried on all over the world wherever ants are found. No doubt it is good business for the thrifty, industrious ants, but from our human point of view it is one of the most harmful of their activities as this habit of distributing plant lice often causes considerable damage to cultivated plants and crops. It doesn't matter to the ants if their chosen pasture happens to be something we carefully planted. On the contrary, a carefully nourished garden plant is apt to be a lot more tender and juicy than a wild one.

NO TIME FOR INCOMPETENCE

Another cut in the octane rating means that your car will knock a little louder on hills and hard pulls. blamed for this. The better gasoline has gone overseas to fight the war. American oil companies are supplying the bulk of the oil for the Allies.

It is due to no fault of the oil industry that there is an oil shortage at home. It is a miracle that the shortage has not been greater. The industry could most certainly get more oil in this country with a little more steel and manpower, and if independent producers and wildcatters were not discouraged in their hunt for oil by arbitrarily low prices.

No one resents oil shortages and lower octane rating imposed by war necessity. But they do resent any national oil policy or price fixing that prevents or discourages companies from seeking new oil reserves which would increase production.

AGRICULTURE DEPENDS ON MARKETING PROGRAM

It has always been taken for granted that the small farm—the ownership of land by millions of individuals —was the great safeguard of independence in this nation.

Postwar prosperity of American industries will depend largely on the ability of small farmers to buy the products of our factories.

With world markets made more accessible for buying and selling than ever before, success for the small farmer will depend on his ability not to produce, but to market his crops in competition with the world.

As farmers learn how to better utilize marketing cooperatives to handle their production and sales on a group basis, a major economic handicap that American agriculture has faced, will be removed.

A NEW DAY FOR COAL

No industry, including its employees and owners, has been more maligned, and less appreciated, from the standpoint of its importance to every home in the land, than has coal. It is an activity which is so important that it has been virtually taken for granted by a nation which depends on coal as unconsciously as it does on air and water.

In order to remedy this condition, the bituminous coal mine operators a year ago started to make available facts about coal. Through advertising columns, its story has been told to an audience exceeding 350,000,000 readers during the past year. An improvement in industry morale has resulted. It helps any man or any industry to read that he is doing a good job, instead of continually hearing how backward and incompetent he is.

The public is interested in a progressive industry—in improvements in operating methods and advantages to employes. As the public understands an industry and its problems, it will be more able to help solve difficulties fairly when they arise.

Bituminous coal is doing a fine job in making known the important part coal and the coal miner play in the national economy. This record speaks well for the future of coal and its ability to supply the needs of the nation.

British Boxer Thinks Joe Is Through as Champ

By Marine Corp. Ernie Harwell, 789 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Ga.

Camp Lejeune, N. C.—A British Empire heavyweight boxing champion now in the United States Marine Corps believes that Joe Louis' war-enforced layoff will ruin his chances to retain the heavyweight title and that some unknown will emerge from the armed forces to take the crown.

That man is Private Thomas Martin with the Negro detachment here. Martin, English-born pugilist, is qualified to make such a statement. Literally, he has fought his way around the world, having boxed in England, France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, India, South America and the United States.

Martin fought for 10 months in this country in 1940. He beat Bob Nestell, the California slugger, who kayoed Bob Paster, and won decisions over Junior Munsell, Buddy Knox and Johnny Hanschen. In his last bout here, he dropped a close decision to Turkey Thompson.

Before the war, Martin was England's outstanding heavyweight. He won the British Empire title with a victory over Eddie Phillips who had whipped former champion Tommy Farr twice.

Martin joined the Marine Corps in California in December, 1943. Before that he served with the Royal Air Force and the British Merchant Navy. He was on an anti-aircraft gun during the London blitz but was discharged because of an ankle injury. He immediately joined the Navy but, on a convoy to Malta, suffered a head concussion which affected his eyesight.

After spending months in a Canadian hospital, he was discharged and went to California.

Martin has two brothers in the British Army, one in the RAF, a sister in the WRENS and another sister in the WAAFS. His father was killed in the early bombings of London and his mother, recently was bombed from her home by one of the German robots.

The former pugilist is not planning to return to boxing after the war because he feels that if he boxes again he might aggravate the eye injury.

ICE CREAM HOLIDAY OVER

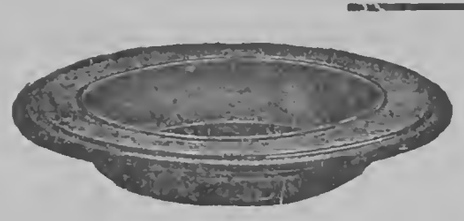
With milk production declining seasonally, accompanied by increased war demands for milk and milk products, the War Food Administration ended the summer "ice cream holiday" on August 1.

Ice cream manufacturers are again limited to the quotas of milk solids which prevailed from December 1942 to May 1944. Shorter quotas will conserve milk and butterfat for use in butter, milk powder and other essentials.

As for the food situation generally, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that civilian food consumption this year is expected to equal that of 1943. Going further, BAE points out that when allowances are made for town and city Victory Gardens, consumption in both 1943-44 will reach the peak 1941 level which was eight percent above the 1935-39 average. Food supplies as a whole will be relatively plentiful this fall and winter, the somewhat smaller supplies of meat being offset by larger supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables, and cereal products.

The civilian supply is being maintained at this high level despite large war requirements, because farmers have increased their food production tremendously since the beginning of the war. Colored farmers, by growing their own food and sometimes extra supplies for our fighting men and war workers, have made a big contribution to the food production program.

Collection Plates, Collection Baskets, Arm Bands and Gavels



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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

HAITIAN AGRICULTURE DOES DOUBLE-BARRELED WAR JOB

WASHINGTON, D. C., —1944 —Agriculture in the Americas, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication, points out in its July number that Haitian agriculture is doing a double-barreled war job; growing enough food to meet domestic needs, and growing important crops like coffee, rice, sugar, molasses, and cocoa to ship to the Allies.

In addition to these crops, Haiti is engaged in the production of two important industrial crops, rubber and sisal. Within a few years the country expects to help meet U. S. rubber needs.

In discussing Haitian agriculture. the magazine indicates that even before the war the little country was growing almost all of the foodstuff consumed by its population which is approaching three million. In fact, the total annual food imports at that time (mostly wheat flour) amounted to only about 50 cents worth per person. Among the food crops grown in Haiti are corn, livestock, beans, yams, plantains, coconuts, and fruits.

LAW-ABIDING FREEDOM

By Ruth Taylor

The impatient who wants the end before the beginning are leveling criticism against our government, decrying the fact that we deal with established governments only, that we do not deal with governments set up by "liberals" if they do not have the backing of the laws and people of their own country. We are called reactionary. We are condemned for not standing for **"freedom"** which they interpret to mean the right to do as **they** please.

Freedom of itself is a beautiful word - but freedom without law to back it, is anarchy. Just as men must have freedom to think and speak in order to progress and indeed survive, so must they have self-made laws regulating that freedom.

History has proven this again and again. The Roman Empire was great as long as it was composed of disciplined men. To be a Roman citizen then meant to be a free man all over the known world. The Romans conquered not merely by force of arms, but by force of concerted, intelligent action. But when liberty degenerated into license, they fell a prey to the barbaric Germanic invaders.

As the historian, James Truslow Adams, wrote: "Without a vision men shall die. It is no less true that without hard practical sense, they shall also die." This has been the secret back of our country's greatness. America started from a vision of freedom for all mankind, but it was backed up by laws that insured the keeping of that freedom. Freedom alone is not enough. Nor will arbitrary laws suffice. But freedom, backed by laws, conceived and legislated by those to whom they must apply, is invincible.

We cannot safeguard the freedom that is democracy by undemocratic means. Democracy, the rule of the majority, implies an acquiescence to self-government, a willing obedience to the laws of the majority, plus a realization by the majority that minorities not only have rights, too, but are entitled to equal consideration and cannot be trammelled or imposed upon. Rights which we demand for ourselves we must grant to others. That is why free speech and freedom of religion are basic to our American democracy.

"Only freedom which is under strong law to which men consent because it preserves freedom, can endure", Walter Lippmann wrote recently. It is up to each of us who desire freedom, who believe in democracy, who want to preserve our American way of life, to obey our own laws - whether or not we like them—and to accord the same privileges to others. That is the democratic way. That is the way to successful freedom.

TOMORROW'S FARMERS

As farming becomes daily more intricate from the standpoint of production and marketing, which includes the knowledge of what to plant, how to plant, when to plant and where and how to sell the crop, it is important that young people who will be our future food producers, have a wider knowledge of these subjects than ever before.

With these thoughts in mind, the "Young Cooperators" of the Dairymens League Co-operative Association, was started in 1940 in Cattaragus County, New York. Part of their pledge is to help preserve the freedom of agriculture, to help produce clean, wholesome milk with greater efficiency, to take pride in their occupation, and to be ever conscious of its importance to our nation's cause.

In training these young people in the fundamentals of their future business, the Dairymen's League has set an example which more industries might follow with profit.

EDUCATION PLANK OF DEMOCRATS IS CALLED "UNFAIR"

New York,—"If the platform plank on education adopted unanimously by the Democratic National Convention were in force today, chances for fuller educational opportunities for the Negro, especially in the South, would be almost completely blotted out, "Dr. C. B. Powell, Assistant Director of Publicity of the Republican National Campaign Committee declared Friday in a press interview at his head quarters in the Roosevelt Hotel

"The Democrats said at Chicago," he continued "we favor Federal aid to education administrated by the states without interference by the Federal Government."

"The Democrats plan to get control of government funds for educational purposes," said Dr. Powell "and then parcel money out to the states, allowing them to spend it any way they desire insofar as discriminating against Negroes is concerned."

The National Selective Service Act turned the spotlight on the kind of school management that operates in the states with separate schools, Dr. Powell said, pointing out that serious educational and health deficiencies were revealed among Southern Negro draftees resulting in many being rejected for service in the Armed Forces. He said that the average expenditure in the 17 states with separate schools was 38 per cent of the money spent on white pupils.

"While these states might well be satisfied with a handicapped Negro," Dr. Powell said, "the nation as a whole is to suffer as is the Negro race itself."

In the 17 states which have separate schools, he pointed out, states' rights have operated to the disadvantage of Negroes. Prominent educators and leaders of both races, he revealed, contend that the only way the problem can be solved, if the states are given their pro rata share. is for the states to be made strictly responsible to the Federal Government and made to equalize the per capita expenditure of educational funds for Negro as well as white children.

He further said, state school funds in nine of the 17 states with separate schools are divided as follows: In Alabama $850,000 is set aside for white schools and $20,000 for Negroes. The white average per capita is $137 and the per capita average for Negro students is $22. Texas spends $2,100,000 for education for whites and the per capita average is $161. Texas spends $650,000 for Negroes which means $75 is spent for the education of each Negro child per year. Virginia spends $2,-000,000 a year for education for whites and $286 for each white child as against $116,000 for Negroes and $38 for each Negro child. Tennessee allots $757,000 for whites, $80 for each white pupil, $110,000 for Negroes and $55 for each colored child.

In Arkansas $716,000 goes for white education with $143 spent on each white child against $46,000 for Negroes and $15 for each Negro pupil. Mississippi earmarks $730,-000 for whites, $243 for white children, and $59,000 for Negroes and $54 for each Negro child. Georgia spends $611,000 on educating its white population with $203 as the per capita figure. Georgia spends $89,000 on Negro education with $36 spent on the Negro child. North Carolina spends $900,000 on white education, with $112 going to each white pupil; it spents $58,000 on Negro education with the per capita figure at $29.

Negroes in Missouri, home state of Vice Presidential Nominee Harry S. Truman, get their proportionate share of only one of the various federal funds allotted. The states get $31,888,845 by the Morrill, Smith-Lever, Bankhead-Jones and other acts. The $7,149 Negroes get annually from the Morrill fund, along with the other funds, is entrusted to the University of Missouri, white, to pay out. However, the Morrill fund alone has writtes into the the act the requirement of "just and equitable distribution." The University of Missouri in handling the Bankhead-Jones fund and the others gives Negroes nothing, an outstanding example of class discrimination in the use of public monies.

Negroes are 6.8 per cent of Missouri'e population. They get only $7,149 out of a total of $1,233,928 a year, or less than 1 per cent of the money.

They'll Let a Few Cast Ballots in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, —(A. N. P.)—Charges that the Jefferson County of Registrars was seeking to limit the registration of Negroes to a stipulated quota were made by the Birmingham branch of the NAACP Wednesday in a letter to Dr. J. E. Hines, chairman of the board.

The letter alleged that Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, college graduate, property owner and taxpayer as well as president of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's clubs; Miss Sallie Mae Williams, newspaperwoman and J. B. Sims, honorably discharged veteran of World War II and former high school teacher, were refused registration and assertedly told to "come back in August."

Calling attention to a conference held by the branch with the registrars on June 23, the letter said it understood a member of the board to say, "We don't exactly turn them down. We just tell them to come back."

To that statement, the letter replied, "Telling one to come back is inflexibly refusing them registration."

The letter claimed that the branch had 5,000 membership which "has requested us as officers to take whatever steps necessary to bring about a change in this discriminatory practice."

It was signed by Emory O. Jackson, secretary of the branch.

Deny Fighting in Progressive Democratic Ranks

COLUMBIA, S. C.,—(A. N. P.) Wishful thinking on the part of the anti-Negro Charleston News-Courier that there was a "fight within the ranks" of the Progressive Democratic party was rudely shattered Tuesday by John H. McCray, state chairman, who in a letter to the editor of the paper denied a split as related in a story published in the Courier.

"I am sorry to break up a good news story, but we have no fights within our ranks," wrote Mr. McCray. The Courier, seeking to prove that Negroes could not successfully run an organization without white leadership, based its story on a remark by the Rev. H. H. Butler of Hartsville, advising his members not to join the party.

Mr. McCray said that criticism against Butler's action was not a "party affair", but in the interest of all Negro programs. Butler, he said, was not yet a member of the Progressive Democratic party. The chairman went on to say: "I do hope, however, that we can develop a few good fights. The white party is always fighting. Why their last convention was such a big tussle that they split into two camps. If we can have a few party battles," he continued, "we will be able to say much louder, 'we are as true Democrats as ever graced South Carolina.'"

A family in Wisconsin habitually paid 50 cents to an Indian for a pail of blueberries. But one day last summer he upped the price to $1.00. "Why they asked. "Hell of a big war some place", was his laconic reply.—Wichita (Kas.) Democrat.

What's the Answer?

By W. Douglas Brown for (ANP)

(Q) Of the first ten highest paid opera and concert stars for the 1941-1942 season, three were Negroes. Who were they?

(Q) Who was the first Negro to be elected captain of the Boston university rowing crew?

(Q) What is the capital of Abyssinia?

(Q) Who were the stars of the original musical, "Shuffle Along?"

(Q) When was the Afro-American Sons and Daughters organized?

(Q) Who wrote, "Negro Membership in American Labor Unions?

(Q) Who is the founder of Modern Sunday Schools in New York

(Answers on page 5.)

Fort Benning Names Diamond for Soldier

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA—(ANP)—Fort Benning's Reception Center baseball field has been officially named "George Watson Field" in honor of the first colored inductee to pass through the reception center and win the Distinguished Service Cross.

Truman Gibson, civilian aide to the secretary of war, highlighted the dedication program with a talk in which he told more than 5,000 colored soldiers that they were stationed at the "best training center in the army."

Mrs. Emma Gaines, grandmother of Pvt. Watson, and Jesse Hill, a brother of the deceased soldier, came from their home in Birmingham to be present at the July 4 ceremonies. The aged grandmother reared Pvt. Watson.

Pvt. Watson received the posthumous award of the D. S. C. from Gen. Douglas MacArthur for conspicuous gallantry in the southwest Pacific. Watson, who was inducted into the army September 1, 1942, from Birmingham, lost his life in Pordoch Harbour, New Guinea. He had assisted several men to safety on a raft from their sinking boat. Then, overcome by exhaustion, he was pulled under and drowned by the suction of the boat.

A bronze plaque was unveiled at the dedication by Jesse Hill which had the name of the field and an excerpt from the citation on it. The plaque then was bolted into a large rock near the baseball diamond.

List Women for Key Committees

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — A national roster of women qualified to serve on national and international committees and delegations looking to post-war adjustment is being established, the National Council of Negro Women announced last week.

The move is an outgrowth of the conference held by 200 women three weeks ago at the White House where the spokesman for numerous women's organizations placed their claim for a right to share in negotiations and conferences being held to restore the world to peace and to maintain it that way.

"We plan to establish this list and to make recommendations of qualified persons whenever the opportunity permits," Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the council, announced.

Mrs. B. Dickerson Works for Dewey

Mrs. Bettie Dickerson of New York, better known in Nashville where she once lived as Bettie Walker has been in Nashville, the guest of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 1604 Scovel Street. Mrs. Dickerson is an ardent worker for the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency, although not a politician. She is dissatisfied with the treatment of Negro Soldiers under the Roosevelt Administration, she states, and believes this condition would be changed by the election of Dewey as President.

TRUMAN PROMISES SQUARE DEAL TO ALL, IF ELECTED

New York—"It is our aim and goal that Negroes will share equally in opportunities offered during the period of reconversion, and I feel that they will," so declared Senator Harry S. Truman, Democatic candidate for vice-president in a press conference in Detroit on Labor Day.

The Senator told reporters that "Negroes have never had a better friend in the White House and I know that they are going to continue him there."

Commenting on the great gains made by the Negro people under the Roosevelt administration, Senator Truman stated: "I feel that the improved conditions of Negroes are going to improve still more as we swing into the peacetime era."

Senator Truman was in Detroit to address a mammoth Labor Day Rally. Speaking before thousands of UAW-CIO and AFL workers, he warned: "In any society which puts property first and humanity second, this fact is a major tragedy. If a nation is to be run for profit first and people second, this fact of ever higher productivity means certain ruin—ruin for labor and ruin for business."

"What you want today," Senator Truman declared, What all American labor wants, is peacetime security, steady work, the knowledge that you will have a job after this war is over."

White Scholar Looks at Negro World

By Emmet Phillips (For ANP)

SMALL TOWN PEOPLE NOT SO BAD

Are you one of those susceptible persons who believes an oft repeated statement just because you haven't the knowledge or courage to question its truthfulness? Take the statement so often heard and accepted as true, that small town people are more narrow minded and intolerant than those who live in the city.

If you live in the city you know that there is an Italian section, a Polish section and a Negro section, to name the most noticeable ones. These people live in another world so far as participation with Anglo Saxon Americans in the social and even religious life of a metropolis is concerned. You don't see Italians, Poles or Negroes at social affairs conducted by the Anglo Saxon Americans; if they ever had the boldness to appear at one of these functions they would be given the bum's rush. In the religious setup it's the Italian church or the Polish church or the Negro church, and while these people would not get the bum's rush at the English, German, or Welsh church their presence would be resented privately if not publicly. Even the political setup is narrow. It's the Italian Republican club or the Italian Democratic one, the Polish Republican club or the Polish Democratic one. Although Italian and Polish support is sought by the so-called native stock on election day, mixing with them at meetings is out.

Now let me tell you how minority groups fare in a small town, my own to be exact. In a town of 1400 we have an Italian shoemaker who has done very well indeed (much better than he did in a neighboring city having a large Italian population) also an Italian barber who not only does a good business but is better liked than either of the other two barbers who incidentally are of English and German descent respectively. Italians operate farms on the outskirts of our town and they too are welcome. The outstanding insurance man in our town is of Polish descent. Polish people mine iron ore in our local mine and Polish farmers contribute to our well being to say nothing of our taxes. What few Negroes there are in our town are not segregated, but live in various parts of the town just as the Italians and Polish do.

In our local young Republican club Italian and Polish men meet and socialize with the rest of us, English, Irish, Welsh, German, etc. On Sunday morning we of various nationalities meet in church. I experience real pleasure in belonging to a church which honestly welcomes souls regardless of nationality or color. The athletic pride of our community is a Negro young man, now in the service, who played hockey on the high school and town teams. This young man became a professional boxer, a good one, and every victory which he achieved was hailed with joy by our local citizens.

Whether it's a ball game, a music festival, or a town meeting we're all there, Italians, Poles, English, Irish, German, Negroes, Welsh, Scotch, etc. We live as one community family and when death strikes we pay our respects as fellow townsmen.

You'd have thought it was an Irish wake had you been around when our Negro athlete's mother was in her casket. Baptist though she was, Catholics of various nationalities were there. You see, we felt that this family belonged to us.

Now I don't claim that our town or any other small town is free from narrow mindedness or intolerance, but I do believe that small town people are more tolerant and not so narrow minded as city people, and the reason is that small town people live in friendly proximity to each other while the city people build a wall and live in separate worlds, thereby breeding distrust. And when you distrust your fellow citizens you're on your way to becoming intolerant.

BEATING THE GUN

(Alvin Moses)

REMINDS ME OF TENNYSON'S BROOK

NEW YORK, —(ANP)—He's a member of the United States' coast guard and a fine brother-of-a-laddie he is . . .bee-jabbers (pardon my Irish, or Gaelic), racing for the DMT subway trains, of a busy mawning (morning) . . . Eulace Peacock, an immortal of Temple (Philadelphia) university, is the subject who seems to go on forever and forever.

Time was when track authorities were saying that the one man in the world who appeared to have the well-known "Indian sign" on incomparable Jess Owens,—was this same . . . Eulace Peacock. That was back in 1936, the year when Herr (Schicklegruber) Hitler, of Chermany (Germany), was calling America's brilliant Negro athletes who were showing up his Nazi-murderers-protem, "black auxiliaries."

No greater sprinter or broad-jumper than Eulace Peacock ever breathed, unless it was, as I've often stated, Owens.

In this year of 1944, we find Peacock being crowned . . . National AAU Pentathlon Champion, piling up 2,852 points in winning three of the five major events at Elizabeth, N. J. Peacock won the broad jump, javelin throw, and 200-meter dash. Eight years since the Berlin Olympic games and this classy brown Hercules continues to stand out in the athletic firmament . . . like a sore thumb. Highly intelligent, personable and a hale fellow well met, Eulace Peacock is a definite credit to his race and to the branch of his country's armed services.

LEROY PAIGE SHOWED SCOFFERS

For years a lot of self-styled white writing experts, have poked fun at Leroy (Satchel) Paige. Paige, sort of a legendary figure in the annals of Negro baseball in this country, has been made the brunt (supposedly good-natured) of most of the whimsies some writers can conjure up.

But during the first week of July, the elongated one who toils in the livery of the Kansas City Monarchs team, won what amounted to rave notices from New York writers of . . . all stature.

The amazing part about Paige lies in his age. He admits to something like 46, and his hard-fast-one still whistles by as if hurtled towards the platter by young Bobby Feller, Cleveland, here now in the U. S. navy.

While on the subject of Paige and his unquestionable wizardry as a pitcher, we want to say a word here for Roosevelt Davis of the Ethiopian Clowns, Cincinnati.

Davis impressed me as being the finest pitcher I have looked at since the days of "Army" Rogan and "Little Pitch" Harvey, of the Brooklyn Royal Giants, New York. On my team, choosing between Davis and Barnhill, I'd take Davis and let the sideline managers laugh their hearts out . . . Yes sir, I would, and I don't mean—pernaps.

ALL 'UNCLE TOMS' ARE NOT AMERICANS

On Sunday, July 8, a group of the star members of three local cricket (Colored) clubs, faced a Royal Air force (white) team from Mt. Hope, Hamilton, Ontario, at Triboro stadium, New York City. In the interest of better understanding and the practice of equal rights towards long-suffering members of my race in this, our native land, . . . many years of my life have been devoted to such campaigning in various Negro and white newspapers.

Naturally, we highly endorse such meetings like the one above if for no other reason than it supports the principle of our crusading. When we learn that many of the "Uncle Tom" practices, deprecating acts that our British (West Indians) cousins have accused native Negroes of committing, have been employed in order to make possible such meetings; . . . it causes us to think mightily!!!

It remained for a local white newspaper, the New York Evening Post, of last Saturday, to bring the story out into the light. The chances are that one of the high moguls of the cricket association raced over to the newspaper office to release the story there, not caring for the small publicity that would be given it by the local Negro press. Leonard Cohen, who writes a column called "The Sports Parade," commented on the phase of Uncle Tomism we refer to as follows:—"These leading 11 colored players who learned the game in the British West Indies have guaranteed the expenses of the visiting cricketeers who in peace time were members of club, school and county teams in England."

We can assure you that were these same gentlemen asked to donate as little as $5 per head in the interest of Negro education, etc., in this, the land of their adoption, they'd walk away from you.

DUKE OF WINDSOR VISITS BAHAMIAN FARM WORKERS HERE

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—1944—Bahamian farm workers at two places in Delaware—the farm labor supply center at Cool Spring and Chandler's Orchards, near Cool Spring—had a caller from home Tuesday, August 8 and gave him an enthusiastic welcome. He was the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas.

For the Duke it was a case of combining pleasure with business. It was an official inspection trip to see how these subjects of the British Empire were getting along. And he had a good time making it. He expressed pleasure over seeing the workers, having lunch at the Cool Spring center, and hearing of their experiences in helping American farmers produce one of the Allies' most essential weapons of war—food.

After the inspection, the Duke commented that he had found the workers "very well taken care of and in very good condition."

The workers were equally pleased over the Duke's visit. At the Cool Spring center, the 175 living there gathered around to chat with him, pointed with pride to their kitchen, mess hall, health clinic, living quarters, and other facilities, and staged a little impromptu entertainment for his benefit. And at Chandler's Orchards, as the Duke stepped from the automobile, the 19 workers there, lined up alongside the road, sang in unison. "God Save the King."

Photographers wanted the Duke to climb a ladder and pick peaches. He agreed to do it. But he found the peaches on that particular tree beyond his reach. A Bahamian, quickly noting the Duke's predicament, moved behind the tree and handed peaches up to the Duke from his basket. Amused by this, the Duke joked, "This is the lazy man's way of doing it." as he placed them into his basket.

Accompanying the Duke on his tour were Lieut. Col. Henry Walsh, assistant director of labor, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.; John A. Hughes, labor officer of the Bahama Government; and several officials of War Food Administration's Office of Labor. The Duke came from New York City to Wilmington, Delaware, by train and returned to New York City by train that night from Baltimore, Md., after a 200-mile auto trip into Delaware and Maryland.

More than 5,700 workers from the Bahama Islands, representing about 20 percent of the adult population of that British West Indies colony, are in the United States this summer, under contract with WFA's Office of Labor.

HARSH TREATMENT GIVEN NEGRO TROOPS FLAYED BY LEADER

President of Alliance Charges New Deal Is Responsible for Army Evils

CHICAGO—"If Negroes knew the true story of how our boys are being mistreated in the armed forces, not a one would vote a Democratic ticket again," declared Robert L. Ephraim, president and founder of the Negro World Alliance, here last week in an interview at his headquatrers at 64 West Randolph Street.

"The disgraceful record of Negro soldiers being shot down like dogs by white civilians and white members of the military, not only in the deep South but elsewhere, is one which President Roosevelt, as Commander-in-chief of our armed forces, can alone assume the responsibility for," he continued.

Ephraim's World Alliance, founded in 1933, allied itself strongly with the cause of Ethiopia, then about to be attacked by Italy. In the ensuing years the organization gained in membership until in 1935, during several demonstrations, its membership was estimated at close to 10,000 members, many of whom were Chicagoans. Today, he said, his roster has over 2,000 active members in the Chicago area.

Recently relieved from active army duty and transferred to the enlisted reserve, Ephraim pointed out that as a private, and later a first sergeant, he had been in the following army training camps: Fargo, North Dakota; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Kessler Field, Mississippi; Camp Lee, Virginia; the Richmond Army Air Base, and at Langley Field, Virginia. With a military certificate entitling him to a commission, Ephraim said the story of adverse conditions affecting the Negro servicemen are the same both in the North and in the South.

"Thousands of Negroes are bitter at President Roosevelt's persistent refusal to do something about the way our colored servicemen are being treated," he said, "and Mr. Roosevelt is not ignorant of what is going on. The Negro press, delegations from various organizations, and the ordinary citizen who has a husband, son, brother, nephew or cousin in the armed forces, write him daily. Yet he does nothing. It is his job to see that Americans are not discriminated against because of race and color, especially when they are sacrificing their lives for the country of their birth.

"This administration," he pointed out, "is guilty of a criminal waste of manpower and at the same time, tries to cover up for the slipshod manner in which manpower is distributed by claiming shortages here and there. I have seen Negroes with college degrees hauling logs in the swamps of Mississippi. I have seen these same men deliberately held back in promotions they clearly had earned.

"I have seen Negro soldiers," he asserted, "in the service for 18 months and not reclassified. They sent Negroes at Kessler Field in Mississippi, to clerical school who could not read or write their names. They, on the other hand, sent Negroes with college degrees, background and training, to the cooks and bakers school."

Ephraim, whose record in public life has been militant in the service of his people, feels that the revelation of New Deal duplicity on the Negro in the armed forces would do more than anything else to wean away hesitant Negro voters from the Democratic Party. Through his organization and a small tabloid newspaper, "TNT", Ephraim is carrying on a private campaign to educate Negroes to the danger in following the Democratic bandwagon in 1944.

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SCS CHIEF IN SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has gone to South Africa at the invitation of the government of the Union of South Africa to spend two months working with agricultural officials there. Recognized as a world authority on soil conservation and land use, Dr. Bennett will exchange information with officials of the South African government regarding social and technical aspects of the work being done in both countries to control soil erosion and advance sound land use practices.

Here's the Answer

(A) Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson and Dorothy Maynor.
(A) Jay McCrae, 21 year old Baltimorean.
(A) Addis Ababa
(A) Miller and Lyles, Sissle and Blake.
(A) 1942.
(A) Ira DeA. Reid.
(A) Catherine Ferguson.

Hunter (to old guide): "Have you ever been lost in the woods?"
Old Guide: "None—I never did get lost, but I was bewildered once for four days."

THE NEW ORDER

The present United States Supreme Court dealt a body blow to the foundation of insurance when it classed it as interstate business and subject to the anti-trust laws.

For 75 years insurance has been subject to state regulation. At present the insurance industry and insurance commissioners of the various states, which regulate the industry, are hanging in the air waiting for the Federal bureaucracy to figure out how to displace state supervision with Federal supervision.

To remedy the situation the House of Representatives voted 283 to 54 to amend the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts so they shall not be construed to "apply to the business of insurance." Now the matter will come before the Senate.

There is no longer any definition for interstate commerce. Certainly a trunk manufacturer whose agent sells his product to travelers who cross many state lines, is as much in interstate commerce as an insurance company whose agent sells an insurance policy.

In the face of such confusion, industry is expected to absorb the postwar unemployment load, pay taxes and maintain prosperity. Or do the directors of our growing centralized government want that to occur? Is their real objective a program to make it difficult for private enterprise to carry on, thereby forcing government deeper into business?

J. FINLEY WILSON, HEAD OF ELKS, URGES ORDER TO SUPPORT DEWEY

Fraternal Leader Raps Failure of Chicago Mayor to Show Proper Courtesy to Members of Largest Negro Fraternal Organization

Chicago—J. Finley Wilson, leader of the 500,000 members of the I. B. P. O. of Elks, told a jam-packed house of delegates and visitors attending the 43rd Annual Convention of the organization at Metropolitan church here, that: "Elks would support that aggressive, young man from New York, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, for President of the United States."

Deafening cheers rang out through the auditorium when Mr. Wilson, who was re-elected Grand Exalted Ruler, made the announcement that the "antlered herd" would back the New York Governor against President Roosevelt.

The 1,100 delegates also re-elected by acclamation Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon as Grand Daughter Ruler.

In a speech just before his re-election, Mr. Wilson ripped into the New Deal Administration generally, then specifically blasted Mayor Edward J. Nelly, devout Roosevelt follower.

"Mayor Kelly did not keep his promises to us insofar as providing a police escort or a City Council appropriation to pay expenses, and we had to pay for a parade permit and for the construction of the reviewing stand."

The Grand Exalted Ruler warmly praised Governor Dwight H. Green, who greeted the delegates on behalf of the State of Illinois, for his hospitality.

Mr. Wilson accused the Mayor of finding it convenient to be out of town after promising to address the Convention. The Rev. Junius C. Austin, Grand Chaplain of the Elks, was sent as a representative of the Mayor, but the meeting was adjourned before he could speak.

It was observed also that Chicago is the first city in a score of years whose mayor did not honor the visiting Elk's policemen with temporary appointments for the duration of the convention in his city.

Describing the action of Mayor Kelly as indefensible and typical of public officials when they become drunk with power, Mr. Wilson said he would make a campaign issue of the "insult" and would take it to the people in Negro districts here and in other states.

WHAT BECOMES OF 4-H'ERS?

Looking back over 34 years of home demonstration and farm club work, the Negro Agricultural Extension personnel of Okfuskee county, Oklahoma, became interested recently in finding out what becomes of 4-H boys and girls. So they made a survey. And according to a report which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just received, former 4-H clubbers of Okfuskee county are giving a good account of themselves.

According to the survey, 46 percent of the former 4-H'ers are operating farms growing vital war crops; 29 percent are teaching school; 13 percent are holding jobs in various fields, including Extension work, and insurance salesmanship; 10 percent are operating business, and three percent are in professions.

Incidentally, club work among colored youngsters, had its origin in Okfuskee county. As early as 1910, four years before the message of the Smith-Lover act, Mrs. Annie Peters Hunter, first colored home agent, was carrying on club work among farm girls. They weren't called 4-H'ers for head, heart, hand, and health, but were known as "Tomato club girls."

PHILIP MURRAY AND ROBERT E. HANNEGAN START TO "FEUDING"

Democratic Chairman Accused of Being Anti-Labor By CIO President

New York (WDL)—President Philip Murray of the CIO is reported to have recently criticized Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee for interference on behalf of the company in a case between the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, CIO, and the Famous-Barr department store in St. Louis, Mo., according to a front-page story in the Mid-West Labor World, organ of the union. Labor circles in St. Louis are seriously disturbed over the charges, as Hannegan is running the Roosevelt campaign and is the main political sponsor of Senator Truman.

Harold J. Gibbons, director of the Joint Council of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, said union officials had received information from reliable sources charging that Hannegan had approached members of the National Labor Relations Board, urging them to rule against the union's demand for a new election.

The story was first revealed by Edwin A. Lahey, veteran labor reporter of the Chicago Daily News and reprinted by the Mid-West Labor World.

The Lahey story in the Chicago Daily News follows:

"Washington, August 11.—Philip Murray, president of the CIO, had a testy conference with Robert E. Hannegan, national Democratic chairman, in Washington Tuesday and accused Hannegan of attempting to influence the National Labor Relations Board in favor of a St. Louis department store. . . .

"Hannegan hotly denied the accusation, although Murray is not the type to make such an accusation lightly. At any rate, the meeting broke up in a surface appearance of friendly understanding between the two men.

"This incident, which took place when the wounds of the Democratic convention should have been healing, serves to emphasize that the President has a large-sized job of peace-making to do in his own family, particularly between his close political and administrative aids, such as Hannegan and James F. Byrnes, and his labor backers of whom Phil Murray is No. 1.

"In his meeting with Hannegan, Murray related that one of his unions, the retail clerks (who had that scuffle with Montgomery Ward), lost an NIRB election last January among the employees of the Famous-Barr department store in St. Louis.

"The union filed an appeal from the election to the NIRA, asking the Board to invalidate the election and call another on the ground that the store management engaged in illegal tactics during the election campaign among the employees. The union's appeal is now before the board.

"Officers of the union filed with Murray and with Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO, their reasons for believing that Hannegan had approached some of the board members (since his election as national Democratic chairman) to intercede with them and turn down the union's appeal for a new election.

"The meeting between Hannegan and Murray followed, with the Democratic leader apparently eager to convince Murray that he had not meddled in the case."

JAMES A. JACKSON ENTERTAINS FRIENDS OF "ESSO" AT PARTY

Popular Standard Oil Representative Gives Account of Company's Aid to Negroes.

A group of a dozen or more business men, the friends and associates of the noted James A. (Billboard) Jackson, were his guests at an enjoyable luncheon in the private dining room of the Waikiki Cafe, 16th Ave., N., and Jefferson St., on Tuesday night of this week, and heard the popular New Yorker make a report on the activities of "Esso Marketers" the branch of the great Standard Oil Company, with which Mr. Jackson is connected.

For several years Mr. Jackson has gone up and down the country establishing colored men in "Esso" filling stations and he had an interesting series of stories to tell the successes these men have made in the filling station business. The fine relationship that colored men are sustaining with the Standard Oil Company and the increased patronage colored citizens are giving Standard Oil products, were revealed in Mr. Jackson's talks. The net result was that there were substantial pledges made by business men at the luncheon that they intend to increase their patronage in appreciation of the broadminded and liberal attitude that officials of Standard Oil are manifesting toward their colored patrons and workers.

Among those in attendance at the luncheon besides the host were Walter N. Pettiford, also a special representative of Standard Oil and traveling with Mr. Jackson; Messrs. Jasper W. Pattion, H. E. Clark, Joe W. Jackson, Matt Borgus, Halliburton, I. T. Creswell, Woodson Williams, Ephriam Bateman, Milton Robinson and Randall Tyus.

Some of the men present were long-time employes of Standard Oil and also stockholders of the world-famous company. Speeches made at the meeting lauded the generosity of the company toward the educational and religious uplift of Negroes in the United States.

James A. Jackson, formerly connected with the United States Department of Commerce, and a veteran newspaper man, is always given a hearty welcome when he visits Nashville and his visit this week was no exception. His associate, Mr. Pettiford, also made a fine impression while here.

U. S. Helps Deal by Lend-Leasing Four American Planes to Ethiopia

Washington, Sept. 14 (ANP)—With the disclosure that Ethiopia had granted Great Britain post-war commercial air rights, Maj. Gen. B. F. Giles, U. S. Middle East commander, handed over the first of four lend-lease American planes when it arrived at Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, last week. The air agreement between Emperor Haile Selassie and Great Britain was signed in 1942. Col. John C. Robinson of Chicago is again head of the Ethiopian air program.

While the United States has asked for no concessions in return for the planes nor for the air bases which have been built by American forces in Ethiopia for military purposes, Emperor Haile Selassie's decision to grant Britain exclusive commercial air rights over Ethiopia is said to be in recognition of Britain's aid in liberating the Ethiopian empire from Italy. The agreement, dated Jan. 31, 1943, revealed that Britain promised Ethiopia economic assistance and restored Haile Selassie to full sovereignty when Italian invaders still held the country.

The British-Ethiopian agreement is said to have had the sanction of Adolph A. Berle, assistant secretary of state, who attended London conferences with Lord Beaverbrook, lord privy seal, privately known as William Aitken. All commercial aircraft other than British are barred from Ethiopian skies in the agreement.

Vote Ban Probed

Mobile, Sept. 14 (ANP)—Franchise ban last May to Mobile Negroes is being probed by the FBI.

Mobile primaries were held shortly following the supreme court rule which granted Texas Negroes the right to vote in the Democratic primaries.

FROGS BEAT THE DROUGHT

If you were a frog, and faced with the problem of drought, what would you do?

You could safely copy the method of either one of two species of frog, for while one runs from his danger, and the other stays to meet it, they seem equally successful.

The small, toothless frogs which dot the pools of South America with splashes of brilliant color are the ones who do not wait for the drought to catch them. As soon as these wee creatures have decided that a deeper pool must be found, whole families leave. The babies are carried pick-back fashion on the backs of their mothers, where they adhere because nature has provided a sticky secretion which fastens them securely.

The placid, patient frogs of central Australia, however, refuse to budge from their ponds. Warned in advance by the drying up of the puddles, they drink all the water their bodies will hold, and then tunnel far into the damp ground. By this means the frogs can keep alive until the pool is again bubbling with water, and have been known to endure for years.

Ida M. Pardue

SOMETHING REALLY NEW

Over 17,000,000 American homes are heated today by stoves.

For about as many centuries as we know, mankind's primary wants have been: palatable food, a compatible mate, shelter and bodily warmth

As to heat, Benjamin Franklin observed that there had been almost no progress for 2,000 years and put together his famous idea in home heating,

But at last a new stove that is really a furnace is here—a stove that one can forget for a week in moderate weather—that burns up its own smoke—that whacks one third off the coal bill for a starter—that can heat an entire bungalow snugly—that will cost less than a hundred dollars—that is ready for postwar use.

This new departure in heating embraces the most radical and revolutionary principles that have ever been advanced for economical comfort for the great bulk of American homes. It has been developed by the bituminous coal industry's best technical minds, cooperating with leading United States manufacturers of heating equipment.

BACKS APPEAL OF DR. STUDEBAKER TO YOUTH OF NATION

Supt. W. A. Bass Urges Response to "Back to School" Message

Supt. W. A. Bass of the Nashville City Public Schools endorses and urges widespread publicity of the message to young people issued recently by Dr. John W. Studebaker, urging them to return to school so as to be prepared to take their proper place in society following the war.

"Get Set for Tomorrow—Go to School Now," is the subject of the message of Dr. Studebaker, who is United States Commissioner of Education. His appeal is as follows:

To the Youth of America:

Let me lay before you a serious problem we Americans must face; a problem only high school students can solve. Our nation, which has grown great by cultivating the abilities of its people, is now rolling up a colossal deficit in education. Our college classrooms have few men students. More than 1,000,000 fewer young people your age are now in high school. Hundreds of millions of man hours of learning are being lost forever.

You want this country to be powerful and prosperous after the war. But this country can do its duty in world leadership only if its citizens continue to have the "know how."

The best place for you to get ready for tomorrow is in high school. The army and navy wants boys and girls to complete their high school education before joining the services. The War Manpower Commission says schooling comes first.

To give up a job in September and return to school may mean a temporary sacrifice of income. It may seem to mean sacrificing work essential to the war. But your "battle station" is in school. Your nation asks that you return to your post of duty in high school and stay by it until you have finished the job.

Cordially,
(Signed) John W. Studebaker,
U. S. Commissioner of Education."

"What's the date today?"
"I don't know."
"Take a look at that newspaper."
"It's no use. Its yesterday's paper."

THE FIRST HORSE DESCENDANTS OF THE DAWN HORSE

The splendid animal we know today as the horse, is a far cry from the Dawn Horse, a midget in size, which roamed the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains some forty-five million years ago.

The modern American saddle horse, a medium-sized equine, stands an average fifteen and a half hands high, and tips the scales at half a ton, while Eohippus, for so the daddy of them all was named, was about the size and weight of a large tame cat. The largest member of the family weighed not over one hundred pounds and stood about twenty inches high.

Eohippus made his debut on the North American continent at least forty million years ahead of man. He just missed making the acquaintance of the dinosaurs and other scaly horrors who took their final curtain during the Age of Reptiles, the era just preceding the Eocene period, which Eohippus helped to usher in.

It seems fantastic that the little horse survived at all, since he seemed so ill-equipped to protect himself against enemies. His teeth were small and of no value whatever except to chew his food. His body was well-rounded and his neck short, but what Eohippus lacked in armament he more than made up for in speed. Probably nature's first attempt at streamlining, this midget's only defense was his legs, which at this point in his development did not as yet end in hoofs. His feet with four toes on the front feet and three on the back, were well padded in the manner of a dog's feet, and gave him the added advantage of being able to come and go almost without a sound. Strictly a vegetarian, the Dawn Horse kept to his own kind, and avoided the proximity of his own enemies. He fed and watered in the shelter of lush vegetation which flourished in the tropical climate. Thus, when danger came to him he took to his flying heels and scampered away, his toe nails helping him to cling to rocky, steep slopes where other animals could not follow.

The Dawn Horse was, for his time, the fastest thing on legs, and this fact coupled with his disposition to keep out of trouble, made him a permanent resident of North America until the Ice Age caused his descendants to migrate to Asia, South America, Europe and Africa.

BISHOP BRAY URGES RURAL CHURCHES TO PUSH WAR-TIME FOOD PRODUCTION

Bishop James A. Bray, who recently retired as president of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, urged in his annual address before the Council that rural churches take a more active part in encouraging increased war-time food production.

He pointed out that the rural church has an excellent opportunity to offer effective support to the food production program so that our fighting men and our Allies may continue to be well fed and kept in good fighting trim to carry the drive for victory to the enemy's door. Said he, "The soil building program of the land at maximum production levels has been an important factor in assuring adequate supplies for our armed forces, and also in raising the standard of living of farm people. The continuation of the AAA program in the postwar era will go a long way toward assuring economic freedom for Negro farmers."

The Fraternal Council has organized a program among the rural churches for promoting increased food production. Some of the churches are growing gardens, others have organized staffs of workers to assist farmers in their production efforts.

FOREIGN TRADE A NECESSITY

In discussing the importance of a nonpartisan plan for trade between nations as the solid foundation for peace, employment and prosperity, Alf M. Landon, former governor of Kansas, and Republican nominee for President in 1936, said:

"A lot of people have the mistaken idea that a substantial portion of our lend-lease materials will be repaid. Many assume that we can export record-breaking quantities of finished goods to Europe, the Orient and South America and that we can carry most of our foreign shipments in our own ships and that while doing all this we can still maintain air-tight tariff barriers for the protection of all domestic industry.

"In foreign trade, a nation gains capital in three principal ways: The sale of goods, the sale of services and the receipt of income from foreign investments.

"Conversely, the nation that habitually enjoys a favorable balance of trade from everyone is some day going to find its customers in distress. The time comes when it cannot continue in foreign trade unless it agrees to purchase more goods, or more services, or arranges to extend credits to these customer nations.

"Following the first World War, we were unwilling to accept large imports. We hiked tariff rates to an all-time high. Then the monetary devaluation of 1933-34 had the indirect effect of raising them still higher. However, we had to sell abroad so we subsidized our customers with large credit grants.

"Are we going to make those mistakes again? If we are to avoid it; we must learn that international trade is a two-way street that can't be blocked at either end without creating a traffic jam.

"Our industrial system, which in its infancy desperately feared the competition of foreigs imports, is now a colossus hungry for world markets.

"A free and easy inter-exchange of raw materials and finished products among all the nations of the world is the quickest way to world prosperity, and world prosperity is the number one prerequisite not only for American welfare but lasting peace. If all parties were to join on that kind of a foreign plank something worthwhile might be accomplished.

"We can make our currency the soundest in the world We have the largest and most modern merchant marine. We have the most efficient mass-production system. I believe it is to the interest of the United States to unite with other nations in a spirit of mutual concessions and mutual responsibility in removing economic frictions.

"No system of extravagant spending on public works will bring the prosperity that the waiting markets of the world will bring.

"I believe this is the only way we can enjoy solid prosperity, and I believe it is necessary if we are to develop among the nations of the world the type of social and economic relationship upon which peace ultimately can be based.

CAN TOMATOES NOW

While tomatoes are plentiful over most of the country at this time, only five-eights as much commercially canned tomatoes and tomato juice will be available to civilians this fall and winter, the U. S. Department of Agriculture warns. Thus, it seems a good idea to can all the extra Victory Garden tomatoes now. Quantities of tomatoes may also be purchased from the markets and canned.

Two other reasons for canning tomatoes are: (1) they are a good source of vitamin C, and (2) ration points are again required to purchase canned tomatoes.

AN IDEA IN A CARPET BAG

This country has always done big things in a big way because the American people as individuals have never known anything but complete freedom. And though it may sound like a blast of hot air from the chamber of commerce the right to create and build a business or an industry and earn a reward for doing it, is an inherent part of American freedom. If that right is taxed and regulated out of existence, the greatness of America and her freedom will become a myth.

The history of the express business is typical. For more than a century, the word express has stood for speed. In 1839, William F. Harnden, a pioneer railroad conductor, had an idea. He quit his job and devoted himself to the business of putting it to work. He became the world's first express messenger, traveling between Boston and New York by the fastest conveyances of that day, carrying a carpet bag. The carpet bag contained packages of money, documents, jewelry, gold and other valuables and articles entrusted to his care. Gradually Harsden's express business expanded. The carpet bag became inadequate, and in time a railroad car was needed to hold all of the things that people wanted him to carry. That still was but the beginning. Today the Railway Express Agency maintains 23,000 offices scattered throughout the United States. It uses more than 200,000 miles of railway lines, 13,000 miles of steamship lines, 45,000 miles of airlines, and 16,000 miles of motor truck lines in its regular daily operations. As an example of what such a service means to the war effort, it is sufficient to point out that in the single month of May, 1943. 253,360 pints of blood were handled by express for the Red Cross.

In this land of 3,000,000 square miles, new ideas are springing forth in men's minds every second of the day. Some of those ideas are the seeds of new industries which may one day benefit all mankind. No one could conceive of the future in store for the idea What we can and must do in this country is to save the right of the man with an idea to put his idea to work profitably. In saving that right, we are saving the meaning of freedom in America.

Prefer Dewey

New York—Expressing a wide preference for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, delegates to the National Negro Funeral Directors Association last week voted 56 for Mr. Dewey and 42 for President Roosevelt in a poll on the question, "Who is your choice for President of the United States."

The roll was taken Monday afternoon at the Reniassance Casino where the annual convention of the Association was held August 21 to 24. The meeting was attended by delegates and visitors from every section of the country.

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, who conducted the poll, said the vote was in keeping with the results in two other polls taken in 23 states in which Negroes vote. The trend to the Republican Party is evident throughout, he said.

REVOLUTION OR RESIGNATION

"Anything which facilitates ambition towards paternalism obstructs democracy, and nothing could contribute more to this end than the impounding of the earnings of the people by a government which pretentiously proposes to support them,' says the Hon. V. J. Shricker, Judge of the chancery court, Mississippi.

"In democratic ages tyranny always begins with benevolence, and this benevolence, feeding upon itself, is supplied through exactions from the people—whatever the intention, this process gets beyond control, and with compulsive force, defeats itself in direct proportion as the demand for charity comes to exceed the demand for liberty. In their inevitable order, indolence, poverty and vice advance in succession, until revolution defeats the system, or resignation enslaves the people.'.

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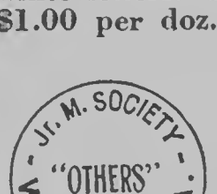
ORDER NOW

Young Women's Auxiliary Buttons. Blue background, white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Buttons. White, with black letters. Price 10c, $1.00 per doz.



Star Light Band Buttons. Attractive size for small children. Price 5c each, 60c per doz.

Junior Mission Buttons, beautiful in pink, with green letters. Price 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mother's Union Buttons. Purple with white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Girls' Auxiliary Buttons. Worded "The Miss in Missions." Gold and blue. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Shepherd Boys League Buttons. Worded "The Good Shepherd." Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Bible Band Buttons. Worded "Thy Will Be Done." Color, yellow with black letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

SEND ALL ORDERS FOR BUTTONS TO

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523 2nd Ave., North Nashville, Tennessee

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASED

(Continued from Page 1.)

pork for 1,584,800 men, and enough milk for 1,344,500 men.

Livestock Sales Increase

Total sales of livestock and livestock products in 1943 from the farms of these families, and the percent increase over their sales in 1942, were:

Hogs, 532,361,500 pounds, 56 percent increase.

Cattle and calves, 432,360,700 pounds, 43 percent increase.

Sheep, 62,777,800 pounds, 30 percent.

Milk, 571,116.000 gallons. 18 percent.

Eggs, 126,333,300 dozen, 32 percent.

In the meantime, these families produced for home use 149,146,500 pounds of hogs, 29,371,100 pounds of cattle and calves, 1,049,900 pounds of sheep, 163,089,200 gallons of milk, 35,683,000 pounds of chickens, and 42,916,200 dozen eggs.

The families surveyed had 49,579,-300 acres in farms in 1943, 7.7 percent more than the year before, and of this acreage they had 19,521,-300 acres in crops, which represent an 11 percent increase over 1942.

Negro Farmers Make Contribution

In the Black Belt of Alabama, for example, scores of Negro FSA borrowers have found profit in shifting from cotton to cattle. As of June 20, some 32 Negro borrowers who have organized the Haynesville Farms, Incorporated, in Lowndes County, Alabama, produced 134,823 pounds of milk, for which they received checks totaling $3,322.46. Out of this amount they have paid $1,559,25 on their FSA loans and $446.41 as rent. Most of this milk is sold to nearby Army camps. Many individual FSA farmers in this area also sell milk on established commercial milk routes.

Mrs. Minnie Kelly of Hinds County, Mississippi, last year, sold $771 worth of pullorum-tested eggs from her pedigreed flock of New Hampshire Reds to hatcheries in Jackson, Mississippi. She has 171 laying hens at the present time and says she will have 1,000 "by Christmas." by fall she expects to have more than 1,000 broilers ready for market. Her poultry enterprise is a sideline in connection with the general farming of her husband, George Kelly. They have been on the FSA program for four years and she says, "We don't know what we would do without the FSA." Last year she canned 1,027 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats.

David Rivers, 52, of Fayette County, Texas, worked for 14 years as a farm laborer before he got a loan from FSA in 1938 to buy his 127-acre farm for $3,350. He has whittled this debt down to $1,-500 and plans to pay $1,200 on the balance this fall. Rivers is not growing any cotton, either. He concentrates on poultry and livestock and has planted 35 acres of corn for his feed. He will have 40 hogs ready for market this fall and his 700 layers produce 45 dozen eggs a day. He hopes to increase his laying flock to 1500 by the end of the year. Rivers is considered as one of the most progressive Negro farmers in Region VIII (Texas and Oklahoma). He is a member of both the Negro Farmers' War Production Committee of Texas and the State Council of Negro Farmers.

Has Come A Long Way

James Miller, of Duplin County, North Carolina, has come a long way since he worked for 50 cents a day back in the '30's with a family of four to support. Today he is buying a 75-acre farm with a loan from the Farm Security Administration, and is planning to pay out this fall. He has two tobacco barns, having built his second this spring at a cost of $150. This, he feels, will take care of the tobacco crop from his allotment of 9.2 acres. He has 30 acres in corn, 6 in cotton, 9 in hay, 2 in wheat and 4 in truck and garden. About two acres are in peanuts. In addition to his cash crop, Miller sells hogs, chickens, calves, syrup, milk, sweet potatoes, and strawberries With ten in the family now he will kill ten hogs for home use this fall. His wife canned about 800 quarts of food last year and hopes to do as well this year. Miller is handy with tools and built a body for his farm wagon for $5 that would have ordinarily cost $20. He also built a truck trailer for $8 thereby saving approximately $40.

Negro FSA borrowers are not only producing war food and fiber but are also buying War Bonds. Take the case of Joe Young of Clarenden County, South Carolina, for example. Back in 1936 he was virtually penniless with wife and nine children. His worldly goods at that time consisted of a few household effects valued at not more than $260. He was approved for an FSA loan. By dint of hard work, thrift and the practical guidance of FSA supervisors he and his family have managed to lift themselves from near relief to where his holdings today are valued at close to $4,000, the major items being War Bonds, hogs, poultry, cows, other livestock, food and feed crops. He also has a sizeable bank account.

In addition to buying more than $1,000 in War Bonds, last year, he had enough cash on hand to pay his debt in full to Farm Security in 1943 with enough left over for his 1944 farming operations.

When FSA Regional Director E. S. Morgan in Montgomery, Alabama, read about Young's success and patriotism in the local paper, he was moved to write Young the following letter:

"I have read your statement in your county newspaper. I have also checked your record. It's a fine record. You were broke and could not obtain credit or assistance from any other source when you applied for a Farm Security loan. It was a character loan, just as most of our loans are at the start.

"Your record shows that each year you made payments on this loan and borrowed each year to make sound investiments in equipment, in livestock, and other Food-for-Freedom enterprises. Your progress was steady. Please accept my heartiest congratulations.

"You have rendered a great service to our fighting men. You and your family are a credit to your country and to your race."

Hancock Praises FSA Borrowers

Frank Hancock, FSA Administrator, pointed out that the high percentage increases in war production by Farm Security families, particularly their expanded production for the commercial market, are of great value not only to the nation, but also to the families themselves.

"The extra margin toward victory which these small, family-type farmers have contributed is of primary importance to the Nation at this moment," Mr. Hancock said. " Also, these families, who received credit and practical guidance from Farm Security when they could not qualify for adequate credit from other sources, have strengthened their own security for the years to come.

"Like all farmers, they have done more with less, for thousands of their sons and daughters have gone into the armed services and war industries. Many of these borrowers already have paid off their Government loans in full and have become independent and debt-free, while most of the others have made rapid advances toward that goal. As far as our resources permit, we are continuing to help additional small farmers help themselves and at the same time aid the country and our allies toward victory."

PRICE SUPPORT

Last year WFA bought nearly 12,000 carloads of Irish potatoes to support farmers' prices. This price-support operation cost slightly more than $8,000,000. It was carried on by WFA last year in order to provide farmers—who were producing potatoes sufficient to meet all wartime demands—with the assurance of a market for all they produced and a fair and equitable return for their efforts.

WAR VETERANS MAY BUY FARMS WITH GOVERNMENT AID

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served more than 90 days in the armed forces since September, 1940, are now eligible to buy farms of their own with the government guaranteeing half of a loan up to $4,000 at 4 percent interest and on 20 years time to pay for a farm or business. Any veteran of this war, white or colored, who has an honorable discharge from the service, may make application for a loan to purchase a farm. The Southern Tenant Farmers Union will aid its members who have been discharged from the service, in getting government help to buy land and homes.

ALL NEGRO ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

standing with this organization amounted to more than $175,000. Since 1939 the Star NFLA, another all colored lending cooperative, joined in with the Pee Dee Association to form the present Salem National Farm Loan Association.

Joe A. Frierson, President of the Salem NFLA, is not only the father of the organization, but its greatest advocator, and no doubt, the leading spirit behind it. He was one of the organizers and a member of the Board of Directors of the original association. Mr. Frierson was elected president when the first organization was formed, and without a break in service, he has been reelected each year for twenty-five years.

The association office is in the Agricultural Building in Sumter. Prior to that time it was in the home of Professor C. A. Lawson, who served as its secretary-treasurer from 1924 to 1939. Professor Lawson is principal of the Lincoln High School, where he has served since 1909.

Talk with any of the Salem NFLA members and most of them will end up by saying that the association has been a life saver to them. One member tells how a loan helped him to rebuild his farm home and barns destroyed by fire. Says another member. "I was able to own a farm home for the first time in my life because of a loan made me by the association." Some borrowers say they like the low interest rates. Others state that they like the way the annual payments are distributed over a long-term period, thereby enabling them to meet the installments without difficulty.

The Salem National Farm Loan Association is one of the 2,218 local cooperative associations of farmers operating under the supervision of Farm Credit Administration. These organizations supply farm mortgage credit to eligible farmers regardless of race. In the Columbia FCA district, where the Salem association is in operation, there are two other all colored cooperative credit organizations. Negro farmers are also members of biracial associations in all FCA districts.

Sumter, Lee, and Clarendon Counties in South Carolina, served by this all Negro lending cooperative, are heavily populated by Negro farmers. Sixty-four percent of all farmers in the three counties belong to the colored group. They farm thirty-seven percent of all the land in farms. The value of the land plus the buildings on farms operated by them totals $7,748,380, of which they own outright land and buildings valued at $2,017,324. Twenty-one percent are owners and over eighty-three percent are independent operators, that is, either owners or cash renters.

The members of the present Board of Directors of the Salem National Farm Loan Association are Joe A. Frierson, President; Sumter Jefferson, Vice President; George Rhone, James Seals, and Abie Stukes.

Harry—I just got myself some Victory underwear. Jerry—What's different about that? Harry—One deep breath and you open a second front.—Pennsburg, Pa., Town and Country.

DISCHARGED SEABEES ASK REVIEW OF DISCHARGE FOR ATTACK ON "JIM CROW"

NEW YORK—In one of the first, if not the very first, requests for a hearing as provided for under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more commonly known as the G. I. Bill of Rights, two of the 19 Seabees who were discharged without hearing last October after they had complained of intolerable Jim Crow conditions at their Carribbean base, have written to the Secretary of the Navy asking for a review of their cases, the Lynn Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces announced today. The Lynn Committee is handling the men's cases and will provide counsel for them at the hearing. All previous appeals, including letters to President Roosevelt, had proven of no avail.

Harvey Steele, 26, and Isaac G. McNatt, 27, both living in New York at present, were discharged on the grounds of unfitness. This prejudicial type of discharges has denied them mustering out pay and other rights and privileges provided for veterans of this war. It has also made it impossible for them to resume their normal place in civilian life, barring them from many schools and opportunities for employment. Steele, after passing all his examinations for a Civil Service job, was told he could not be hired because of his type of discharge. McNatt, who is studying law at night, can not be admitted to the New York Bar because of it.

The Negro Seabees, all volunteers, were discriminated against and Jim Crowed from the very first day of their boot training. They were offered inferior and Jim Crowed mess halls, recreational facilities, ship's store service and liberty leave. Of the 1,000 men in their battalion, only 200 were white, but all officers and petty officers above second class were white, and the men were told openly that no Negro would be promoted above second class.

The 19 men were discharged after they had been invited into the C. O.'s office and asked about conditions at the base. They were assured this was a "man to man," off-the-record talk, and were asked specifically to discuss the racial situation. The men were therefore frank in airing their grievances. The next day, the regimental commander had the men called back into the C. O.'s office and unbraided them for "griping" and petty complaints, and told them the would tolerate no conferring and "committee-ing". A few days later the 19 men were dismissed, sixteen as undesirable on grounds of unfitness and three on grounds of inaptitude. These three later upon appeal were given honorable discharges.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act directs the Army and the Navy to establish boards of review to hear cases of discharge from the armed services with the exception of those resulting from a general court martial. Attempts are being made to reach the remaining men.

The N. A. A. C. P. and the C. I. O., through the Veterans Division of its National C. I. O. War Relief Committee are also supporting the case.

VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE VISITS PAPER OFFICES

New York—Taking the editorial staffs of the People's Voice and New York Amsterdam News by complete surprise, Vice-President Henry Wallace visited the newspapers last Monday on his informal tour about the city.

Walking unobserved down Harlem's busy 125th Street, the Vice President evinced a keen interest in the problems of Harlem's teeming population. At the office of the People's Voice, Mr. Wallace explained that New York was his last stop enroute back to Washington after a tour of New England where he discussed the problems of post-war employment with Mayors of various cities.

In reply to a question on his speech at the Democratic National Convention, Mr. Wallace told Amsterdam News reporters, "I hope I did center attention on the plight of the man farthest down."

It was announced this week that Mr. Wallace will make his first major compaign speech for the re-election of President Roosevelt at Madison Square Garden in New York on September 21, 1944.

NEW MARKET FOR COTTON

A new market for the hard-to-sell low quality cotton looms with the development of a new insulating material, according to E. H. Omohundro, writing in the July issue of the War Food Administration publication, "Marketing Activities."

Says Mr. Omohundro, "Assuming that a tenth of all the U. S. cotton that might be used for insulation is so used, it is now estimated that the new product will consume half a million bales a year."

The article points out that cotton insulation is now being used in homes, industrial buildings, and trailers, and is beginning to be used in refrigerating warehouses, freight cars, and trucks. Experiments are being conducted looking to its use in household refrigerators, low-temperature cold storage, air and marine transportation equipment, and in other fields.

TEXAS "REGULARS" BEAT UP COLORED NEW DEAL VOTER

Cameron, Texas—The charge that "Cecil Poole, a Negro resident of Cameron, Texas, was attacked by three white men on the streets near the front of the Newton County court house because he voted in the Texas Democratic primary" was made by Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, national chairman of the Workers Defense League in a letter to Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, requesting "an investigation of the violation of the civil rights of Cecil Poole by the Department of Justice."

The letter further states that, "After the beating, he was ordered to leave town and was later notified that he had been discharged as a member of the Newton County Agricultural Extension staff. He had been employed by the County for five years and had never had any complaints against him before this event. The order to leave Newton County was given to Poole by a white bailiff who observed the attack on Poole.

"An investigation of the violation of civil rights of Cecil Poole by the Department of Justice is surely in order. The recent decision of the Supreme Court granting Negroes the right to vote in primaries is meaningless, if attacks like this can continue. It seems evident that county officials were part of the attempt to drive Poole out of the county and to intimidate Negro voters."

"This man," said the keeper, softly, "imagines he has millions."

"Isn't that nice!" answered the visitor. "Whenever he needs money, all he has to do is to draw on his imagination."

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XVII. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 15, 1944 No. 9.

Agricultural Department Prepares to Aid G. I. Joe

The Road Up

WHY a Farmers' Newspaper ?

By Giles A. Hubert

WHY A FARMER'S NEWSPAPER

There are more than 681 thousand Negro farm operators in this country—more than 3½ million Negro farm people.

Endeavoring to lead these people are more than 2,000 Negro county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, Farm Security Administration supervisors, agricultural teachers in colleges and national, regional and state officers of various bureaus in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Add to this list thousands of ministers of churches in rural areas, and teachers in rural schools.

Together, this is one of the largest groups of people with a genuine common interest in the United States. Yet it is doubtless one of the most unorganized and inarticulate groups on the American scene. Of all the so-called forgotten people, this group is surely the less thought about, fought for and planned for section of our population.

Yet, this group is one of the nation's important producing and cultural elements. An important share of the cotton, tobacco, sugar and food products that we depend upon comes directly from the sweat and tears of Negro farmers. A goodly part of our new population, not only of the farms but also of the towns and cities, north, south and west, comes from their ranks. Through the folk lore and songs which have sprung from their suffering, the nation has gained a rich contribution to the culture that is American.

They struggle against the suppressions and frustrations of a tenancy and debt system designed to keep them at the bottom of the economy to be exploited. Yet 174 thousand of them have attained some little freedom and independence through acquiring ownership of small farms. The all driving ambition of thousands more is to attain the ownership of land they can call their own.

With the poorest educational facilities in the Nation, with no say so in the political life of the communities in which they love and work, and with the most meager capital and financial resources, theirs is a hard and discouraging life. The changing times which call for new ideas and new methods of farming with new types and amounts of equipment have

(Continued on page 3)

Mr. and Mrs. James Sanders of Dublin County, North Carolina, who paid off their 40-year farm purchase loan in two years, proudly look over the cancelled deed of trust to the 120-acre farm. Sanders received a loan of $4,300 from the Farm Security Administration to buy the farm in 1941. Looking on are, three daughters and a son, Pauline, George, Annie Mae and Olivia. Two other daughters, Lila Mae and Bertha, are not shown in the photo. Another son, John, is overseas with the Army.

(See story on page 9—FSA Feature Section.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

24 R Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find money order for one ($1.00) dollar for 12 monthly issues of the Modern Farmer.

May I congratulate you on your appointment of Mr. Giles A. Hubert as the new editor. You have in Mr. Hubert a most capable man. I am sure this appointment will bring about even greater success to the Modern Farmer.

Sincerely yours,
J. Jerome Robinson.

Sept. 27, 1944
Piney Woods, Miss.

Modern Farmer Publishing Co.,
447 4th Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Attention: Mr. Giles Hubert

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your kind letter explaining your proposed project. I think it is a very fine movement, and I shall do my bit in helping you put it over. Although my work keeps me very busy, I am willing to do what I can, as I do feel this paper will be instrumental in raising the standard of our farmers.

You will find enclosed one dollar for a year's subscription to "The Modern Farmer."

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Laurence C. Jones.

Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia,
September 26, 1944

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd,
447 4th Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Boyd:

A few days ago I received a letter from Prof. Giles A. Hubert of Fisk University, informing me that he had worked out an arrangement with you that he would take over the editorship of the Modern Farmer, a publication that you have owned and got out regularly without missing a publishing date for seventeen years. This is a remarkable feat especially when you realize the handicaps and experiences you have had during the long seventeen year period.

I am glad to know that Prof. Hubert has consented to give assistance in making the Modern Farmer what its name implies. As an agricultural worker I shall be glad to become a regular subscriber

(Continued on page 4)

JOHN W. MITCHELL
Field Agent U. S. D. A.

MITCHELL TO ADDRESS LAND GRANT COLLEGE MEETING ATTENDS FEDERAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE

Hampton, Va.—John W. Mitchell, Field Agent for the Agricultural Extension Service has been invited to appear on the program of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges meeting in Chicago this month. Mr. Mitchell will address the Conference of October 26.

Mr. Mitchell is also scheduled to attend the quarterly conference of Federal Extension Workers which meets in Washington, October 5-7. As T. N. Campbell, the other Extension Field Agent, is in Africa on a government misson, Mr. Mitchell will be the sole Negro representative at the meeting this year.

INTER-BUREAU COMMITTEE MAKES PLANS TO GUIDE VETERANS RETURNING TO FARMING

New Booklet Tells HOW, WHEN, WHERE

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently released the first definite information as to how G. I. Joe can go about purchasing a farm when he returns from the war. That is, if he wants to.

The Department's Inter-bureau Committee on Post-War Program has published information which is available to every soldier in the Armed Forces or to parents or friends of soldiers. Carefully prepared courses and text books can be secured by soldiers from (1) the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wis.; (2) The Educational Services Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington 25, D. C.; (3) Civilians should write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Colleges or the local County Agent.

The most important information is contained in a booklet entitled SHALL I BE A FARMER? which your county agent or FSA Supervisor can secure for you. It was prepared by Mr. Paul V. Maris of the Farm Security Administration.

The Department advises that soldiers who have never farmed before should take everything into consideration before deciding to try farming. Men who have already had experience have the best chance to succeed in agriculture.

Loans Available

Under the so-called "G. I. Bill of Rights" the Federal Government will guarantee loans to veterans, for 50 per cent of the amount of the loan. The government, under this provision will guarantee loans up to $2,000.

Soldiers with agriculture experience are also eligible for loans from the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Information regarding these loans may be secured from the local FSA Super-

(Continued on page 3)

NEGRO FARM EXPERT FLIES TO LIBERIA TO PUSH COUNTRY'S FOOD PRODUCTION

Charles E. Trout, Tuskegee trained agriculturist who has been appointed as an agricultural expert to assist the Liberian Government with its problem of developing adequate farm production to increase the nutritional standards of the population and provide commodities for export, left last Tuesday by clipper for the African Republic.

Lend-leased to the Liberian Government by the State Department through special arrangements with the Department of Agriculture from whom he was borrowed, and the Phelps-Stokes fund, Mr. Trout will set up temporary offices in the American legation where he will work very closely with Minister Lester A. Walton in preparing and presenting his formal recommendations to Liberian officials. However, throughout the period of his year's assignment, the agricultural expert will be working for the Liberian Government at its expense.

Specifically assigned to assist and advise the Republic in the promulgation of programs looking to the improvement of agricultural methods, better land utilization, and the introduction of new subsistence crops for local consumption, Mr. Trout plans first to make a survey of the existing agricultural situation and then recommend remedial action.

Among other things, the young agriculturist expects to set up a demonstration plot to show the Liberians how to expand their production of vegetables, citrus fruits, bananas, rice and coffee. He plans to make wide use of insecticides, and disease-resisting varieties of crops. Some of this work may be carried on in cooperation with the Booker T. Washington Agricultural Institute at Kakata, 40 miles from Monrovia.

The end result of this initial attempt at implementing the President's promise of "freedom from want" everywhere in the world will be adequate home production of such crops as will improve the nutritional standards of the Liberian people, and also provide sufficient supplies for export markets.

Readying himself for his Liberian assignment, Mr. Trout spent six weeks in the Department of Agriculture conferring with officials of Extension Service and Foreign Agriculture Relations, and studying methods and techniques for organizing and developing an extension program.

Mr. Trout is the first colored appointee to be named under Executive Order 9190 which provides for the assigning of specially trained U. S. Government employees to foreign governments on request. Officials in government circles are pointing out that the initiation of this policy offers new promise for colored career men.

Prior to his selection for the post, Mr. Trout was for nine years county agent in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he assisted 1,200 colored farmers with their production problems. He did an especially effective job in improving the living standards of the low-income farm families. Through the establishment of a curb market, he provided many of the farmers with a year-round source of income.

Graduated from Tuskegee in 1934, the 33-year-old agriculturist was first appointed agricultural teacher and high school coach at his Alma Mater. He got the coaching job on the basis of having played right tackle on the Tiger squad. While he's tackling important problems in Liberia, Mrs. Trout and their 5-year-old son will be in school at Tuskegee . . . wife pursuing graduate studies in home economics, and son in nursery school.

→ See Editorial Page 4—*"On This We Stand"*

Bank Quarters

The Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company is located in this magnificent four-story brick building at the corner of Fourth and Charlotte Avenues in Nashville, Tenn.

YOU MAY OPEN A DEPOSIT IN THIS BANK **BY MAIL**

Every Deposit Insured Up To Five Thousand Dollars By The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Forty years of banking service is the unimpeachable record of the Citizens Savings Bank And Trust Company of Nashville, Tenn. Not a single depositor has lost one penny in this banking institution since it opened its doors back in 1904.

We pay interest on savings accounts. We have regular commercial department. We can act as executors, guardians and trust agents.

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NEGRO FARM WOMEN IN WARTIME PRODUCTION

By Sherman Briscoe

Colored farm women certainly come in for a lion's share of the credit for the record wartime production achievement of Negro farmers.

It was a hot afternoon in May when we drove up to the home of ailing 64-year-old Floyd Walton of Valley Springs, Louisiana. And although he couldn't do much field work on his 120-acre farm, and despite the fact that two of his three sons were in the Army, his crops were in good shape. "Well, why shouldn't they be?" said Miss Emma Walton, one of his four daughters, who was handling a sweep like a veteran.

"You see, it's like this," she continued, "Papa's getting old and our only brother who isn't in the Army is in town today seeing his draft board. But the ground is just right for plowing so I'm doing it for him. It's nothing unusual though, me and my sisters plow all the time."

With that she pulled the reins, said, "Giddap," and continued side-dressing a thriving plot of corn that was almost knee-high. She wore a broad-brimmed straw hat and heavy work shoes, and her back was wet with perspiration. While pausing to wipe her face when she came to the turn-row again, Miss Walton said, "Plowing is a sorta hot job, but the Government says they need more food for the soldiers—and we're trying to help grow it for 'em."

And the Walton's were growing food too: 20 acres of corn, eight acres of peanuts, one acre in garden vegetables: then there were 11 hogs in the pen, 15 cows in the pasture, eight of them fresh; and there were more than 200 chickens on the yard, of which 65 were laying hens.

But the Walton girls are no different from Mrs. David Rivers of Fayette County, Texas, who is helping her husband run his poultry farm. "Since our son has been in the Army," she said to me last spring, "I've been helping my husband more with his chickens. You know, we got 700 layers and it's a real job keeping the poultry houses clean, and collecting eggs every day. Some days we get as many as 500 eggs."

Farmer Rivers was anxious to give credit where credit is due, too. Said he with a broad smile, "I don't know what I'd do without my wife to help me."

From Texas I went to Mississippi on my hop-skip tour of the farming areas of seven Southern States. There, too, the farm women were on the job: working in the field, tending the garden, raising chickens, canning extra supplies of fruits and vegetables, and one was running a 35-cow dairy. I think I ought to tell you something about her.

Well, her name is Miss T. Birdette Cameron and she's a college graduate and was a school teacher until a few years ago when her father died and things began to get out of hand at home. Then she left her school teaching job and came home to Madison County to help run the farm. But things were too far gone and they lost the farm anyway. Not to be outdone, Miss Cameron sat out to buy another farm, and two years ago she carefully folded the deed to her 224 acres and safely tucked it away. It isn't just an ordinary cotton farm either. Of course, she grows some cotton—more or less as a sideline—but the larger part of her farm is in improved pastureland for her 35 milk cows from which she sells milk to the grocery stores and cafes in Canton, the largest town in her county.

After culling a few of the best Jersey calves from the crop each year for dairy cow replacements, Miss Cameron sells the others to neighbors who are without milk cows and to the packers' commission market in Jackson.

While Miss Cameron makes her contribution to the war effort by producing vital milk, Mrs. William Phillips in the neighboring State of Ala. is helping her husband raise beef cattle and hogs on a 1200-acre farm near Tuskegee. Last year they sold 60 head of hogs and nearly 100 head of beef cattle. Throwing feed to a flock of 65 layers, Mrs. Phillips confided to me hopefully, "After the war we are going to finish our bathroom, fixtures and all."

In South Carolina I visited Mrs. Rosa Glover, who lives near Orangeburg. Her husband, Jesse, is in Philadelphia working in a war plant while she operates their 35-acre farm. And she's doing a first class job of it, too. To supplement her income from the 14 acres she has in cotton, Mrs. Glover is growing a two-acre truck crop: lima beans, string beans, and okra.

"I've already sold 46 crates of string beans," she said. "They brought me $145. I'll also have about 40 bushels of lima beans, and several crates of okra to sell."

Pointing to a plot of sunflowers, Mrs. Glover told me that these flowers saved her on feed for the 150 fryers she was raising for market. "You see," she said, "I mix sunflower seed with my regular poultry feed."

In North Carolina Mrs. Bertha Goodson a brave little gray-haired woman, nearing 60, told me about her work as a neighborhood leader. "I visit the farmers on my list nearly every week," she said, "and I see 'em at church on Sundays—we're working together, too—growing our own food and some extra to sell in town." By town she meant Raleigh.

Mrs. Goodson's farm is in the heart of the tobacco area and she has more acres in "smokes" than any farmer for miles around. I want to have a surprise for my sons when they return from the war—I want to have our farm back," she said.

Mrs. Goodson has three sons in the armed forces. A fourth son, who is a little lame, is home helping her with the crops. When we had left her farm, County Agent M. H. Crockett pointed out that Mrs. Goodson's husband had died in 1937, and that on the day of his burial their small farm had been foreclosed. "Since that time" he said, "she has been planning to buy it back. Last year she had a good crop and made the down-payment."

These are just a few samples, taken here and there, of the heroic part that Negro farm women are playing in the war effort. Everywhere it's the same—unheralded farm women are carrying on side by side with their husbands, and sometimes they are carrying on alone, having taken up where husband or brother left off when he went to war or into a war plant.

The fact that this year's food production may exceed the 1943 record crops by five per cent, and may surpass the average production during the 1935-39 period by 39 per cent is to a large extent attributable to the nation's farm women, colored and white.

Before dawn they are up preparing breakfast for the family, shortly after sunup they are in the field carrying their own row, often after having done several home chores including watering and feeding the chickens. During their spare time they look after the garden, and do the home canning.

Important, too is the contribution of Extension Service Home Demonstration Agents and Emergency War Food Preservation Assistants. In some areas these women are the only source of information and guidance available to the farm people. They not only help the farm women to grow better gardens, can their fruits, vegetables and meats more effectively and improve their homes, but they also explain to the farmers how to obtain lime and phosphate through the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. They help them with their sick animals, advise them about the use of sprays and insecticides, and in scores of ways bolster farm production.

The men may be fighting this war, but the women are winning it. On the farm front it's the plowing of thousands of women like Emma Walton, the raising of larger poultry flocks by farm wives like Mrs. Rivers, the growing of truck crops by farm home-makers like Mrs. Glover, and the producing of increased quantities of milk by dairy farm women like Birdette Cameron which are making possible the surpluses of food that are tipping the scales of victory.

JAMAICAN LIAISON OFFICERS CONFER

Called to Washington for a three-day conference with Chief Jamaican Liaison Officer Herbert G. Macdonald, and with officials of the War Food Administration and the War Manpower Commission, the assistant liaison officers of the Jamaican Government are shown conferring with Mr. Macdonald. Among other things, they discussed the most effective utilization of West Indian farm and factory workers during the fall and winter months. Both WFA and WMC officials have highly praised the island workers—Jamaicans, Bahamians, Barbadians, and British Honduras—for their contribution to wartime production. Seated, left to right, are: Miss Sadie A. Robinson, secretary; Mr. Macdonald, and C. C. Russell, assistant to Mr. Macdonald; standing, left to right, are: Assistant Liaison Officers Arthur Legarde, A. S. Lusanne, R. C. Somerville, J. L. Meagher, Charles Browne, Roy Abendana, and E. C. Carnell-Sara. Miss Robinson, Mr. Russell, Mr. Lusanne, and Mr. Somerville are colored.

—WFA photo Cooper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT PREPARES TO AID G. I. JOE

(Continued from page 1)

visor. Local committees are being set up to assist soldiers who wish to locate farms upon their return from the war.

Parents and friends interested in helping their sons and G. I. friends should secure all information possible NOW from county agents, FSA personnel and local committees, the agricultural department advises. Parents and friends might begin NOW to search for desirable farms for the boys so as to be in position to advise.

Basic Requirements of Success Outlined

Mr. Maris' boklet sets up the following basic requirements if the soldier expects success in his farming venture:

"1. That you get a farm that is big enough to make a living on.

"2. That you do not pay more for it than it is worth on the basis of what you can earn over a period of years.

"3. That you farm it well and manage your business affairs well."

What the soldier can expect to earn in different types of farming in various sections is estimated.

The booklet makes the following estimates of the probable cost of good family farmers in various southern states:

State—	Cost	Range
Alabama	$3,500—	$ 4,500
Arkansas	3,500—	5,500
Delaware	5,000—	8,000
Florida	3,500—	5,000
Georgia	3,500—	4,500
Louisiana	3,500—	6,000
Maryland	6,000—	9,000
Mississippi	3,500—	6,000
Missouri	4,500—	7,500
No. Carolina	4,000—	6,000
Oklahoma	4,000—	10,000
So. Carolina	3,500—	5,000
Tennessee	1000—	6,500
Texas	4,000—	10,000
Virginia	4,000—	6,000
West Virginia	3,500—	5,500

Why a Farmers' Newspaper?

(Continued from page 1)

found them in a poor position to compete with others who are more advantaged.

No group in the country needs more to have a united and forceful leadership. No occupational group needs more to become organized to work for their own welfare and improvement—yes, even their survival. No group needs more to talk things over with one another and to be heard by the rest of the Nation.

THIS IS WHAT A NEWSPAPER IS FOR. The farmers' newspaper should be an organ where farm people can talk to one another—where a farmer and his wife can learn what their fellow farmers are doing and what they are thinking about. It should be where they can tell their own story of successes and mistakes.

The farmers' newspaper should be an organ through which the farmers' leaders, their county agents, their FSA supervisors, their ministers and their representatives in Washington can talk to them and where they can talk back.

It should be a forum where ideas and information come alive and meaningful for both farmers and leaders. It should be a powerful and fearless advocate for the interests and welfare of the farm people it sets out to serve.

This is why we need a national Negro farmers' newspaper. This is what THE MODERN FARMER proposes to be. It can be just the very thing that all of us want and need. It must have your cooperation. Let us all pull together. Read your paper every month. Show it to your friends. Send in news itsem about your own community. WRITE your suggestions and criticism TO THE EDITOR.

Officer: "Why were you late to formation?"

Private: "I squeezed out too much toothpaste and had a hard time getting it back in the tube, sir."

Here is one about the absent-minded professor who got married. Next morning he awoke to find a partner in bed with him. Leaning over to see who it was, he exclaimed:

"Why, Nellie Bly! What are you doing here?"

THE COTTON SITUATION

During the month ended August 18 the 10-market price of Middling 15 16-inch cotton averaged 21.33, a decline of 47 points from a month earlier. July was the 16th consecutive month in which mill consumption of cotton was lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier. This downward trend in consumption has been both marked and uninterrupted, declining on a daily basis from 46,142 bales per day in the month of peak daily consumption—April 1942—to 36,208 bales in July, a drop of 22 per cent. At the same time that cotton consumption per working day has declined 22 per cent (from April 1942 through July 1944), it is significant that deliveries of rayon to consuming establishments have continued to increase.

BETTER USE OF FARM LAND

In a discussion of post-war agricultural policies, Alvin T. M. Lee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture raises the question as to whether it would not be more desirable to improve production on existing farms rather than to open many new farms. Tracing recent improvements in land management and in crop varieties, he says that use of hybrid seeds and new crop varieties on the one hand and wider utilization of lime and fertilizers on the other, have resulted in large increases in yields of certain crops. Improved production techniques and management bring results.

A man had been bitten by a mad dog and was rushed to the hospital for examination. The doctor pronounced the case hydrophobia. A few minutes later the patient summoned a nurse and asked her to bring him a pencil and some paper .

After several minutes of business with the pencil and paper, in which he wrote, erased, scratched and rewrote, the nurse said: "'Hadni't you better have a lawyer assist you in making your will?"

"I'm not making my will," the patient answered. "I'm making a list of the people I want to bite."

Register and Vote
Let's Get the Voting Habit

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Henry Allen Boyd --------- Owner
Office, 403 Charlotte Avenue.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardner, Livestock and Poultry, Breeder, the Home and the People.

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All contributions for publication in the Modern Farmer, should be addressed to The Modern Farmer, 403 Charlotte Avenue, Nashville 3, Tenn.

No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, 75c for six months, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT* GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

to it. Without a doubt, we need this publication for the good of agriculture in America.

Yours sincerely,
John W. Mitchell,
Field Agent.

200½ South 2nd Street,
Mr. Giles Hubert, Editor
Muskogee, Okla.,
October 6, 1944.

Modern Farmer,
403 Charlotte Ave.,
Nashville 3, Tenn.
Dear Mr. Hubert:

Let me congratulate you on your new undertaking. We need a farm magazine. You know the conditions of our people.

When I can be of service to you, please don't fail to call on me.

I am working in Muskogee and Wayne counties now.

You have the names of both counties. I will send you more names. Place my name on your mailing list.

Success to you and your staff.

Robert E. Lee.

ON THIS WE STAND

THE MODERN FARMER is not a new publication. It has been published monthly for 17 years. Its purpose, through the years, has been to faithfully report news and information of interest and value to Negro farmers and to those people who are interested in the problems of Negro farmers. It has endeavored to be impartial in its views and non-partisan in politics. There will be no change in this general tradition.

In order to reach a wider range of interested readers, however, and because of the demands of the dynamic period in which we live, we wish to re-state the editorial policy of this paper in terms that will be clear and understandable to all. ON THESE PRINCIPLES WE TAKE OUR STAND.

1. THE MODERN FARMER stands, at the outset, for full first class citizenship for all farm people regardless of race, color or creed. This means not only the right to vote in all elections for those persons who are to govern them, but also it means a more complete participation in all phases of the life and activities of the communities of which they are a part: the Nation, the State, the County and the local community. Nothing short of this can be the goal of true democracy.

2. We advocate a rural social order based principally upon the BED ROCK FOUNDATION OF THE FAMILY FARM—farms on good land and of such size and equipment as to provide a livelihood and security for the families which operate them. These farms for the most part should be OWNED BY THE FAMILIES WHICH FARM THEM. We believe that this is the best foundation for real democracy in rural life.

3. There should exist a system of landlord-tenant relations which allows continually for progress of farm tenants and laborers up the "agricultural ladder" toward ownership, independence and security.

This means better landlord-tenant laws protecting the rights of both landlord and tenant in the land and the products of their labor. It means written and long term leases which encourage industry, initiative and conservation of resources. Leases should provide for just compensation for improvements made by the tenant and protection against eviction.

The current and historic SHARECROPPER PLANTATION SYSTEM MUST BE SUPPLANTED by a tenure arrangement which does not promote shiftlessness, thriftlessness and poverty.

4. There must be ABOLITION OF DEBT SLAVERY and of all the injustice and persecution which goes with it. Adequate farm credit from sources interested in the welfare and progress of the farm family is needed and should be encouraged. This should be provided by government wherever and whenever such is not available from private and cooperative sources. Guidance in the successful use of credit will be a paramount need for a long time to come.

5. We advocate the development of well organized and progressive LAND-OWNING NEIGHBORHOODS as the primary basis of rural organization. They should be serviced by adequate and efficiently functioning social institutions: churches, schools, clubs and associations, and homes.

6. We will foster COOPERATION, and cooperative enterprises, among farmers for the joint ownership and operation of production, marketing and processing facilities such as are feasible for family type farmers. Cooperation will be encouraged in the purchasing of supplies and in the provision of credit facilities.

7. We will whole-heartedly support those governmental activities, federal, state and local, which are established and operated in the interests of the family type farmer and the farm laborer and which operate in line with the above outlined principles of DEMOCRACY AND "FAIR PLAY."

8. We urge Negro farmers to cooperate with and participate wherever possible in those Farmers' organizations which work toward the interests of the family farmer and the farm laborer, provided that these organizations are thoroughly democratic in their organization and procedure.

UNDER NO CONDITIONS WILL WE ADVOCATE COOPERATION WITH OR MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH DISCRIMINATES AGAINST ANY FARMERS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR RACE OR RELIGION IN SERVICES RENDERED OR IN MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.

THE MODERN FARMER WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR THESE PRINCIPLES.

ECONOMIC SALVATION

BECAUSE THE PEOPLE HAD A MIND TO WORK

By Neill A. McLean

During the fall and winter of 1935, the writer had several conferences with various educators and people in high governmental positions relative to initiation of cooperatives among destitute rural Negroes in the South.

It is true the different authorities varied in certain minor details about what they thought of the cooperative movement for Negroes but in effect they all concluded with a

(Continued on page 7)

—IT CAN BE DONE—

By a Friend of Farmers

We have called this column, "It Can Be Done", because we don't know of anything that needs doing that can't be done.

We propose to keep the words short and to the point, because any ideas that cannot be reduced to very simple terms are not worth the time it takes to rea d about them.

Another reason for sticking to the short word is that it is easily remembered. The dictionary is full of 64-dollar words seldom used. We want what is said here to be remembered.

Students of agriculture, of sociology and of economics, will, we hope, read this column. Their teachers, perhaps, will read it. Farmers, farm supervisors and county agents will read it and maybe argue about it. What they argue about they will remember.

We are going to talk over a good many things in this column in the next twelve months. All of them will be problems tied up with small farming. The column is going to be run this way because we are a small-farm group, and small-farm business is our business.

We plan to bring out the many theories about farming and get them down where they can be kicked around to see whether they hold up or fall to pieces under rough treatment. (Teachers and students please take notice. A B C's come before Ph. D.'s!)

What is said here should stir up our farm circulation (not a pun) and do us all good.

Suppose we start with the G. I.'s—

A million and a half farm boys went off to fight in this World War II. Of that number, 250 thousand, or one out of every six, were Negroes. Some of them will never come back. Most of them will.

What these young farmers have to come back to will depend largely upon us. Right now we should be keepng our eyes on our "surplus military lands."

Here in a nutshell, is the story on the "surplus military lands." We're calling them "G. I. lands."

The United States Government has under its control a fortune in what are known as "surplus war properties." These properties are lands, factories and machines which have been used to carry on the war, and are no longer needed for that purpose. The government now wants to turn these properties back to the people. The question is how they should be returned.

The "surplus military lands" are factory sites, firing ranges, air fields or camp sites, for instance. At one time perhaps, they were farms on which crops were raised, or perhaps they are land on which crops could be raised.

The figures on this are 20 million acres of land, all told, of which about six and one-half million acres are so-called "agricultural land" and of this **about three and one-half million acres are good farm land.** The other three million acres are poor land, that can only grow poor crops. They should not be put back in cultivation as farm lands, now.

The three and one-half million acres of good farm land need our closest attention. Offering these lands for sale to the highest bidder wonld open the door to more land control by big farm operators, and would mean less land for small farms.

President Short of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation is in favor of selling these lands to the highest bidder. The highest bidders, of course, would be bankers and insurance companies, not small farmers. When we say small, here, we mean 300 acres or less.

Until recently this land was controlled by the Surplus War Property Administrator, Will Clayton. Mr. Clayton has now resigned, and sale of the war plants and surplus land has been stopped for the moment.

Control will shortly be placed in the hands of a three-man surplus property board, and the Surplus War Property Administration will come to an end. Once this three-man board is appointed, it will draw up plans for the disposal of these good farm lands and other properties.

A large number of our returning farm veterans should be able to get family-size farms on this G. I. land. Some of them come from families who were put off the land to make way for the war plants and air fields.

Help them by saying what you have to say **now**, in black and white, so it can't be forgotten. Don't wait until the planning is finished, and don't wait for "George" to do it—"George" never does it.

Pay That Poll Tax.

BEST TIME TO BUY A FARM

An Important Letter from one who knows

Dear Fellow Farmer:

A few days ago a neighbor asked me if I thought this was a good time to purchase a farm, and my reply to his question was No. I explained to him that right now I did not have the funds even if an opportunity presented itself but that was not my only reason for saying No.

My experience and observation leads me to believe that the best time to buy a farm, for a Negro who does not have a farm home and who wants one, is when he gets an opportunity to buy one. He should be careful to see that he is getting something for his money. The land

(Continued on page 7)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The MODERN FARMER **as required by the Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912.**
State of **Tennessee**

County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of **Davidson, S. B. Wilson,** who having been duly sworn according to law **deposes and says that she** is the Business Manager of the MODERN FARMER **and the following** is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement **of the Ownership,** Management etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, **Tennessee.**

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) S. B. WILSON

Sworn before me this 21st day of September, 1944.

M. G. FERGUSON, Notary Public

My commission expires April 8, 1947.

FSA LOANS AID MANY FAMILIES IN OHIO

MARIETTA, Ohio—When the Farm Security Administration made a loan to the Carl Rush family of Lowell, Ohio, the indirect result was the improved living conditions of all the Negro families living near Lowell.

Mrs. Rush, who has always been a leader in her community, saw in the FSA supervised loan program an opportunity to help her neighbors improve many of their economic and social problems.

She has helped to organize study and community action groups, to pass on to neighbors the information about good farm and home practices which she learned as an FSA borrower.

Through her endeavor, with the assistance of the FSA associate county supervisor, Mrs. Rush helped to secure the appointment of a Negro housewife on the Washington County Nutritional Council, the first such appointment in the Midwest.

Mrs. Rush is a school teacher, with six years experience in Washington County, Ohio and in West Virginia. After her marriage, however, the Rush family moved to the farm and settled in the Lowell community as operators of an uncle's farm. An FSA loan enabled them to purchase the livestock and machinery needed for sound economic operation.

The family worked out a "live-at-home" plan with the assistance of the County FSA Supervisor. This plan included provisions for growing most of the family's needed food for canning, and storing surplus foods grown on the farm, for use during winter months.

Mrs. Rush's record book soon convinced her of the value of the live-at-home" program. She saw her living expenses drop and the net earnings from the farm increase.

At the same time she quickly recognized the improved health of her family when they started eating well-balanced, health-giving, farm-raised foods. The improvement in her own family's economic and health conditions were so marked that Mrs. Rush decided that her neighbors could profit by the lessons she had learned.

Mrs. Rush is president of the Culter group, an organization of Negro families in her community who are practicing "live-at-home" methods which Mrs. Rush passed on to them. She is also local adviser for 4-H Clubs, bringing the advantages of planned agricultural training to the Negro youth of her community.

The work of Mrs. Rush with the Washington County Nutrition Council has been her outstanding contribution to the improvement of both Negro and white groups in the county. The Council, an Extension Service project, is composed of a dozen housewives in the county who outline training plans for all women in their community; and who follow up this outline by holding group meetings with their neighbers to provide needed instruction on the selected projects.

Last year the Council selected the subject, "Making Time Worth More," as the theme of their discussion groups; and all instruction was on methods in which the farm housewife could use her time to greatest advantage. Mrs. Rush served as community leader for her local community, passing on this information to other families in a series of demonstration meetings over which she presided. These instruction classes for all housewives in the Cedar Ridge Community were attended by both Negro and white.

URGE CONSUMPTION OF SMALL-SIZED POTATOES

Faced with a crop of small-sized potatoes in several eastern producing areas as a result of abnormally dry weather, the War Food Administration is calling upon American housewives to use more potatoes of that size during August to prevent spoilage and waste, because these small potatoes cannot be stored.

Small potatoes are as nutritious as the larger ones and at present are available at very reasonable prices. WFA officials point out. Small-sized potatoes are available to consumers in most locations in the eastern half of the country.

On the heels of this appeal comes a warning from the U. S. Department of Agriculture that civilians will have somewhat fewer white potatoes this season than last, and also fewer sweet potatoes. This year's crop of white potatoes is expected to be 17 per cent smaller than last year's record crop, but six per cent larger than the 10-year average. Prices are expected to be higher, too.

To farmers comes the statement from Department specialists that potatoes will keep longer in winter storage, if they have not been cut, skinned, or bruised in digging and handling. It is also pointed out that potatoes dug during hot, sunny weather are likely to rot in storage unless picked up within a half hour after digging.

FIND NEW MEDICINAL AGENT IN TOBACCO

Rutin, a valuable glucoside effective in treating conditions that arise from high blood pressure associated with increased capillary fragility, has been extracted from bright and Flue-cured tobacco by Department of Agriculture scientists.

GREEN HILL NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT NO. 13

President A. J. Gates Tells of their Activities and their Membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Billings, Miss—(Special)—There has been no let-up in the work, the activities and in the meetings of the Green Hill Neighborhood Unit No. 13 of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, according to the report of the president, Mr. A. J. Gates. Our membership continues to hold up, our program is active, although we are in the midst of our farm work we do take time out to attend the several meetings. Our plan is to get farmers to realize that they can best help themselves by depending upon themselves after they have tilled the soil, cultivated their farms, raised more chickens, ducks and geese and then do some truck gardening. Mother earth knows no race, no creed or color, because He that ruleth the universe sends the sunshine and the rain as well as the harvest of golden grain.

We are urging each individual member of the Green Hill Neighborhood Unit to put forth strenuous efforts to increase their farm products and raise more of the things needed to meet the requirements and the demands of the American people. We believe that food will win the war. We are not slackers, not jerkers, not shirkers, but farmers who know that those people who own the land and till the soil will be independent.

Some parts of our district have suffered from the drouth, but recent rains have encouraged all of us. We are getting ready to attend the National Federation of Colored Farmers wherever it is held. We have elected our representatives, and we mean to have an exhibit when the time comes. We are going to keep up our charter fees and pay our annual dues, so continue to send us the Modern Farmer because without it we would be lonesome.

ANNOUNCE MINIMUM WAGES FOR LOUISIANA CANE HARVESTING

The War Food Administration has announced minimum harvesting wage requirements for producers of the 1944 Louisiana sugarcane crop who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The required rates are the same as for the 1943 season when an increase from a basic wage of $1.85 to $2.70 per day was made following announcement of a price assistance program for such producers.

Two adjustments have been made in the determination which will permit greater utilization of labor during the present shortage. The first provides a special piece rate for certain cane cutting operations which have developed as a result of wartime labor scarcity. The second change will permit the employment of prisoners of war on a piece rate basis without guaranteed equivalent time earnings, and arrangement already effective in the case of cultivation rates.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on farms in the production of sugarcane be paid in full for such work at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable, after investigation and public hearing.

She: "Are you cool in time of danger?

He: "Yes, but at the wrong end."

NEGRO FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS HARVEST VITAL WAR CROPS

Washington, D. C.—Peanuts for oil, fruits, vegetables, and grain for the nation's food basket, hay and other feed for livestock and poultry production, and cotton for gun powder, parachute cords, uniforms, and tents are among the important war crops that Negro farmers and farm laborers are harvesting this year. A good many of the younger men have gone off to war, but the older men, the women, and the children have stepped into their places to keep farm production going. They are soldiers of the soil, everyone, fighting on one of America's vital fronts. Top, left to right, a Negro farmer in Georgia stacks his peanut crop; in Maryland, a Women's Land Army worker drives a tractor, helping with the harvest of hay and grain; in Alabama, an older man shakes and stacks peanuts, while in Mississippi a still older man helps with the bagging of peanuts for shipment. Bottom, left to right, a woman and even a small boy help with the harvesting of carrots in Florida; in Maryland a 'teen age girl picks tomatoes; in Mississippi, it's a smile of pride on this worker's face; knowing that Uncle Sam needs high-grade cotton for the manufacture of important war goods, he picks swiftly, but carefully as this armful shows; in Florida, a farm worker fills crates with peppers; in South Carolina, it's snap beans that this youth has picked.

—USDA Agricultural Adjustment Agency Photos.

FARMER PAYS OFF FSA LOAN IN TWO YEARS

(See Picture on page 8)

RALEIGH, N. C.—By paying off his 40-year farm purchase loan of $4,300 in two years, entirely from farm income, James Sanders, a 53-year-old Negro of Duplin County, North Carolina, has made an enviable record on the farm ownership program of the Farm Security Administration.

Sanders credits his success to careful planning of his farm operations with FSA supervisors and following his plans as closely as possible under their guidance.

Today, after a lifetime of struggle he has achieved his greatest ambition—security on a family-size farm of his own. As a boy, James Sanders, wanted to farm and own a home and began to "put in some crops" with his father's mule. He watched the neighbors and "did what they did."

Food was scarce except at the end of the month when his father, a railroad worker, came home and brought supplies for the family. The years went by quickly and James hired out first as a farm laborer. Later he sharecropped and started to buy a farm but couldn't make enough money to pay for it.

Neighbor Told Him About FSA

In 1941 his ambition and desire to get ahead so impressed one of his neighbors that he convinced Sanders he should apply for a farm ownership loan from the Farm Security Administration. A committee of farmers in the county went over Sanders' application and considered his qualifications, his character, and his chances for success. He was elected to receive one of the limited number of farm ownership loans made each year in the county.

He found a 120-acre farm about a mile south of Warsaw, North Carolina, with 63 acres cleared, and started on his amazing career of success. His loan, made in May, 1941, included not only the purchase price of the farm, but an additional $1,000 for repairing the buildings, for fencing and other improvements necessary for a sound farming operation enabling him to provide adequately for family living as well as to repay the loan.

Sanders made a good crop as a tenant in 1941. and when he moved onto his farm in the fall he made a payment of $850 on his loan. A year later by "working hard and living close," he paid half the remaining indebtedness on his farm and saved enough additional to operate on in 1943. Last fall he paid off the balance of his loan—in full.

Follows Good Farming Practices.

This accomplishment isn't as easy as it sounds. His rapid repayment is most unusual, but there are ample reasons for his success. One reason is Sanders is following the best farming practices. For example, some parts of the farm had very poor soil, and the County Supervisor suggested that he plant crotalaria in these areas in 1942, turn it under in the fall and plant corn. Neighbors told him, "You might as well be sitting in the house as planting corn there. It won't grow two feet high." The corn yield was abundant and supplied all food and feed needs.

Sanders raises everything on his farm that his family eats "except fish and we catch them in the creek." Whenever he goes to town he takes some produce to sell so he can carry as much money home as he took away. He has a son overseas in the Army and backs him up with regular War Bond purchases.

By crop rotation and other soil conservation practices Sanders is increasing the fertility and productivity of his farm. The family follows new and practical ideas in home management. They keep a record book and operate on a strict budget.

Has Year-Round Garden

Their one-acre fenced garden is planted in rye during the winter. This soil builder is turned under and vegetable planting begins in February and continues through September to provide year-round food for the family.

At the end of the first year the farm was furnishing 200 pounds of dried peas and beans, 30 bushels of white potatoes, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 to 20 gallons of cane syrup, 1,500 pounds of flour, 20 bushels of corn meal, 200 pounds of butter, 800 gallons of milk, 1,200 pounds of pork and lard, 250 pounds of chickens, 250 dozen eggs, 100 bushels of fruit and garden vegetables, and 200 pounds of beef for home use.

With six children at home, the live-at-home plans are so perfected that the Sanders family spends less than 50 cents per month for food. On the pantry shelf one may find a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, fruit juices, kraut, relish, pickles, canned pork chops, sausage, spare ribs, stew beef, hamburger and steak.

When Mr. and Mrs. Sanders moved to their new farm in 1941 their net worth was $1,890. When they made their final payment on their farm, last fall, their net worth had increased to $7,127. They have 3 mules, 1 mare, colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, 4 calves, 4 sows, 27 shoats, 60 laying hens, 5 turkeys, 9 plows, disc, corn planter, fertilizer distributor, cultivator, cane mill, wagon and cart.

Son Now In Army Oversesa

"We don't work any harder than before we started cooperating with the Farm Security program," Mrs. Sanders said, "But FSA's assistance and guidance have helped us to live and eat so much better, and above all own our own farm." John Sanders, son, now overseas with the Army, will have a home to come back to when the fighting is over.

Mr. Sanders is a deacon in the community church, where the family goes regularly. The girls sing in the choir. All participate in community and civic activities. They contribute to the Red Cross, March of Dimes, various War Relief agencies, and other organizations.

Sanders was awarded the Government Merit Award by FSA, last year, for "outstanding production of vital war crops." He is almost as proud of this award as he is the deed to his farm.

EX-FARM TENANT MAKING GOOD AS 214-ACRE OWNER

Jacksonville, Ill.—The James A. Douglas Family, farmers who live in the Murrayville community near Jacksonville, are proving that the Morgan County Farm Security Administration committee made a wise move in selecting them for promotion from tenancy to farm ownership.

Douglas was a farm hand until 1932 when he rented a farm and gradually accumulated livestock and farm equipment.

He obtained a tenant purchase loan from the Farm Security Administration in the fall of 1943 and is now in his first crop year as an owner. He has materially improved his new farm and buildings, and has worked out a cropping and livestock program which is showing immediate results. He has already repaid the government the equivalent of two full years' payments on his loan.

One of the first steps taken by Douglas was to talk over his farming program with Charles Myers, head of the Morgan County Soil Conservation District and worked out a long-time plan for soil conservation and rebuilding. It was decided to lime and phosphate the entire farm except the wooded areas, and to make this possible FSA included enough loan funds to purchase two cars of limestone and phosphate.

PREPARES CROP ROTATION

With Myers' assistance, Douglas prepared a crop rotation plan, decided on location of fences, terraces, and contour lines, and has started the 1944 crop season by planting all his crops on the contour. His 1944 fields have all been refenced, small plot combined for more efficient operations, and two terraces built. All pasture land has been reseeded, and 20 acres have been set aside as permanent wood-plots which will not be farmed because they are already badly eroded and any further cropping would ruin adjacent fields.

While Douglas and his family were not operating their own farm last year, they used the services of the Farm Security Administration's supervised provised program on their rented farm. They kept accurate records of their year's work, and found this an excellent help in preparing their income tax report and also in planning their operations for the new year. They started on the food-canning and storage budget recommended by FSA, and were able to materially reduce their family living expenses by growing and processing a larger percentage of their own food.

Operating as a tenant last year, Douglas' income report showed that he produced over $8,000 in gross farm income, while spending less than $4,000 for farm operating expenses and another $1,000 for family living. As a result, he was able to clear up all his old debts and start in with a clean slate when he moved to his new farm.

TO INCREASE CATTLE

On his 214-acre Morgan County farm this year, Douglas has out 132 acres of grain and hay crops. From these he hopes to more than exceed last year's food production record when he sold over $4,000 worth of pork, $1,000 worth of cattle and dairy products, and about $1,500 worth of soybean and grain. Once more he will depend upon hogs for the principal source of his income, and will grow most of the feed needed to bring them to market. He has enough dairy cows, laying hens, and ewes, however, to provide a good margin of profit in addition to his hogs. Since a large part of his farm is rolling and fit only for pasture, he plans to gradually increase both his cattle holdings and his sheep.

LABOR AND FARMERS

By George S. Mitchell

You hear it said a lot that better wages for city workers make things tougher for farmers. Maybe also there are some people who think that higher earnings for farmers would make it harder for workers. In an effort to divide farmers from workers, some big-farmer organizations keep up a steady propaganda that labor is against the farmer, and that the farmer should be against labor.

The truth is that labor and the farmers each stand to benefit from progress made by the other.

The farmers who are afraid of good wages in the city are big farmers who have day-hands and croppers and tenants, and who want to be able to get them cheap.

It is now generally agreed that the future of farming in the South will be bright if Southern farmers turn much more of their land to feeding the people of the South. Most of our people don't eat anything like enough dairy products, meat, fruit, and fresh vegetables. If we all ate what we should of these foods, Southern farming could be prosperous and good.

Labor stands to gain if the farm land is worked by prosperous people. One of the big reasons why wages are lower in the South than in the North is the fact that hundreds of thousands of farms in the South afford such a poor living that farm boys and girls are willing to work in town for comparatively small wages. In many a Southern town, it has been impossible to get unions started because the working people knew that employers could give their jobs to new people from the farms if the workers asked for union scales. Farmers need union standards, too.

Here is what the CIO "People's Program for 1944" says about farmers:

"1. At least seventy-five per cent of our people need more and better food. Realization of the goal of full employment will permit our people to satisfy their need for food and clothing materials and assure farmers a market for their product.

"2. We advocate the continuance of price guarantees to farmers at levels which will encourage full production and assure them of a fair return for their product. However, parity in price is not enough to assure parity of welfare. All agricultural programs and planning should be designed to eliminate discrimination against rural areas and give farm people the same social and economic benefits enjoyed by city dwellers.

"3. The family owned and operated farm is the backbone of the nation's agriculture. All farm programs, including the Farm Tenant Purchase Program, the rehabilitation program and the soil conservation program, should be directed toward its protection."

Labor in the South wants Southern farmers to have land of their own, good homes, good barns, good fences, good stock, good health, and good earnings. Then labor will have work at good wages, making things that prosperous family farmers will buy.

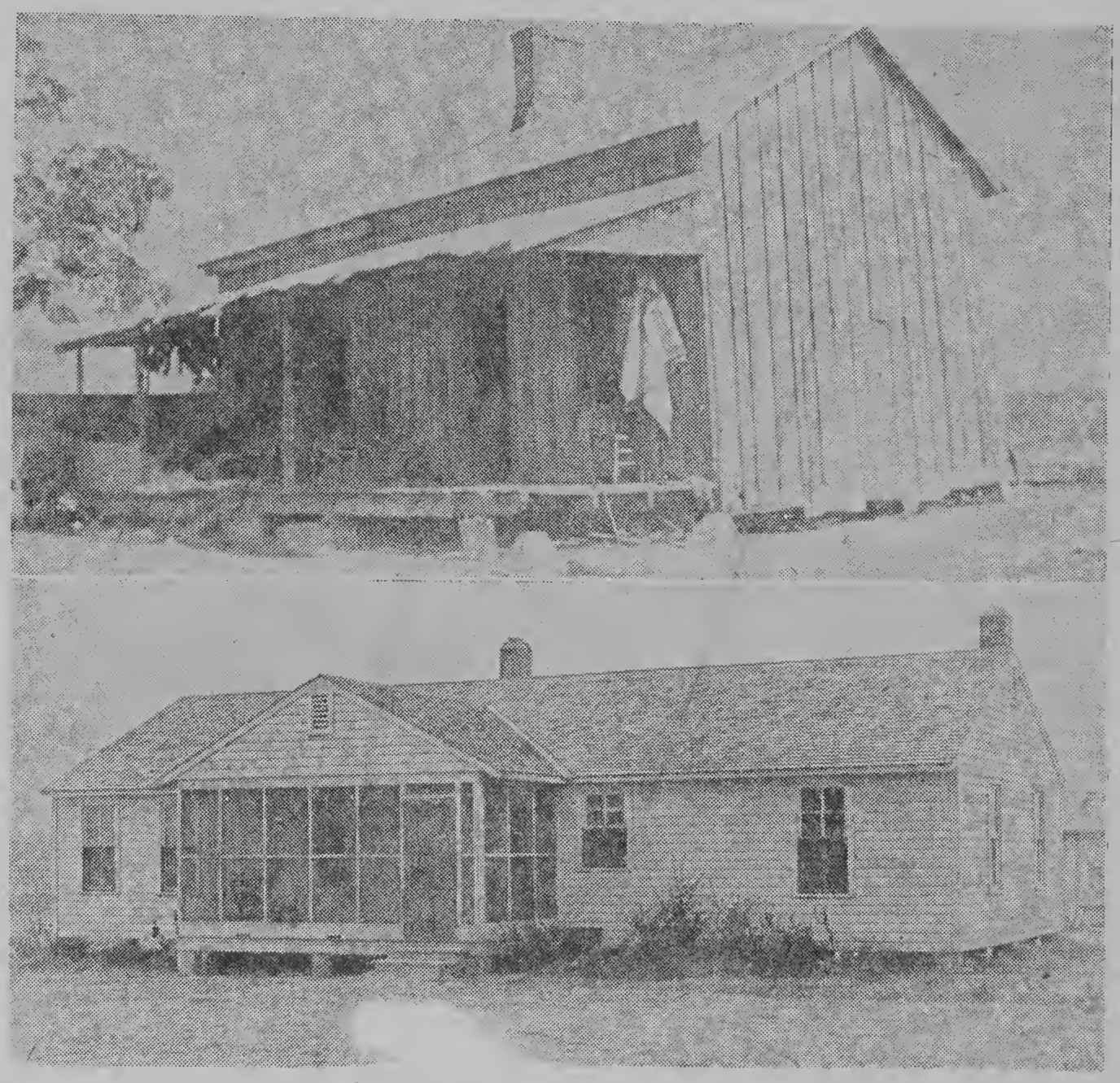
We can only build a real democracy if farmers and the city people are both secure and prosperous.

Labor and farmers need to stand together. Only the big people gain if labor and farmers fall out.

Maid: "Good gracious! Who'd ever think you'd been married all these times, mum!"

Register and Vote
Let's Get the Voting Habit

OLD AND NEW HEART OF THE DELTA



The Farm Security Administration program of assistance to low-income farm families has brought better living conditions as well as improved farm and home practices to tenant families in the Mississippi Delta.

Shown above are typical "before" and "after" views which could be duplicated on many farms throughout the South. Cabin in top photo was the home of Stokes King, Washington County, Mississippi, former sharecropper, his wife and 15 children before he got an FSA loan to buy an 80-acre farm and build the attractive 6-room frame house in lower photo. Four of the King boys are now in the armed services. The small constructed cabin of rough lumber, unpainted, in poor repair with few windows and no screens was inadequate for this large family.

Already King has repaid more than $900 on his farm ownership loan and at this rate he will have paid out long before the 40-year period allowed under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

ECONOMIC SALVATION

(Continued from page 4)

statement such as the following:

"The cooperative movement will not work among the rural Negroes because they are not a homogeneous people. Cooperatives can develop only where people are of a common racial stock."

They also pointed out to me that the Southern Rural Negro had no business background and therefore was a failure before he started in any venture requiring business practices.

I listened at all of these things but my faith in humanity and a Christian zeal to help people do something to help themselves led to the organization of the Bricks Community Federal Credit Union in July, 1936. The success of this organization and publicity given it by professional people as well as farmers soon led to a desire for a Credit Union by people in other communities.

The writer never lost an opportunity to go and help inspire other groups.

About this time North Carolina passed its State Credit Union law and created a division in the Department of Agriculture to promote and supervise State Chartered Credit Union. With the original rural Credit Union at Bricks bearing witness to what people could do if they only had a mind to work there was begun a slow but sure march in the development of Credit Union across Eastern North Carolina. By 1939 there were fourteen state and Federal Credit Unions among Negroes in Eastern North Carolina.

Out of the experience with the Credit Union and the available funds it had made possible the people around Brickes decided that a farmer's Cooperative Exchange might add to their success as farmers and in March, 1939 the Bricks Mutual Exchange officially opened its doors for business. This makes it possible for the farmers and residents of the community to purchase through their own organization, groceries, feed, seed, fertilizer, notions, and other equipment on consignment. For further service the members on recommendation of the director authorized in 1941 the purchase of an incubator which now hatches all the baby chicks for the community.

In 1939 the officers of the Fourteen Credit Unions and the Bricks Mutual Exchange met at Bricks Rural Life School and organized the Eastern Carolina Council on Cooperative of which Mr. S. P. Dean is president. Under the wise and courageous leadership of Mr. Dean the council has inspired cooperative promotional and educational work in eastern North Carolina so much so that today there are thirty-five Credit Unions, eight Cooperative Stores and Farmers Exchange, two Health and Medical Associations, one saw mill and one Co-op Farm.

Not much for nine years 1935-1944, except undeniable proof that it is not who you are, what you know or what you have that counts in a people's movement for progress but what you are, how you think, and what you want.

This column will tell the complete story of each of the cooperatives Eastern Carolina and South Carolina-Virginia in the issues that follow.

Next issue will feature the cooperative development in Tyrrell County, North Carolina under the leadership of the High School Principal, Mr. S. P. Dean.

WAF URGES QUICK USE OF "HURRICANE" APPLES

Because an estimated 3 to 4 million bushels of apples were blown to the ground along the Atlantic seaboard by last Thursday's tropical hurricane, the War Food Administration urges consumers in the heavily populated eastern areas to take advantage of the temporary market surplus of this fruit for stocking pantry shelves as well as for immediate use in apple pies, cobblers, fritters— and as just plain apples.

35 MILLION TURKEYS

Over 35 million turkeys, or 8 per cent more than last year and 4 per cent more than the record crop of 1940, will be raised this year according to preliminary estimates. The 1944 turkey crop will exceed the 5-year (1936-40) average by 20 per cent.

Anxious to get ample supplies for our fighting men, the War Food Administration made a statement this week urging a speedup in the turkey procurement drive. Said WFA:

"Turkey processing and procurement for America's Armed Forces must be speeded up immediately so as to guarantee turkey for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day dinners of service men and women overseas. Despite unusually light delivery of turkey thus far made available to the army, the WFA poultry procurement board and the Office of the Quartermaster General are determined that turkey will go overseas "enough and in time" to our fighting forces.

BEST TIME TO BUY A FARM?

(Continued from page 4)

should be capable of producing or at least being brought to good production fertility.

As important as accessibility to market, good roads, good water, and good fertility of the soil are, one may find himself situated on a farm of his own that satisfies all of the qualities mentioned above and still the farmer and his family may find themselves in a very precarious situation. If there does not exist a state of psychological intimacy between his family and those who live near and who are normally called neighbors, the situation is not likely to be a happy one.

This being true the prospective buyer might well check on the possibilities of the following:

1. Are there enough Negroes living in the area to make possible the development of a good school, church and social-recreational activities for the young people?

2. Are the neighboring farmers the types who will share commonly in such mutual assistance activities as may from time to time be beneficial and necessary to the best interest of all?

3. Will I feel free to walk over in the evening, pull up a chair and talk things over by the fireplace of the majority of my neighbors?

4. How high is the social and economic ceiling of Negroes in the area, and are factors over which I shall have no control favorable to the raising of such ceiling as may exist?

When one buys a piece of land where he is to live and rear a family he is buying more than a section of earth, he is buying an opportunity to establish a home where individuals, boys and girls can grow up into the fullness of man and womanhood, with the foundation of their lives rooted in the soil but whose spirit reaches outward and upward. The ownership of a good home or farm is your identification of good citizenship.

Yes, the best time to buy is when you have an opportunity to make a sound transaction. Don't put it off.

Sincerely yours,
NEILL, A. McLEAN,
Bricks Rural Life School.

WFA BEGINS USING KERFORD QUARRY; STORES 13 CARLOADS OF DRIED EGGS

The world's largest natural cold storage unit went into service Saturday, September 2, when 13 carloads of dried eggs, representing more than a million dozen shell eggs, were unloaded and stored in the limestone caverns of the Kerford Quarry at Atchison, Kansas, by the War Food Administration.

Owners and operators of the giant limestone quarry, a part of which has been leased to the Government, are two colored businessmen, of Atchison, Lloyd Kerford, and his nephew, George Kerford. The former is an engineer, and the latter, an accountant. The mine has been owned by their family since the 1880s.

Development of the quarry into suitable storage compartments came about by sheer accident. In digging out the limestone for building purposes, the workers cut perfect chambers and corridors, which in the present emergency furnish the United States Government with a tailor-made warehouse. The natural temperature of the unused portion of the mine is sufficiently low to make it useful for "cooler space", and for adaption to even lower temperatures.

When the mine was inspected and found available, the Government leased the unused portion for the "duration" on a year-to-year basis, with an option for two additional years use by the War Food Administration.

Located approximately two miles from the center of the city of Atchison, the mine is of the type commonly known as a gallery quarry. The interior has about 615,440 square feet, roughly totaling 15 acres, with an average ceiling height of 14 feet. This gives a storage space of nearly 8 million cubic feet, accommodating between 30 and 50 thousand tons of foodstuffs according to the size and shape of the material stored.

Among other foods to be stored in the warehouse are cheese, lard, and cured and salted meats, all lend-lease commodities. Food in this category will continue to flow into the mine while the work of installing cooler machinery is being completed. Much of the equipment necessary to lower the mine temperature to a 30 to 32 degree level is available and will soon be installed.

To facilitate use, railroad spurs were built from the main line of the Missouri Pacific to the mine area, where a long loading platform forms the terminal. It was necessary to construct a short road to the mine portals. The loading platform and the road will be covered with a huge canopy, making full operation possible during inclement weather.

Mechanical equipment will be used in handling the mass foodstuffs which will be put into the mine, consisting of 70000 pallets, 10 electric telescopic forks, 5 gasoline mules, 5 electric mules, and 50 four-wheel trailers. The electric mules will be used inside the mine. Outside haulage of trains will be handled by the gasoline mules. A train consists of a mule and 5 trailers.

Loading and lifting containers will be done by the electric fork trucks, thereby lessening the need for manpower, as only about 50 men will be employed.

On the inside of the mine, only the floors will have be concreted to make them suitable for storage purposes. Absolutely dry, the mine walls will not have to be touched. Ceilings, too, are in good shape and do not need any renovation. Certain chambers in the mine will be shut off for serving the best storage interests and to maintain temperature at an even level.

Miles and miles of corridors run through the mine in all directions. These are called "boulevards" and will be illuminated by neon lights, as these give off the least heat.

Consruction of a building with space equivalent to that in the mine would cost millions of dollars and priorities on the necessary material would delay construction. But the comparatively low cost of renovating the mine and installing equipment makes it very acceptable to the Government.

Close to the "icebox" is an abandoned deep coal mine now filled with water suitable for the manufacture of ice. This will be used in icing refrigerator cars, which move the commodities away from the mine to ports on the seaboard. The enire project, storage space, ice manufacture, transportation fits into an ideal arrangement and the War Food Administration officials are looking forward to the early completion of the project which they hope will relieve storage shortages in other parts of the country.

AGRICULTURE WORKER LEAVES FOR LIBERIA

Director of Agricultural Extension Service M. L. Wilson, right, says, "Goodbye and good luck" to Charles E. Trout, Tuskegee trained county agent of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, who left recently for a year's stay in Liberia as agricultural adviser in that country. While in Liberia, Mr. Trout will make a survey of rural conditions, set up demonstrations and work with the farm people with the ultimate aim of establishing some type of Extension Service there. Mr. Trout is being loaned to the Liberian Government by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.—USDA Photo by Ackerman.

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP SPURS CHICAGO NAACP CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO, Ill.—A recent contribution adding impetus to the Chicago campaign, being conducted by Field Secretary, Daisy E. Lampkin, was the receipt of a $500 life membership from the Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, pastor of First Church of Deliverance. Not satisfied with limiting his efforts to individua generosity, the prominent minister, turned in also 300 new NAACP memberships representing members lof his church. The Chicago area, now in the third week of its drive, expects to reach the 12,000 mark by October 20th.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

NEGRO FARMERS WIN BLUE RIBBONS

Participating in their first dairy cattle show in Halifax County, N. C., recently, Negro farmers won 11 blue ribbons, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

From the herd of underfed cattle which they purchased in a drouth area of Mississippi last year, the farmers exhibited 55 head of well groomed milk cows. Negro County Agent D. J. Knight says that it is hard to believe that these are the same animals.

A check is being made of several North Carolina counties to determine the need for dairy cattle among colored farmers. It is believed that hundreds of farmers in the state without a source of home milk supply will purchase cows or heifer calves this fall. Last year nearly 2,000 North Carolina colored farmers purchased milk cows.

TEXAS 4-H BOYS ATTEND FIRST WILDLIFE CAMP

For the purpose of developing farm leadership which will continue to improve rural life now and after the war, the first wildlife camp for colored 4-H boys was held recently at Prairie View. Fifty-one boys attended and heard talks on forestry, and on the habits and identification of small birds and animals of Extension Service workers and experts from Texas A. & M. College.

SEEK BETTER MEDICAL CARE FOR RURAL AREAS

In line with Secretary Wickard's proposal to the House Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning that due consideration be given to the needs of rural areas in the disposition of surplus medical and dental equipment now held for war purposes, the North Carolina Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, representing 45,000 women, have passed a resolution calling for the transfer of surplus medical equipment to the local governments at the end of the war. The council further suggested that such equipment be used in equipping hospitals in rural areas.

FIND NEW INDUSTRIAL USE FOR STARCHES AND SUGARS

A new discovery has been made by the Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which Dr. O. E. May, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, says promises to open a whole new field for the industrial utilization of surplus starches and sugars.

The new product, known as "allyl starch," is a resinous coating material that looks like varnish, withstands high temperatures, and the action of most chemicals and solvents. It is made from sugar and starches of farm crops.

THE COTTON MARKET

The War Food Administrator announced early last week that the Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to purchase 1944 crop cotton from producers at parity prices and that the CCC will sell cotton at not less than parity. Following this announcement prices in the 10 markets advanced more than half a cent a pound and market activity increased sharply. The parity price of cotton for September was unchanged at 21.08 cents per pound, and prices received by producers as of September 15 averaged 21.02 cents. Rains and labor shortages in some areas were reported to be hampering the harvesting of the crop.

Prospects of an early peace in Europe have had differing effects on cotton prices in the U. S. and in certain foreign countries. In Brazil, for example, where the end of the European war would seem to hasten the day when the accumulated stocks of Brazilian cotton can move freely into international trade, prices of Type 5 cotton at Sao Paulo, advanced 132 points between August 18 and September 22. In the U. S., on the other hand, where an early peace is expected to lead to widespread cancellation of military contracts for textiles, while providing no offsetting assurance that American cotton will be exported in larger volume, Middling 15 16-inch cotton at New Orleans declined 71 points.

The 1944 cotton crop is currently estimated at 11,483,000 bales, 500 pounds gross weight. This is 461,000 bales larger than indicated in August, and 56,000 bales larger than production in 1943. This production would be from an acreage of only 20,164,000, the smallest harvested acreage since 1895, and with a yield of 273.4 pounds per acre. This would be the highest yield on record, and compares with the previous record of 272.4 pounds produced 2 years ago. Indicated yields were higher than in 1943 in all States except Louisiana, Texas, and California.

Here is the well-screened and well-kept home of the James Sanders family on their 120-acre farm near Warsaw, Duplin County, North Carolina. A life-long ambition of Sanders to "own his own farm" was made possible by financial aid and practical guidance of the Farm Security Administration.

THE FARM INCOME SITUATION

Current estimates place total cash receipts for September at 1,880 million dollars as compared with 1,697 million dollars in August and 1,935 million dollars in September 1943. A gain of about 24 per cent over August in receipts from crops is looked for as larger quantities of most crops are marketed in September. Income from livestock and livestock products is not expected to show much change from August, for the seasonal decrease in dairy product marketings is likely to be offset by greater sales of meat animals.

Cash receipts from farm marketings for the period January through September amounted to about 13,848 million dollars, 6 per cent above 1943, with crops up 7 per cent and livestock 6 per cent. The preliminary estimate of cash receipts for August is 1,697 million dollars, 4 per cent below the income of 1,772 million dollars in August 1943, and 6 per cent above the receipts of 1,602 million dollars in July 1944. This was the first time this year that monthly cash receipts have failed to exceed receipts for the same month in 1943.

JAMAICANS PROVE GOOD CORN BELT WORKERS

As in the cultivation and harvest of other crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, Jamaicans are also proving to be good corn production workers, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Recently a large group of Jamaicans was employed in Illinois to perform the highly important and somewhat skilled task of detasseling corn in connection with hybrid seed production. The growers point out that the Jamaicans detasseled the corn with considerable care and skill, and proved very satisfactory workers.

Up to now the Office of Labor of the War Food Administration has brought into this country, under contract, nearly 18,000 Jamaican farm workers to help relieve the critical farm labor shortage.

FARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN

There were 268,000 fewer hired workers on farms on August 1 of this year than on the same date a year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. However, unpaid family workers, white and colored, were carrying on as was indicated by the fact that the number of family workers had declined only slightly.

While declines in the number of hired farm workers have been somewhat general, sharpest drops have been reported for the South with the South Atlantic Region showing a 17 per cent decrease. Yet despite the shortage of workers everywhere, high school boys and girls, urban, and migrant farm workers, colored and white, together with Jamaicans, Bahamians, other foreign workers, and prisoners of war have succeeded in saving most of the crops. It is expected that additional Victory Farm Volunteers, and townspeople will pitch in to help during the next few weeks when the peak of the harvesting season is reached. Perhaps a million extra workers will be needed at that time.

SELLS $200 WORTH OF SURPLUS FARM PRODUCTS IN ONE MONTH

Garfield Daniels, a North Carolina farmer, sold $212.69 worth of fryers, culled hens, eggs, dairy products, vegetables, and pulpwood during a single month, Negro County Agent R. L. Hannon reports.

1 & 2: Mrs. Samuel Crawford of Prince Georges County, Md., takes the place of hired hands on farm operated by her husband. Drives tractor and aids in tobacco harvest.

3: Mrs. Laura V. Hammond, Maryland farm woman, packs eggs for shipment to market.

4 & 5: Mrs. T. Birdette Cameron, owns and operates A-1 dairy farm in Madison County, Miss. She is shown with prize calves and capping milk for market.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

The Significance of Neighborhood

By

GILES A. HUBERT

About the only place that I can enjoy the illusion of real freedom in this country is when I visit one of the Negro land owning rural neighborhoods. I visit them as often as I can. Even though the people are often poor and housing facilities may not be up to the Waldorf Astoria, I always feel comfortable and at home.

At Center Cross in old Virginia, on St. Helena in South Carolina, at Fessenden in Florida, at Springfield in Georgia, at Denmark in Tennessee or Negro Ridge in Mississippi, these are the places where I can tread land of people I can truly call my friends. There are many more such neighborhoods scattered from Maryland to Texas.

I have never lived among and communed with these people but that I have left with renewed inspiration and new hope for the future. Why not? If people who have fought the struggle that they have, and have borne up under the trials and tribulations of "Job," can still be hopeful and forward looking, why can't I?

In the struggle for survival of Negroes as land owners in Southern Agriculture over the years, these neighborhoods have a place of major significance. They have even greater significance for the future. Often forced to the poorer hilly lands because of plantation dominance of the better lands, they have seen a hard time. Some of them have faltered and passed from existence as such.

But, by and large, they have been hard to kill—like the cat with nine lives. In some places new ones have been created, FSA projects and tenant purchase subdivisions have made it possible to develop new landowning neighborhoods on some of the better lands of the South. The very habits of mutual helpfulness and group solidarity which has helped the old neighborhoods to survive will serve to make them key points of adaptation and survival in the new agriculture of the future. Here is why:

Intimate, face to face relationships are those which make up the neighborhood. These intimate relationships are the basis for mutual helpfulness when they are friendly, when all have the same major problems. Basic habits of cooperation can best be developed on a neighborhood basis. Later they can spread to cover larger problems of many neighborhoods, the community or the county.

Neighbors can learn to buy land together. They can learn to plan production activities together. They

(Continued on page 3)

Louisiana Credit Union Has $70,000 Savings

PUREBRED JERSEYS WASHINGTON PARISH COOP IMPORTS

How farmers and rural people in Washington Parish, Louisiana, have developed a successful farmers cooperative with 125 members and a rural credit union with savings approaching $75,000, and which has made loans of $25,000 to its members in the last nine months, was told last month in a forceful story by Cornelius King. Mr. King is Special Assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

This is an outstanding example of successful cooperation among Negro rural people in solving their problems of finance, purchasing and marketing. Great economic progress has been made in Washington Parish. It is inspiring and good news.

Mr. King's complete story follows:

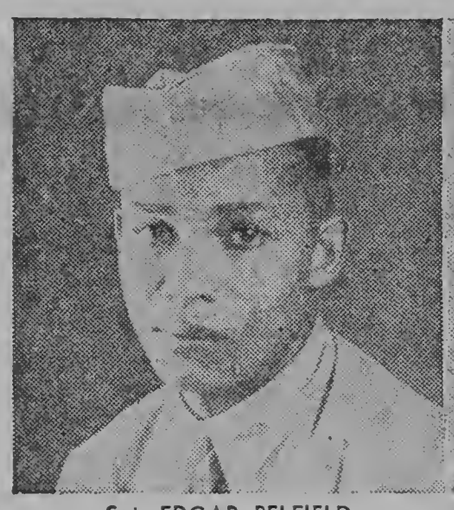
Nothing but a circus, a livestock auction, a Saturday afternoon, or some similar occasion could have brought so many people to town. They were crowded around the livestock unloading shute and pens along the railroad track. The place was Franklinton in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

People came from many sections of that Louisiana parish. A number of them had direct interest in the livestock being unloaded, and others were merely spectators. In the crowd were farmers, youths, townspeople, and business men—black and white—who had come to witness the unloading of a bunch of purebred Jersey heifers which had been purchased for the members of the Washington Parish Negro Cooperative Association. Naturally folks were curious as an event of this type was rather unusual for them.

The Washington Parish cooperative association is one of the larger co-op organizations operating in

(Continued on page 2)

Sons of FSA Family Serve Country



Sgt. EDGAR BELFIELD

Pvt. CLARA MILLS (WAC)

LUTHER BELFIELD (Navy Cook)

CHARLES BELFIELD

WILLIE LEE BELFIELD

DAVID BELFIELD

MR. AND MRS. BELFIELD PROUD OF G. I. SONS

Roanoke Rapids, N. C., October, 1944—The five fighting sons of Mr. and Mrs. David Belfield of Halifax County, are carrying to citizens of foreign lands, first hand, the true meaning of American democracy.

These five brothers—now with the armed forces in distant parts of the world—were overjoyed when their parents wrote them recently that their life-long dream had come true. At last, the Belfields had been able to buy a 55-acre farm of their own through the Government's farm ownership program administered by the Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration.

(Continued on page 3)

WICKARD OFFERS POST WAR PROGRAM

Trained Workers to Lead Way

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that the utilization of Negro leadership in the U. S. Department of Agriculture must continue so as to provide incentive for colored students of agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the presidents of the Negro Land-Grant colleges in an address before their conference in Chicago Wednesday that the colored personnel in the Washington office of the Department of Agriculture had increased 200 per cent in the last three years.

Continuing, the Secretary said that Negro youth must be given reason to feel that there is room higher up the ladder for qualified men and women regardless of race,

(Continued on page 3)

JAMAICAN PRESENTS BUST TO PRESIDENT

Alvin T. Marriott, Sculptor

(See Picture on Page 3)

Alvin T. Marriott, Jamaican sculptor who has been in the United States since April helping to cultivate and harvest important war crops, presented a bust of President Roosevelt which he made during his spare time to Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson who received it for the President at the White House Wednesday, November 1.

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Father Of 99th Hero In Africa On Important Research Mission

(See Picture on Page 5)

Serving as a member of an Anglo-American committee which will take a highly important survey of education, agriculture, and rural life in Africa, T. M. Campbell, Extension field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and father of a hero of the 99th Air Force, has arrived in Liberia by plane to join members of the committee coming from England, according to an announcement made this week by the General Education Board. Mr. Campbell was accompanied by Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the board, and chairman of the survey group.

Sponsored cooperatively by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the British Conference of Missionary Societies, the General Education Board, and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the research committee will study, among other things, the extent to which the Tuskegee movable school idea, and the Agricultural Extension Service approach may be adapted in the development of a mass education program in Africa.

Mr. Campbell was selected for the survey because of his wide experience in Southern agriculture. In his letter of invitation to Mr. Campbell, Dr. Davis said, "I do not know of anyone whose experience, training, and background could be more helpful in dealing with the problems of agriculture and agricultural education than yours."

Emory Ross of the Foreign Missions Conference added, "Mr. Campbell's contribution to the survey and to the broader aspects of Anglo-American-African understanding will be invaluable."

Mr. Campbell was graduated from Tuskegee in 1906, and was immediately placed in charge of the newly completed experimental movable school. In this position he became the first colored Extension worker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With the movable school, Mr. Campbell carried agricultural education right up to the door of colored farmers in Alabama.

After the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, Mr. Campbell became colored state agent, and later federal regional agent with a terri-

(Continued on page 2)

→ See Editorial Page 4—*"After the Ball Is Over"*

Washington Parish Coop.

(Continued from Page 1)

the county. The other is the Washington Parish Negro Federal Credit Union. The former was chartered under State law in June 1943, and the latter was set up under Federal charter about five years ago. The smaller group efforts or activities of the Negro are either outgrowths of these two associations, or else they are sponsored directly by them.

This association is the only farmers' co-op organization presently operating in the county. Its main efforts are concerned with purchasing and service activities. To date, the marketing situation in the county has been so satisfactory that up to now the association has deferred entering into that phase of the cooperative movement.

Some 125 farmers have joined the co-op since it was organized just about a year ago. These people have not only bought, this year, dairy heifers cooperatively, but also a carload of wire fencing and 4 carloads of commercial fertilizer. Other articles purchased in smaller quantities include field peas, soybeans, sweet potato plants, white potatoes for planting, seed oats, and other farm needs.

Purchasing of farm seed, supplies, and equipment is only a part of the help rendered Washington Parish farmers by their co-op. The service features of the association are equally as beneficial. A syrup mill is in operation in one community. In another, the organization of a community heavy farm machinery and equipment cooperative is under way. The members over the parish as a whole benefit from the educational program sponsored by the organization, and through use of the "co-op center" with office space for their farmers' cooperative, credit union, county agricultural agent, and with an assembly room for meetings.

Members are particularly proud of their "co-op center." It is a very attractive, well-constructed, and spacious building located on a large plot right in the heart of the section of the town where most of the colored people live. The center is a virtual beehive of activity where people are continually coming in to see the manager of the co-op, to deposit funds in the credit union, to discuss some problems with their county agent, or to attend committee or general meetings of their organizations.

There are very definite physical as well as other evidences to show that cooperative associations—along with the services rendered by the county agent, Vo-Ag teachers, Jeanes supervisors, and certain other leaders—are contributing toward improving conditions among the colored farmers and Negro people generally. Improvements have been made on farms and in homes; houses have been painted, or they are in process of being painted; most of the farmers have good, high grade, or purebred livestock; farmers have plenty of food and feed on hand; co-op members have made substantial purchases of Government bonds, and they have fairly large share savings in their credit union. Above all, the folks are imbued with the mutual self-help idea and talk enthusiastically of cooperation and cooperatives.

On a Saturday afternoon early in September of 1944, I sat in a meeting of officials and directors of Washington Parish mutual self-help endeavors, and here again, I was further impressed with the accomplishments of these people through their working together; with the possibilities for growth of their movement as indicated in the discussions of their future plans; and with the absolute faith, confidence, and belief in what they are doing and what they plan to do.

It was through this meeting that I got a more complete picture of their cooperative savings and loan association. They informed me that the credit union is their oldest co-op organization, and the one from which they learned of "cooperative ways."

Over 600 persons are now members of the all-Negro parish credit union. Share savings of members total $58,000 as of August 31, 1944. Of this amount, $25,000 was saved by members within a nine-month period.

On December 31, 1943, the association had a share balance of $33,000. The members in their annual meeting set a goal of $50,000 to be attained by December 31, 1944. This figure was reached and passed by $8,000—three months ahead of time. It is now estimated by the treasurer that savings of the members at the end of the fiscal year will probably reach $75,000—present figure, $70,000. The credit union also has $12,000 invested in Government bonds.

During the first nine months of 1944, members borrowed $25,000 from their savings and loan association. Of this amount $10,000 was loaned to farmer members. Loans have been made for various purposes, such as providing for simple emergencies, the purchasing of a syrup mill and equipment, and the prevention of impending foreclosures.

Several short-term loans have been made by the credit union to provide immediate cash for persons desiring to purchase farm property considered worthwhile and reasonable in price, and in order to prevent impending foreclosures. Instances are reported of farms about to be foreclosed for amounts far below the normal agricultural value of the property. Credit could not be obtained in time from local sources nor through the national farm loan association. Under the circumstances the credit union has stepped in and loaned as much as $2,500 to take care of such emergencies. This has enabled the farmers to have sufficient time to get their debts refinanced—usually through the NFLA.

"What would you say are the reasons for the success of your cooperative efforts?" I asked a member of the Washington Parish co-op group.

He replied without hesitation saying, "We act together, we work hard, and we talk little."

Later, I gleaned through conversation with other members and leaders that often reference is made to the slogan—"Cooperative Action—Not Words." Any visitor to Franklinton would hardly miss the meaning implied in this slogan. He would readily see it in the activities and accomplishments of the organizations; through contact with Manager F. E. Dyson, or President Eldridge Magee of the farmers' co-op; Vo-Ag Teacher Willie Crain, president of the credit union; or any participant in the cooperative program.

The manner in which Washington Parish colored people work together generally, can best be summarized in their common slogan—"Cooperative Action—Not Words." In this group are the farmers, the townsfolk, the school children, the Vo-Ag teachers, the county agent, the school principals, the academic teachers, the business men, the Jeanes supervisor, and others.

This idea of "cooperative action" is embodied in their plans for initiating other group endeavors, and in the program for the post-war period. They are now laying the ground work for insuring their property through their own mutual fire insurance association, ginning their cotton through their own co-op gin, building a warehouse and a shipping shed for their farming needs, providing refrigeration for saving meats and various products from their farms, and they are thinking of other programs and projects that should provide for richer and more abundant living.

In all of this, these people are not forgetting that thrift is important—so they are liquidating their debts, investing in Government securities, and adding to their share savings in the credit union.

Father of 99th Hero

(Continued from Page 1)

tory which includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Taking a six-month leave from this post through which he has been an important factor in stepping up wartime food production, Mr. Campbell told Secretary Wickard that he didn't want his son William, a pursuit flyer in the 99th, or his son Tom, a doctor in the medical corps, or his daughter Abbie, a captain in the WACs to outstrip him in helping to win the war.

Said he, "I'm trying to help win the war through agricultural production, and on the mission I am going to try to help lay the groundwork for a lasting peace through agricultural education as a means toward realizing the first of the four freedoms—freedom from want."

Replied the Secretary, "We know you'll do a good job. The Department is honored to have you chosen to take part in this important survey."

BE CAREFUL

Under the withering late summer sun, the danger of fire increases. Forests and fields are tinder dry. Farm barns are crammed to the roof with inflammable livestock feed.

This year the danger of fire is greater than normal, because of the manpower shortage. Forest protection agencies have lost many of their trained "smoke chasers" and no longer can count on large numbers of men to combat conflagrations. Last year in the single state of California, fires in timbered areas, water sheds, and grain fields swept through 675,000 acres. Nine out of ten were man made and therefore preventable. Such fires do irreparable damage to the war effort. They destroy natural resources that only time can replace. Where standing timber has been wiped out, this means hundreds of years.

From now until the first soaking fall rains, efforts to prevent fire should be redoubled. Extreme care should be used in burning trash. Every cigarette butt should be completely extinguished. Extreme caution should govern the use of matches.

There are stiff penalties for failure to observe preventative measures during the fire season. But even these are futile unless the public wholeheartedly cooperates with fire prevention authorities. In most instances, the thoughtless culprit who starts a fire through carelessness, is not apprehended. He may wreak destruction totaling many millions of dollars. He may also bring death to many persons.

When cooking snap beans for dinner, plan on having enough left over to be chilled in the refrigerator and used in a salad a day or two later. They are especially good served with a bacon dressing.

LONESOME?

Get Acquainted

with refined, sincere people who are seeking friends, lifemate; through this dependable and distinctive magazine. Write

La Surrena Messenger Dept. 11

Market Station, Box 8104
Los Angeles 21, California

RADIO BROADCAST HAILS TEXAS FARMER'S PROGRESS

Interview by W. C. David, District Agent.

In 51 counties where Negro county agricultural and home demonstration agents are employed, Negro farm families have responded to the call to step up the production of vital food to meet wartime demand. Negro Extension workers have accepted the responsibility of seeing tha t no efforts were spared in helping farmers make their fullest contribution toward attaining food goals established by the Department of Agriculture. One of the most vital products needed was eggs, and farmers throughout these counties have done an amazing job along this line .

Just to give you a picture of what is being done, here with me is David Rivers, a Fayette County farmer, who will tell you his own story of what he has achieved in egg production. Tell us Rivers what you have done.

RIVERS: My first inspiration to increase egg production came when I heard about the Food for Freedom Movement after the Farm Defense Program had been announced. I wanted to do my work. Before that time I had only produced enough eggs for family consumption, but now I could help by producing eggs to meet demands of war. And, too, I had just bargained for my first farm and thought I might realize some cash that would help in paying the farm out. Since that time I have sold on the market 12,800 dozen eggs. That is enough eggs to supply an egg each day for 421 people for a period of one year. And I have also supplied the family with enough eggs for home needs. For the eggs I sold have realized a net profit of $2320 over all cost and in addition I have 500 high quality laying hens on hand. The money earned has enabled me to make substantial payments on the farm.

DAVID: But now, Rivers, since the price of eggs is low and the price of feed is comparatively high, are you still operating at a profit?

RIVERS: Yes, I can still realize a good profit in producing eggs at present prices. You see, with my flock, I follow practices recomended by the Extension Service through my county agents and I have done so since I started. I have had very good luck.

DAVID: I am glad to hear you say you follow recommended practices of the Extension Service. Tell us, Rivers, if you will, what are some of these recommended practices you follow.

RIVERS: Well, first I bought high quality chicks to start with and followed good brooding, feeding, and sanitation practices in growing them. Pullets are culled before they start laying and very often afterward, too. When a hen does not make a profit, there is no place for her on the yard. Some of the other practices I follow are: proper feeding in order to get best production and not to waste feed. I also keep poultry houses clean and comfortable and keep the flock as near as possible from internal and external parasites. I always provide plenty of green feed and water and practice cleanliness at all times.

DAVID: Well, Rivers, it seems that you have made a fine contribution to the war effort in egg production.

RIVERS: But, Mr. David, I wouldn't like for you to think that the production of eggs is the only contribution I have made. I have increased the production of pork and other vital products and have purchased war bonds with much of the money earned.

DAVID: Yes, and that was one of the many Negro farmers who could tell similar stories. Farmers who are not commercial egg producers have been patriotic in answering the call to increase production of this vital food to meet war-time needs.

Rivers is a FSA Farmer. He has been on the program 5 years, and is 15 years ahead of schedule in his annual payments.

He also milks an average of 8 Jersey cows, sells sour cream and feeds the skim milk to his hens an growing flock.

FARM POPULATIONS DECREASE 16 PCT. IN FOUR YEARS

New Figures Released by Bureau of Agrictultural Economics

In January, 1944, there were 25,521,000 persons living on farms in the United Staes, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. From a level of 30,269,000 in January, 1940, the farm population has decreased in the last 4 years by 4,747,000 persons, or 15.7 per cent. Half of this decrease took place in the single year 1942, when migration of farm people to war industries and entrance of farm men into the armed forces was heaviest. Slackening of migration of farm people to cities, towns, and villages and deferment of essential farm workers cut down the rate of decrease during 1943. The farm population decreased by 1,138,000 persons between January, 1943 and January, 1944, but this was only half the decrease of 2,389,000 which took place in 1942.

By far the largest part of the decrease in the farm population since January 1940 was caused by the migration of farm people to cities, towns, and villages. A substantial part of the decrease was due to inductions and enlistments of men into the armed forces. Some of the decrease in the farm population, however, has come about without migration when farming operations have ceased on a unit and its dwelling is longer classified as a farm residence. All these departures from the farm population were only partially offset by natural increase and by people moving to farms.

In the 4 years since January 1940, the following changes are estimated to have occurred in the farm population:

(1) A net loss to the armed forces of 1,650,000 men who were living on farms at the time they enlisted or were inducted;
(2) A net loss of 4,660,000 persons of both sexes and all ages who either moved away from farms or who are living on places which are no longer farms because all agricultural operations have ceased;
(3) A net gain of 1,562,000 through the excess of births over deaths in the farm population.

The estimate of the number of persons living on farms who entered the armed forces includes not only farm workers, but also a great many young men who were living on farms but working at nonagricultural occupations or attending school.

If the farm men in the armed forces are counted as part of the farm population, the present level of farm population is about 650,000 lower than the level which would have been reached if the depression of the early 1930's had not interrupted the downward trend which prevailed from 1916 to 1930. Thus 4 years of increased nonfarm employment opportunities during the defense and war period have more than wiped out the effect of the depression on the trend in farm population.

Information on changes in the composition of the farm population during the last 4 years will be released shortly from a cooperative survey made this year by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Estimates of changes in the farm population due to births, deaths, and movement to and from farms during 1942 and 1943 by major geographic divisions are also being developed and will be released at a later date.

Cultural Session to Be Feature of 6th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

Constitutional Convention of Association of Young Writers and Artists To Be Held on November 30

Birmingham, Alabama—Louis E. Burnham, acting secretary of the Association of Young Writers and Artists, affiliated with the Southern Negro Youth Congress, has announced that Thursday, November 30th, the opening day of the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will be devoted to the cultural activities sponsored by the Association. Several of the honorary members of the Association are expected to be in Atlanta for the conference sessions. Among those expected to be present are Dr. Alain L. Locke, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Howard University; Sterling Brown, Negro poet and teacher at Howard University; Harold Preece, author and columnist; and Marjorie McKenzie, attorney and columnist.

Members of the Association will spend the morning session in a full discussion of further program for developing the cultural life of Negro youth of the South. Winners of the first quarterly contest sponsored by the Association will be announced by Dr. Locke, one of the contest judges. The contest had as its topic, "The significance of the novel, 'Freedom Road', by Howard Fast."

Other sessions of the Youth Conference will be devoted to panel discussions on the problems of veterans and service personnel, economic security, education, community welfare, constitutional liberties, the franchise and personality problems of Negro youth. Among the panel consultants expected are, Thomas N. Roberts, Personnel Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Selective Service System; Frances Williams, Office of Price Administration; Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of Sociology, Atlanta University and Osceola McKaine, candidate for state legislature, South Carolina.

Farm Experts Plug Sweet Potato As Corn Substitute

Atlanta, Ga.—This bit of postwar planning is tied up with strings—sweet potato strings.

Farm experts with an eye toward putting the South on a more even footing with the West in the production of livestock, have been plugging the sweet potato as a substitute for corn.

Use of sweet potato strings—the tip ends of the potato—instead of potato slips, they claim, will reduce the work involved and produce a carbohydrate feed that would be equivalent to 50 or more bushels of corn per acre. Much of the South's corn land averages a dozen or fewer bushel of corn per acre.

The Central of Georgia Railway's agriculture agent, J. F. Jackson, has been advocating the idea for the past several years. He reported some headway this year but said the war demand for sweet potatoes as human food had worked against the idea.

It is time to harvest sweet potatoes again and Jackson said farmers should save the tip ends of potatoes for seed with a view toward trying the idea next spring. If the war is over in Europe, he said, some of the sweet potato crop planted for food could be turned into livestock feed.

A Birmingham, Ala., firm, the General Steel Tank Company, has hydrating machines for taking excess moisture out of the potatoes and shredding them. All of these machines went to Texas and Louisiana.

Significance of the

(Continued from page 1)

can learn to own and operate large scale machinery and equipment together, equipment too expensive for one small farm to support.

They can learn to purchase their supplies together. They can learn to pool their savings in credit unions to meet some of their own credit needs. Neighbors can learn to work together to build better churches, schools, lodges and clubs.

Some neighborhoods and communities are beginning to do these things (see articles in this issue by Mr. Cornelius King). More and more can and must do these things. Why?

Because this is the only way small independent farmers, and Negro farmers in particular, are going to be able to compete. It is the only way they will be able to withstand and adapt themselves to mechanized farming to meet the competition of the big farms.

LET NEGRO FARMERS TRY TO BUY LAND IN OLD OR NEW NEGRO LANDOWNING NEIGHBORHOODS. LET THEM LEARN THE BASIC ESSENTIALS OF MUTUAL HELPFULNESS AND COOPERATION. IN THIS THEY HAVE A FUTURE.

Other people, with all the advantages theirs, may possibly be individualistic and get away with it. NEGRO FARMERS CANNOT AFFORD THE LUXURY OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Mr. and Mrs. Belfield

(Continued from Page 1)

"All the boys wrote home and said that they are telling everybody they meet how our democratic Government gives the little fellow a chance to get ahead," Mrs. Belfield said.

Typical of what the boys wrote is the following paragraph from a letter from Charles, a corporal with the Army in the South Pacific:

> "I am very proud Farm Security has made it possible for you to purchase a farm home. You can expect me to do my part when payments fall due. This is a splendid example of the fact that American democracy is providing more and more for the welfare of the people."

Charles volunteered for Army service shortly after graduating from North Carolina State College at Durham, where he worked his way through school.

Two other sons, David, Jr. and Willie Lee, are also in the South Pacific area. David is a seaman first class in the Navy while Willie Lee is a non-commissioned officer in the Seabees. Luther is with the Navy in the Mediterranean theater while Edgar, a staff sergeant, is recovering in an English hospital from wounds received in the invasion of France.

A niece of Mr. and Mrs. Belfield whom they reared—Clara Mills—is a WAC at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

The Belfields, one of the families in their country this year chosen to receive a farm purchase loan by a committee of three farmers in the county who help FSA administer the program, will have up to 40 years to repay the loan. They feel that with the help received from their sons in service and the increased income they expect as a result of sounder farming practices they will pay for their farm in much less time.

"We had sharecropped a long time," Belfield said, "but a sharecropper with eight children of his own and several others he's raising, has a hard time saving enough money to buy a farm. The Government has helped us by lending us this money, and now we can help the Government by producing more food, paying more taxes and buying more War Bonds."

The Belfields have increased their poultry flock from 67 to 350. Garden vegetables have increaseed 100 per cent. They plan, this year, to increase food conservation by 200 per cent and they are stepping up the production of pork, milk, butter, grain and dry feed.

Jamaican Presents Bust of President at White House

USDA photo by Osborne.

Alvin T. Marriott (center), Jamaican sculptor who came to the United States last April to help cultivate and harvest war crops, is shown presenting to Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson a bust of President Roosevelt which he made in his spare time. The general received the bust for the President at the White House in the presence of important officials. Pictured, left to right are: Herbert G. Macdonald, chief liaison officer of the British West Indies Central Labour Organization; General Watson, Mr. Marriott, Brig. Gen. Philip G. Bruton, director of the Office of Labor of the War Food Administration; and William W. Harris of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Jamaican Farm Workers Present Bust of President at White House

(Continued from Page 1)

Presented on behalf of the 19,000 Jamaican farm workers in this country, the bronze finished, over life-sized bust which stands 26 inches was made by Mr. Marriott as a token of his appreciation and that of the other Jamaican farm workers of the opportunity to come to America under arrangements made by the War Food Administration to help cultivate and harvest vital war crops.

It is believed that this excellently sculptured bust, which is a remarkable likeness of President Roosevelt, will be placed among his other effects at Hyde Park. Mr. Marriott points out that he used a special technique in chiseling the bust, one which he says has been highly developed by Balkan artists.

Among those who witnessed the presentation were Brig. Gen. Philip G. Bruton, director of the WFA Office of Labor; William W. Harris of the Anglo-American Caribbean; and Herbert G. Macdonald, chief liaison officer of the British West Indies Central Labour Organization.

Following the presentation of the bust, Mr. Marriott addressed the Capital Press Club at Republic Gardens, and later broadcast a message to Jamaica. He pointed out in his talk before the press club that he had been inspired to make a bust of the President after seeing him in a newsreel. It took him two months to complete it, working only in his spare time after hours of hard work every day in the fields.

Mr. Marriott, a mild-manner, youthful looking man of 32, began shaping statuettes out of clay, and carving figures out of wood when a small child. At the age of 10 he made a bust of the late King George V of England. Seven years ago he carved a Jamaican girl out of mahogany. So attractive was it that curator of the Victoria and Albert museum of London, purchased it for the museum.

Although Mr. Marriott has had no formal training in art, several renowned artists visiting Jamaica, have viewed his work with admiration, and have offered helpful criticisms. Among them has been the famous British artist, Sir Augustus Edwin John.

Having completed his farm labor contract here, the sculptor is returning to Jamaica shortly. "It'll be fun," he says, "telling my wife and five children about the tobacco fields of Connecticut where I worked, and about this unique honor of presenting a bust of the President at the White House."

In his home town of St. Andrews, a suburb of Kingston, Mr. Marriott will resume work in his studio, carving decorative furniture and scupturing.

Wickard Offers Post

(Continued from page 1)

creed, or color.

Secretary Wickard's address was delivered before the 22nd annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro-Land-Grant Colleges meeting at the Wabash Avenue Y. W. C. A., October 24, 25, and 26, to discuss 'Problems of Higher Education for Negro Colleges in the Post-War Period."

Pointing to the contribution which colored farmers have made to wartime production with the help of the Land-Grant Colleges, their products — vocational agriculture teachers, farm and home demonstration agents, junior soil conservationists,—and with the encouragement of the rural church, the Secretary said that they are helping to fill the mess kits of our fighting men. Said he, "If every one in the armed forces sat down to eat one time, the table would have to be almost 2,000 miles long. A table that long," he continued, "would stretch from here to Prairie View and across to Tuskegee; and the food required to serve one day's mess would weigh 25,000 tons."

Going further, Secretary Wickard said, "The nation's colored farm families have helped, and are helping, tremendously in meeting the great wartime need for food. They are growing a lot more of their own food at home. This helps in two ways: it means that more of the commercial supply can go to other war uses, and it means that the families are eating better—more healthful meals. What is more, a great many colored farm families are now producing more food than they need for themselves. This extra food is helping to keep our fighting men well fed, and is helping to keep the shelves of our grocery stores well stocked.

"Yes, our hats are off today to all of the nation's farm people—tenants, owners, and laborers; colored and white; young and old. We cannot praise them too highly or too often."

Turning to the importance of trained leadership, the Secretary said, "Training for leadership must always be the colleges' first responsibility. That is true, of course, of all Land-Grant colleges. But I think at this time it is particularly true of the Negro colleges. I say this because of the great gains the Negro has made in the past few years—gains that include not only agriculture but all of the other lines of endeavor.

"Now as you and I both realize, most of those gains should have been made years ago, and the present advance represents only a small part of what still remains to be done for and by the Negroes of this country. Now that appreciable gains have been made, it is desperately important that we keep moving forward instead of slipping back. To move forward will take leadership—trained, intelligent Negro leadership."

Referring to the employment of trained colored leadership in his Department, Secretary Wickard stated, "Since 1941 Negro personnel in the Department of Agriculture has increased over 300 per cent; and I think it is very significant that the majority of our Negro employees no longer are custodial workers. Whereas three years ago over four-fifths of our Negro employees were in custodial positions, less than half of them are doing that kind of work today. The rest are clerical, subprofessional and professional workers.

"And, of course, I do not have to remind you that your own Dr. Patterson, and Claude A. Barnett, the director of the Associated Negro Press, serve as my special assistants to help keep me informed as to the special needs of Negro farmers and help shape the Department's program for assisting those farmers.

"This trend toward Negro leadership is all to the good, and it must continue in order to provide incentive to the Negro boys and girls who are studying in your institutions. They must be given reason that there is room higher up the ladder for qualified men and women, regardless of race, creed, or color."

In closing, Secretary Wickard pointed out that the colleges could perform a great service by offering special abbreviated courses in agriculture for Veterans returning to farm homes who want to farm for themselves but whose war service has prevented them from taking standard agricultural courses.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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It Can Be Done

A Farmers' Friend

Note to the GI's and their friends: Write down these G. I. land facts. We gave them to you in less detail, in November:

1. Of the **six and one-half** million acres of agricultural lands held by Uncle Sam as "surplus military lands," **three** million acres are good farm lands. But **three and one-half** million acres are poor lands that cannot for years to come, support families. If you are thinking about buying, **leave that three and one-half million acres of poor land alone.** Love of the soil, without good dirt, won't grow the first bean, onion or potato.

WOULD YOU MOVE INTO A HOUSE THAT WAS TUMBLING DOWN just because the old folks used to live there, and you had friends, on the next street, in houses just as bad?

2. But the quarter million Negro farm boys in the service are nearly all from the South, because that's where Negro farmers are, owners, tenants or croppers. That, of course, is not an exact statement. A few of Aunt Hattie's boys did move to farms up North, or out west, but only a few.

Now, only 30 percent, a little less than one-third, of that G. I. farm land (the good part) is in Southern states, where roughly, 700 percent of our farm GIs came from. That 30 percent is just about 900 thousand acres. If our Negro farm GIs, who are about one-sixth of all farm GIs, get one-sixth of the good GI land that is in the South, they would get about one hundred fifty thousand acres. That divides up into 1,500 hundred-acre family farms. Not very many, is it? But if the boys are ready to do a little pioneering, to cut loose from the old home places and the old home counties, the OLD HOME STATE, if necessary, and go where the land is, **one sixth of the 3 million good acres, spread all over the United States, might well be their goal.** That would be half a million acres, or enough land for 5,000 hundred-acre farms. That is something to think hard about, and something definite to shoot at.

AND DID YOU KNOW THAT THE NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA, ALONE, HAVE SENT 15,000 MEMBERS TO THE ARMED FORCES, TO FIGHT IN WORLD WAR II?

Future Farmers, the white organization, has sent 150,000 former and active members.

These trained boys, as well as thousands of others with less training, are coming back ready for business. What will be the business? Aside from Item No. One, which is to get on dirt that will grow food and cash crops before the family starves to death, one of the questions calling for attention will be this business of power-farming.

All of you know what power-farming is. It is farming with engine-driven machinery, tractors, combines, pickers, instead of farming with man-muscle and mule-muscle.

Now, there is talk going the rounds which is not smart talk. This talk is to the effect that power-farming is in; that the family-size farm, as a producing unit, is out; and that whatever we, as farmers, or as a region, or as a country, can get the most of the cheapest, IS BEST.

According to that way of thinking, slave labor is cheaper than free labor. So slavery, of one kind or another, is smart after all. Before we swallow that dose, we might find out who mixed it. We won't have to look far. It was mixed by the people who want to make as much as they can for as little as possible, by plantation owners who want to continue to live on a scale that honest profits won't support. It was mixed by the big commercial growers who are pocketing most of the benefits from agricultural subsidies. It was mixed by the bankers, the insurance companies and others who have influence enough to control the ideas they put out. Influence enough to dupe even ministers and teachers and put words in their mouths that will make the rest of us believe that what they say is so.

"IT AIN'T NECESSARILY SO." We can't match a man with a mule against a man on a power-driven gang plow. No. But we can match our own gang-plow or any other kind of power equipment we need against another owned by a planter, a commercial grower, the XYZ Insurance Company or anybody else. Because we can buy these new tools and use these tools, TOGETHER. And we can sell what they produce, TOGETHER. An idea is no better than the people behind it.

Power farming needn't lick us if we have producing dirt and stick together.

Pay that Poll Tax

Dependency and the Vote

By George S. Mitchell

I have been searching for a long time for the inner reason why the proportion of adults who vote in the South is so much smaller than in the North.

The usual explanation are the poll tax and the one-party system. The poll tax is wrong and it is a real barrier for a lot of people, especially where it adds up year after year. The predominence of the main party narrows the issues in primary contests and is responsible for the light vote in general elections. Crooked enforcement of literary or educational tests holds back a lot of votes, too. Still, all these things can be overcome when people really want to vote.

From studying a country neighborhood I know pretty well, I made up my mind a while ago that the deeper problem is dependency. When you look to a boss man for your job, for promotion, for land to farm, for a house to live in, or for credit, you are under some pressure to leave voting to the boss and his friends. If you are really poor and have every now and then to go to some person who is important locally and borrow ten dollars from him to keep the family from starving, you are pretty careful not to do anything that's going to get that fellow down on you. Sometime you might go there when you badly needed that ten dollars and be told that he doesn't lend money to the likes of you.

One of my friends in the deep country has been in this situation all of his life. It never crossed his mind to vote. I never talked to him about voting, but I think I know the reason—in this emergency dependence on a big man's favor.

A couple of weeks ago, I visited my friend again. He has still got ten or eleven children and grandchildren around the place, and he is still poor, but in the last few years he has got himself a long-term lease on a scrap of a farm, a good house on land he owns, a tight fence, a one-acre garden, enough farm machinery, a mule, and a cow, and four hogs, and three hundred chickens. His wife showed me 500 quarts of home canned fruits and vegetables. He told me he was getting ready to vote and he was going to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. He's 57, and he had never voted. Here lately, he had paid up his poll taxes and he was ready.

"AFTER THE BALL IS OVER"

Every four years this country goes on a rampage of DEMOCRACY. During the presidential campaign "ball" DEMOCRACY is served up as the main dish by both parties, by all candidates. So full of preachment and promise of DEMOCRACY are we, that we veritably burst at our seams.

This presidential campaign is significant for the fact that both parties have become fully awake to the importance of the NEGRO VOTE. Both parties found it necessary to write definite Negro planks in their platforms.

Both candidates promised a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. Both parties went tooth and nail after the Negro vote (the democratic party over the protests of its Southern cohorts).

BUT NOW THE "BALL" IS OVER. It is time now for the hang-over. It is hoped that Negroes have kept the old "grain of salt" handy and have a plentiful supply of bromide and soda in the medicine cabinet.

A Mississippi jury has just set free the louts who murdered a Negro farmer and minister simply because he wanted to keep his hard earned farm. Hundreds of thousands of Negro farmers still face displacement and poverty from the tractor and cotton picking machine.

Negro farm families still have the poorest educational and health services of any group in the nation. Negro veterans will be coming home to communities largely indifferent as to their welfare.

The American Farm Bureau Federation will still be directed by Southern planters who maintain their control by proxy voting their Negro sharecroppers whose only connection with the Farm Bureau is an annual picnic and a few prizes each year for working hard.

Negro farmers still remain the most unorganized, inarticulate and almost totally disfranchised major occupational group in the nation. Their leadership is the only professional group which has no national or regional organization. It has no organization which can unify its efforts, its thinking and planning. It has no organized means of presenting the case of the Negro in agriculture to Congress, the Administration, or to the Nation at large.

Negro agricultural leadership has little reason to be over optimistic. Its task is gigantic. The odds against it are surely great. Negro farmers received some help from the New Deal and we can expect more from liberal elements both in and out of government. But, the surface of the problem has only been scratched.

There is need for more Negro county agents more Farm Security supervisors, soil conservationists and foresters. Our farmers need millions in financial assistance, millions in better schools, teachers and health facilities. Experience tells us that these things come the hard way—Democratic or Republican.

The fight has only begun. Let's roll up our sleeves. Let's get organized to do the job. The people are ready. They are strong. But, they need a unified and forceful leadership—a leadership willing and able to struggle with them as well as for them.

THE "BALL" IS OVER. LET'S GET TO WORK.

TEXAS COUNTY SOLVES OWN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

Through the establishment of local labor supply officers and training centers, McLennan County, Texas, has solved its farm labor problem, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. E. B. Evans, colored state Extension leader, points out that the labor supply officers make it convenient for persons seeking work on farms to find jobs, and they also enable farmers to find trained workers quickly, because the labor offices maintain a small staff to give instruction in the operation of farm machinery. Considerable emphasis is placed on safety which the offices report has reduced farm accidents.

Soil Fertility and Human Betterment

By Dr. M. F. SPAULDING
(Reprint from Service Magazine)

In February, 1939, I spoke from this rostrum on the subject of "An Appeal for Country Gentlemen." At that time, the young men filled the pews to my right and upstairs. Today, our country is at war. The young women are occupying most of the area once held by young men. Our country is being drained of its manpower, its wealth and its soil fertility. Births are on the increase to replace the loss in manpower. A shortage of civilian commodities is curtailing expenditures. The soil conservation service is making us conscious of soil losses and suggesting remedial measures for maintaining our present fertility level.

This soil fertility loss has been going on in the United States since the cutting of the first forest following the Jamestown settlement in 1607, when we began to cultivate the hillsides. There are now no new undeveloped Wests to move on to after the natural fertility of the soil has been destroyed. The drain of food and manpower to the allies from our soils is taking away from the shores of America essential chemicals badly needed by unborn generations, if they are not to yield to the force of destructive pathological organisms and nutritional disorders. There is a great need of mass education on the subject of soil fertility and the part it plays in reproduction and in the building of sound bodies and healthy individuals. The soil controls the body. Our health comes from the soil.

All our foodstuffs, both in their primary nutrient qualities and in their mineral and vitamin content, are influenced profoundly by the soil which produces them. The plant products we eat and the plant products the animals eat and which in their meat pass on to us have their "hidden" food values largely determined by the soil, good or bad, from which they are nourished.

The calcium content of lime, for example, make up 1.6 per cent of the normal body weight, yet appears in the available form in the soil to about 0.2 per cent. Phosphorus, the companion element for bone construction, is in the soil in an available form to an extent of less than 0-01 per cent. Animal deficiencies are pointing to the soil and not the drug store. The solution to many problems in plant, animal and human nutrition lies in the soil's capacity to provide these two nutrient elements liberally. As the lime and phosphorus are stintingly withheld or generously offered, there is exerted a quiet force that determines the distribution pattern for plants, for animals and for human beings. The supply of these two nutrients may nourish life forms into dominance, or may reduce them to annihilation. They are the first two nutrients in importance in terms of common deficiences. There is no substitute for them unless we are to accept limited starvation.

Science tells us that there are 30 elements associated in one way or another with the fabric of all life, human, animal and vegetable. When the orange trees of Florida suffered for iron, Zu., or Cu., they may be alleviated by feeding them through the leaves in sprays that penetrate the leaf. In man and animals, these deficiencies must be met from the inside through the diet or the doctor's prescription.

It is in terms of absolute supply of body-building nutrients that the soil controls and directs the pattern of life. It limits life, at least to those forms and members that can be maintained by the nutrient supply delivered by the soil.

When one agricultural plant variety is no longer highly productive, we search and supplant it, only to boast of tonnage and herbage. We have moved plants from place to place according to the weather rather than according to the plants' nutrient requirements. We forget that when the first plant failed because of declining fertility, then the second or introduced variety that succeeds must be producing tonnage by taking relatively less from the soil. It must be making its volume from the materials of the air, water and the action of sunshine; or chiefly carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, combustion materials, cellulosic materials, good for firing a boiler where considerable heat is desired, but providing chiefly a filler for empty paunches and human stomachs. As the nitrogen content declines, the carbon content increases. The undernourished young animals and poorly fed children in a vain attempt to support the body's cravings for soil nutrients, stuff themselves until they look like individuals with arms and legs much less mature than their digestive systems.

The poorly fed pigs slip through the fence in search of these body deficiencies. Often, they do a good job of finding a supplement. The shrubbery around the Milbank Agricultural Building has been practically uprooted this Spring by pigs searching for animal protein from the soil (earth worms). But how about those little offsprings from ignorant tenants, cotton farmers with cotton up to the back and front doors with no meal in the barrel or food in the pantry, and the only semblance of a garden is on an eroded hillside which has long become worthless as a productive unit? These little unfortunate creatures are suffering and don't know it for the want of good fresh spinach, Georgia collards and turnip greens. Nature is being forced to use carbon in body structures instead of nitrogen and protein.

Medical and soil science research have begun to dig up evidence that improper food and bad nutrition are the underlying causes of many diseases. Research in Tuskegee Institute's own soil laboratories have proven many of the scientific theories of the C. N. Ratio.

If any of you students should go to Doctor Kenney or Doctor Walwyn and either of them should prescribe some bone meal, lime or rich vegetables well seasoned and appetizing, you would feel that you were not receiving full value from the medical fee imposed. You would turn to a doctor who would prescribe high sounding tonics, pills and capsules. I predict that the time is not far in the future, if not here now, when the medical profession will be prescribing for your ailments some of the things we now call pig and livestock feed or organic fertilizer. You, as a patient, will no doubt think that you are taking some rare imported chemical.

The South has often been classed as lazy by individuals from other sections. In most cases, they are just hungry, have no energy and starving for some good lean meat, fresh seasoned Georgia collards, some of Doctor Carver's weeds and peas from good rich gardens; plants and animals that have quality or class. I am sure most of you have heard horse and mulemen say that they could not give a certain pair of young horses or mules as much to eat as they needed, because they became unruly and couldn't be handled. They reduced the feed input, in order to reduce the energy output, and limit the actions to the controlled level.

The Negro in slavery was a work animal. As a result, he was given food in order to produce. When President Lincoln signed the decree removing him from lawful bondage, the South found another method of controlling him, limiting his diet. Fat-back meat, molasses, prescribed for the Negro tenant and cropper have been adopted by the white tenant and cropper. But these are air foods, woefully lacking in the vital soil materials needed for vim, vigor and vitality to give resistance to the body and protect human health.

The starting point for the solution of our problems of how to get a strong, healthy and happy people living in an effective social order is the "soil." An adequate diet is no so much a matter of income as it is of wise buying, proper preservation and proper cooking.

A full basket, a barn of plenty, health for farm and home workers, an educated populus can come only from healthy fertile soil. Farming by chance, as has too often been the case, cannot build a strong South and release the Negro from bondage. Behind the harvest must go all the brains, skill and intelligence that it is humanly possible to muster on the part of the southern husbandryman and the Negro race. Toil and sweat must be backed by brain and skill.

A grass is not a grass unless the soil on which it grows is really and truly a soil. The people are not a people and are in a sense abnormal to the extent that they are nourished from infertile unproductive soils. Today, we are hearing a great deal about selective service. In agriculture, there should be "selective service" for each acre of soil cultivated. As the army chooses for definite purposes, so should the agricultural husbandry select the soil and crop to be grown on the basis of what the soil supplies and what the crop demands. There should be a scientific balance between soil building crops and soil depleting crops.

Moses was inspired to deliver to the Children of Israel, wandering in the wilderness, the Ten Commandments to regulate man's relations to his Creator and to his fellow men. But there was no erosion in the forest and Moses failed to forsee during his forty years in the wilderness the need of the future for an additional commandment to regulate man's relations and reponsibility to Mother Earth

I dare say if Moses had visited Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia or Florida and seen some of the gullied lands of the South and Mid-West; and if he could have seen the undernourished, impoverished conditions accompanying soil erosion and the production of cotton in Alabama among the tenants and croppers, he would have been inspired to have delivered an eleventh commandments to complete the Trinity of man's responsibilities to his Creator, to his fellow man (the Negro) and to Mother Earth.

Such a commandment as proposed by W. C. Lowdermilk should read about as follows:

> "Thou shall inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt safeguard thy fields from soil erosion, thy living waters from drying up, thy forests from desolation, and protect thy hills from overgrazing by herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land, thy fruitful fields shall become stony ground and wasting gullies, and thy descendants shall decrease and live in poverty or be destroyed off the face of the earth."

As college students trained in nutrition and the science of living, you have an obligation to perform as you return to your respective communities. This story of the stream and the lake illustrates keenly the point I have in mind:

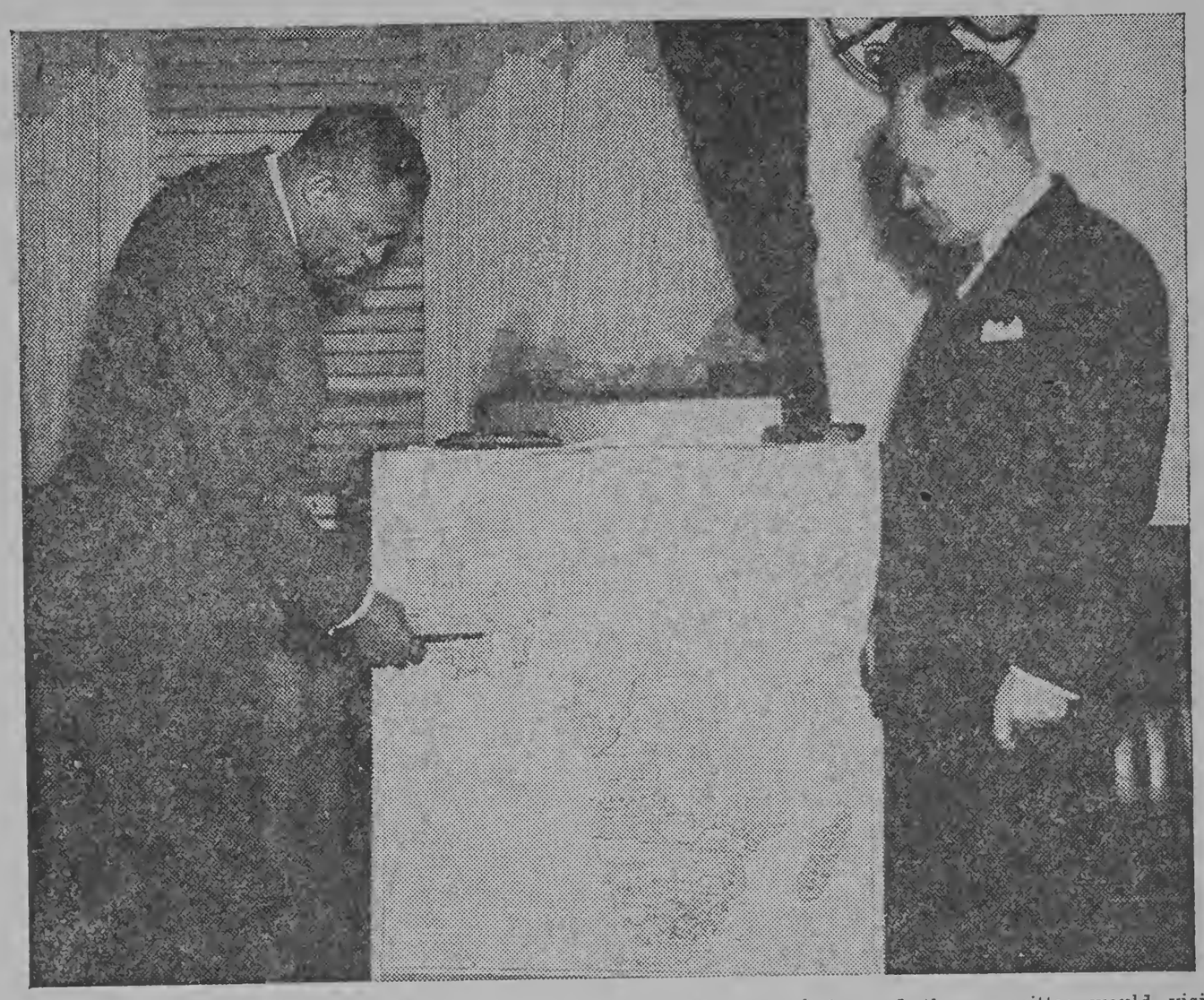
Said the lake to the stream, "You are very foolish in giving your water away to the birds, the trees and grasses. Just look at me, my basin is filled to the brim. What I get, I keep." The stream replied, "Look at my clear crystal stream. I am fed by the trees from the mountains, a jolly frolicking brook. In giving, I get." Later on as the season grew hot, the winds became warm and dry. Evaporation was rapid from the surface of the lake. Soon its waters became stagnant and filled with scum and bacteria. The lake was a filthy mass to be avoided. The stream was still a jolly rollicking brook, fed by the seepage from the foothills. The lake said to the stream, "You were wise; I have been foolish in getting and not giving."

The stream lived because it gave and took. The lake perished because it only took. We cannot continue to take from the soil and not return as much or more than we take. Let's be a stream and not a lake.

"We should never let a friend go out of our lives if we can by any possibility hold him.

If misunderstandings arise, let them be quickly set aright. Friendship is too rare and sacred a treasure to be thrown away lightly. And yet many people are not careful to retain friends. Some lose them through in attention, failing to maintain those little amenities, courtesies, kindnesses, which cost so little, yet are the hooks of steel to grapple and hold our friends."

Leaves for Africa On Important Mission



Before taking a plane recently for Africa where he will serve as a member of an Anglo-American committee which is to make a highly important survey of education, agriculture, and rural life there, T. M. Campbell, Extension field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, called on Secretary Wickard to say goodbye. While chatting with the Secretary, he pointed out on a map some of the areas of Africa that he and the committee would visit. The Secretary told Mr. Campbell that the Department was honored to have him chosen to take part in this important survey.—USDA photo by Hunton.

ARMED FORCES WILL HAVE HOLIDAY TURKEY

Sixty million pounds of turkey will be required this year to provide every man and woman in our armed forces with turkey dinners on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day, according to the War Food Administration.

The requirements of our fighting forces for turkey are greater than last years needs due to the increased number of men and women in the services.

Thousands of Negroes serving in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine will know that the folks "back home" want them to enjoy the traditional American holiday dinners when the mess sergeant serves turkey this year.

Civilians will have turkeys as soon as the quota for the services has been obtained. According to early estimates, there will be slightly less turkey for civilians this season as compared with last. Turkeys will be rather scarce at the butcher shops for Thanksgiving, but more will be available by Christmas time.

Small farmers, including many colored, who grow turkeys for their own consumption and for neighborhood sales, will help supply the civilian demands for turkeys thereby releasing other birds for purchase to meet Government needs. It is expected that the amount needed for the service will be obtained sometime in November, at which time the set-aside order can be removed.

BRICK HIGH SCHOOL OPERATES SUCCESSFUL CANNERY

Bricks, N. C.—The old adage, "It is an ill wind that blows no good," is of special significance today. Along with the many struggles, prejudices, and other privations that accompany war have come much good to farm families all over the United States. Many of the innovations brought on to meet the present crisis will righly become a significant part of our educational and economic plan for the future.

At present, the school cannery activity is aiding in the development of useful citizenry. More and more our farm families are being made to feel conscious of our national and local nutritional problems; and with a vigorous post-war educational plan as set-up by our federal, state and local administration, a sizeable job will be accomplished.

The cannery at Bricks is a cooperative effort on the part of farm families, county, state and federal governments. It is adequately housed by the Bricks Rural Life School, temporarily. Approximately, $2,000 have been spent in equipment and installation by the local, state, and federal governments to assure a good plant for processing farm food products.

The cannery has been in operation since June, 1944, for farm families. However, the State Workshop for teachers of Home Economics and Agriculture was conducted here on May 22-24, 1944. During this intensive training period, canning technique and some experience were acquired to start our local training program. Each Wednesday through the month of June was known as "Canning School Days" when Food Production War Training Instructors along with other community leaders came in for their specific training.

Miss E. B. Hilliard, a F. P. W. T. Instructor, served as manager of Cannery along with Miss M. E. Reid, teacher at Brick Tri-Co. High School. During July and August, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were canning days. The hours most convenient for the farmers were from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. In the peak season, the cannery was opened to 12:00 p. m. on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Two days each week, four hours of instruction were given one or a combination of the following: The operation of equipment; canning acid foods; canning non-acid foods; canning meats; and canning individual products of particular interest of the community. For the past two years, Food Production Classes have been held in twelve different school communities with some local leader as instructor. These F. P. W. T. Instructors were approved by our principal, Mr. J. W. Wiley and County Superintendent, Mr. E. D. Johnson. The supervision of the classes as in the case of the cannery was by the teacher of Home Economics, Mrs. I. M. Knight and the local teacher of agriculture. Two hundred farm familes that were interviewed expressed a desire to participate in the activity. Approximately 100 families have used the cannery, and they have canned more than 6,500 quarts of food through September 30, 1944.

The installation was under the supervision of the local County School Engineer, Mr. J. B. Arnold. Adult young farmers and all-day groups helped at setting the cannery up for operation.

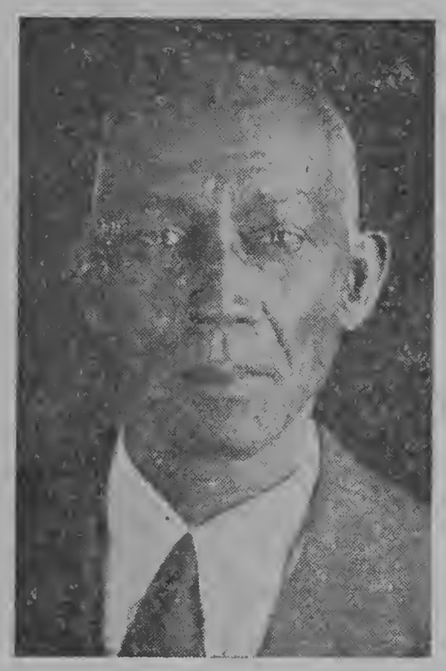
THERE'LL BE LESS CANDY; SOLDIERS COME FIRST

Because of the increased demands by the armed forces over seas, half of all candy bars, rolls and candy in packages, manufactured in this country and designed to retail for 5 cents, are now being set-aside for procurement by the armed forces according to the War Food Administration.

During the last three months, the demand for these items by the military personnel increased sharpely, making it impossible to fulfill requirements by the normal procurement methods. Civilian supplies will be slightly lower as a result of the new order, and popular candy items may be missing from local stores for a time.

Molded chocolate bars are not included in the order as manufacturers are already supplying more than 50 percent of their output to the armed forces.

Successful Farmer



MR. PAUL W. KELLY, of Clarendon, Arkansas, was voted most successful farmer in a contest sponsored by the Arkansas State Conference of Vocational Workers. He operates a family type farm which he is purchasing through aid of the Farm Security Administration. Sixty-five years of age, Mr. Kelly has reared a large family (five boys and five girls). Two sons in the armed forces.

PAUL W. KELLY VOTED MOST SUCCESSFUL FARMER IN ARKANSAS

Mr. Paul W. Kelley of Clarendon, Wins Contest Honor

The Farmer

Paul W. Kelly, 65 years of age, Clarendon, Arkansas, is one of the most successful farmers in Arkansas. He is not only a good example for Negro youth interested in farming, but he is a challenge to others as well. For thirty years, he rented land from one white family. In none of these years did he fail to get an even break, but in at least two, 1914 and 1921, he failed to make money. During the first of these years, the price of cotton was down and in 1921 he failed to market his cotton soon enough. For the past five years he has been farming his own land purchased through the aid of the Farm Security Administration. He has an eighty acre track of rich level sandy loam in a good Negro community, three miles from Clarendon. His house is a well constructed six room bungalow, modern in every respect. He is abreast with the payments on the home and expects to have the entire loan liquidated in the next three years.

His Success

Paul Kelly has not obtained large holdings of land, he does not have a large bank account, even though he does not have to borrow money on which to make a crop. His success is in other areas. As mentioned above, he made money twenty-eight out of thirty years as a renter and broke even the other two. Such a feat is no small achievement. Add to this, his record for the past five years since he has been farming his own land, every year a black ink year, and the achievement increases.

Paul Kelly has been and is a community leader. He served as Sunday School Superintendent in his church for twenty-five years and is now teaching a class. He resigned as superintendent because he felt the church needed a younger man. He has been a leader in county civic affairs influencing the development of his race, leading the movement which resulted in Monroe County's having both Farm and Home Demonstration Agents for Negroes. His wife has also served as a civic leader and has represented the Negro women of Monroe County in many state events. At the present time she is chairman of the County Nutrition Committee for Negroes.

Kelly has many friends among the white citizens of the County. When he needs to hold a meeting of Negroes in the court house for some civic enterprise, it is open to him. He has reared a large family, five boys and five girls, sending them all to grade school and the boys to high school. He has two sons in the armed services, one in the Army and the other in the Navy. Both of those are noncommissioned officers.

He has often set examples for the other farmers of his race in farm and home improvements. For instance, he was the first Negro in the County to own a pressure cooker.

Why He Has Succeeded

Paul Kelly has the philosophy of a successful man. He has faith in his Lord. To visit with him is a genuine pleasure and the visitor is likely to come away feeling that he has been associating with one of the world's great souls.

He has long practiced diversified farming, raising feed for his farm animals and food for his family in addition to cash crops. The fact that he has been able to break even or make money every year he attributes to raising early feed crops and truck farming.

He likes to compete with his neighbors in the production of early truck crops. He has marketed the earliest roasting ears in the county for the past twenty-five years and has failed to have the earliest watermelons in the county only twice in thirty years. He not only strives to excel in being early, in addition, he works for the top in both quality and quantity of production. In all this, he wins more often than he loses.

Paul Kelly says that he always has the top market for all truck crops he produces. On being asked why, he said he asked one of his customers that question who replied, "You never try to 'put over' anything on me. You show me what you have, tell me the truth about it, and I buy." He markets his produce in Clarendon, Holly Grove, and Brinkley. He says he always gets the top price and always gives good measure.

He is alert and keeps well posted on current affairs through newspapers and radio. He studies better methods of farming continuously by reading books and periodicals on the subject and by making the best use of the Clarendon Negro teacher of vocational agriculture and both of the Negro extension agents. He watched the development of the Farm Security Administration program from the time Congressmen began to talk about it until it became law. He is strong for the program. He has kept a record of his farm operations. He knows what he receives and he knows what he pays out. He said he could not recommend share cropping for anyone because share croppers do not keep records.

Answers to Questions:

On being asked what teachers should tell boys who would like to become farmers, he mentioned five things as follow:

1. Buy a farm.
2. Get good hogs, cows, and a good breed of chickens.
3. Get up early and work late. Don't go to town on Saturday.
4. Try to save two dollars out of five.
5. Choose a good garden and have one the year round.

On being asked how much education a young man should have before entering farming as a career, he said he should have at least two years of college.

On being asked to name some of the disadvantages of farming, he mentioned two—the weather and middle men.

On being asked if he were a young man would he take up farming as a career, he said he would not think of entering any other occupation.

—From Careers in Farming, by J. C. McAdams

Problem Child

By Bernell Winn

Onions are acting up again. Early this year there weren't enough of them, remember? Now it's the other way around. Or to be more exact, there are more than we can take proper care of with the limited storage space we have for onions today.

What to do about it? Somehow, we've got to get U. S. consumers during the next month or two to buy more, store more, and eat more than before of this delightful though capricious problem child of food distribution.

A record late summer onion crop of 17,320,00 sacks (100 pound) was indicated for the northern and western producing States on the basis of August 1 conditions. This crop would exceed the previous record established in 1939 by more than 3 million sacks. It is 51 percent greater than last year's crop and 47 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The greatest expansion in acreage and production has occurred in the Western States (Colorado, California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Nevada, and Arizona) where this year's production is more than 133 percent above average. The crop in the Eastern States (Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania) is 20 percent above average, whereas that of the central producing States (Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio) is about 20 percent more than half of the late crop, the Eastern States about a fourth, and the Central States about a fifth. During the 10-year period 1933-42 each section produced roughly a third of the total.

Storage Space

As a result of increased production in the western producing States this year, a critical shortage of storage space is anticipated there. Although the shortage of warehouse space may be a problem in the Midwest and East also—particularly New York, where the crop is expected to be very large—the problem in these States should not be so serious.

The help of retailers in moving these record onion supplies is needed, particularly during the harvest season. Retailers can feature the sale of onions at attractive prices through store advertising and special displays. Besides promoting greater-than-usual consumpton, retailers can help by advertising lots of 10 pounds or more for home storage. And restaurants, hotels institutions, and other large users can pull part of the load by using more onions this fall than usual and arranging to store some also. Onions can be stored all winter if they are in a cool, dry place that has plenty of ventilation. For the most successful home storage they should be placed in a cool basement or storage room where the temperature ranges between 32 degrees and 55 degrees F.

—Marketing Activities

Why

By RUTH TAYLOR

Why do I talk so much about brotherhood A good many people have asked me, making all sorts of suggestions as to why I take the line I do.

Most of them make the mistake of thinking I talk about tolerance. I don't. I loathe the word. To say "I tolerate" is to say "I put up with you"—which to my mind is almost as bad as active dislike. It is so unpleasantly patronizing.

I talk about brotherhood and neighborliness and understanding for purely selfish reasons. I happen to believe in America. I reckon that by ancestry I am as completely a hundred per cent American as anyone without Indian blood can be. I believe in democratic government and the rule of the people by the people. I believe in Lincoln's great line—no nation can exist half slave and half free.

Since I believe this, I feel that intolerance, prejudice, hatred because of race, creed or color, discrimination or special privilege—either for or against any group—are denials of the things to which I owe allegiance and are termites gnawing at the pillars of our national house.

I may be an idealist but I hold that idealism is part of the American picture. As Walter Lippmann said once—"Let us remember when we talk of realism and of being realistic, that hope may be as realistic as fear, faith as realistic as doubt, and that George Washington who endured the bitter winter at Valley Forge was the same hardheaded man who at Philadelphia presided over the formation of the Union."

I believe that unless we put into practical application the ideal that is America we cannot spread the ideals of the Four Freedoms abroad. Like the Communist—old style—I do not believe the way of life which I want is safe unless it is safe everywhere. The world is too small for differing ideologies. No man can be free unless all men are free.

I do not feel that I have to pick my friends or my enemies by groups. I do not feel that I have to open my home to anyone whom I do not wish to receive—but I do feel that my neighbor is entitled to the same privileges that I enjoy— and that the best way to get along with him is by the strict application of the Golden Rule. I feel that the persecution of any American of any race, creed or color is my affair because it threatens my life and the existence of me, my parents, my grand parents, the democracy which has given my great grand parents, my great great grand parents, and my great great great grand parents, etc., so much.

That is why I preach brotherhood. That is why I will continue to bear witness for my faith.

NO RECONVERSION—BUT

Few people realize that agriculture is one of America's largest industries and employs approximately one-fifth of America's total workers. During wartime, our farm families have performed their difficult task of supplying food for our armed forces and Allies, only by working long, hard hours, seven days a week, 365 days a year—coping daily with the shortage of farm machinery, equipment and manpower. While this industry will not need time for conversion of its processing plants at the end of the war—it still faces a tremendous responsibility of producing greater quantities of food than ever before in history . . . so that the people in these United States and throughout the world may have better food, better health, and a better life. —Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

WHAT NEXT?

Mechanized manure removal is the latest wrinkle now being developed for dairy farms. Agricultural engineers are experimenting with a slow moving, endless belt conveyer placed in the drooping trough. It is designed to deliver its load direct to the manure spreader outside the barn. This is not all that has come to light of late in the line of farm invention. A new York farmer, tired of pitching in hay by hand, cut off the blower end of his threshing machine, put the discharge shoot in the loft, and did as much work with two men as five would normally do.

People wonder how the American farmer has managed to get along during the war, in the face of labor shortage. He has done it through determination and ingenuity. If it had not been for these assets plus the effective help of his marketing organizations, the farmer would have been out of business long ago.

WICKARD SETS POST-WAR OBJECTIVES

(Supplemental Statement by the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, before the Agricultural Subcommittee of the House Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning, August 31, 1944).

The Agricultural Subcommittee of the House Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning asked me to submit a statement of my suggestions for actions to be taken to accomplish the objective which I described when I testified before the Committee on August 23. This statement is in response to that request. The suggestions herein cover only national agricultural policies which can be inaugurated or expanded by action of Congress. They relate primarily to long term policies. The short-term problems of reconversion are closely connected with present wartime agricultural operations.

The chief prerequisite of a sound post-war agriculture—full domestic employment, with its corollary, expanded world trade—is not directly treated here. Achievement of this end is a problem for the whole nation, not agriculture alone.

Maintaining Agricultural Income and Redirecting Production

No single type of action is suitable for maintaining a satisfactory income for all agricultural commodities. Nor is any single action suitable for maintaining income from any one agricultural commodity under all conditions. Therefore it is desirable that Congress provide the basis for many action programs which can be used as the occasion warrants. These steps should include:

1. Extending the school lunch program.
2. Providing assistance to all families with incomes below $1500 so that they can obtain adequate diets and clothing.
3. Expanding research programs for finding new uses for farm and forestry products.
4. Expanding Ever-Normal Granary programs by providing adequate loan programs to farmers for products which may be safely stored for long periods.
5. Authorizing purchase programs for perishable products which can be used to accompilsh the aims stated in Items 1 and 2.
6. Providing, through price-support measures, a comprehensive program to support farm income. The advisability of lower price supports for portions of the production of a commodity going into export trade or lower-value domestic uses should be considered.
7. Encouraging full and efficient production, but providing administrative flexibility in fixing loan rates and support prices so there will be less tendency for farmers to remain in over-extended lines of production and neglect those where greater production is needed.
8. Authorizing development of international arrangements whereby both exporting and importing countries will agree upon the total quantities of the different products to be exported or imported, prices at which they will move in international trade, and each exporting nation's fair share of the world market. Such arrangements also should include provision for disposing of supplies which cannot be moved at satisfactory prices in commercial channels to deficit countries with low per capita incomes on terms which they can afford.
9. Strengthening marketing agreement programs so as to give growers a chance to see that their products are well distributed among areas, seasons, and uses.
10. Directing the making of payments or furnishing of materials so as to bring about necessary shifts in production.
11. Renewing and expanding a Federal Crop Insurance program.
12. Expanding research programs which will provide for more efficient production and for deliver-

ing a more attractive product to the ultimate consumer.

Equal Standards, For and Among Farmers.

Living standards of rural families for years have been below those of town and city families in regard to many important services and facilities. Steps can be taken by Congress to stimulate the provision of such services and facilities for farm families. In many instances programs of this nature would at the same time make sound and productive contributions to nationwide full employment.

Specifically, some of the steps which might be taken by the Congress are:

1. **Health.** Encouragement of more adequate health programs through grants-in-aid and other forms of assistance. Such a program would include:

a. Establishment of more hospitals, health centers and sanitation facilities in rural areas.

b. Due consideration to the needs of rural areas in the disposition of surplus medical and dental equipment now held for war purposes.

c. Development of a department of health in every county, or in appropriate groups of counties, and a more equitable distribution of medical and dental personnel between rural and urban areas.

d. Adequate medical care for migratory farm workers and other rural groups in special need of such assistance.

e. Encouragement and assistance through a special financing program to rural health associations in developing voluntary medical and dental care and hospitalization insurance plans.

2. Rural Schools, Through a Federal aid system designed to equalize educational opportunity, the States should be helped, on -a basis of need, to develop satisfactory teaching standards in all rural communities and to construct adequate rural school buildings.

3. ' Housing. Many farmers will not have adequate cash on hand for necessary improvements or new construction. Therefore, adequate credit facilities, varying with the needs of different types of farmers, should be provided for farm building and repairs. These would include.

a. Making loans under Federal Farm Loan Acts up to 75 per cent of value of buildings and land.

b. Providing Federal insurance for private loans for farm housing under terms similar to those available through FHA for urban housing.

c. Expanding and modifying the tenant purchase program to provide for (1) present tenant purchase loans which provide for better housing where needed, and (2) loans for better housing to owner-operators and landlords of family type farms.

d. Providing funds for minor housing improvements in rehabilitation loans.

Many families live on farms too unproductive to support adequate houses. The best solution in such cases is to find them more remunerative jobs. But these families, while they remain on such land should receive direct grants for essential improvements, such as protection of water supply, screening, and roof repairs.

Research and education to make available information on plans and materials for homes and other farm buildings should be continued and broadened.

4. **Electrification.** Existing programs are admirably fitted to perform the task of bringing electricity to a vastly larger number of farms after the war. Funds are needed for a comprehensive survey of needs for electricity in all rural areas and for drawing detailed plans for providing it. Also, funds should be made available immediately to finance rural electric cooperatives in the years immediately after the war ends, and the REA should be authorized to make loan allotments to cooperatives as soon as detailed plans for a given area are completed and local groups want to start carrying them out.

5. **Roads.** Through grants in aid and other forms of assistance, rural communities should be provided an adequate system of all-weather roads. This should be done with an eye to general requirements of rural living as well as to the farm-to-market aspect of road systems.

6. **Social Security.** Social security legislation should be amended to make farm people—operators and workers alike—eligible for old age and survivors' allowance. Likewise hired farm workers on large scale farms above family size should receive the benefits of unemployment insurance. The public assistance phases of the program should be liberalized. Should the Social Security Act be amended to provide for health insurance, all farm families should be covered.

Also, among different groups of farmers there have been great disparities of living conditions and standards. National farm programs of the post-war years should go farther than those of the past in recognizing those differences. Steps to maintain incomes from sales of farm products will be of benefit primarily to large-scale farms and to commercial family-type farms. The suggestions made for developing facilities and services should benefit all types of farmers. However, about half of the nation's farm families either operate farms on which annual production for sale or family use is very small, or are farm laborers.

Special measures to aid members of this group include:

1. Training programs to fit persons on inadequate farms for part- or full-time work off farms; and an employment service to help them find rural or urban situations.

2. Assistance in moving off inadequate farms, or in enlarging their present units to a point where they can be expected to yield a decent living.

Owner-Operated Family-Sized Farms

All agricultural legislation should be so drafted, and all programs so administered, so as to strengthen the family-sized farm. The best way to do this is to keep the agricultural ladder open by:

1. Seeing that wages and working conditions of farm laborers are such as to prevent exploitation and to permit enterprising individuals to move ahead.

2. Improving tenure conditions, especially in those areas where current tenure systems are little more than a wage contract, in such a manner as to stabilize tenure arrangments, conserve the soil, and allow for the development of family-size units.

3. Maintaining farm prices and permit enterprising tenants to incomes at such a level as will accumulate enough savings to enable them to purchase farms and allow older farmers to pass their farms on to younger men.

4. Continuing and substantially expanding current rehabilitation and tenant purchase programs and providing for farm enlargement loans to owners of inadequate units.

Conservation and Development of Agricultural Resources

Conservation and wise use of soil, water and forest resources are basic to efficient and sustained production. The following types of action should be considered:

1. Continuing conditional payments, based on needs for conservation, and otherwise assisting producers in carrying out suitable agronomic and soil-management practices, and in building terraces, dams, ponds and other conservation structures.

2. Expanding current programs for supplying technical advice and mechanical assistance through soil conservation districts to individual producers; and making available to the districts surplus war equipment on terms they can meet.

3. Developing a comprehensive flood control program, including maximum control of water on the ground where it falls.

4. Orderly development of new land, as requirements for new agricultural production warrant, through irrigation, clearing, aid to drainage and levee districts, and through extension of such activities as provided in the Water Facilities and the Wheeler-Case Acts. New land and other agricultural land now owned by the Government should be disposed of in family-sized tracts to families who intend to live on the land.

5. Expanding public purchase of lands that have been reduced to non-productive conditions by erosion or destructive forest practices as well as other lands plainly submarginal for permanent private ownership and lands essential for watershed control or other public purposes.

6. Effective public regulation of cutting and other forest practices on private land to stop destructive cutting and keep forest lands reasonably productive.

7. Providing more adequate reforestation programs for public lands.

8. Expanding the present program for encouraging the growing of trees on private lands better suited for trees than other uses, by aiding in planting of trees and protecting trees from fire, insect and disease damage, and in helping land owners in obtaining a more satisfactory market for their trees.

More Effective Marketing

Reduction in the price spreads between farmers and consumers would be of great benefit to both groups, and would be one of the most effective means of developing the widest possible market for farm products. Action in this field might include:

1. Development of a freight rate which would equalize and minimize transportation costs for agricultural products.

2. Regulation of certain marketing agencies in such a way as to reduce waste and inefficiencies and assure farmers and consumers fair treatment.

3. Reduction and elimination of a great mass of municipal and interstate trade barriers.

4. Development of more efficient means of assembling farm products and distributing them to consumers, including assistance in developing new market outlets in areas where they are needed.

5. Development of an adequate system of grades and standards so as to encourage the production of the highest quality of farm products, while, at the same time, indicating to consumers what they are buying.

6. Further encouragement and aid in the development of cooperatively-owned marketing facilities in order to increase returns and give farmers maximum control of their products.

Education

It is difficult, if not impossible, to attain most of the agricultural objectives if farm people do not have a thorough understanding of the problems involved and the methods for solving them. It is recommended that a Federal Extension program of adult education and demonstration should be broadened to fully cover all phases of rural living.

Rural Works Program

While many of the developments proposed above should be undertaken regardless of the level of employment, we should have plans ready to accomplish some of them as public works projects should there be a need for such a program to provide supplementary jobs during the reconversion or later post-war period. In such an event, it would be well to accelerate the application of measures to further the conservation of natural resources and measures to provide adequate services and facilities for rural people.

Two FSA Officials Get Overseas Posts

J. JEROME ROBINSON

FRANK E. PINDER

Both Julius J. Robinson and Frank E. Pinder, who established excellent records as administrative officers in the Farm Security Administration where they played an important part in helping to get aid to low-income farmers, are slated for overseas service with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration respectfully.

Mr. Robinson, who is now taking a brief orientation course at the University of Maryland for his new assignment, expects to be assigned to the European theatre. His work will be that of an administrative assistant in the division of relocation. This branch of UNRRA will concern itself with relocating families who have been dislocated by the war. It is estimated that several million families have been dislocated and are now refugees.

Mr. Pinder's work will be confined to Liberia where he will serve with a special mission from the Foreign Economic Administration. This mission will have the dual objective of assisting Liberia in increasing its production of such strategic materials as rubber, and palm oil, and it will also develop other resources needed by the United Nations.

An important part of the mission's work will be connected with the development of a seaport to be constructed by a private United States contractor under the supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of the United States Navy. U. S. Government funds advanced for this purpose are to be repaid by the Government of Liberia from commercial port income. The mission will be concerned with co-ordinating port activities with other plans for aiding Liberia in the development of its resources.

Prior to leaving for Liberia Mr. Pinder pursued a brief orientation course in tropical agriculture at Louisiana State University.

Mr. Pinder is a graduate of Florida A. and M. College, and was for eight years a county agent in Florida. In 1941 he came to the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an assistant cooperative specialist in FSA. He was later promoted to cospecialist and finally to the position of agricultural economist.

Mr. Robinson is a graduate of Virginia Union University and the Atlanta School of Social Work. He entered the Department of Agriculture in 1940 as an administrative assistant in FSA. Three months ago he was promoted to the position of special assistant to the FSA administrator. While with UNRRA he will be on leave from FSA.

Colored Farmer Makes REA Hotbead Pay Big Dividends

REA power means more than electric lights, radio, fan and electric refrigerator to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Eird, cooperators of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Electrification Administration. To this colored farm family it also means an extra hand these days when labor is unusually scare, and a better hotbed for their vegetable plant business.

The Eirds, who live near Danville, Kentucky, grew vegetable and flower plants as an important source of extra farm income. A few years back farmer Eird used to have considerable difficulty sometimes finding enough manure in the right condition for his eight section bed; and shoveling the manure wasn't an easy job, nor was the trotting back and forth through the day to watch the thermometer and adjust the ventilation after the bed had been sowed down in seeds.

He and Mrs. Eird were getting old, too, and their two sons were in the Army, so he thought there must be some easier way to handle the hotbed. Of course, he didn't think that flue-heated, or pipe-heated beds were practicable of his operations. It was then that he talked with manager of his REA cooperative. The manager advised him to electrify his hotbed.

The initial outlay of $55 for installing an electric heating system looked a little large in a lump sum, but, of course, he could spread the payments over several months, so he took the REA co-op manager's advice and electrified his hotbed.

The first year he succeeded in breaking even, and last spring, his improved plants, grown under uniform control temperature conditions, brought him over $300. He had produced 1,300 dozen plants—potatoes, three kinds of tomatoes, and flowers. Two of Mrs. Eird's flowers won honorable mention in the Boyle County, Kentucky, flower show.

With the extra electricity costing the Eirds only $23.77 for the growing season this year, and with the seeds costing only $24.00, they netted more than $250 off their plants last spring.

Farmer Eird thinks it's a little soft, too, only having to adjust the thermometer, and water his hotbed plants. When his sons come home after the war, the Eirds plan to expand their hotbeds and go into the vegetable plant business on a much larger scale.

39 Million Pounds of Food Go to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Over 39 million pounds of foodstuffs and other agricultural products were delivered to shipside for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during the month of September, according to the War Food Administration monthly report.

Rice accounted for 14,782,000 pounds, or over a third of the total tonnage, white flour accounted for 6,306,000 pounds, cured fish, 2,832,000 pounds, and evaporated milk, 2,592,000 pounds. Other items included onions, canned fish, soap, frozen meat, lard, oats, corn meal, and vegetable seeds.

Shipments are made to the islands on a cash sale basis under agreements between WFA, the Department of Interior, and the insular government.

In addition to listing foodstuffs delivered to shipside under the cash sale arrangements, the report also lists lend-lease deliveries for our allies, and food supplies made available to school lunch sponsors. Total agricultural products delivered for lend-lease shipment in September amounted to 541,872,551 pounds.

Sponsors of school lunch programs, relief agencies and civilian groups received 1,539,000 pounds of food, including unconcentrated grapefruit juice; shell eggs, family mess pork, and pork ribs during September.

WOMAN'S PAGE

MAKE YOUR CUT OF UTILITY BEEF ATTRACTIVE AND TASTY

These days, there is much talk of "utility beef." Some folks may thinks this a new kind of beef—a war variety—it isn't; we have had it all the time, just as we have had other grades of beef. In some areas, however, a large portion of the beef has been of this grade.

Military demands for beef and the tremendous increase in livestock which has outrun our food supplies have changed the picture. As a result, "utility" beef has become more common in our markets.

This grade of beef has been produced largely on grass instead of "finished" in the feed lot. The better and more expensive grades of beef have been "finished" on corn and other feed concentrates which put streaks of fat called "marbling" through the rich red meat and that fine layer of white fat on the outside.

The cattle which produce "utility" grade of beef haven't had this special feeding due to the wartime feed situation. In the main they have grazed on grass until they were ready for the market.

This grade of beef is just as nutritious as other grades but preparation and cooking of it has much to do with making it attractive and tasty. Housewives can overcome most of the characteristics of "utility beef" which make them cheaper than the more choice grades. Mainly, it is not as tender and, therefore, should be tenderized to make it more edible.

There are three ways of tenderizing meat; first, natural aging; second, chemical reaction through the use of acids like vinegar, lemon juice or sour milk; third, mechanical, such as beating, grinding and chopping.

"Utility" grade beef does not age as well as the more choice cuts, so this method of tenderizing may not prove too satisfactory. The third method is the most commonly used, although there are many housewives who use the vinegar method to tenderize cuts before cooking.

All cuts of "utility beef" should be cooked with slow, moist heat. A judicious flouring of the cuts also helps preserve the flavor and retain the natural juices.

Under normal conditions, about 15 per cent of the beef retailed is "utility" grade beef, but with the war taking most of the better grades, consumers find more "utility" grade beef in butcher shops than before.

CHOCOLATE CHIP BREAD PUDDING

2 cups breadcubes
½ cup shredded bran
3 eggs, well beaten
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
3 cups milk
½ cup semi-sweet chocolate chips
½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix bread cubes with bran and place in greased baking dish. Sprinkle half the chocolate over bread and bran. Add sugar, salt, milk and vanilla to the beaten eggs and pour over the bread. Sprinkle remaining chocolate on top. Set baking dish in pan of hot water and bake at 325 degrees for one hour.

CUCUMBER DRESSING

1 cucumber
1 stalk celery
6 green olives
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar
2 tablespoons chili sauce
1 cup mayonnaise

Chop cucumber, celery, and olives (pitted) very fine. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add vinegar and chili sauce. Let stand at least 15 minutes in refrigerator. Beat into mayonnaise just before serving.

CEREAL PIE CRUST

¼ cup white corn sirup
2 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
½ tablespoon butter or margarine
¼ teaspoon vanilla
2 cups slightly broken corn flakes

Combine sirup, sugar, salt, and butter. Cook to soft ball stage. Remove from heat, add vanilla. Pour over corn flakes and toss lightly. Press into pie pan and cool before adding filling. Yield: 1 crust.

CORN PUDDING

2 cups cooked corn
3 eggs
3 tablespoons melted butter
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar if desired

Beat the eggs slightly, add corn and other ingredients and mix well. Pour into a buttered baking dish, set in a pan of water for uniform baking. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 to 375 degrees, for about 35 minutes, or until the custard is set.

Variations: Add 4 tablespoons chopped green pepper, 4 tablespons chopped parsley, ½ cup ground cooked ham, or ½ cup grated cheese.

SHRIMP AND LIME SALAD

1 7-oz. can shrimp (1¼ cups)
1 cup finely chopped celery
½ cup mayonnaise
¼ cup lime juice
½ teaspoon grated lime rind
1 avocado
Salad greens
Paprika

Combine shrimp and celery. Blend together mayonnaise and lime juice; add lime rind. Slice avocado. Arrange salad greens on serving plate; make ring of avocado slices to shrimp and celery mixture; pile in center of salad plates. Sprinkle with paprika. Serves 4.

Before working with fish, pour salt on the fingers to avoid that fishy odor on the hands.

PEACH FRITTERS

1 egg
1-3 cup milk
1 teaspoon melted margarine
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon brown sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup sliced peaches
Fat for frying

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk, margarine, and egg, beaten. Mix thoroughly. Stir in peaches lightly. Drop mixture by spoonfuls into deep fat. Fry until golden brown. Drain on brown paper. Serve with lime sauce.

A tablespoon of molasses added to vegetable soup and stews produces an excellent flavor and good color.

CHICKEN-CORNMEAL CASSEROLE

1 cup cornmeal
2 cups boiling water or chicken broth
3 eggs, separated
1¼ teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 tablespoons melting shortening
1 cup chopped cooked chicken

Gradually add cornmeal to boiling liquid, stirring constantly. Cook slowly, stirring until thickened. Remove from heat. Beat egg yolks well; add salt. Stir into cornmeal mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add baking powder, shortening, and chicken to egg yolk mixture; fold in egg whites. Pour into greased two-quart casserole and bake in moderate oven (325 degrees) 1 hour. Serve immediately. Six servings.

APPLE, NUT CHIFFON PIE

1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1¼ cups applesauce
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 eggs, separated
4 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup chopped nut meats
1 pastry shell, either pie dough or cereal pastry

Soften gelatin in water 5 minutes. To the egg yolks add the sugar, applesauce and lemon juice, and cook in a double boiler until of custard consistency, stirring constantly. Add this to the softened gelain. Cool. When mixture begins to stiffen, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and the chopped nuts. Pour into a baked pie shell or cereal crust and chill.

The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of cotton.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

AVOID CURLING RUGS

If rag rugs are inclined to curl, they can be satisfactorily straighened by dipping the ends in starch after washing. Press the slightly dampened ends with a moderately hot iron.

A sandbox or sand pile in the backyard will bring the seashore home to the children.

RICH IN VITAMIN A

Try to induce your family to eat some of the parsley you use for garnish. It is loaded with Vitamin A. Chopping it fine is a persuasive means to this end. In soups, on sandwich spreads, and in salads the flavoring is excellent.

SALVAGE LINENS

Following are a few suggestions that will be found helpful if table linens are showing signs of wear:

Tint damasks that have turned grey-white to pastel shades of lemon-yellow, ice-blue, or bluish pink. Cut frayed or torn dinner clothes into luncheon clothes, and decorate them with applique designs, which are clever camouflage for mended spots. Cut luncheon cloths that are worn in spots, into mats. If salvaging a crash material, or rough spun fabric, draw the bordering threads until a pretty fringe is evident.

REMAKE HAND-ME-DOWNS

Is there a child in your home who inherits hand-me-down clothing? Remember that no child enjoys wearing clothing that is merely turned up, let out, or taken in, to fit. Of course, for conservation's sake, materials on hand should be used; but for your child's pleasure and self-respect, do take the extra time to rip the garment apart, eliminate worn places, and fashion a garment expressly for the child who will wear it. Girls are always pleased when you add a touch of something new—say, a hand-crocheted collar, or a touch of simple embroidery.

Be sure to buy children outer garments that are easy to get in and out of and that allow for active movement.

Warm colors, those related to red and yellow, are pleasant in rooms that face north and rooms with little window space. Cool colors, those related to blue, are suggested for rooms facing south. In a climate that has a long cold season it is well to avoid a cold-color effect.

BEAUTY TIME SAVER

A covered soap dish, preferably the kind with a hinged top, is an excellent aid to home manicuring. It makes a convenient container for an orange stick, cotton, cuticle oil, and other smaller essentials which you can keep conveniently near the bathtub. Then while you are enjoying, a sudsy soak, you can get double profit by giving first aid to your garden-roughened cuticle. Just reach for the bath-manicure kit and push back the water-softened skin around your nails.

BETTER HEALTH FOR VIRGINIA 4-H'ERS

Virginia colored 4-H Clubbers are developing a man sized health program according to J. L. Charity, colored district agent.

Realizing that health is one of the H's for which 4-H stands, 133 members of three Virginia Clubs have carried out a health project. All of these youngsters have had thorough physical examinations by physicians. Of the 133 examined, 37 were found to have some type of ailment, mostly of minor nature. If the parents fail to take steps to have the ailing members treated, the clubs will raise a special fund to pay for the necessary treatment.

Mr. Charity points out that 133 clubbers are only a drop in the bucket, but he thinks it's a good start.

BLIND FARMER MAKES FARM PAY FOR ITSELF IN FEW MONTHS

L. S. Haughton, blind colored farmer of North Carolina, wanted to buy a 130-acre farm a few months ago, but he had only $250. The cost of the farm was $2,500, and the downpayment was $500. He borrowed $250, made the down-payment, and has since completed payment for the farm.

Here's how he did it: On the place there was some good timber for which he was offered $1,500. Before selling, he thought he'd have a talk with his county agent and with the farm forester. They advised conservation cutting of the timber on his 100 acres of woodland. The forester carefully examined the woodland and marked the trees suitable for cutting, leaving a good stand of young, growing timber. The marked trees, minus their tops which farmer Haughton sold for pulpwood, brought $2,850. And there was enough timber left for the farmer to build himself a new house.

ONIONS ARE PLENTIFUL

Remember about this time last year, and even a few months ago when merchants used to hump their shoulders, raise their eyebrows and say somewhat dejectedly, "Sorry, haven't had any onions in weeks." Perhaps you had just accumulated enough points to buy that juicy porterhouse steak; and you had dreamed of smothering it in onions . . . . and then no onions.

Well, the farmers have sworn, it seems, that this will never happen again; at least not this year. It is estimated that farmers will produce 51 per cent more onions this year than last and 47 per cent more than the average for the last 10 years. Despite the fact that the government will need for dehydration and other uses 500,000 more 100 pounds sacks of onions this year than last, there is still likely to be a shortage of storage facilities which may cause heavy losses.

Housewives can help by using more onions throughout the remainder of September and during the early part of October. It's a good idea to buy up an extra supply and store them away. The Department of Agriculture points out, however, that onions must be stored in a cool, dry place, but not cool enough for freezing temperatures. The attic or a spare room is ideal for this purpose.

State Labor Department, Unemployment Compensation

Nashville, Tenn.— Agriculture's traditional position of predominance in Tennessee's economy is being challenged by manufacturing according to the best available information, State Labor Commissioner S. E. Bryant said today. Based on numbers currently employed manufacturing is now on an equal level with agriculture and may actually be on a higher level.

"Ever since Tennessee became a state," Mr. Bryant said, "agriculture has provided more jobs than any other employing classification. But the coming of TVA and, largely as a result of the work of the present State administration, numerous manufacturing enterprises have been established. This has caused a change in the State's economic picture. Manufacturing now appears to be the predominant source of employment in the State."

Mr. Bryant explained that the Census Bureau in 1940 reported 313,029 engaged in agricultural pursuits and 172,416 in manufacturing. Since 1940 agriculture, by conservative estimate, has lost 15 per cent of its workers to the armed forces and to construction, manufacturing and other lines. This leaves an estimated 265,200 gainfully employed in agriculture. On the other hand, based on reports to the Unemployment Compensation Division of the State Labor Department, manufacturing has increased by leaps and bounds until it currently employs 276,800 persons. This probably is now the largest employing classification in the State. Whether it will remain so no one knows.

"It must not be assumed," Mr. Bryant said, "that agriculture, which includes forestry and fisheries, is not a major and highly important source of employment. It looms very large in the State's job opportunities. The trend indicates, however, that the State's economy is not one-sided but is better balanced than ever before."

To make the historic change from an agricultural economy more impressive, Commissioner Bryant said that there has been substantial growth in other non-agricultural lines that are not included in the manufacturing employment quoted. The other lines include mining, service, utilities, finance and miscellaneous trade groups. There are many thousands of small businesses that do not report to the Unemployment Compensation Division because they have fewer than eight employees. These businesses include small factories, banks, stores, repair shops, barber shops, beauty parlors and garages. In addition to these other non-reporting groups whose numbers are not known are the self-employed, men and women engaged in public work, navigation, educational and religious work, domestic service and certain family employment.

"The change in Tennessee's economic complexion," he said, "presages enlarged purchasing power and a higher living scale for a large portion of the population. If the change should be permanent, it will mean greater prosperity for tradesmen, merchants, wholesalers and business men generally. Many factors have combined to bring about the change but none outweighs the advantages brought by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the stimulation it has urovided private enterprises throughout its region."

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up A Christmas Greeting

By GILES A. HUBERT

Christmas, seven years ago, I was in the little country of Denmark. With this thought comes memories of the pleasant and hospitable people of pre-war Scandinavia. My memory is of a Christmas three thousand miles away from my own home, family and friends.

The prospect that I had for a holiday filled with loneliness was broken only by the company of Mrs. Hubert. Together, we bought a little Christmas tree and some doo-dads, little bells and trinkets and stuff that you put on Christmas trees. We prepared to do the best we could.

We had made many friends in Copenhagen, the capital city where we were living, but had not been in Denmark long enough to have any friends out in the country. But herein lies the story.

When the Christmas holidays came, the great city of Copenhagen, of one million people, was as dead as "Main Street" on Sunday morning here in America. All the theatres were closed. The gay restaurants and clubs were either closed or operating on a limited scale without the embellishment of orchestras and floor shows. Even the great Mother Church, which we expected to be filled on Christmas morning, had only a handful of people present. Half of the population of the city had migrated.

Gone? Gone where? "Well, home, of course," was the answer they gave us. "Well, don't they all live here in the city?" "Yes, but this isn't home." Yes, they lived and worked in the city, they were proud of and adored their great city, but this was not home to the good people of Denmark.

Where then was home? It was in Aarsley, in Tune, in Ribe, in Askor and in thousands of other little rural village communities all over the country. "Do you mean to tell me that all these people leave the gayeties and attractions of the metropolis to go home to these hick villages?" "Yes, Herr Hubert,"I was told.

It was not until the next spring, when I could get out on the land, in these villages and in the Danish farm homes, that I really understood what this meant.

Danish life, traditions and culture have grown up around the rural home in its village. There is where mother and father, grandmother and grandfather, uncle and aunt or brother, sister and cousin now live. These attachments run deep—firmly embedded in the soil from which the culture sprang.

AND, HOME IS A LOVELY AND PLEASANT PLACE TO BE. It is a place of many flowers, of cozy rooms, of growing crops, "contented" cows and the healthy flock. It is where the family and friends gather around the fireside and drink good beer, smoke good cigars, sip black coffee and munch sweet cakes.

(Continued on Page 4)

Mitchell Proposes National Farm Labor Union

FSA Farmer Pays Out

Buys Farm in Six Years

Opelika, Ala., Dec. 1944.—Rogers Hunter, 53-year-old farm ownership borrower of the Farm Security Administration, recently became the first in Lee County to pay for his farm under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act.

Although he had 40 years to pay out, he became a full-fledged farm owner in six years, entirely from farm income.

Hunter applied for assistance from Farm Security in 1938. He had been unable to borrow money from any other source. At the time he had a pair of mules, 4 cows, 6 hogs and 75 chickens on which he owed $250.

Today, Hunter owns 3 head of workstock, 12 head of cattle, 10 hogs and 150 chickens on which he owes nothing. He raised a pair of mules and sold them this year for $200. He made 25 bales of cotton, 800 bushels of corn and produced large quantities of cane, sweet potatoes and other crops. His fertilizer is paid for each year with money he gets from the sale of corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and their two children believe in a "live at home" program. They raise practically everything they need to eat. They also have a year-round garden and Mrs. Hunter has canned more than 400 quarts of fruit and vegetables this year. They have started a small orchard and plan to increase the number of trees each year.

Mrs. Hunter says she'd be "completely lost" without her pressure cooker she bought since coming on the FSA program. Also her 50 laying hens supply enough eggs for family use and also provide a source of income for household needs. Hunter's son, Charles, is also a farm ownership borrower of FSA.

Animals' Christmas Night

By Mabel Hatten Marks

The stable's room was warm and comforting
With fresh-laid straw; although aware
Of something strange, the cattle scarcely stirred
As the lantern's light shone flickering,
Then, with a sudden yellow flare
Made grotesque shadows huge and blurred.
A day-old calf, its round eyes
Large and blinking, wobbled unafraid
To where a calm contented sheep
Lay watching and without surprise
The woman and the man who softly prayed
Above the bright-haired baby, fast asleep.
A lonely dog, unwanted of the Inn
Crept through the door from out the empty dark;
Soon feeling comforted
Among the group where all were kin
He gave a glad tail-wag, a grateful bark
And curled to sleep beside the manger bed.

Farmers Organize to Help Veterans

Some 11,000 practical farmers, colored and white, in two-thirds of the nation's counties, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service, are checking land values and other agricultural facts in preparation for service as personal advisers to returning veterans interested in farming.

In preparing for service on Veterans' Agricultural Advisor Committees organized by State cooperative extension services, the farmers are attending land-classification training tours, studying soils maps and land-use planning reported and surveying farming possibilities, Extension Director N. L. Wilson reports.

Information received by the Department from Extension directors in 43 of the 48 States shows that organization of veterans' advisory Committees begun at the request of the War Food Administration, has been completed in 2,162 of the nation's 3,070 counties. Organization of the committees is in process in most of the other counties.

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL LEADERS MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec 13—Agricultural leaders from all parts of the South and from Washington, D. C., assembled at Tuskegee Institute this week for the Annual Farm and Home Leadership Conference.

Representaties were present from the Agricultural Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Credit Administration, the Office of Distribution and the Soil Conservation

(Continued on Page 2.)

Suggestions Wired To Major Labor, Farm Conventions

A plan for organization of a national farm labor union was submitted to conventions of A. F. of L., New Orleans; C. I. O., Chicago; and the National Farmers Union, Denver, last month.

H. L. Mitchell, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, sent telegrams to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and to James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, urging cooperation in organizing a national farm labor union extending social security laws and federal protection and the right of collective bargaining to farm workers.

The telegrams also stated that, "Due to rapid mechanization of cotton production and plans for manufacture of mechanical cotton pickers in 1945, it is necessary for thousands of white and Negro workers to migrate to other areas." Both sections of organized labor and the progressive National Farmers Union were urged to use their influence to secure the immediate opening of government owned lands in the West for resettlement of dispossessed farm families of the South.

Mitchell said this action followed plans worked out at the 11th Annual Convention of the S. T. F. U., which ended in Little Rock on November 17th, where he was directed to enlist the support of organized labor and small farm owners in organizing a nation wide farm labor union to be composed of workers employed on industrialized farms and plantations.

Special Organizing Committee Established

The President of the S. T. F. U. also revealed that a special Organizing Committee had been formed for the purpose of union-

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General News

WICKARD OUTLINES POSTWAR PROGRAM

Time For Change In Southern Agriculture

"In a statement last Monday before the Special Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard outlined a postwar farm program designed to aid the cotton producing Southland.

Said the Secretary, "More than half of the nation's farm people live in the 13 Southern States; they have among them less than one-third of the nation's cropland, and receive only about one-fourth of the nation's farm income. The great majority of these families receive most of their cash income from cotton."

(More than 90 percent of all colored farmers live in the cotton producing Southern States. And it is estimated that nearly three-fourths of all Negro Americans live in the Southern cotton region. However, over half of them live in towns and cities of the South.)

Pointing up the problem of the cotton South, Secretary Wickard said, "Even if farmers received parity for every pound of cotton that could be grown in the South, the income of a great many of them still would be too low to afford an acceptable level of living. And the prospects of marketing at a satisfactory price all the cotton this country is capable of producing is, to say the least, doubtful."

Considering full industrial employment, a special distribution program for low-income families, and an adequate share of world trade as basic to any agricultural program, the Secretary went on to point out such other objectives as are vital in improving the Southland.

Among these objectives listed were credit to help tenants move into ownership, assistance in helping farmers to obtain part-time off-farm jobs, and in some cases, for helping families to get out of agriculture altogether. Other aims included sound soil conservation, encouraging the family-sized farm, improving the standards of rural living—such as health, housing, schools and roads— and perhaps most important of all, encouraging greater industrialization in the South.

Turning to the economy and efficiency aspects of cotton raising, the Secretary pointed out that mechanization of cotton production is inevitable. Said he, "In the Mississippi Delta, where much cotton is still produced with one-row mule equipment and with hand picking, about 150 hours of labor per acre are required to produce the crop. With four-row tractor equipment, the mechantical picker, and cross cultivation, I am told that cotton can be produced in the Mississippi Delta with 25 to 30 hours of man labor per acre. This is only a fifth as much labor as is

(Continued on Page 2)

Read: *OTHER LIGHTS OF TYRELL*, by Cornelius King, P. 5.

Time For Change In

(Continued from Page 1)

with mule power and hand methods."

Concerned about the four workers and their families out of every five who would be displaced, the Secretary indicated that the displacement would create serious problems unless many of these workers could find other employment. Along with reduction in labor force, the Secretary pointed to other methods of reducing the cost of production and marketing.

Coming to the crux of his statement, the Secretary suggested four alternatives which are open for aiding cotton growers: (1) By holding the price of all cotton produced in this country at a specified level, such as a parity price; (2) by maintaining a parity price for the domestically consumed portion of our total cotton production, with growers receiving a world price for the export portion of the crop; (3) by selling all cotton produced in the country at a world price established either through unrestricted competitive forces, or by international agreement, and then make Government payments to our cotton farmers to maintain their income; and (4) by developing a reconversion program for the cotton South. As in the third approach, American cotton would be sold at the world market price, and the farmer would receive income payments, but these payments would be only for a specified period. The purpose of the payment would be to give direct aid to cotton farmers who needed to change partly or wholly over to other crops, or lines.

Said Secretary Wickard, "It seems to me, however, that the various programs would reach their greatest effectiveness under the fourth approach. Then, credit to buy livestock or equipment, for example, or special technical service to individuals or cooperatives each would be part of a concerted drive for adequate and stable income from the wisest use of the farm resources of the South. Government assistance in developing industry in rural areas and in encouraging Southern industrialization also should be undertaken as part of the same great effort."

A Part of Secretary Wickard's Statement Follows:—

I believe that a well conceived program of crop insurance for cotton can do much toward adding to the security of southern farm families. As you know, H. R. 4911, recently passed by the House and now pending in the Senate provides such a program for cotton, as well as wheat and flax.

We also should remember that cotton is unique since it is both an export crop and one subject to increasing domestic competition. It may well be, therefore, that the best policies we can work out for cotton may be very different from those for any other farm commodity.

Now I should like to give the outlines of some possible approaches to the cotton problem.

The first approach would call for holding the price of all cotton produced in this country at a specified level, such as a parity price. Under any conditions that we can now foresee, that would be far above the level at which American cotton could be sold abroad in competition with foreign growths. Foreign acreage of cotton would be further encouraged.

Synthetic fibers would capture more and more of the domestic market, since the higher price of cotton undoubtedly would restrict its domestic market. Unless growers would accept exceedingly small allotments to match the quantities that would be consumed at the support price, surpluses would further accumulate under the Government loans and purchases needed to maintain prices.

Several supplementary programs almost certainly would be added. Since it is most unlikely that the nation would be resigned to losing all the foreign market for cotton, the Government probably would shoulder the sizeable task of subsidizing exports by in some manner paying the difference between the domestic price and the world price. This would be costly and might lead to reprisals by other nations. Embargoes and high tariffs would be required to keep out foreign cotton and cotton products. In order to avoid serious losses in domestic consumption it would be necessary to spend large sums in subsidizing new uses for cotton and in helping low income families buy more cotton goods.

While an approach of this kind might seem easy to operate, its execution really would be complicated. Restrictive individual allotments for every farm would be required. So would marketing quotas. The Government would be making day-to-day decisions in the sale of cotton all over the world and in the United States. Government purchase and sale of all raw cotton might eventually result.

On the other hand, despite the large sums of Government money required to maintain the price, this approach would conform to the traditional belief held by many persons that the farmer should get the entire return for his product in the market place; and it would maintain growers' prices for their cotton as long as the American public was willing to bear the cost of the operations and pay the higher price for cotton goods.

The second approach I have in mind would provide for maintaining a parity price for the domestically consumed portion of total cotton production, with growers receiving a world price for the export portion of crop. For example, if two-thirds of the entire United States cotton production were consumed in the domestic market, each grower would receive parity price for two-thirds of his production and the world price for the remaider. It would be necessary, of course, to segregate cotton for domestic consumption from cotton for export.

This procedure in effect would give farmers a blended, or average, cotton price lower than parity, unless the world price equalled parity; but there would be no restrictions on the amount of cotton each farmer could produce. Assuming a good flow of exports, the cost of this approach to the Government loans to protect the price of the export portion of the crop from sudden fluctuations in world prices might be desirable.

In regard to domestic consumption, this approach has all the disadvantages of the first suggestion, but shares with it the advantage that the farmer would get his whole return through the market place. Surpluses would not accumulate so long as the world market took all the cotton we offered at the world price. If it did not absorb all our export cotton, either acreage allotments and marketing quotas would have to be used to avoid surpluses, or subsidized programs of domestic surplus disposal would be required.

The third approach would call for a domestic price of cotton hitched to a world price established either through unrestricted competitive forces or by international agreement. The average price of cotton sold under these conditions would be lower than if farmers were assured of parity for part or all of their production. Government payments would be made to maintain growers' incomes. Government loans would be offered, but only for the purpose of preventing short-term price fluctuation and therefore would be in line with the world price. Export subsidies would not be needed. Encouragement of textile purchases by low-income families and aids in developing new uses for cotton still would be desirable, but would be less costly. The Government payments to producers might be so much per pound of cotton sold, representing part or all of the difference between the market price and a parity price, or they might be based on income.

Under this approach American cotton would be in a strong position to compete with foreign growths and synthetic fibers. No special structure of tariffs or import quotas would be required. American consumers would be paying less for American cotton and would be able to buy it for the same price at which it was offered to foreign buyers. An important part of the income of cotton farmers would depend on payments made from annual appropriations, and the payments would perpetuate the situation that made them necessary. In fact, all three of the possibilities I have mentioned likely would be operated largely on a year-to-year basis.

Two of the approaches—the first and the third—undoubtedly would require large annual appropriations. And the second, calling for a high domestic price, would have the same effect if an effort were made to maintain domestic consumption; for large-scale subsidies would be required for that purpose.

On the other hand; the three possible methods we have discussed all have one great merit in common; They offer a way of protecting the income of farmers in the cotton South. That goal is basic; it would be disastrous to revise the present cotton program without a thought for the growers in less favored areas and the hundreds of thousands of families that would be displaced everywhere. Nevertheless, we must work as directly as possible toward the time when cotton can stand on its own legs. That time will not be hastened by continuing to make cotton growing artificially profitable in areas better fitted to other types of production. That goal, too, is basic.

We may as well face the issue frankly—the two aims conflict at many points. But until we start making progress toward both of them we are not getting any where with the cotton problem. The situation is too grave for any easy solution that will be convenient to everyone all of the time.

Three is a fourth approach to the problem. I would call it a Reconversion Program for the Cotton South. As in the third approach, the domestic and world market price of American cotton would be the same, and income payments would be made to farmers. But these income payments would not be perpetual; they would extend only over a stated priod, and one of their main purposes would be to give direct aid to cotton farmers who needed to change partly or wholly to other lines.

If such a course were followed it would first be necessary to offer to all cotton growers some kind of income payment, on a descending scale during a fixed period of years —perhaps five, perhaps more. This should be sufficient for producers who can take full advantage of mechanization and all of the other efficient methods that lower production costs. It would cushion the descent of cotton prices to a new level and make allowance for the time required to readjust farming practices and systems. Producers in areas less well adapted to cotton production, and those who would be displaced by mechanization would need considerably more assistance. Probably their payments should be larger. One way of putting such a policy into effect would be to offer income payments to all cotton farmers, conditioned on following a pattern of farming judged by a local committee utilizing adequate technical assistance to be the most desirable and most likely to bring about a substantial and dependable farm income. The size and perhaps duration of a farm's payments would depend on the extent and nature of the changes required in the farming practices.

For a short time, such an approach would require heavy Government spending to protect farm income and to aid farmers in adjusting operations. But it offers a real possibility for eventually doing away with large annual subsidies, and the best possibility for a permanent self-sustaining farm population in the South, where so many of the people and so much of the land are so well fitted for cotton production.

One merit of such a policy would be the way it could be geared in with supplementary programs, many of which are already in existence, in a concerted drive toward better living in the rural South.

I have given only the barest outlines of the possible approaches, and have paid particular attention to the key points in which they differ from each other. Thus, I have not emphasized soil conservation, or the various types of agricultural credit or other activities that must be part of any well-rounded farm policy. For the same reasons I have not discussed international agreements for world trade in farm products; they would be helpful with any of the four approaches, and would be particularly effective with those providing for a world price for export cotton.

It seems to me, however, that the various programs would reach their greatest effectiveness under the fourth approach I mentioned. Then, credit to buy livestock or equipment, for example, or special technical service to individuals or cooperatives each would be part of a concerted drive for adequate and staple income from the wisest use of the farm resources of the South. Government assistance in developing industry in rural areas and in encouraging Southern industrialization also should be undertaken as part of the same great effort.

I realize that this approach would call for marked changes from the pre-war agriculture of the South. I also realize that it could not succeed without the participation and support of the cotton growers of the nation and the institutions that serve them. It would be a tremendous undertaking but I believe that with all agencies working together it can accomplish tremendous results.

The choice, of course, is up to the people of the United States through their representatives in Congress. Whatever that choic is, I pledge the full support of the Department of Agriculture in developing and administering the necessary programs.. I believe that the greatest contribution I can make at this hearing on post-war legislation is to bring before the committee my views on the basic choice we must make and the possible courses of action open to us.

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PORK CHOPS ON TINIAN!

"Battle News," newspaper of the United States Marine Corps, relates the story of the young Marine stationed at Tinian in the Mariannas, who approached his superior officer and said: "Sir, I was attacked by a pig." Aware of the order forbidding Marines to kill any livestock found at large on the island, the officer deliberated the case in all seriousness, and after due consideration nodded his head and said "Save me a piece."

SUGGESTIONS WIRED TO

(Continued from Page 1)

izing skilled farm laborers employed astractor drivers and farm machine operators on cotton plantations of the mid-south area. He said the S. T. F. U. intended to request the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to furnish two or more good trade union organizers to direct the campaign.

Among the highlights of the S. T. F. U. Convention held in Little Rock, attended by 124 delegates from 11 southern states, was a visit of a delegation of Cannery Workers from the west coast, who were enroute to the A. F. of L. Convention in New Orleans. The Cannery Workers degelation was headed by Hal P. Angus of Oakland, Cal., who stopped in Little Rock for a day to attend the S. T. F. U. meeting and work out plans for the migration of several hundred unemployed workers to California for the winter season.

Also audressing the Little Rock Convention during its 4-day session were: Leon B. Schachter of the Meat and Cannery Union (A. F. of L.), Camden, N. J., Adolph Germer, National Representative C. I. O., Denver, Colo.; Herman Gehrig, A. F. of L. Organizer, Memphis; and Fred Bayler of the International Oilers and Firemen's Union (A. F. of L.) Miss Rose Pesotta, Representative, Workers Defense League, New York.

Condemn Competition of Nazi War Prisoners

A resolution adopted by the S. T. F. U. Convention condemned the use of Nazi war prisoners in competition with free Americans in the cotton fields, compresses, and warehouses of the mid-south.

Another resolution instructed newly elected officers to make arrangements for ex-service men who are members of the Union, to secure a year's free training in accredited schools and colleges under the G. I. Bill. The officers were directed to plan courses for vocational training in operation and care of farm machinery, management of cooperative business enterprises, and trade union organization. Officers elected for the year 1945 are as follows: H. L. Mitchell, President, Memphis, Tenn.; F. R. Betton, Vice President, Cotton Plant, Ark., Executive Council Members: W. A. Johnson; McAndrew McCrary; Royal Isom; John Alford Gammill, J. E. Clayton, J. F. Hynds, O. C. Morgan, Mae Pearl Kelly, George Stith.

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Service. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas N. Roberts, assistant to the Director Personnel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Other speakers included Mr. James G. Maddox of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mr. tural Press Seriee and Mr. Clyde Sherman Briscoe of the Agricul- F. Clark of the AAA.

STRESS POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Attention of the conference was centered upon meeting war-time food production needs and upon the problem of agricultural adjustment in the post-war period. Mr. James Maddox stressed the importance of full industrial employment to the future prosperity of the farmer. Even with full employment, however, there will probably be more cotton produced than needed if current trends in cotton production continue.

The impact of a successful cotton picking machine on the Negro farmer was discussed. Members of the conference expected considerable displacement of share-cropper and tenant farm families as result of mechanization. A gloomy picture was presented as the outlook for these people if employment in industry is not readily available.

The conference was held in connection with the annual Tuskegee Farmers' Conferenee held at Tuskegee on December 13 and 14. The Farmers' Conference was established by Booker T. Washington during his principalship at Tuskegee.

ON THE AGRICULTURE FRONT

WFA POINTS TO VALUE OF VICTORY GARDENS

In issuing a statement regarding the Victory garden program for 1945, the War Food Administration pointed out that the produce from the Victory gardens, both rural and urban, had contributed materially to the nation's food supply. "Home gardens," WFA said, "have freed thousands of tons of fresh and canned fruit and vegetables for the armed forces, have saved transport services, processing facilities, and have furnished abundant foods of the highest quality to their families."

Continuing, WFA said, "Regardless of when the war ends there will always be need for abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables. They will be just as necessary for healthy diet in peace as in war. Those who grow their own fruits and vegetables will be sure of having them in their prime."

WFA points out that although it does not plan to set a definite Victory garden goal for 1945, every farm should have a garden to supply its vegetable needs, and many town and city families, it believes, will want to continue their garden program. Victory garden organizations are urged to remain intact to continue helping gardneners in every way they can.

TEXAS COUNTY SOLVES OWN FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Through the establishment of local labor supply offices and training centers, McLennan Co., Texas, has solved its farm labor problem, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. E. B. Evans, colored state Extension leader, points out that the labor supply offices make it convenient for persons seeking work on farms to find jobs, and they also enable farmers to find trained workers quickly, because the labor offices maintain a small staff to give instruction in the operation of farm machinery. Considerable emphasis is placed on safety which the offices report has reduced farm accidents.

HERE'S WHY BUTTER IS SCARCE

Although 80 out of every 100 pounds of butter produced by American farmers will be consumed by U. S. civilians this year, the supply is still going to be "tight" and many families are not going to have as much butter as they should like to buy, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The supply of butter is "tight" for several reasons: (1) More people have money to buy more butter than ever before, thus the normal demand is expanded. (2) About 15 percent of our butter supply goes to those who come first, our fighting men; and 5 percent goes to the Russian Army, chiefly for hospital use.

Another important reason why there isn't as much butter as we should like to buy is the fact that production for the first seven months of 1944 was 131 million pounds less than production during the same period in 1943. Then, too, civilians are drinking more milk, which cuts down on the supply of milk available for butter production, and the manufacture of evaporated and condensed milk is taking annually about three billion pounds more milk than before the war.

More milk is also being used in the making of milk powder, cheese, and ice cream. However, the War Food Administration has been taking steps all along to help maintain and if possible increase civilian butter supplies. Among other things it has encouraged farmers to produce more milk, and it has sought to check the diversion of milk from butter manufactured by limiting the quantity of milk that can be used in the manufacture of various other dairy products.

Although butter is produced seasonably—more in the spring and summer when milk production is high and less in the fall and winter when milk production is low—WFA has sought to even the flow of butter to civilians by purchasing all of the butter it needs for war and other requirements during the season of high production and by buying no butter during the season of low production. And recently WFA announced that five million pounds of butter it it had ordered set aside for Government war agencies will be released to hospitals at frequent intervals.

INVENT ODORLESS FLY SPRAY

Chemists in the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have perfected an odorless and non-irritating household fly spray. While this spray is not available for sale to civilians, it is being used by our armed forces. More than 13 million spray "bombs" have been supplied to our fighting men for use against disease-carrying insects.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Christmas trees on December markets should be enough to supply demands, the Forest Service of the USDA estimates from reports sent in from Christmas-Tree producing regions. There will be no need for many transient vendors to enter the Christmas trade, as they did last year. This caused an over-supply and wasted great numbers of trees. Labor shortage is not expected to hamper the harvesting of trees much this year.

FARM POPULATION DECREASED BY NEARLY 5 MILLION

In January 1944 there were 25,521,000 persons living on farms in the United States, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From a level of 30,269,000 in January 1940, the farm population has decreased in the last 4 years by 4,748,000 persons, or 15.7 percent.

Half of this decrease took place in the single year 1942, when migration of farm people to war industries and entrance of farm men into the armed forces was heaviest. Slackening of migration of farm people to cities, towns and villages and deferment of essential farm workers cut down the rate of decrease during 1943. The farm population decreased by 1,138,000 persons between January 1943 and January 1944, but this was only half the decrease of 2,389,000 which took place in 1942.

An estimate of the number of Negro Americans now living on farms is not available. In 1940 they numbered 4,502,300, or 14.8 percent of the total farm population.

In the 4 years since January 1940, the following changes are estimated to have occurred in the total farm population: (1) a net loss to the armed forces of 1,650,000 men who were living on farms at the time they enlisted or were inducted; (2) a net loss of 4,660,000 persons of both sexes and all ages who either moved away from farms or who are living on places which are no longer farms because all agricultural operations have ceased; (3) a net gain of 1,562,000 through the excess of births over deaths in farm population.

The estimate of the number of persons living on farms who entered the armed forces includes not only farm workers, but also a great many young men who were living on farms but working at non-agricultural occupations or attending school.

If farm men in the armed forces are counted as part of the farm population, the present level of farm population is about 650,000 lower than the level which would have been reached if the depression of the early 1930's had not interrupted the downward trend which prevailed from 1916 to 1930. Thus 4 years of increased non-farm employment opportunities during the defense and war period have more than wiped out the effect of the depression on the trend in farm population.

GI's TO SHARE THANKSGIVING TURKEY WITH U. S. CIVILIANS

Although sufficient supplies of turkey to meet all the requirements of our armed forces have not been procured, military authorities have agreed to partial suspension of the turkey set-aside order, so that turkeys may be marketed for civilian Thanksgiving dinners, the War Food Administration announced last week.

Sufficient turkey has been obtained to supply the overseas needs, but all forces stationed here have not as yet been taken care of.

Even with processors able to sell newly-processed turkeys to regular commercial markets, turkey supplies for civilian Thanksgiving dinners will be short of demand, WFA officials predict. Turkey production this year is expected to be the largest on record—more than 500,000,000 pounds, dressed weight compared with 466,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 422,000,000 pounds in 1939. But with military requirements considerably larger than last year, and insufficient labor available in processing plants to handle the rush of turkeys which always come to market after November 1, marketing and distribution probably will be slowed up.

Civilian supplies will be considerably larger for Christmas and New Year's day dinners.

HERE'S A TRUE FISH STORY

You know, the story might go something like this: We have caught a fish so large that we don't have anywhere to put it. With our cold storage space a third fuller than a year ago, it seems that unless the people eat more of the fish already in storage, we are not going to be able to get all of this huge freshly caught fish into the refrigerator.

Putting it another way, the Office of Distribuion of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "The latest figures on cold storage holdings of fish in the United States were 33 percent above those of the similar period in 1943, with every major section of the country showing an increase. These large holdings are creating a storage problem. The industry is faced with the responsibility of a shutdown in operation if existing stocks are not reduced."

However, the fish storage problem is not nation-wide, it exists only in certain sections near the sea coast. Home-makers in these areas can help solve the problem by giving their families more fish during November. In that turkeys may be scarce around Thanksgiving, perhaps a nicely baked fish can serve as a good substitute.

SCHOOL LUNCH IMPORTANT IN THE LIFE OF A CHILD

It makes a long range difference whether or not a child has an adequate school lunch, according to specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They point out that one year of right feeding in the life of a child is more important than 10 years of right feeding after one reaches the age of 40.

Now here's where the school lunch comes in to meet its share of the day's dietary needs. It is estimated that some four million children in 35,000 schools are having nourishing school lunches this year. The participation of colored school children averages about 13 percent.

The specialists point out that the school child needs a minimum of a quart of milk each day, two vegetables (one green, leafy or yellow), two fruits, one egg if possible, one serving of meat, fish poultry or cheese; three servings of bread or cereals; butter or fortified margarine, and cod-liver oil, preferably until the child is 14-years old.

Because the child's stomach capacity is smaller, dividing his food into three fairly equal meals is much better than having his stuff at the evening dinner hour.

The War Food Administration offers financial aid to communities in providing school lunches.

WFA ANNOUNCES 1945 PRODUCTION PROGRAM

The 1945 national production program, suggesting about the same total crop acreage as was planted this year, to be submitted to the State agricultural leaders for their determination of State goals at meetings beginning November 20, was announced November 15 by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

"The food production job for next year will be as important to the war and to the peace as it was in 1944,' War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said. "Some shifts in the pattern of production will be needed in line with changing demand situations, but the total needs will continue to be great. We must make certain that we have plenty for our armed forces, for civilians, for our Allies and for relief needs.

"To allow a margin of safety in case of adverse weather, and to assure maintenance of our reserve stocks, we will need to plant about the same total acreage as in 1944. We cannot risk the possibility of a shortage. We are planning to have enough in total, with full consideration for all factors, and we know we can count on farmers and ranchers to meet the necessary goals."

Suggested total crop acreage for 1945, although smaller than the goals for 1944, amounts to nearly 364 million acres, as compared with an estimated 360 million planted acres in 1944. The individual goals provide a continuance of 1944 levels for most of the more important crops. Goals are somewhat below 1944 plantings for some crops and somewhat above 1944 in a few cases where prospective demand still requires adjustments upward. Among Southern crops, cotton and sweet potatoes stand at last year's level, but peanuts are down slightly.

Livestock goals call for slight increases in number of pigs farrowed, in milk production, and in cattle slaughter—to reduce total cattle numbers. They suggest a decrease of about 16 percent in egg production.

A series of State meetings, at which local farm representatives and Agricultural leaders will determine the State goals, will be held during the period November 20 to December 15. Representatives of the War Food Administration will be present at the meetings to discuss questions of production, marketing, price support, materials and facilities and other factors related to the 1945 production program.

After the States have determined their individual production goals, the War Food Administration will announce the resulting national totals. If the demand situation changes materially before planting time, WFA will suggest desirable modifications in state and national goal levels.

PLAN NEW CURB MARKET FOR N. C. COLORED FARMERS

So successful have been the colored curb markets in North Carolina that a new one is planned for Halifax County, according to reports reaching U. S. Department of Agriculture. D. J. Knight, colored county agent, says that a temporary shed will be built in Scotland Neck on the vacant lot where a new post office is to be erected after the war.

The progress of the other curb markets is shown by a report from S. T. Lloyd, assistant county agent of Edgecomb County. He points out that the curb market at Rocky Mount sold $115.09 worth of farm products on Saturday, October 14.

NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

The total civilian supply of food in 1945 is expected to continue about the same as in 1944, when per capita civilian consumption has been at least 7 per cent above the pre-war average, 1935-39. Supplies of some fruits, turkeys, and beef may be larger next year, but supplies of pork, potatoes, butter, and perhaps, chicken and some fresh vegetables may be smaller. Civilian food supplies will not be generally changed by the end of the European war as non-civilian requirements will continue to take a substantial proportion of the total food supplies throughout 1945.

STUDY STORAGE METHODS

Colored farmers in several areas are studying improved storage methods for such products as sweet potatoes, canned fruits and vegetables, peas, beans, and eggs. The studies are being carried on through field meetings and demonstrations.

ULYSSES WALDREN, VETERAN, WORKS FOR FINAL V-DAY

Princeton, Ind., Dec.— Ulysses Waldren, 47-year-old veteran of the last war, remembers his fighting days in the trenches in 1918, and to help hasten final V-Day he's hard at work on two producion fronts: ship factory and farm.

Not only that, but his entire family has gone all-out to help the United States and her Allies win this global war at the earliest possible moment. The Waldrens have 320-acreas of good farm land in production near Princeton, but that's just part of the story.

Every night around 11 o'clock Waldren drives into Princeton, picks up five other war workers and heads for a shipbuilding plant 30 miles away where he works the "graveyard shift" as a grinder. By 9:30 the next morning Waldren is back home, helping grow vital war food and feed. The farm work lasts until about 4 in the afternoon when he turns in for some sleep until about 10 p. m.

Waldren's twin 20-year-old sons, Paul and Paris, share in the family's war effort. Paris tried to enlist in both the Army and the Marines but when he failed to pass the physical examinations he went to work with his father in the shipyard. He is married and lives within a few blocks of the shipyard but rides home with his father about once a week to help on the farm.

Paul is the real farmer in the family. When his father returns home from his factory job, the chores are completed and Paul is in the field with the tractor or doing other work. Father and son—sometimes both sons—work side by side throughout the day, and Paul carries on after his father goes to bed to get his "40 winks."

Mrs. Waldren has been under a doctor's care most of the past year, and 8-year-old Lila has accepted the responsibility of being "head woman" in the household. She is learning to cook, sew, can, mind the baby, work in the garden and tend the chickens.

The Waldren farm is producing more than its share of needed war foods. Most of the grain and hay goes to feed 43 head of cattle and six litters of hogs. Most of the cattle is raised for beef, but the Waldrens are milking 10 or 12 head now that they are selling whole milk instead of cream.

The local supervisor of the Farm Security Administration says Waldren is one of the best farmers among FSA borrowers in the county.

"All Waldren needed," he said, "was a chance to get started. He came to us five years ago and said he could get a farm to rent if we would help him buy the stock and equipment needed to work the land. At the time he had no other source of credit and FSA helped him arrange his lease and get livestock and equipment, this ambitious farmer has bought a 118-acre farm of his own and is still farming the leased land, too. He is practically out of debt and is turning out tons of food for war needs. He isn't wearing out his new farm in order to get increased production. Waldren plows on the contour, digs drainage ditches and uses lime and barnyard manure for fertilizer.

THE FORUM

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IT CAN BE DONE

The editor will kindly change our name to Diogenes without more ado. In this Year of Our Lord, 1945, we have found someone who actually believes—right out loud in black and white, with a signature to back it up—that "the problems of the Negro farmer at the present time are not so much with organizations as with plain and simple everyday questions of how to get a good crop, etc."

Well, thank God for that little sign that says "and-so-forth." Without it the editor of one of our biggest and most stalwart weeklies must have been consigned to the purgatory of the uninformed!

Not long ago, this editor wrote a piece about a pastor, Isaac Simmons, lynched in Mississippi. He was not lynched because he did not know how to get a good crop. No, he was lynched because his crops were too good and there was a little oil on his land. Because he was too prosperous. Because he wanted security. BECAUSE HE WANTED TO KEEP THE LAND HIS GOOD CROPS HAD BOUGHT.

The editor is willing to write articles about a dead farmer who ran afoul of what Arthur Raper calls the "neighbor complex"— living near people with green eyes and mean souls. But he thinks it quite useless to write facts about live farmers and their problems, so that they and their brothers of the mills and factories, pulpits and teachers' desks, can apply their united strength to the job of controlling the problems of all.

So that is that. If you didn't know before, the kind of job you undertook in getting understanding across to the folks in a position to help, you know now. A white collar around your neck sometimes cuts off circulation above the eyebrows. Better take it off before you speak. Or if you're wearing overalls, be sure that you speak for your less fortunate neighbors as well as for yourself. Don't brag—please don't. It makes these other fellows think that everything's all right, so they can go home and sleep.

Hopeful and cheering is the theme of this year's Fireside Chats —ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE

STATES RIGHTS AND LOCAL GYPS

By George S. Mitchell

In the last couple of years before Pearl Harbor the air was thick with plans for reorganization of the various local and agricultural programs conducted with Federal aid. These included the Agricultural Extension Service. the A. A. A., the Farm Security Administration. the Farm Credit Administration and the Production Credit Associations. Crop Insurance, Farm Forestry, and in dry land areas the Reclamation Service. At one time the Federal Government aided a string of rural housing authorities mostly in the Southern States which put up new farm homes and buildings in limited areas.

Little people in Southern rural counties know about the power that be in their countries. Many of these agencies have been rightfully accused of playing unfairly close to the interest of the big farmers in the county.

The situation springs partly from habit and partly from the arrangements made about local financing of the programs. In any county run on poll-tax principles county government is worked for the big fellows. County Court House officials over most of the South are not nominated or elected in a truly democratic way. The people who run many of the agricultural programs have their salaries partly paid from county funds, and they are mighty apt to adopt the general ideas of the bigger farmers. They are picked by big-farmer minded politicians. Not many of them successfully get over the idea that the little farmers in the country are poor because they are "trifling."

The same thing goes for the states' share in administration. The head men are timid about breaking up farm tenancy, and getting good rural housing. and helping set up co-ops that will really help the little fellows.

Re-organization will be talked again in the next few years and doubtless a good deal of it will be done. In the long run the way to clean up unfair administration of farm programs is to get true democracy in the counties and states. Until we get to that stage, it is important for the Federal Government to share heavily in payment for the farm programs and to see to it that Federal money is spent without discrimination of any kind.

It is a good sign that the Secretary of Agriculture has recently been speaking along this line. The control that big farmers exercise over these programs either individually or through their big-farmer organizations like the Farm Bureau is in for more airing than it has been getting.

Labor is aware of this situation. It can be counted on by little farmers to share their effort to make the government programs deal fairly for all.

POST-WAR PERIOD. So farm leaders seem to think that organization is important after all. And of all things they've invited the newspapers in! City newspapers! Mourners bench to the right. Information desk to the left. Herb Henegan, Sherman Briscoe and Al White will tell you what your government programs are doing. YOU TELL THEM what you WANT your government program to do. It's your move. Short words are longest remembered.

Let's give a hand to Hubert and Fred Patterson for leading in the right direction, and to newsmen Barnett and Sengstacke for coming out to look, learn and listen. Be sure that they go home with full notebooks.

Leave your pet peeve and Pollyana at home, and PAY THAT POLL TAX!

WHICH WAY—MR NEGRO FARMER?

The Secretary of Agriculture looks southward and frowns. He is worried about cotton. He is worried about the millions of people who produce cotton and the additional millions whose business and commercial lives depend on cotton. He certainly has plenty of people to worry with him.

We produce more cotton than we can sell at a price which can sustain the cotton system. When we peg the price in the U. S. at 19c or 20c, while the world market price is 11c or 12c, we do two things: (1) We encourage production at home and build up surpluses which cannot be sold at home or abroad without great loss to government. (2) We encourage production, and expansion of cotton acreage abroad thus increasing the competition to American cotton.

The Secretary says, in so many words, that THIS CAN'T GO ON FOREVER AND FOREVER. He points out also that all the competition does not come from cotton production abroad. There is increased competition from other fabrics—nylon, rayon, etc. It will be difficult for cotton to compete with these fabrics at home or abroad as long as the mills must buy cotton at high pegged prices.

Increased use of machinery in cotton production is another factor that is disturbing. "Mechanization of cotton production is inevitable," says the Secretary, "we can't stop it and we should not try to." The social implications of the prospective displacement of families is enormous.

In other words, the Secretary means IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE. And, he makes a proposal. Instead of government subsidizing the perpetuation of an unsound cotton production system, why not let government subsidize a change-over to other lines of production where this is needed, on the one hand, and help mechanized growers adjust to more efficient production in the more favored cotton producing areas, on the other hand.

In this manner we may be able to bring to an end finally the need for subsidies and a more permanent adjustment made in Southern agriculture. This all sounds good, reasonable and solid.

From the point of view of Negro farmers who will be a major element in this change-over, there are several questions which should be raised.

Will opportunities for educational guidance and financial assistance be equalized as between whites and Negroes. In any process of social change, competition for a place in the new scheme of things becomes increasingly severe. Those less able to make the adaptations to change are lost in the shuffle.

If Negroes have poorer schools and less teachers, if Negroes have less county agents and supervisors or less competent and sympathetic guidance, if they cannot belong, AS EQUALS, to the organizations that make for progress and development, Negroes will be the losers.

If Negroes are not provided with the same amounts and quality of land and capital resources as other farmers, they will not be able to compete. Will the same old philosophy of SERVE THE WHITES FIRST AND PROVIDE NEGROES OUT OF WHAT IS LEFT prevail?

Another question: Will large mechanized factory type farms be encouraged to occupy all of the better lands of the South? Or, will there be any subsidy for the establishment of cooperative farms or of family type farms so organized in cooperating groups as to efficiently utilize modern machine and scientific techniques

MOST NEGROES ARE NOW TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS ON THESE BETTER LANDS. FACTORY FARMS WOULD DISPLACE TWO-THIRDS OF THEM. The remainder would become an agricultural proletariat in an area where the whole historical and traditional background would tend toward their continual exploitation and impoverishment.

The COOPERATIVE FARM or COOPERATING FARMS types of arrangement would support the largest number of families possible under conditions of efficient production and adequate living standards.

It is realized, here, that many Negro families on farms now too small for efficient production will have to leave agriculture and find other occupations. Many will not be able to learn fast enough to make rapid changes in methods and mode of living. It is hoped that expanding industry and commerce can absorb these people in time. Government will necessarily have to tide them over.

The question is how many Negro farmers will be able to acquire land good enough, capital sufficient enough and education fast enough to survive the change-over. The Secretary is right—it is time for a change. But, which way the agricultural Negro? UP THE LADDER, DOWN THE LADDER OR OUT?

A Christmas Greeting

(Continued from page 1)

The village is the place for going to church, to market, to club and association meetings. It is the place for young peoples' events athletic and social and where old cronies meet each other on the streets. You really never know these people, even the city folks, until you have met them at home in the village.

What a "far cry" this is from Black America. Ask a young man or woman in St. Louis or Chicago where they are from and they will seldom admit that they were from five miles out from Alligator, Mississippi. And those who live in Alligator do their level best to get to Memphis or at least to Clarksdale during the holidays—there to revel briefly in the bright lights on their temporary wave of Christmas prosperity.

No wonder though—this difference between Mississippi and Denmark. First, home usually is not pleasant. It is not even home in the Danish sense. The family probably never lived in one place more than a year or so at the most. It is not HOME with a family tradition of several generations. Again, it is drab and uninviting. It is nothing to come home to.

Village community—why, there is none. Yes there is the little cross roads village or town, but that doesn't belong to the farm people but to merchants, shopkeepers, bankers, insurance men and undertakers. People who belong to the city—or think they do.

What a pity! I thought on that lonesome Christmas in Denmark. What a pity our people don't come from country homes that we would be eager to return to, come Christmas. Most of us who now live in cities came from the farm or our parents did. But our roots in the soil of the Southland are not deep —too easily they are forgotten—they never were much good.

The contrast is great and significant. I can well understand how the Danes, without a strong military and completely over-run by the Germans can still fight back with reserved obstinance. I can well understand how, when the Germans forbade them to gather to discuss anything, they would still gather to sing the songs that were part of their roots in the land. There will always be Denmark.

How much stronger would be the mutuality, the oneness of spirit and purpose, the will to be of Negro Americans if we, of the country, of the towns and of the cities, sprang from homes and communities to which we would wish to return for "communion" on Christmas day.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

FOOD FOR PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

Foodstuffs and agricultural products totaling 46,862,000 pounds were delivered to shipside during the month of October for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, according to a War Food Administration report.

Rice shipments totaled 14,106,000 pounds; lard, 6,764,000 pounds; dry beans, 4,484,000 pounds; cured fish, 4,270,000 pounds; evaporated milk, 4,312,000 pounds; white flour, 4,196,000 pounds and over a million pounds each of onions, garbanzos, oats, corn meal and cured pork.

Other foodstuffs shipped in lesser quantities included cheese, frozen meat, oleomargaine and canned fish. Comparatively small quantities of soap and linseed meal were also delivered.

The Other Lights Of Tyrrell

By Cornelius King

"Are you going to see Professor S. P. Dean?" said a woman just across the aisle from me, as the bus on which we were riding neared Columbia in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

"Yes," was my reply, "and how did you guess?" She said I looked like a stranger, and since so many people from other parts of the country came to talk with Mr. Dean about cooperation and to visit the cooperative associations in the county, she assumed that my trip there was for that purpose.

During the conversation that followed, I made inquiry about The Light of Tyrrell Credit Union—a cooperative savings and loan association organized about five years ago. An enthusiastic reply came from her regarding the progress of that organization, but she added many other lights of Tyrrell besides the credit union.

The rest of the journey to Columbia seemed very short for I was so engrossed in her story of their cooperative activities including a co-op sawmill, tractor and heavy equipment association, group efforts in the purchase of land, cooperative store, group hospitalization association, and other similar efforts.

It was during the early spring of the past year that a 600-acre plantation in the county went up for sale. The owners could not get sufficient labor to operate it and decided to sell. The price requested was $36 per acre, on a total of around $22,000.

Some of the farmers belonging to the Light of Tyrrell cooperatives, who were well acquainted with this land and the community in which it is located, decided to form an organization to purchase the farm and then to divide it into family-size of around 60 acres. They were successful in obtaining the property. The financial arrangement consisted of a down payment of $6,0000, with the balance of $16,000 to be paid over a period of years.

This new venture in land ownership on the part of Tyrrell County farmers added 10 farms to a section of the county composed largely of some 65 farmers—the great majority of whom are owners. The property joins that of five Negro owner-operators who are among the most substantial farmers in the group. And here, like in many other instances, a nucleus was formed for the further spread of the mutual self-help idea.

Last year most of the farmers in this new land ownership venture were tenants and sharecroppers. I talked with many of them, visited with them in their homes and on their farms, and seldom have I seen such hope, enthusiasm, and happiness on the part of people anywhere. It is so difficult to describe, and perhaps, can best be observed in the improvements made in their homes and the abundant harvests they have produced during this—their first year.

Talk with these people and each one will tell a story worth remembering. Among them is a veteran of the last war, who has sharecropped ever since he was mustered out way back in 1918. He will be sure to say, "It took me 26 years to learn that if I can make money for someone else, I can make money for myself." Another farmer, a veteran of the present war—who operates the cooperative tractor and heavy farm equipment—is starting on the road to ownership while he is still young. One man around 50 years of age, will explain how he bought, paid for, and lost two other farms. His case can best be summarized in these words—"Many farmers need to know more about the use of credit instruments."

One group of farmers purchased cooperatively a tractor and equipment to do the heavy breaking, disking, and plowing on their farm plots. The same individuals bought together a mill for rendering their sorghum cane into syrup. Ten farmers are participating in these two co-op activities.

In addition to doing a large portion of their farm work in the most economical and helpful way, participating farmers are also meeting their needs for credit to finance their farm operations in like manner. A production credit association—one of the farmers' cooperative lending units operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration—loaned a total of $4,500 to these farmers for use in meeting their needs for short-term credit.

For a long time, the people of Tyrrell County have felt the need of new and better houses. They have often discussed this problem in their meetings. Several years ago they appointed a committee to develop plans for purchasing a sawmill cooperatively. They have plenty of available timber, and some of them have even saved money in their credit union to buy land on which to build houses, or to rebuild houses already owned. Through the past years, a common expression frequently heard ran something like this—"Some day we'll build new houses and new barns."

At last their dreams and plans became realities, for they have bought and set up a co-op sawmill. The mill equipment cost $2,200. Necessary buildings and other fixtures will make a total investment of around $4,000. They have also purchased 200,000 board feet of standing timber. In addition, most of the farmer members have good woodlots of pine, cypress, and oak sufficient to meet their present and future needs.

A good number of the members of the sawmill cooperative have worked, or are working in the sawmill and logging industries. Even some of the farmers work during their spare time in the lumbering business. With such a background of experience and skill on the part of participants, the officers of the organization anticipate no labor difficulty. The plan calls for members working in groups of eight during their spare time. Direct supervision of the work is under a hired manager who has had considerable experience in the sawmill industry.

Tyrrell County people like to talk most about their credit union as they say it is the original flame from which the other lights started burning. They not only believe that it is the source of all their mutual self-help ideas and activities, but they also feel that it is the foundation stone upon which they have built other cooperative ventures.

Up too date the Light of Tyrrell Credit Union has 400 active members. They come from many occupational groups including farmers, industrial workers, school teachers, ministers, sawmill laborers, domestic servants, railroad employees, laborers in the logging industry, and others. School and church clubs also have memberships in the organization.

During 1943, credit union members saved $10,500. Their total share holding amount to $33,000. The association has also purchased Government Bonds in the amount of $3,500, and has invested $500 in Lee Central—the North Carolina State Credit Union organization. Supplementing the share savings of members are the deposits which they make for safekeeping. Church and school clubs frequently make deposits of this type. Last year these clubs along with individual members deposited around $12,000 with the credit union.

The members buy what groceries and other supplies they need through their own consumer cooperative. The store also enjoys patronage from many nonmembers. Since the first year of operation, this co-op has paid a patronage dividend, and has a fairly substantial reserve on hand which is deposited with the credit union.

The latest cooperative project of Tyrrell County folk is a group hospitalization association. The purpose of the organization is to provide, cooperatively, hospitalization for its members. Due to the low income of many citizens of the county, it has been found very difficult to get hospitalization through individual effort. The cost ranges between $35 and $150, and the average citizen very seldom has this amount of money readily available. In many instances school children have had examinations by the school doctor only to find that there were no funds to correct their defects. Other people have needed hospital care but put it off because of the cost. Sometimes this proved fatal.

Each member pays a joining fee of $1.00 after which he pays a monthly fee of 10 cents, and a hospitalization fee of 25 cents each time a member goes to the hospital. Children may join the association by paying a joining fee of 25 cents, a monthly fee of 10 cents, and a hospitalization fee of 10 cents each time a member goes to the hospital.

Members are entitled to hospital care once a year. The maximum hospital allowance per member is $100, and he becomes eligible for benefits 30 days after his application has been approved The rules and regulations of the organization provide for the types of diseases and conditions for which payments are made, as well as stipulations for nonpayment of either monthly or hospitalization fees or both.

Since its organization, the members have paid into the Tyrrell County Hospitalization Association more than $800. Fifteen hospital bills have already been paid. Taking out expense for records, filing cabinet, supplies, and other costs, the treasurer now holds some $350, which is on deposit with the credit union.

Perhaps the cooperative educational program conducted by leaders in the Tyrrell County movement has done more to instill the cooperative idea and initiate new cooperative ventures than any thing else. Regular weekly meetings are held at which time reports are made, problems for discussion are presented, and actions are taken regarding specific projects or activities.

The educational program goes far beyond the weekly meetings. Some of its greatest good has come through the work of the various committees, and many times through the efforts of individual members. Especially is this true of Professor S. P. Dean, principal of the high school and leader of the Tyrrell County co-op movement, as well as Mr. G. K. McKeathan, the teacher of vocational agriculture. Apparently these men are tireless, for no hour is too late, no night too cold, no weather too bad for them to assist groups and individuals with their cooperative credit, and other problems.

Particularly have the various committees and individuals helped the people with their financial and credit difficulties. A few examples of problems that confronted them are cited here for illustration:

(1) There was the farmer and his wife who bought two mules on credit, and signed what they thought was a chattel mortgage, but instead, signed a mortgage on their property.

(2) Due to extensions, bonus payments, and interest charges a $100 mortgage on one farm jumped to $900 within a span of two years.

(3) A typical case was that of a man who bought a piece of property on a verbal promise and made payments on it over a period of 20 years. It was not until after his death that his heirs found that he had no legal right to the property.

(4) For over 25 years one individual had been making payments each six months at 6 per cent interest on a piece of property that originally cost $600. When he finally inquired about his balance, he found that he still owed $600. He had made all payments in cash and he had no receipts.

The story of the "Lights of Tyrrell" has spread far and wide. Inquiries through correspondence have been so numerous that the leaders have had neither time nor clerical help to answer all of them. Requests for speaking engagements at colleges, teachers' institutes, farmers' conferences, and churches have been so great that Mr. Dean has found it physically impossible to fulfill one-third of them.

Certain philanthropic boards have become deeply interested in the Tyrrell County cooperative plan. A few of them have made proposals to the leader of the movement regarding possibilities of spreading the idea.

And so, one can truly say in this instance, "How far that little candle throws its beam!" The colored people of Tyrrell County in North Carolina started a little cooperative flame burning five years ago, and they called it, "The Light of Tyrrell." From it so many other co-op lights are now burning that there are those from far and near who have seen the light and want to spread its illuminating rays to other dark corners.

—Courtesy of the Farm Credit Administration.
October 16, 1944
Kansas City, Missouri

ECONOMIC PROGRESS BECAUSE THE PEOPLE HAD A MIND TO WORK

Cooperative Activities in Eastern North Carolina

By Neill A. McLean

This month we shall see how they did it in the Tillery Community. The Tillery Community Cooperative is located at Tillery, North Carolina in Halifax County and fifteen miles from the Bricks Rural Life School.

In 1938 the Farm Security Administration established a rehabilitation project consisting of 147 Negro farm families in this area, and shortly afterwards there was opened up a large well supplied store financed with governmental funds and operating under a control outside of the people themselves. This venture was called a cooperative and named the Tillery Mutual Association, but the people did not, during its operating period, develop a feeling of belonging to it. They very often spoke of it as a government store.

By 1941 there were several men, including some members of the Tillery Mutual Association's Board of Directors, who had begun to visit the Cooperative program at Bricks Rural Life School and who had begun to study the Rochdale Principles and their application to the solution of problems of farm people. In August 1941 this small group convinced the authorities that they were capable of organizing and operating a cooperative by themselves. With the "go" signal from those in authority the sponsoring committee sent a representative along with the writer to apply for the charter of incorporation from the office of the Secretary of State. The charter granted and enough shares pledged to raise $800.00 required to purchase the stock of goods which was in the old store at that time, the Tillery Community Cooperative opened its doors for busness on August 1, 1941 with thirteen cents change in the cash register.

By the end of the third quarter of 1944 they had sold to themselves this year 450 tons of fertilizer. They bought and paid cash for a 2 1-2 ton truck which serves the needs of the members for hauling and gives full time employment to the driver. They have bought and paid cash for a heavy machinery unit consisting of a tractor, peanut picker and bailer. The store department which handles about 85 per cent of the buying and selling exchange of its members is managed by Mr. Loyd Smith who prior to 1943 had never done anything but farm and represents that large group who

(Continued on page 6)

(Reprint from the Nashville Tennessean, December 5)

Cotton by the Forelock

Agriculture Secretary Wickard's snggestion for coping with the cotton problem is that after the war "marginal" cotton farmers be moved over to some other kind of production, with government subsidies aiding the transition. This is what is called a "broad outline." We shall need to know what other lines of production and who are the marginal farmers.

As to the necessity for doing something, there is no question. And it is pleasant to know that representatives of the cotton industry and of government have got their heads together.

Cotton for so long has been the kingpin of Southern economy (and so large a factor in the national economy) that even the prospect of an enforced shift from cotton production sends shivers along the frame of Southern business. Cotton is the South's cash crop. The cash from cotton keeps the other businesses in business. As presently distributed, the income from cotton keeps millions of Southern families going after a fashion, and a few going very handsomely. What threatens the kingpin—and the myriad livelihoods that depends on it?

The threats are several. Overproduction (or underconsumption if you'd rather) is one, the old one. It is estimated that there will be twelve million bales in surplus when the shooting stops. That equates a year's production. The estimate probably is low.

It probably is low because the value of cotton has been pegged by Congress at or near 20 cents a pound. At that price most cotton growers, including the "marginal" ones, can come out—with something left over to purchase, say, a new suit of clothes, or a new roof for the barn. But at the same time acreage restrictions have been dropped (a prime piece of folly) and innumerable growers are planning to increase cotton acreage next year while the getting is good. With improved methods of cultivation, this means putting cotton production up to a new all-time high. Not even the government can continue indefinitely to buy up immense surpluses for which there is no demand.

Synthetic fibers are steadily encroaching upon the cotton market, and the end of this is not in sight. Another specter is the mechanization of cotton production. The mechanical picker is emerging from the wings.

This threat is directly to the livelihoods, not to cotton iself. Indeed a cheapening of production by mechanization seems to offer the best chance of restoring American cotton to its place in world trade. The big growers will be able to afford the new machines. But are all of those who can't afford them to be classed as marginal, and "shifted?" Competitively, they will be made marginal, of course, and the class will be swelled far beyond its present numbers.

Producers cooperatives, with communal ownership of machinery, might save some of the little fellows—keep them in the running. But even that would be no answer to the problem posed by the countless hands actually displaced by the machines—hands trained for no other work, if other work were available.

Cotton itself is not the main element of the quandary the South faces. Cotton will be produced and spun in the future as in the past. The main element is human: what to do with the people.

Mr. Wickard and other good minds must be wished competency in carving at this looming matter. —Nashville Tennessean.

WICKARD SAYS CHEAP WAGES THREATEN FAMILY-SIZED FARM

Washington, D. C.
November 27, 1944

Pointing out that low farm wages threaten the family-sized farm, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the delegates at the annual convention of the National Farmers' Union in Denver, Colo., Tuesday that fair wages, decent housing, and good working conditions for farm laborers are essential to the well-being of small farmers in the postwar period.

In commenting on the address, Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary, declared that this approach to the problem of encouraging further development and extension of the family-sized farm is important to colored farmers and day-laborers because they make up a large percentage of the small farmers and the wage hands.

Taking as a theme, "What's Ahead for the Family-Sized Farm," Secretary Wickard said, "I am convinced that the family-sized farm can be just as efficient as the larger units—perhaps, in some instances more efficient. In saying this, I am not forgetting that the keynotes of the world after the war will be abundance advancing technology, and probable large scale buying and selling. Even so, I believe that a fair break with its competitors is all the family-sized farm will need to assure its future."

Continuing the Secretary said, "Already there is a considerable body of legislation and a good number of programs to give the family-sized farm that kind of break. For example, the tenant purchase program already has enabled more than 36,000 former tenants to become farm owners by meeting their special needs for credit. (Of these more than 5,000 are colored farmers.) I hope that will be just a beginning of a much more extensive program in the future."

Going further with his discussion of government credit facilities for small farmers Secretary Wickard stated that the rehabiliation loans of the Farm Security Administration have helped more than 900,000 small farmers (white and colored) tenants and owners to keep their heads above the water. Also agencies of the Farm Credit Adminisration offer loans with the particular needs of the small operators in view.

Turning to Agricultural Adjustment Agency payments, and the disposal of surplus lands now held by the Army and Navy, the Secretary said, "Payments under the agricultural conservation program are scaled especially to favor operators of family-sized farms. In disposing of farmland which the government has been using for war purposes, special emphasis is being laid on making the land available in family-sized tracts."

Weighing the disadvantages which the family-sized farm faces, Secretary Wickard asserted, "However, it is perfectly clear that the steps I have been talking about are not nearly enough to enable the family-sized farm to hold and improve its position in the postwar world. For one thing there is the question of farm labor. The family-sized farm will be at a competitive disadvantage if operators of large units requiring large amounts of labor ever go back to the very low wage scale and long hours that sometimes prevailed in the past.

"In that kind of unfair competition the owner of the small farm who did most of his work either would be compelled to accept a bare pittance for his own skill and labor or would be forced out of business. That kind of farming has no place in our postwar program.

"The master key to the future of the family-sized farm is cooperation—cooperation through national farm organizations, in national farm programs, and cooperation through farmer-owned-and operated cooperative associations."

Said the Secretary, "The combined membership of farmers marketing and purchasing cooperatives last year was 3,850,000. Allowing for the fact that many farmers belong to more than one co-op, the total number of individuals participating is estimated at two million."

YOUTH CONGRESS MAPS 1945 PROGRAM AT SIXTH CONFERENCE

Atlanta, Georgia____Over three hundred and fifty delegates and observers to the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, Georgia on November 30, December 1, 2, and 3, from all of the Southern states pledge that they would return to their homes and carry on and extend the program of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in their local communities. Largest delegations were from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Two major interests of the S. N. Y. C. for 1945 will be that of Voting with special emphasis on registration and the problems of Veterans and Service Personnel.

Columbia, South Carolina will be host to the Seventh All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in the spring of 1946. Officers elected for 1945 include as President, Rose Mac Catchings, Vice Presidents, Mrs. Barbara Oldwine, Charles Rhodes, Ernest Wright, Alton Adams in addition to Kenneth Kennedy and Edgar Holt who are former Vice-Presidents, now in the armed forces, overseas.

Esther V. Cooper and Louis E. Burnham were re-elected as Executive Secretary and Organizational Secretary, respectively.

STUDY FAMILY-SIZED FARMS

Eleven thousand farmer-committeemen and supervisors of the Farm Security Administration have been at work this fall making a thorough analysis of problems confronting family-type farmers. Many of these problems are of immediate importance in the war because of their effect on food production in 1945.

In this renewed attack upon rural problems, the U. S. Department of Agriculture aims to list the things that need to be accomplished to strengthen family-type farming, and then help the farmer accomplish them.

Cooperating are other agricultural agencies, farm organizations, local groups, county officials, and leading citizens.

Farm by farm, the resources, problems and needs of the small farmers in the FSA program are being listed. After that, neighborhood and community resources and needs are studied, since the problems of FSA borrowers often are the problems of many of their neighbors.

When the results of the studies are known, the resources of the community, the local and State Governments, and the Department of Agriculture are at the call of the farmer in planning and carrying out his improvement program. The FSA is using its combined credit and supervisory facilities to aid farmers who are eligible for its services.

Some of the most frequent problems this survey is revealing are: (1) Soil depletion and erosion (2) shortages of doctors and dentists; (3) neglect of machinery; (4) inadequate housing and sanitation; (5) low-grade livestock and sire services; (6) lack of balance between quantity of livestock and feed produced on the farm; (7) failure to undertake intensive pasture development; and (8) insufficient and inefficient marketing methods.

PROGRESS ECONOMIC

(Continued from page 5)

never has been blessed with formal education beyond the lower grades of elementary school. Yes, a farmer who never finished elementary school is managing a $35,000.00 annual business for 95 farm families. When we see people like Mr. Smith doing the very fine job he is doing in spite of limited formal education, we become ashamed to say, "If I had just had the learning I would have done thus and so."

It was my good fortune to be present at the directors' meeting of the Tillery Cooperative in November, and I have never seen a group of men anywhere who appeared clearer in their deliberations of the business before them. They were discussing new fields of services the coop might adopt as they set out in 1945 to do $75,000.00 of business. At this same meeting the directors made plans to sponsor the organization of a credit union for its members or get credit union service through the Bricks Community Federal Credit Union. A joint officers' meeting has been arranged between the Tillery Cooperative and the Bricks Credit Union for the second Thursday night in December. Yes, to continue to succeed, coopertaives must cooperate also.

Economic Highlights

DISTRIBUTION AGE IS HERE

Doctor Paul H. Nystrom, Professor of Marketing, Columbia University, in commenting on the future of distribution and the part it must play if the country is to have any semblance of normal peaceime prosperity, says:

"Reports indicate that following the war there must be work opportunities for some 57,000,000 persons. There must be a national income of from $135 billions to $140 billions based on 1940 purchasing power to maintain such employment. This amount is only slightly less than the present national income stimulated by war production and maintained largely by government purchases on borrowed funds. It is greater by more than 50 per cent than the largest national income that we ever had in any peacetime level of $140 billions, the total retail trade should be not less than $70 billions and more probably, $75 billions against a total of $46 billions in 1940 . . . .

"Can this volume of sales be effected by our distributive system? In my opinion, it can and will. Certainly, however, it will require much more than usual effort. . . There mus be the desire to exercise foresight and to make extensive plans. There must be the willingness to venture and to take risks. There must be adequate rewards and honors for those who succeed.

"To accomplish this great purpose business needs to be freed of unnecessary burdens . . . . The grinding, burning brakes of government regulation, so tremendously extended during the war period, must be lifted or we will not go very far. The tax burden needs to be lightened. It is futile to expect any return to the moderate levels of taxaion prevailing before the war, but present high tax rates, if continued, will strangle efforts to extend new business. Even more important, taxes need to be stabilized. . . . Legislative inequities, such as is found in the National Labor Relations Act, need to be drastically corrected.

"The distribution age, long discussed and forecast, is at hand."

BIG NUT CROPS

Nut trees promise big crops this fall, according to the Department of Agriculture. Walnut, pecan, and almond trees are expected to bear thousands of tons more nuts this year than last and many more than average. Of the four major tree nuts of commercial importance only filberts may have a crop this year smaller than that of 1943.

COMMONPLACE TOMORROW

Artists like to draw fanciful conceptions of the future. From time immemorial, they have imagined man flying. Contemporary artists can now go to any metropolitan airport and see how woefully their predecessors underestimated man's flying ability.

A major airline recently received answers from more than 27,000 air travelers who were asked what they would demand of commercial aviation after the war. On the basis of these answers, this airline has drawn plans indicating that the postwar airliner, which will carry more than 50 passengers from New York to London in less than 12 hours for a fare of $235, will contain many of the conveniences of a modern home, including comfortable seats, uniform heating, efficient reading lights and electrical cooking devices.

A passenger request which is receiving serious consideration is an illuminated trip program panel to keep the air traveler informed as to what cities he is flying over. But leading the list is the pressurized cabin to eliminate the effects of air-pressure changes when the plane is ascending or descending, and to permit flight in higher altitudes above the "weather."

In addition, the air will be heated or cooled to keep the inside of the cabin at a comfortable temperature, even though the temperature outside may range from 50 degrees below to 100 degrees above zero.

All of this may sound like the raving of an artist gone crazy. But it isn't. It is a preview of common place tomorrow.

PRODUCTION INCREASE BY SOIL CONSERVATION SHOWN

Washington, D. C.—Soil conservation methods not only prevent erosion, but also are a contributing factor to making possible larger yields per acre. But the Department of Agriculture observes also that rainfall has been generally above normal since the country's entrance into the war and much of the hesitancy about predicting bumper crops on the fact that a dry summer had been expected at some time during the last three year. But, during the period of the war's greatest urgency nature was unexpectedly cooperative.

Granting that the weather is the most important factor in the production of crops deriving from well-planned planting, the department then says that soil sonservation practices, better farming methods, adequate uses of fertilizer and of farm machinery and better management of grazing lands also are of great importance.

Below is a tabulation of conservation practices in production relating to 3,971,903 acres of farmland, representing 9,348 farms with an average size of 425 acres. By way of general summary of the following figures, these observations might be made: The percentage increase of average annual production of all major crops after the conservation measures were put into effect was 35.7 per acre. Increased production was the equivalent of total production on 1,075,535 additional acres without such treatment.

Changes in acreage and production on specific crops:

	Before	After	Per Cent Change
CORN:			
Acres	251,374	219,238	*12.8
Yield per acre (Bu)	25.4	35.4	**39.4
Total production (Bu)	6,382,563	7,763,166	**21.6
WHEAT:			
Acres	229,621	197,912	*13.8
Yield per acre (Bu)	13.2	19.0	**43.9
Total production (Bu)	3,038,983	3,755,211	**23.6
BARLEY:			
Acres	42,443	50,015	*17.8
Yield per acre (Bu)	21.1	27.8	**31.7
Total production (Bu)	895,285	1,392,650	**55.5
OATS:			
Acres	119,496	120,479	* 0.8
Yield per acre (Bu)	29.4	36.3	**23.5
Total production (Bu)	3,516,343	4,367,946	**24.2
RYE:			
Acres	7,670	6,496	*15.3
Yield per acre (Bu)	11.6	15.7	**35.3
Total production (Bu)	89,144	101,771	**14.2
GRAIN SORGHUM:			
Acres	45,955	48,874	* 6.4
Yield per acre (Bu)	15.5	22.4	**44.5
Total production (Bu)	713,696	1,093,416	**53.2
COTTON:			
Acres	156,418	125,671	*19.7
Yield per acre (Bales)	0.43	0.57	**32.6
Total production (Bales)	67,154	71,620	** 6.6
PEANUTS:			
Acres	9,216	14,901	*61.7
Yield per acre (Bu)	31.8	34.7	** 9.1
Total production (Bu)	292,721	517,009	**76.6
TOBACCO:			
Acres	2,474	2,196	*11.2
Yield per acre (Lbs.)	937.5	1,164.8	**24.2
Total production (Lbs.)	2,319,497	2,557,821	**10.3
SOYBEANS:			
Acres	9,702	8,136	*16.1
Yield per acre (Bu)	13.9	20.8	**49.6
Total production (Bu)	134,631	169,275	**25.7
POTATOES:			
Acres	3,659	4,532	*23.8
Yield per acre (Bu)	174.7	190.7	** 9.2
Total production (Bu)	639,094	864,413	**35.2

Acreage changes in hay and pasture: Before, 2,036,473; after, 2,279,503; increase, 11.9 per cent.

Changes in Livestock and Poultry:

	Before	After	Per cent Increase
Dairy Cows	61,576	79,199	28.6
Beef Cows	93,672	129,494	38.2
Stockers and Feeders:			
Cattle	41,123	82,776	101.3
Pigs and Hogs	15,863	25,734	62.2
Poultry	955,907	1,406,778	47.2
Turkeys	53,065	81,086	52.8

—From OWI Release.

*Minus
**Plus

STFU MEMBERS AID WAR EFFORT

Vice President Reports on Activities and Plans

By F. R. Betton

During the year 1944, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union aided the war effort by placing its unemployed members in agricultural areas and in plants which were processing food for our armed forces. During the summer season when there was no employment, 325 of our members were transferred to the state of New Jersey and worked for about six weeks in the Campbell Soup Co. plant in Camden, N. J. I had an opportunity to be with the workers for several weeks. The officials of the company were well pleased with the type of men we sent to work in this plant. During the tomato season, this company prepared 90 million cans of tomato products, soup and juices which were sent direct to the boys overseas.

Our members made very good money on this and other jobs in that area. They were represented by the A. F. of L. Meat and Cannery Union Local 56, of which Mr. Leon Schachter is president. Rev. David S. Burgess noted as the joint representative of the Unions in dealing with the company in behalf of the men who worked at Camden this summer. During the time I was in New Jersey, it was my privilege to work closely with these two men and other officers of the Meat and Cannery Union.

As a result of our efforts we are now looking forward to working out plans for sending a large number of our members out on jobs this winter and next summer. During this convention you will hear about plans that are being worked out in your behalf.

You will also hear about the new cotton picking machine which is going into use on the big plantations as soon as they can begin manufacturing this machine. A new kind of farm worker is on his way in the South, as elsewhere in the nation. He is a skilled man—the tractor driver and farm machine operator. Our Union must take steps to strengthen our organization by uniting these skilled men together so that they may have better wages and working conditions.

We have many problems confronting us both now and in the post war world. With the new machine farming, we are going to have more serious problems to face. A lot of our people, both white and Negro, are going to have to find employment in other sections of the counry.

In the past, many Negroes have migrated to the east, the west, and the north. They have congregated in the large cities such as New York, Chicago, and Detroit. They have not always been as well off as they were back home in the South. The slums of the big cities are sometimes worse than the slums of the rural South. So, it appears to me the Negro should spread out over this land. When he migrates to other sections he should stay away from the big cities. He should go to the little towns and farm areas of the East, North, and the West, and make a place for himself.

In the history of all minority peoples, it has always been that oppression and discrimination come when such a minority congregates in one spot. The Jewish race is an example. The Jew is hated and feared when he gathers in great numbers in one place but when he is scattered out over the country, a few here and there, he is accepted. So it is with the Negro in America. It is our opinion that when a high percentage of the Negroes—in say the state of Mississippi, leave and go to other states the ones who remain will be able to secure for themselves the four freedoms promised all races of men in the great Atlantic Charter.

Here in our good state of Arkansas where I have lived for over 20 years, an amendment to the State Constitution has been adopted to block labor organization under a guise of "Freedom to Work". This amendment was put over by an organization called "Christian-Americans". We cannot see why they have that name, as they have acted neither as good Christians or good Americans in trying to shackle the organizations of the poor—the labor unions.

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union is not going to be directly affected by this law at the moment—we do not have any closed shop contracts. The only closed shop contracts on Arkansas farms are those held by the Arkansas Farm Bureau. Practically every tenant, sharecropper, and farm worker in eastern Arkansas is required to be a member of the Farm Bureau as a condition of employment on a plantation.

There are 10,000 members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union in eastern Arkansas who can make an affidavit that they are forced against their will to hold membership in the Farm Bureau, an organization that represents only the interests of the Boss.

The Arkansas Farm Bureau furnished the names of those members to the Christian American Committee who circularized them, urging them to vote for the anti-labor amendment to the State Constitution. It was no doubt due to the Farm Bureau that this anti-labor law was adopted.

If legislation is passed by legislature and enforced against labor unions in Arkansas, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union will insist that the law also be enforced against the Farm Bureau. There are now 100 affidavits on file in Washington which prove that the Farm Bureau has an involuntary check-off of membership dues through county agents, plantation owners, and commissaries. We will produce these affidavits and thousands more just like them at the proper time.

ANIMALS AS WEATHER PROPHETS

By Ethel R. Adamson

Sheep Seek Corners of the Pasture

Many birds foretell a storm by warning cries and uneasy actions. Rooks gather in large numbers and begin to fly in circles when bad weather threatens. The rooster flies on the gate and crows, and the hens roll excitedly in the dust and seek their food later in the evening. The call of the woodpecker is a sign of rain, also that of the guinea fowl and the peacock. Geese will cackle loudly when a storm is brewing and blue jays chatter.

When the sky begins to darken, sea gulls assemble on shore, as they know that the rain will bring earthworms to the surface, and ducks go to the fields to look for snails. This, however, is merely a search for food and is due to the same instinct which teaches the swallow to fly high in fine weather, and skim along the ground when foul is coming. The different tribes of wading birds always migrate before rain, likewise to hunt for food.

It is proverbial that "pigs see the wind." These animals become restless and will carry straw and hay to hiding places often hours before man is aware of a coming storm. Sheep will skip about and seek corners of the pasture protected by trees and shrubs, when storm clouds gather. Moles begin, too, to carry earth with which to cover their holes, grasshoppers stop singing, and frogs croak loudly.

Old pussy cat in an uncanny way seems to sense the approach of bad weather, for when she rubs against a chair or table leg, draws her paw across her forehead in washing her face, or frisks about the house, it is sure sign of rain.

Fish have a strong instinct with regard to the changing of the weather, refusing obstinately to rise at the most tempting bait or flies, when clouds charged with thunder or rain are passing overhead.

Spiders repay a close study of their antics. Crawling more than usual predicts rain. Short strands of their web firmly anchored are forerunners of rain; while longer strands mean fine weather.

But when the possibility of rain is past, the ring dove again begins to coo toward evening; the spider is busy lengthening the strands of its web; the lizards climb the bushes and bask in the sun. With the proach of the fine, warm days, the robins sing high in the trees, and the swallows begin to carry mud and straw to build their nests.

Indeed, all living creatures seem to have a singular knowledge of changes in the temperature, shifting their quarters and changing their actions, as the coming rain or dryness of the air warns them.

Purging Parasites

By Erik Seidler

Whoever made observations of the habits of animals will agree that cleanliness is their very soul. Tongue and paw replace water and towel with most of the fur-bearers. Water is used too by some, but never by a fox. I witnessed an incident where this rule was violated, where a fox dipped into the water to its very neck. Another exception to this rule I was privileged to see was th anetics of some bats. They fly only at twilight and in darkness. One day while holidaying at the beaches of "Lago Maggiore" in Switzerland, I was surprised to see a flock of these nocturnal animals flying over the water, at brilliant noontide, skimming the waves till they looked for all the world like stones skipped by a boy at play. One misjudged ihs distance, splashed in entirely, and was in danger of drowning. Amazed at the performance of these bats, I rescued the endangered to see what might be causing this phenomena, and why they had left their "up-side-down" day-resting to cavort over the waves.

The answer was not long in coming. The poor bats were infested with numberless fleas. They were ridding themselves of parasites, trying to strip them off as they skimmed the waves.

Another unique "delousing" plan was used by a fox at a lonely Czechoslovakian lake, with myself as an interested spectator. This animal was nearly frantic with agony of fleas, and was crashing through underbrush with customary stealth forgotten, biting and snapping at his merciless torturers, trying to fling them from his coat. Finally, exhausted, by the heat of the day and his violent exertions, with tongue lolling out, he sat looking despairingly at the water. I expected him to leap frantically into the lake, but instead he sat meditating his problem for some moments. His reasoning outmatched mine, for as I watched, he reached down and started plucking the soft fur from his underbelly. In a moment he had a ball as large as a fist. Balancing this delicately on the end of his nose much like a trained seal, he stepped gingerly into the water, slowly, making not the slightest ripple, he waded out. The water rose up his legs, his back, his neck, until just his nostrils and the fur ball were on the surface. Released by its own buoyancy, the ball floated away taking with it all his unwelcome guests who had sought it out as a haven from the rising flood. His gentle immersion gave the parasites time to find this last dry spot, whereas a sudden plunge would have caused them to cling with greater tenacity. Retrieving the ball of fur, I found hundreds of fleas, attesting to the completeness of the fox's cure. The mentality of the fox went up in my esteem, and I vowed that I would never do anyhing to harm any of these intelligent animals.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION MARKET NEWS

SET ASIDE ORDER ISSUED ON CHICKENS

Negro farmers, specializing in poultry raising, will be affected by December 11, whereby 100 percent of all chickens produced or processed in Delaware, and the heavy poultry production areas of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, must be set aside for sale to the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps to avert a threatening shortage of 110,000,000 pounds of poultry for U. S. Armed Forces during the first few months of 1945.

The War Food Administration said the order would be terminated as soon as possible, but warned it might be sometime before the army is able to obtain enough chickens to make up the military's acute shortage of this food for American servicemen overseas and in hospitals.

Dry Bean Set-Aside Requirements Adjusted

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order No 45 to readjust the set-aside requirements on edible dry beans by classes in accordance with revised allocations to claimant war agencies.

The amendment effective December 1, 1944, divides ten classes of beans into four separate set-aside groups and fixes the set-aside percentage for each group or class according to need.

All beans in the first three groups will be purchased only by the armed forces and authorized purchasers or country shippers who acquire them for resale to authorizer purchasers or the armed services, while those in group four will be eligible for purchase by any governmental agency, by authorized purchasers, and by country shippers who acquire them for resale to authorized purchasers or governmental agencies.

Pork Set-aside Increased Slightly

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order 75,3 to increase slightly the set-aside of various pork cuts needed to meet war requirements.

The amendment No. 4, effective December 3, 1944, require slaughterers to set-aside in the form of pork sides and specified pork cuts, a total of 28.5 per cent of the live weight of slaughtered hogs. The former set-aside required 26 per cent.

More Burley Tobacco Available

Acting at the request of the tobacco trade, the War Food Administration has issued War Food Order No. 4.8, which is designed to equalize the distribution of a record crop of burley tobacco among manufacturers and dealers.

Under the order, effective December 2, manufacturers may buy 5 percent more burley than they used during the 12 months ended September 30, 1944 and dealers may buy 4 percent more than was allocated to them from the 1943 crop.

The 1944 burley crop, sale of which is scheduled to begin December 11, 1944 will total 488 million pounds, (Nov. 1 estimate) compared with 390 million pounds last year and a 10 year average (1933-1942) of 326 million pounds. The principal use of burley is for the manufacture of cigarettes. For this purpose, it is second in volume to the flue-cured class which is yielding more than a billion pounds this year.

1945 Egg Goals

The War Food Administration's suggested goal for farm egg production for 1945 is 3,920 million dozen eggs, a 16 per cent reduction from the all time high of 1944, when 5 billion dozen eggs came to the market.

Unless prompt steps are taken to remove about 50 million surplus hens from laying flocks above normal calling this goal will be exceeded substantially.

The goals set give civilians 340 eggs per capita for 1945 compared to the 342 eggs per capita that prevailed in 1944.

Hens laying at the present rate of 112 eggs per bird indicates that 420 million layers are all that are necessary to meet the 1945 goal. At the present rate of culling of old hens out of flocks and the placing of pullets in flocks, the number of layers will be about 470 million, which will create an egg surplus.

The necessity for a thorough culling of flocks, removing old hens and poor layers is clearly indicated by these figures. And unless farmers pay particular attention to careful culling, surplus egg production will bring poultry raisers problems they can avert through early action.

SATURDAY EVE

On Saturday eve in a farming town
Where people come and stand around,
At one o'clock to town MUST go—
Those weary souls walk to and fro.

They chat with neighbors, smile at friends,
Tramp the streets from end to end;
Buy their gum, dip their snuff,
Eat sardines till they get enough.

Mothers, fathers, children all,
Thick ones, thin ones, big ones, small,
Come to town on Saturday eve.
All their change in town must leave.

Liquor, candy, gum and snuff,
Ice Cream, peanuts and all that stuff
Are things that make life worth the sweat;
For this is all the fun they get.

Mrs. Iva J. McLean
Brick Rural Life School
Bricks, N. C.

UNSUNG ALLIES

Research specialists have always been the unsung heroes of human progress. Not until the present war, did the full impact of their labors strike home. In the field of petroleum alone, they have literally won the war for the United Nations.

The director of research of a leading oil company observes that: "Probably the most dramatic illustration of the contribution of research in the petroleum industry to the war effort is offered by the case of 100-octane aviation gasoline. By now, virtually everyone realizes that the availability of this fuel in vast quantities is, to a considerable extent, responsible for the success of the allies' modern military aviation. However, few people stop to ask the question, 'How much 100-octane gasoline is there in crude oil and how is it extracted?' The answer is a little startling. There is no 100-octane gasoline in crude. The basic ingredients of this vital war material are made by chemical synthesis methods (artificially created) using certain petroleum fractions as raw materials. Prior to the start of the war effort the total U. S. production of 100-octane gasoline was about 25,000 barrels per calendar ray. Currently it is produced at at least twenty times that rate. If it were for this contribution of research the manufacure of high performance aviation fuel, the allied air services would be restricted to about one-fifth as much aviation gasoline as they are now receiving and that gasoline would give only about three-quarters of the performance made possible by 100-octane fuel."

These gigantic contributions to victory are but incidental to the main mission of the research man. The underlying purpose of research is to learn the secrets of nature and discover methods by which these secrets can be turned to the good of mankind. In learning those secrets, the research laboratories of modern industry are at the same time striving to extract the greatest possible use out of each secret. Thus one of the most effective conservation forces today can be found within industry itself—another fact about research that few people recognize.

WOMAN'S PAGE

DROP BISCUITS

Fragrant Drop Biscuits, golden honey, and creamy butter or margarine may rightfully be called "The Three Musketeers." These good food companions belong together, for each one lends a helping hand to make for exquisite eating.

Drop Biscuits are an especially satisfying hot bread to serve during December. Mother welcomes them, for these perky biscuits fit into her schedule of hurried household duties. Getting Jimmie and Jane off to school adds a few more tasks to mother's already crowded schedule. Yet she does not mind, for she knows it takes only a few minutes to make golden brown biscuits for the family's lunch or dinner.

Choosing Drop Biscuits as the family bread not only shows wise kitchen management, but also good nutritional planning. Each economical biscuit is chockful of good enriched flour with its added B-vitamins and food iron—thus giving her family needed nutrients for the jobs they have to do.

If there should be a few leftover Drop Biscuits, toast them, spread with margarine or butter, and drizzle with honey. This makes a pleasing variation and mighty good eating.

DROP BISCUITS
2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 to 4 tablespoon shortening
1 cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk, stirring only until flour is moistened. Drop by spoonfuls on ungreased baking sheet or in ungreased 2-in. muffin pans. Bake in hot oven 450 degrees F.) 8 to 10 minutes.

Yield: About 18 biscuits.

An inviting dinner entree deserving special recognition these days of soaring food prices is Meat Square a la Mode. This savory meat dish takes as little as 1-2 lb. of ground meat for 6 generous servings that really taste meaty. To make Meat Square a la Mode, brown 2 tablespoons chopped onion in 1 tablespoon fat. Add 1-2 pound ground meat, 1-2 teaspoon salt, and 1-4 teaspoon pepper. Cook 5 minutes. Add 1-2 cup canned tomatoes, 3-4 cup cooked string beans, and 1-2 cup cooked carrots. Mix well. Pour into greased pan 8 x 8 x 2 inches. Cover with drop biscuit mixture, spread mixture evenly to edges of pan. Bake in hot oven (40 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Turn out on hot chop plate and serve with Tomato Sauce.

Flaky Baking Powder Biscuits do their share to carry a bit of good meat flavor to the family table. Make a vegetable meat stew using the less expensive meats—which incidentally give a most delightful flavor. Serve the stew in shortcake fashion and watch the family mop-up the rich meat gravy with these tender biscuits.

Make a fashionable muffin ring by adding 1-4 cup finely chopped parsley to a standard muffin recipe. Bake in greased ring mold in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 minutes. Serve with sliced hard cooked eggs in velvety creamed sauce or victory canned string beans, whole kernel corn in nippy cheese sauce. Such an entree brings well-deserved applause. If no ring mold is at hand, bake the muffin mixture in an 8 x 8 pan. Cut in squares to serve.

Try savory biscuits topped with creamed chicken. Adding 1-2 teaspoon poultry seasoning and 1-4 teaspoon curry powder to the flour mixture of a standard baking powder biscuit recipe offers something new and mighty good to accompany the tempting flavor of creamed chicken.

Especially good this fall is creamed cabbage with Bit-of-Ham Muffins. Cut cooked ham in bits of pieces to make 1 cupful. Add to flour mixture of standard Muffin recipe and proceed as for muffins. These golden brown muffins, piping hot from the oven are a taste sensation. Spoon creamed cabbage over them or serve the muffins plain with accompanying side dishes of 7-minutes cabbage.

Cold winter evenings call for "something warm" at the dinner meal. The plentiful supply of enriched bread, at the friendly bakers, is eager to lend assistance to new ideas for fall menus. Cover slices of bread generously with a succulent meat and vegetable mixture. Broil these open faced sandwiches at a moderate temperature (350 degrees F.). Extra slices of toasted bread may top the meat mixture should the family want to make bountiful sandwiches. Serve these sandwiches with gravy or tomato sauce.

TINY TEA RINGS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 to 4 tablespoons shortening
1-2 cup milk (about)
1 tablespoon honey or light corn sirup
2 eggs
1-2 cup grated sharp cheese

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Cut or rub in shortening. Beat one whole egg and one egg yolk, reserving white for tops. Add milk and honey to beaten eggs and add all to flour mixture. Stir only enough to make dough hold together. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead a half minute. Roll out into a rectangle 8 inches wide and 1-8 inch thick. Cut in half lengthwise. Spread each portion with cheese, and roll jelly-roll fashion, sealing edges. Cut into 8 inch pieces and form into rings on greased baking sheet. Pinch ends together. With scissors, cut through rings almost to center, in slices about one inch thick. Turn each slice slightly on its side. Brush rings with remaining egg white and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Fill center with a spoonful of green applesauce.

Yield: About 6 individual rings.

THE VERSATILE COFFEE CAKE

Irresistible is the sound of the morning call when the reward for hustling to breakfast is fragrant warm coffee cake. For tempting coffee cake means a hearty breakfast and a good start for the day's activities

Wise mothers find extra pleasure in making fresh coffee cakes for their families. A quick coffee cake takes but a few minutes to prepare. Mother sifts together the flour mixture and measures the remaining coffee cake ingredients after finishing her dinner dishes. She knows then that should the sandman linger a bit the next morning, her coffee cake will be mighty good, for mixing the ingredients is then a last moment affair.

To make breakfast coffee cake extra inviting and so good it could be served as luncheon bread or dinner dessert needs but one thing: a standard coffee cake recipe. Here is one such recipe tasty enough to serve plain and so versatile it can be made glamorous with a touch of fruit or spice, a sprinkling of sugar or a few nuts.

STANDARD COFFEE CAKE
1 1-2 cups sifted enriched flour
1-2 cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup milk
1 egg
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Beat egg, add milk and shortening. Add to flour mixture, stirring only enough to moisten flour. Pour into greased pan 8 x 8 x2 inches. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) 25 minutes.

Yield: 1 coffee cake, 8 x 8 x inches.

Pleasing ways to dress up this plain coffee cake to tempt the sleepy family members are many.

Before baking, top the coffee cake batter with a crumbly topping that is easily made. Cream together 2 tablespoons each margarine or butter and sugar. Add 1-4 cup of bread crumbs; enriched flour and 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix to consistency of course crumbs.

Another pleasing variation for the plain coffee cake is Prune Topping. Mix 1 cup cooked chopped prunes, 2 tablespoons melted margarine or butter, and 1-4 cup sugar. Spread mixture in bottom of well-greased pan, 8 x 8 x 2 inches and pour coffee cake batter over prune topping. This coffee cake gets its satisfying sweetness from the good flavor of the prunes.

Now that sunny apricots are brightening fruit markets, try apricots instead of prunes. Sliced peaches are good and so are pie cherries.

An Orange Coffee Cake is especially pleasing for all occasions. Before baking, top the coffee cake batter with Orange Topping made by mixing 2 teaspoons grated orange rind and 1-4 cup sugar. This tasty sugar mixture gives the coffee cake its crunchy topping and makes for delicious eating.

EXTEND ONE CAN OF SHRIMP IN SWEET-SOUR SAUCED DISH

A number one 7-ounce can of shrimp is a wise buy for the alert menu-maker, and shrimp and kidney beans flavored with a sweet sour sauce as the masks indicate is a wiser way to extend a can of shrimp into a meal that will serve four to six. Canned shrimp contains Vitamins A and D; is a source of protein, iodine and eighteen minerals—a nutritious as well as a budget buy to use this way.

SHRIMP AND KIDNEY BEAN PLATTER

1 lb. dried kidney beans
2 teaspoons cornstarch
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon grated onion
1 2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon chili powder
Few grains pepper
1 No. 1 (7 oz.) can shrimp
Onion rings

Cover beans with cold water; let soak overnight. Add 1 tablespoon salt; boil beans slowly, covered, 2 to 3 hours or until tender. Drain:

Measure 1 cup liquid from beans, Blend 1 cup bean liquid with corn starch; boil until thickened and clear. Add vinegar, sugar, onion salt, chili powder and pepper; simmer 5 minutes. Add shrimp; heat. Arrange hot beans on serving platter; pour shrimp mixture in center. Garnish with onion rings.

Serves 4 to 6.

MOLASSES DROPS

1-2 cup shortening
1-4 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1 cup molasses
1-4 cup milk
2 cups sifted enriched flour
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon ginger
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg and beat well. Add molasses and milk. Sift together flour, soda, salt, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon. Add to creamed mixture. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 8 to 10 minutes.

Yield: About 6 1-2 dozen cookies.

Plump soft Old-Fashioned Molasses Cookies are especially fitting for youngsters' Christmas parties when these cookies are decorated with raisins or currant "faces." These generous cookies, with their B-vitamins and iron from enriched flour, molasses, and fruit, are as nutritious as they are delicious.

Open-face sandwiches made with enriched bread can enchant the simplest Christmas party. Spread slices of enriched bread generously with a soft ham salad spread using sliced hard cooked eggs as "eyes,' a triangle cut from thinly slived American cheese as "nose," and a sliver of dill pickle as sweet sour pickle for "mouth."

Another Christmas sandwich is made with enirched bread and a favorite sandwich spread. Using fancy cookie-cutters, such as a star a turkey gobblin, Santa, a tree and any of the other Christmas emblems, cut figures from slices of enriched bread and spread with luscious sandwich fillings.

STEAMED APPLE PUDDING

3-4 cup chopped suet
1 cup seedless raisins
2 1-2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 tsp. nutmeg
1-2 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. cloves
1 1-2 cups grated apples
1 cup molasses
1 egg

Combine the finely chopped suet and raisins. Mix and sift the dry ingredients together, and add to the suet and raisins. Then add the apples, molasses and beaten egg. Mix well and pour into a greased casserole; set in a pan of hot water and bake at 350 degrees F. for 1 to 1 1-2 hours, depending on the depth of the casserole. Serve hot with any desired sauce, or with cream.

APPLE MACAROON PUDDING

6 apples
1 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 cup butter
1 egg
1-2 cup flour
1 teaspoon vanilla

Peel, core and slice the apples into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle 1-2 cup of sugar and the cinnamon over the apples. Cream together the butter and the remaining half-cup of sugar. Add the beaten egg and the flour and vanilla. Beat to a smooth batter. Spread over the apples and bake 375 degrees F. for 40 minutes. serve with lemon sauce or whipped cream.

COUNTRY FRIED STEAK

1 1-2 lbs. round or chuck steak (cut 1-2 in. thick)
2 tsps. salt
Flour
2 tbsps lard
1-4 cup water

Cut steak into serving pieces Season. Dredge with flour and pound with meat hammer or edge of a thick plate. Brown in lard. When well browned, add water. Cover and cook slowly—about 1 1-2 —2 hours. Add more water if needed. 4 to 5 servings.

SPICED GRAPE RELISH

3 1-2 cups prepared fruit
7 1-2 cups sugar
1-2 cup vinegar
1-2 bottle fruit pectin
1 teaspoon cloves
2 teaspoons cinnamon

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 3 1-4 pounds fully ripe grapes. Bring pulp to a boil and simmer, covered, 5 minutes; remove seeds by sieving. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Add cloves and cinnamon, or any desired combination of spices.

Measure sugar, prepared fruit, and vinegar into large kettle, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in pectin. Skim; pour quickly into warm, sterilized glasses. Parraffin hot relish at once. Makes about 12 six-ounce glasses.

FUDGE CAKE

1 cup sugar
1-2 cup butter or fat
1 cup flour
Pinch of salt
2 eggs beaten together
2 squares chocolate (2 ozs.)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 lb. pecans or black walnuts

Grease pan and bake in 350 degree oven. Cut into squares while warm: may be iced if desired. Ice with cream icing.

CHOCOLATE CREAM ICING

8 tablespoons sweet cream or evaporated milk
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons butter
2 tablespoons melted chocolate
2 tablespoons vanilla

Mix thoroughly, put over a vessel of hot water and stir to a smooth cream. Let cool a little before spreading on cake, or it will run.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS

2 cups white beans
2 tablespoons molasses
1-4 lb salt pork
1 teaspoon salt

Soak beans overnight or at least several hours; drain and cover with cold water; boil about 10 minutes; drain; place in baking dish; add pork, molasses and salt; cover with liquor from beans; bake in a slow oven for 3 hours. Remove cover and brown before serving. Top with slices of bacon before baking. Serves 4 to 5.

Another grand way to prepare beans is with ham. To do this, wash and drain two pounds of dried white navy beans; place beans in cooker kettle and add 1-3 cup molasses, 1-3 cup brown sugar, one large onion, six cups water, two teaspoons salt, three slices bacon and one teaspoon mustard. Over the beans place a piece of ham or ham hock. Cover kettle and turn heat to low. Cook six hours. For a brown crust, remove from kettle and place in oven for 30 minutes.

NUT CRUMB COFFEE CAKE

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and cream together well. Add flour, alternately with milk, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Turn into greased pan 9 x 9 x 2 inches. Combine 2 tablespoons sugar and 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon; mix with 3-4 cup soft bread crumbs. Add 2 tablespoons melted butter and 2 tablespoons chopped nut meats. Sprinkle over cake. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 45 minutes.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

So They Sell Lake Dick

By

GILES A. HUBERT

So they are selling the Lake Dick Project, and the planters have won still another round with the Farm Security Administration and what this agency has meant. On these pages you will also read of the impending complete mechanization of commercial cotton growing and the upsetting effect this is likely to have on millions of people now depending on cotton growing for a livelihood.

These two stories sort of hang together—"but definitely."

The Lake Dick Project was an experiment—an attempt to find a pattern through which ordinary tenant farmers could organize themselves to operate a large mechanized and scientifically operated cotton farm. Could ordinary Southern farm families operate such a farm so that they could utilize the machine technique to raise their level of living rather than be displaced by it?

Lake Dick is in Arkansas, a short distance from Pine Bluff. It was formally an old plantation, one of the best in the area, located on good river bottom land. The original plan was to group the homes of the families in a village along with the major farm facilities, such as the barns, the store, the gin, grist mill and a dairy. These latter were all to be owned and operated cooperatively as was the farm itself.

The farm was divided into large sections and the workers were organized into operating groups under foremen elected by each group. Workers were paid wages designed to cover the day-to-day expenses of the families involved. This was regarded as one of the regular costs of farm operation. Any profits earned by the farm and by the cooperative facilities were to be returned to the workers according to their respective shares of the work done on the farm and of the patronage of the cooperatives.

It was a good plan and a good farm. But the Lake Dick Project was doomed to failure. First, the families selected were not from the immediate area. Many of them came from the hills where they had operated small individual farms. They were white families with the most individualistic backgrounds possible.

The planters on the surrounding plantations went to work on the families with adverse propaganda almost as soon as they arrived at Lake Dick. They were told that and the government simply wanted to make common laborers out

(Continued on page 4)

28,000 NEGRO SOLDIERS PLAN TO FARM

THE COTTON PICKING MACHINE

This is International Harvester's cotton picker harvesting the staple at the rate of a bale and half a day on a high producing plantation near Osceola, Ark.

FSA SELLS LAKE DICK PROJECT

Little Rock, Ark.—The 3,670-acre FSA re-settlement project, Lake Dick Farm, Inc., established several years ago and later abandoned, is to be sold to the highest bidder, A. D. Stewart, regional Farm Security Administration director here, has announced.

The 10-unit project, located in Jefferson County, will be sold as a single unit. Bids were received up to January 15. The sale is in compliance with congressional orders issued last year directing FSA to liquidate its projects.

Mr. Stewart said he recommended that the Lake Dick project be sold as a whole because it is not suitable to be divided into family sized farms. He said the houses stand about a lake and if the project were subdivided most of the dwellings and farm buildings would have to be moved. This, he estimated, would have cost the government $75,000. It is customary for FSA to sell such holdings as individual farm units.

The Lake Dick project was established by FSA to determine if the co-operative system of farming could be successful in rehabilitating low income farmers, but the experiment reportedly failed. At present 51 Negro families live on the project as sharecroppers.

Mr. Stewart said the project is ideal for a plantation and that the sharecroppers now working the cultivated acres probably would remain under the new ownership. If not, he said, FSA will attempt to find them new locations.

FSA also is offering for sale, 2,304 acres of land near Star City which is a portion of Aluvial Farms, Inc., another FSA sponsored project. This was established in 1941. Already in the process of FSA liquidation more than 4,000 acres of Aluvial Farms have been sold. Mr. Stewart said most of these lands have been and are being divided into family sized farms and sold to FSA clients.

He said he "hoped" to have all FSA holdings in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, once totaling around 100,000 acres, liquidated by February.

Baileys Win Live-at-Home Sweepstakes

Victors over 46,493 Negro farm families of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, Luther and Betty Bailey of Jeanettee Community (Crittenden County), Friday were declared the 1944 grand sweepstakes champions in the Live-At-Home Competition, sponsored by The Commercial Appeal and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee.

The sweepstakes championship carried with it $250.00 cash prize and a 53-piece set of dishes in addition to a $50.00 state prize and a Certificate of Honor testifying to the ability and industry of the Bailey family.

It was the second consecutive year for Arkansas to win the sweepstakes honor and second time for Crittenden County in the seven-year history of the event. John Gammon, Jr., of Gammonville Community won in 1941. Johnnie White of Union County won last year. Tennessee has had two sweepstakes winners and Mississippi, two.

Mr. Martin Zook, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, presented the prizes to Luther and Betty, who are 53 and 51, respectively.

The Baileys, who own a 60-acre farm and who rent another 100-acres, had five different income sources this year and showed a net gain of more than $3000 for the year. They have a seek and feed inventory of more than $4000.

Luther moved to Arkansas in 1918 and worked as a day laborer for several years. Later he worked as farm foreman on a plantation and saved up enough money to make the down payment on a farm. He now owns this farm free of debt.

"Our year around garden, poultry, four dairy cows and 1500

(Continued on Page 2)

Small Number Interested In Agriculture

Washington, Jan. 7.— The War Department reports that of 700,000 enlisted Negro soldiers, only 4 per cent or 28,000 intended to operate farms in the postwar period. This conclusion was a result of a survey conducted among soldiers as to their post-war intentions.

The survey reported that more than 30,000 Negro soldiers intended to return to full-time school or college after the war. Educators and leaders questioned expressed little surprise at the small number who planned to enter agriculture. Most Negro boys do not have a high opinion of opportunities for Negroes on farms of the South.

They point to the fact that a relatively small number of Negro farm boys who enlisted in the army came from the type of rural environment conducive to hopes for a secure and prosperous future. Most of them doubtless came, they point out, from homes of sharecroppers, farm laborers or tenants.

Should the 28,000, who do intend to operate farms, wish to take advantage of the training program provided under the "G. I. Bill of Rights" it would severely tax the present training facilities of the Agricultural schools and colleges. Educators have expressed the hope that adequate provision will be made to train these boys for leadership as farmers and citizens in the communities to which they may return.

Financial assistance provided by the "G. I. Bill" should be made readily available to aid returning Negro veterans to secure or improve good farms and to become firmly established in agriculture.

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General News

MACHINE-AGE COTTON WILL DISPLACE UP TO 2,500,000

By NAT CALDWELL

(By Special Permission of the Nashville Tennessean)

From 800,000 to 2,500,000 Negroes and whites will be leaving the Southland in the first six years after the war.

They'll be driven out of the fields by an army of monsters fourteen feet tall, who soon will be waddling down mile long rows, their ugly visceral tubes looping greedily at the white staple laden stalks, pulling and sucking away at the cotton.

These monsters with their Frankensteinian bulk painted a circus red and their mechanical insides giving out with the sounds of a heavy bomber, will be mechanical cotton pickers.

The people of the South who will be displaced by King Cotton's inevitable swap of sweating human backs for machines as a more secure underpinning for his throne will constitute the greatest mass migration since the Westward Movemeent swept across the Alleghanies.

Its postwar tide flowing northward and westward will blend with and swell a migration to jobs in war industry that already has carried 750,000 whites and an equal number of Negroes out of the South.

The individuals in this black and white mass will be moving out with the intention of staying—either on jobs or on relief—just as those who precede them in the still active southern trek to war industry intend to stay.

For the mechanical cotton picker, a potential seven-dollar-a-bale robot substitute for human hands that now refuse to pick for less than $30 to $40, is about to be clasped with the grip of necessity by King Cotton.

The portent of this change reaches into every phase of the traditional life of the South—and carries a heavy significance for other parts of the nation as well. For San Francisco, which in the first three years of the war has seen a 270 per cent increase in its Negro population, for Detroit and Chicago with their already teeming black belts the change spells dynamite.

The Nashville Tennessean has for many weeks had reporters busy examining the facts of cotton's life. The scope of their investigations include inspections of the cotton picker in action and interviews with white and Negro creatures of cotton, nationally known sociologists and agricultural economists, farm machinery manufacturers. On the salient facts gleaned from an analysis of these hundreds of interviews, a great majority of them off-the-record for reasons that are obvious, the foregoing basic statements are made.

In token quantities the cotton picker, the flame cultivator, and the improved ginning equipment that will hold grades of machine picked cotton within one class of the best hand harvested staple, already are accomplished facts.

A Fight For Survival

With the world market for

(Continued on Page 6)

→ *Read: "When Farmers Think of Postwar Prospects,"* P. 5.
By ARTHUR RAPER

Baileys Win Live-at-Home

(Continued from page 1)

pounds of home-cured meat, 500 pounds of beef, adequate lard and other food crops grown on the farm have made it possible for us to live at home this year," Bailey said. "We have not been concerned with ration books so far as foods are concerned. We have our own mill and grind our meal."

Discussing his feed program, the champion said: "Every year we make enough feed for our livestock and have some to sell. Our mill is used in preparing home-grown feed for poultry and livestock."

The Baileys built a new home in 1940, and since that time have made many improvements in it. They have a Delco lighting system, and their home grounds have been beautifully landscaped.

The Baileys engage in all the activities that help build up better community life, and this year they worked with their neighbors in building a community center. They made a contribution of $250.00 toward building a new church. They are members of the Farm Bureau and she belongs to a Home Demonstration Club. Their son, L. B. Bailey, 16, is a 4-H Club member.

"The Live-At-Home Competition has been a great inspiration to me and my family," Bailey declared. "We have received the very, very best assistance from our Negro Agents. We believe in getting our living from the soil."

The Crittenden County Workers —Jesse W. Mason, Negro County Agent; Corrie J. Jarrett, former Home Demonstration Agent, and Clara M. Howard, present Negro Home Demonstration Agent— were awarded both extension trophies for producing the grand sweepstakes winner, and obtaining the highest enrollment in the Live-At-Home Program—5562. This was the first time in the seven-year history of the event that one county won both trophies.

Colored Chaplain Preaches To Men Of All Races Overseas

Washington, D. C.—Chaplain Fred E. Stephens, with an Air Service Group, has described to the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, Washington, D. C., certain unusual experiences during the Italian Campaign.

How gifted was the Glee Club of his Service Group was shown by its being selected by the Commanding Officer to make a concert tour of American posts in Sardinia. Chaplain Stephens accompanied the Glee Club and conducted religious services en route. The Chaplain has conducted worship under many situations but none more dramatic than those while Vesuvius was in eruption.

Chaplain Stephens was born in Potesville, Kentucky and spent his boyhood at Owensboro, Kentucky. He was graduated from high school at Evansville, Indiana, and received his A. B. degree from Indiana University and his theological training at Gammon Theological Seminary and at Turney Seminary at Atlanta, Georgia.

Chaplain Stephens taught at Morris Brown College and for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Denver, Colorado, and was a Y. M. C. A. secretary in St. Louis. He was ordained a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and has held pastorates in Atlanta, Georgia; Tucon, Arizona, and was minister of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, Columbia, Missouri, when appointed Chaplain. The Chaplain is married and has three children.

Chaplain Stephens has sent the following account of his services in Italy:

"I came overseas with an Air Service Group and have preached to men of various races and faiths since my arrival. I find that religion is being taken seriously by more men than ever before, and I have seen many soldiers weeping with humble faces seeking the strength of God in these trying times. A frequent sight is of Americans of all races and faiths sitting side by side at religious services in a practical demonstration of real democracy.

"In one Italian town where we were stationed, a large group of Italian civilians attended the Protestant services. Though they could not understand the language, yet being lovers of song and music, they seemed to enjoy the congregational singing.

"Another fine experience was the baptizing of soldiers in the Tyrrhenian Sea over which the Apostle Paul sailed on his way to Rome. Another large group of men was baptized in the Adriatic Sea. On our way to Naples in the spring of 1944, some men and I were caught in the midst of an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. It seemed as if the heavens were raining down black hail which was scattered for miles.

"On another occasion, I held services on a hill at the outskirts of Naples over against Vesuvius. It was near dusk. The sun was setting like some gigantic ball of fire sending off a deep orange glow which spangled the whole of the horizon. To the east, Mt. Vesuvius was erupting great billows of fire and down the side of the volcano ran a red river of molten lava. It was a beautiful and breath-taking sight. To the strains of music coming from the portable organ, the men were singing 'On Christ the Solid Rock I stand.'

"In our unit was an Air Service Group Glee Club, one of the best glee clubs that came overseas. It was the first organization of its kind to give a concert in the American Theater in Naples. Such favorable opinion was evinced that we were sent to tour Sardinia by order of the Commanding General of our Service Command. During our Sardinian tour of ten concerts in fourteen days, we were given a most enthusiastic reception. At one of the concerts we had as special guests several American, French and Italian generals and Mlle. Curie, the daughter of the French radium family."

Child Pianist Contributes Month's Allowance to March of Dimes in Celebration of the President's Birthday

"There has been an alarming rise in the epidemic of infantile paralysis in America. Last year was the worst but one in the tragic history of polio. It is fearfully democratic, striking rich and poor, black and white alike. None of us can conquer it alone. We can only hope to overcome it with the help of others. Now, how can we insure the help of others?

"When a member of a large family becomes ill, all of them pitch in and help. That is what a family is for. Mutual aid and comfort. A nation must do the same thing but on a larger scale.

"Since children are the worst sufferers of this dreaded disease, they would like some positive way to help fight it. They can't be doctors or nurses and they haven't much money—so what can they do? About the only financial resources even the luckiest of us have is a monthly allowance. Since this is our fight, too, I do not think it would be too much to ask each young person having an allowance to contribute one month of it to the Infantile Paralysis Fund. It would be our insurance policy for the future. For the greater the fund, the more research that can be done on polio and, therefore, the greater our safety in the future will be.

"When I was eleven and twelve years old, I only received twenty-five cents a week allowance. So I conrtibuted One Dollar to the fund those years. But now that I am thirteen, my allowance has been raised. So I am very happy to say that this year I can contribute twice that much to the fund to fight infantile paralysis."

PHILIPPA SCHUYLER.

GIVES ALLOWANCE TO MARCH OF DIMES

Philippa Schuyler, 13-year-old concert pianist, appeals for support of the March of Dimes in Celebration of the President's birthday. Miss Schuyler contributed one month's allowance to the March of Dimes. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler of New York City. Her father is the well-known author, columnist, and lecturer.

Churchman Against Evil Bill to Draft Men For War Work

George Edmund Haynes, Ph. D.
Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

New York—The proposal for a National Service Law to draft all workers now recommended by the President with the endorsement of the military leaders raises an old question which was discussed during the last World War as well as the present one. It has certain interracial aspects that may not get into the news, certainly not into many editorials of the daily newspapers.

Some people will remember a movement during World War I in some of the southern states led by a saw-mill magnate, called "The Self-Preservation Loyalty League," which sought to get compulsory work ordinances from city councils and work-or-fight laws from state legislatures. The effort succeeded in some cities. Its net effect as this writer saw it was to tie down both white and Negro workers to employers. Each worker carried a work card which had to be signed by his employer if the worker undertook to change jobs or if for some reason he wanted to stop work his employer had to give his signature for the release. Cases were found where employers refused to sign such release cards. Police officers were known to stop workers to demand their work cards and to take them into custody when they could not produce the required card. Police visited Negro homes to see that all able bodied persons signed up to go to work or go to War. If he did not sign a fight-or-work card, he went to jail. There was agitation also about Negro women who left their domestic jobs because for the first time they were staying at home to care for their families since they were getting allotments from their husbands or other relatives in the Army or since their men folks were earning enough in war jobs to provide for the family.

These and several other facts about the movement for compulsory labor led many people to conclude that it was not wise then. Similar misgivings raise the question whether it is wise now to have any legal draft of labor. It does not stand on the same basis as the military draft, which brings men and women to national defense and into the public service of the nation A labor draft law as proposed brings workers into private industries for private employers. It would tend to freeze Negroes in the work status where they are. In some areas of our country racial minority workers are too recently removed from a serf status to view such a proposal of any compulsory work law with anything but apprehension bordering on fear. This is especially true of Americans, Negroes, Mexican & Japanese ancestry. For all workers, too, there is the caution lest the gate opening into such a draft of labor may not swing as freely on its hinges outward toward freedom after the war as it may swing inward now.

A Warning Against Sowing Hate Propaganda

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

New York (WDL)—My attention has been called to an article on Jews which recently appeared in a Negro weekly. The title of the article was "The Indigestible Jew," and it contained a number of statements which both amazed and pained me. Of all people, Negroes should be the last to cast any aspersions on another minority group, which more often than not is the target of the poisoned arrows aimed at us as well. It is this consideration which prompts me to write the following lines.

It behooves us to be doubly careful not to do anything that would tend to arouse prejudice against other groups. The Negro press should be especially on the alert against misleading items concerning our neighbors. We resent such items in the general press when they reflect unfairly and unjustly against the Negro community. Well, the same rule obtains with respect to other groups, including members of the Jewish faith.

Let us not forget that the enemies of the Jews are the enemies of the Negro, and the enemies of the Negro as a rule, are the enemies of the Jews. Instead of the Negro becoming a tool of anti-Semitism, he should be the uncompromising foe of this dread anti-social pestilence, because anti-Semitism is not only directed against the Jews but it is the enemy of democracy, liberalism, and freedom which are the hope of the Negro and all of the minorities.

We must never forget the old adage that, "You'll reap what you sow." If you sow the wind you will reap the whirlwind. If you sow the seeds of hate propaganda against the Jews, you will reap the hurricanes of racial discrimination. Moreover, Negroes who are themselves the victims of racial discrimination and prejudice, as shown by lynch and mob law to which we are subjected, should be the last people on earth to be a party to any scheme to visit racial and discrimination upon any other people.

The publication which carried the article referred to above is appearing in Memphis, Tenn., and the editors, I am sure, are aware of the Rosenwald schools for Negroes that have been established in a number of rural communities. These schools, because of the low appropriations for education for Negroes in the South, are, in some instances, the only means whereby Negro boys and girls can receive an elementary education.

Who was Mr. Rosenwald? He was a Jew who believed in the possibilities of growth and development of the Negro people. This same Mr. Rosenwald perhaps has done more toward the establishment of Y. M. C. A's. among Negroes in this country than any other American citizen. I am sure we would not want to insult and humiliate the group to which such a man belongs. But even if there wasn't a single Jew who contributed one dime for the education and advancement of the Negro people, articles such as the one in question, which inflames the populace against our Jewish citizens, would be objectionable. I am sure every enlightened Negro citizen will agree with me in this position.

We who are insisting that the rights of the Negroes should be respected in fact as well as in law have a contribution to make to the development of sound, constructive, and just relationships among the various groups comprising our nation.

Mixed Groups Participate in Agricultural Meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE,— (ANP) — Negro and white farm leaders were in accord on every question last week as the southern division of the Agricultural Adjustment agency gathered in the 54th annual Farmers conference, here. Farm leaders from 15 states and China participated in training courses and discussions of important farm problems.

Speakers on the program included an address by C. D. Walker, director of the southern division of the AAA, who stated that both colored and whites vote alike in the AAA referenda.

William Pickens, chief of the interracial section of the U. S. treasury's war bond division, was another speaker. Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, dean of administration, Tuskegee, and Albon L. Holsey, special assistant to President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee, busied themselves welcoming conference groups and presiding over some of the sessions.

Labor Draft Would Be Step Toward Fascism, WDL Tells Congress

New York (WDL)—Charging that discrimination against Negroes is the major weakness of U. S. manpower policy, Rev. Donald Harrington, Minister of the Community Church of New York, testifying in behalf of the Workers Defense League, told the House Military Affairs Committee that "a labor draft is unnecessary, and would be a step toward fascism."

Rev. Harrington read to the Congressmen an affidavit from Adelene McBean, a Negro who declared that she had registered for employment with the United States Employment Service in New York on July 3, 1944, and had not been offered any employment to date.

Among the points Rev. Harrington made in his testimony against a labor draft were these: It is unnecessary, for minority groups are not utilized; it would not produce the required results; it creates the false impression that labor is to blame for the present manpower situation; it would give power over the liyes of men and women which it would be hard to find anyone good enough to administer; it would carry us one more long step down the road towards fascism by establishing forced labor which the Supreme Court of the United States has said is slavery.

Popular Mortician Of Bowling Green Here In Hospital

J. E. Kuykendall, popular and successful mortician of Bowling Green was brought to Nashville for an operation last week and is now at Hubbard hospital. Mr. Kuykendall has been visited by relatives and friends of Bowling Green and also Nashville since being here. He is well known in Nashville and is the uncle of Mrs. Ruth K. Simpkins who superintends the Fisk Social Center on Fifth Avenue, North. Mrs. Simpkins' mother & Father, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Kuykendal, were among last Sunday's visitors of their sick brother.

Mr. J. E. Kuykendall besides being a successful business man is one of the most prominent churchmen in Kentucky and is at present president of the Baptist Laymen's League of the state.

The class in public speaking was to give pantomimes that afternoon. One Frosh got up when called on, went to the platform and stood perfectly still.

"Well," said the professor after a minute's wait for something to happen, "what do you represent?"

"I'm imitating a man going up in an elevator," was the quick response.

Paul Ewing First to Pay Off FSA Loan in Arkansas County

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS—When Paul Ewing, 56, recently made his last payment on a $3,900 loan from the Farm Security Administration, he became the first farm ownership borrower in St. Francis county to pay out his loan in full.

When Paul was 18 years old, he started working on a farm for his brother-in-law and was to receive part of the crop as his pay. He worked under this arrangement for five years, earning on an average of about $80 a year. He then decided to venture out and find work in a large city. He went to St. Louis and got a job at a packing house where he was employed for seven years.

He was still interested in farming and returned to work with his brother-in-law and sister for two more years.

Paul married and started farming for himself and has proved to be a good manager as well as a good farmer. He and his wife have reared a family of seven children. Three of the boys are in the Army. One was wounded during the battle of North Africa and is now in a hospital in Mississippi. Another son is stationed in Italy and one is in a camp in Louisiana. The oldest son is farming in Louisiana. The three girls are married.

Started as Renter

For 38 years Paul Ewing rented a farm in St. Francis County and earned enough money to furnish his family for the next year. He always paid cash for everything he purchased. His wife, Mrs. Eliza Ewing, always did her part. In addition to her housework, she helped in the field, took care of the children, did laundry work and housecleaning for families in Forrest City to make ends meet.

This family moved on the farm they purchased in 1936 and paid $300 crop rent each year until 1940 when the Farm Security Administration made them a loan to purchase the farm.

The house was remodeled, a new barn, smoke house, poultry house and sanitary privy were constructed. The entire place was fenced including pasture, lot, garden, and yard.

This farm home has been made into a beauty spot of the county. The yard contains about one acre which has been sodded with bermuda grass and is kept in good condition at all times. Walnut, pecan and oak trees furnish shade in the yard. Shrubbery has been set out around the house and flowers will be blooming in the Spring.

The family was commended for its excellent food production, home improvement, conservation and preservation programs carried out under the supervision of the FSA home supervisor. They own their own pressure cooker and can all vegetables and fruit the family needs. Chickens, pork and beef raised on the farm furnish all the meat for their use, both fresh and cured. They also have ample quantities of milk, butter and eggs. Syrup, potatoes, peanuts, pop corn, pecans, walnuts are produced in abundance every year and there is always a surplus for the neighbors.

Set Out Orchard

An orchard was set out in 1942 which will supply apples, peaches pears, grapes and berries in a few more years. This farm has a year-round garden which keeps the table supplied with fresh vegetables in addition to canned food.

Mr. Ewing does not depend entirely on cotton for a cash crop. Receipts from livestock have played a big part since 1940. He was in position to produce his feed and had sufficient pasture to take care of his livestock. In the past 4 years he has sold 26 cows and calves, two work animals and 100 head of hogs. His 1944 income from this source was $360. He has for his own use five work animals, six cows, three calves, 12 hogs and 50 hens.

This farmer has purchased only $225 worth of feed in the past four years and has a year's supply on hand now. This includes corn, lespedeza, bean and pea hay.

The three sons in service have been sending money home to help make payments on the farm. As home owners, the Ewing family won the St. Francis county Live-at-Home competition which is sponsored by the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

In this field at McAllen, Texas, white hand pickers are unloading their sacks. White tenants and day wage pickers gather most of the crop in most parts of Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and the fields of the Far West. See article on page 7

John King, Joe Jones Win Washington County Contests for Negro Farmers

GREENVILLE, MISS.—John King of the W. D. Attorney plantation at Estill and Joe Jones, who lives on a Farm Security Administration project near Wayside, are winners in the Memphis Commercial Appeal Live-At-Home Competition for Negro farm families of Washington County.

King, who has lived his entire life on the Atterbury plantation, was adjudged the winner in a contest in which 85 tenants competed.

Jones, who moved on the FSA project two years ago, was adjudged the winner in the landowner division over a field of 162 Negro land owners in the county.

The judges made the selection of the winners after spending two days recently visiting the farms.

Charlie Burton, Negro agricultural agent and Mary Towns, Negro home demonstration agent, have worked with the farm families of the county throughout the year, offering suggestions to assist all of the landowners and tenants in the contest in which there was great interest.

Sim. Nichols, who farms on the Mercer Rich plantation near Arcola, was second; Garfield Williams of the John Aldridge plantation was third; and the Coleman family, who live on the George B. Walker plantation at Stoneville, were third in the tenant contest among 85 contestants.

Caesar Benson was second and Leroy Grayson of Swiftwater third of the 182 contestants in the landowner division.

The record of John King, winner of first place in the tenant division is a remarkable one. Happy and greatly pleased to live on a farm, he has lived in the same house for 35 years on the Atterbury plantation where he was born. He is a community leader and a deacon in his church. He has purchased a $100 war bond in each of the four war loans and has all of them.

King's record of production is a remarkable one. His ration books are almost intact and he has purchased only $14.82 in food, living almost completely from what he produces.

King and his wife have on shelves in their home 210 quarts of vegetables, including 122 quarts of fruits, 28 pints of jams and jellies; 14 quarts of pickles; 21 quarts of miscellaneous food. He has 36 pounds of dried vegetables, 19 gallons of syrup, 68 pounds of lard.

In his smoke house he has two large hams, 3 shoulders, 21 pounds of cracklings and six jars of sausage.

In his acre and a half of garden he has sold $1,640 worth of vegetables and given away a great amount. Eleven varieties of vegetables are now growing in the garden. He has sold $87.90 in pears and peaches and has 1,500 pounds of pecans.

His sale of chickens has totaled $36.00 and eggs at $24.60. He sold a yearling for $26 and his sales of hogs have totaled $85.10.

From 22 acres in cotton he will make 28 bales. He has grown 300 bushels of corn and 9 tons of hay. He has two fine mules.

Jones formerly lived on the A. O. Huddleston plantation, near Leland, for four years until 1943 when he moved on the FSA project. He has 40 years to pay for his land, but hopes to complete payments in 8 years. He paid two notes last year, his first crop year, and hopes to do even better this year.

He has canned 419 quarts of fruits and vegetables and has 30 gallons of syrup left over from last year and over 100 bushels of corn.

He has 185 chickens, 18 hogs, and 4 cows. He has ten vegetables now growing in a one-acre garden and has saved 8 varieties of garden seed. He sold $14.00 worth of vegetables and put out 38 fruit trees last fall. He has 10 acres of oats up, 3 acres being grazed. From two acres of wheat he made 35 bushels and will not buy any flour, meat or lard this year. He has 4 hogs to kill and 10 to sell.

From 17 acres planted in cotton he will produce 14 bales. He has plenty of sweet potatoes and peanuts.

Jones' farm is a 45-acre section with 35 acres in cultivation. He gave one acre for a church and school in his community. Jones is perfectly content with living on the farm.

Crittenden Farmers' Conference Has Large Attendance

Fourth Annual Crittenden County Negro Farmers' Conference convened on December 7, 1944 at the Marion Colored Gymnasium, Marion, Arkansas.

In spite of the inclement weather last week the Farmers' Conference was largely attended, and a great success.

The theme of the Conference "Crittenden County's Key to Victory", was beautifully displayed by using a huge key of wood with the chief agricultural crops, dairy, poultry, garden and canned products of the county there in; Charts on "Curing Meat the Country Style" and the Seven Basic Foods were included in the display. All were arranged in a very unique way.

A patriotic color scheme was used for the decoration. To coincide with it War Bond placards were placed in the spacious Gym to complete the setting.

The main features of the Conference were: Addresses by Rev. A. L. McCargo, Pastor of Salem-Gilfield Church, Memphis; Professor C. H. Jones, Secretary of The Southern Mediator's Association, Little Rock. Reverend McCargo emphasized the necessity of our group thinking and becoming more reliable. He also gave concrete examples of how much it means if we would only use our money wisely, and learn to make necessary adjustments according to progressive changes.

Professor Jones expounded on the needs pertaining to our group and listed them as psychological, physiological and mental.

Several renditions by the Marion High School Chorus and a solo by Jessie M. Lee were given followed by a demonstration on Treating Cotton Seeds by George Cooper.

The second main feature of the Conference was a Panel Discussion on the subject "To Acquaint the General Public with the Postwar World and its Problems." The discussion was very nobly discussed and enjoyable as well as helpful to the audience.

Personnel of the panel included the following: John Gammon, Jr., Chairman, local Farmer and Business Man of Marion; Dr. H. L. Price, President of LeMoyne College, Memphis; Reverend S. A. Owens, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Memphis; Charles Fletcher, County Agent, Hernando, Mississippi; Henry W. Espy, Contact Representative AAA, Little Rock; Ocie Lee Smith, Special Representative of the FSA, Little Rock, and Mr. J. A. Beauchamp, Representatives of the Boy Scouts, Memphis, Tennessee.

Highlight of the Conference came when the president of the Crittenden County Farm Bureau, Mr. S. A. Johnson, presented prizes to the winners in the Live-At-Home and Garden Contest sponsored by the Farm Bureau for the first time this year.

The following families received prizes: Luther Bailey of Jeanette Community first, $50.00; Winston Key of Green River Community second, $40.00; Mason A. Washington third, $30.00; Nathaniel Allen, Turrell Community fourth, $20.00. Others winning $10.00 each were: Ben Harris, Edmondson Community; Fannie White, Mound City Community; Pearl Jones, West Black Oak Community, and Sid Williams Jerusalem Community.

Miss Mary Oversby, Home Demonstration Agent, spoke on the remunity; Charles Jones, Proctor Community; Dan Ingram, Stacy quirements of winners in a Live-At-Home Contest. Mr. Johnson stated that ways and means would be worked out where as this same contest would be sponsored in 1945. One of the speakers stated that the Farm Bureau was trying to do all within its power to help the farmer and no better way could have been demonstrated than that of the prizes given by the Farm Bureau.

Elsie Lee Washington, 16 year old Riceville 4-H club girl and John Banks, 14 year old Marion 4-H club boy, received $25.00 War Bonds. These bonds were made possible by the following persons: Mrs. Lola Virge and Mrs. J. S. Phelix, local homemakers, and Dr. R. E. Shiver of West Memphis and Louis Armstead of Marion.

A chicken dinner was served by the Home Economice students of Marion Colored High School, Mrs. M. E. Evans, instructor of the Home Economics Department.

Negro Digest Announces $200 Prize Essay Contest

Chicago, Jan. 3.—A $200 prize essay contest for Negro and white college students on the question "Should Negro students attend Negro or mixed colleges" was announced this week by NEGRO DIGEST Magazine.

A $100 award will be made for the best essay on each side of the question.

Open to all college students, regardless of color, the contest will be judged by a board of notables in the field of racial relations including Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund, John Temple Graves of the Birmingham Age-Herald, Langston Hughes, noted poet, Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, James E. Shepard, president North Carolina College for Negroes and others to be announced later.

The essays are restricted to 750 words. The deadline for contestants to submit their essays is April 1, 1945.

The winning manuscripts on both sides, with the announcement of the winners will be made in the June issue of NEGRO DIGEST.

For contest rules, students should write to:

College Essay Contest
NEGRO DIGEST
5619 S. State Street
Chicago, Illinois.

'American Minorities Must Be Freed by This War', Paul Robeson

By Clarence T. R. Nelson

MINNEAPOLIS, —(ANP)—There will be a lot of trouble in this country if returning Negro service men are not given their rights, Paul Robeson declared last week in a special interview with the Associated Negro Press reporter at the Lyceum here where the famed athletic actor and singer is starring as the Moor in the favorably criticized Shakespearean play, "Othello."

Asked what effect does the continued mistreatment of minorities have on our country's reputation among other nations, Robeson replied:

"America's continued mistreatment of minorities in our country makes a lie of our whole position in the world. First, in the matter of winning the war and second, in the problems that we will face when the war is over. If this war means anything, it is a war for the freedom of all minorities.

"How does this war differ from other wars in history? The war of 1776 in our nation was fought to free the colonies from the tyranny of England, but the Negro was in slavery. The French revolution was fundamentally a middle class war. The war of 1860 in our country brought about the freeing of the slaves as chattel property, but there was little thought of giving him full freedom and equality.

"This war," the actor declared, "can and ought to reach a level of comparative equality for all citizens in this country. This means the extension of equal privileges to all people, the Negro and other minorities in this country and to China, India and Africa."

Concerning the itinerary of the show, Robeson said the production would be given only in cities where there will be adsolutely no discrimination or segregation in the audience. Kansas City, no, since citizens there at the last showing practiced bias in a big way.

Cpl. Jeffrey Vaughn Awarded Medal For His Good Conduct

WITH U. S. FORCES IN FRANCE—Corporal Jeffrey N. Vaughn, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Vaughn of Nashville, Tenn., a member of a port battalion now busily engaged in unloading ships at a French port to speed supplies to combat troops ahead. His job is checking cargo loaded on ships, trucks and trains. A graduate of Pearl High School, he has been in the army since November 11, 1943 and recently was awarded the Good Conduct Medal.

THE FORUM

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So They Sell Lake Dick

(Continued from Page 1)

of them like the Negroes on the other plantations. A constant "fifth column" was kept up to make the families dissatisfied with this and with that.

Subsequently, many of these families left the project and others wanted to leave. The managers employed were largely from the plantation group and had little faith in the possibilities of the plan. They were immediately labeled communists and the project was called an attempt to "socialize" cotton production. Under such conditions only a management thoroughly sold on the main idea of Lake Dick could have maintained the morale of the workers as well as of themselves. The result was a complete breakdown of the morale and the will to succeed. A few bad crop years did the rest.

Finally, the project was turned over to Negroes brought in from another county who were placed under a dictatorial white management already pretty well convinced that there was not much possibility of success.

Yet, it is just by some such arrangement as the Lake Dick plan that ordinary share-cropper families could be organized to operate large mechanized farms and to take advantage of the mechanical cotton picker, tractors, the flame chopper and the other machines that threaten to displace them.

The planters have now forced through the Congress a measure designed to bring to an end all such attempts to find a way in which the cotton workers can protect themselves. All such projects must be "liquidated."

Lake Dick is to be sold to the "highest bidder." The planters plan to buy it, "lock stock and barrel" and to return it to their own pattern of operations with which we are all familiar.

It is just too bad that Negro farmers or their leadership have no organization sufficiently interested and financially capable of stepping into the breach to keep this very strategically important experiment going until it has had a chance to point the way out for thousands of sharecropper families in the South.

IT CAN BE DONE

By A Farmers' Friend

Cotton-Picker Hysteria

Come the end of the war, from three-quarters of a million to two and one-half million Negro and white farm workers will be moving to the North and West, we are told. And the reason for this moving will be the mass production of mechanical cotton-pickers. The prediction is interesting and partly correct, but it is not alarming.

Voices of the picker prophets have been heard in the land each time that one of the twenty-five hundred pickers invented in this country has been sent to the field for trial.

Some of the voices have said that no picker, however successful mechanically, would ever be generally used in the South, because the picker did not meet a need, and "every successful invention must be mothered by necessity." Other voices, many from the North, fewer from the South, have cried out as they are crying out today, that the coming of the picker would "save" the cotton industry at the expense of the cotton-field worker.

Cotton has always been produced and harvested at the expense of the cotton-field worker.

Dixie, generally, has been slow to accept the pickers for fear that costs would rise, quality and profits drop — not for fear that the picker would leave either Negro or poor-white field workers any worse off than before. The Dixie planter has asked, not "How will my workers fare?" but "Will these machines pick the kind of cotton I grow, as clean and as cheaply as I can get it picked by hand?"—as cheaply as fat-back molasses and pellagra-ridden labor can pick it?

Prospective buyers, pencil behind ear checked the October performance of International Harvesters newest pickers on the Hobson plantation at Clarksdale, Mississippi, for the answer to that question. Machine-picking, they decided, would lower the price of cotton by $10 a bale, **but the lowered price would be outweighed by lower production costs.**

That is because **field workers are getting together and are staying together** to protect their wages. So the South can no longer look to the labor from dog-run shacks to produce cheap cotton. Instead, technicians and agricultural experts alike are laboring mightily—trying to fit the picking machine to certain types of cotton; trying to match the cotton to the machine.

If success is not here, it is close by, what with flame cultivators burning out the weeds around the plants, and cyannide dusting dropping the troublesome leaves long before the pickers start down the rows. It is close by, marshalled by the machines of John Deere, International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers —Rust Brothers, and others.

And the voices from Dixie are changing their tune. They no longer speak of what never will happen in cotton production. Although many are still wary and slow to convince, Southern planters in increasing numbers are preparing, a bit grimly and very much against their will, to mechanize their cotton as fast as picking-machine production permits.

To the cotton-field worker, whose bedfellows through the years have been wretched housing, malnutrition and starvation wages, this should be no cause for alarm.

No one knows how soon the machines will be produced. Three years after the announcement of the Rust brothers' picker in 1936, after the Stoneville, Mississippi, tryouts—and in spite of a subsequent announcement of a thousand-machine capacity factory, only twelve of the machines had been produced.

The ideas of the Rust brothers, sons of the soil themselves, had something to do with the delay in production. Men of goodwill, they were torn between a desire to free labor from a poorly-paid, back-breaking job, by the use of the picker, and an equally strong desire to save these brothers-of-the-plow from the results of a free-for-all mechanization, by the control of the picker.

But a stronger demand must have swept aside this unreadiness. The demand simply was not present.

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ON THIS WE STAND

The MODERN FARMER is not a new publication. It has been published monthly for 17 years. Its purpose, through the years, has been to faithfully report news and information of interest and value to Negro farmers and to those people who are interested in the problems of Negro farmers. It has endeavored to be impartial in its views and non-partisan in politics. There will be no change in this general tradition.

In order to reach a wider range of interested readers, however, and because of the demands of the dynamic period in which we live, we wish to re-state the editorial policy of this paper in terms that will be clear and understandable to all. ON THESE PRINCIPLES WE TAKE OUR STAND.

1. THE MODERN FARMER stands, at the outset, for full first class citizenship for all farm people regardless of race, color or creed. This means not only the right to vote in all elections for those persons who are to govern them but also it means a more complete participation in all phases of the life and activities of the communities of which they are a part: the Nation, the State, the County and the local community. Nothing short of this can be the goal of true democracy.

2. We advocate a rural social order based principally upon the BED ROCK FOUNDATION OF THE FAMILY FARM—farms on good land and of such size and equipment as to provide a livelihood and security for the families which operate them. These farms for the most part should be OWNED BY THE FAMILIES WHICH FARM THEM. We believe that this is the best foundation for real democracy in rural life.

3. There should exist a system of landlord-tenant relations which allows continually for progress of farm tenants and laborers up the "agricultural ladder" toward ownership, independence and security.

This means better landlord-tenant laws protecting the rights of both landlord and tenant in the land and the products of their labor. It means written and long term leases which encourage industry, initiative and conservation of resources. Leases should provide for just compensation for improvements made by the tenant and protection against eviction.

The current and historic SHARECROPPER PLANTATION SYSTEM MUST BE SUPPLANTED by a tenure arrangement which does not promote shiftlessness, thriftlessness and proerty.

4. There must be ABOLITION OF DEBT SLAVERY and of all the injustice and persecution which goes with it. Adequate farm credit from sources interested in the welfare and progress of the farm family is needed and should be encouraged. This should be provided by government wherever and whenever such is not available from private and cooperative sources. Guidance in the successful use of credit will be a paramount need for a long time to come.

5. We advocate the development and well organized and progressive LAND-OWNING NEIGHBORHOODS as the primary basis of rural organization. They should be serviced by adequate and efficiently functioning social institutions: churches, schools, clubs and associations, and homes.

6. We will foster COOPERATION, and cooperative enterprises, among farmers for the joint ownership and operation of production, marketing and processing facilities such as are feasible for family type farmers. Cooperation will be encouraged in the purchasing of supplies and in the provision of credit facilities.

7. We will whole-heartedly support those governmental activities, federal, state and local, which are established and operated in the interests of the family type farmer and the farm laborer and which operate in line with the above outlined principles of DEMOCRACY AND "FAIR PLAY."

8. We urge Negro farmers to cooperate with and participate wherever possible in those Farmer's organizations which work toward the interests of the family farmer and the farm laborer, provided that these organizations are thoroughly democratic in their organization and procedure.

UNDER NO CONDITIONS WILL WE ADVOCATE COOPERATION WITH OR MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIIZATION WHICH DISCRIMINATES AGAINST ANY FARMERS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR RACE OR RELIGION IN SERVICES RENDERED OR IN MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.

THE MODERN FARMER WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR THESE PRINCIPLES.

Toward A New Farm Program

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

In the postwar world farmers are looking for a standard of living equal to what city people have, and labor wants to help them get it.

The CIO at its recent national convention endorsed the idea of guaranteed annual earnings for farmers and farm workers. Labor also wants farmers and their help covered by unemployment insurance and social security benefits. Labor understands that if the six million American farmers and their families are earning say two thousand dollars a year in cash, over and above the living they get from the land, a whole new market will be opened up for the things that city people make. And if city people have steady work at good wages they will buy raw materials and food from the farmers at good prices.

The National Farmers Union announced its 1945 program at its convention in November. They want permanent organized peace, a minimum hourly rate of sixty cents for farm workers, social security and collective bargaining rights for farmers and farm workers, more co-ops and a policy of individual production quotas that will favor the family farmers. They urge a program of production agreements between farmers and the Government, under which each farmer will know before he plants the price at which his products will sell. They want the prices set at fair exchange value that will cover the farmer's costs for his own labor and that of members of his family and his hands and his costs in taking care of the load. They want crop insurance to prevent loss of income from crop failures.

They ask for long and short credit on reasonable terms, to enable farmers to equip their places with good homes and buildings, and good machinery, and to do soil improvement, and to educate their children. They want easier land loans, especially to help tenants to get their own farms.

They urge full support of the TVA idea for regional development of all the river valleys of the country, better soil conservation, a real rural health service, modern homes with electricity, telephones, and good roads to good schools. They ask that minority groups be protected in their right to full enjoyment of all these opportunities.

To get these things the National Farmers Union is ready to cooperate economically and politically with all branches of the labor movement. The main things that stand in the way, the Farmers Union knows, is the **lack of organization among the millions of smaller farmers.**

The farmers themselves have shown in this war an amazing ability to learn new crops and new ways of getting greater production in old crops. It will take more teaching to get new methods in use by all the farmers, and more credit to get the things you have to have to farm in the modern way. If labor and the farmers will stand together, the tremendous productive capacity that we have built up in this war can be put to the small man's advantage all over America.

Nobody sees a way to making the hours of work on farms conform to the hours of work in cities. The cows have to be milked at milking time. But except for hours of work, there is no physical reason why farmers can't have the tools and the conveniences that are the accepted things in the American standard of living. The only holdback is among people. People are learning fast. When they learn to organize they will be within reach of what they want.

Postwar Farm Security

Talk delivered by L. Herbert Henegan, Administrative Assistant, Farm Security Administration, before the Farm and Home Leadership Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 12, 1944.)

Since Pearl Harbor, the Farm Security Administration, like other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, put on a uniform and entered the grim business of a shooting war producing food so vitally necessary to defeat the enemies of Democracy. Plowshares actually became weapons of warfare. Slogans like "Food will win the War" or "Put your Farm on the Firing Line" were not idle words. Food produced on American farms, was a weapon in repelling the blitz over Britain, saved Stalingrad, went along with our troops in North Africa, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and is now with them on the road to Berlin.

This food came from all parts of this great Nation. It came from big farms on whose vast acreages, mechanized equipment was needed and used to produce more than ever before, and food came in unheard of quantities from little farms which a few years before, produced scarcely enough to meet family needs. We have long known that our big farms were equipped and capable of immense production, but I think none of us had any idea that the small family-type farms would turn in the record production they did. Looking back now, I wonder how much of this was the result of preparation which started long before many of us were thinking of war or the need for weapons for war.

Since inception, about eight years age, the Farm Security Administration has been a weapon of war. Born in the thirties, this agency of the Department was mobilized for immediate action against the age-old enemy of rural poverty.

Most of you know why such an agency as Farm Security came into being. Millions of people were hungry, in chronic poverty, frustrated and gripped by despair. They were the "ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed." When the violent depression of 1929 virtually pulverized the foundation of our economic structure, farmers on the brink of starvation began to call for help. Thousands of unemployed people in cities and towns who had sought refuge from want from theoretically secure farms, discovered to what extent poverty existed throughout rural areas.

The Nation suddenly became conscious of, and I might add, conscious-stricken by the existence of an acute and pressing rural problem. Rural poverty became a topic of discussion in the press, in the pulpit, on the radio, and in the class rooms of agricultural colleges, in the legislative and executive chambers of State and Federal Capitols, and even furnished a theme for the movies.

Rural poverty was measured vertically and horizontally; it was graphed, photographed and tabulated; it was accorded the place of a national problem and the admission was made that the permanent prosperity of this Nation could be achieved only on the solid foundation of a healthier prospering rural population.

This was the depressing picture that faced the Nation and then, we made a startling discovery. It dawned upon us that rural poverty had been going on a long, long time before we were aware of it. We found that poor people on the land had been suffering many years before the rest of the Country felt it.

The Nation found a million farm families on the doorsteps of relief and another million not far away. They were hungry and lived in shacks not fit for human habitation; sick with no money to pay the doctor, pushed out of their homes and dispossessed from the land they had thought was their security .

Something had to be done in a hurry for these people. There wasn't time to map a fool-proof plan of battle. We had to engage the enemy with every resource at our command. Some mistakes were made, of course, but they were expected.

Federal agencies whose functions were later consolidated under the name of the Farm Security Administration attacked the problem by making supervised loans and grants to these disadvantaged families. One-crop farming was discouraged and farm families were taught modern farming and soil conservation practices. These forgotten farmers were helped and encouraged to start small cooperatives, to use efficient machinery and to market their goods profitably. Group medical care programs were started to give better health protection to rural families. Slowly through the years these agencies now called Farm Security put the props of better living under a million farm families, gave them a chance and they accepted the responsibility to help themselves to a better way of life. This experience has proved that with a plan and the know-how for making that plan work, this Nation can overcome most of the problems of rural poverty.

When the war came these families were given the opportunity to show how well this job had been done. Having learned how to produce food for themselves in a depression, they produced and are still producing food for war needs.

They are repaying with interest the investment made by a Nation and the only collateral was faith.

The record is well known of what a half a million farm families, virtually written off during the depression, but in less than a decade restored to a function by the aid given them through the facilities of the Farm Security program, meant to this Nation and the world when the demands of war suddenly expanded our needs for food. Given a job to do and called on to meet a need, these families stepped up their production 20 to 100 percent in war crops which was their contribution to the 12 percent wartime increase averaged by all farms in the Nation.

FSA rehabilitation loans and guidance have helped more than 900,000 small farmers of whom approximately 60,000 are Negroes. In addition, the farm ownership program already has enabled more than 35,000 former tenant farmers, including some 5,000 colored farmers to become owners.

After the war, what then? When victory comes and with it peace, we will clean up the debris and the rubble; but the question for us is, are we going to build our world back again like it was? Will we restore the palaces and the hovels alike? We will do well to keep this fact in mind: the strong will win the war, but an enduring peace must benefit the weak.

We will not be able to secure a sound and lasting peace if we now discard our concern for poverty until it is again forced upon us. If insecurity gives birth to wars we must choose between fighting a major war every generation as we have done in the past, or give some sober concern to the security of people, all people, whether they are in slums of our cities, on the land in rural areas, and throughout the world.

Here are some of the things that we must provide for farm families in the future: (1) enough good land to keep family labor fully employed and productive enough to yield them a decent living; (2) a decent and comfortable place to live in; (3) a return of a larger portion of the national wealth; (4) better and wider health facilities; (5) an education adapted to their needs; (6) a credit system related to family living and the earning capacity of the land; and (7) participation in a system of marketing and distribution that will give the family farmer a fair opportunity.

These are some of the things we must provide if farm families in the future are to have security. These are the things Farm Security is planning for now. These things are being planned because millions of soldiers will be returning and many of them will be seeking a place on the land. The kind of future the returning serviceman has will depend largely on the soundness of the farming economy to which he returns. For this very reason, there has never been a better time to make adjustments, not because something is needed now that wasn't needed before—these things have always been needed, but because the need is easier to discern.

Our rural areas should not be a dumping ground for everybody who has no other place to go. There must be sound reasons for the people who are encouraged to return to rural communities and rural life, but beyond that, our rural areas must not serve as a catch-all for the flotsam and jetsam of industrial dislocation.

In Farm Security we have tried to do something about these problems at their source. We have only scratched the surface, as you know. The result has been that this program has attracted attention and controversy.

The measure of effectiveness of our work with farm families in the past eight years lies not so much in what we have achieved but rather in what we have learned. We have learned that rural poverty can be licked if we are willing to accept our responsibility.

I think all of us in Farm Security are convinced that FSA still has a big job ahead. There has been talk of changing our name, but the objectives of the program are considered sound and secure. We expect to continue to make loans for Rural Rehabilitation and for Farm Ownership. And we have been assigned an important part in the Nation's plans to help veterans return to the land. We are joining with other Department of Agriculture Agencies in helping to make the agricultural credit provisions of the G. I. Bill serve in the rehabilitation of returning veterans.

Administrator Frank Hancock of the Farm Security Administration, has said that FSA will be ready when the time comes to do a worthwhile job of helping thousands of returning veterans who, it is anticipated, will apply for our services. Already 4000 veterans of World War II have applied to Farm Security for assistance in getting started again as farmers. We have been able to make loans to nearly 1500 of them.

Farm Security will continue its work of raising the standard of living for rural people, through supervised credit facilities, health programs, better tenure arrangements and better housing. We are making joint ownership loans for such things as heavy machinery and sire services and our medical care program is a going concern.

That brings us to the question: "What is the future of a program such as ours?" Has it been worth the time and money and the disappointments? I think it has. Farm Security still has a tremendous job to do and we believe we have learned the best way of doing it.

The fierce competition of good land, particularly in the South is one reason why we run into bottlenecks in trying to expand our rehabilitation program for Negroes. As Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard pointed out with great candor only last week before the Special Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture, more than half of the Nation's farmers live in the 13 Southern States, having less than a third of the Nation's crop land and receive about one-fourth of the Nation's farm income. And most of this income is from Cotton.

The stark fact of the matter is, there is not enough productive land to go around. With the rapid technological advances being made in our farm economy we may have to look outside agriculture itself for at least part of the solution to this problem.

Greater industrialization of the South and more diversified farming—the thing that Farm Security has always encouraged, may hold the right answers.

Whatever happens to agriculture in the postwar world I think you will find Farm Security gravely concerned about the perpetuation of the family-size farm, and that it will work for the protection of farm income, better tenure, improvements in marketing, better standards of rural living, such as electrification, health, housing, schools, good roads and soil conservation and improvement.

It is too much to ask for a Democracy to join in supporting a program like this?

When Farmers Think Of Postwar Prospects

By ARTHUR RAPER

The farmers, like every other group in the country, are **wondering** what the future has in store for them. Do they face continued good prices, or a depression? What proportion of the farm-experienced veterans and war workers will want to return to their home communities to live? And what proportion could get remunerative work there if all of them should return?

What do farmers **think** about their own position in the national life? Do they think they are worrying more, or less, than did their father about being able to support themselves in old age? As they see it, is it easier, or harder, for young people to get started in farming now than it was a generation ago?

What do the farmers themselves **want?** Do they want farm incomes to stay about where they are now, go higher, or go lower? Do they favor, or oppose, the continuation of price controls and supports for farm products? What educational and health services do they want in rural communities? Do they want the Federal Government to help provide local work opportunities for returning veterans? Do they think this country should, or should not, participate in a world association of nations?

Then there is the matter of the specific major purchases the farmers say they plan to make when wartime shortages are over. We understand that this group is especially interested in this subject. We will discuss it in some detail, after a brief summary of the farmers' general state of mind as shown by our interview with 613 farmers in 32 widely-scattered counties broadly representative of the nation's major farming areas. Because of the smallness of the sample, our findings can be relied upon only as a rough indication of farmer thinking at the time of the interviews this past spring and summer.

What Farmers Are Expecting After the War

Practically all of the farmers interviewed say they expect a depression after the war, but only one in three believe it will come in the first three years. Another one in three is looking forward to even more of a business boom than at present.

The belief that depressions always follow wars seems deep-seated in farmer thinking. To the farmer then, the real question is not "Will there be a depression after the war?" but "How soon will it come?" The proportion of farmers who expect a depression in the first three years after the war was highest in the low-income cotton and Appalachian South, was lowest in the Mid-West and Western corn and wheat belts where farm incomes are relatively high.

Half or more of the farmers in each of the Nation's major regions estimated that three-fourth or more of the farm-experienced veterans will return to their home communities to live after the war. As the majority of the farmers see their local situation, there will be work opportunities for practically all of the veterans who do return, but they are not certain the veterans will be satisfied with the work available as much of it in many areas will be for hired farm labor. A smaller proportion of the farmers in the better farming areas than in the poorer ones expressed the belief that local work opportunities would be available if all the veterans should decide to return to their home farm communities to live—only one-fifth of the farmers in the corn belt saw jobs for all of them as compared with half in the cotton Southwest, where it is a widespread belief among subsistence farmers that there is always a chance for anyone who cannot do better elsewhere to make at least something of a living on the land.

When Farmers Think of Their Own Future

On the whole, when facing the future farmers appear to be optimistic. Nearly half of them think they are worrying less than their fathers did about being able to support themselves in old age, while over half think it will be less difficult for young people to make a decent living on the farm than it was for their fathers. From the optimistic majority come frequent mention of present high farm incomes, increased use of machinery, widespread interest in soil and water conservation, improved crop seeds and livestock breeds, better method of pest control, and especially the extension of REA lines and the ready opportunity thus provided for making the farm work less arduous and farm living more comfortable. Many farmers, especially in the best farming areas, say they think that the young people themselves will be willing to stay on the farms only if they can have modern conveniences and make a living there somewhat comparable to what they can make in town.

Broadly speaking, farmers in the low-income farm areas say they are worrying more than had their fathers about being able to care for themselves in their old age, while farmers in the high-income areas think that young people will find it more difficult than had their fathers to make a decent living on the farm. Here again, the explanation of this seeming paradox lies in the divergent folk cultures in the low-income and high-income farm areas of the country—in the high-income areas the secure farmer tends to think of a farm as enough land and equipment to yield an income capable of supporting a relatively high material standard of living, whereas in the low-income areas the insecure small owner or tenant readily believes that his own son will likely make on the farm a living as good or better than the one he is accustomed to.

The Farmers' Wants Are Many, and Basic

Foremost of all, it appears, the farmers want a continuation of wartime farm prosperity without war. Nearly two-thirds of the farmers in all parts of the country think farm incomes should remain where they are now after the war, and an additional one-fifth think they should go higher. Non-owners as well as owners want high farm incomes to continue. Practically all farmers say that the last few good years were needed to offset in part the many bad ones, and many claim that the farmers' present income is not comparable to that of industrial workers. To keep farm incomes up, three farmers in four want a continuation of price floors for farm products for at least two years after the war.

Practically all farmers say they want the Government to do whatever is necessary to help returning veterans secure work. Nine in 10 think the Government should help make land easily available to farm-experienced veterans if they want to farm, and three-fourths think the Government should help them get off-farm work if they prefer that.

Most farmers say they do not want an expansion of the over-all activities of the Government in rural communities, but they do turn to the Government as a way of getting the particular thing done that they consider very important and can't see how to get done otherwise. So now they look to the Government for maintenance of high farm incomes, and for work opportunities for returning veterans. In general, the highest majorities favoring Government activities occur among the lower-income non-land owning farmers, and those higher-income farmers in areas where unstable weather conditions —droughts, floods, hail, make crop yields uncertain.

Most farmers would like to see an increase of educational and health services in rural communities. Nearly all of them want hot lunches served at school; two-thirds want the wartime school farm machinery repair shops continued after the war, and over half of them favor continuing the wartime community canneries at the schools.

Over four-fifths of the farmers favor an increase of public clinics, and three-fourths would like to participate in some flat-rate prepayment plan to cover the costs of hospital bills, and of doctor and nurse

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Machine-Age Cotton Will

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Dixie's cotton shrunk till it exists only in the imaginations of a few senators and the postwar domestic market fiercely threatened by a war-fattened rayon industry, King Cotton knows that he must scramble and battle to stay alive. And no more than the diabetic demurs at the insulin needle will he demur at the deep-seated social changes certain to result from the complete mechanization of cotton production in the rich delta countries which alone can give him back his competitive price.

That is why all but five of the 53 large and small planters of cotton in the rich delta areas of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and West Tennessee interviewed in recent weeks listen with eager hope to the promises of the farm machinery industry for mass production of the picker before the end of the second year after the war.

That is why they believe so fervently when engineers tell them that the cotton picker today is at a stage of technological development comparable to the tractor in 1913. They'll quote with enthusiasm the ordinarily dull facts from the census on the early days of mass production in the tractor industry . . . 7,000 in 1913, 10,000 in 1914, 21,000 in 1915, 27,819 in 1916, and 49,504 in 1917. They'll point to the 33 per cent reduction in cost to the farmer in this early five years of expanding tractor production.

See Profit At 10 Cents

"If there are even 50,000 mechanical pickers on the farms of the South by the end of the sixth year after the war we will have been able to forget all about 22 cents parity and be making money at 10 or 12 cents a pound," declared Dean Moberley, planter of Madison Parish, La.

Reminded that 50,000 pickers at the anticipated ratio of displacement of one machine to 40 pairs of human hands might mean 2,000,000 fewer cotton picking jobs in the South, Moberley stared at the floor for a minute. Then he declared with his original enthusiasm unabated—"I'm still for it."

Moberley sat in front of the bar at the little country club a few miles out of Tallulah, Madison parish seat, and talked. His was one of a very few frosted glasses seen in the hands of a planter, traditional custodian of frosted glasses filled with mint julep, on a trip of thousands of miles through delta country. The planter, a creature of cotton just as is the Negro and poor white who plants and plows and chops and harvests it, is a changed man.

Moberley made clear that he was "a businessman and proud of it." The growing of cotton was to him a very "hazardous business," "a business that might not be in existence a few years after the war unless costs of production could be cut sharply enough to half present sale prices."

Here are the present business conditions facing Moberley, and Oscar Johnson, president of the National Cotton Council, and thousands of other growers of cotton, large and small, throughout the South.

Industry Calls Many

From 15 to 30 per cent of their best cotton picking labor, the husky young black or white man and woman, who can harvest from 200 to 300 pounds per day, already have left for jobs in war industry. In Madison Parish it's 40 per cent. And a shuttle service of second hand limousines owned by Negroes, former field hands, supplements the bus and train service from four North Lousiana delta parishes to war plants at Las Vegas, Nevada, and on to the West Coast. There's a $40 fare with a job practically guaranteed at the other end.

Under these conditions in the heaviest producing delta areas of the deep South from one-fourth to one-fifth of the record 1944 crop still is in the fields deteriorating at the rate of several cents per pound every month. Wages of up to $3 per hundred pounds with free truck transportation to and from the fields have not served materially to stimulate the harvesting.

A restoration of the "auction block" of slave days with potential cotton pickers calling the turn and riding out to the fields in the trucks of the planter who bids highest for their services is commonplace in many small towns. These towns are the first stopping place of the farm Negro, when he abandons his shack on the plantation. During the war years he has lived there on an average of a few months picking his crop and collecting his "settlement money" or picking for wages to get a stake for the long trip out. There nine, and ten, and eleven dollars a day wages wait him in the war plants.

Labor Costs Cut Profits

This year for the average cotton planter high labor costs will have pared to a fraction of their 1942 and 1943 nets the final income from cotton. Favorable bank balances and high rates of farm mortgage retirement that have made the planters feel richer than since the latter years of World War I are now in many communities almost stabilized.

"If we have two more years of war and have to make two more cotton crops with labor as scarce and as high, some of us will be borrowing money to buy mechanical cotton pickers when they get here." one planter wrote in to the Delta Cotton Council at Stoneville, Miss., the other day.

It is against this background of the present that "businessmen producers" in the nation's largest cotton producing areas stand looking wistfully to the day, when International and John Deere and Allis-Chalmers will come through with volume production of pickers. And the day when Graham-Paige will have its fire spitting cultivator ready to kill all the weeds for three years, until because of failure to reseed, they will practically have disappeared. Then will the hand chopper be gone with the hand picker.

It is against a background of cotton pegged at 22 cents and able to be dumped on the world market only through a substantial federal subsidy that they look to the future. They see rayon and other synthetic fibers taking deep bites out of their domestic markets at a 25-cent price for the staple types.

Threat of the Surplus

They see rayon and nylon substituted for cotton in most tires for military planes and heavy duty military vehicles absorbing a potential market for half a million bales of cotton per year. The same substitution goes on in many Southern cotton textile mills, most of them within a few miles of the cotton fields, and most of them producing a garment or a sock which will have the Southern cotton farmers' family as its principal market.

They know that present stored surpluses equivalent to a full year's war swollen demands are a constant threat to the stability of cotton's price structure, regardless of the level at which it may be fixed.

The switch away from cotton for clothing amounts still to only a comparatively few thousands of bales per year. But the war will be over one of these days and 22 cent cotton still will be with the South, if there should be no change in national cotton policy.

Cotton at this price will have to stand up against rayon and other synthetics for a variety of uses. These substitutes, superior to cotton in some respects, will be produced by an industry capable of narrowing the price differential within certain limits at will. This quaint situation arises from the strong government wartime policy for encouraging rayon production with provision for full amortization of new plant costs in a maximum of five years.

The cotton producer, big cotton brokers like Assistant Secretary of State, Will Clayton, and even the conservative Farm Bureaus of the Southern states believe that the plug must be pulled on cotton prices if it is to survive in competition with synthetics. It may even be dangerous to wait until the end of the war if inroads into normal markets are not halted.

A return to 10 or 12 cents per pound without the mechanical cotton picker will mean 30 cents to 50 cents a hundred for Negro and white pickers. Only four of the 110 Negro cotton pickers interviewed in four states said they'd ever be willing to pick for that amount again. They'd go on relief first. To the Negro tenants who, until this war have far exceeded the day pickers and choppers as factors in production, the return of 10-cent cotton means an annual cash income of less than $200 for a family of four.

With the machine pickers the delta planter can pay, skilled labor $5 to $10 per day as operators and still come out with a profit at 10 cents a pound for cotton. In the 18 delta counties of Mississippi where the Negro population is two and three and four to one and the Negro lives on cotton, the changeover means displacement of an estimated 400,000.

On thousands of marginal cotton farms operated by both white and Negro farmers in Mississippi and eight other Southern states the cut in price to save cotton's imperilled domestic market means the abandonment of cotton as a crop. The mechanical picker operated by the town garageman on a custom basis or owned by a cooperative might save the day for cotton on a few of these farms.

A deliberate effort on the part of these farmers to improve the quality of their staple and raise their yields, planting only the amount that they have the hands in family to pick, might save cotton as a cash crop for thousands more. They would prove the advantage of the premium prices for top grades that careful handpicking alone can produce.

But the great mass of cotton labor will be on the move.

The two cotton pickers are biting huge hunks out of the remaining white in this field at Clarksdale, Miss. They do in one day the work of from 60 to 80 human harvesters.

A hydraulic lift on the machine picker in two minutes does the same job of unloading its 900-pound cargo that requires 10 minutes of the hand picker when he's in a hurry. The handpicker has had a hard half day and may take an hour's rest.

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union Announces Program

We believe that the independent farm family living on the land is the foundation of all civilization.

We are devoted to improving the living conditions of all low income farm people.

We support all programs designed to aid agriculture and improve both human and natural resources on the land.

We support and sponsor legislation to provide a minimum wage for all types of farm labor including small farmers.

We stand for the extension of social security and old age pension to all citizens including farmers and farm workers.

We stand for the abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting and seek an end to all economic and legal discrimination against citizens.

We seek written contracts between all tenants and landlords.

We believe that education is the fundamental need for all classes and toward that end we carry on a constant educational program in our organization.

We stand for the ultimate abolition of farm tenancy and wage labor on the land to the end that all men shall be free and independent.

HOW TO SET UP A LOCAL UNION

When seven or more men and women who live in the same community make application for membership and get together, elect from their own number a local President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer, and send this information into the general office, a special charter will be issued for a regular local. An organizer will be sent to install the charter.

HOW TO BECOME AN ORGANIZER

Organizers for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union are needed in every rural community, town and state. There are openings for men and women organizers everywhere. Write for information if you are interested.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperative buying clubs set up by members of the Union in their locals are encouraged. Savings are made by buying large quantities of supplies at reduced prices. Cooperative stores, purchasing and marketing associations are sponsored by the Union. Successful cooperative stores are now in operation. They are owned by the people whom they serve and they pay regular dividends to patrons instead of profits to middlemen. All Union sponsored cooperative projects are operated on the democratic Rochdale cooperative principles of one member, one vote. Membership is open to all in the cooperatives.

EDUCATION

Publications such as leaflets like this are distributed free to members and non members. Free bulletins and educational pamphlets on current subjects are sent to local unions. Informed speakers and lecturers are sent to meetings. Each local union has an educational committee which plans entertainments for members. Singing schools are encouraged. Union quartets, string bands, etc., are organized. Union song books and leaflets are supplied to local unions. Educational institutes are held for local officers, organizers and members every year.

REPRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON

Members are represented in Washington by the Union officers on every issue affecting their interests. Congress and officials of the national government hear the Union representatives. Powerful labor and other farm organizations lend their support to laws benefitting members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and oppose measures against the welfare of our people. The influence of the STFU in Washington is great.

WHO CAN JOIN THE UNION

Membership is open to all types of farm labor including small farmers, regardless of race, creed or national origin. Family membership which includes the husband, wife, and all children under 16 years of age, amounts to $4 per year. Initiation fees of $1. per family are also charged to new members. A special student membership of $1 per year is open to all student workers in schools and colleges when such students are over 18 years of age. Veterans of World War II are eligible for membership without payment of initiation fees.

HOW CAN A PERSON JOIN THE UNION

Anyone who is eligible may become a member in good standing by filling in the application blank below and sending it in along with the payment of membership dues and fees.

Both Negroes, Whites Will Be Hit By Ruthless Cotton Field Robot

By Nat CALDWELL

(By special permission of the Nashville Tennessean)

"It'll destroy a million jobs," warned the Rust brothers, John and Mack.

Thus, with a feeling amounting almost to guilt, did these young inventors first tell the nation of their new cotton picking machine more than a decade ago.

The news break came when the people were just beginning to crawl from under a depression attributed by many to man's inability to discipline to his needs the mass of machinery he so hopefully had created.

The picker the Rust boys had then is to International Harvester's latest model as the child's tinkertoy airplane is to the B-29. International, Allis-Chalmers, which has the Rust patent, and John Deere all are racing now to be first on the market after the war with the cheapest and best machine mass production can provide.

Today's picker waddles through soggy fields even on a frosty morning when human pickers would be daring pneumonia. Its rotating racks of hundreds of barbed spindles are moved gently against the cotton stalk, almost caressing the heavily fruited bolls. Then there is a winding pull until rubber doffers in synchronized rotation arrive to relieve the spindles of their white cargo. A pneumatic tube of barrel size swirls the cotton aloft to the storage bin. This ball-shaped receptacle helps give the machine its appearance of a monster deep sea diver riding, feet extended, over the front of a tractor.

This is the new machanical picker perfected beyond any dream of the Rust boys in those days when their fan mail equalled a movie actor's. The letters they got were expressions of appreciation for their announced plan to hold their job-devouring monster off the market till the nation could recover from the depression.

Then the government had at least a strong "unofficial" policy on cotton and the mechanical picker and the human factors involved in any shift of cotton to machinery. The Rust brothers knew about it and so did the farm machinery manufacturers.

These days with the picker only the war's length from mass production the national administration has no policy on cotton, the mechanization of its production, nor the displacement of the millions of its human creatures.

Mildly Suggests

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard suggested mildly in the Pace committee hearings four weeks ago that mechanization of cotton production, allowing the price to seek its natural level, might be an answer. The picking machine and the rest of the cycle of mechanization might save for the cotton growers of the South a cash crop that paid 9,423,000 of them a gross of $1,340,705,000 for the 1943 crop year.

"Income payments over a stated period" to give direct aid to cotton farmers who needed to change partly or wholly to other lines of agriculture was one of Wickard's answers to the problem of human displacement. He added:

"One of the chief answers lies outside of agriculture. It is greater industrialization in the South. Development of business and industry in the South itself seems to be the best answer. In this connection the whole freight rate structure needs to be re-examined."

Speaks As Private Citizen

That was Secretary Wickard, speaking carefully and apparently almost as a private citizen. Latest publications of the department of agriculture quoted by state extension service heads in recent annual South raise the spector of synthetics choking cotton to death. But they skirt the issue of mechanization.

A few of these extension directors, however, are bolder than the nation's top policy makers for agriculture, C. E. Brehm, director of the Tennessee Extension Service, told his county agents the week before Christmas—"Mechanized production of cotton is here, men. Try to get your people ready for it."

Cotton Policy

The cotton policy of the Bankheads, the Bilbos and the Eastlands is the policy of price plugs out of the public till. But it is more virile than anything the national administration stands for. It is the policy of the marginal cotton farmer, not of the big planter who is the cheap producer. The policy well may stand until it is too late for a change to do any good.

And what of the picking machine's impact upon the human beings whose very living will be altered?

What of the half or three-quarters of the 9,423,000 human beings, now cotton's creatures, who will be displaced with mechanization? What of those who with equal certainty will be displaced with the end of cotton as a crop that may be the penalty for failure quickly to adjust themselves.

Sight of Picker

The sight of the picker rumbling past his four-room shack on the 17,000 King and Anderson plantation near Clarksdale, Miss., was enough to provoke 81-year-old George Kelly, Negro, to philosophic and prophetic comment.

"Boss, it'll be here picking all the cotton before ever the Good Lord is ready for me to quit the fields and go home."

The younger Negro men and women "on King and Anderson" resent Kelly's conception of the cotton past and of the future of his people. The Pittsburgh Courier might call him an "Uncle Tom."

But Kelly is no "Uncle Tom" He went past the eighth grade in school. His father, a freed slave saved and scrimped himself into the ownership of several hundred acres of good cotton land.

Lose Farm

But his children lost the farm, just as many white planters were losing theirs in one of the downs of cotton's eternal ups and downs.

Kelly had heard of rayon, knew that cotton at 22 cents a pound "couldn't stay here long" and thought that most of the Negroes from 20 to 45 already were leaving Coahoma County. And the rest might be gone before the picking machine could get there after the war to take their places.

Roy King, a white man almost Kelly's age, and Edgar Lee Anderson, whose fathers founded the King and Anderson corporation, and who still are among its largest stockholders, were apprehensive on the same score that Kelly was.

Paint Negro Shacks

King and Anderson have painted green and white the Negro shacks, built new chicken houses and privies, and done a dozen other things to hold their tenants. But they see the younger Negroes, including most of those capable of picking 250 to 300 pounds per day, leaving the South's Delta cotton regions by the hundreds of thousands each year of the war. Thousands have gone to the armed forces. But the bulk are filling for the duration only jobs in war industry or in the service trades.

Kelly, who lived for 14 years in Little Rock, Ark., and has visited relatives in St. Louis several times and doesn't like cities, believes that one of the answers to the "cotton machine" for his race is resettlement in other areas of the South on small farms. "With the government helping us out and sending a man around to show us how, we ought to be able to feed ourselves and sell enough to pay the land out on time," he believes.

FSA Theory

That is the theory FSA has been trying out now for years with whites and Negroes all over the tenant farmer South. FSA officials and their tenants say it is working. All but a few of the more than 50 white cotton planters interviewed say it is a vicious scheme to deprive them of their best labor and that it is a prodigal waste of money by Uncle Sam.

One planter volunteered his opinion that 22-cent government guaranteed parity was "the only worse waste I know of." And he did not believe the machine picker could come quick enough to save even cotton's domestic market from those who have "killed it with kindness."

Old George Kelly was as pessimistic as the planters over the single answer to the picking machine for his race that he was able to suggest. "They've changed," he said. "They believe their chances are better in the north and they're going to keep on going till the government or somebody else stops them. The chance to own a small farm of their own will come too late to stop them."

Returning Negro Soldiers

He doesn't believe that the returning Negro soldier ever again will be willing to live in the South nor that the Negro industrial worker thrown out of a war job will come home and "stick it out" for more than a few weeks.

That is the problem of Chicago and Detroit and San Francisco — Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago sociologist told this reporter a few weeks ago. He was thinking in terms of the minimum $150,000,000 estimate of costs for decent housing of only the 315,000 Negro citizens Chicago had before the war. He was thinking how the bill would jump if housing were proposed for the 60,000 who have moved in since the war. He was thinking of the costs of providing housing and public health, and jobs or relief for Chicago's share of the hundreds of thousands who will be leaving the south when the cotton picker comes.

Guarantees Price

King Cotton will be wanting desperately to replace them as his slaves with the robot picker that can guarantee him a price competitive with rayon and other synthetic fibers. But from interviews with 110 Negroes, old and young and middle-aged still in the cotton labor force of Louisiana, Arkansas Mississippi, and West Tennessee, he'll be wanting them to clear out no more than those among them in the most useful age groups to agriculture will be wanting to go.

Dr. Wirth at Chicago, Dr. T. Lynn Smith, authority on population migration at Louisiana State University, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, nationally known Negro sociologist at Fisk in Nashville, have a point to make on the score of Negro migration. They insist that less than half of the total displacement of human labor by the cotton picker will be that of black men.

Dilemma of the Whites

If 800,000 Negroes are let out there will be a million whites let out. The Negro has a better chance for the job of tractor driver and picking machine operator and even repairman and machinist than does the "poor white" in the heavy cotton-producing Delta regions. The Hopson plantation at Clarksdale, Miss., the most highly mechanized cotton producing unit in the world, with eight late model pickers, is using all Negro operators at 40 cents an hour.

And the Hopson's are willing to pay more as the quality of their labor is improved with experience and the training factory engineers are giving them. They'll have to pay more if they keep them, when their neighbors have pickers. And they know it and are projecting their labor costs for the future at nine or ten dollars a day with modern housing furnished.

Displaced Whites

The displaced white, however, will not hail from the Delta country, He will be leaving the marginal "hill cotton farm" or the eroded cotton plains, as often a landowner as a tenant. Cotton at much less than a 20-cent per pound government loan guarantee will mean he's out of the producing picture.

Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council, operator for British stockholders of huge cotton plantations at Scott, Miss., and one of cotton's handful of well-informed and realistic spokesmen, has a plan for him to stay.

There will be room in the South for hundreds of thousands of him and for thousands of small Negro cotton growers under Johnston's plan. He'll know that the machine picks at a discount of a full grade and maybe more under the best type of hand picking. He'll diversify with cotton as one of two or three cash crops. Or he'll produce all he needs to eat on the farm and concentrate on cotton for cash.

His anxious frown followed his first inspection of the machine picker at work in Coahoma County, Mississippi.

Others of His Class

He'll join with others of his class of producers in the same county or a dozen counties and plant a single improved variety to yield a staple of uniform length, tensile strength and receptivity to dyes. He'll plant no more than his family can harvest with its own hands. He won't own a picker cooperatively with his neighbor because the machine's use would cancel his grade advantage. If cotton's at 10 cents he'll sell his for the market top and make money.

Extension service specialists and county agents in several cotton belt states say, however, that it'll take five years after the war to teach him to follow Johnston's plan. And before that time he'll be broke and gone.

White Farm Owner

This marginal white farm owner or tenant, who is called by the planters of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, a redneck or peckerwood, in Tennesse and Alabama, a redneck or hillbilly, and in Georgia and South Carolina, a "common red clay cracker"—may have his chance to stay in the south. At least a few hundreds thousand of him may.

His chance depends upon the timing of the generally anticipated rapid industrialization of the cities and small towns of the Central South blessed with the advantage of cheap TVA power as a talking point that may completely displace for this region the old sweat shop.

His desire to stop over in the Central South, even if there is a job at Decatur, Alabama, or Tupelo, Mississippi, or Nashville, will depend on the difference in wage scale between the proferred job and jobs in "CIO territory," the sociologists say.

Will Have Small Chance

The Negro will have small chance even for a temporary stopping place in southern industry, in the opinion of the planters. They pointed out that longstanding antagonisms and economic competition between the Negro and white industrial worker in the south have caused industrial management to refrain from efforts to use Negroes except in time of acute labor shortage.

There will be a comparatively few new jobs for Negroes in such industries as paper pulp turpentine, lumbering, mining and steel, they believe. But they added that even in these industries segregation of workers by skill—with the higher skills reserved for whites—will be essential if labor pace is to be preserved without strong union discipline.

Experts Say

The experts feel that in the event of a postwar depression after he's left the South he, too, will take his chances on relief as will the Negro. The trek back of a million and a half of his brothers to starve on the poorest farm land in the south during the early depression years will not be repeated in their opinion.

But the main body of the displaced from both races, even if they should stop over for a year in a town of the Central South or to work for awhile in the brand new oil fields of Mississippi, will be moving on north and west.

Substantial Qualities

The Negroes will be—not in such quantities as the planters of the deep South might wish, but in quantities substantial enough to be disturbing to the Midwestern and Western cities — the problem the South at last can share with the rest of the country.

The substantial taxpayer of Omaha, who got in a cab the other day in Chicago with a Tennessean reporter complained—"You Southerners are shipping the Negroes up here and unloading them on us. It's not right. You know how to handle them down there. Please keep them."

The head of one of the biggest meat packing firms in Chicago, discussing the problem of Negro personnel with members of his top executive staff, declared: "We have 8,500 of them on the payroll now, all on jobs belonging to white men in the service. When our men come back we're finished with the Negroes."

Same Job History

"Last hired and first fired"—that has always been the job history of the Negro in the Northern city.

It has never been the job history of the Negro on the Southern cotton plantation up to this good day. Always he's enjoyed a meager sort of "social security" even in the worst times purchased frequently with second mortgages on the planter's land.

Now the planter refuses at least publicly to consider cotton production as a "way of life." He insists upon his right to see it a business as much as he sees the machine picker only a couple of years down the road. He sees the shacks he's ashamed of, in which 100 families once lived, torn down and burned or used with new lumber to build a dozen new homes to accommodate his new "highwage" machine operator help. He sees 250 head of mules disposed of. The barns they were sheltered in replaced by trac-

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ON THE AGRICULTURE FRONT

10,000 WEST INDIES WORKERS STILL HERE HELPING FARMERS

Approximately 10,500 West Indies workers were employed or available for employment in agriculture in 17 states during the early part of December, according to the December issue of "West Indies News Digest," a leaflet for West Indies workers published by the officer of Labor of the War Food Administration.

The Jamaicans, largest of the groups here, numbered 5,773 and were distributed in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Arizona, and Florida. There were 3,375 in Florida, 754 in Connecticut, and 466 in Arizona.

The Bahamian farm workers numbered 4,760 and were employed in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Florida.

In addition to the farm workers, there were about 6,000 Jamaicans and —250 Barbadians employed in industry.

As for American agricultural employment as a whole, there were about 9,337,000 persons working on farms on the first of December. This was two percent less than the number of persons employed on farms on this date last year, and the smallest on record for December 1, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of the total, hired workers numbered only 2,048,000, nine percent less than on this date a year ago, and lowest for the month in the last 10 years. Family workers numbered about the same as a year ago.

SHARECROPPERS LOSE WHO COUNT ON COTTON ALONE

Sharecroppers who counted on cotton as their only source of cash income last year lost money if they had to hire. pickers, according to reports reaching the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

North Carolina Extension Service reports that one sharecropper in the State started out last year with $400 in cash and, even though he produced 11 bales of cotton on eight acres, he closed the year with only $300.00.

It is reported that in some areas sharecroppers turned their half of the cotton crop over to the landlord or a neighbor last fall, and then took their families into the fields and picked cotton by the hundred. It is said that some of them made considerably more than they would have made by holding on to their crops and paying pickers to help them with the harvest.

However, many sharecroppers didn't put all of their "eggs in one basket" last year, but instead added some side-line cash crops such as truck, fruit, poultry, and livestock. For example, Clarence Barnes, a colored tenant farmer of North Carolina, planted an acre of Dixie Queen watermelons in addition to his cotton and netted $227.44 from the extra crop.

Perhaps, R. C. White, a North Carolina landlord, has found the answer to the one crop problem He follows a balanced farming program and insists that all of his tenants do likewise. The tenants share in the grain and hay crops just as he does. Declares farmer White, "I have no trouble keeping tenants."

SOUTH ENCOURAGES LONGER FARM LEASES

Pointing out that U. S. Department of Agriculture economists say that the landlord, the tenant, and the land will benefit by longer term leasing arrangements the State Extension Services of several of the Southern States, including Mississippi and Georgia have sent out releases urging farmers to consider making leases for more than one year.

This step is significant because about 60 percent of our tenant farmers are in the South. According to the 1940 census, there were 2,361,271 tenant farmers in the United States. Of these, 1,449,293 were in the South, and colored farmers made up 507,367 of this total.

The Mississippi Extension Service encourages both longer leases and diversification. Says its release: "A clear understanding of the rental arrangment, an earnest desire to work together, and mutual confidence between landlord and tenant will go a long way in establishing good tenancy relationship on cotton farms.

"Farm leases to encourage tenants on cotton farms to diversify production and raise food for family use will help overcome some of the renter's handicaps and often raise the income."

The Georgia Extension Service release says: "The length of the farm lease has an important influence on the welfare of the tenant, landlord, and the land.

"All would benefit if more of these arrangements were made with a view of giving advantages to both parties for continuing the lease for a number of years.

"When a farmer moves often," the release continues, "it's hard for him to make good plans. For example, it's harder for a tenant who raises livestock to find another farm with barns and equipment that fit his livestock needs than if he grows only field crops. On the other hand, the owner whose farm plant is developed for a certain type of livestock farming may have trouble finding a new tenant with the livestock and managing experience needed to handle the farm well."

Both Mississippi and Georgia have a high percentage of tenancy. Of the former's 291,092 farmers, 192,819 or about 66 percent were tenants in '40. Of Georgia's 216,033 farmers, 129,850 or about 60 percent were tenants. As for tenancy among colored farmers of these two States, 135,959 of Mississippi's 159,256 Negro farmers were tenants in 1940; and 49,074 of Georgia's 59,127 colored farmers were tenants.

FSA HOLDS THE LINE AGAINST FARM LAND INFLATION

With careful search, some good farms can still be bought at fair prices despite higher land values, says the Farm Security Administration, in reporting the 3,369 farm purchases made during the last fiscal year, under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, were based on its policy of holding the line against land inflation.

Although average land values increased 15 per cent during the last fiscal year, farms purchases financed by FSA averaged no more per acre than the farm bought in previous years. They were financed on the basis of their productivity, and quality was not sacrificed, FSA points out.

As of June 30, 1944, FSA had 73,538 applications for tenant-purchase loans on file, and had financed the purchase of 36,426 farms since the start of the program. Of the purchases financed by FSA, about 5,000 have been for colored farmers.

NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, when prospective supplies of various foods for the first quarter of 1945 are compared with those available to civilians in the same period of 1944, reductions in the supplies of meat, poultry, butter, evaporated milk, potatoes, fresh vegetables, and perhaps lard will not be entirely offset by the expected increases in fluid milk, American cheese, and fruits other than citrus. Citrus supplies will be about the same as last year.

In comparison with the pre-war period, it appears that as much meat, lard and fresh vegetables will be available, but potato and butter supplies, particularly butter, will be below average. However, civilians will not face an over-all food shortage.

Both Negroes, Whites

(Continued from page 7)

tor and machine sheds. The many acres planted to corn and oats and hay to feed his mules soon will be feeding several hundred head of beef cattle at a cheaper price than Western or Midwestern farmers can possibly handle them.

Missing Links at Hand

The cotton picker and to a much smaller extent, the flame cultivator, were the missing links in the Mechanization of the Cotton farm On a few larger plantations the process of mechanization already has been carried as far as the tractor and the older tractor-drawn plows, cultivators and planters could go.

Now the missing links to complete mechanization are almost at hand. The incentive to completely mechanize is the need for slicing cotton prices in half. This need is sufficient to terrify the planter who wants to stay in cotton but knows he may have to wait two or three years for the means that will reestablish his grip on a domestic market .

But if the machine should get there too late, and he's forced to leave cotton, there is another road he can turn into. A very few planters in the rich delta lands of the deep South already are far along this road.

Oats Produced

They are producing oats—100 bushels to the acre, other small grains at double the best yields in Iowa and Illinois, new varieties of hybrid corn at almost the same high ratio to the Midwestern grower. They can do the same thing with soft wheat.

They can feed a million head of near market top beef cattle for half what it would cost to feed them in any other section of the country. They don't know the cattle business. But they are gamblers and willing to learn the hard way.

The negroes and the poorer whites may be cast out by King Cotton. But the planters will be on hand even if the king himself must abdicate.

Because their climate and their richest land in the nation gives them a leg up if they choose to break in on most any other type of agriculture, the intelligent farmers of the Midwest and Far West should be interested selfishly to aid in the battle to keep cotton alive.

Negro Population

Because San Francisco's Negro population jumped 270 per cent and Utica, New York's jumped 250 per cent in three short war years and both cities were without decent housing for this increase; because jumps of 25 per cent or more were experienced by Detroit, New Haven, Los Angeles and two dozen other cities outside the South in the same period; because it is sound social practice to make it as attractive as possible for as many Negroes who wish to stay south to realize their wish — it may be that the weight of these cities and these farmers will be felt on the side of some national program for a new and richer economy in the cotton region.

Meanwhile they'll be moving along.

COLORED FARMERS GET READY FOR ANOTHER RECORD CROP

Negro farm and home agents and the emergency workers provided by the War Food Administration are helping the colored farmers to put their farm facilities in good condition for another record crop, according to State Extension Service reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The reports indicate that in several States the Extension Service farm and home agents, as well as the emergency assistants are conducting workstock, pressure cooker, and farm machinery clinics. The farmers bring their workstock and farm machinery to the clinics where they are carefully examined. Workstock needing medical attention are treated by experienced veterinarians. Farm machinery and pressure cookers are repaired either by the farm and home agents or by mechanics.

These clinics also serve to teach the farm people how to administer some treatments to their livestock and also how to repair their farm machinery.

When Farmers Think

(Continued from page 5)

service. The basic reason given for their interest in such health plans seemed to be twofold: (1) A growing desire for more adequate medical care than they have been able to obtain in the past: and (2) the fear of the continued thinning out of doctors in the rural areas and small towns which would make medical care less available and more expensive.

Nearly three farmers in four say they think the United States should participate in a world association of nations. They desire this participation because they think it would help prevent another war. "We as a nation can't move along by ourselves," was the comment of one farmer, "any more than a man can; we've got to help each other." As some farmers see it, the basic understanding now being achieved among themselves through their cooperative points the way to constructive international cooperation.

Major Purchases* Planned by Farmers When Wartime Shortages Are Over

Summary

1. Three-fifths of the families report that they are planning to make one or more **major purchases when wartime shortages are over.**

2. Except for the **fear of a postwar depression,** more major purchases would be planned.

3. **Tractors and other farm machinery** is the largest single purchase planned; automobiles and trucks, second; household furnishings, third; installation of electric current and electrical cuipment, fourth; farm land, fifth; dwelling improvement, sixth; and improvements of other farm buildings, seventh.

4. **A larger proportion of the farmers in the West plan purchases than in the East, and more in the North than in the South.**

5. In all parts of the country, the purchases now planned by farmers reflect their **desire to raise their level of living** in addition to making needed replacements.

Those Planning to Make Purchases.

More major purchases are planned by some farmers than by others: More owners than nonowners plan purchases. more white than nonwhites, more of those under 45 than of those over.

The farmers in the Northern Plains, Southwest, and West Coast areas plan the most purchases, those in the Southeast, Appalachian, and Northeast the fewest. with the Midwest occupying the middle position. The large number of purchases planned in the Northern Plains and the Southwest is probably dynamically related to their low farm incomes means greater replacement needs for farm machinery, and long delayed renovation of dwellings and other farm buildings.

Speaking broadly, it would appear that the two groups of farmers planning no major purchases are (1) those most completely equipped with farm machinery and household conveniences when the war came, and (2) those with such low incomes that they have accumulated no surpluses, but rather have used their increased incomes for current living expenses.

* The field interviewers did not hold to any fixed definition of a "major purchase," but rather recorded the planned purchases which the farmers themselves considered major, but in no case was entry made of smaller purchases than a kitchen stove, household furniture, or a mule, and then only where a family's income was low enough for such a purchase to seem a major purchase to them.

Many farmers pointed out that the severe farm depression after World War I has convinced them that they had best plan to have such reserves available at war's end for the hard times that are likely ahead. It seems clear that any increased fear among farmers of a depression means fewer major postwar purchases by them. Any evidence that farm incomes will remain high means that farmers will go ahead with the major post-war purchases they now plan, and likely with additional ones.

What Farmers Are Planning to Buy

Taking the farmers that were interviewed as a whole in all parts of the country, a little over a fourth of them plan to buy tractors and farm machinery; a little over a sixth plan to purchase automobiles and trucks, and a little less than one sixth household equipment and furnishings; a little over one-eighth expect to get electrical current installed or buy electrical equipment; one-eighth of the farmers plan to buy farm land after the war, and an eighth want to improve their dwellings, and a tenth plan improvements of their other farm buildings.

Farm machinery constitutes the largest number of purchases planned by the families in the Northern Plains, Midwest, West Coast, and Northeast areas, with automobiles second largest in each, excepting the Northern Plains where dwelling improvements come second. Household equipment constitutes the greatest number of purchases planned in the Appalachian Area, while land purchases stand first in the Southeast and Southwest, where farm tenancy rates are highest and the status of the landless farmer is lowest.

Rising Planes of Living and Planned Postwar Purchases

Some of the planned purchases of farm machinery, automobiles, and so on, are for replacement purposes, but many of them are clearly to satisfy the farmers' desires to raise their plane of living. By way of illustration, many of the landless respondents in the cotton South hope, and now plan, to buy a farm when the war is over, while in the Western Plains the farmers are looking forward to new farm machinery and more permanent and comfortable dwellings. Perhaps the planned installation of electric current and the purchase of additional electric equipment after the war best illustrate the farmers' anticipated rise in living levels through postwar purchases. Many of the farmers now without electric current are looking forward to getting it the ones who already have electrical current and a little equipment are hopefully planning to buy farmers hope to raise their level of living. Already the lowest-income families are eating and dressing better, and many of those next above them are planning to buy some land of their own; the middle and upper-income families are looking forward to the additional machinery and household conveniences they can get after the war with some of the money set aside from their current good incomes.

In closing, it is important to note, first, that farmer thinking is closely related to the farmer's local situation; second, that in general the high income landowning farmer is more optimistic than the low-income nonowning farmer; and third, that the farmer wants his income to remain high, and wants to raise his level of living through postwar purchases.

—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Don't Expect Too Much

Most schemes incubated in official quarters, professing to guarantee farm prosperity, involve expenditure of many billions of tax dollars. Sooner or later government is going to have to stop pouring out these uncounted billions for what in reality are nothing more than ill-concealed attempts to cover up the increasing cost of producing food. When it does, the farmers will be on their own as never before. Millions of them are preparing for that inevitable day by strengthening their farmer-owned marketing cooperatives.

Irvin S. Cobb said: "If it ever becomes my misfortune to go insane, I want to go live in Washington where I will not be noticed."

CIO Comes to Small Farmers' Aid; Foils 'Callaway' Hired-Hand Plan

—Reprint from The Southern Patriot

The glorified "Callaway Plan" which has sought to get Georgia businessmen to establish 100 corporations of 10 men each, with each man contributing $1,000 for the purchase of 100 100-acre "demonstration" farms, has been undermined by a succession of events set in motion by public questioning of the plan by Charles H. Gillman, Georgia regional director of the CIO.

In an open letter to Cason J. Callaway, sponsor of the plan and owner of a 28,000-acre "superfarm" at Hamilton, Georgia, Gillman on September 20 asked for "assurance that the plan will not develop into an attempt by financial and business interest to monopolize agriculture."

Citing the CIO's program of supporting the family-size farm as the backbone of American agriculture, Gillman declared: "The CIO wants to see farmers living in good homes on good land of their own, raising good crops and selling them in good markets. To accomplish this, we believe government credit and government show-how are necessary. We don't think the goal of American farmers is to become managers of Callaway Plan corporation chain farms at $75 a month."

A REAL FARM PROGRAM

At about the same time, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, issued a statement in which he declared: "The Callaway Plan recalls the scheme used by Georgia bankers three or four years ago to undermine the credit program of the FSA_____ Farm Security requires real programs of rural housing, electrification, health, education, reclamation, irrigation, reforestation, and the removal of discriminatory freight rates. The Callaway Plan does not face up to these needs."

Gillman's letter coincided with these views, and asked for clarification of Callaway Plan policy as follows:

1. **How can Callaway Plan farms pay off unless they expand?**
2. **Since the farms are to be mechanized, will they follow the usual practice of corporation farms and ruthlessly tractor small farmers off the land?**
3. **Will the customary corporation farm policy of "hire-and-fire" be followed?**
4. **If Callaway Plan farm managers are to be paid $75 per month, what is to be paid farm laborers?**
5. **If the backers of the Callaway Plan are opposed to government farm credit, is private credit prepared to meet the need for long-term, low-interest farm loans?**
6. **What about U. S. employment service, social security, collective bargaining, and govern ment programs to improve the workers?**
7. **Whether the financiers of the housing and health of farm processing plants envisaged by the Callaway Plan would not be in a position to demand that small farmers sell to them at dictated prices in return for crop loans?**

NATIONWIDE INTEREST

As the Callaway Plan had attracted nationwide attention among agriculturists, the wire service moved Gillman's letter North as well as South.

The following day, both the Atlanta Journal and Constitution ran lead editorials on Gillman's letter. Both papers were obliged to make light of his questions, as both had gone all-out in publicizing the Callaway Plan. The Constitution, moreover, is the owner of a corporation farm; and the Journal had had a staff reporter assigned to Callaway's farm for months.

"Petulant_____ ill-advised _____ ridiculous_____" said the Constitution of Gillman's letter.

"Mr. Gillman asks academic questions_____" echoed the Journal.

Neither paper made any serious attempt to answer the questions Gillman raised; and both reassured the public that the Callaway Plan is not only harmless but a very fine thing indeed. Recognizing that this committed both papers to attack the Callaway Plan should it ever prove harmful, Gillman publicly welcomed the editorial assurances.

Belatedly, Callaway dispatched an open letter of reply to Gillman, in which he admitted "It is not The Plan, but a plan," and suggested that if Mr. Gillman wished to know more about it he should study the press reports, past and future.

While there is no means of estimating the total number of letters-to-the- editors which came in as a result of Gillman's open letter, they must have been numerous if those published during the ensuing weeks were any indication. Most of those published enthusiastically endorsed Gillman's views.

"Little has been mentioned in the press concerning the man with the hoe," said a typical letter from the grass-roots, which concluded that the Callaway Plan was striving to "create a system whereby the businessman would garner the profit, and the farmer do the work."

Meanwhile in Washington, Georgia's Rep. Robert Ramspeck wrote War Food Administrator Marvin Jones suggesting that Federal agricultural agencies might wish to support the Callaway Plan nationally. Replied Mr. Jones (copies to the press): "One of the traditional policies of our government____ is promotion of the individually-owned and operated family farm_____ We assume that an opportunity will be given the farm family to purchase this land from the corporation, although it is not specifically mentioned in Mr. Callaway's plan." Therefore, said Mr. Jones, "a further study is being made into the merits of the proposal."

The Last Straw

This was evidently the last straw. On October 6th the Journal's resident reporter at the Callaway Farm sent in a story which was headed "Callaway Sees Mint as Possible Georgia Crop." In the 10th and final paragraph, Callaway came across with the admission: "I hope to see these small farms auctioned off at the courthouse after five or six years, or else to the men who have been running them for the corporations."

—Stetson Kennedy

4-H Achievement Day Held

The First Annual County-wide Achievement Day for Anson County, Ala., Negro 4-H Clubs was held Saturday afternoon, December 9th. The meeting, held in the Anson County Courthouse, was attended by by 151 4-H members and approximately 125 other people. The program was in recognition of accomplishments during 1944. Among the highlights of the program were: Solo by Bruce McDaniels, Polkton Club; Group Singing by Cairo 4-H members; Team Demonstration, "Preparing a Seedbox", Morven 4-H members; and the main address by Cleveland Harris, Negro County Agent Union County.

Mr. J. W. Cameron, white County Agent, presented Project Achievement Awards as follows: Baby Beef, Lonnie Colson; Corn, Elijah McCoy, Jr.; Clothing, Ollie Mae Little and Mary A. Burns; Dairying, George T. Diggs; Field Peas, Robert J. Crump; Food Preparation, Trula Mae Jones; and Aquilla Thomas; Food Preservation, Eula Cason and Maggie Turner; Fat Pig, Doreatha Ingram; Garden, Bessie Johnson and Hattie Ingram; Home Management, Eula Cason and Ida Mat Turner; Egg Management, Doris Robinson; Fryer, Doreatha Ingram; Layers, Hayward Sturdivant and Elizabeth Chambers; Turkey, Baron Chambers; Peanuts, Eula Cason; Room Improvement, Bessie Johnson and Maggie Turner; Sweet Potatoes, Lester Townsend; Bonds and Stamps, Nannie Richardson.

Certificates for four years satisfactory work were awarded to twenty-five 4-H members. A total of 328 ribbons were awarded for first, second, and third place standings in the different projects as group method of placing was used.

Jamaican Natives Reach Picatinny for Work Period

Reporting to work Monday morning, 247 natives of Jamaica are today helping to pass the ammunition from **Picatinny Arsenal** to the fighting fronts. They are employed for a period of three months, chiefly in the loading, metal components, and stores departments. Their quarters are in the C. C. C. barracks at Hackettstown. They arrived at the Arsenal Sunday, when they were given physical examinations, photographed for passes, fed, fitted for safety shoes, and put through other employment processes.

Regulations concerning the conduct of the Jamaicans were outlined in a booklet given each new employee, and signed by Col. W. E. Larned, commanding officer. The booklet admonishes them as follows, "Conduct yourselves and your personal lives so that no discredit will be reflected on you or Picatinny. We know the responsibility that has been placed upon you by your fellow-Jamaicans. Always bear that in mind. Let us each work for this goal constantly—courtesy, cleanliness, and better understanding with our fellowmen."

None of the Jamaicans shall be allowed to leave the camp boundaries at Hackettstown at any leisure time without first obtaining an off-the-post pass. Indicating the time limits and the worker's destination, the pass is mandatory. Local police and Federal authorities have been notified that if a Jamaican is off the post without a pass he is subject to arrest.

Arrangements have been made to provide movies and entertainment in the camp's recreation hall Ping-pong, billiards, dart games, radio, and other equipment is available, and it is planned to show motion pictures each Sunday. Liquor is forbidden at the camp.

A Post Office has been set up at the camp. Arrangements are being made to bring clergymen to the Hackettstown barracks, and if the Jamaicans wish a definite type of service, a special place will be provided.

During their hours of work at Picatinny, the Jamaicans will be allowed two recesses, one from 10:-50 to 11:00 a. m., and a second from 5:50 to 6:00 p. m. Their lunch period is from 2:00 to 2:45 p. m.

Advising the new employees about keeping their quarters in order, Colonel Larned stated: **"Every** precaution must be exercised by you to safeguard your health and well-being. Personal cleanliness cannot be too strongly stressed. This, in turn, is doing only half the job. Your living quarters require constant attention and, while we shall provide adequate janitors for the general cleaning, you in turn must do your part.

Appeal Denial in Lynn Case Discredits Supreme Court

New York (WDL) — "America should be ashamed of its Supreme Court, which by dodging the issue of Army jim crow in the Lynn case, has revealed a lack of the very courage with which the members of our Armed Forces are required to fight," Aron S. Gilmartin, Workers Defense League chairman, declared.

"By again refusing to hear the Lynn Case, which challenges the legality of the Negro quota system in the selection of military trainees, the U. S. Supreme Court has given a slap in the face to more than 700,-000 Negroes now in the armed forces.' 'the WDL leader asserted.

Reducing Cotton Distribution Costs

By John W. Wright

After this war, American cotton is likely to face its most severe competition ever. In domestic markets, competition will come from synthetic fibers, paper, perhaps other materials. In foreign markets, it will come from these and cotton produced cheaper than we produce it. So the prices at which we produce raw cotton and its products will largely determine the extent of the post-war cotton market.

Foreign cotton growths are likely to continue reaching world markets at prices considerably below the prices U. S. growers have recently become accustomed to. Increased synthetic-fiber production and progressively decreasing prices as mass-production methods are adopted will probably make it more and more difficult to find market outlets for cotton at present price levels. Rayon staple fiber, which can be run on a cotton system, offers even the cotton manufacturer the choice of using the material he finds most profitable.

Processing costs of rayon staple fiber are reported to be somewhat less than those of raw cotton. Although we do not know the future price level of rayon staple fiber, we know the price may go even lower after the war. For one thing the wartime tax amortization provision under which much synthetic-fiber capacity has been built will enable manufacturers to operate with minimum fixed charges for plant investment. So it is clear that how well cotton is to keep its present markets or develop new ones will depend not only upon technological factors of suitability for specific uses, but also upon its price in relation to competing materials. Readjustments within the cotton industry in both physical suitability and price will require working together by the cotton breeders, producers, ginners, marketing agencies, and manufacturers.

Whether American cotton can meet this likely price competition without serious effects on the American growers' income depends chiefly on how much the cost—not only of growing cotton but also of ginning, packaging, storing, marketing, transporting, and processing it—can be reduced. Let's look at the possibilities of reducing the latter group of costs, including ginning and all other services and processes in the distribution of cotton between the farm and the cotton mill.

Ginning and wrapping costs for the Cotton Belt as a whole today average a little more than $6 a bale. Although this is quite an item in the cost of preparing cotton for market, it is perhaps no higher than is required for satisfactory services as the ginning business is organized at present. This does not mean, however, that ginning costs could not be reduced. Indeed, the ginning and packaging processes perhaps afford the most promising field for cotton-distribution cost reduction. Realizaton of these possibilities depends upon the development and application of basic information on the optimum size and organization of gin plants and perhaps their effective integration with such related processes and services as the crushing of cottonseed, and the storage, preliminary marketing, and possibly the processing or partial processing of the lint or linters.

Highways and Trucks

Although there are fewer gins in the United States now than two or three decades ago, the present ginning industry (with few exceptions) is designed, in both the size and location of the individual gin, to serve producers who haul seed cotton to the gin in horse-drawn vehicles. As a result, ginning is small-scale and on the whole relatively inefficient. Recent studies indicate that more than 70 percent of the crop now goes to the gin in motor vehicles. In view of present day highway and transportation developments, there is no reason why the size and equipment of a cotton gin should be limited to that adapted to serving a radius of 3 or 4 miles—the typical case today. Moreover, ginning is highly seasonal, most of the year's crop being ginned within a period of a few weeks out of the year. As now organized, the industry does not have—nor could it justify economically—the kind of mechanical service required for the best results.

Some firms have made a good start already in developing large-scale ginning establishments. One such centralized type, integrated with a cottonseed-oil mill, consists of some 36 gin stands with the ginning layout so organized that the seed is conveyed mechanically to the oil mill with no handling at all. This establishment normally gins upwards of 30,000 bales a season, its cotton (practically all of it transported by truck and trailer) drawn from a radius of 15 or 20 miles.

Many other gins have made good starts, too. Usually they have begun by installing modern ginning and accessory equipment for doing a superior job of conditioning, cleaning, ginning, and packaging. Then, in order to get enough cotton for profitable operation, the ginners have aggressively gone after it. In some cases, they have provided for the farmers a fleet of trailers, with a result of lowered charges and better service.

As the ginning industry is now organized some 12 000 separate gins are situated at practically every village and crossroads throughout the Cotton Belt. Fewer but larger and better-equipped gins located mostly in the county-seat towns would probably provide ginning services more economically. Whether this type of centralized ginning establishment could continue most advantageously as a separate enterprise or better be integrated with existing compress and warehouse establishments or cotton-oil mills is a question. At present, compresses, warehouses, and cotton-oil mills are for the most part strategically located for serving a cotton-producing territory large enough to provide the volume of cotton for optimum ginning efficiency. In general, both the lint and the seed now move on anyway from the gin to larger towns (such as county seats), so no additional transportation would be necessary too get the cotton to centralized gin plants at these points. Indeed, considerable handling of both the lint and the seed would be eliminated.

In making the transition to the centralized establishments, there

(Continued on page 10)

Picture Report Covering Work of Negro Farmers in Alamance Prepared

Local Negro Farm Agent H. A. Johnson and Home Agent Mrs. C. S. Wilson have been working during the past week with state executives of the North Carolina Extension office to make pictures of work carried on here by colored people. The pictures will be included in a state report to be sent to the Washington, D. C. bureau.

Scenes of home demonstration clubs, canned food storage, tenant and landlord relationship and a Negro 4-H club dairy calf project were included.

Here to direct the photography were district and state extension officers. The pictures were made in several rural communities of the county.

To keep cauliflower white while cooking use half milk and half water and cook, without covering, until just tender.

Solving Rural Community Problems

916 Gaines St., L ittle Rock
By James P. Davis

Delivered at the 54th Farm & Home Leadership Conference, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 7-14, 1944

One of our most prominent religious leaders recently declared that the church holds the destiny of all Negroes, and I am adding that the Negro minister is not only our mouthpiece, but the most influential factor.

Farming is our main industry. It is our largest source of employment and income. Some years ago I was successful in securing the ear of the officers of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America and convinced them of the necessity for their influence and aid in reaching the 546,000 Negro farm families in the 700 counties in our Southern Region states. My first effort was to help the minister realize the need for conservation of the soil and the value of the various phases of the Triple-A practices so they in turn could help the farm families in their community to get a full understanding of conservation problems. Despite the fine successful efforts of the Extension, Vocational and Jeanes services in connection with the efficient Agricultural Department of our colleges many farmers are yet unfamiliar with methods of preventing soil erosion and conserving the soil, developing better methods for increased production and improved quality crops. Due to heavy illiteracy among my people in these deep cotton states it is up to us to encourage and assist these agencies, and the church to devise methods that will make facts clearer.

A certain community in a certain cotton state was selected as our beginning point. The farm families were in a pessimistic mood, their minds starved, bodies seemingly stunted and aspirations baffled. We had 5c cotton, 26c corn, potatoes were 50c per bushel and eggs 12½c per dozen. Hogs were glutting the market and bringing 2½c per pound on the hoof. The church buildings were in a run down condition and the pastor shabby in his personal appearance and unable to keep his children in school. Living standards were in the lowest bracket, due to sick acres throughout the community and the crowding of God out of human life.

The Minister's Alliance was called together and we organized the rural families, landlord and tenants. One of the largest cotton farmers led in the effort and pledged a strict following of Triple-A program for himself and the 26 families on his farm.

Soil building practices were begun in 1936 when the average yield of lint was 227 pounds per acre. In 1937—290, 1938—268, 1939—292, 1940—385, 1941—500, 1942—538 and last year 551.

This increase was due to plowing under of cover crops such as clover, vetch, peas and lespedeza Crop rotation was practiced all over the farm until the entire acreage had been covered.

The farm income of these families were steadily increased and this fully convinced every family in the community of the value of Triple-A. It is now also apparent that tremendous improvement in better quality livestock and increased yield of milk and butter as result of better pastures.

Some results:

The volunteer offerings, church and Sunday School services, increased nearly 80% and the salary of the pastor of each of the six churches in the community almost doubled. As result of this effort the ministers of these churches have the following permanent set-up.

1. Chairman Soil Building Committee—to emphasize the importance of continuing all efforts in preserving the soil through advice and instructions from the State Contact Representative AAA, Extension Agts., Vocational Teachers and Jeanes Supervisors together with County Teachers, Soil Conservation Specialists and Farm Security Officials.

2. Each church to take census of persons in community and list the illiterates.

3. Improve farm labor and perfect plans for training unskilled labor in order to meet mechanized farming.

4. Organize the families to help each other through volunteer labor pools in order to offset shortage of labor caused by migration and eliminate the danger of loss in the cultivation and harvesting of crops.

5. The ministers to devote a part of their time while in the pulpit to:

a. Emphasizing wise use of the soil.
b. Improve the rural church building and build better roads leading to and from the church.
c. To encourage sound behaviour training and good manners in the home, the school and church.
d. To impress the importance as citizens, enforcement of law and all measures designed to suppress immorality.
e. To fully emphasize the importance of sponsoring a better program for health and welfare of the community.
f. To encourage and assist the day hand, sharecropper and tenant to become landowners and thereby curb restlessness; moving from farm to farm every year and finally ending in migration from the farm to northern areas where the grass seems green, but not so.
g. Superintendents of Sunday Schools to stress importance of the soil.

For the church to act as a clearing house in the adjustment of any racial outbreaks in their community for reason that critical problems of adjustment in post war period would in all probability be centered in rural areas. I consider this one of the most important features of the work that is now being promoted by the Council. It is a serious challenge which may effect the freedom of urban and rural citizens both colored and white for years to come and may determine the destiny of America.

Youth Congress Replies to President's Greeting

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December, 1944.

In reply to the statement sent to delegates attending the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, Georgia on November 30, December 1, 2, and 3, the following message was sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

Dear Mr. President:

The hundreds of delegates attending the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference and representing some of their thousands of fellow Americans were thrilled to receive your message of greetings and expression of good wishes.

We send this statement in response to your challenge. We pledge out total and loyal support for all measures necessary for the complete victory of the allied nations in the war against facist tyranny.

We pledge all our energies to establish through victory the kind of world described in your message: "A universal freedom under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless to station, race, or creed."

In order to achieve this kind of world, we offer ourselves in service to the nation. We offer ourselves for a program of universal military service to keep this nation and its youth strong as a guarantee of a lasting peace.

We express our determination that in such a program Negro youth must serve with equality, with dignity, and without the evil practice and effects of segregation and discrimination.

We pledge to assume and carry out our full responsibilities as voting citizens.

We wish you good health and a long life.

Rose Mae Catchings, President.
Esther V. Cooper, Executive Sec.

Reducing Cotton

(Continued from page 9)

would be no need to discard the part of existing equipment which is suitable for use. Provided it was not obsolete, it probably could be regrouped and used in the centralized gins.

Mechanical Harvesting

Mechanical cotton harvesting, if it is widely adopted (as now appears probable), will have a very definite impact on the industry in respect to both ginning equipment and ginning services. If we are to avoid the displacement of cotton by other textile raw materials because cotton spinners object to the low grades of cotton which mechanical harvesting produces, the ginning industry will have to provide a more effective way of cleaning lint than it has today. Indeed, perhaps the successful adaptation of mechanical harvesting to the American cotton crop will depend on the development of equipment which will clean lint better after its separation from the seed and before it is compressed into bales. Research aimed at the development of such equipment is even now being undertaken by the War Food Administration.

Development of this equipment would substantially reduce the cost of transporting and marketing. The extraneous material which has to be cleaned out of the American cotton crop at cotton mills every year weighs an estimated 100,000 tons. To this must be added the cost of transporting, storing, and other handling of this waste. If cleaning equipment of this type is developed, its use would presumably be more feasible in gins of the centralized type.

It must be remembered, however, that the engineering and economic aspects involved in any such ginning reorganization have not yet been worked out. We do not know, for example, the optimum size and organization for minimum cost and maximum-quality service. But the trend toward larger gins is unmistakable and may move faster during the next few years. If so, we shall have opportunity to develop more precise information by means of research and experience.

The packaging of American cotton has long been unsatisfactory both in cost and result. Except for cotton, it would be much more economical and satisfactory to prepare the final bale package at gins than to turn out low-density bales which later have to be compressed, with further handling and expense, at compresses. Recent research indicates the mechanical and economic feasibility of gin presses capable of producing bales of standard density (22 pounds per cubic foot). Bales for domestic shipment would not need recompressing. The net cost reduction is conservatively estimated at from 30 to 50 cents a bale, depending on the volume of cotton handled annually per press. The bale itself is much better than the present one in appearance, for protection to the cotton, handling, storing, for loading in the cars and opening at the mill.

Marketing Economies

Economies are possible also in the marketing and handling of cotton in marketing channels. The present spread between prices to cotton growers and prices paid by cotton manufacturers at the mill is about $10 a bale. This average includes all margins and the costs of all services in the concentration, merchandising, and delivery of cotton. Of course, the spread varies greatly in the various producing areas.

Some of the most promising cost-reducing possibilities are in the integration of the marketing services with ginning services at centralized ginning establishments. Obviously, the volume of cotton received at such establishments would facilitate segregation of even-running lots for direct shipment to mills. No doubt this volume would attract direct buying and competition between cotton merchants or shippers and often by and between mill buyers, and so avoid much of the expense of assembling from country markets.

So long as warehousing and marketing facilities were located in the same towns as the centralized gins, it would make no difference whether they were operated as separate enterprises or under the same management. There could be any number of kinds of marketing—auction sales, selling over factors' tables, through cooperatives, or by the conventional methods of private negotiation of sales between buyer and seller.

Another important advantage would be prompter service in official classification. This is especially true where the volume of cotton handled at one point would justify the performance of those services locally. The classification could be available the same day the cotton was ginned.

One of the weakest spots in present U. S. marketing is in the sampling of the bales in marketing channels. Practically all bales are cut several times for samples on the way to the mill. The fees for sampling, usually repeated several times for each bale, plus the actual loss of cotton involved, account for a significant part of the price spread between growers and manufacturers.

Notwithstanding the costs and damage to the bale package involved, present sampling methods do not provide representative samples because many American bales are not uniform in quality throughout. Samples cut from the two bale surfaces in many cases do not accurately indicate the quality inside the bales.

Recent research has provided equipment for the automatic mechanical sampling of cotton bales while they are being formed at the gin. This equipment, which can be used with standard gin equipment, takes true cross-section samples. As many duplicate samples as are required can be taken from each bale. These could be used for all purposes throughout the entire marketing chain. General installation and use of such samples all along the way would, it is estimated, reduce marketing costs by about a dollar a bale.

Customary methods of concentrating cotton of a wide range in quality from an extensive producing area, in order to facilitate segregation into lots that are even running in quality, is a rather expensive process when all the services involved are counted. This system of assembling and merchandising cotton appears likely on the way to becoming obsolete in view of present trends toward standardization of the production of improved varieties on a community or area basis.

Character

For many years, marketing agencies and cotton manufacturers have bought cotton largely on the basis of grade and staple length. Grade factors have provided a fairly reliable index of manufacturing waste and indirectly, of the extent of fiber deterioration. Staple length has provided a fairly good index of the use to which a given lot of cotton is adapted, the machinery organization required to process it, and the approximate yarn strength that may be expected. But quality factors other than grade and staple length are also important for spinning performance. These factors are sometimes referred to as "character."

Recently, laboratory methods have been developed to measure such physical properties of cotton fibers as tensile strength, fineness, length uniformity, and maturity. Relation of these properties to processing performance and to yarn and fabric quality have also been established. These accomplishments have done much to speed up the development of new varieties and strains of superior-quality cotton and to stimulate the interest of cotton manufacturers, merchants, and others in the various quality factors which they have not previously taken into account in commercial practice.

The fact that the various fiber types are inherently characteristic of specific varieties and growths manufacturers become acquainted has become well established. As with these characteristics of specific improved varieties and growth they are discovering that character—the "third dimension" of cotton quality—can be dealt with most conveniently and effectively in terms of variety and growth. They are also finding that consideration of this factor increases their ability to get supplies of the kinds of raw cotton they need.

Before cotton manufacturers can take full advantage of buying on the basis of variety and growth, production of improved varieties on a sizable area basis will have to be standardized and a system of bale identification to permit the positive identification by variety and growth throughout marketing channels must be adopted. Such a bale-identification system, by avoiding the present repeated tagging and marking of bales with each change of ownership, would result in further substantial savings.

Inevitably, as the production of cotton becomes standardized by variety in sizable areas, marketing channels will be shorter and more direct, and the spread between farm prices and mill prices will be narrowed.

—Reprinted from **Marketing Activities,** War Food Administration.

—Jamaican Help to Be Used at Fisk Tire Plant

Chicopee Falls Factory Will Employ Important Labor on 'Must' Program

The Fisk Tire plant in Chicopee Falls has been added to the list of Springfield area, war plants where Jamaican laborers will be employed to relieve acute manpower shortages that are hampering war production, George F. Harding, Springfield area director of the War Manpower Commission, reported today.

About 50 Jamaicans will be assigned to Fisk, Harding said. Arrangements are being completed for hiring of other Jamaicans at Chapman Valve, Monsanto, and Springfield Bronze & Aluminum.

The Jamaicans are British subjects and will be employed here only as long as the emergency need for heavy unskilled labor continues. Harding said. They are being brought in as a last resort in an effort to meet military demands he added.

Heavy labor has long been the major manpower problem in this area, Harding said, and demands of plants producing on "must" programs can only be met by importation of the Jamaicans.

The WMC has advised the plants where they will be employed that they should not be upgraded or placed on more highly paid jobs, he said.

The WMC has not "ordered" the plants to hire the Jamaicans, he said, but the program is being undertaken voluntarily and with the consent of the labor unions involved.

The Monsanto industrial union, CIO, registered a protest over their hiring, but informed Carl T. King, production manager at the plant, that it would accept the Jamaicans under the circumstances, according to reports published this morning.

If the Jamaicans are kept at unskilled work, and not ungraded by the company managements, Harding said, they will not interfere with seniority rights of union members in the plants involved, and they will be returned to their homes as soon as the need for their labor has passed.

Veterans' Administration Announces GI Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Dec. 8—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, today announced that under authority given him in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, he has designated the Department of Agriculture as cooperating agency to aid in determining whether guaranty of farm loans should be approved for veterans.

Regulations governing the guaranty of farm loans were issued by General Hines and Charles F. Brannon, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, at a press conference this afternoon.

Issuance of the regulations followed extensive consultations by the Veterans Administration with the Department of Agriculture and with national organizations representing interested groups, such as farmers, bankers and insurance companies. The guaranty of loans by the Administrator of Veteran's Affairs will be the result of close cooperation between the Veterans Administration and the Department of Agriculture, with the facilities of the department largely employed in implementing this part of the loan features of the G. I. Bill of Rights."

Where a veteran is not familiar with farming conditions, or available land in the community he wishes to settle in, his first contact will be with a veteran's advisory committee, which will function in conjunction with the county agent's office. The advisory committees, which will give free advice to interested veterans, will consist of successful farmers and business men who are thoroughly familiar with local conditions. These committees will help veterans to select farms that can be purchased at prices that permit profitable operation and will give the veteran every chance of repaying the loan.

This committee will operate primarily to protect the veteran from unwise investment that might result in saddling him with debt for a number of years, because of changed conditions while he was away from home, and to assure that he has a reasonable chance of success if he makes a loan.

If a veteran knows the community and does not need this advisory service in selecting a property, he will not need to visit the advisory committee. The leader will send the veteran's application directly to a "veterans" loan certifying committee", which operates in conjunction with the Farm Security Administration. This committee will recommend loans on the basis of an appraisal of the property plus personal knowledge of the veteran____ his ability and experience as a farmer____and of local farming conditions.

The membership of this committee, which has been in operation under the Farm Security Administration, with the addition of one member who must be a veteran and, if possible, a business man.

The law permits the Administrator of Veteran's Affairs to issue a guaranty of loan if the funds are to be used to purchase land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery or implements or in altering or improving any buildings or equipment to be used in farming operations conducted by the veteran, if he finds:—

(1) that the funds are to be used for purposes provided by law and in bona fide farming operations conducted by the veteran.

(2) that the property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the ability and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be sueessful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal.

The advisory committees and credit information facilities that have been established through the county organization of the Department of Agriculture are to fulfill the legal requirements that the veteran be experienced. with a reasonable chance of success in the venture, and that the price of the property does not exceed a reasonable normal value.

In this connection the opinion has been expressed that inflated prices now being paid for farm lands may make it difficult for veterans to locate properties that can be purchased at values that can be construed as being either reasonable or normal, General Hines said.

Regulations implementing this law are, in so far as the real estate provisions are concerned, very similar to those previously issued in connection with the home loan provisions of the act. In addition to real estate, the farm loan provisions of the law provide for loans to purchase, repair, improve or alter equipment, or to purchase livestock and other supplies necessary to the farming operation. Profitable operation for such purposes depends almost entirely upon the experience, ability and industry of the borrower. Because of this careful investigation of the veteran's ability, experience and character are provided for if a personal property loan is to be guaranteed.

Addition to the regulations to meet this condition are about the only important variations from the previous "home-loan regulations."

In addition to loans for the purchase or improvement of property, guaranty of loan may be made for the purpose of paying off delinquent indebtedness or assessments if the place is to be used as a home. Mortgages will be required on all guaranteed loans unless the amount involved is $500 or less, in which case a loan may be guaranteed on evidence of good character and reasonable ability to repay.

Generally, first liens will be required except where a loan is made under the provisions of Section 505 of the law, which permits the guaranty of loans under second mortgages where the first mortgage is held, guaranteed or insured by a Federal agency.

In these cases the amount of the guaranty may not exceed 20 per cent of the total purchase price of the property, and is, of course, subject to the $2,000 absolute maximum that applies to all loan guarantees. Interest on these second mortgages may be one per cent higher than that charged on the first mortgage, but is, again, subject to the absolute maximum of four per cent, which applies generally.

Two or more veterans may join in a farming operation and effect a joint loan for that purpose. Under these conditions each veteran would be eharged individually with his proportionate part of the guaranty. The total amount guaranteed may not be more than 50 per cent of the loan or in any event not more than $2,000 for each veteran. In cases of default under this type of loan the veterans will be adjudged as if they were several debtors rather than one joint debtor.

The participation of the Department of Agriculture in the operation of farm loan guarantees will require almost no change in the nation wide organization now in operation through the Agricultural Extension Service, Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit administration.

These facilities will be utilized through two committees to advise veterans on proposed farm loans and to make checks and report on both the conditions of the loan and the character and ability of the veteran making application.

The advisory committee, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service, will advise, inform and guide interested veterans by applying at least the following:

(1) where to get training, if needed

(2) availability and cost of farms in the community

(3) what agreements are locally satisfactory and successful for partnerships and leases

(4) what set-ups are locally successful

(5) the required investment

(6) safe margins of debt

(7) the kind of credit needed and where available

The committee may not recommend a particular lender or urge a specific eredit.

The Veterans' Loan Committee will be a certifying body

It will certify that:

(1) the loans will be used for the purpose indicated

(2) property will be useful and reasonably necessary to operation

(3) the experience and ability of the applicant qualify him for operation

(4) the price represents a reasonable normal value

(5) if loan is for delinquent debt or taxes, it will be used that way

(6) if loan is for improvement, alterations or construction, funds will be used that way and expenditure bears a proper relation to worth of property and will enhance its value.

After considering all facts the Veterans' Loan Certifying Committee will make recommendation on granting the guaranty.

All forms incidental to these loan guarantees are in the hands of the printer and should be available in about two weeks.

Total of $715,470 to Win Its War Citizens Bank Lends Government

Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company Is Lending the Government Money to Prosecute the War

According to a statement handed out this week by the officials of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, the oldest Negro Bank in the United States, they are continuing to lend money to the U. S. Government, in its effort to raise sufficient cash to manufacture more guns, construct more tanks, build larger and faster ships, manufacture more planes and other war supplies and to equip our men and women with the necessary uniforms, give them the training and thus enable them to go to the front so equipped and trained to bring the war to a speedy and victorious end.

The President of the bank, Rev Henry A. Boyd. and the Cashier, Mr. A. G. Price, announced on Tuesday of this week that the bank has now invested $715,470 in these government bonds, treasury certificates and other government securities Thus this bank demonstrates not only its national pride but it is an ideal institution of the race.

COTTON-PICKER HYSTERIA

(Continued from page 4)

That demand is coming soon, and the reason is clear.

Cotton farming holds all the makings of a first-rate clash between field industries and underpaid labor. What Southern croppers, day labor and wage-hands want is a fair share of the full price of the cotton they produce, whether or not that price is subsidized. What the planters want is cheap production, and as a group they will be bound by no such charity for their fellow-creatures as were the Rusts. If enough of them want pickers they will have pickers, unhampered by "social safeguards."

For years growers have been saying that the country needed a five-cent cigar, and the South, five-cent cotton, at a profit. The plainer-spoken have very frankly said that the only way to get this cheap cotton was with "slave labor." The picker offers another way to get it a way, growers think, to compete for the world's cotton market with advantage on their side. Which recalls another idea, once advanced, that cotton-field workers, share-croppers and day laborers, should buy the machines cooperatively and rent picker-service to the planters for whom they once worked.

And in the meantime? In the meantime planters are preparing for a last-ditch cheap-production stand against foreign competition, with field labor in the position of devil-take-the-hindmost. On the other hand, foreign producers, for home markets and for export, are marshalling against the advantage of American one and two-row pickers **the same pickers bought in America or manufactured on foreign soil,** plus their own "foreign-born" machines, such as the Soviets' six-row picker, unobtrusively announced in 1933, **three years before the Rusts tried out at Stoneville.**

Organization of small farmers and farm workers, the kind of organization we are talking about these days must, in the end, have destroyed the cotton industry whole life-blood is cheap labor. The pickers, thrown into the battle for markets, to save the day for the South's cotton growers, may actually serve to hasten an end long overdue, by provoking a head-on colliison with well-prepared foreign competition.

If cotton is your crop, your community's crop, or your boss's crop, plan ahead for another crop or another job, and thank God for the picker.

WDL Investigation Brings Federal Grand Jury Hearing

Subpoenas to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in Miami on January 30 and 31 have been issued to 42 persons including 13 Negro workers of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who gave the Workers Defense League affidavits asserting that they had been falsely arrested on vagrancy charges and fined without trials. This action indicates that the Justice Department has acceded to the demands of the Workers Defense League to seek indictments of those Broward County officials responsible for the illegal action against the Negro workers.

These most recent developments stem from charges made by the Workers Defense League in March, 1944, that 49 Broward County Negro workers had been seized, jailed, and fined without trial in an illegal attempt to force them to work at Jobs which they did not desire. The mass arrests occurred during February and March, 1944, in connection with a decree by the Broward County sheriff's office issued last September under which persons found idle in the city streets were subject to arrest.

A number of the arrested Negroes were members of Local 1526, International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) employed regularly at Port Everglades, a commercial harbor on the waterfront at Ft. Lauderdale, and all, the WDL investigators showed, possessed means of support.

Fourteen men and women were the victims of the sheriff's edict on February 9, 1944, when they refused to pick beans on the farm of Dewey Hawkins at Oakland Park, nine miles north of Ft. Lauderdale, after they had determined that the beans had been picked twice before and were not abundant enough to make the work profitable to them. In the second case which the WDL investigated, approximately thirty-five men were charged with vagrancy and fined on March 24 and 25, after they had been arrested in the Negro business district during their hours off from work.

Last June, after bringing the cases to the attention of the Justice Department, the Workers Defense League sent an investigator to Ft. Lauderdale who obtained thirteen affidavits signed by victims of the false arrest wave. These affidavits were sent by the WDL to the Justice Department. Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark kept the originals "in case they might be usefull in prosecution of the case," he wrote.

WDL chairman Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin had appealed to Governor Holland and Senator Pepper for an investigation of the cases, and "the tenor against the Negro inhabitants" of Fort Lauderdale. Governor Holland whitewashed the local officials; Senator Pepper promised his co-

—Nashville Globe.

Call on Colored Farmers to Help Assure Chicken for Fighting Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—December 11, 1944—The many colored farmers, located in the Del-Mar-Va peninsula, engaged in commercial chicken raising, will be called upon to do their part in obtaining the 110,000,000 pounds of chicken needed immediately for the Armed Forces under a set-aside order just issued by the War Food Administration. The order requires all chickens grown and processed in the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia area to be held for purchase by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Perhaps the largest of these Negro chicken farmers are located in Delaware, where several produce from 20,000 to 30,000 broilers annually. Numerous other smaller "chicken farmers" dot the area.

The set-aside order is necessary because heavy black market operations have made it impossible for the Army Quartermaster to obtain the amount of chicken required for the Armed Forces.

For the next few months, at least, there will be a shortage of chicken for dinner tables in cities from Richmond to New York. Hotels, restaurants, cafes also will feel the shortage and proprietors, operators and customers are asked to cooperate so that our soldiers' needs may be met.

Butchers and grocers too, are asked to cooperate in advising their customers that "chicken is for fighters first."

Chicken is not only a nutritious food for soldiers, it is a morale-builder. A hot-chicken dinner is something members of the Armed Forces look forward to, especially those overseas, who for days may have been eating only cold K rations. To them, a hot chicken dinner is a royal treat.

Especially valuable in hospitals, chicken dinners typify a bit of home to our fighting men. Broilers, fryers, roasters, stewers—all types of chicken are included in the new-set-aside for the Armed Forces.

The War Food Administration advises that the set-aside order, which requires a 100 percent set-aside, will be lifted as soon as the required amount of chicken is obtained.

LONESOME?

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WOMAN'S PAGE

THINGS THAT INTEREST WOMEN

HOME-MADE LOTION AIDS IN KEEPING HANDS BEAUTIFUL

By Betty Clarke

Now, when hands are doing wartime duties—in the kitchen, garden, canteen or factory—they need more eare than ever to keep them beautiful.

A good lemon lotion can be made at home in a jiffy with ingredients that may be found in the medicine chest or can be purchased from the corner drugstore.

You can prepare the lotion by combining two parts fresh lemon juice. one part rubbing alcohol, one part glycerinc, and perfume as desired.

It can be used on the elbows, too. If they are in bad condition, scrub them first with warm soapy water with a bit of pumice stone; then cut the lemon in half and place an elbow in each half for a few minutes each day.

BOLOGNA CUPS

Bologna is more than a summer meat. It is perfect for fall—especially when served hot. Broil slices of bologna from which the casing has been removed until the slices curl. Watch carefully for it doesn't take long. Then fill the bologna cups with creamed potatoes and onions or creamed peas—and serve immediately.

BACON SPREADS PIQUANT ZESTY FOR SANDWICHES

For school or office lunch box bacon sandwiches are a joyful satisfaction. Just plain bacon and bread sandwiches are fine when the bacon is sliced fairly thick and cooked brown but not brittle and packed plentifully between slices of either brown or white bread. Then there are innumerable combination fillings for sandwiches in which bacon adds just the right salty piquancy.

Bacon-Prune filling gives a spicy-sweet flavor when made with 1 cup of cooked prunes pitted and cut in pieces, 8 slices of bacon cut in small pieces and fried until crisp, combined with 2 tablespoons of chopped sour pickles, 2 teaspoons prepared mustard and 2 tablespoons mayonnaise. Spread this on one bread slice. Butter the companion slice and put a lettuce leaf on it before pressing the sandwich gently together.

Bacon and Cheese make a good combination. If you are serving at home you may put a slice of eheese on bread or bun, top with bacon and put under broiler until bacon is crisp and cheese is creamy. But if you are carrying your sandwiches in luneh box or pienic basket, it is better to use slices of already broiled or fried bacon on top of cold cheese.

Baeon With Endive is flavorful. Broil the baeon crisp and mince it. Add it to chopped endive and season with lemon juiee and paprika for either an open or closed sandwich.

Bacon, Olive and Cream Cheese makes a delicious spread. Cream the cheese, adding a few drops of liquid from the olives and mix with chopped olives and crumbled baeon.

Bacon and Egg Salad on rye bread make the boys eome back for more. Mince hard-cooked egg and sweet cueumber pickle and mix with mayonnaise. Spread this on bread top with erisp baeon sliees.

Bacon Chopped Into Peanut Butter to whieh ehopped piekle relish has been added has a zesty nut flavor. Another good peanut-butter bacon sandwich for home use is made by spreading toast with peanut butter, putting bacon slices across the top and plaeing under broiler until bacon is crisp, and drippings have penetrated the peanut butter.

Bacon Combines With Banana, fresh peach or grated carrot for good sandwich filling. Mash the banana or peach and mix with crisp minced bacon and salad dressing.

MEAT AND CHEESE LOAF

1 Cup day-old bread crumbs
1 1-4 cups milk
2 teaspoons meat extract
1 egg, slightly beaten
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
3 tablespoons onion, chopped
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 pound ground beef
3-4 cup (1-4 pound) American cheese diced

Combine bread and milk and let stand while preparing remaining ingredients, then add in the order given. Mix very thoroughly and pack in a 4-cup, well-greased ring mold. Place upside down on a greased baking sheet and bake in a 325-degree oven for 30 minutes. Remove mold and continue to bake for 20 minutes. Place on large plate. fill center of loaf with desired vegetables, and garnish with parsley or olives. Serve 5.

If an egg breaks and the egg white is lost. drop the yolk in hot water and cook it slowly. Then set it aside and when it is cold rub through a seive to use as a garnish for salads or soups.

DID YOU KNOW

Keep your bows pretty by washing them when the ribbon is mussy or soiled. Use a little starch where needed.

There is no practical difference in the warmth of cotton or silk hosiery when they are the same knit and thickness?

CREAM PUFFS

Heat 1-2 cup water and 1-4 cup lard to boiling. Add 1-2 teaspoon salt and 1-2 cup flour all at once, stirring vigorously. Cook a few minutes, stirring constantly. Cool slightly and add the unbeaten eggs one at a time. Beat thoroughly after each. Drop by tablespoonfuls into oiled muffin tins or make into 2-inch mounds on an oiled baking sheet, about 1 1-2 inches apart. Bake at 425 degrees F. for 30 minutes, then at 375 degrees F. for 15 minutes longer, or until dry. Make cream filling, salami salad, creamed meat, or ice cream to serve in them for eight delicious servings at the main course or dessert.

If you first soak dried fruits, beans and certain cereals, it will take less time and less fuel to eook them.

HONEY FRUIT STRIPS

3-4 teaspoon baking powder
1-3 teaspoon salt
3-4 cup sifted flour
1 cup chopped dates
1-2 cup chopped nuts
2 eggs, well-beaten
3 tablespoons shortening, melted
3-4 cup honey

Add baking powder and salt to the sifted flour and sift together twice. Mix with the ehopped dates and nuts. Beat the eggs add melted shortening and honey, and blend well. Add this mixture to the dry ingredients and stir until thoroughly combined. Pour into a well-greased pan about eight inches square and bake for 35 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). Cut in strips about 1-inch wide. Roll in confectioners' sugar if desired.

PARTY SUGGESTION

Personalized canapes are ideal for a congratulatory party. Spread square soda or whole wheat crackers with cream cheese, and decorate with the guest of honor's initial made from slim strips of pimiento or green pepper.

SPICY FISH DISH

Beat 2 egg yolks; gradually add 1 1-2 cups hot thick white sauce, 4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 1-2 teaspoon dry mustard, 2 teaspoons minced parsley; thoroughly mix Add 1 1-2 cups cooked flaked fish fillet. Pour into 4 individual baking dishes or ramekins. Top with toasted "buttered" bread crumbs. Bake in hot oven, 400 degrees F. 10 minutes.

Cottage cheese is a bargain in health. Use it as often as possible in sandwiches and salads. Try seasoning it with chives or minced dill leaves.

CREOLE BEEF WITH RICE

1-2 to 1 pound ground beef
3 tablespoons fat
1 tablespoon green pepper, chopped
1 tablespoon onion, chopped
1-2 cup celery, chopped
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup water
1-2 teaspoon chili powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 eups tomatoes
1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce

Brown the meat in two tablespoons of fat. Brown the onion and celery in one tablespoon of fat and add the flour. Blend. Add tomatoes to make a sauce. Add green pepper, seasonings, meat, and water. Cook slowly 10 minutes. Serve on hot cooked rice. Serves 6.

CRANBERRY-ORANGE PIE

Bring 1 1-2 cups sugar and 3-4 cup water to boil. Wash 3 cups cranberries; add. Cover; slowly boil until skins break. Mix 2 tablespoons cornstarch with cold water; add cook until thickened. Add 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, few grains salt, 2 teaspoons grated orange rind and 1 cup membrane-free orange sections; cool. Pour into 9-inch baked scalloped pastry shell: cover with 7-inch baked scalloped pastry circle.

Meat is at its best when cooked properly.

Tests have shown that fluorine, in the proportion of one part to a million parts of water, builds long-term resistance to decay in the developing teeth of children.

TO WASH WOOLENS

The first laundry rule for woolens is to wash and rinse in lukewarm water. Boiling or soaking eauses shrinkage. Always dissolve bluing flakes and mild soap in hot water. Then add cold water until temperature is not over 100 degrees F. Make a 3 to 1-inch suds. The heavier the suds the less handling is required. By using bluing flakes in the wash water, you make sure of bright looking results without streaks and by-pass the need for a speeial bluing job. Squeeze suds through garment gently. Do not rub or twist because suetion mats and hardens wool fibers. Roll in a Turkish towel and gently press out excess moisture. Unroll immediately. It is a good idea to trace outlines of knitted garments, sueh as sweaters, or dresses, on heavy brown paper if you do not have drying forms. Ease back or stretch to shape. Pin in place with rustproof pins.

LUNCHBOX SUGGESTION

A salad sandwich will make a pleasing change in the lunchbox. Chop or grind raw vegetables, such as carrots, celery, cabbage, and turnips. Season well with onion or garlic and salt and pepper. Mix in enough salad dressing to hold the vegetables mixture together and spread on whole wheat bread.

You can see pink elephants even when you are rational in Asia. They are albinos and supposed to be sacred.

The average person in the United States eats about 17 pounds of butter a year, but rationing cut consumption to around 13 pounds in 1943.

DECORATIVE SOLES

Now that open-toe and open-heel shoes have focused attention on the soles of milady's footwear, designers have brought forth several ideas for making soles decorative as well as serviceable. One company has perfected a method of emphasizing soles by using a smooth, lustrous plastic and rolling over the edge of the sole for a platform effect. No stitching is visible on the custom of the shoe, the outer sole being attached to the midsole inside the shoe. Through the use of color in the comfortable plastic, designers envision a wide range of decorative effects.

When buying clothes for children, take them along to try them on or, when that is impossible, be sure to take their measurements.

STEWED PORK HEARTS

WITH RICE BORDER

1 1-2 lbs pork hearts
2 tablespoons eubed onion
2 tablespoons cubed carrot
1 stalk celery
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons lard
1 tablespoon vinegar
1-2 teaspoon salt

Wash hearts and remove all veins and tough fibers. Cut in small pieces and cover with water for 15 minutes. Drain; add boiling water to cover. Add cut onion, carrot, and celery. Simmer gently 2 to 3 hours. Mix flour and melted lard and stir into the hot stew. Add vinegar and salt, and stir until thickened. Serve with border of steamed ribs. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Serves 4.

GRAPEFRUIT USES

Dust grapefruit sections with sugar and broil until delicately brown for a meat or fowl garnish.

Resistance to spinach. Serve it with grapefruit sections and watch it disappear.

Freshened salad bowls are particularly good with grapefruit sections—mixed greens. vegetables, fruit, fish or fowl mixtures.

French dressing will have new zing if you use Florida grapefruit juiee as the aeid ingredient instead of vinegar.

TASTY JELLY TOPPING

Many amusing folk tales are told about the American elder shrub. It is said to be the dwelling place of many mischief working elves and its helpful qualities include a toothache cure, keeps mosquitoes away, and quiets the nerves. No doubt it does not possess all of these interesting qualities, but elderberry jelly makes a delicious spread for hot buttered biseuits and is particularly good with cream cheese and crackers.

For warm spice or sponge eake layers. an elderberry jelly topping is exeellent. Whip two egg whites with a pinch of salt. When stiff, lightly fold in a half cup of the jelly by spoonfuls.

Negro Farmers Own Less Land Than Whites Do

Although both whites and Ne-Negroes suffer from the traditional dependence on King Cotton, the Negroes have been more dependent than the white farmers, says a current pamphlet by Maxwell S. Stewart.

Negroes produce one-third of the total cotton crop. As long ago as 1929 it was estimated that three Negro farmers out of every four received at least 40 per cent of their incomes from cotton. There are 4,500,000 Negroes who live on the land.

Tenancy

A large part of these—more than half of the total—are tenants or sharecroppers. The South has long been cursed by tenancy. Almost three-fourths of the cotton farms are operated by tenants or croppers. The economic position of this group, white and black, has its association with a credit system been peculiarly difficult because of carrying extremely high interest rates. This credit system, in turn has increased the pressure for a cash crop—which in the South usually means cotton.

This completes the circle. The South grows cotton because it needs cash. Cotton growing is traditionally carried on by tenants and sharecroppers. This system not only robs the soil and interferes with the education of the next generation, thus preventing agricultural progress, but it requires the assistance of money lenders. And the Negro, being poorer and more dependent on cotton than the white farmer, is the chief victim of this circle.

Negro Landowners

Some Negro farmers do, it is true, own their land. But the number is not greater than one out of past twenty years. Only in Florida every seven and has declined in the and Virginia do a majority of Negro farmers own land, and in Virginia the number has declined drastically since 1910.

Moreover the Negro's farm is small, the farms owned by Negroes average less than half the size of farms owned by whites. In crop value the Negro-owned farms show up even less favorably. This may be explained both by the fact that the land owned by Negroes tends, on the average, to be less valuable and by the fact that the Negroes have less farm equipment at their disposal. The average Negro farm owner has to get along with only $90 worth of implements and machinery, while the typical white owner has nearly four times as much.

There are several reasons why so few Negroes own their farms. Starting as slaves, they were never encouraged to do much for themselves. Instead, they were taught to look to the white man for everything. And of course they had no capital with which to buy land. In many parts of the South the whites have banded together to prevent Negroes from obtaining land in white neighborhoods. Most Negro-owned farms are on back roads or in areas which the whites do not think good enough for farming.

KITCHEN HINTS

To save time, prepare a quantity of white sauce at one time, pour into quart jar, eover, store in refrigerator, and use as needed.

To peel grapefruit and oranges easily let them stand in boiling water about eight minutes before peeling.

To butter bread for thin sandwiehes spread end of loaf with softened butter and cut as thin as desired. Repeat.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

Work Or Go to Jail

By GILES A. HUBERT

Most of our farmers with whom I have talked, or with whom I have had correspondence, have a mortal dread of anything like a "work or fight" or a "work or jail" law. With this sort of thing, they have had sad experience. It surely will not be something that is new to them.

When farm labor is plentiful in the cotton states, nobody seems to think or care very much about what happens to the Negro sharecropper or farm laborer. How he makes a living, the type of shack he lives in, what happens to him in sickness and in death is his own affair. During the prolonged depression of Oh! so few years ago, even the Federal Government had great difficulty in seeing that the federal relief funds intended for his aid actually got to him. A large percentage of it never did.

In areas where tractors, mechanized farming and plantation adaptation to the AAA cotton reduction campaign were driving him off the land, the planters surely were the last to worry about what became of the displaced sharecropper and his impoverished family. I have heard planters say that they didn't give a——what happened to them as long as they didn't hang around and make trouble. **Have we forgotten Southeast-east Missouri so quickly.** The sharecroppers haven't

Now the situation is reversed. Cotton is bringing 23 cents and machinery is hard to get. The planters say "you work or you go to jail."

The South doesn't have to wait for a war. The same thing happens during any period of high prosperity. It happens whenever plantation labor has a chance to better its situation by going to some place where it can get year-round employment a better wage. War simply makes the situation more acute. It also gives a plausible excuse for forced holding of laborers with or without their consent.

When the Federal Government set out to recruit farm laborers from low-wage areas in the South to work on farms in the North where they would receive good year-round jobs, much better housing, from $60 to $80 a month in cash wages, plus liberal perquisites, what happened?

South Carolina let it be known publicly that any agent, government or otherwise, that recruited labor in that state to go to another state would be subject to arrest, fine and imprisonment. The whole planter element in the South got mad. They forced legislation

(Continued on page 4)

FARMERS UNION OPPOSES LABOR DISPUTE

What Happens To Me When I'm A Part of A Community Organization

1. I forget what I've done for other people and remember what other people have done for me.

2. I ignore what the world owes me, and think of what I owe the world.

3. I put my rights in the background, my duties in the middle distance, and my chances to do a little more than my duty in the foreground.

4. I try to see that my fellowman is just as real as I am.
5. I try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy.

6. To own that probably the only good reason for my existence is not what I'm going to get out of life but what I'm going to give to life.

7. To close my book of complaints against man and the management of the universe and look around me for a place where I can sow a few seeds of happiness.

Can you do these things even for a day? And if you can for a day, why not always? But you can never do them alone—

(Taken from a selection written by Henry Van Dyke; Rearranged by Ocie Lee Smith)

Negro Farmers To Help Produce 4,350,000 Eggs In 1945

Many Negro farmers whose egg sales increase their annual income will share in producing sufficient eggs to reach the new egg goal of 4,350,000 dozen as announced recently by the War Food Administration. This is a slight increase over the preliminary goal of 3,920,000 dogen WFA announced last November.

While about nine percent less than the 1944 record production, the goal will provide 347 eggs for each civilian in 1945, which is equal to the record consumption in 1944 and an increase of 49 eggs over the prewar, 1935-39, average consumption. It will also provide for all military requirements for shell and dried eggs, and with the reserve of about 125 million pounds of dried eggs, carried over from the surplus 1944 production, it will take care of all lend-lease and other possible outlets.

Normal production from the 466 million hens on farms January 1, would about equal the revised 1945 goal.

Thaw Labor Now Frozen, NFU Advises

Washington — Continued opposition to a national service act, at least until unused manpower in America is really mobilized in the war effort, has been expressed by National Farmers Union.

President Patton said in a statement issued during hearings on the measure:

"Demands for additional manpower for the armed services and for war production bring to a head the need for:

"1. An immediate close examination of manpower utilization in industry, agriculture, and also in the armed services and merchant marine;

"2. Strengthened civilian control over all non-military phases of the prosecution of the war, particularly legislation giving statutory authority for War Manpower Commission directives issued after consultation with Management-Labor-Agriculture committees;

Let's Mobilize!

"3. All-out mobilization, three years after Pearl Harbor, of all human and material resources in agriculture to maintain and even to increase 1944 food production levels. This includes equipping of small farmers for full production and full use of their manpower through a Farm Security type program. The same principle applies to all activity;

"4. As part of this mobilization, and of the best possible use of all our manpower, the thawing out of farm labor, now practically frozen in many sections, and providing for recruiting, transportation, training, and placement at fair wages with

(Continued on page 4)

Wickard Says Over Half Of Farm Families Ill-Housed

"About two-thirds of the nation's farm families are ill-housed. Nearly half of the inadequate houses are beyond repair," declared Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard last week before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment.

Continuing the Secretary said, "Slums usually are associated with cities, yet the average level of farm housing would advance the health, dwellings. This is true of what might be termed the settled farm families. Housing conditions for

(Continued on page 7)

Texas FSA Farmer Succeeds

Hilliard Muse is a Negro farmer who on June 11, 1940, with the help of the Farm Security Administration purchased a 150 acre farm near Prairie View College. The farm, with a new house, barn, and other outbuildings cost $6479.

Mr. Muse and his wife at that time were 34 years of age. They had 5 girls and one boy ranging in age from 3 to 12 years. They owned 10 cows and one calf valued at $390., one horse $50; 5 hogs $30; one Chevrolet truck $600; 40 chickens $35; machinery and feed $115; household goods and accounts owed them $535., a total of $1755. They owed $375, leaving a net worth of $1318. In November of 1940 they borrowed $1095 from the Farm Security Administration. $862 of this amount was used to buy a tractor, a cooker and sealer, and other capital goods.

During 1942 they borrowed $2030, of which $1505 was used to buy some cows, a peanut picker, a manuer spreader, fencing and fruit trees.

Through good management and hard work this family has in four years time paid $3175, which they borrowed for captial goods and operating expense and in addition they have paid $3475.28 on their farm. These earnings have come solely from a well balanced farm and home program. Peanuts and watermelons have been their chief source of cash income; however, above the family needs this year they sold around $650 of eggs, milk turkeys and hogs. Their net worth at present is $11,481. They say that it is their plan to pay the farm out in full next year.

Muse keeps his pasture mown and as a result is able to keep a

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NEW YORK FARM LABOR CAMP HIT IN SCATHING REPORT

How the War Food Administration and Extension Service permitted migrant workers, herded into upper New York state, to gather crops for corporate farmers and to be subjected to filthy, disease-breeding conditions of over-crowding without any provision for decent living, is told in a report by the Consumers League of New York. The survey treats conditions during the summer of 1944.

Workers were treated as peons; whole families were worked in the fields with no regard for children's rights or the labor laws, even after schools began. The migrants were "treated like pariahs, Joads of the East," the report said, referring to that famous expose of California conditions, "The Grapes of Wrath."

NUF last October 1, exposed the peonage practices to which migrant workers were subjected, herded in gangs by the New York Extension Service and the county agents, and how workers' freedom to move was limited by misuse of gasoline ration coupons, tire permits, etc.

War Food Administration, administered by Marvin Jones, has since refused to take any steps whatever to alleviate such practices. Now the disclosure is made that migrants so subjected to authority of the WFA and Extension Service, are not even treated like human beings.

The report covers conditions in 22 farm-labor camps in Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Cayuga, Wayne, Orleans, Erie and Dutchess counties at the height of the harvest season in 1944.

In part it says:

"These migrant families are customarily crowded together in filthy shacks and sheds—sometimes even in horse stalls. As many as five to nine persons often cook, eat, and sleep in space sufficient for a bed or two and a table. Often, when the family is large, its members sleep crosswise on a single bed."

Refrigeration is unknown even in intense summer heat. Garbage litters the camp ground generally, flies and mosquitoes fill the unscreened living quarters, and outside toilets are in such bad condition that pickers are forced to use the woods.

No Bathing Place

"Rarely is provision made for laundry or bathing. Cooking is usually done over kerosene stoves that run about one stove to every seven families, and generally water must be carried from one faucet, even in a camp housing several hundred persons.

"Often the re-converted, barracks-like sheds, ventilated only by one or two windows, accommodate from 30 to 50 persons, so that the pickers have little choice but to live together indiscriminnately, regardless of age, sex, family relationship or physical conditions—a fact hardly conducive to moral or physical health.

"Scored and treated like pariahs by most of the old-time community residents, these migrant workers on farms and in canneries, 10,000 to 20,000 of whom are brought from other states each season, have no social life of their own and suffer many other social and economic disadvantages.

"They are commonly overcharged at the only available store—of the roadside-stand variety. Here inadequate or no supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables are kept on

(Continued on page 7)

→ *Read: USDA Report on 1945 Machinery Prospect. P. 5*

ON THE AGRICULTURE FRONT

NEGRO FARMERS GET SET FOR ANOTHER RECORD CROP

While the War Food Administration was announcing the final agricultural production goals for 1945 last week, white and colored farmers were repairing fences, checking their tools, learning how to care for their livestock and poultry at clinics conducted by Extension agents, and in general were putting their farm plants in readiness for another record crop, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The final goals call for 363,635,000 acres in crop. This is nearly three percent larger than last year. Among the commodities which Negro farmers will play an important part in producing are: peanuts, cotton, tobacco, poultry and eggs. They will also raise hogs and cattle; produce increased quantities of milk, according to estimates.

The national goals for these products is as follows: peanuts, 3,955,000 acres; cotton, 20,507,000 acres; tobacco, 1,800,000; sweet potatoes, 841,000 acres; sows to farrow in spring, 9,569,000; chickens, 745,800,000, not including commercial broilers; eggs, 4,350,000 dozens; cattle and calves for slaughter, 35,000,000 head.

Aside from the colored farm people who will help the nation attain the wartime agricultural goals this year by operating farms as owners, tenants and croppers, many will pitch in as day laborers to help with the cultivation and harvest of the crops.

The part played by day laborers will be increasingly significant this year because of the expected shortage of workers. The Department of Agriculture says that all indications point to a further shrinkage of the farm work force due both to increased demands of the Armed Forces, and to a further migration to industry.

PLANNING YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

Every Victory Garden of 1945 ought to be fitted individually to the family it is going to feed and to the space available for gardening. In planning the garden this year every gardener will do well says Victory Garden headquarters at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, if he looks back over the experience of the last year or two and plans to meet more nearly than ever the appetites and food preferences of his own family.

As suggestions for planning, Victory Gardeners have the results of a sampling survey of the gardens of 1944 as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It tells what other gardeners liked well enough to plant in 1944.

The outstanding favorite vegetable by long odds was the tomato, grown in about 19 out of every 20 gardens in town and country. Half a dozen crops that take considerable space—potatoes, squash melons, cabbage, sweetpotatoes, and cucumbers— were favorites generally, but a much larger percentage of farm gardeners grew these crops—because they had space for them.

Onions, radishes and lettuce were prime favorites everywhere. Snap beans, wax beans, beets, carrots, and peppers, were general favorites and grown almost as commonly in towns as in the country. Cabbage grew in nearly half the town gardens and in four out of five farm gardens. Lima beans and green peas were popular in town, but far more so in the country where there was more space for them.

NEGRO AGENTS SAY ONE CROP FARMING LIKE ONE-LEGGED STOOL

One-crop farming is like a one-legged stool, liable to fall over in any direction, say Negro county agents according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"While many farmers are turning to poultry and egg production to supply still another leg to the stool," the report says, "other growers are specializing in growing hogs."

Lee Sanders of Johnston County, North Carolina, combined the growing of 18 hogs with tobacco and cotton production to give a three-legged stool on which he is "sitting pretty." Sanders spent $92.25 for the pigs and $58.80 for purchased feeds. He sold 3,525 pounds of hogs for $487.80 and this left him $336.40 for his labor and the feed which he grew on his own farm.

GUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTS

Farmers who spend some time during the winter months finding and correcting accident hazards may prevent painful injuries and loss of time during the busy season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests.

Follow the safety rule, "A place for everything and everything in its place." If alleyways and work areas in the barn are obstructed with feed, harness, tools and other equipment, find a place for these things.

Falls and falling objects cause a large portion of accidents which occur in barns. Avoid storing loose material overhead on the rafters, and see that forks, scrapers, and other farm equipment are kept where they will not cause accidents.

Many barns filled with hay, feed and valuable equipment are destroyed each year by fire. Do not smoke or strike matches in the barn. Light the lantern before entering the barn and fix hooks to hang the lantern on, so that it won't get knocked over and start a fire.

COLORED KENTUCKY YOUTH MAKES GOOD AT FARMING

As a result of his 4-H Club activities, John C. Sears, Negro farm youth in Barren County, Ky., made a profit of $1,498 in the past four years. He produced four acres of Kentucky 41 A tobacco, 20 acres of U. S. 13 hybrid corn, 12 acres of hay, grass and lespedeza, and eight acres of soybeans for hay. Raising registered Chester White hogs, he sold three sows and two gilts and has on hand 11 head at the percent time. He also sold calves for $125 and cream for $150 previous to last April when a cow and team of mules were killed by lightning. Young Sears has contracted to operate a farm of 199 acres this year.

TRAIN SCHOOL LUNCH WORKERS

Training school lunch workers is one of the newer aspects of the school lunch program, designed to raise the nutritional level of growing children. Increase in the number of school lunch programs, which last year numbered 30,000, has created a need for workers trained in large quantity cookery and in getting along with others. Large city systems employing paid workers, and county-wide organizations of small schools where volunteer workers are the rule, are giving in-service training in the planning and preparation of school lunches, through lecture-demonstrations and workshops, with assistance from health and food specialists.

NEW SEWING BULLETIN

Just off the press—ready to help the nation's homemakers plan for their pre-spring sewing—is a new bulletin, "Dresses and Aprons for Work in the Home," prepared by clothing specialists of the USDA. Besides illustrations of scientifically designed house dresses and aprons, the bulletin gives principles of good design and construction, and pointers on selecting a pattern or ready-made for home work. For a free copy of the bulletin, write to USDA, Washington, (25) D. C., requesting Farmers' Bulletin No. 1963.

WAX SAVES HOSERY

The old European custom of rubbing wax on stocking heels and toes is worth reviving in wartime America, the Department of Agriculture suggests. Stocking feet which have been waxed will wear four times as long as those which have not been treated, according to results of experiments in the textile laboratories of the Department. Simplest and most effective of the methods tried for applying wax was merely to rub a piece of ordinary candle or paraffin on heel and toe areas of the stocking.

COLORED FARMERS GET READY FOR ANOTHER RECORD CROP

Negro farm and home agents and the emergency workers provided by the War Food Administration are helping the colored farmers to put their farm facilities in good condition for another record crop, according to State Extension Service reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The reports indicate that in several States the Extension Service farm and home agents, as well as the emergency assistants are conducting workstock, pressure cooker and farm machinery clinics. The farmes bring their workstock and farm machinery to the clinics where they are carefully examined. Workstock needing medical attention are treated by experienced veterinarians. Farm machinery and pressure cookers are repaired either by the farm and home agents or by mechanics.

These clinics also serve to teach the farm people how to administer some treatments to their livestock and also how to repair their farm machinery.

COLORED MD. FARMERS EXHIBIT 3,000 ARTICLES; 4-H'ERS GET AWARDS

A total of 3,000 articles of farm and home products were exhibited by colored farm families in six Southern Maryland counties, who participated in 16 community fairs held at the close of the 1944 crop season, Martin G. Bailey, colored county agent with headquarters at Seat Pleasant, disclosed this week. The exhibits were attended by approximately 4,000 visitors. Cash awards were made from funds appropriated by the Maryland State Fair Board.

Schools, churches, and community leaders cooperated with the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Maryland, in sponsoring the fairs. Each fair was composed of an exhibit of home canning, fresh vegetables, field crops, poultry products, sewing, baking, and handicraft. In addition to the exhibits, educational programs were furnished by agricultural specialists from the University of Maryland and Washington, D. C.

The close of the 1944 crop year in Maryland was also marked by the recognition of outstanding food production achievements by colored 4-H club members. County Agent Bailey points out that 43 colored 4-H'ers received cash awards from the Fair board.

Eleven of the contest winners won special recognition in 4-H project work by producing enough food to feed a fighting man for a year. These club members were awarded "Feed a Fighter" certificates signed by M. L. Wilson, director of Extension for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, and by Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the Maryland Extension Service.

Members receiving certificates are: Clyde Jones, Jr., Wardell Taylor and Vietta Holland, all of Owings; Joseph A. Proctor, John Ralph Newman and Joseph M. Proctor of Brandywine; Alfred Braxton of Muirkirk; Harold Forbes, James Proctor, and Leon Henry of Mitchellville; and Alphonso Mathews of Harmons.

ADEQUATE SEEDS AND SUPPLIES FOR 45 VICTORY GARDENERS

Supplies of seeds, fertilizer and insecticides, while not extra plentiful, promise to be adequate for this year's Victory gardens, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Gardeners are advised to order their seeds as early as possible, because shortage of help may mean a delay in shipment of orders that arrive during the eleventh hour rush.

It is indicated that while fertilizer supplies are not quite so large as last year, they are still large enough to meet Victory garden needs. Insecticide supplies will be about as large this year as last.

Looking back at last year's Victory gardens, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out that these gardens furnished a large share of the home-canned fruits and vegetables which are now being served on the family dinner table.

Over half the families in this country—as estimated 18,500,000—cultivated home gardens last year. Of these gardening families, 99 percent of those living on farms, and 89 percent of those living in cities did some home-canning last year. It is estimated the average output of each family who canned was about 136 quarts.

HELP WIN WAR AND UP INCOME THROUGH FOREST PRODUCTS

Mississippi Extension Service is urging the farmers in that State not to overlook forest products in making their plans for 1945 agricultural goals, according to an Extension report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report points out that about eight million of the 16 million acres in farm ownership in Mississippi is in woodland and that this land is now bringing an estimated annual income of from only 10 cents to 25 cents per acre. In a short period with proper handling, it is said that farmers could realize from $2 to $5 per acre. According to the 1940 census, Negro farm owners in Mississippi have about 573,000 acres in woodland.

Forest products are urgently needed for gunpowder, gunstocks, ships, planes, shipping boxes and crates and for other purposes.

NEGRO FARMER SELLS 43,000 EGGS

Negro farmers in North Carolina are finding that poultry and egg production offer one of the best methods of diversifying farm activities and adding to the family income, say reports from officials of the North Carolina Extension Service.

G. C. Crudup of the Gethsemane neighborhood in Franklin County has been selected as a good example of progressive poultry practices in that section. Negro Farm Agent H. H. Price reports that Crudup sold 43,297 eggs and 3,024 pounds of fryers in the first eleven months of 1944, and that he now has 330 layers and 1,750 baby chicks. Crudup plans to further expand his poultry this year.

9 Colored Women Present At Radio Conference In D. C.

WASHINGTON,— (ANP) —Nine Negro women were among those from 15 countries who attended the association of women directors of the National Association of broadcasters here last week when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt broadcast a reply to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands on the contribution of women to final victory.

Those present at the affair, held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt here, were Mrs. Dora Lee, Mrs. Constance Daniels and Mrs. Daisy George, of New York; Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, personal secretary to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Mrs. Ednah Boutte, president New York Metropolitan council; Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright, honorary president, N. J. Metropolitan council and Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, associate editor of the Afro-American Woman's Journal NCNW and national journalist for Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Mrs. Ruth Handy, president of the National Federation of Negro Business and Professional women and Mrs. Jeanneta Welch Brown.

STFU Prosecutes Usury Cases

Planter Charged with Excessive Credit Charges

An Arkansas planter was today charged with usury in four lawsuits filed in the Cross County Circuit Court by K. T. Sutton of Helena, Ark., Attorney for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

The usury cases are against W. E. Fallas, prominent planter of Wynne, Ark., and were filed on behalf of Will Jones, John Allen Jones, Willie Jones and Jessie Carson, all members of the Union who made sharecrops on the Fallas plantation in 1944.

In making the announcement, H. L. Mitchell, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, headquarters in Memphis, stated. "It is a common practice for cotton plantation owners to collect 10c on the dollar for crop advances made to tenants and sharecroppers. The yearly interest rate often runs as high as 20 to 40 per cent. Rarely, if ever, are the state laws forbidding the charging of illegal interest rates by plantation owners enforced. The Arkansas law provides that 10 per cent per annum may be charged on contract and in the opinion of our attorney, a flat 10c on the dollar interest rate; constitutes usury. If Fallas is convicted of usury, the entire principal and interest charged in these cases will be voided and he will be forced to pay double the amount back to the sharecroppers he defrauded."

Mitchell continued by saying that these cases are of utmost importance to all southern sharecroppers. If the practice of charging a flat 10c on the dollar as interest is held to be usury by Arkansas courts, then millions of dollars will be saved by the little people on the cotton plantations each year through enforcement of the laws.

Mitchell also said that the Southern Tenant Farmers Union retains attorneys the year round to fight for the legal rights of all types of farm labor and while the service is primarily for Union members, all tenants, sharecroppers or farm laborers who believe they are being defrauded on crop settlements, wage accounts, and deprived of other rights, may secure free legal advice by getting in touch with the Union representatives in the field or at the Union office in Memphis.

"Must" Training For Youth In Military Tactics Discussed

"Compulsory military training is not needed in a democracy. If it were needed, the time of war is not the time to make such a decision," writes Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, in the exclusive HEADLINES Poll of Negro college presidents on the vital issue of peace-time conscription.

Dr. Jones also says, "I write as a father who has two sons in the armed forces. Therefore, I have strong convictions on the matter of compulsory military training. There are enough forces in American life which are tending toward totalitarianism in our nation. . . If, in addition to the hobbles already existing, we add the control which would come through compulsory military service for youth, we make it to easy for an American Hitler to emerge."

On the other side of the question is Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute who answers, "I am inclined to regard it no less than the patriotic responsibility of every American citizen to go along with this recommendation. That there are dangers to be feared in terms of regimentation, one cannot doubt. There are also certain assets, however, in terms of physical development and training, even in vocational and other non-military ways which would greatly benefit Negro youth. . . "

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THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Work or Go to Jail

(Continued from Page 1.)

through Congress that made it impossible for even the Federal Government to recruit labor for work where it would be needed unless this was aprpoved by local authorities. The result was that no labor was recruited legally.

Then South Carolina passed a "work or fight" law so that any person who was caught without a South Carolina job could be forced to work or go to the army. Negro sharecroppers had to stay where they were or get clear out of the state before they were caught.

In Sandersville, Ga., all Negroes have to wear badges to show the names of their employers and their work credentials. All Negroes working in the town MUST report every Wednesday morning during harvest season to work on farms. In Columbus, Ga., ten Negro men and women found in pool rooms and other recreation places were given $50 fines or 60 days in jail.

And so it goes, and we don't have to stay in Georgia for cares.

Negroes in this war cannot be accused of not being patriotic. There are not many Negro families who do not have members in the armed forces. They are contributing according to their means to the war effort.

Negro farmers, in particular, have been praised by the War Food Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture for the fine showing they have made in increasing their food production.

But they do not wish to be told that, although there are war jobs in Detroit, Omaha, San Francisco or New York, **where they can earn more money because they can do more for the war effort**, they must stay here in Alabama or South Carolina.

Must this sort of peonage go on for the benefit of those same land barons who just a few months ago didn't care what happened to them. These same planters are placing their order now for cotton picking machines for the postwar, so that they can do without more Negroes.

A Federal "work or jail" law may be needed in most parts of the country or in industry, but in Southern agriculture it is not. It would simply give governmental sanction to a nefarious business that is part and parcel with what is wrong in the South.

Negro farmers and their leadership fear a "work or go to jail" law. It is not difficult to understand why.

IT CAN BE DONE

BY A FRIEND OF FARMERS

The Foreign Labor We Do Not Need

Labor is as much a commodity as food, cotton or fuel, and as such should be able to sell its services on a free market.

In many areas in this country, farm labor is not free. In these areas the farm labor market is a series of monopolies, established and controlled by organized groups who have thrived—so far, on the profits from cheap labor.

These groups can and have fenced in farm labor with bad laws, and by crude methods, so that the price of farm labor has been forced down below the point where it can buy the goods needed for recent living.

It is often argued, without much conviction, that labor laws such as Public Law 45 have not frozen labor—that farm labor is still free to move if it wants to. There are a number of things that tend to keep most of the underemployed, underpaid Southern farm workers from trying to move however much they may want to.

The basis of the argument that the law does not harm is that the law says only that Federal Funds may not be used to transport farm labor.

The emptiness of such argument lies in the many thinly-veiled resorts to force which have been used to bolster the law, such as the refusal of bus and railroad station agents to sell north bound tickets to farm workers; black-listing by planters, the closing of Negro schools and the free-for-all application of vagrancy laws. Added to such attempts to halt movement by outside pressures is the fact that the hand-to-mouth worker even in areas which have topped for the moment, his "radical" demand for 30 cents an hour for the hours worked, is seldom able to scrape together enough of his own money to move more than one or two counties away. It is estimated that moving to nearby localities cost a farm worker between $50 and $60.

That is why the Farm Security Administration was detailed to work out a plan through which farm labor could be moved about the country, voluntarily but at government expense and under government direction, to points of actual need—not, necessarily, the points from which the cries of "shortage" came loudest. The government-sponsored, follows the crops program was put to work and had begun to produce results when it was killed by P. L. 45, born in the South where the farm labor shortage was least, and resistance to increased farm wages greatest.

And will those who have heard that the farm wage bill rose 46 percent between 1940 and 1942 bear in mind that net farm income rose 110 percent in the same period, **while the percentage of farm wages to farm cash income dropped steadily.**

The public, generally, cannot tell when cries for help come from nickel-squeezing growers ignoring regular workers, and when they come from honest farmers in times of real need.

Without screening, these cries may bring volunteer labor to the worthy and meet a national need, or they may help the unworthy to support private greed.

Organized Farm Workers Could Provide That Screening.

The use of prisoners of war labor is limited to the war period, and is not important to the basic farm labor problem, but **Government importation of foreign labor is an unnecessary evil.**

In the first palce, competent estimates show enough domestic labor to meet all of our agricultural needs for years to come, **if that labor is assisted with funds now denied to it** to flow freely over the country in the direction of **investigated requests.**

Greed froze American farm labor and brought in foreign labor (easily discontinued) under conditions-of-work arrangements that American labor, black or white, never got.

True enough, the draft has thinned American farm labor ranks but except for a few short months before someone decided that the FSA labor program was "coddling" American labor with leak-proof shelters and some nearby water spigots, **domestic farm labor never had a chance. The Jamaican, Bahaman and other agreements commit growers to certain basic decencies for foreign workers only.**

These workers were not brought in because they were "spiritual" or to set new and better patterns for agricultural labor. They were pressed in to defeat the demands of domestic workers and so help to preserve old patterns.

Foreign labor we do not need. Free domestic labor in a free market we must have. Organization is the first step.

AND PAY THAT POLL TAX

ON MR. WALLACE AND MR. WILLIAMS

The fight is on again. The President has appointed Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce and Aubry Williams as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. These sparks immediately set off anew the explosion which could be expected between liberals and conservatives in the Congress, in the Press and on the Radio.

The scrap over senate confirmation of these appointments is not primarily a party fight. There are liberal republicans who are generally for confirmation. On the other hand there is the conservative, anti-labor and anti-small farmer, pro-plantation democratic minority who are against confirmation.

Negro farmers and their leadership should be particularly interested in what happens, regarding these two men. Mr. Wallace, as Secretary of Agriculture, established and supported the agencies and policies which have meant more to small farmers, including Negro farmers, than any other in the history of American agriculture. He promoted and supported the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and Rural Electrification. He managed to bring the Farm Credit Administration under the Department of Agriculture so that it's credit policies could be liberalized to reach and serve the needs of farmers in the lower income groups.

Mr. Wallace advocated the employment of trained and capable Negroes in all branches of the agricultural department and the paying of equal salaries for equal work regardless of race or sex. As a candidate for the Vice-Presidency he advocated abolition of the poll tax and abolition of restriction on voting which kept millions of poor people in the South from voting.

Mr. Williams is well known to Negroes in his advocation of fair play while administering Relief Agencies and as Administrator of the National Youth Administration. He saw to it that federal funds for practical youth training dispensed in the South reached thousands of Negro youth for the first time in history. Training Negroes received from N. Y. A. placed thousands in positions to take war jobs in industrial plants at good pay.

The whole outlook for a better position for the common man in particular, and Negro farmers in particular, in the Postwar era depends upon our ability to keep such men as Wallace and Williams in responsible positions in Washington where they can do the most good.

Whether we are Republican or Democratic in our political affiliations does not matter here. These are men who have fought for us in the past and who can be expected to fight for us in the future. Negroes should support them.

Texas FSA Farmer

(Continued from page 1)

cow to about 2½ acres of grass land. They have a nice herd of cows and plenty of farm equipment all clear of debt.

From the highway a good graded road, a well kept meadow and beautifully landscaped premises present a pleasing sight. Their home and outbuildings are well painted and are kept in good repair. They have electric lights and running water. They live on a paved road within a mile of Prairie View College. The Muses' are well pleased with farm life and are proud of the opportunity of owning their farm.

Thaw Labor Now Frozen

(Continued from Page 1.)

decent working conditions of every available farm worker where needed, with a minimum of lost work days;

"5. Immediate step-up on the production of farm machinery, now behind schedule.

"6. Assurance to farmers and labor of measure for postwar security comparable to conversion legislation assuring industry of quick and liberal contract termination settlements and tax refunds to offset postwar losses.

"Pending decision on new manpower policies, and particularly null we have the exact up-to-date facts about the use and waste of manpower, our future food requirements seem to require suspension of inductions of farm men, who in the judgment of County War Boards, are essential to food production."

Candidate: "How did you like my speech on the agricultural situation and problems last night?"

Farmer: "Wasn't bad, but a good day's rain would do a lot more good."—Metuchen, N. J., Dairy Farmers' Digest.

Part-time Schooling

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

In country neighborhoods all over the South a great many boys and girls quit school after the fourth or fifth grade. They have been going to poor one-room schools and from lack of interest or sickness or other causes, they may have failed to get promoted a time or two. When they get fourteen or fifteen years old, and get a mind of their own, the best persuading their parents can do often won't hold them in school. They are big and strong, most of the other children in school are smaller, they can work usefully at home or they can make pretty good money working for others. The result is they quit. Even if they are "called" being in school, they may be marking time, and learning lot less than they ought. This isn't true in every family, or in every school, or in every neighborhood. Many families get their children on through High school, and some to College. But everywhere you go, you find young boys and young girls that did quit early.

School people will tell you that a child who learns to read and write and gets along well until say the fourth grade, and then goes to work, is apt to lose most of what he learned, and end up a grown man or woman not really able to read or write or figure.

The Army has found a lot of young men like this, who have to be taught all over again. Industries keep finding them, and ordinary times, they either give such people low pay or they drop them.

In spite of our schools, we have in the South a whole group of people who have come along generation after generation without the benefit of modern education.

Here is a proposal that would do something about this, and that would also teach everybody the skills needed to do high-class, better-paid work. In England they have made it compulsory for all young persons, after the war, who are out of school and not yet twenty years old to take about five hours of schooling each week If they have factory jobs, they work five hours less a week than grown people, and put in the five hours in a training school, something like a vocational high school. They can take regular subjects, as well as shop work. The employer pays them for the five hours, as though they were at work. All employers benefit in the end, because they get a labor force that is skilled, and able to do better work.

For the farms, perhaps we could fix it so that an agricultural teacher is at Cool Spring on Monday morning and at Fork Church Tuesday morning, and so on around the district during the week. The farm boys and girls would come in to the half-day of schooling for their neighborhood. They could learn about fertilizers, and taking care of the land, and livestock, and about farm carpentering, as well as about history and general subjects. If they are living at home, they would go on their father's time: if they are working for another farmer, that farmer would be required to pay for the half-day a week, as though it had been put in at his place.

If we had something like this, that took in all the boys and girls up till twenty or twenty-one, we could get everybody brought up to scratch in one generation. And the cost of the extra teaching could easily be made up in better tax yields from a population that knew more, and therefore earned more.

Girl: "I'm telling you for the last time that you can't kiss me."

Sailor: "Fine! I knew you would weaken sooner or later."

USDA Report Shows 1945 Machinery Prospect

During the 1945 crop year American farmers will probably receive considerably less farm machinery than they did in the previous year, the Office of War Information said today in a report on farm machinery production and distribution.

While schedules call for approximately the same amount of machinery and attachments, and some $20,000,000 more in repair parts than was produced in the last 12 months, most recent available reports show that production is running some 25 per cent behind schedule, because of severe manpower shortages and difficulty in obtaining malleable and grey iron castings and other critical component parts.

The supply probably will fall short of greatly expanded demands, the report added.

Data for the comprehensive report were supplied by the War Food Administration War Production Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Highlights of the report follow:

(1) Approximately 90 per cent of the new farm machines (except tractors) rolling off assembly lines in the United States during the 1945 production year (July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945) will be available to American farmers.

Approximately 10 per cent will go abroad— approximately seven per cent in commercial exports, and three per cent through Lend-Lease, according to the Foreign Economic Administration.

(2) For the 1945 production year, farm machinery companies have scheduled slightly more production in dollar value—a total of $697,000,000—of new machines, repair parts and attachments for domestic and foreign use than they had in 1944, WPB reported.

The 1945 production program is divided as follows: $455,000,000 for new machines; $204,000,000 for repair parts and $38,000,000 for attachments. This compares with scheduled manufacture in the previous production year (1944) when the total was $682,000,000. The 1944 total included: $465,000,000 for new machines; $185,000,000 for repair parts and $32,000,000 for attachments.

(3) As long as the war continues, farmers will not be able to buy as much new farm machinery as they will need in order to maintain their facilities at greatest efficiency, the War Food Administration reported.

WFA said that in 1945 supplies of new farm machinery, even if manufacturing schedules are met, will not meet essential demands. No more new tractors, side delivery rakes, combines or other haying and harvesting machinery will be available during the 1945 crop year than were available during the 1944 crop year.

Because emphasis is on military production, no action has been taken on the supplementary farm machinery production program as submitted by WFA to meet farm machinery needs that had developed among American farmers after the present production schedules were set, WFA reported.

Current problems of farm machinery manufacture are indicated by the fact that for the first quarter of the 1945 production year (July, August and September, 1944) production of new farm machinery, exclusive of wheel tractors, repair parts and attachments, was approximately 25 per cent behind schedule, according to the War Production Board.

This lag in production was caused by manpower shortages and the difficulty in obtaining components, chiefly malleable and gray iron castings. In the Middle West, where the bulk of the American farm machines are made, the labor supply is very inadequate and is likely to remain so while urgent war production continues, WPB said.

A large farm machinery concern reported in October 1944, that by March 1945, it would need approximately 6,000 additional workers to keep production up to schedule, WPB said.

(4) Production of new farm machinery units is now at an annual volume that approximates that of 1941, the largest postwar production year. During the 1943-44 census year (November 1, 1943, to October 31, 1944), however, American manufacturers of farm machinery nearly doubled the dollar value of total production as compared with the 1942-43 census year. Annual production, as classified by new units, repair parts and attachments, on the basis of the 1943 price level, was reported by WPB as follows:

Census Year 1943-44—Total Production, $705,600,000, New Units, $469,900,000, Repair Parts, $199,800,000; Attachments, $35,900,000.

Census Year, 1942-43—Total Production, $363,813,222; New Units, $232,497,641; Repair Parts, $115,241,663; Attachments, $16,073,918.

Census Year—1941-42—Total Production, $467,748,818; New Units, $327,428,832; Repair Parts, $114,887,763; Attachments, $25,432,223.

FARM MACHINES, FARM LABOR AND FOOD OUTPUT

American farmers are making greater use of individual farm machines during the war. The exchange and cooperative use of some machines, such as tractors and combines, has increased markedly. One corn picker, for example, might be used to harvest as much as 1,200 acres of corn in a year. Combines have been hauled a thousand miles to harvest crops on farms in county after county, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

The custom use (operation for hire) of other farm machinery, especially combines, corn pickers and windrow pick-up balers, also has increased. Many farmers who brought new equipment while machinery was rationed during 1943 and the first nine months of 1944, agreed to share use of the machines with others as a condition of obtaining purchases certificates. Some tractors have been equipped with headlights, and have been used around the clock, the drivers working in three shifts, the Bureau said.

More intensive use of existing farm machinery is one factor that has helped to increase wartime food production in the United States. The food output reached an all-time high in 1944. More than one-third more food was produced during 1944 than in the pre-war period of 1935-39, although farmers were handicapped by shortages of farm machinery and labor, the War Food Administration reported.

Farmers were able to increase crop production because of several other important factors. Among them were

(1) Harder work and longer working hours. The crop output per farm worker was 28 per cent higher in 1944 than it was in 1940. Labor-saving machinery helped in this accomplishment. The total number of farm workers was augmented also by seasonable help, particularly during harvest periods, from about 3,000,000 persons. A large number of these were older men and women, besides high school students from villages and cities.

(2)More favorable weather; (3) increased use of fertilizer and lime: (4) use of improved varieties and conservation practices; and (5) increased crop acreage. Acreage devoted to crops increased five per cent in 1944 over 1940, WFA reported.

Twenty- per cent more farm commodities were produced in 1944 than in 1940 with five per cent fewer workers. The average annual employment on American farms decreased from 10,585,000 in 1940 to 10,037,000 in 1944. Approximately 4,000,000 workers have left agriculture for war industries or the armed forces. Approximately 1,700,000 farm men had entered the military service up to January 1, 1945, WFA estimated. The Department of Agriculture reported that the farm manpower supply has fallen to the lowest point in 35 years.

Up to December 1, 1944, draft deferments were given to 1,508,000 farmers. An additional 127,000 men classified as 4-F are holding agricultural jobs. Up to January 1, 1945, of the farmers deferred, approximately 364,000 were between the ages of 18 and 26, the Selective Service Headquarters reported.

In January, 1945, Selective Service directed local draft boards to re-examine the deferments of the 364,000 agricultural workers 18 to 26, as well as deferments of 4-F farm men. What effect the reclassifications will have on the already depleted supply of experienced farm labor remains to be seen, WF Asaid.

MORE MILKING MACHINES, TRACTORS, PEANUT PICKERS IN USE

The number of milking machines that were on U. S. farms on January 1, 1945, were nearly 50 per cent above the number which were in use on January 1, 1942; combine harvesters, 23 per cent; windrow pick-up balers, 67 per cent; corn pickers, 29 per cent. Manufacture of these types of machines comprised a larger share of total production during the war than before the war, although production of farm machinery in general has been restricted since 1942.

There were approximately 12 per cent more tractors on farms on January 1, 1945, than there were on the same date in 1942. Percentage increases in the number of tractor cultivators and tractor row crop planters were greater than for farm tractors. But the production of most machines for preparing and seeding of land increased less rapidly than the output of tractors, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated.

Production of manure spreaders, either horse or tractor-drawn, has not been sufficient to cover replacements. The number of farms in 1945 will be slightly less than in 1942, the Bureau said.

The Bureau estimated that there were approximately 32 per cent more peanut pickers on farms on January 1, 1945, than there were on the same date in 1942. More peanut pickers were manufactured during the war than before the war because increased production of peanuts was necessary. The Japanese advance into the South Pacific had cut the imports of cocoanut, palm, palm kernel and soy bean oils.

To supply the oil for oleomargarine, industrial products, soap, lineoleum, varnish and paint, American farmers were asked to increase the production of soybeans, flax and peanuts. Peanut acreage alone was expanded to 4,169,000 acreas in 1944, in comparison with the 2,173,000 acreas in the 1935-39 period, WFA said.

The following table, provided by the War Production Board's Farm Machinery and Equipment Division, shows the production of specified items of farm equipment made during various peak years, especially disclosing the great increase in the output of combines, corn pickers, pick-up hay balers, potato diggers and two-row tractor cultivators:

Combines, 1937, 29,403; 1941, 54,296; 1944, 62,807.

Corn Pickers, 1937, 13,586; 1941, 15,958; 1944, 32,668.

Pick-up Hay Balers, 1937 **; 1941, 8,962; 1944, 16,218.

Field Hay Choppers, 1937, **; 1941, 751; 1944, 2,759.

Combination Hay Stackers, 1937, 450; 1941, 2,740; 1944, 2,965.

Peanut Pickers, 1937, 960; 1941, 1944, 1,677.

Blower Eleveators, 1937, **; 1941, 2,111; 1944, 3,935.

Potato Diggers, 1937, 5,703; 1941, 2,740 :1944, 7,262.

Two Row Tractor Cultivators, 1937, 121,158; 1941, 138,381; 1944, 168,352.

Scheduled for year 1943-44; includes some items distributed in the fall of 1943.

** Very small production in 1937.

Colored Soldiers Urge 'Just Peace' For Germany and Japan

By GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE

Somewhere in Luxenbourg, (ANP)—With the Red Army smash opening the "second phase" of its winter offensive along the Oder river heralding a possible early victory in 1945, enlisted men of the 626th Ord. (Am.) Co., are considering the question, "What to do about Germany?"

That members of the crack 3rd Army unit rushed here to support the resistance during the German counter-attack are giving serious thought to the problem is evidenced by the wide range of ideas expressed. Among them is every opinion from the firm but just dealing advocated by Orsen Wells and the Free World Association, to the extreme Vansittart Plan with a fair portion of subscribers to the Morgenthau small farm idea.

"We ought to be tough with Germany to make her know she's lost this one," declared Pfc. S. D. Farrington of Houston, Tex. "But at the same time we must be fair. If we break up the country into small farms that virtually would be slavery, to kill 'em all off, un-moral. We should be severe in punishment but just."

Pfc. Warren Brown, Shreveport, La., wants to see Germany divided like all Gaul into three parts with Russia, England and the U. S. in control for an indefinite number of years. "That's the only way to do it, occupy her not for a year or so but for 10 to 15. Otherwise everything we've fought for will prove futile and 25 years hence it'll be the same old bloodthirsty story."

Charles Williams, another Pfc. from Houston, agreed except that he'd like to see Russia handle German affairs convinced that Stalin would for all times crush Nazi military ambitions.

Pvt. Lewis Webber, New York City, cut in, "There's been too much blood shed already and no problems can be solved by visiting drastic vengeance upon Germany, but by so doing newer and more terrible problems may be created."

"War criminals like Hitler, Goering and Goebbles must be tried and convicted but the German people need only be re-educated," said Pfc C. L. Collins, Beaseley, Texas.

What enlisted men think about the question of Germany may not affect final solutions but that they are interested in the problem is clearly demonstrated by their discussions. They realize peace is a responsibility as well as a privilege They've earned it. They expect to make it stick.

India Watching Way Democracy Is Practiced In U. S.

New York—The people of India measure the democracy of United States' foreign policy by the degree of democracy which is extended by the American government and people to the Negro minority within their midst, declared Kumar Goshal, Indian scholar in his lecture, "The People of India and the Negro Question" last Saturday at the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library. This discussion was part of the weekly series, "A WORLD VIEW OF THE NEGRO QUESTION."

Mr. Goshel, who was born in Calcutta, India and is the author of the popular book, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, gave a bold economic analysis of imperialistic forces which have reduced the people of Africa and the people of India to a dependent status. Africa & India had many trade and cultural relations during ancient and medieval times ,the speaker said. According to the plan of dividing colonial peoples East Indians were imported into Africa and were sometimes used as policemen in the same manner that East Indians were imported into Hong Kong, China. Despite it all, the people of India have become increasingly conscious of their common destiny with the people of Africa and African peoples everywhere.

Mr. Goshal pointed out how Gandhi and Nehru had always brought up the African question and that the resolutions of the All-India Nationalist Congress included protests which later resulted in demonstrations against the invasion of Ethiopia.

During the lively question period Mr. Goshal pointed out the futility of expecting the voluntary giving up of rich colonies by the empire states of Europe. The only hope, he felt, for a durable peace would be to permit the colonial areas to develop themselves economically and politically so that they would become consumers for the surplus in the world market. Otherwise there would be a mad scramble among the big powers for raw materials and markets. Meanwhile revolutions among the colonial peoples would surely come in security and freedom are longer denied them.

THE N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Schomburg Collection, 104 W. 136th Street.

Hybrid Corn Tests by Negro Farmers Successful in Anson County

Due to the high yield reputation hybrid corn possesses and request of information about it by Negro farmers in Anson County, William C. Cooper, Negro County Agent, received the cooperation of six farmers in carrying out comparative yield result demonstration during 1944. These tests were to compare the yield of the farmer's own seed with that of hybrid seed when grown under the same conditions.

Each of the demonstrators bought seven pounds of yellow hybrid from a local producer. The hybrid was planted alongside the farmer's own variety in the same field. All of each particular farmer's corn was planted at the same time, fertilized, cultivated, and otherwise treated the same. The cooperators and comparative acre yields in bushels were as follows:

John P. Harris, own (Jarvis) 62.91, hybrid 72.29; Tommy Johnson, own 27.57, hybrid 29.43; Elijah McCoy, own 45.85, hybrid 68.14; J. D. McCoy, own 38.4; hybrid, 46.49; D. L. McLendon, own 39.2; hybrid 53.24; W. F. Ratliff and Robert Huntley, own 18.07, hybrid 35.64. All figures are based on measured land and weights.

North Carolina farmers fail by several hundred thousand tons each year in producing hay and grain for livestock on the farms. (Anson County farmers are no exception). Such demonstrations as above are a part of the Extension Service program to teach farmers improved practices and recommendations to help them overcome their feed deficit. It is advised that farmers desiring to plant hybrid corn should study the varity recommended by Specialists for the section in which they live and also consult the local county agent.

Pvt. Houston Rollens To Take Special Training Course

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., Feb. 28—Pvt. Houston Rollens of 3024 Indiana avenue, Nashville, Tenn., has been selected to attend an 8-week course at the Cooks and Bakers School, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.

Pvt. Rollens entered the service Jan., 1943 and was stationed previously at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo,, and Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sad: "She sure gave you a dirty look."

Sack: "Who?"

Sad: "Mother Nature!"

The story about the motor stall-here," says the rookie on ing is out-of-date. "Let's park leave, "and save gas for the offensive."

Surplus Army Trucks Sold to Farmers

By November 25, 1944, the Army had declared 49,782 military trucks as surplus. Of these, 36,604 had been sold by the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Department through its 11 regional officcs. The Treasury disposes of surplus trucks after consulting ODT in the areas where the transportation problcm is critical. A sizable proportion of the surplus trucks has been sold for agricultural purposes. The War Food Administration's state and county AAA Committees cooperate with Treasury regional offices so that trucks may be distributed to meet the most critical agricultural needs. Quick sales were made to farmers during the Fall harvesting period.

The largest number of trucks were allocated to the Sixth Region-Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. In this area 8,422 trucks were sold.

Lend-Lease shipments for the entire year of 1944, when the figures are completed, may total approximately 3.2 per cent of the dollar value of the estimated new production of farm machines in the country.

Farm machinery under Lend-Lease has been exported principally to the British Isles as well as to Australia and New Zealand.

The British Isles, under reverse Lend-Lease, supplies approximately 20 per cent of the food consumed by American troops stationed in that area, while Australia and New Zealand have provided virtually all the food consumed by American forces in the Southwest Pacific, according to FEA.

Before the war Canada was the largest commercial customer for American farm machinery, taking approximately half of that which was exported. The British Isles and other sections in the British empire, Argentina, Mexico and Chile followed. In 1942, however, export to the British Isles was increased slightly.

Spend $500,000 at Tuskegee to Fight Polio

NEW YORK—(ANP)—More than half a million dollars for treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis has been spent at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, during the past four years, Basil O'Connor president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced.

Patients from communities in 13 states without proper facilities for their local care have received treatment at the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis center. The National Foundation has since 1941 granted $414,-356.69 to the center from funds collected in the annual March of Dimes. Local chapters have made additional grants, totaling some $100,000 besides paying for treatment of patients in their own communities.

Vocational rehabilitation of patients and education of child sufferers of the disease are also provided at Tuskegee. A boy from Georgia who was stricken with poliomyelitis learned commercial photography while undergoing treatment at Tuskegee. A young man from Oklahoma makes his living as a linotype operator as a result of his training at the infantile paralysis center. Patients have their choice of all the regular vocational courses offered at Tuskegee.

The Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis center is one of the few medical centers where Negro physicians and nurses can gain experience as specialists in various departments of medicine and surgery and where the best and latest facilities and findings in medical science are available to them. It is intended that the center will become one of the great Negro medical science training centers.

The infantile paralysis center, housed in a modern, three-story, fireproof building which was erected in 1941 at a cost of $172,256, is a special unit in the hospital services of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee. The staff of the center consists of the head orthopedic surgeon, an assistant to the orthopedic surgeon, a laboratory technician, two physical therapists, two Kenny treatment packers, six graduate nurses, a dietician, six attendants, four orderlies, a housekeeper, an administrative assistant, and the maintenance engineer.

A 20,000-gallon, temperature controlled pool is a feature of the physical therapy facilities which occupy the first floor of the center. Laboratories, treatment rooms, a brace-fitting room, classrooms and offices are on the second floor. Rooms and wards, with 33 beds for patients, a model diet kitchen, utility rooms and sanitary facilities are on the third floor.

Additional facilities are under construction to reduce the need for maintaining a waiting list. Patients are referred to Tuskegee by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. A few apply direct to the Tuskegee center.

The educational work at the center is a joint venture of Tuskegee and the Alabama State Department of Education. Vocational rehabilitation of patients is achieved through cooperation of the institute with the vocational rehabilitation departments and state in the patients' home states.

The age range of patients at the center has been from one year to 36 years. They have come from Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Ohio, Alabama, and South Carolina. No victim of the disease has been denied care for lack of funds.

WFA Calls on Negro Farmers to up Hog Production in '45

The South's 570,000 Negro farmers, few of whom have raised hogs commercially, but many of whom have raised them as a part of their general crop program, are included in the recent appeal of the War Food Administration for farmers to keep additional sows available for farrowing next spring to help meet the goal for spring pigs.

Although these farmers have not gone in for commercial production to any great extent, their individual meat production has done much to help the war effort in local areas by providing meat for family consumption, thereby releasing other meat stocks for war purposes.

In order to reach the goal, hog producers would need to increase the number of sows farrowing next spring by about 11 per cent over the number planned, as indicated by the December pig crop report.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones says, "the continued high lev el of demand for meat for war need makes it imperative that hog producers meet the goal of 57,500,000 spring pigs. I am concerned about the prospect of a pig crop next spring smaller than last spring. We shall need more hogs than now appear will be marketed next fall and winter. The feed grain supplies available will feed more hogs than would be produced from next spring's pig crop, according to present indications. I am asking all War Food Administration agencies with field staffs to make every effort to let farmers know that we shall need additional pigs."

WFA Takes Step to Further Assure Chicken for Army

To be further assured that Army requirements will be met, the War Food Administration order, requiring that 100 per cent of the chickens produced and processed be set aside for purchase by the Army Quartermaster, has been extended to seven Georgia counties and 16 counties in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, according to a recent War Food Administration announcement.

The order originally applied to the Del-Mar-Va area (Delaware—Maryland—Virginia) and certain sections of West Virginia. Since it appears that the supply from this area will not meet the requirements, extension of the order is in line with WFA's original announcement that the set-aside might be put into effect in other heavy chicken producing areas.

This set-aside order which went into effect in the Georgia area on January 8 and in Arkansas area on January 15, may create temporary table shortages for civilians in such cities as New Orleans, Miami, Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville, and other cities in these areas.

Such cities as Chicago and Kansas City, however, may not feel the shortage so acutely, because much of their chicken supply comes from other nearby areas.

According to military authorities, the armed forces face a shortage of 100 million pounds of chicken. And to avert this shortage, WFA has cooperated by issuing the order which holds chicken first for the fighting forces.

643 Million Pounds of Food Went to U. S. Carribbean Islands in 1944

Delivery of food and other agricultural products for shipment to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during 1944 totaled 643,965,793 pounds, the War Food Administration announced.

Food shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are made on a cash sale basis under agreements with the War Food Administration, the Department of Interior and the island governments.

Monthly deliveries varied but the general average for the year was a little over 53 million pounds per month.

Lowest 1944 deliveries were in June, when only 15, 426, 278 pound of foodstuff were delivered. Peak shipments were in May, when the total reached 86,258,540 pounds.

Foodstuffs delivered for shipment included 41, 810, 155 pounds of dairy and poultry products; meat and meat products, 65, 727,-786 pounds of which 28,556, 980 pounds were cured pork and 35,-901, 885 pounds were lard; fats and oils, 15,286, 400 pounds, of which 14, 316,400 pounds were soap; grain and cereal products, 461, 601, 344 pounds were rice and 96,538,000 were white flour; dry beans totaled 46,374,700 pounds, and there were 9,018,062 pounds of garbanzos, a small pea-bean. Potatoes totaled 9,146,000 pounds and onions 8,832,-000 pounds. About 11,250,000 pounds of canned fish and 28,988,108 pounds of cured fish were also delivered for shipment.

Plan Negro Farm Projects in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin

CHICAGO (ANP)—Negro farm projects are being launched in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana by the Dunbar Farm movement as a part of its 1945 social welfare program for the security of colored families, according to an announcement last week by Hermes Zimmerman, president.

Rated as the only social welfare movement of its kind in America, the Dunbar Farm movement plans to assure a job for every colored man in America by making it possible for him to own his own home in the country as insurance in times of depression or old age.

"The village developer of Chicago," a strong organization of city builders, will build communities in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana where colored families may purchase small garden tracts for gardening and poultry raising, said Mrs. Iva G. Stout, secretary. The sites, she pointed out, will be near enough to industrial centers to secure work in large manufacturing plants.

Schools, churches, community centers and Negro businesses are included in the plans, she added. Similar movements may be attempted in other metropolitan centers to relieve congested conditions.

"Only the Strong Can Be Free"

Before the war, a favoritc topic of the discussion was the danger involved when government lived beyond its income. In those days, a billion-dollar-deficit in the Federal budget brought cries of alarm from every corner of the nation. A thirty or forty-billion-dollar Federal debt was considered ominously big. Now we have a debt many times that, and the annual deficit is a breathtaking fifty or sixty billion. Yet, few even bother mentioning it, and fewer still express alarm. However, this should delude no one into believing that the fears of former days were groundless.

Figures now show that bank deposits, notes in circulation and public debt in the United States have far outstripped similar figures for France and Belgium, from the standpoint of percentage increases during the war. We think of France and Belgium as on the verge of financial collapse. So where does that leave us?

The things that can save this country from the financial plight of Europe are its natural resources and great productive capacity. The combination of these two can develop enough commerce, enough jobs, and enough income to support a great debt. But we must not forget that, while our wealth in the form of natural resources is an act of providence, the tools to exploit those resources were developed by enterprising men. The industries of oil, power, mining, transportation, and farming, as we know them in this country, came from the work and organization of individuals. Because they are owned and operated by millions of individuals, they are called private enterprises. As long as they remain private enterprises, they will continue to expand and grow in the future as they have in the past. If given the opportunity, they will bring new strength to America, for America is a young nation. Her people and her industries can overcome the problems of a gigantic war debt.

Our greatest hazard is that through fear of the effects of debt and inflation on prices, we will abandon freedom in favor of permanent strait-jacket regulation and a planned lowered standard of living—regulation that will lead to oppression, destruction of private enterprise, and eventually our ability to produce.

We should remember that fear can destroy freedom. We should also remember, now as never before, the words of a great statesman who warned that only the strong can be free and only the productive can be strong.

A Better America, Not a New One

Most of us have been so busy arguing over plans to provide a greater quantity of medical care to the people, that the all-important item of quality has been neglected. However the attention of medical men has been centered on both quality and quantity.

One medical authority points out that the advance of medicine has not been halted in the United States in the war period, but rather has proceeded with an intensity that is the amazement of all of the other nations of the world.

We have seen the death rate for pneumonia among American troops drop from 28 per cent in World War I, to a fraction of 1 per cent in this war. We have seen the death rate from meningitis drop from something like 80 per cent 35 years ago, to 3 to 5 percent at this time. And recently a physician at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station reported 75 consecutive recoveries from meningitis—not one death until the seventy-sixth case!

It has been said that opponents of revolutionary changes in our form of government seek a better America, not a new one. And that certainly applies to the medical profession. It opposes the sweeping away of a medical system that has brought such great benefits to the nation. It believes that the system can be improved and the benefits retained. Its approach to new schemes rests on the simple query, Will they improve and extend medical service? If, through experience and experiment, they are found wanting, the doctors can be counted upon to make a last ditch fight against them.

Now They Know How the Farmer Feels

Consumers who recently had the coupons in their food ration books summarily invalidated, can appreciate the problem that faces the farmer under 57 varieties of regulations and restrictions.

Ordinarily the farmer plans production schedules years in advance. Investments in crops are made on the basis of probable prices at harvest time. Long experience with the laws of supply and demand teach the farmer what he must grow if he is to stay out of bankruptcy. At least that is the way the farmer operated before the age of regulation and subsidies descended upon him. Now, like the consumer, he knows not what to expect next. A government directive may cut his acreage, reduce prices when his crop is ready to harvest, or put him out of business. It is not a pleasant way to live.

Behind the Glamour

Government agencies by the score are planning how the people of the United States are to live when peace returns. The inference is that the people are incapable of planning on their own hook. Whole industries are threatened with having their future laid out for them by public officials who have striven to create the impression that they are endowed with a degree of competence not possessed by the ordinary citizen.

Behind this official glamour there is nothing to inspire the belief that government officials are super-beings. For instance, they did not make it possible for this country to produce five times as much coal per man per day as do the miners of Britain. They did not make it possible for the coal industry to turn out a record 625,000,000 tons of coal during 1944 with 200,000 fewer workers than in 1918. Machinery made this record possible, machinery installed by the coal mining industry over a period of many years.

It would be hard to find a politician who encouraged the mechanized mining that has saved the United States from a tragic coal famine. And yet these same politicians who know nothing about coal mining, and a few years ago were far too busy with other matters to suggest ways of stimulating coal production, today presume to know more about its future than the coal mine operators. They sit in Washington and compile figures based on current industrial performance while out in the field industry is relentlessly searching for new methods, for shortcuts, for greater efficiency; things that make hash of statistics. The history of the coal industry is typical of American initiative.

The only way central government authority can blueprint the future is to freeze industry to present standards and prohibit further invention. This could work providing the people can be convinced that government planning is more important than production. But God help us if we ever get into another war!

Swapping Freedom for Groceries

Reports indicate that consumer-labor groups are bringing organized pressure to bear in favor of tightened price and rationing control. If this is the result of patriotic concern for the war effort, no fault can be found, but there are ample grounds for suspecting that furthering the cause of victory is not the major factor in such pressure group maneuvering. Apparently it is an attempt to escape the squeeze of inflation by turning to increasingly stringent government regulation. If this process was occurring in peacetime, these groups would be guilty of attempting to barter away the people's freedom for a bag of groceries, a swap that history has demonstrated cannot be made.

After the war, the people will have to make up their minds to reestablish the unregulated ways of peace, regardless of temporary hardship. They cannot expect government to set the price of everything they wear and eat, and tell the producers and distributors how and when to operate, and still preserve a representative form of government.

Hundreds of thousands of retail distributors willingly surrendered the right to carry on business as independent individuals, because they believed they were helping the war effort. They did not surrender that right for the convenience of any pressure group. And when the war is over, they will eventually demand that the management of the distribution industry be returned to those who bear the responsibility for its successful operation—the store owners themselves.

Efficiency and volume are the by-words of every modern chain or independent merchant. The high standard of living which the country now takes for granted, depends upon the maintenance of this volume and this efficiency. Cumbersome centralized regulation, carried on indefinitely, will result in less goods for the consumer, not more, as competition is stifled and the incentive to serve is blotted out.

Yes, we can keep freedom or we can lose freedom, but we can't swap it for groceries.

Keep 'Em Rolling

The bulk of America's civilian automobiles must be kept running if a national breakdown in transportation is to be avoided. The tendency to neglect such details as recapping tires in time to salvage casings, can be calamitous.

The American Automobile Association states that passenger cars registered in 1941 totaled approximately 29,000,000. The registration figures for the end of 1944 is estimated at a little over 25,000,000. That means there has been a loss of approximately 4,000,000 cars since Pearl Harbor.

According to a recent reliable survey, automobiles are now going off the road at the rate of more than 3,000 a day. Twenty-five per cent of the cars remaining on the road are 11 years of age or older; 58 percent of the total are 7 years of age or older. If greater numbers in these groups are taken from the highways in coming months, we may quickly descend to, or below, the 20,000,000 level which has been estimated as the rock-bottom figure for essential needs. The situation becomes all the more compelling because there is no likelihood of getting new car production in the spring of 1945, as was freely predicted a few months ago. We shall be lucky if we get production in the latter part of 1945.

Every automobile owner has a definite obligation to keep his car in the best possible condition and to hoard the priceless miles on his speedometer.

CRACKING WISE

"How are you this morning?"

"All right."

"Well, you ought to notify your face then."

New York Farm-Labor Camps Hit in

(Continued from Page 1)

hand, so that the pickers and their growing children usually subsist on bread, beans, canned goods and soft drinks."

No "Pampering"

The report says that out of 375 permanent farm camps, only 19 had child-care centers last summer and that "most of the farm operators look upon this wise provision for small children as a form of pampering."

"Where no centers are provided, young children remain in camp alone every day, or else accompany their parents to the fields 'to help Mama pick.'

"These youngsters are often urged by the families to speed up, since work is usually paid for on a piecework basis. At one camp, 60 school-age boys and girls were counted in the fields in the fall after the public schools had opened.

"No working permits are issued, however, nor asked for by the operators, and no truant officer ever appears to see that the pickers' children receive the benefits of our compulsory education system. The children are never listed on the operator's books, but everyone in camp older than six is considered a picker.

Work 60 Hours

"The usual work week is 60 hours for men, women, and often for children—10 hours a day for six days—but the hours vary according to the demands of the crop, sometimes running to 12 and 14 hours a day. At least one camp had a work week of 10 hours, seven days a week."

The survey found wages averaging around 50 cents a bushel for peas and beans, the bushel ranging from 30 to 34 pounds. Some of the crops the report says, paid 65 cents an hour for men and 50 cents for women, with total crop earnings varying widely, "especially because pickers can earn nothing when waiting for crop ripening or because of bad weather. Some families in the state, the survey found, made as small as $75 in six weeks last summer, while others made $300 or more.

"Large numbers of the pickers are women who go to the farm without their husbands to earn a few extra dollars," the report continues. "Many come from Pennsylvania and near-by states; others as far away as Florida.

Roosevelt Greets Haile Selassie; Discuss Ethiopia

Washington—(ANP)—The theme of the conversation between President Roosevelt and Emperor Haile Selassie was reported last week to be closer collaboration between the United States and Ethiopia.

Conferring with the Ethiopian ruler aboard a warship anchored in Great Bitter lake in the Suez Canal zone, the President is reported to have expressed a desire for the two countries to be closely united.

"In talking with the emporer," a White House announcement stated, "the President stressed communication between the United States and Ethiopia and said he hoped, with improvements of communications, particularly by air, the two countries would come to know each other better. The emperor told the President of many improvements recently made in Abyssinia and enthusiastically endorsed the President's hope for closer relations."

The conversation between the President and Emperor Haile Selassie was in French. The Ethiopian emperor was accompanied by United States Minister J. K. Caldwell, Ras Kassa, president of the Crown council; Ato Aklilou Habto Wold, vice minister of foreign affairs; Ato Yilmo Deressa vice minister of finance, together with other advisers.

Africans Tell Trade Union Conference Needs Of Colonials

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

London, (ANP)—Negro delegates at the World Trade Union conference have made a great impression. The white delegates were astonished to see that they were so well equipped to stand up to such a great occasion.

There was an usual atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship at the conference. I was just in time to listen to the brilliant speech made by J. S. Annan of the Gold Coast who is the president of the Gold Coast Railway Civil Servants and Technical Workers' union. When he finished a number of the white delegates rushed to shake his hand and congratulate him. His speech was entitled: "Immediate Trade Union Demands And Post-war Reconstruction." This is what he said:

"We come now to a pressing domestice problem, the immediate demands of the world's organized labor and the plans for postwar reconstruction. This conference has gathered at a time when victory over Nazi tyranny is looming forth on the horizon, and it is only natural that the various organized bodies of the world are proclaiming their needs and plans. The church, political parties, social organizations, etc., all are planning.

"Organized labor must also raise it voice in this matter. This Conference must assure the working classes of the world of progressive plans for social security, raising their standard of living, extending medical and educational facilities to industry, increasing the social services wherein they can live and develop their individuality and personality for the common good.

"One immediate demand will be the reconstruction of these Trade unions that have fallen under the yoke of the axis. It will be our moral and social duty to give every help to these countries to rebuild their labor movements once more, backed by their own traditions and customs, run on domestic principles and thus making their individual national contributions to the heritage of the trade union international. A second and obvious demand is the immediate establishment of the preliminary machinery to set up the trade union international to work for international solidarity among workers of the world.

"So far I have spoken on general terms and now I desire to be more specific. I must, of course, present the point of view of the colonies. Among the pressing needs of the organization which I represent, I wish to make the following representations:

"On the Gold Coast we immediately need the setting up of a wage board with powers to examine and fix adequate minimum wage standards to cope with the enormous rise in the standard of living of the working class. Every worker should earn enough to provide himself with at least, the bare necessities of life. On the Gold Coast, and I believe in other parts of British West Africa the average laborer and laborers—form the bulk of the trade unions. They earn very little and are thereby denied even the bare necessities of life. The agreement that the standard of living of the workers is low and therefore must be paid such inhuman wages is mischievous and pernicious; no laborer can live decently on such pay.

"The principles of equal pay for equal work must be enforced. The existing enormous disparity between the salaries of the European and the African, who is in many cases better qualified, should discontinue if happy and congenial relations are to exist between the two classes of labor on the coast.

"Secondly, we require at once labor representation on the legislative council of the government, this is vitally important. The native members on the legislative council are too busy with other things to take labor problems. The labor seat on the council must be filled by a candidate elected by the workers. We believe that if labor has cooperated with government in war time, it must also cooperate with it in peace time. A progressive plan for social insurance must be worked out by the Government for the workers.

Thirdly, we desire to stabilize our internal economy; for this we consider it necessary that a heavier form of taxation should be imposed on the income of the mines, the commercial houses and all others engaged in private enterprise on the coast. This increased taxation must be used to expand the social services of the country. Then also genuine encouragement should be given to such native industries as the cocoa industry.

"Fourthly, we require a competent international board of trade to be set up to regulate control and distribute the tropical and other natural resources of the world. Labor must be represented on this board. We must no longer allow a situation to arise when the Gold Coast should again burn large quantities of cocoa beans whereas other countries of the world stand in need of them. The world has seen enough of this waste of natural resources. Are we going to permit the financiers and capitalists to toss th eworld market about?

This is the time when organized labor should strengthen its sinews to fight against vested interests. When we come to consider our postwar reconstruction we have a lot of things in commoan with the lot of the world. Our first aim is to plan for an efficient organization of Labor, unity among the working class of people and to form a regional federation of the 4 national unions of British West Africa. This will necessitate the training of the necessary personnel in labor movement and we shall require the assistance of the bigger national bodies. Technical schools will be needed to train the nation to take positions in the higher grades of industry: educational facilities are to be expanded to provide free and compulsory education for all classes of people; medical facilities should be multiplied to combat disease and to relieve suffering; a progressive scheme for the clearance of slums, squaler and dirt must be set up; an extensive housing scheme to accomodate the working classes and to relieve overcrowding.

"There are the broad outlines of our plans whose implementation shall require the cooperation and the goodwill of all organized labor in the world, for it is absolutely necessary to remember that in the great family of the trade union international we must all fully share in the needs and bounty of one another. There can be no greater responsibility for this conference."

Sidney Hillman And Russians Flay Bias In Labor

LONDON,—(ANP)—Sidney Hillman, American labor delegate, joined Russian delegates in endorsing an anti-bias labor code during the final sessions of the World Trade Union conference.

The proposal, offered by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the conference, called for abolition of discrimination of workers based upon race, creed, color and sex. Citrine's proposal resulted in a free exchange of views from many colonial delegates.

Forty-one members have been assigned the task of reducing the work of the conference to the handling point and also the work of drafting of the constitution and other procedures looking toward a later conference this year. Although 18 members were originally assigned this task, the number was increased to 41 with a larger representation permitted the British Commonwealth apart from certain designated countries which enjoy representation on a zone basis.

Jamaima Trades Union council representative, K. Hill, was appointed from the Caribbean zone. The names of other colonial delegates are H. H. Critchlow, British Guiana Trades Union council; Tabankelo Matokunbon, Nigerian Trades Union congress; I. A. T. Wallace Johnson, Sierra Leone All Seamen's Union; I. F. Small and I. L. A. Houmpa, Gambia Labor union; J. Sannam, Gold Coast Railway Civil Servants and Technical Workers union.

Opening on Feb. 6, the conference called for furtherance of the allied war effort, the crystallization of labor's view toward peace; the settlement of a basis for a new world trade federation and the expression of a viewpoint regarding "principles for social and economic demands in the nation and international fields." Inadequate figures made it impossible to estimate the number of darker peoples included among the total number of 60 million workers.

Wickard Says Over

(Continued from Page 1.)

most migrant farm workers are on an even lower level.

"Adequate steps to improve farm housing would advance the health, happines, and general effectiveness of millions of farm people. Also the resulting volume of new construction and repairs would contribute greatly to national employment and general business activity in the years after the war."

Offering some indirect steps which may be taken to help solve the rural housing situation, Secretary Wickard said, 'Before everything else, it seems to me, it is necessary to recognize that housing programs, in themselves, never will be enough to solve the farm housing problem. Generally speaking, the farm families with the lowest incomes and the poorest prospects of increasing their incomes live in the worst houses.

"We are dealing with a long-neglected problem whose roots run back far into the nation's past. The only broad permanent solution can come through a combination of stable and adequate farm income and full and continuing industrial employment. Better housing for farm people depends largely on better opportunities in agriculture or outside of it. We must have no more industrial depressions that drive people back to the land in tarpaper shacks."

Among the direct approaches to the problem of farm housing, the Secretary pointed to specialized credit, government insurance of mortgage loans, further extension of the rural electrification program, expansion of Farm Security's tenant-purchase program, and an educational program which would help landlords realize the importance of better homes for tenants and day laborers.

Different Skin

I am the person who was born to live in a skin with a different color from yours.

I could not choose my parents, nor you yours.

Thus, the color pigments embedded by the unchangeable hands of nature in your skin are perchance white, while mine are black, or brown, or yellow.

But underneath I am just like you.

My muscles ripple in the same waves of power, and thrill to the same throb of joyous action.

My mind has the same functions as yours.

I reach out, just as you do, in aspirations of the soul.

I love and hate, hope and despair, rejoice and suffer, along with you.

When my children lose their fair chances at life, and become aware of the bitter road of prejudice they must tread, then I know what my color has cost.

I offer you my hand in rebuilding an unjust world, that you and I can make better than we have found it.

I am the person in a different skin.

Somebody once said "a kiss is a stoppage of speech where speech is unnecessary."

Friend: "Why did you leave your last position?"

Sweet Young Thing: "Illness. They got sick on me."

WOMAN'S PAGE

WRITTEN ON CAGGAGE LEAVES

By THYRA EDWARDS

The fame of Negro cooking is as widespread as the legend of southern hospitality.

But what is Negro cooking Is there really a style of cooking, a trick of combining ingredients and blending seasonings, a group of dishes we can claim as distinctly our own?

I maintain there is. And, what is more, that it has influenced American food habits, American kitchen art more than the cooking of any other people.

Let's have a look at our pantries. You'll find salt pork on the kitchen shelves of the tiniest lean-to cabin. From the pig, grunting and rooting under the pecan trees, we've created cracklings and crackling bread; pigs' feet, boiled to tender, juicy succulence; pig tails with black-eyed peas, seasoned with pods of red pepper and served with rice; pigs' knuckles; fresh pork with boiled turnips; baked spareribs with sweet potatoes; chitterlings—chitterlings with corn bread and persimmon beer.

Recently, the Gold Coast has discovered our salt pork, dubbed it with bacon and new cabbage and salt pork and pot licker are a gourmet's item.

These are all dishes to be eaten with corn bread or hoe cake—does anyone dispute that corn bread is our adaptation of the American Indian's maize—and balanced off with sweet potatoes baked in their skins or served up as sweet potatoes pone or delectable sweet potatoe pie—and washed down with fresh churned buttermilk.

That's a convincing list, isn't it? And that's only the beginning.

I am not overlooking the many interesting dishes peoples of Europe, the Near East and the Orient have brought here. But these are confined almost exclusively to their own homes and their native neighborhood restaurants. Americans try them when they go slumming—to the Armenian restaurant to eat pilaf and shishkabab; or they have lemon soup and meat balls wrapped in grape leaves at the Greek's; chow mein in Chinatown; enchiladas at Mexican Joe's; borsht at the Russian Bear; gefilte fish at a Jewish restaurant and pizzeria at Guiseppe's.

But these dishes remain occasions. They are isolated from the regular routine meals. You won't find them in everyday American home cooking. They are not integrated into the family three-a-day. They are not moving along the production belt lines of processed foods, as our chitterlings can boast. They have not arrived on the display shelves of neighborhood chain stores, as witness our corn bread, batter eakes and biscuits, glamorized in the bright packages and trade labels of corn meal mixes, paneake quickies and short cuts to biscuits.

These and many more culinary treasures have travelled via the plantation cabin straight to the dining salons of the Gold Coast.

Out of the economy of barren poverty, our ancestors bequeathed us a heritage of rich and flavorable dishes. Here in this column from week to week I should like to conjure up from the food cellars of your memory and mine some of these old favorites. They will stand us in good stead against the demands of a war rationing economy. At the same time we will add from time to time new recipes and some dishes from other countries.

Here is an old-timer—and my favorite spring menu—point free.

Mustard Greens with Salt Pork (spinach is too bland for such a union), Baked Sweet Potatoes, Salad Bowl of Tomatoes, Garden Lettuee, Green Onions with French Dressing, Corn Sticks, Egg Custard with Coffee Caramel Sauce, Buttermilk or Beer.

Mustard Greens with Salt Pork. Wash and cut 1 pound salt pork in small pieces, cover with 1 quart cold water, add 2 red peppers. Let boil until meat is tender and liquid is reduced one-half. Add 3 pounds well washed, tender young greens. They will fill the pot at first, but shrink rapidly. Cover and let boil for 20 minutes. Do not add salt. Serves 4 to 6 persons.

Corn Sticks. Sift together 1 cup white corn meal, 3-4 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt. Stir in 1 cup milk or enough to make a batter not too thin. Add 1 egg, 3 tablespoons bacon drippings. Pour the batter into an iron corn stick mold already greased and heated. Bake in a hot oven, about 500 degrees for 20 minutes or until brown. Makes 12, will serve six.

Coffee Caramel Sauce. Pour 1 cup granulated sugar in a pre-heated iron skillet, stir constantly until it melts into a thick brown syrup. Add 3-4 cup hot coffee gradually, stirring constantly. Serve hot or cold, poured over cup custard.

Kitchen Barbecue: The process goes under your broiler. Wipe the meat off with a damp cloth, place on the broiler rack and start for 20 minutes in the broiler pre-heated to 500 degrees, turning and basting with barbecue sauce as it browns. Lower the heat to 350 degrees and let it continue to cook for an hour or until done. Baste frequently with the sauce and turn from time to time. Place the meat 2 inches (for ribs) or 3 inches (for fleshier cuts) from the flame. Allow 1 pound spare ribs per serving, 1-2 to 1-4 pound chicken, according to size, and 1-2 pound for other meats.

The process is the same whatever the meat. But each meat requires a different type of sauce. Serve the barbecue with sauce and drippings, strained but not thickened.

Barbecue Sauce for Pork or Beef: In 2 tablespoons butter heated, brown lightly, 1 medium sized onion chopped, 1 quarter garlic chopped. Add 1 cup canned tomatoes, 1 cup catsup, 1 tablespoon West Indian Hot Sauce, 1 tablespoon Worceshire sauce, 1 tablespoon soy sauce (optional), 2 bay leaves, 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup water, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon thyme, 1-4 teaspoon grated ginger root, 1-4 teaspoon mustard, 3 celery stalks with leaves chopped. Let simmer 15 to 20 minutes and strain. As the meat cooks add 1-2 cup drippings from it.

Barbecue Sauce for Chicken.

In 1-2 cup butter or margarine brown lightly 1 tablespoon grated union, 1 clove garlic crushed (optional) and 1 celery stalk finely chopped. Add 1-2 cup white vinegar, 1-4 cup sherry wine. Season with 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon crushed red pepper, 1-4 teaspoon ginger root. Let simmer for 15 dry mustard, 1-4 teaspoon grated minutes. Tomato may be added if desired. As the chicken progresses add the drippings to the sauce.

Serve barbecued spare ribs with a green relish bowl of carrot and celery curls, radish, radish tops—and corn bread and buttermilk or beer. The New York rotisseries serve spaghetti or French fries, but I find that a heavy combination.

With barbecued chicken serve pilaf (a Greek recipe for rice which I'll give you another time), water cress salad, ginger ale or dry club soda, French bread, or hard rolls and fresh pineapple for dessert.

With barbecued lamb I suggest baked egg-plant and tomato, pilaf, green salad of romaine lettuce, green onions and radish, ginger ale, and for dessert, lime or lemon ice.

MOLASSES DROPS

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon vinegar
½ cup molasses
½ cup sour milk
2½ cups sifted enriched flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cinnamon
Chocolate bits

Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add vinegar and blend well. Combine molasses and sour milk. Sift together flour, soda, salt, ginger, and cinnamon. Add to cream mixture alternately with milk and molasses Drop by teaspoonsful on greased baking sheets. Place chocolate bits in center of cookies. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 10 to 13 minutes.

Yield: About 6 dozen small cookies.

COFFEE OATMEAL COOKIES

1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder
2 teaspoons cinnamon or allspice
½ cup shotening
½ cup sugar
½ cup molasses
1 egg, unbeaten
¼ cup coffee
1½ cups rolled oats
1 cup seeded raisins or figs
½ cup chopped nutmeats
1 cup seeded raisins or figs

Mix and sift flour, salt, baking soda, and cinnamon or allspice. Blend shortening and sugar. Add molasses and blend. Add egg and beat well. Stir in coffee and add oats, nuts, and raisins or figs. Drop from tablespoon on greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F) about 15 minutes. Yield: about 2 dozen large cookies.

MEAT LOAF

1½ lbs. chopped chuck
3 slices hard stale bread
Warm milk
Salt and pepper
½ lb. mushrooms
1 egg
1 egg yolk
1 large onion
1 tablespoon margarine
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
4 hard-cooked eggs

Soak the stale bread in warm milk and squeeze dry. Chop onion and saute lightly in margarine. Combine chopped chuck, the whole egg, beaten, soaked bread, onion and seasonings. Mix well. Shape meat into a loaf putting the hard-cooked eggs in the center of the loaf. Wet hands with water to keep meat from sticking to fingers. Roll the loaf in flour. Place in a greased roasting pan and spread top of loaf with the egg yolk mixed with a little water. Brown quickly in hot oven. Reduce heat and cook until tender or approximately one hour, adding a cup of water to the pan when the heat is reduced. Fifteen minutes before loaf is done add mushrooms which have been peeled and sliced. After removing loaf from pan, thicken the mushroom gravy with a little flour. Serves 4.

Asked to write an essay on the life of Benjamin Franklin, a little girl wrote this gem: "He was born in Boston, traveled to Philadelphia, met a lady on the street, she laugh- at him, he married her and discovered electricity."—Wichita, Kansas, Democrat.

Helpful Hints to Housewives

STAINS SHOULD BE QUICKLY REMOVED

Most homemakers agree that no matter how simple they may keep their table settings during the year, they want the holiday season table banquet tablecloth and napkins to be "extra special." The best none too good.

Good table linen is practically irreplacable right now, so homemakers are wise if they take extra care to avoid stains. A large napkin placed under a child's plate will protect the cloth underneath, and a dainty teacloth placed under the platter will take care of grease splatters when the head of the house carves the turkey. However, if there are accidents—a blob of cranberry jelly on the cloth or lipstick stain on the napkin—some quick work right after dinner will make everything all right again.

Here are some of the usual stains, and what can be done about them. **Fruit and berry stains:** Stretch over a bowl, then pour boiling water from a height; dry in the sun to bleach. If the stains has "set", and the cloth is white cotton or linen, follow the boiling water with a chlorine bleach and rinse promptly and thoroughly.

Coffee, chocolate, cocoa: First, soak in cold water for several hours, then pour boiling water through from a height, and wash as usual. If the stains have become "set," apply a paste of borax and cold water. Rub in well, rinse, and wash In warm suds.

Mustard: Rud lightly with thick soapsuds before the cloth is washed.

Candle wax: Scrape off the surface with a blunt knife. Place a piece of white blotting paper or brown wrapping paper over the spots and press with a hot iron, moving the paper frequently. Remaining dye stains can be treated with chlorine bleach, if the cloth is white.

Lipstick smears: These are not too difficult to remove. Usually laundering is sufficient. If the lipstick is "indelible," try rubbing with kerosene, washing in hot suds, and bleaching the remaining stain with hydrogen peroxide. Sponging lipstick stains with cardon tetrachloride (purchased at the drug store) is often successful too.

Obscene Books

Mrs. Walter Ferguson

Sometimes you wonder just how popular many of our best selling books would be if all the obscene language were left out.

Many of those hailed as literary masterpieces by the critics contain passages that wouldn't have been tolerated by the most disreputable livery stable manager when I was a child.

Before World War 1 the nation generally held to puritan standards. Sex was necessary, but remained naughty until we moved into the '20s, when it became the chief topic of conversation in our cultured as well as our uncultured sets. A great deal of present-day writing in books put out for home consumption read in spots like the behind-hand whisperings of the village moron in the good old days.

Strangely, women furnish the largest markets for dirty books. When men want smut they go after the genuine sort—pornography—for they have no patience with the insipid warmed-over stuff that poses as such in our modern novels. It's the unexpurgated editions for them, which they consider too raw for their wives to see.

Yet is it not true that the masculine attitude on sex is invariably healthier than ours? Are they not more realistic in their approach to evil than we are? Most of us would agree on that, I'm sure.

Book banning, such as that practiced in Boston, has done far more harm than good. It only increases the sale sof the offensive volumes, and causes thousands of women and girls to read things they would never otherwise think of doing.

Smutty literature, dirty stories, books that offend by their emphasis on lust, are only another sign of the soul sickness of our time. In extenuation some people explain that many other periods of history have witnessed similar plagues. But what they fail to say is that in such periods the nations became decadent and the people lost their ruggedness. This trend has always preceded revolutionary changes. — Memphis Press Scimitar.

Try This Sometime

HARD WATER SCALE

Cooking utensils are frequently victims of the lime deposits from water or hard water scale which makes it difficult to use the utensils. Should the scale form, it can be removed easily. Simply boil a mild solution of bicardonate of soda and water in the utensil and watch the scale disappear.

TRY THIS SOMETIME

Poached eggs become quite a fancy luncheon or supper dish, each served on top of a rather large flat, savory biscuit with a sauce poured over all. Make biscuits by any basic recipe, mixing into dough ½ cup diced ham and 1 teaspoon grated onion. Roll dough fairly thin cutting in circular pieces, each large enough to hold a poached egg; then bake the biscuit. Place a poached egg on each, cover with mushroom or tomato sauce

Plump, tender dumplings go well with stewed chicken. Let their delicate flavor become part of your next dinner.

Tartwine jelly sauce adds delicious flavor and delightful piquancy to rich prune pudding. Serve sauce and pudding piping hot for company dinner dessert.

A bit of ginger and cinnamon added to Confectioners Sugar Icing gives warmth to a rolled molasses cookie when the icing is used as filling for cookies in "sandwich" fashion.

To conserve paper, dry your paper towels on rack and use for soiled dishes or cooking utensils.

When writing or sewing or performing any other manual task, place lamp at left if you are right-handed, and at the right if you are left-handed to avoid shadows.

General Booth's Rules of Christian Living

1. Consider your body as the temple of the Holy Spirit and treat it with reverence and care.
2. Keep your mind active. Stimulate it with thoughts of others that lead to doing something.
3. Take time to be holy with daily Bible reading and prayer.
4. Support the church of your faith. Mingle with others.
5. Cultivate the presence of God. He wants to enter your life and will as far as you let him.
6. Take God into the details of your life. You naturally call upon him in trouble and for the bigger things.
7. Pray for this troubled war-threatened world and the leaders who hold the destinies of the various nations.
8. Have a thankful spirit for the blessings of God—country, home, friends, and numerous other blessings.
9. Work as if everything depended upon work, and pray as if everything depended upon prayer.
10. Think of death not as something to be dreaded, but as a great and new experience where loved ones are met and ambitions realized. —The Broadcaster.

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The Road Up

TOO FEW READY

By GILES A. HUBERT

The untimely death of Tom Roberts brings us dramatically face to face with a situation which we may have realized before but without due concern.

Within the last few months, several important positions held by Negroes in Washington in the Department of Agriculture have been vacated for one reason or another. Jerome J. Robinson, who was Placement Officer in the Personnel Division of FSA, has gone over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Frank Pinder, FSA's Negro farm ownership and project manager expert, left his job to go to Liberia for the State Department.

Laurence Hicks has vacated a job in the Rural Rehabilitation Division of FSA. Announcements in the papers have it that Cornelius King may leave the Farm Credit Administration to become President of Alcorn College. Now Tom Roberts has succumbed while he was by way of accomplishing one of the most important jobs in the Government, so far as Negroes are concerned. **Where are we to find replacements for these men?** This does not take into consideration the new jobs that are being constantly opened up.

What of the Future? If the present trend continues, (thanks in a great part to Mr. Robert's efforts) there may be increasing need for Negro agricultural technicians, agricultural economists, foresters, conservation experts, rural sociologists and other specialists who are competent in their fields and can stand their ground in fast company—and it is fast company.

There are few good men on the staff of our colleges. But, if they leave for government employment, what will the colleges do? "Goodness" knows the number of competent teachers in these fields is small enough.

The fact that, as yet, we do not have one good crack-shot school of agriculture, which could compare even with the good average colleges available to whites in the South or North, bears witness to our deficiency in this regard.

Now, to take the very few good men that we have and place them all in government jobs would make it virtually impossible to provide the training which would maintain and increase the flow of trained and competent leadership so vitally needed for Negroes in agriculture. Yet, we are in a dilemma. We cannot well afford not to provide personnel for the Federal and State Agencies as these jobs open up.

What shall we do? I would say let us do the best we can about the job placements right now from available personnel in field activities. On the other hand, let us

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TOM ROBERTS DIES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

FSA HELPS VETERAN GET STARTED

Robert G. Milliner, a World War II veteran who is getting a start in farming with help from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration, is shown here with his wife, on their small farm near Wetumpka, Alabama. When Mr. Milliner received a medical discharge from the Army two years ago, he had almost no farming equipment to make a crop. With an FSA loan of $412, he bought a mule, plow, feed, seed, and other supplies. Last year he made a good crop and paid off a substantial part of the loan. According to a recent Army survey, seven percent, or 50,000, of the colored enlisted men definitely plan to enter farming after the war.

FSA Helps Returning Veterans Get Sound Start As Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly 1,500 white and colored veterans of World War II are already getting a sound start in farming with loans and other aids from the Farm Security Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The veterans received rehabilitation loans for the purchase of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1.)

R. H. Brown Celebrates 25th Year As County Agent

Mr. R. H. Brown, Negro County Agent of Shelby County, is honored by community, county, farm, and professional leaders on his 25th anniversary of extension work. Mr. Brown was employed by the Extension Service of Tennessee, December 18, 1919, and assigned to Shelby County, Tennessee, where he has worked faithfully and untiringly ever since.

During these years of service, he has seen many of his first 4-H

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Legislative Battle Over FSA Ahead

Cooley Bill and Agitation To Combine With FCA., Both Factors

The fight in the new Congress for FSA and a revised general farm program was touched off this week when Congressman Harold Cooley, N. C., offered his revised bill for permanent legislation for FSA.

Coming on the heels of the Thomas and Pace bills designed to change the parity formula and accompanied by the Flanagan resolution authorizing the long-awaited investigation of distribution of farm products, the Cooley bill appeared to be the opening gun in the legislative struggle in this Congress, so far as farmers are concerned.

Congressman Cooley's bill would transfer all FSA functions to the Farmers Home Corporation authorized in the Bankhead-Jones Act, as proposed by NFU more than a year ago. Also transferred to that corporation would be the feed and seed loan activities of the FCA and what is left of the RACC.

CRIPPLE FSA

But the measure still has a number of crippling changes, as compared with the present law. It would lift the present 3 per cent rate on tenant purchase loans to 4 per cent, severely handicapping tenants who are chosen for FSA home ownership loans, and virtually eliminate the variable payment plan, so highly praised, under which good and bad years could be balanced against each other in repaying loans.

Moreover, it sets an upper limit of $3,500 on the amount that can be owed the government by a borrower and allows no borrower to owe the government for more than 5 years. Both of these limitations will greatly curtail the FSA program outside the South. Finally, the bill would eliminate FSA regional offices.

It is uncertain yet what the Agriculture Committee will do with the Cooley bill. The Cooley Committee has been virtually ended under Chairman Flanagan's dispensation as head of the House Agriculture Committee. Flanagan has announced that such hearings as those

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Funeral At Tuskegee Attended By Many Notables

Thomas N. Roberts, who has served for several years as assistant to the Director of Personnel in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died in Freedman's Hospital on March 3. Mr. Roberts had recently returned to his office after several months' illness. Apparently well on the way to recovery, he suffered a relapse which resulted in his death.

Mr. Roberts was one of the very few Negro agricultural economists in the country. A former student of Morehouse College, Mr. Roberts received his B. S. degree in agriculture at Hampton Institute. From Hampton he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he majored in agricultural economics, emphasizing cooperative marketing and purchasing in his studies. He received his master of arts degree in 1932.

Managed 10,000 Acre Land Use Project

Mr. Roberts served as teacher trainer for vocational agriculture and assistant professor of agricultural economics at Georgia State Industrial College for seven years, ending this connection in 1935. In 1936 he became project manager of the Tuskegee Land Use Development Project, the only such project in the country, under the management of Negroes. The project consisted of some 10,000 acres of worn out and eroded lands of Alabama which were converted to scientific forestry, pasturage and recreational uses under Mr. Roberts' direction.

For his foreseeing and capable management of this project, Mr. Roberts received nation-wide renown and commendation from the highest authorities.

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WFA Appoints Eleven Colored Recreation Counselors

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1945—What may be the beginning of a much needed rural recreation program for colored farm people took form recently when the War Food Administration's Office of Labor appointed 11 Negro recreation counselors through a grant of funds under the Lanham Act, to serve the farm labor supply centers in Florida, where 10,000 colored Jamaican, Bahamian, and American workers are cultivating and harvesting important food crops.

Orientated through a week's special training course at Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Florida, the counselors have been assigned to labor supply centers and are now rapidly developing a recreation program for the farm workers and their families.

Among other things, the recreation counselors will direct games, present plays, provide for dancing and other forms of recreation, and they also will arrange religious services for the workers.

The counselors and the centers where they are stationed are as follows: William Merryweather, Ft. Pierce and Vero Beach centers; Barrington Dunbar, Everglades and Pahokee centers; Stanleigh Murrell, Okeechobee's permanent, and mobile centers; James A. Forchion, Pahokee and Canal Point centers; Thomas Flanhagan, Deerfield and Dania; Charles Whittaker, Palmetto and Sarasota; J. Herbert King, Zellwood and Sanford; Miss Lauretta C. Whitehead, Gotha; Mrs. Ella W. Griffin, Goulds; and Viggs Wallace and Frank Veney, Camp Murphy at Hobe Sound, Fla. This latter camp is a repatriation center for West Indies workers who are ready to return home.

Merland L. Medlin, white, will supervise the program. He is sta-

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Read: "DEMOCRATIC FARMING." P. 4

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Legislative Battle Over FSA Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

conducted in the past by the Cooley Committee hereafter will be held by the full Agriculture Committee.

This procedure probably means a new determination by the Agriculture Committee to assert itself in House deliberations.

In view of the agitation for consolidation of FSA and FCA it is unlikely the committee will report out the Cooley bill until after the FCA investigation, scheduled for this session.

—From the National Union Farmer.

Tom Roberts Dies in Washington

(Continued from Page 1.)

In 1941, in recognition of his services and accomplihsments, Mr. Roberts was granted a Rosenwald Fellowship to Wisconsin to continue his studies in agricultural economics and land utilization.

Received Washington Appointment

It was while pursuing his studies that Mr. Roberts was called to take the high position he held in the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

As assistant to the Director of Personnel, Mr. Roberts assumed the leadership in the fight to secure increased integration of Negroes in all phases of the department's activities. In this he did an outstanding job. Negro employees were increased in number and status. In the various bureaus competent Negroes were employed as experts. Negroes became to assume administration positions as section chiefs and assistant directors. Negroes in the clerical staffs were greatly increased to say nothing of an enormous increase of messengers, etc.

Mr. Roberts' tenure of office will mark a milestone in the history of federal employment of Negroes and especially with regard to the Department of Agriculture. His position will be hard to fill as he has set a high pattern of competence, tactfulness and achievement. It is hoped that his good work will be continued.

Mr. Roberts is survived by his wife and daughter, a father and brothers and a whole host of friends and associates. His funeral at Tuskegee was attended by such notables as Dr. T. Ray Reid, Director of Personnel, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Mr. Claude Barnette, Director of the Associated Negro Press and assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Sherman Briscoe of the Agricultural Press Service, Mr. Giles A. Hubert, professor of economics, Fisk University, and many former associates at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The Rev. Kelly of Tuskegee, Alabama, delivered the funeral address.

FSA Helps Returning

(Continued from Page 1)

livestock and operating equipment, or farm ownership loans to cover the full purchase price of a family-sized farm. In addition, they are receiving guidance from FSA in their farming operations. More than 5,600 veterans filed applications for assistance at Farm Security county offices before the first of the year.

Department officials point out that Farm Security loans to veterans are made under regular FSA programs and are not related to loans made under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. Most FSA loans to veterans are made to those unable to obtain credit from other sources on reasonable terms.

Veterans now in farming represent only a few of those who will turn to agriculture after the war. officials say. According to an Army survey, seven per cent, or 50,000 of the colored enlisted men definitely plan to farm.

Among the 1,500 discharged fighting men who have been approved for FSA loans is Robert G. Milliner, 33, of Wetumpka, Alabama, a colored veteran. (see picture). Milliner received his medical discharge in June, 1943, and returned home to his wife with plans to get started in farming again. He had little to go on but a lifetime of farming experience, a few household furnishings, some chickens, a pig—and a $22 debt.

He tried working in the Wetumpka planer mill, but found that he was unable to put in regular hours because of his asthmatic condition.

Veteran Milliner knew that he could make his way on a farm once he got started. With that idea in mind, he applied at the county Farm Security office for a loan. FSA surveyed his situation and loaned him $412 to pay off his old debt, buy his operating needs, and provide a subsistence for himself and his wife until they could harvest their first crop.

Last year the Milliners made a good crop of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and hay.

Elijah Kennedy of Kingstree, South Carolina, is another colored veteran of this war who has been helped by FSA. After his army discharge a year and a half ago, he applied to Farm Security for a loan to buy a farm. With the loan, the 26-year-old veteran purchased the farm that his father had worked as a tenant for many years.

Kennedy says his father wanted to buy the farm himself, but was never able to save enough to make a down payment on it. When FSA was about to make a farm ownership loan to the father four years ago, the senior Kennedy died.

On his 282-acre farm, Kennedy is raising crops to meet war food and fibre needs. At present he has 40 acres under cultivation and is clearing 15 additional acres.

Last year the young veteran harvested 14 acres of cotton, 15 acres of corn, five acres of oats, three of wheat, and smaller acreages of sweet potatoes, tobacco, and Irish potatoes. He also raised six hogs, 100 chickens, including 30 layers, and milked two cows.

Joe Thornton, another colored veteran who has been helped by FSA, is also making a contribution to the nation's wartime farm production program. After his discharge from the Army, FSA loaned him $525 to put a 210-acre farm near Cusseta, Georgia, into operation. Thornton bought a cow, a brood sow, some chicks, a mule, and farming equipment with his loan. He used his $200 mustering-out pay to purchase furniture and other household goods.

"I've always wanted to be a real farmer, not a half-hand," Thornton says. "Now the Government is giving me a real chance."

Last yar he harvested 15 acres of peanuts to help meet the nation's vegetable oil shortage, as well as 12 acres of corn, two acres of truck crops, and raised six pigs.

Negroes Make Good At Front, Officer Says

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, March 21. (AP)—Negro infantrymen who left their jobs in rear echelons and volunteered for combat duty are fighting on the First Army's bridgehead east of the Rhine—the first time Negro troops have been used in combat on the western front.

Early reports made by white officers say that the Negro troops have given a good account of themselves in their initial action alongside white troops.

The Army is keeping close check on the Negro platoons, since this is the first time they have been placed in the same divisions with white soldiers on the fighting front. Weekly reports are to be made on their morale, fighting ability, casualties and the number of Germans they capture.

"All our reports so far have been good," said Capt. Edward Finnegan of 3038 Hull avenue, The Bronx, New York.

The Army has moved cautiously in breaking its long established tradition of keeping white and Negro units separated, and the Negro rifle platoons are being fed into divisions gradually, with one platoon to each regiment now in action.

These Negro Doughboys asked for the chance to fight. Many of them voluntarily gave up their stripes as staff and technical sergeants to get into the fighting.

They are fighting as platoons under white officers who have had combat experience.

USDA Sees Improving Rural Health As a Major Job in Post war Era

With four. million farm families ill housed, 850,000 rural homes having no toilet facilities, some rural counties having only one physician for each 10,000 of its population, and with 1,400 of America's 3,070 counties, most of them rural, having no fulltime health department, the U. S. Department of Agriculture considers providing better rural health facilities a major postwar job for rural communities of this country.

In addition to providing the physicians, dentists, nurses, hospital and sanitation facilities that are so badly needed in some rural areas, general education in the use of health facilities will also be an important function which must be performed, according to the Department. It is pointed out that too many rural people still view the hospital as a place to "die in" and physician as a man to avoid.

A publication issued in December by the department of rural sociology, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station shows that in the South where 98 percent of all rural Negroes live, there is an average of only one colored physician to every 5,000 Negroes, and in one State there is only one colored physician for every 20,000 colored residents. As for colored dentists, the ratio was one to 12,500 Negroes.

While the figures for white doctors and dentists among the white population of the South should be upped somewhat to reach national average, they are considerably higher than those for Negroes, there being one white physician for every 850 white residents of the South and one white dentist for every 2,500 whites. Of course, the actual service ratio for whites is lowered a good deal when it is taken into account that many white physicians and dentists also treat colored patients.

In discussing the death rate in rural and urban areas, the Department points out that in 1900 the rural death rate was 50 percent lower than urban, but in 1940 it was only 10 percent less than the urban rate. Thus, during the 40 year period the health of urban people improved rapidly, while that of rural people improved relatively slowly.

Listing the health needs of rural communities as of 1940, the Department reports that in some rural areas there was only one doctor to each 5,000 and sometimes 10,000 persons living in a county. Approximately 1,200 counties with a 1940 population in excess of 15,000,000 had no recognized hospital facilities. About 1,400 counties had no fulltime health departments. Over 5,290,000 rural homes needed new or improved water supplies, 5,100,000 needed new or improved sanitary privies; of these 850,000 had no toilet facilities, and over 4,000,000 farm homes needed to be repaired or rebuilt entirely.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, appearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment recently, said, "Adequate steps to improve farm housing would advance health, happiness, and the general effectiveness of millions of farm people."

The causes of inadequate health services and facilities are said to be many. Among them is the fact that many rural people cannot afford medical and hospital treatment and care, because their incomes are low. In 1939 nearly three million, or about half the farmers produced less than $600 worth of farm products.

Another factor is the distance that some rural people live from doctors and hospitals. This often prevents them from obtaining medical aid and hospitalization. To help improve their rural hospital and clinic services, some of the states are already putting in their bids for such medical and dental equipment as may be disposed of by the Army and Navy after the war.

Steps are being taken also by the Department's Farm Security Administration, and other public and private agencies to help improve rural health. FSA fosters voluntary cooperation between its borrowers and local doctors, dentists and hospitals. Borrower families who wish to participate in a prepayment medical care plan pay an annual membership fee in advance and they work out an arrangement with the local doctors, dentists and hospitals covering services to be provided and the terms of payment.

Last June the FSA health service plan was being operated in 1,012 counties of the States and Puerto Rico. The membership totaled 70,000 families, or 363,000 persons.

The FSA also supervises the Department of Agriculture's "experimental" rural health program, under which there are six county-wide experimental health associations open to all families earning most of their income from agriculture. White and colored alike are welcomed into these plans. Financial assistance is extended to the associations to enable low-income farm families to participate.

Another aid to rural health has been FSA's assistance to low-income farmers in improving sanitation facilities. About 100,000 farm families have been helped to get new sanitary privies, to improve the water supply or to screen their homes.

Still another program designed to improve certain rural health conditions is the one conducted by the War Food Administration's Office of Labor. Started originally by FSA to help tens of thousands of migrants in California and other points of seasonal farm labor concentration, the program is now providing medical and dental services for thousands of interstate and foreign farm workers. It is operated through six regional Agricultural Workers Health Associations, nonprofit medical service corporations financed entirely by WFA.

Through these services, thousands of rural people have been helped and hundreds of communities have learned valuable lessons about organizing better health services; lessons that should be of help to the whole nation. However, the Department points out that the services provided both by the government and by private agencies are hardly scratching the surface of the problem.

FARM PRODUCTION BIG PROBLEM

The government expects farmers to again break crop records in 1945. Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, says the average age of farm operators is 59 years. They work 12 to 16 hours a day, 7 days a week, against industrial workers' 7½ hours per day. Drafting most of the 18-to-25-year-old farm help will put a big question mark on new crop records. With worn-out machinery, and principally older men to do the job, we will be lucky if there is not a drop in farm production.

"BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE"

"'The right of ownership is more important than ownership itself!'

"True enough!" says W. J. Blake, owner of the Putnam County, New York, Republican. "Yet how important is ownership—something tangible and of benefit to the family! Give me a family—or, even, only an individual—whose fixed objective is a home, a house and some land of their own, and I will then see reason to hope for the future of the family. Better a nation of such families than one of any other dominating form of prosperity. 'Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.' Millions who live in rented quarters—houses, hall rooms, and what not—are an unstabilizing force in our national life. The cry is—or should be—more home ownership and less hoboism in the American ways of living. To that end let press, pulpit and the schools of our beloved land raise a united voice."

R. H. Brown

(Continued from page 1)

Club members grow into adult farmers, farm owners, teachers, leaders, and workers in various professions. His 4-H Club enrollment has grown from 200 members, the first year to 2,250 in 1944. He has trained 45,000 boys and girls in the twenty-five years of work.

Mr. Brown is well known, liked and respected by all people in the county. The value of his work cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. He has consecrated himself to the good of the rural people. This county has more than 5,000 Negro farm operators who value the advice of Professor Brown as the "last word" in what is right or should be done.

WFA Appoints 11

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tioned at Atlanta, Georgia. Two white recreation workers are to be placed on his staff to serve white families in Florida centers.

THE NEW LINK IN TRANSPORTATION CHAIN

Few industries will enter the postwar era with a wider field of operation before them, than will air transport. For increased business, the world is its market. No longer will it be confined to one country. This fact, however, will create problems because the companies will become subject to a multiplicity of regulations by various governments.

In spite of the hurdles that lie ahead, the industry plans to keep the United States in the lead in the field of air activity. Air cargo transport will accelerate the entire tempo of postwar merchandising, in fields of fashions, speciality goods, perishable foods and exports, in the opinion of Major Benjamin H. Namm, first vice-president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Mr. Namm visions entirely new markets opened up.

The coordination of airplanes with existing methods of transportation, including trucks, express, railroads, steamships, and storage warehouses, is essential to give our nation the last word in transport service. The people of the United States are such great travelers and shippers that it will take the combined facilities of every agency to meet their needs. The airplane will add the last link to give the super service.

PETROLEUM PROMISES!

"There are still a great many people who take promises seriously—who neither make them glibly with indifferent intent, nor readily condone the violation of pledges made by others," says William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman, Petroleum Industry War Council.

"In the vast growing American Petroleum Industry there exists a firm determination to accept responsibilities that have been thrust upon it by the essentiality of its products to modern society." With this responsibility in mind, says Mr. Boyd, it promises:

1. Its continued and complete devotion to America's first and greatest task today—the winning of the war and the securing of an enduring peace.

2. Its unending effort to serve the American people with an adequate supply of those countless petroleum products that have become so necessary to modern living.

3. Its unceasing acceptance of its responsibility in maintaining and improving the already high standards of employment and opportunity in the petroleum industry.

4. Its unreserved realization and proper discharge of its duties as one of the great basic elements of the nation's economy.

5. Its constant and continued search for new and greater sources of petroleum, more and better petroleum products, and greater opportunities for employment and service.

ON THE AGRICULTURE FRONT

4 NEGRO CURB MARKETS GROSS OVER $16,000

The four Negro curb markets in North Carolina sold $16,706.78 worth of farm products last year, according to a report received from the State Extension Service by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The four markets, situated in Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Wilson, and Goldsboro, sold fruits, vegetables, poultry eggs, butter, and meat. The Tarboro market grossed $4,271.73; the Rocky Mount market, $6,293.-05; the Wilson market, $4,080.84, and the Goldsboro market which opened only four months ago, $2,061.16.

The colored county agents of North Carolina point out that this is only a small part of what can be realized by farmers from surpluses grown at home.

KY. COLORED FARMERS INCREASE FARM OUTPUT

The colored farmers of two Kentucky counties, who are preparing to increase their crops again this year, set a wartime record in crop production and home improvement in 1944, according to reports received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Assisted and encouraged by Negro County Agent Bennett K. Brown, the colored farmers of Logan and Simpson counties planted 1,800 acres of hybrid corn and harvested an average of 46.3 bushels per acre. Joining up in a drive to grow more of their food at home, 229 families raised their first purebred poultry, 217 families produced for the first time enough garden vegetables to meet their year-round vegetable needs, 189 families raised enough hogs to meet all of their pork needs, and 130 farm families secured milk cows to provide their own milk supply.

These Kentucky farm families not only produced extra supplies of food, but also conserved it. The women canned 329,656 quarts of meat, vegetables, and fruits; and the men built six storage pits, and 10 smoke-houses to preserve their meats and other products.

The 4-H'ers, numbering more than 700, joined in the drive too. Projects were completed by 659 of the club members. They raised 1,929 chickens, canned 1,368 quarts of food, harvested 122 acres of hybrid corn, and raised 24 head of beef cattle.

One of the outstanding achievements in home improvement was the development of oil stain from burnt motor oil for coating barns, poultry houses, and fence pailing. Farmers throughout the two counties used the stain.

VICTORY GARDEN LEADERS

Victory Garden headquarters at the U. S. Department of Agriculture is depending this year on a continuation of the good working relations between the less experienced gardeners and the "old timers" who as leaders and advisers have been so effective in making Victory Gardening really productive of the quantities of good food that are needed in wartime.

Rallying the food supply forces, President Roosevelt said recently: "I call upon the millions of Victory Gardners who have done so much to swell the nation's food supply in the war years to continue their good work." He also remarked, "It is essential for every man and woman to do everything to help in the huge task of getting the food produced and seeing that it is conserved and shared."

Reports reveal some of the helpfulness of the garden leaders, but those most familiar with gardening activities of 1943 and 1944 know that records never can tell half of what these volunteers have actually accomplished in the garden campaigns. These leaders have encouraged the beginners and have headed off mistakes and waste of effort. They have taken on organization chores that needed doing; arranged permission for use of vacant lots; organized groups to finance plowing of tracts; tipped dealers as to coming demands for seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides; coached garden planners; furnished practical advice based on experience; have encouraged opening of canning centers; and have rallied those whose spirit tended to flag.

3 BIG REASONS TO KEEP ON CANNING

Patriotic and foresighted home canners, who are launching plans right now to "do it again" this summer, have three good reasons for at least matching their 1944 efforts, when they accounted for nearly half the total civilian supply of canned vegetables and two-thirds of the canned fruits. Main reasons to "keep on canning" this year will be:

1. Home canning is more necessary to the war effort than ever. Military requirements are increasing so that even with the near-record commercial canned fruit and vegetable production in 1944, the supply for civilians is now less than at any other time during the war.

2. With home preserved food, it is easier to give the family good, nutritious meals the year round

3. Especially for families with home gardens, canning saves money and ration points as well as food.

Since Victory Gardening is the starting point for home canning, home economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommend planning for canning along with the garden seed list. Expert advice on home food preservation may be obtained from the local nutrition committee, home demonstration agent, State Agricultural College, or the U. S. Department of agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

COTTON CLOTHING FOR WARMTH

Development of special military fabrics is likely to benefit civilians after the war, says a special report on postwar marketing of cotton prepared by an inter-bureau committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report refers particularly to light-weight, wind-resistant, and water-repellant cotton fabrics that have been developed by the Quartermaster Corps. It is expected that in the postwar period, when manufacturers can supply such fabrics to civilian buyers, they will be used in quantity for all types of overclothing, and particularly for winter work clothing.

BAHAMIAN FARM WORKERS SEND $1,000,000 HOME

Bahamian farm workers, who have been brought to this country by the War Food Administration to help relieve the farm labor shortage, have sent home nearly 250,000 pounds, or about a million dollars to be used by their families or to be placed in savings accounts, according to reports received by WFA.

Since April 1943 1943 Bahamians have been sending home 75 cents for every day they worked. The number of workers varied from 3,000 to 5,000 during this period. At present there are nearly 5,000 Bahamians in Florida, cultivating and harvesting fruit and vegetable crops.

TEXAS COLORED FARMERS INCREASE SIRUP PRODUCTION

The colored farmers of Texas increased their production of home-cooked sirup last year, according to reports received by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In one county the farmers cooked more than 750 gallons of sirup during a single demonstration; in another they cooked 400 gallons, and in others from 200 and 300 gallons. Texas county agents report that the farmers are selling the sirup at $1.50 per gallon and have received more orders than they can fill.

N. C. COLORED FARMERS BUY MORE MILK COWS

In order to help the nation reach its 1945 wartime milk goal of 120,582,000,000 pounds, and also provide their families with more milk for home use, the colored farmers of North Carolina are buying more high grade dairy heifers, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report points out that during November and December of last year, the colored farmers of the eastern section of North Carolina purchased 320 high grade dairy heifers. J. W. Jeffries, colored livestock specialist of the State says that most of the animals came from Mississippi.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK INCREASED IN THEM

The Negro Extension personnel in Tennessee has increased through the years from five to 29 farm and home agents, according to a recent issue of the Tennessee Extension Review.

The Review points out that among other things, these workers have been highly successful in helping the colored farmers to increase their production and conservation of food crops, and also in helping them to improve their health and their homes.

USDA RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

During 1944 the Agricultural Research Administration made notable contributions to better farming, better use of farm products, and to saving human life. While most of the developments relate to urgent war problems, many of them are also of lasting value in peacetime.

Among other things insecticides containing DDT were developed for the armed services and proved to be spectacularly successful in controlling lice and mosquitoes. Further progress was made in improving techniques for large-scale production of the life-saving drug, penicillin. Plant breeders released more than 40 new, improved varieties of plants for American farmers.

The use of phenothiazine as a worm medicine, already preventing losses that would cost livestock producers many millions of dollars a year, was further extended. Information on six methods for making lactose—important in penicillin production—from cheese whey, was made available to the industry. A new method was developed for rapidly determining certain amino acids in foods, thereby speeding up advances in knowledge of food proteins.

ABC'S OF VICTORY GARDENING

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that success for Victory gardeners is considerably more probable if they will observe five simple rules: (1) Make good plans and make them well in advance; (2) have everything ready before the garden season opens; (3) get an early start and plant early crops early; (4) feed the crops and protect them from insects and disease; and (5) insure against drought injury.

"Anybody seen Pete?"
"Pete who?"
"Petroleum."
"Kerosene him yesterday but he hasn't benzine since."

Farmer Business Men Committees to Guide Veterans Returning to the Soil

Where a veteran is not familiar with farming conditions, or available land in the community in which he wishes to settle, his first contact should be with a veterans' advisory committee. This committee will function in conjunction with the county agent's office. These committees which will give free advice to interested veterans, will consist of successful farmers and business men who are thoroughly familiar with local conditions. This committee will operate primarily to protect veterans from unwise investments.

Southern Editors and Writers Meet to Extend Democracy

Page 6

One of the most significant meetings ever to be held in the South was that of December 21, 1944, when 43 white and eight Negro editors and writers from all parts of the South met in Atlanta, Georgia at the Biltmore Hotel to discuss the matter of extending the frontiers of democracy in the South.

The immediate point of attack was the Poll Tax which eight southern states still held to as one of the prerequisites for voting. (Since the meeting Georgia has repealed its Poll Tax law).

Cooly and dispassionately writer after writer told how the Poll Tax interfered with citizens exercising the franchise, and many of the devices other than the Poll Tax used to keep Negroes from registering and voting.

No resolutions were passed, no recommendations were made, but at the end of the meeting at least three things were clear: (1) That the progressive elements in the South recognize the fact that in order for the South to take its rightful place along with other sections of the country it must relinquish the Poll Tax, for which there is no longer a semblance of an excuse for keeping. (2) That for democracy to become more of a reality, all citizens in the South, colored and white, must be permitted to vote without artificial restrictions. (3) That the people who have charge of the southern press might well take the leadership in broadening and strengthening democracy.

Outstanding on the program of speakers was Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, president of the National Negro Business League, and editor of The Black Dispatch.

The Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, was represented by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, acting dirctor.

Reprint from **The Tuskegee Messenger**

Last Rites Held for Booker Washington Junior

Booker T. Washington, Jr., son of the distinguished Founder of Tuskegee Institute, died in Chicago on Monday, February 5th.

Funeral services were held in the Institute Chapel on Tuesday, February 13th. Friends of the family and those here who knew him, gathered to give a token of respect to the son of our great leader. Flowers were banked high around the casket and uniformed cadets stood at attention as friends filed silently by to view the remains.

Promptly at 2:00 P. M., Mrs. Alberta L. Simms at the organ played softly "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," after which the congregation sang "Abide With Me."

Reverend Raymond F. Harvey, acting Institute chaplain, conducted the devotionals and Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney read the obituary and messages to members of the family.

The Tuskegee Institute choir, with William L. Dawson conducting, sang "Lead Me Lord, In Thy Righteousness." Other musical selections were rendered by the Tuskegee Institute Quartet, Messrs Neely, Brown, Wiley and McCray.

Remarks by President F. D. Patterson and the Funeral Sermon by Reverend Charles W. Kelley completed the simple and impressive service.

Postwar Job Surveys Aid Colored Workers

Colored workers are being aided by the postwar job surveys which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is helping small cities and towns in farming areas to make in order to determine the employment opportunities and the effective demand for goods and services after the war, according to the findings of the Anderson County, S. C., study.

An analysis of the survey completed in Anderson County recently reveals that the city of Anderson expects to have jobs for 10,-435 whites and 2,712 colored after the war. The study also shows, however, that the total white labor force expected to be available will number about 12,200, and the colored labor force about 4,300 or a total of 3,300 in excess of the number of jobs that are expected to be available.

Recognizing that some 3,000 white and colored workers may be jobless after the war, citizens of Anderson have set about to provide some additional jobs. Already plans have been completed for establishing two new cotton mills, and other industries are planned. Some of the unemployed may find work in nearby farming areas and in other towns.

With respect to the effective demand for goods after the war, the survey shows that for the first two years after the cessation of hostilities more white families in Greater Anderson will buy new automobiles, radios and phonographs, furniture, washing machines and new houses than any other items. First on the shopping lists of colored families are kitchen stoves, rugs and linoleum, automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, new houses and house repairs, furniture, radios and phonographs.

Coming to the amount of money involved in these expenditures, the survey shows that the white families will spend $5,436,936 of which $2,500,000 will go for new houses and house repairs. This is about a million more than they present for housing in the pre-war years of 1939-40. They will also spend $1,500,000 for new and used cars, or $200,000 more than during the prewar years; $117,000 for washing machines and ironing equipment, or $100,000 more than in prewar; and $97,500 for radios and phonographs, or $40,000 more than they spent for these items in 1939-40.

The colored families will spend a total of a little over $600,000. About $220,000 will go for new and used cars. This is $20,000 less than was spent for cars during the prewar years. They will also spend $214,000 for new houses and house repairs, or $185,000 more than before the war; $56,700 for furniture, or $25,000 less than in the prewar years; $18,750 for ice boxes and mechanical refrigerators, or $20,-000 less than before the war; and they will spend $18,300 for radios and phonographs, or $9,000 less than they spent for these items in the prewar years.

The whites will pay 58 percent of their bill in cash,—some from their bank accounts, come from the sale of war bonds, and some from the value of trade-ins.

It is thought significant that the colored families will have saved enough to plunk down $160,000 in cash and war bonds making their purchases, because the survey shows that the annual income of 40 percent of these families was less than $500 in 1943. Only 15 percent received $1,500 or more in '43, while more than 70 percent received $1,500 or more.

As for farmers in Anderson County, they will spend $4,070,000 during the first two years after the war for buildings, fences, tractors, truck, and other equipment. Of this amount, tenants will spend $1,487,000; and owners, $2,583,000.

Some people are not worth nearly as much money as they have.

Religion should be a rule of life, not a casual incident of it.

THE FORUM

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The Road Up

(Continued from Page 1.)

give our greatest efforts and concentration on the development of at least one good first-class school of agriculture on the collegiate and graduate-professional levels. Let's try to strengthen the agricultural staffs of our Land Grant Colleges.

It is a sad thing not to get jobs where we need them. But, it is considerably more regretful for the jobs to come and we do not have persons available for them.

Tom Roberts has done a splendid job of pioneering in making jobs available. We are falling down on our job, if, as farmers and teachers, we are not making it possible for more and more men and women to be prepared for competent and intelligent leadership in this general field.

It has been a long time now since I have been a **really competent** agriculturist, rural economist or sociologist, forester, etc., who did not have his choice of good jobs.

A JOB WELL DONE

We have supplied gasoline, fuel oil, lubricants, and hundreds of other petroleum products to our fighting men and our allies throughout the world in quantities beyond comprehension. The Office of War Information estimated recently that it requires 6,480,800 gallons of petroleum products for an initial invasion of 250,000 men in a given area, and 32,424,000 gallons to maintain this force for 30 days. This gives an idea of the tremendous job the American petroleum industry is doing in seeing that our armed forces never lack oil.

How it has supplied our military demands and kept the wheels turning at home, is a story of accomplishment almost without parallel. While meeting the demands of war, the industry is not failing to think in terms of peace, and its obligation to maintain unending reserves for the greatest oil using nation in the world.

We are just discovering, as it were, the vast potentials of our great natural resource, oil, that has transformed our way of living—discoveries brought about by individual initiative and spurred on by free competition.

A Fundamental Philosophy

"The soil is the most precious gift of the Creator to mankind. . .

"Ownership of the land is to be considered a stewardship not for yesterday or today alone but for the long tomorrow as well. Practically all of the world's food supply comes directly from the soil.

"We, today's stewards, have a right to use the land and the fruits thereof for our benefit, but we also have a duty to hand it down to future generations not dispoiled but enriched just as the human culture and traditions to which we have fallen heir must be richer tomorrow because we of today have lived.

"The good earth was never intended by the all-loving Creator to be a source of benefit to a few and a mere means of servile labor to others.

"The human rights of the individual and family living on the land must have the first attention, consideration and protection of civil law because natural law so postulates it.

"Ownership of productive property is essential to economic freedom, hence to political freedom. And we, unhesitatingly, state that ownership of land by the family that lives upon it and operates it is the best way to secure and retain these manifold freedoms and thus achieve permanency for the free, democratic institutions we cherish."

Quoted from foreword 'Report and Recommendations of the Farm Tenancy Committee,' Iowa State Planning Board, Des Moines, Iowa, October, 1938.

Labor View

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
For ANP

THE COTTON PICKER AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Even with 60 million jobs after the war, tens of thousands of whites and Negro workers will be unable to find employment. These workers will be the victims of the newly perfected machines which will be used extensively after the war to raise cotton. Those who think the Northward migration of Negro labor will stop after the war, are going to be sadly disappointed. Such migration is certain to increase.

The reasons are basically economic. The long critical shortage of farm field hands in the south has speeded up the search for ways to enable one worker to do the same work previously done by many others. Moreover, the fear of American planters that after the war American grown cotton will be undersold by cheaper cotton from Egypt, India, Russia and China is forcing these planters into a desperate search for means to slash costs. Thousands of acres of cotton went unpicked in a number of southern states last year because the planters could not afford to pay a sufficiently attractive wage to pickers.

CHEAPER COTTON

This drive to reduce costs to enable American cotton to compete in the world market, seems certain of success. Under conditions which prevail over large areas of the south it is being demonstrated that Machinery can be used in all phases of cotton raising. Development of the machinery is being rushed by the McCormick-Deering Co., the Alis Chalmers Co., and the John Deere Co.

In Clarksdale, Miss., during the past season 2,000 acres of cotton on the Hopson plantation were completely cultivated by machinery This included preparation of the ground, planting, application of fertilizer and "bug killers;" weeding, defoliation, and picking. Obviously some of these methods are not new, but are mentioned here to complete the mechanization picture, but the climination of hand picking and chopping is new and revolutionary.

The mechanical cotton picker already picks as much in one day as do 60 men. Other improvements are certain to follow. Use of this picker after all allowances for dirt, trash, leaves, etc., represented a saving of five cents on the pound or 25 per cent of the present selling price of cotton. This cost reduction is definitely a menace to the thousands of small cotton raisers who lack capital or level land.

CHOPPERS TO GO

Thousands of Negro and white cotton choppers will be completely driven out of these areas where conditions are favorable for the use of mechanical flame weeders. This machine moved rapidly down the rows throwing an oil burning flame close to the ground on weeds, grass, and even the cotton plant. The young cotton plants remain practically undamaged, but the weeds and grass are completely destroyed.

Just as dusts and liquids are sprayed on plants and in orchards to kill bugs and other insects and parasites, chemicals have been developed which when sprayed on plants cause them to shed their leaves thus making it possible to improve the quality of the cotton picked.

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT

It is quite possible that the ultimate effect of these inventions are likely to be as far reaching on the south and upon the lives of Negroes as was Eli Whitney's cotton gin and the long list of inventions which made cotton textiles cheap and profitable .

When production per worker in the cotton field failed to keep step with production per worker in cotton textiles the Civil war became almost unavoidable and with it one of the ugliest race relations situations in the world. The demand for more and more cotton caused the use of farming methods which nearly ruined the richest agricultural region in the country. Eventually a few could live comfortably only through the heartless exploitation of millions of white and Negro farm labor. This is the basic fact underlying most of the reaction, the hate and the interracial bitterness in the South today.

In the long run the mechanization of cotton raising, increasing productivity per worker and thus reducing labor costs will strengthen democracy and ease interracial tensions. Without planning, however, the period of readjustment, the period when the sharecropper, the day workers, and the tenant farmers will be told to leave the land, will be one of intense suffering and hardship. Most of these displaced workers will find their way into northern industrial centers. Big question is will they find welcomes or riots?

Two United States soldiers, sightseeing in London, were walking down Whitehall. They wanted to see the war office but did not know on which side of the street to look. They hailed a passing Tommy and asked: "Which side is the war office on?" The Tommy thought a startled moment and replied, "Gorblimey! Ours, I think!"— Wichita (Kans.) Democrat.

Democratic Farming

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

A lot of people still have the old timey idea of the farmer as a man who does his work behind his own fences and is not bothered much about what his neighbors do.

Farming has become a modern business, and modern business can't run without the democratic process.

Much of the work of the New Deal agricultural agencies has been helping farmers to build out in the country the habits and machinery of self-management of their joint affairs.

Farming under the old competitive methods had run on the rocks. The Government came in , and working with what organizations of farmers that existed, set up crop control and national programs to get the land built up, and support prices. It set standards for rural housing, and provided a way for scores of thousands of tenants to prove that with reasonable credit and some teaching they could become farm owners. It arranged crop insurance and made special public provision for management of the problem of farm labor.

In the last dozen years farm neighborhoods have become organized neighborhoods. Farmers meet in school houses and country churches to talk about and vote about local and national administration of farms. They pick their leaders to sit on AAA committees, and run soil conservation districts, and decide who shall get special farm loans, and plan for better farming and better farm living.

Often this new rural democracy does not go all the way down to the poorest farmers. Croppers and tenants and small owners feel their dependence, and hold back to let the bigger men run things. Often the bigger men use their own organizations to tighten their control of the situation, but the little fellows are the most. They have a right to be consulted. The machinery of consulting them is theirs for the using. and they are learning how to use it.

Perhaps the next step will be independent organization of the smaller farmers. When that occurs. the voice of the many who are poor, will be heard in State Legislatures and in Congress.

Southern farmers have learned a lot about how to work together for agriculture's good. There is more to learn, but the pattern of democracy is set. Democratic farm organizations and democratic labor organizations working together can make a democratic South.

LOAFERS AND HOARDERS

The Mead Committee has made public glaring examples of loafing on the job and labor hoarding.

Stories of a similar nature from unofficial sources have long been common knowledge. Private citizens can recount from their own experience, disgraceful examples of deliberate loafing on war jobs. Many conscientious workers have quit war jobs because they could not stand the waste of time they were required to endure.

The answer to criticism of labor loafing and labor hoarding is always, "We have produced the goods." That may be true, but at what a price! How much more could have been produced otherwise! We have now reached the point where both money and man-hours are growing scarcer. Let us hope that if the Mead Committee is not able to penalize or punish labor loafers or labor hoarders, that revelations which it can make will arouse the nation and shame the offenders into a correction of their ways.

Girl: "I'm telling you for the last time that you can't kiss me."

Sailor: "Fine! I knew you would weaken sooner or later."

THE RACES OF MAN

Early Man lacking means of wide travel and communication developed into varied types which we call races. People then needed to keep peace with few neighbors. Today all men are neighbors and with all men in time we can and we must live in peace.

Dear Reader:

This is the first of a series of reproductions from the Cranbrook Exhibit on **The Races of Man** which will run in consecutive issues of the **Modern Farmer.** Watch for others to follow.

The original large exhibits are being distributed by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association. Should you be interested in securing this exhibit for your school, lodge, club or assocaition, write for particulars to:

The Race Relations Division,
American Missionary Association
Fisk University,
Nashville 8, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,
Giles A. Hubert, Editor.

Anglo-American Group Visits Nigeria To Study Education and Agriculture

GROUP INCLUDES AFRO-AMERICAN AUTHOR

Now in Logas to make a study of education, agriculture and rural life in Nigeria, as they will do in two other British colonies in Africa, the Anglo-American Group have been united on this mission by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

This group, headed by Dr. Jackson Davis of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, includes Miss Margaret Wrong of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa and Mr. Thomas Monroe Campbell, Afamerican, who is Field Agent, Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In his book, "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer," Mr. Campbell reveals the thrilling history of the development of rural Dixieland.

Described as a semi-autobiography, the first three chapters of his opus deal with Mr. Campbell's childhood and early struggles and his trip to Tuskegee where he left a heritage for his children who later came to be connected with the Institute.

In part two of the book, he writes about the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and how that patriot championed the Negro farmer, the growth and expansion of the movable school, exemplary achievements and prospects of rural life among Negroes.

Mr. Campbell is the only Negro member of the group now in this country.

One phase of the purpose of this body's visit to West Africa can be summarised as follows:

To observe the progress of agricultural and food production programs among the African people in villages and in rural areas as fostered by government and the various missionary societies.

To study methods used by Africans in soil preparations and erop rotation. To get information of types of subsistence farming equipment used and sources of labour supply. To see if simple agricultural literature is being distributed among the Africans. To see research and experiment stations and gain information on how solutions to farm problems are passed on to the African population.

To visit market places and observe varieties of food as produced and brought in by Africans from rural areas. To learn something of African food habits in regard to health and nutrition.

Finally the group will try to find out the next step for the development of agriculture in Africa.

The following is a report of a radio broadcast of an interview given by Mr. Campbell while in Nigeria.

Lagos Radio Rediffusion Program
Friday 26th January, 1945

J. M. LEWARS: Well, Mr. Campbell, I need hardly offer you, at this date, a cordial welcome to Nigeria; for during our tour in the last three weeks, I have already seen the enthusiasm that your visit has aroused.

T. M. Campbell: Mr. Lewars, and friends of the Radio audience, I am happy to say a word of greeting to the people of Nigeria—This is my first visit to your great country. Coming from America as I do and being of African descent I am deeply interested in the future of the African people; especially in regard to food production, food habits, health and education.

J. M. LEWARS: Am I right in describing you as Field Agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture supervising Cooperative Extension work, in Agriculture and Home Economics, among Negro farmers?

T. M. CAMPBELL: You're quite right, and I work in seven of the Southern States in America with headquarters in Alabama.

J. M. LEWARS: Were you born in Alabama then?

T. M. CAMPBELL: No, I was born on a farm in the State of Georgia adjoining the State of Alabama.

J. M. LEWARS: When did you receive your training?

T. M. CAMPBELL: I received my formal training at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

J. M. LEWARS: Won't you tell us a little more about Tuskegee and its founder?

T. M. CAMPBELL: In the first place, Tuskegee Institute is a good demonstration of inter-racial cooperation between Negroes and white people in America. It is a matter of history that a Negro exslave by the name of Adams and a white exslave owner by the name of Campbell—both of Tuskegee, called on General Armstrong of Hampton Institute in Virginia to send them a good man to start a school at Tuskegee. Fortunately that man was Booker T. Washington. In a book which he wrote titled "Up From Slavery" Dr. Washington said: "On July 4, 1881, I opened school in a one room shanty in the town of Tuskegee." Thus you can see the school was originally planned to serve the village in which it is located; but news of the type of training it gave (from the beginning) spread over Alabama, and soon over all the Southern States. It was through a press report of a famous address delivered by Dr. Washington in Georgia, my home State, that I heard of Tuskegee Institute—the subject of that address was "Cast down your bucket where you are."

J. M. LEWARS: And so you ran away from home and eventually worked your way to Tuskegee.

T. M. CAMPBELL: That's right; and as a student at Tuskegee I knew Dr. Washington personally. He was truly one of America's great men. With his many duties as principal of Tuskegee he never lost touch with the common people and rural life, the churches and preachers, the schools, teachers and farmers.

In conferences, he urged them to build **better** churches and schools; buy land and erect more comfortable homes, to raise enough food for the family and a surplus for sale. Save their money, look after their health, educate their children and above **all** live clean moral lives.

J. M. LEWARS: And what has that village school developed into now?

T. M. CAMPBELL: Tuskegee Institute, during a period of 63 years, has grown from a one room school house to the largest educational institution in the world operated **by** and **for** Negroes. It stands today in the heart of the deep South, as a living monument to Booker T. Washington and those who worked with him. Dr. F. D. Patterson is now President of Tuskegee.

J. M. LEWARS: Then you must have known Dr. George Carver also?

T. M. CAMPBELL: Yes, the late Dr. George Carver was another outstanding American Negro, born during slavery. After working his way through school and college, he was invited by Booker T. Washington to come to Tuskegee during its early history, and there he spent all of his professional life, in Agricultural Research. He made a great contribution to Southern agriculture through the discovery of new uses for the peanut, or as you would call it the ground nut; the sweet potato and the cowpea. Dr. Carver was one of my teachers.

J. M. LEWARS: Could you summarise in a sentence what Tuskegee stands for, and what you and your hundreds of men and women travelling agents are striving to achieve?

T. M. CAMPBELL: Booker T. Washington uttered a great truth when he said: "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." Thousands of Negro men and women trained at Tuskegee in the three H's—head, heart, and hand have gone out into the world and are helping to make it a better place in which to live.

J. M. LEWARS: Well now, what has brought you to Nigeria?

T. M. CAMPBELL: Leave of absence was granted me by the United States Department of Agriculture to join Dr. Jackson Davis of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York and Miss Margaret Wrong of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa. They had been invited by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, to make a study of Education, Agriculture and rural life in the British and other West African Colonies.

J. M. LEWARS: And a strenuous tour it has been in Nigeria. During our travels together I have watched you hold spellbound the pupils, the students and the lepers who have been privileged to hear you sing your own Negro Spirituals. Won't you sing us one of them now? "Go Down Moses" perhaps?

J. M. LEWARS: In spite of your grey hairs one would hardly suspect that you had five sons and daughters serving with the Forces. Before you return to Tuskegee we trust you may be able to make contact with your doctor son, serving in England and perhaps also with your boy fighting in the Air Force in Italy.

T. M. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

J. M. LEWARS: Thank you Mr. Campbell, safe journey; and may you come back some other time to Nigeria.

Wallace To Commerce Department

Vote of 56-32 Confirms Former Vice President After Price Paid

It's "Secretary of Commerce" Wallace now.

Henry A. Wallace, the man whose face is set resolutely toward full production for farmers, full employment for non-farm people and a better deal for all people after this war, was confirmed as secretary of commerce by a senate vote of 56-32.

"Jobs for all" will be the battle cry of the century, Wallace declared during his fight for the commerce post. He was expected soon after confirmation to announce plans to strengthen the postwar position of small businesses, along with workers and farmers after the war.

Paid a Price

The price Wallace and his backers had to pay for confirmation was separation of RFC and other lending agencies from the commerce department. This was accomplished by passage of the George bill.

Progressive Robert M. LaFollette, Wis., 10 Republicans and 45 Democrats voted for Wallace, twenty-seven Republicans and five Democrats voted against.

Republicans supporting the former vice president included Aiken, Vt.; Ball, Minn.; Brewster, Maine; Hart, Conn.; Langer, N. D. Saltonstall, Mass.; Shipstead, Minn.; Toby, .NH.; Wilson, Iowa; and Morse, Ore.

"STORM SIGNALS"

Farmers "are warily watching the economic weathercock for signs of a postwar depression storm," says Ray Anderson in the Farm Journal, "and they are taking little stock in political promises of succor. Very few are counting on what the government may do, or what schemes industry and labor may come up with. They are putting their faith in themselves, and their ability to get in shape now for whatever the future may have in store."

This growing attitude is in a large measure the result of the helplessness many farmers feel under farm subsidy programs which are ostensibly to hold down the cost of living, but which, in reality, make the farmer depend on government as the costs of production advance, and the subsidies which the farmer must aceept in lieu of the true production price for his erops, are added to the growing tax burden of the nation.

Farmers are smart enough to know that this process is but a makeshift, and that sooner or later it will leave them high and dry, or else they will become merely farm tenants of the government with their income entirely subject to political manipulation.

Expanded Extension Program Helps Colored Farmers Up Food Production

Colored farmers are being assisted in making a larger contribution to wartime food production through the expansion of the Cooperative Extension Service program, says Director M. L. Wilson in his annual report to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

Pointing to the achievements of colored farmers, Director Wilson says that not only have these farmers produced large quantities of food and provided more adequate diets for their families, but they also have taken an active part in various war activities, including buying bonds and collecting scrap. In one Alabama county Negro Americans purchased $140,000 worth of bonds.

In discussing the expansion of Extension work, the director points out that of the 420 eounties in the South which have 450 or more colored farm families each, 295 of them have called agents to serve these families. Through the emergency war food fund, nearly 400 additional farm and home agents, and clerks have been added to the Extension foree in the Southern States to help the eolored farmers increase their production and conservation of food. These workers represent 17 percent of the total emergency war food personnel appointed.

The director points out also that the number of home demonstration clubs increased from 4,524 to 5,289 between 1942 and 1943. The number of persons in these clubs inereased from 120,706 to 145,300, and 4-H'ers increased to the record total of 254,614.

FLORIDA COLORED 4-H'ERS COMPLETE 800 PROJECTS

The Jackson County, Florida, colored 4-H club boys completed 861 projeets last year, the Florida State Extension Service reports. Under the guidance of Negro County Agent Thomas A. Harris, the clubbers produeed food and feed crops on 971 aeres, raised 1,063 chickens, 415 hogs, and cared for 36 cows.

Wallace Wins Southern Support In Battle for Full Employment

Outstanding representatives of Southern business and labor joined in support of Henry A. Wallace for Secretary of Commerce this month as the first round in the fight for full employment neared victory in the Senate.

After a bitter fight in both Houses, in which Southern Congressmen split to lead both sides of the debate, Wallace appears to have the votes necessary for confirmation.

The opposition of the overwhelming majority of the nation's press and those who fight the President's program for full postwar production, sixty million jobs and implementation of the Economic Bill of Rights was strong. But Wallace received the support of even more powerful forces—a coalition of farseeing businessmen, small and large, labor and farm groups, who recognize Wallace as a fighter for real postwar prosperity.

Businessmen For Wallace

Spontaneously a Business Man's Committee for Wallace sprang up, with two of the South's most important industrial figures as leaders: Andrew J. Higgins, Higgins Industries, New Orleans, and Lewis J. Reynolds, Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, plus hundreds of other Southern businessmen. Letters and telegrams poured into Southern Congressional offices "Pappy" O'Daniel received so many he had to mimeograph his answers.

The split of Southerners in the test Senate and House votes reflected this groundswell of pro-Wallace sentiment. In the House attempt to scuttle the George Bill to prevent Wallace's confirmation, twenty-three Southerners led by Cox, Smith and Rankin, deserted their party; but Texan Sam Rayburn led the fight for Wallace. The best speeches of the debate were made by Oklahoman Mike Monroney and North Carolina's Cooley; and over eighty Southerners stood firmly behind Wallace.

In the Senate, the test vote which is given here, came on a motion to consider the confirmation of Wallace before the George Bill.

Congressmen not listed below did not vote.

THE HOUSE VOTE:
For Wallace:

Alabama: Grant, Hobbs, Manasco, Rains, Jarman, Sparkman, Patrick.
Arkansas: Mills,, Norrell, Hays, Harris, Trimble.
Florida: Peterson, Sikes, Price, Cannon, Hendricks.
Georgia: Peterson, Pace, Camp, Wood, Brown, Rampspeck, Vinson, Tarver.
Kentucky: Chapman, May, Gregory, Clements, O'Neal Chelf, Spence, Bates.
Louisiana: Hebert, Malony, Morrison, Allen, Brooks.
Mississippi: Whittington.
North Carolina: Doughton, Clark, Bonner, Folger, Cooley, Durham, Burgin, Ervin, Bulwinkle, Weaver, Barden.
Oklahoma: Stigler, Monroney, Wickersham, Johnson.
South Carolina: Riley, Bryson, Richards.
Tennessee: Cooper, Davis, Earthman, Priest, Kefauver, Courtney.
Texas: Beckworth, Worley, Mahon, Kilday, Fisher, Patman, Combs, Pickett, Thomason, Mansfield, Lyle, Poage, Johnson, L. B. Summers.
Virginia: Bland, Woodrum, Burch, Flannagan, Daughton, Drewry.

Against Wallace

Alabama: Boykin, Andrews.
Arkansas: Gathings, Cravens.
Georgia: Cox, Gibson.
Kentucky: Robsion.
Louisiana: McKenzie.
Mississippi: Rankin, Whittier, Abernethy, Winstead, McGehee.
Oklahoma: Stewart, Rizley.
South Carolina: Rivers.
Tennessee: Murray, Reece, Jennings.
Texas: Lanham, Gossett, West.
Virginia: Smith.

THE SENATE VOTE:
For Wallace

Alabama: Hill. Arkansas: Fullbright. Florida: Pepper. Georgia: Russel. Kentucky: Barkley. Louisiana: Ellender, Overton. Mississippi: Bilbo, Eastland. Oklahoma: Thomas. South Carolina: Maybank, Johnston.

Against Wallace

Alabama: Bankhead. Arkansas: McClellan. Georgia: George. North Carolina: Bailey, Hoey, Oklahoma: Moore, Tennessee: McKellar, Stewart. Texas: Connally, O'Daniel. Virginia: Byrd.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF R. F. C., AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, CALENDAR YEAR OF 1940

	Agriculture Department	R. F. C.	R. F. C. as Percentage Agriculture
Amounts advanced	$1,551,093,000	$ 453,239,000	29.2%
Repayments received	1,261,882,000	345,087,000	27.3%
Repayments as percentage of advanced	81.4%	76.1%	
Number of loans made	285,507	1,303	0.5%
Amt. outstanding at end of yr.	4,289,818,000	1,712,639,000	39.9%

—Reprint from The Southern Patriot.

Georgia County Agent Writes News Letter

S. H. Lee, Farm Agent, Urges Farmers To Lay In Large Food Supplies. His January Letter follows:

"Watchman, What of the Night?" I don't know, but let's look at a few things: (1), The war outlook; (2), twelve million people; (3) The food and feed outlook; (4) Winter crops; (5) Labor outlook; (6) The 4-H club outlook .

The War Outlook:

Early on the morning of January 2, this writer heard a prominent radio commentator announce that there are now 11 million 9 hundred thousand men in the armed forces, with over 8 million of these in the U. S. Army; the others in the Navy, Coast Guard and other services. And Mr. Byrnes says that all draft boards must step up inductions over 50 thousand a month. In other words, the flint hard facts are that by mid summer there will be well over 12 million men and women out of all kinds of productive employment absolutely dependent upon the farmer for every pound of food they eat and every shred of wool, cotton and leather they wear. And, to this 12 million fighters we can safely add another two million officers, office personnel, and just plain laborers, to direct, and keep supplies moving to this vast army.

12 MILLION PEOPLE:

Dear Reader, neither you nor I can imagine the bigness of 12 million people. But here are just two comparisons: Greater New York is said to be the world's largest city—population around 4 million, just a third of that of our armed forces. **And get this one:** the 1940 U. S. Census report gives the total farm population of 10 Southern States as 12,039,555. Now, that means the number of all people living on farms in these ten states, including both old people and small children. The states referred to are—Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Indeed 12 million is some host of mouths to feed, and bodies to clothe. And mind you, I haven't said a word about food and clothing obligations of our allies, war prisoners and people of the liberated countries!

Food and Feed Outlook:

Can you buy a pound of cured meat in the stores now? How long has it been since you could buy it? When will you again be able to find a streak 'o lean and a streak o' fat at the corner grocery store, or the country general supply store? Only God knows!!! And what is true of meat is already largely true of butter and will soon be true of dressed poultry. How about cotton seed meal and hulls? How much do you have to pay right now for a bushel of corn? **Honestly, Do You Get The Hint?**

Winter Crops:

Did you or did you not plant some? If you didn't, for the sake of your own hide and your livestock's bellies, you had better get some in the ground this month.

Labor Outlook:

You and I may think that draft boards have already cut farm labor supply to the bone. But did you know that the radio and daily papers are saying that draft boards must take another look at all deferments, 4 F's and possibly men over 38? Does this mean anything to you Mr. Farmer?

4-H Club Outlook:

During the last six weeks I have visited practically every school in Bibb and Twiggs counties. In only one have I found a fairly goodly number of large size boys. But to you who are in school, and to those out of school but at home in the afternoons and at night, lets join in with our whole soul and body in helping to produce the tons and tons of food and feed that must be produced this year of our Lord, 1945 to cut shorter the war, and bring our loved ones back home the quicker.

North Carolina Farmers' Curb Market

Wilson, N. C.—Pictured above is the Wilson County (N.C.) Negro Farm and Home Curb Market owned and operated by a group of farmers of this county. The market was organized in June, 1940 and has been in operation since that time. Sales are held every Saturday morning.

Total sales during the first year of operation amounted to $2,362.83. Last year (1944) the farmers sold $4,095.23 in products through their market. Products marketed included fresh and canned vegetables, meats, fruits, potatoes, eggs, chickens, butter, meal and home products.

The market is under the supervision of Mrs. J. A. Boyd, Home Demonstration Agent and C. W. Foster, County Agent.

Ethiopian Farmers Fight Soil Erosion

Despite centuries of cultivation, the soil of Ethiopia has been remarkably well conserved against erosion and fertility depletion by hard-working Ethiopian farmers, according to an article in a recent issue of Soil Conservation, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

Written by A. T. Semple, an animal husbandry specialist attached to the Foreign Economic Administration's American Technical Mission to Ethiopia, the article describes soil conservation practices as carried out in Ethiopia.

Although terracing, contouring, strip-cropping, rotating crops, the planting of cover crops and diversified farming may be relatively new to some American farmers these practices in crude form are as old as the hills in Ethiopia. Plowing on the contour with a yoke of oxen and a moldboardless plow that looks more like a stick, the Ethiopian farmer cultivates his small farm of five or perhaps 10 acres with a technique similar to Edward H. Faulkner's trash-farming here in America.

Because the Ethiopian farmers' plow does not have a moldboard, the topsoil is not turned over and there grass roots and crop residues remain on top to increase the rate of rainfull absorption and reduce erosion. The author points out that if the modern American farming practices were followed on a wide scale in Ethiopia, irreparable damage would be done before the farmer could develop adequate conservation methods. He says that modernization in Ethiopia must be accompanied by a sound soil conservation program, or similar soil damages will occur in Ethiopia as have occurred here and in South America.

Through the centuries, by contouring on the slopes, building bench terraces on the steeper hillsides, rotating their crops, and by plowing their land carefully Ethiopian farmers have fought off erosion and cultivated teff, maize, grain sorghums, barley, wheat, flax, cotton, peas, nouk, and other products. However, in some areas there is much erosion, and soil depletion, and in others the land is severely overgrazed by the vast herds but, by and large, the soil has been conserved under a blanket of grass.

Migrant Labor Problem

Disgraceful conditions have existed for a long time among migrant laborers brought into the State for seasonal occupations. They are engaged mainly by farmers in picking potatoes and harvesting crops, and in canneries. It has been the custom for several years for farmers to drive trucks into the South, get a load of Negroes and bring them back to work in the fields. The only difference between this practice and slavery is that the workers come voluntarily, are paid for their services and are free to quit when they please.

These Negroes, and not a few "whites," see in this voluntary servitude a chance to get North. After serving out the season few ever go back. They drift into the cities where they create not only a race problem, but add to the unemployed. They are to be found on relief rolls in large numbers. Being only temporarily employed in the country little attention has been given to the manner in which these people live. Men, women and children are crowded together in hovels, often without sanitary arrangements and with little discrimination between sex.

Local authorities are unwilling or unable to cope with the situation. They look upon these migrants as non-residents. They feel they have no obligation toward them. The matter has become such a scandal that the State has felt compelled to act. Governor Edge, in his annual message, called for a remedy. It is now provided in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Huhn, of Essex County. The astonishing feature in this proposed legislation is that it calls for an appropriation of $100,000. Apparently the State plans to assume the responsibility of those who bring this kind of labor into New Jersey. It would seem enforcement of the law, particularly regarding sanitation, would be sufficient.

Mr. Huhn's bill provides for planning and building labor camps, and frequent inspection when occupied. There would be an educational program and medical care for the itinerant laborers. This is paternalism in the extreme. As a matter of fact all that is necessary is to compel those who bring this migrant labor into the State to provide decent living conditions for the workers. The State Police who constantly patrol the country districts could attend to that.

Under the stress of war the housing problem is acute and some temporary remedies may be necessary. But the kind of migrant labor complains of is not temporary. It was going on before the war started, and will probably continue after peace is declared. Employers of such labor should not be allowed to transfer their duties to the State. The bill now before the Legislature simply adds another agency to the Government with its numerous employees all piling additional expense on the taxpayers.

SHORT-CIRCUITING PRODUCTION

In the drive for postwar production and jobs, the manufacturers and retailers of the United States are preparing ambitious plans. Washington authorities urge greater production to create more jobs, but there can be no greater production without greater distribution and sale of goods.

In the face of these self-evident facts, a bill has been introduced in Congress that would limit production by a confiscatory tax on larger chain stores.

The theory of the bill is that it would aid so-called independents, whereas it would prevent an independent from ever hoping to grow beyond a certain size because, in addition to confiscatory tax penalties on size, it would limit the number of stores that could be owned by any one company in a given area, and it would specify the distance from the home office that these stores could be located.

The bill seems almost too childish to consider but there it is to take up the time of Congress. And there it is to help block production and jobs through limiting the opportunities for distribution through certain retail outlets, and preventing other retail outlets from growing in size to take the place of those destroyed.

Such impractical measures can short-circuit the development of constructive Congressional plans for postwar expansion in all fields of activity in which retailing must be the key to successful increased production.

Mrs. Flatt: "My husband is clever to say the least."

Mrs. Sharp: "Well, he'd have to be more than clever to say the most."

A PRIZE WINNER

A bill introduced in the last session of Congress to provide for a Rural Telephone Administration with some hundred million dollars to disburse in various ways, has been reintroduced as Senate Bill 73 in the present Congress. While the bill provides for loaning or expending public money for private or public telephone service in rural areas, its real objective appears to be to open the way for government agencies to get into the telephone business.

Just why public funds should be spent for this purpose, other than to increase the field of government competition with business, is hard to see. Before the war, the telephone industry, including thousands of independent and farmer lines, was the wonder of all nations, as it gave this country the greatest telephone service in the world.

Wartime manpower and material shortages slowed up expansion of telephone service. Using this unavoidable delay in construction as an excuse for spending taxpayers' money to build telephone lines, is not logical for government projects which use materials and manpower during the present emergency, would be as damaging to the war effort as would private construction. Once the emergency is over, the private industry can go ahead with a program already planned for rapid expansion, which does not require tax funds.

Of all the uncalled-for devices to tap the Federal treasury, a Rural Telephone Administration would seem to take the prize.

THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

The Senate Sub-committee on Wartime Health and Education, a sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee on Health and Labor, has issued an interim report. It discusses the use of government aid in the development of medical facilities, medical education, medical research, medical pre-payment plans, and government assistance in certain situations in which the needs are clearly apparent for preventive medicine, and planning toward a nationwide network of medical facilities. The report, while making no specific recommendation in regard to health insurance, considers voluntary prepayment plans, compulsory sickness insurance, tax-supported medical services or various combinations of these methods, and points out that some form of group financing is desirable. It says:

"In order to permit local initiative and control, state programs should be drawn up by state health planning commissions in cooperation with local authorities. In drawing up state plans, the commission should consider the needs of all sections of the State, should include in the plan all suitable existing public and voluntary hospitals, and should plot the new construction as well as the expansion or replacement of existing facilities needed for adequate service. Before Federal funds could be granted, however, over-all State plans and individual projects should be reviewed and approved by the United States Public Health Service to make sure that they meet certain minimum standards of construction, operation and complete coordinated service. There should be reasonable assurance that a new facility will have enough patients to justify its existence. In communities where sufficient income from fees of individual patients does not otherwise appear probable, provision for group prepayment plans, or tax-supported service, or both, should be required."

The report is a more constructive, scientific and carefully considered document that has heretofore been available in this field, and is evidence of a desire to encourage the progressive initiative of American medicine.

Two small boys were engaged in earnest conversation. "I heard my mother reading about the ice jam," said one. "I wonder what it is."

"I guess," said the other, "It's the kind the little Eskimos eat."

Oklahomans Announce Junior Livestock Show

4-H Club and N. F. A. Members to Participate

The Board of Directors for the Oklahoma Negro Junior Livestock Show, in a meeting in Boley, Sunday, February 11, voted to hold the 1945 show for 4-H Club and N. F. A. members at Langston University during the month of October.

The first show of this kind for Negro youth of the State was held in October 1944 at Langston University and the results were very encouraging. More than fifty 4-H Club and N. F. A. members participated in this show and received over $2,000.00 in premiums and sales.

George Davis, an Aberdeen Angus Breeder of Boynton, Oklahoma is chairman of the Board of Directors; Forest Anderson of Earlsboro, a farm operator and President of the Farmers' State Bank of Boley, is treasurer; Ed Cox, a livestock farmer of Hughes County, is vice chairman. Other farmer members of the board are J. T. Armstrong of Luther; J. A. Rouce of Hitchcock and Robert Portridge of Boley.

Emphasis is being placed, this year on improving the quality of livestock shown and increasing the number of 4-H Club and N. F. A. members participating.

The Oklahoma Extension Service, the State Vacational Agricultural Department and Langston University are cooperating fully with the agricultural interests of the State in making this show a success.

LAST YEAR'S SHOW GREAT SUCCESS

The first annual livestock show for Negro 4-H Club and N. F. A. members of Oklahoma, was held at Langston University, October 24-25.

Sixty-nine animals were exhibited by 50 4-S and N. F. A. members for 9 N. F. A. chapters and 5 county 4-H Club groups.

A junior livestock judging contest and sale were held in connection with this show.

Results of Judging Contest are as follows:

Seminole County Team—J. G. Floyd, County Agt. 1st.

Oklahoma County Team—B. T. Robinson, Co. Agt. 2nd.

Muskogee County Team—J. M. Watlington, Co. Agt. 3rd.

High individuals were:

C. W. King, Seminole County, 1st.

Alonzo Ponder, Seminole County, 2nd.

Leslie Ivory, Lincoln County, 3rd.

N. F. A. Judging team winners were:

Luther N. F. A. Team, first, C. C. Cooper, Supervisor.

Sapulpa N. F. A. Team, second, R. T. Lewis, Supervisor.

Oklahoma City N. F. A. Team, J. M. Jenkins, Supervisor.

High individual scores:

Theopolis Dunlap, Sapulpa, 1st.

Willie Boone, Luther, 2nd.

Eddie Payne, Wewoka, 3rd.

Thirty market animals were sold which included 4 calves; one lamb and 25 hogs. Members of Oklahoma City Livestock Exchange and Guthrie Chamber of Commerce were heavy buyers at this sale, which netted the sellers more than $300.00 above market price.

$1,000 in premium money was provided by Negroes in this state to promote this show, according to Paul O. Brooks, District Agent, Langston University, who is also President of the show. Other show officers are D. C. Jones, Langston University, Vice President; Geo. Davis, Boynton, Chairman of Board of Directors; Ed. Cox, Wetumpka, Vice Chairman; Forest Anderson, Earlsboro, treasurer and L. G. Ashley, Boley, Secretary. Proffessor S. H. Settler, Langston University was show manager.

Prof. Carl Thompson, Oklahoma A. and M. College, served as chief judge of the show and the winners are as follows:

The grand champion fat steer of the show was exhibited by Alfred Robinson, 4-H member of Oklahoma County. The grand champion fat barrow of the show, which was a cross breed animal, was also exhibited by Alfred Robinson.

Breeding Classes:

Hereford Heifers

1st, James Sharpe, Chandler, N. F. A.

2nd, Joyce Hymes, Watonga, N. F. A.

3rd, Isaac Fowler, Chandler, N. F. A.

4th, Harris Swarmager, Watonga, N. F. A.

5th, James Moore, Chandler, N. F. A.

6th, Ovid Brown, Lincoln County 4-H.

7th, Othola Luster, Oklahoma City N. F. A.

8th Augalino Haynes, Logan County 4-H.

9th, Ronell Nichols, Hennessey N. F. A.

Shorthorn Heifers:

1st, Willie Boone, Luther, N. F. A.

2nd, Clifford Brown, Sapulpa, N. F. A.

3rd, Bishop Chapman, Sapulpa, N. F. A.

4th Clyde Harris, Dover, N. F. A.

5th, Robert Nichols, Oklahoma County 4-H.

6th, Ossie Scott, Loban County 4-H.

Brooks states that plans are already in the making for another show next year with an improvement in the quality of animals shown and an increase in number of entries.

More than 500 people visited the show during the two days, many of whom have never before visited a show of this kind.

Room for All

The railroads are America's basic form of transportation. Without them commerce would be stopped dead in its tracks. Thus all of us, even the rails' competitors, must work for the maintenance of a transportation system which gives the railroads a fair and equal chance to carry that part of the total traffic for which they are economically best fitted on the basis of true costs and service.

Of all the various forms of transportation, ranging from barge canals to airlines, trucks and steamships, none is as near 100 per cent a self-supporting private endeavor as the railroads. Government barge canals, for example, are neither self supporting nor taxpaying.

Favoring one particular form of transport over another is utter folly. In a nation of 3,000,000 square miles, all forms are needed. Prejudiced enthusiasts who try to cling to special tax and regulatory benefits fo their pet method of conveyance, whether it be land, sea or air, are simply cutting their own throats in the long run. Trucks could not begin to fill the shoes of the railroads, and anyone visualizing the airlines as capable of assuming the mass transportation now being borne by rail is doomed to disillusionment, just as are the railroad men who kid themselves into the idea that by making a Pullman look like the fuselage of an air transport they can take business away from the airlines.

This country has the best transportation system in the world. The reason it is the best is because in the main it is a development of competitive private industry, the backbone of which is the railroads. Any transportation worth the name must stand on its own feet and be coordinated with all other means of transportation so as to render the greatest public service.

CIGARETTES COST MORE THAN ELECTRIC SERVICE

The American public spends almost 50 per cent more on cigarettes than on electric service. According to figures published recently by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the gross revenues of the six largest cigarette manufacturers in the United States in 1943 totaled $1,553,032,000. During the same period the revenues received by all American electric utilities—privately-owned and publicly-owned—for residential and farm service totaled $1,100,000,000, or nearly half a billion dollars less than the receipts of the cigarette manufacturers.

"I told her that each hour I spent with her was like a pearl to me."

"And did that impress her?"

"No, she told me to quit stringing her."

From Rural Education And Race Relations

By Mabel Carney

NEGRO A. AND M. COLLEGES

Under the dual system of education for Negroes and Whites characteristic of the South, seventeen southern states maintain separate state colleges of agriculture for Negroes. Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, however, are always three institutions in one: a Land Grant College of Agriculture, a State Teachers College, and a Liberal Arts College. This makes them among the most difficult of all institutions of Higher Education to administer effectively. Moreover, they often fare less well than white institutions in the proportionate distribution of state funds. Under these circumstances the services of most Negro State Colleges to Rural Education of general type, while never fully adequate, are highly commendable.

All Negro A. and M. Colleges, in common with white Land Grant Colleges must meet Federal standards for vocational education in agriculture, home economics, and trades through both residence courses and extension work, to receive State and Federal subsidy under the Morrill Act. This study, however, as previously explained, is concerned not with vocational training, but with what State-supported institutions, both white and colored, are doing for country children, youth and adults in the non-vocational aspects of life.

In another of their functions as Land Grant Colleges of Agriculture, all Negro A. and M. Colleges sharing in Purnell Funds, offer courses in Rural Sociology and conduct some research in the study of Negro rural life in their respective states. Some studies of this type, as some from white institutions, supply valuable social and economic background for the reorganization and teaching of small rural schools. Such a research, for example, is the recent survey by Langston University, Oklahoma, of its surrounding community and county (11). Rural Life Clubs for student leadership training are occasionally organied also, as to Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

As Teachers Colleges, Negro A. and M. Colleges participate further not only in the preparation of teachers and principals for secondary schools but also in the training of teachers for elementary schools. Negro life in the South is still predominately agricultural and the vast majority of Negro schools are of the one to four-teacher type. This puts a heavy obligation upon Negro A. and M. Colleges for the improvement of small rural schools. To meet this responsibility most of these institutions now offer courses, practice teaching and extension activities in the teaching and direction of one-teacher schools, County training schools, and rural high schools. Provisions of this type for one and two-teacher schools have been especially well developed at Frankfort, Kentucky, by Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland; at Lincoln University by M. C. Langford; at Virginia State College by Wilhelmina Hamlin and others; and also in summer sessions at Greensboro, North Carolina; Langston, Oklahoma; and Normal Alabama.

For practical, effective service to rural education and country life, no public institution of the South, white or colored, seems to surpass Prairie View State College at Prairie View, Texas, under the direction of Principal W. R. Banks and the able faculty he has assembled. Among the special rural activities fostered at Prairie View are the following: (a) A series of State Conferences on Rural Life and Education extending back over a period of years; (b) county and local surveys of Negro rural life to supply data for these conferences and for general curriculum adaptation; (c) extension services in Veterinay Science, Auto-motive Mechanics, Hospital Nursing, etc., so superior that they have attracted the patrons of white citizens as well as colored, thereby leading to (d) most amicable race relations; (e) close cooperation over many years with the Jeanes System of the State resulting finally in a mutual tie-up with the local county of Waller through which this county is used for demonstration purposes of every type with a joint College instructor and part-time Jeanes Supervisor (Mrs. Annie C. Preston) employed to guide these services. More recent rural activities of note at Prairie View include (f) two field projects in Community Education with all the teachers of two counties participating (Brazos and Walker); and (g) two Cooperative Community Education Workshops in which three other Colleges of Texas (Bishop, Texas, and Wiley) also the General Education Board and the Texas Tuberculosis Association have joined forces. (Reference 19.)

Prairie View, however, is not alone in good rural deeds. Pioneering in this field for several years past has been Georgia State College, Savannah, where President B. F. Hubert and his brothers, members of Georgia's most noted Negro family, have developed a Log Cabin Community Center (near Mayfield) in memory of of their remarkable parents (14). Georgia State College is also headquarters for Negro membership in the American Country Life Association. (2)

Virginia State College, another pioneer in rural education service, besides superior work as noted above, has recently conducted three off-campus workshops for rural teachers and, as reported by Dr. Edna M. Colson, is continuing a four-year reading project for adults in Chesterfield County.

Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi, located in the very heart of the Rural South, employs four faculty members designated as specialists in Rural Education and has recently conducted a summer Workshop for High School Principals, also two off-campus workshops for rural school teachers. Reports on these highly successful projects may be obtained from Dean W. B. Nelson.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, through the efforts of Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong, former Assistant State Jeanes Supervisor, initiated an organization of "Key Teachers" some years ago to demonstrate better rural teaching practices over the State. Such key teachers are now used as Extension instructors by the A. and M. College, and a workshop course for their benefit, also another workshop in Community School Development, were directed here in the summer of 1914 by Mr. Ed. McCuistion. white State Supervisor of Negro Education. The College also maintains a standing faculty Committee on the Study of Rural Conditions.

The State A. and M. College at Orangeburg, S. C., enjoys the unique distinction of a tie-up with noted Penn School on St. Helena Island, S. C. Under this "Cooperative Teacher-Education Program" initiated in 1937 by Principals Rossa B. Cooley and Grace B. House of Penn School, four groups of seniors are now sent annually to the Island for periods of six weeks each in rural practice teaching. This program, well developed by Trudell Wimbush, Supervisor; and Miss Rosamond A. Alston of the College Education Department, has proved a distinct contribution to rural-teacher education in general. (7).

Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, under the direction of President Felton G. Clark and Dean John B. Cade continues its long-standing interest in Rural Education through regular course offerings and several special projects of larger import. Four such projects have been developed during the past two years. One of these was concerned with in-service teacher education for the Negro teachers of Washington Parish. A second and third were the School Work Conferences developed during the summers of 1943 and 1944 in cooperation with the Negro Normal School at Grambling and the State Department of Education (18) The fourth was a distinctive, weeklong "Rural Leadership Conference for Negroes of Louisiana" convening November 13-18, 1944, originated by President Clark and sponsored jointly by Southern University, the State Department of Education, and the General Education Board.

No Common Man

In a very human article on the labor question, the Reverend Norman Vincent Peale, D. D., pastor of Marble Collegiate church, Fifth Avenue, New York City, says:

"This writer favors labor unionism. As a Christian minister, I am, of course, a champion of the rights of man. (I refuse to use the term, "common man,' for I do not believe that any man is 'common.') . . . It is a good thing for labor that there is an institution like the Church that plays no favorites, that stands for justice to all men. And justice demands that one support unionism, the right of working to organize and bargain and advance their economic interests. Labor is fortunate that there is an institution like the Church that fears neither labor leaders nor capitalists. . .

"America gave one original principle to the world: The idea that the citizens and not the state is master. Today, forces are in motion which would reverse this American principle and again make big government supreme. Those espousing this reversal call themselves 'Liberals,' but really they are 'Reactionaries' of the worst sort, for they would take us back to a system where the individual is the serf of the state or of overlords.

"Union members ought to watch carefully lest they permit leaders to arise who assume that the union is merely a vehicle to advance them to personal power . . . If, as has been charged, some capitalists have at times crushed men in their upward rise, so can individual union members be crushed by ruthless men who are imbued with the same selfish desires, but who merely take the labor-leader route instead of the capitalist route. Both are predatory egotists under the skin.

"Greater democracy is needed among union members, a democracy that will say to the leaders: 'Leadership is based on service—leadership is not a special privilege—it is not to build up arrogant super-men, drunk with power.' The rank and file should demand and elect leaders who are happy in the distinction of being servants, not masters . . . If the labor movement should become a transmission belt of the master state concept, it will contribute to the ultimate destruction of free unionism. It will help destroy the most sacred principle in human life, the sacredness and supreme value of the individual man. Working-men hold to your dignity—you are masters, not servants."

"WE GOT POWER—NOT ALIBIS"

". . . . The end product of the utility industry is service. Your service is not less important but it is less tangible than fabricated materials. For this reason, and this reason alone, the magnificent contributions of your industry, for the most part, have gone unheralded. . . . You have served best, perhaps, when the least attention is called to your services—when they are supplied in such an unfailing way that they are taken as a matter of course. We, of the Army Engineers, know of your work at first hand—know it and appreciate it. . ."—Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of U. S. Army Engineers.

Husband: "I wonder when you'll learn to make bread like mother used to make."

Wife: "Probably by the time you make the dough father used to make."—Seneca, S. D., Journal.

Henry: Did you hear what they do with ferry boats when they're late?

Bill: No. What?

Henry: Dock them.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Helpful Hints to Housewives

BETTINA'S RICE PUDDING

3 eggs, beaten
2 c. milk
1-3 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
1teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 1-2 cups boiled rice
2 tablespoons butter, melted
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
Dash of nutmeg
1-2 cup raisins

Mix together eggs, milk, sugar, salt, rinds, vanilla and rice. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 35 minutes in pan of hot water at 350 degrees. Serve hot or cold.

SHRIMP LUNCHEON DISH

An excellent way to serve shrimp is Shrimp Pocketbooks. These peppy fish sandwiches make most satisfying luncheon food. To make Shrimp Pocketbooks, melt 1-4 cup margarine or butter. Add 1-4 cup chopped onion, 1-4 cup diced green pepper, and 1 cup chopped celery. Cook slowly in covered skillet until tender. Add 1 cup grated cheese and stir mixture until blended. Add 1 cup chopped shrimp and salt and pepper to season. Place generous amounts of shrimp mixture on rectangular-shaped unbaked pastry. 4x6 inches. Fold pastry and press together edges with tines of fork. Brush with milk and bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

RHUBARD SAUCE

3 cups rhubarb
1 cup honey
1 tablespoon grated rind of orange

Wash rhubarb. If tender do not peel. Cut in 1-2-inch pieces. Place in sauce pan with just enough water to keep it from burning Cook until soft. Add honey and grated rind of orange.

ORANGE PEEK-A-BOOS

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup shortening
1 tablespoon grated orange rind
2-3 to 3-4 cup milk
16 orange sections
1-2 cup sugar

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add orange rind. Add milk, stirring only enough to moisten flour. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead 1-2 minutes. Roll out to square sheet 1-4 inch thick. With pastry wheel or knife, cut in 3-inch squares. Roll orange sections in sugar. Place each section diagonally across center of square. Fold corner of biscuit over orange section, pressing tips of biscuit together. Place on greased baking sheets. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F). about 12 minutes. Serve hot. Yield; About 16 biscuits.

CREAMED ONIONS AND PEAS

12 small onions
2 cups peas, canned of cooked
2 tablespoons butter or substitute
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1-2 cup liquor from peas

Cook onions in salt water until tender. Drain, Melt butter in saucepan. Remove from stove. Add flour making smooth paste. Return to flame, add milk and liquor from peas and stir constantly until sauce thickens. Place onion and peas in baking dish. Pour sauce over all. Cover with breadcrumbs and bake at 350 degrees 20 minutes. Serves four.

OYSTER CRISPS

Since March is still one of the r-months, oysters can add their goodness to menu planning. Serve them casserole style as Oyster Crisps. Drain fresh oysters and place in greased quart casserole, generously covering bottom of casserole. Pour 1 cup medium white sauce over oysters and top sauce with croutons. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. Serve with a crisp vegetable salad.

OATMEAL SOUFFLE WITH MEXICANA SAUCE

2-3 cup milk
1 cup oatmeal
2 to 3 drops onion juice
1-2 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 eggs

Heat milk and combine with oatmeal, cook about 3 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat, cool slightly, stir in grated cheese and seasonings. Separate eggs and beat yolks slightly. Blend about 1-4 cup of the oatmeal mixture with egg yolks; then add to remainder of oatmeal mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into first mixture. Pour into greased baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven (325 degrees F.) for about 1 hour or until an inserted knife will come out clean. Yield 4 to 6 servings.

Serve with Mexicana Sauce or vary your favorite white sauce with addition of chopped onion, chives, cheese and celery, or mushrooms.

Mexicana Sauce

1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons shortening
2 cups stewed tomatoes.
1-2 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Cook slowly onions and green pepper in shortening about 5 minutes; add tomatoes, salt, and pepper, and simmer until sauce is thick.

CHERRY TURNOVERS

2 1-2 cups sifted flour
3-4 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup lard
1-3 cup cold water (about)
2 cups drained sour cherries
1-2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons constarch
1 cup diced marshmallows

Make pastry from first four ingredients. Roll out 1-4-inch thick and cut in 4-inch squares. Mix rest of ingredients. Place 2 tablespoons of cherry mixture on half of each square. Wet edges with cold water and fold over to form triangle or rectangle or turn up to form tricorn. Press edges together with floured fork, prick top and chill. Bake at 450 degrees F. 15 minutes or until lightly browned. Serves 8 or 9.

SNOW DRIFT LAMB LOAF

1 1-2 pounds ground lamb (shoulder or neck meat)
2 teaspoons salt
1-3 cup chopped onion
1 cup milk
3-4 cup medium fine cracker crumbs
1 egg
3 cups seasoned mashed potatoes

Combine all ingredients except mashed potatoes. Pack in loaf pan and bake in 325-degree oven for 1 hour and 20 minutes. When baked, turn out onto cookie sheet or flat pan and frost with hot mashed potatoes. Place under broiler long enough to brown potatoes. Serves 6 or 7.

CHICKEN PIE

1-2 cup chicken stock, cold
6 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk, scalded
2 1-2 cups chicken, cut in large pieces
1 cup diced celery
1 cup drained canned peas
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Combine chicken stock and flour and blend; gradually add the milk while stirring and cook until smooth and thickened. Combine with chicken, celery, peas and seasonings and turn into a 1 1-2 quart buttered casserole.

Topping

1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons lard
1-3 cup milk

Sift flour, measure, and re-sift, with-baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening, using a pastry blender; add milk all at once, stirring with a fork until dough stiffens Turn onto floured board, knead a few times, roll out to make a circular shape to fit top of casserole, about 8 1-2 inches in diameter and 1-4 inch thick. Cut holes in top using a chicken cutter to allow steam to escape and place on top of filled casserole. Crimp or flute edge of dough, pressing firmly to casserole edge. Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., for 20 minutes, until browned. Serves 6.

FIG FLUFF

1 tablespoon gelatin
1-3 cup water
2 egg yolks
1-4 cup sugar
Grated rind and juice of one lemon
1-2 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup thinly sliced figs
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten
1-2 cup chilled and whipped evaporated milk

Soften gelatin in cold water, then beat egg yolks, add suggar, grated lemon rind and juice, and salt. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until thick. Remove from the stove. Add gelatin and figs. When mixture cools and thickens fold in the beaten egg whites and whipped evaporated milk. Turn into a mold that has been dipped in cold water. Chill for several hours before serving.

CHERRY ROLL

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2 cup shortening
1-2 to 3-4 cup milk
2 1-2 cups fresh or canned sweetened cherries, drained
2 cups cherry juice and water

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make soft dough. Toss out on lightly floured board and knead gently 1-2 minute. Roll into rectangular sheet 1-4 inch thick. Spread cherries over dough and roll jellyroll fashion. Cut 1 1-2 inch slices and place cut side down close together in greased deep baking dish 8x12 inches. Heat cherry juice and water and dissolve 1-2 cup sugar in it. Pour over rolls. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 45 minutes.

Yield: 1 dozen rolls.

Cherry Glaze Dessert has a party look. It has a party flavor too. It is really a delightful dinner dessert dressed elegantly for the most special of occasions. Cherry Glaze Dessert is one of Uncle Sam's red, white, and blue desserts. It makes wise use of victory foods—enriched flour, egg, milk, and fruit, and introduces their good vitamins and minerals and other food essentials to the family in a most pleasing way.

BANANA GLACE COFFEE CAKE

With bananas still a bit rare, though appearing more often, fill this Valentine's Day with special warmth by serving the favorite man in uniform Banana Glace Coffee cake. This luscious fruit coffee cake is one easy way of winning many flattering compliments through the art of cookery.

Banana Glace Coffee Cake takes advantage of the pleasing combination of mellow bananas and citrus fruit rinds. These inviting flavors make tasty contrast for their tender coffee cake foundation. This luscious fruit topping needs only 2 tablespoons sugar to make it a favorite for the sweet-toothed folks. The sweetness of plump banana slices gives the coffee cake its candy-like goodness.

Serve Banana Glace Coffee Cake at any occasions. For a breakfast bread, sift together the dry ingredients the night before. Cut or rub in shortening. The cinnamon sugar topping may also be prepared at this time. In the morning add liquid ingredients to flour mixture and put on the coffee cake's glamourous banana and sugar topping. Now it is ready to bake while the rest of breakfast is being prepared. Banana Glace Coffee Cake is elegant as either hot bread for Sunday brunch or as luncheon or dinner dessert.

QUICK TANGERINE JAM -

2 cups tangerines, pulp and juice
1 teasp. grated tangerine rind
1 lemon, pulp and juice
3-4 cup sugar
1 cup corn syrup

Peel tangerines, separate into sections, and remove seeds. Cut sections, and halves; holding over a bowl to catch all the juice. Measure two cups (pulp and juice) and combine with other ingredients. Boil rapidly for 15 minutes, or until sirupy and clear.

Try This Sometime

A dash of salt added to egg whites makes them whip more easily and helps to form a stiffer foam. When making an angel food cake, always add the salt called for in the recipte to the egg whites before beating.

To clean a waffle iron, scrub grids with a fine wire brush, then brush them with a non-salted oil. Heat iron for 10 minutes. The excess oil may be soaked up by a piece of bread placed between the grids.

Weight for weight, white potatoes have one-fourth as much Vitamin C as oranges or lemons, and supply some Vitamin A thiamine; and riboflavin. They are also a good source of phosphorous and iron.

Bright left-over bits of wool can be used to embroider the brim of a felt hat to match your latest sweater.

Meat loaves can be extended by mixing with bread, oatmeal, ground carrots, mashed potatoes, or cooked rice.

Dough for rolled or sliced cookies may be kept in the refrigerator for some time, if well wrapped in waxed paper. Portions of a basic refrigerator cookie may be used at different times, thus giving the opportunity to use different flavorings, fruits, or nuts at each baking.

Two teaspoons help in the making of drop cookies. Use one teaspoon to lift the dough from the mixing bowl, and the other spoon to push the dough from the spoon to the baking sheet. Or use a spoon and a rubber pusher.

Immediately after removal from the oven, cookies should be lifted off the baking sheet with a spatula, and allowed to cool on a cake cooler or wire frame.

Like cakes and pastries, cookies should cool completely before storing in covered jar or box.

Airtight boxes or jars make handy containers for keeping Cookies fresh Waxed paper between the layers keeps the cookies from sticking together.

Salt will corrode silver very quickly. Open salt dishes and shakers should be emptied and washed thoroughly after each use.

GOOD BREAKFAST MENUS

Cooked Fruit Compote on Puffed Wheat Ceral
Milk Sugar
Corn Beef Hash Cakes
Melba Toast Sticks
Coffee or Milk

Apple Juice
Cooked Wheat Cereal
Light Cream Honey
Fried Eggs and Sausage Meat
Cinnamon Toast
Coffee or Tea

Orange Wedges
Wheat Biscuits
Milk Sugar
Poached Egg on Toast
Coffee or Cocoa

Cranberry—Applesauce on Wheat Flakes
Milk Sugar
Corn Griddlecakes
Butter or Margarine Syrup
Coffee or Milk

JOBS THAT COUNT

A representative of the National Association of Food Chains states that: "This year ahead may see the demobilization of as many as two million soldiers for a variety of reasons. More and more men will be returning to food chain companies that will welcome these people back to their organizations with attention to their individual needs. . . . It seems probable that the re-adjustment can and will be made without jeopardizing the jobs and security of those who, by ability and loyal service, have earned permanent positions.

"Many food chains are planning expansion programs to provide increased employment and better service far customers. These plans include new warehouse construction designed for low operating costs and the remodeling of stores and building of new stores with improved layout and equipment.

". . . Most food chain companies have developed training programs to cover some or all jobs. Most operators will consider the extension of training programs a 'must' for 1945."

Here is the stuff of which real jobs are made, the hopes and plans of taxpaying competitive enterprise. In the long run, these are the only kind of jobs that will count because they are the only kind of jobs that are productive. The comment of this food chain spokesman is typical of our nation's progressive retail distribution industry.

IT MAKES THE WIRES HUM

Few people realize the part coal plays in producing the electric light and power with which this nation is so abundantly supplied. For example, in October, 1944, according to the Federal Power Commission, fuel burning electric generating plants produced 13,450,394,000 kilowatt hours of electricity; water power plants produced 5,771,352,000.

The coal industry can be justly proud of the fact that 55 per cent of all this electric energy is generated from bituminous coal. Last year, for electric utilities, railroads, factories, homes and farms, over 600,000,000 tons of coal were produced.

The industry is now working to provide postwar coal for home heating in more uniform sizes and practically dustless. No wonder the United States has outstripped the world in all manner of production when it has industries that, while meeting abnormal demands, plan ahead to give constantly improved service when conditions become normal.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

WILL WE BECOME "NOT NEEDED"

By

GILES A. HUBERT

I was down to Atlanta the other day attending a conference on "The South's Postwar Economy." Such occasions always frighten me. I remember having the same feeling last Spring when I participated in the American Country Life Conference. Likewise that crawling feeling in the region of my backbone was always prominent when I attended a meeting of the big boys in the Department of Agriculture.

The thing that frightens me is the feeling of Negroes being so far behind the trend of things. It is a feeling of dispair and frustration and fear that some day we Negro leaders are going to wake up and find we and our people are "NOT NEEDED" any more in this civilization—not needed because we are no longer useful—we don't fit.

There in these meetings were the organizers, the experts, the business men who help determine national and regional policy. There were representatives of farmers' organizations getting together with technicians and political leaders to draw up plans and proposals for the future of American and Southern agriculture.

They talk about foreign markets, technical and mechanical improvements, congressional committees, freight rate structure, new industries and employment problems. They discuss the empact of the cotton picking machine and multiple tenancy of industrial plants.

The thing that frightens is the realization of how few Negroes attend these meetings. I look around and see perhaps two, three or four. I think of the many, many other conferences, board meetings and committee sessions where the important things are being decided and anticipated and where there are no Negroes participating at all.

Let's take a case in point. At the Atlanta meeting, Mordecai Ezekiel who is Economic Advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture delivered a paper which discussed the reconversion which will be necessary in Southern agriculture after the war. Following the program outlined, about three-fourths of the people engaged as tenants, sharecroppers and laborers on cotton plantations will not be needed because of improved mechanization.

If the South reorganizes the remainder of its farms into economic family units with balanced farming programs, one-fourth to one-half of the families on the non-plantation farms will not be needed. This is in line with the program being sponsored before Congress now by the Secretary of Agriculture. Where is all this population going?

Well, the supposition is that it will enter industrial and commercial occupations. Now, many of the displaced families from agriculture will be white—more probably than Negro families. If we follow the usual pattern of training, apprenticeship and job giving, the whites will receive preferance over Negroes. That is, Negroes will not get the jobs that white people want. The usual pressures will be applied to employ all employable white labor first. Training will be provided for white people first and most adequately. Negroes will receive little effective training or in many cases none at all.

Now unless there is a phenomenal growth in industrial employment which will absorb all available white labor and still need additional workers, Negroes will be left to eke out an existence as best they can. They will be the "NOT NEEDED" element—one-half to two-thirds of the present Negro farm population.

How many of our agricultural leadership are vitally concerned with this problem? How many are becoming well enough informed about these matters to be in position to offer guidance and assistance in the difficult years immediately before us? How many Negro farm families can our leadership prevent from falling into the "NOT NEEDED" column?

These things give me a sinking feeling. We had best become concerned or we and our people will find ourselves "NOT NEEDED."

Negro Farmers Mourn Death of President

FSA Gets $25,000,000 Boost

House Bill Provides Fund For Veterans

The House of Representatives last month approved a boost of $25,000,000 in funds for the Farm Security Administration for farm ownership loans. The sum is to be spent exclusively for farms for veterans. This is in addition to FSA's regular funds for Tenant Purchase loans.

Administrative funds for the agency remains virtually unchanged and rehabilitation loan authorizations are $67,500,000. FSA officials hope the Senate will raise this fund to $125,000,000, the original sum sought by the agency.

The Farm Bureau is still striving to force all agricultural agencies (including FSA and the Farm Credit Administration) under a single board and to have all remaining activities of FSA subject, in each state, to a five man board nominated by the Extension Director. Chairman Flanagan of the House Agriculture Committee has announced his intention to report such a bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

President of the United States was born January 30, 1882 and died April 12, 1945, age 63 years 2 months and 12 days. He had served 12 years, 1 month, and 8 days as president—longer than any other man in the history of the Republic.

Negro Farmers From New Jersey to Texas And From Kansas To Florida Join In Mourning For The Loss Of President Franklin D. Roosevelt

The death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt is a great and widely felt loss to the small family farmer. Negro farmers, most of whom fall in this class, are practically griefstricken over the loss of the President.

Sharecroppers and farm laborers feel also that they have lost a President sympathetic to their problems and needs.

Hundreds of thousands of Negro farmers remember him through the AAA checks they have received, through lands that have been terraced and provided with lime. They remember him through new cover crops and soil conserving crops which they have been able to plant, and through the new milk cows that provide the family with daily milk and butter. To thousands more the new white houses that they now live in are monuments to Mr. Roosevelts' far-seeing humanitarian interests in their welfare. They think of him in the years when they were brought from the depths of despair with loans and grants which gave them a new chance and a new hope. To thousands of Negro farmers, Mr. Roosevelt was something akin to a Messiah sent from heaven itself.

In hundreds of their little churches scattered throughout the South, Negro farmers, their wives and their children bowed their heads in prayer and lifted their voices in supplication for the great chieftain in whom they had so much faith.

Southern Council Holds Meeting On South's Postwar Economy

The Southern Regional Council sponsored a conference on "The South's Postwar Economy" in Atlanta on April 11-12. The meeting was held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

Because of ODT regulations attendance from outside Atlanta was limited to a small number of specially invited persons from various points in the South.

Negroes in attendance included Professors Charles Gomillian of Tuskegee Institute and Giles A. Hubert of Fisk University. Mr. Charles Lawrence of the AMA and Mr. John Hope of FEPC also participated in the meeting. Dr. Ira De A. Reid Associate Director of the Council was likewise present and jointly responsible for the program. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director of the Southern Regional Council.

The program included discussions on foreign trade, postwar markets, labor and agricultural problems. Discussions were also directed to the problems of freight rates and industrial expansion and postwar housing. Speakers included Judge Edgar Watkins of Atlanta, Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Advisor, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Mr. A. F. Hinricks, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics and many other nationally known experts.

The proceedings of the conference will be published and will be made available soon by the Southern Regional Council. Agricultural people will be keenly interested in the analysis by Dr. Ezekiel and Dr. Hinricks of the postwar position of the Southern economy and the problems of reconversion to peace time operations.

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Conservatives Ready to Make Concessions to Little People

Patton Reports On Inter-American Conference

(Reprint from the National Union Farmer)

By James G. Patton
Pres. National Farmers Union

The American delegation to the inter-American Conference divided into groups, and I participated in discussions and drafting of the "Economic Charter" of longtime economic arrangements we might be willing to enter into with the other countries of this hemisphere.

I gained the definite impression that the State Department of the United States is willing to go a great distance, so far as living standards and economic conditions in the Americas are concerned, to gain the following points:

1. Agreement on military security, which was later formalized in the Chapultepec Charter.

2. Endorsement of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

3. Avoid specific commitments as to responsibilities to the economies in South America.

Postwar Let-Down

During the war period we have bought billions of dollars of raw materials from South American countries. In many cases, the minute the war is over these countries will suffer very severely unless we have some kind of an economic program to help them shift from war to peace. This program must include some kind of a program of allocation of capital goods, so that Latin American countries can get their share of the manufacturing and processing machinery. The South American countries fear that all the machinery will go to Europe,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5.)

→ *Read:* Georgia Editor Decries Evasion of Constitution—Page 5

On the Agricultural Front

COLORED FARMERS TO GROW MORE CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Because of the heavy demands now being made on cigarette tobacco, the colored farmers of six tobacco growing counties of southern Maryland pledged in a recent wartime farm production meeting to increase their tobacco crops this year by 10 percent, according to a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Meeting at an Upper Marlboro. Md., high school for a conference on farm production goals called by Colored County Agent Martin G. Bailey, the farmers were addressed by Dr. T. B. Symons, Maryland State Director of Extension Service. Dr. Symon pointed out the need for larger tobacco crops in view of the current tobacco shortage; he stressed also the importance of farmers growing more of their own food and feed.

The farmers pledged to increase their production of food, feed, and tobacco crops; and then they discussed plans for meeting the labor shortage. Among other things, the farmers agreed to make wider use of labor and machinery pools. Through these pools they share their tractors, other heavy equipment, and their labor force. Farmers without heavy farm machinery agreed to exchange day labor for the use of a neighbor's tractor, or double-row cultivator.

MITCHELL WILL VISIT 12 STATES TO PUSH FOOD PRODUCTION

John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension field agent with headquarters at Hampton Institute, is visiting 12 States for the purpose of conferring with State Extension directors, and colored Extension workers on the prospects of colored farmers increasing their production again this year to help assure attainment of the 1945 farm goals.

In the absence of T. M. Campbell, who is a member of a survey group now touring West Africa, Mr. Mitchell is carrying on the field work in the lower South, too. The States he is visiting on this trip include: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland.

VICTORY GARDENS OFF TO GOOD START

Victory gardens are off to a good start in the South, and in States along the Pacific Coast, according to reports which War Food Administration has received from State Extension Service directors.

Planting is well under way in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arizona, and California. In two of these States the Governors have issued proclamations calling attention to the need for home gardens this year and setting goals to be reached.

Not only does Florida have more Victory gardens this year, but because of its warm climate, many gardners in that State are already eating delicious fresh vegetables out of their gardens.

Georgia reports that the prospects are good for an increased number of city and suburban gardens; Arkansas expects an increase of 10 percent in the number of city gardens in the State; and Mississippi is stressing year-round gardens.

California has set a goal of one million gardens this year, an increase of 250,000 over 1944; and Oklahoma has adopted the slogan: "A garden on every farm, and at every home in Oklahoma where suitable space is available."

PRESIDENT URGES 4-H'ERS TO CONTINUE FARM EFFORT

Rededication of their home front effort in behalf of victory in this crucial year of war is the request of President Roosevelt to the nation's 1,700,000 4-H'ers of whom 254,000 are colored farm boys and girls.

In making public the President's letter, the War Food Administration simultaneously named the week of March 3 to 11 as National 4-H Club Week. During this period in 75,000 local clubs the 4-H boys and girls and their volunteer local leaders will meet to talk over and get going on their 1945 program.

Again the 4-H Club members will pledge their own efforts and ask other boys and girls to join them in striving toward these wartime goals:

1. To produce and conserve food in order to keep the nation strong.
2. To aid in scrap collection and war bond drives.
3. To protect their own health and that of the community.
4. To serve wherever possible for those who have gone to war and to help other boys and girls adjust themselves to farm work.
5. To help interest war programs locally.
6. To practice democratic procedure and stimulate deeper appreciation of democratic ways.
7. To become informed on important social and economic forces now at work and help develop a good-neighbor spirit at home and abroad.

Since Pearl Harbor, according to M. L. Wilson, director of Extension work, the 4-H Club members have had 400,000 acres in Victory Gardens; canned 47,000,000 quarts of food; and raised 33,000,000 chickens, 1,600,000 meat animals, and 300,000 dairy cows. In addition, they have been collecting scraps, selling war bonds, and doing other war jobs on the home front. Shortage of farm labor, machinery, and other essentials make the part the farm boys and girls must play this year more important than ever.

CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

A 1945 agricultural conservation program to assist farmers in carrying out soil and water practices has been approved for Puerto Rico along with programs for Alaska and Hawaii, the War Food Administration announced recently.

While the programs are basically the same as last year, the new practices in the '45 Puerto Rico program are: planting of cover crops; use of leguminous crops for green manure; establishing check dams in gullies; and measures which conserve moisture and increase vegetative cover in coffee.

Under the AAA program, conservation payments up to about $1,000,000 will be available. Based on participation and allowances in past years, the money will be divided as follows: Puerto Rico, $860,000; Hawaii, $127,000; and Alaska, $13,000.

HAITI APPROVES FAO CONSTITUTION

Among the 18 nations which already have approved the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is the Republic of Haiti, according to a report of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.

The need for an international organization in food and agriculture was agreed upon unanimously by the delegates of the 44 United and Associated Nations at the United Nations food conference held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May, 1943. That conference recommended the setting up of an Interim Commission to draft the constitution and outline the plan of a permanent food and agricultural organization.

MARVIN JONES, WFA HEAD, DISCUSSES FOOD SITUATION

I hope no one will be misled about the food situation. No one has gone hungry in this country. No one is going hungry. We have heard these things before. This storm will pass and certain facts will stand out:

1. In 1943 the American farmers produced 32 per cent more food than this or any other nation ever produced before the war.
2. In 1944 they upped this 5 per cent making a record increase of 37 per cent above prewar production.
3. This record was made in spite of the handicaps of war.
4. This year the farmers themselves set goals that call for an even greater crop acreage.
5. We have the best fed army and navy in the world. They have first call on our food.
6. Russian officials have told us that but for American food they could not have gone forward as they did in turning back the Germans. The same is true of England. All our allies are fighting in a common cause.
7. Our civilians during the war have eaten more food per capita than they did prewar.

Our armed forces will continue to be well fed. We will continue to help our fighting allies. Our own people will continue to have plenty of good wholesome food, and we will contribute our share to the relief of starving people, even if it means a new hitch in our belts. This is a practical matter and a part of the war itself.

The primary object of the War Food Administration is to aid in securing production of food. We are proud of the all time production in each of the war years. Credit for this goes primarily to the American producer. Anyone who sells the American farmer short makes a mistake.

In addition we have been buying five million dollars worth of food per day for lend-lease, and to supplement the needs of our armed forces. This food must be processed, stored, loaded, transported and delivered to shipside. Much of it is perishable.

The handling of this food is a gigantic task. It must be handled with speed. It must go forward every day. It must be kept flowing to the war fronts.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR URGES FULL CROP ACREAGE

Pointing out that food must be kept flowing in a never-failing stream to the fighting fronts, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has appealed to the farmers white and colored, to plant the full acreage called for in this year's goals

Said Administrator Jones, "Regardless of the war developments, another record output of food and fiber crops is urgently needed."

Pledging the full cooperation of WFA, Judge Jones said that assistance will be given the farmers in obtaining the labor required for cultivating and harvesting all crops planted. In addition to Jamaicans, Bahamians, and other foreign workers, about 100,000 prisoners of war will be available for farm work this year, according to Judge Jones.

NEGRO COUNTY AGENT PROMOTED

Martin G. Bailey, agricultural agent who has been serving the colored farmers of four Maryland counties since 1939, was promoted recently to district agent, according to a report from the Maryland State Extension Service which the U. S. Department of Agriculture received last week.

Recognized for his excellent work in tobacco disease control, and for encouraging the farmers to grow more food, Mr. Bailey will now have charge of the Extension work among colored farmers throughout the State of Maryland. Nine county farm and home agents will work under his supervision.

Mr. Bailey was reared on a farm in New Jersey and received his training in agriculture at Hampton institute where he was assistant instructor in horticulture for two years, 1937-39.

COLORED FARMERS PRODUCING MORE FOOD

Colored farmers are producing more milk eggs, chickens, hogs, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, according to reports from State Extension Service Directors which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is receiving.

Realizing that they may shift from cotton production to designated war crops without losing their acreage allotments, many colored farmers are planning to increase their acreage of peanuts, food, and feed crops. Some are increasing acreage to conserve manpower and their production by cutting their using more fertilizer and better seed to increase their yields.

In Sumpter County, Alabama, Robert Binion is increasing his beef cattle again this year. Growing into the business from one pure-bred Angus sire and a herd of seven heifers of mixed breeding three years ago, Mr. Binion now has 26 cows from which he is expecting 26 calves this spring. He grows his own cattle feed.

North Carolina farmers are increasing their food output, and are doing a good job with their chief cash crops. too. Joseph Atkinson produced 9,075 pounds of tobacco on six acres last year. His average return was $654.85 per acre.

VICTORY GARDEN TIPS

Although your Victory garden may be small through extra care you may make it yield extra food for the family and for home canning, advises the Victory Garden headquarters at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Here are some of the extras that you can put into your garden to make it extra good: (1) Extra good planning which should continue throughout the gardening season, (2) start out by preparing the soil extra well; spade the seedbed thoroughly and get it into right condition, (3) the soil can yield only what's in it; so, extra fertilization will be helpful—use compost, or stable manure to supplement your commercial fertilizer, (4) cultivate your garden extra well and keep it properly watered, and take extra care to control insects and plant diseases.

Another important extra is the fact that you may obtain extra gasoline again this year to go to and from your Victory garden.

Here's a tip, don't let any army of insects win Victory in your garden. Get a copy of "Victory Garden Insect Guide," AWI-95, and be prepared for the first attack. This guide lists the insect enemies of the more important vegetables and explains how to control them. A copy of the guide may be obtained from the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS REPAY REHABILITATION LOANS:

Seventy-two percent of the amount advanced to farmers in rural rehabilitation loans since the start of the program in 1935 has been paid back to the Federal Government in principal and interest, according to Frank Hancock administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

Altogether, $868,216,369 had been advanced to farmers through 1944. They had repaid $539,935,802 in principal and $77,064,868 in interest. Payments amounted to $87.10 on every $100 that had fallen due. About 13 percent of the borrowers are colored farmers.

THE FREE WAY WAS BEST

The wearisome, endless controversy over prices and wages under our new regulated way of living, invites the question, What was wrong with the "good old days" which modern radical idealists heap high with scorn?

The current argument over meat is typical. There are quite a few farmers who would quickly return, if they could, to the good old days of free markets, regulated only by supply and demand. Then they were not considered bad citizens and accused of being lobbyists if they tried to adjust prices to cost of production. It was a matter solely between themselves and the American consumer. Usually a fair bargain was struck with the consumer getting his money's worth—and meat.

A corset is something to keep the waves out of the WAC's.—The Howitzer, Camp Howe, Texas.

Conservatives Ready

(Continued from Page 1.)

since there will be such great emergency and need in Europe.

Latin America has three or four billions of U. S. dollars with which to buy our manufactured goods and our manufacturing machinery. The Latin American countries very properly want to see these dollars spent for manufacturing equipment and capital goods such as railroad engines and power-making machinery rather than for consumer and luxury goods, which will not help them in the long run.

The United States is willing to make some very important commitments to Latin American countries. For hemispheric military security our country seems willing and I think properly, to enter into very specific agreements on military cooperation to protect the boundaries of any country attacked.

In order to assure ourselves of larger export markets for many of our products U. S. is quite willing to taper off our war purchases as slowly as possible.

We will no doubt be willing to extend sizeable credits to South American countries. We will take many steps to assure our southern neighbors their fair share of our capital goods production. We will also be very much interested in having agreements from both producing and consuming countries as to what commodity production controls are used. This incidentally raises the whole question of private and government cartels and state-owned trading companies.

Abundance Is Answer

We need more than ever before the good will and coopcration of Latin American countries.

I feel that the emphasis must be on increasing consumption rather than trying to limit production. The United States will undoubtedly go much further than we have ever gone before in doing something specific about labor standards, health, housing, nutrition and education in relation to Latin America. We will go that distance because intelligent conservatives like Will Clayton see that if there is to be any hope at all for saving capitalism in this hemisphere, that there must be increasing consumption, which means raising the level of living for all the people in the hemisphere as well as the rest of the world.

My own conviction is, of course, that for the long pull that agriculture can only be helped by building up purchasing power in our own U. S. A., Latin America and the world. This can be done by extending large credits and providing large volume of new, not used manufacturing and farming machinery. Modernization of farming is essential. As farming is modernized, as more and more manufacturing is done in these countries to our south, the more purchasing power the people in those countries will have.

Against Scarcity

I could not help but feel that the little people of this world were being heard in demands for more health, education, housing—in short, higher standards of living. I felt that some of the spokesmen really wanted the status quo and not the future they were asking for—but that they were intelligent enough to know that if they did not speak in terms of the real needs and desires of their people—then their people would seek others to be their spokesmen. The one message they all carried was, we want no more man-made scarcities—we want the abundance this war has demonstrated that we can produce.

It seemed to me that all over Latin America people were on the march—demanding a better living.

I came away from Mexico City with the feeling that those who believe in the future of common people must strike harder and with more daring than ever before.

SARGE GAVE UP

"On the right— form platoon!" roared the sergeant.

The recruits carried out some kind of maneuver which left the sergeant speechless.

He looked at them for a moment. Then his voice returned—and no words can describe the tone of it.

"All right—now take your partners for the dance."—Salt Lake City (Utah) Farmer.

Government Surplus Property Auctions Subject To Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All farm auctions of Government surplus property by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its subsidiaries under War Food Administration auspices will be subject to price ceilings, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

As a further protection to farmers and other buyers, maximum prices of all items to be offered for sale must be posted at the auction site except where the value of single or similar items exceeds $1,000. Ceilings for items valued above $1,000 are set in a regulation, which does not require posting of the maximum prices.

Surplus Government property sold at farm auctions held by RFC or its subsidiaries covers a wide variety of items including hand tools, wire, nails, screws, and miscellaneous supplies useful to the farmer. At the present time such farm auctions are generally conducted by the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary.

Sales of Government surplus property where the price estimated to be obtainable for a single item, or substantially similar items, does not exceed $300 have been exempt from price control. A specified list of commodities also was exempt regardless of the value.

Under today's action, effective March 19, 1945, public auctions of RFC or its subsidiaries conducted under the auspices of WFA will be under price control regardless of the value of any item or group of items and regardless of any particular commodity exemption previously applying.

Elimination of the price control exemptions on farm auctions held by RFC or its subsidiaries conducted under WFA auspices results from the issuance today to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of a simplified method of establishing ceiling prices for farm auctions where the value of single or substantially similar items does not exceed $1,000.

Where farm auction sales have items exceeding the $1,000 limit, and where other public auctions or sales have items exceeding the continuing $300 limit, the general order (Supplementary Order 94—Sales by Government Agencies and Resales by Certain Buyers) applies.

Under the simplified plan, ceilings on sales of new items to consumers will be the same dollar-and-cent retail ceilings already established for the items. Where no dollar-and-cent ceilings are available, the ceilings will be acquisition cost to the Government or the established retail price for the item in that locality.

On used articles, the ceilings will be the same dollar-and-cent retail ceilings already established for regular sales of the items. Where no dollar-and-cent ceilings are available, the ceilings will be 80 per cent of acquisition cost or 75 per cent of the recognized retail price for the item in that locality when sold new.

An exception is made in the case of a list of used farm equipment, which includes combines, tractors, etc., for which the ceilings will be 85 per cent of the recognized retail price when new, if sold within one year after sale as new, and 70 per cent of the recognized retail price when new if sold more than a year from sale as new.

So that dealers cannot outbid consumers at these auctions on the same price level, the plan specifies that no dealer can bid more than 75 per cent of the ceilings established for consumer buyers. Exceptions will be used typewriters, used household vacuum cleaners and used washing machines, for which the dealer's maximum bid cannot exceed the dollar-and-cent ceilings already established on sales of these three items to dealers. The percentage in these three cases is less than the 75 per cent applicable to other sales.

(Order No. L-7 under Supplementary Order 94—Sales by Government Agencies and Resales by Certain Buyers—effective March 19, 1945.)

Future of Colored Farmers Depends on Better Land Use—Patterson

The future of the Negro in agriculture is dependent upon continued education in proper land use, says Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, in the spring issue of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Land Policy Review.

Listing the factors which are helping colored farmers to use improved soil conservation practices, Dr. Patterson, who is also special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, indicates in his article that the outlook is encouraging. Among the forces at work, assisting and encouraging colored farmers, according to Dr. Patterson, are the agricultural agencies such as Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Soil Conservation Service, Experiment Stations, Farm Credit, Farm Security, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Other agencies and influences at work he includes are the Land-Grant colleges, the Office of Education, Jeanes Foundation, church organizations, and the changing attitude of plantation owners.

Pointing to results which may be achieved through wider use of sound conservation practices by colored farmers, the Tuskegee president listed improved nutrition and better health, improved churches and better community life. Said he, "One important postwar health job is to get more nutritional information out of classrooms and into pantries and onto the tables of the average home."

Discussing the question of migration which he says is draining the best element from southern farms, Dr. Patterson points out that youths trained at the South's expense go to the other areas to make their contribution largely because they feel that there is no inducement for them to remain in the South as tenants and sharecroppers and face the same farm drudgery that many of their parents have faced. He says that although low income is the immediate cause of migration from southern farms, improper land use is the basic cause.

Dr. Patterson concludes that effective land use programs provide a sound basis for sound farming and a sound agriculture. Says he, "They also aid the practical matter of more profitable returns from farming and these may be an added inducment to more of our trained young people and farm-experienced returning soldiers to become 'dirt' farmers and make the most of the land."

Labor Asks Lower Cost Farm Tools

The postwar planning committee of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union CIO, is working for lower farm equipment prices to farmers, after the war.

The committee members say in a pamphlet that they themselves want to be employed, after the war, and add that there can't be full employment for the union unless there is a 50 per cent increase in farm equipment sales.

They recall that the farm machinery trust stubbornly stuck to high prices all through the depression—and lost more business than any other division of industry.

There can't be any large growth in the farm-machinery market unless through the development of family farms, the pamphlet argues. This, they say, is the most neglected market, with all our present high prices and restriction policies tending to build up the corporation type farm, and drive the family-type farmer out of existence.

Union members argue for a farm equipment planning board to represent everyone interested—and to work for postwar plans through which family farmers can buy equipment at reasonable prices, and with a small down payment.

MARVIN JONES

War Food Administrator Explains Food Progam

The following statement was issued by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, concerning the basic facts in the food situation:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15—"In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the food situation, certain basic facts should be remembered.

"1. The production of food in the United States has continued to be and is now at record levels. The farmers of America, despite the handicaps of war, have produced substantially more food in each of the war years than they did in peacetime. This was made possible by the ingenuity and determination of those who produce our food.

"2. There is still a good supply of food in this country. Certain items, such as meats, lard, fats, and sugar, are less than the over-all requirements, but other items are in plentiful supply; and even after taking into account those that are in short supply, there is sufficient if it is properly distributed and shared to assure our people a good, wholesome diet.

"3. The requirements of our armed forces are necessarily growing and everyone wants these requirements to be met.

"4. Only because of the food that we were able to furnish the Russians and our other fighting allies have they been able to carry on as they have in their military operations. This not only serves them, it serves ourselves as well.

"5. There are certain relief needs, especially in the wake of battle that must be met.

"6. The people of the United States, on a per capita basis, have been eating more than they did prior to the war.

"7. We are continuing to urge all-out production of the greatest possible amount of food. Congress has provided assistance by making available price supports as an assurance to farmers. Consumers can help by avoiding all possible waste and by playing fair in sharing our food.

I am sure, in the light of these facts, that the people of the United States will make every effort to be helpful in assuring an adequate supply for our armed forces and our fighting allies. We all realize the necessity of sharing this food and playing square with our neighbors, our fighting forces, and our allies.

"The sacrifices of our people have been cheerfully made. We can take a new hitch in our belts. We can consume less of these foods that are in short supply and substitute wherever possible with other foods that are more plentiful.

"I have every faith in the patriotism of our people and their willingness to make any essential sacrifices that may be necessary at this critical stage of the war and to do so uncomplainingly.

"Our people have never failed to meet the test in peace or in war. They will not do so now."

On March 21, Administrator Jones issued the following statement:

"I hope no one will be misled about the food situation. No one has gone hungry in this country. No one is going hungry. We have heard these things before. This storm will pass and certain facts will stand out:

"1. In 1943 the American farmers produced 32 per cent more food than this or any other nation ever produced before the war.

"2. In 1944 they upped this 5 per cent making a record increase of 37 per cent above prewar production.

"3. This record was made in spite of the handicaps of war.

"4. This year the farmers themselves set goals that call for an even greater crop acreage.

"5. We have the best fed army and navy in the world. They have first call on our food.

"6. Russian officials have told us that but for American food they could not have gone forward as they did in turning back the Germans. The same is true of England. All our allies are fighting in a common cause.

"7. Our civilians during the war have eaten more food per capita than they did prewar.

"Our armed forces will continue to be well fed. We will continue to help our fighting allies. Our own people will continue to have plenty of good, wholesome food, and we will contribute our share to the relief of starving people, even if it means a new hitch in our belts. This is a practical matter and a part of the war itself.

"The primary object of the War Food Administration is to aid in securing production of food. We are proud of the all time production in each of the war years. Credit for this goes primarily to the American producer. Anyone who sells the American farmer short makes a mistake.

"In addition we have been buying five million dollars worth of food per day for lend-lease, and to supplement the needs of our armed forces. This food must be processed, stored, loaded, transported and delivered to shipside. Much of it is perishable.

"The handling of this food is a gigantic task. It must be handled with speed. It must go forward every day. It must be kept flowing to the war fronts."

"PERFECT SHIPPING" NEEDS YOU

Transportation and shipping agencies have moved mountains of freight in these critical war years. The public and the military services generally feel that a good job has been done. But those in the transportation and shipping business are not satisfied. Just moving the goods is not enough. They must be moved without damage in transit. To cut down on needless destruction, thousands of shippers, through their Shippers' Advisory Boards, are conducting a month-long campaign during April in conjunction with the railroads and other forms of transport. Their goal is perfect shipping. The public, as well as those employed. Most damage results from improper packing and labeling of shipments. The following is the advice of shipping experts:

"If it's package goods, put it up as well as possible. That's the first 'ounce of prevention.'

"Use the most suitable container available. Your choice may be narrowed 'way down, but it's just as true as ever that square pegs don't fit in round holes.

"Make doubtful boxes better by reinforcing, padding, partitions and all such measures that take up shock.

"Make the finished package as damage-proof as possible. A good job can usually be done through proper use of adhesives, bummed tape, stitching, metal strap, rope, cord or twine, and, in wooden crates or boxes, enough of the right nails in the right places.

"Be careful to mark shipments accurately and plainly. Use complete address—name, street, number, city and state. Show your name and address also preceded by 'from.' Much delay, loss and disappointment is caused by illegible and faulty addressing.

"Be sure to remove old labels, tags and all previous markings."

This advice is not complicated. It can mean the saving of millions of dollars worth of freight if all of us will do our part.

Wickard Says Postwar Farm Programs Needed to Aid Veterans and Tenants

The need for special postwar farm programs to help veterans, farm laborers, and tenants to be more secure on the land was expressed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard at an agricultural achievement banquet in Indiana last week.

Taking as his theme, "Peacetime Opportunities for Farmers," the Secretary pointed out that a whole series of efforts will be needed after the war to bring about better distribution of farm income among farmers themselves and to strengthen the position of the family farm.

Said he, "Under our present distribution of national income even full employment will not mean that every family will have sufficient income to provide good diets for its members. It is not good Americanism to permit people to be undernourished when the farmers of the Nation have the ability and the desire to produce what is needed for a good diet for every family of the Nation. The School Lunch Program has proved its worth and should be expanded. Consideration should be given to a revival of the Stamp Plan or some modification of the Stamp Plan."

Pointing out on the other hand that production efficiency and good weather may cause temporary overproduction some years, Secretary Wickard indicated the continued need for the Ever Normal Granary and also the need for some farmers to shift their production from one crop to another and from one type of farming to another.

"Some farmers," the Secretary said, "will need to find new opportunities in agriculture and some outside agriculture. These shifts are as much in the national interest as in the individual farmer's interest. In making these shifts, farmers will need income protection and other positive assistance."

Continuing, he said, "Special programs will be needed to help veterans, and to help all farm laborers and tenants to be more secure on the land."

Turning to the peace that will come after victory Secretary Wickard declared that the farmers want a peace that will bring permanent prosperity to the whole nation.

Said the Secretary, "They want to build up the productive capacity of their land and their flocks. They want to repair or replace their equipment, their fences, and their farm buildings. Millions of farm people want better houses than they have now, and better roads to link them with each other and with nearby towns and cities. They want better hospitals and adequate medical care of all types to be within reach. They want greater security of tenure, greater security against old age. They want better schools in their communities and all the other advantages needed to give children good education and training."

The Secretary pointed out, however, that the attainment of these objectives is largely dependent upon full industrial employment.

A girl who went out with a flier said he danced in such close formation that she could practically read his dog tags in braille.—Flint Hills Peggy.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Is This The Beginning Of The End?

Negro farmers and their leadership are deeply concerned over the death of the President. They sincerely wonder if the era of liberal agricultural reform which he began is to be brought to an end.

Secretary Wallace has been side-tracked, Dr. Will Alexander has gone to the Rosenwald Fund, C. B. Baldwin and George Mitchell have gone to the C. I. O. Where Is Sam Bledsoe?

Many others who sponsored the liberal attitude of the Department of Agriculture toward the small farmer in the South have been maneuvered out of position where they could be of direct service. Now the "chieftain" is dead.

Under the sponsorship of this liberal element in the White House and in the Agricultural Department, many trained and capable Negro workers were employed to help do the job of improving the lot of Negro farmers in the AAA there was Albon L. Holsey, James Davis and Mrs. Morton.

The Farm Security Administration brought Giles Hubert, Constance Daniel, Frank Pinder, J. L. Reddix, Jerome Robinson, James Peterson and a field staff which once included more than two hundred trained Negro agriculturists, home economists, recreation workers, nurses and clerical employees. Most are now gone.

The late Tom Roberts was brought into the office of Personnel for the express purpose of increasing the services of the department to Negro farmers and their leadership. His death leaves an unfilled vacancy.

Thousands of Negro farmers during the Roosevelt administration were given the opportunity of securing good, well equipped farms. Projects were set up which were designed to find a way out for the small farmer in the South. Many of these included Negroes. Now they are being forced into liquidation by a Congress which has swung a long way over to reaction.

Many Negro farmers are not in position to hold onto the farms originally meant for their rehabilitation. They are being sold out to the highest bidders, many of whom are intent on preventing the progress of the family farmer and cooperative action in the South.

The "Chief" is dead. Does it mean that with his passing go all of the hopeful things which were being accomplished on behalf of the Negro farmer? The war emergency has been often given as the excuse for retrenchments and the cutting off of Negro personnel and for the disruption of progressive programs which were of direct aid to the little man including Negro farmers and farm workers.

Will replacements be made in the near future? Will projected programs be renewed? Or, is all this to be forgotten and southern agriculture to be returned entirely to the control of the big planters, the credit merchants and the county court house gangs?

Negro farmers and Negro farm leadership are frankly worried. If this is not the beginning of the end, then Negro farmers expect some assurances of the fact from the new government, and soon.

More Democracy —More Food

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Four years ago the Department of Agriculture was planning how to get the farmers in the country to raise the extra food that would be needed to win the war and write the peace.

The National Farmers Union said one important thing to do was to give as much of the job as possible to the small farmers. Farm labor was going to be scarce. Big operators would be pinched for help. Most big farmers were already getting the most they knew how out of their acres. They had good stock, good barns, limed fields, rich land and much machinery. They could step up production some, but each little fellow in proportion to what he had raised before could step up his production a lot. He would need credit for more cows and pigs and more work stock. Maybe he would need a cleaner and larger barn. He would need to buy or lease land other people were not going to use, and often he would need some intensive show-how.

Without these things he could contribute only a little to war food production; with them his fields and his labor would be geared right into the nation's needs.

The big farmers did not like that plan much. They told Congress to put the money on them and they would raise the food. The agencies which help the little fellow were cut back instead of expanded. Still the little fellows did amazingly well to raise the milk and beans and butter and eggs and flax that the War Food Administration wants. The big fellows can hardly expand at all now and the little fellow still could.

Food is needed now to make the peace — desperately needed. The game of the Germans is to hold the ports through which food might come, to keep up resistance while the Allies stretch their supply lines and drain their own food stocks more heavily. Their hope is that the liberated countries, finding themselves worse fed under the United Nations than under the Germans, will turn in desparation to Nazi tactics even after Germany's defeat. Food will win for us.

We will have to pinch at home and send more abroad. Meanwhile we can still raise more at home if we will give more of the job to family farmers. They have the labor and the will, but need more land, more credit, and more teaching. More democracy on the land will give us all more to eat and a quicker end to the shooting.

George S. Mitchell

used? With good bargaining can it answer, in part, the cry of the American farmer, big and not-so-big, that he cannot meet city-wage competition? Is there an answer in area agreements, the notice-to-quit-work arrangements, and the provisions for housing?

The details of these provisions are not too important. The German direction is usually toward too much detail, and what we need is not to imitate but to explore. Organizations established and in the making need to be open-minded and curious about the experiences of others, and keen enough to pick from these whatever is of value in reaching their own goals. And the same applies to not-quite-ready individuals.

A few years ago, American farm workers lost their bid for government-regulated farm wages and living standards. This note from Germany's lost freedom is worth remembering, as, without meanness or ill-will, we work to reach those same goals through organization for bargaining.

And Will you PLEASE Pay That Poll Tax!

It Can Be Done

ORGANIZATION FOR BARGAINING

A Lesson From Germany's Few Years of Free Government

The need for organization among farm workers is past the question stage. It is no longer a matter of "whether" there should be organization, but of how organization can best be brought about, and to what goals it should be directed.

A first lesson in organization for bargaining, on or off farms, is that bargaining—for goods, for pay, for working conditions—is not fighting. There are good and sorry employers—on plantations, in mines and in factories—as there are good and sorry workers. Conflict results from bad will, not from organization.

Before two boys swap marbles they look them over carefully, to make sure that neither is being "gypped." Good bargaining between workers and employers means that each is going to look over very carefully what the other has to offer, before a deal is made.

The Germans learned this after the last war, and, under their new republic, put the plan into practice and made it work—until the Nazis took over. Two months after the close of World War I, a bargaining group, the Federal Council of Farmers and Landowners, was organized in Germany, with government aid, because the Germans knew that their country could not live without a smooth and orderly flow of food and fiber from farms to homes and factories. They knew, also, that this orderly flow could only come if farm workers and farm employers—planters, managers or corporations—had some basis for bargaining.

The Germans went about the job of organizing in their own way, which is not our way. But basically they were on solid ground, and for ten of the fourteen years between the end of World War I and the rise to power of the whip-cracking Nazis, there was, by and large, peace and prosperity in German agriculture.

The Federal Council, made up of people whom we would call large farmers or planters, managers and farm workers, served as a kind of farm labor board, setting up general principles under which agreements between farm workers and farm employers were made. Under it a federation of employers' associations worked with farm labor and government groups to prevent strikes and improve output by arriving at fair agreements. Joint labor associations, also, put their shoulders to the wheel to reach better understanding through better bargaining, with the encouragement and help of the government.

A great many individual agreements suited to individual cases were drawn up within the broad outline of rules and principles set up by the councils to fit various farming areas. In the two-year period between January 1927 and January 1929, more than a million and a half German farm workers and their employers benefited from agreements of various types, which followed these rules. Wages, hours, vacations, rest on Sundays and holidays, housing, the filing of notice to leave employment, and meditation of disputes were points covered in most contracts. Also included were the matters of payment in cash or kind, the quality of payments in kind, and piece work rates in line with base wage rates already agreed upon.

Up to now, so far as its workers are concerned, American farming lacks what German farming had in its ten years of freedom. American agricultural workers are not well organized and therefore have less to say about the manner in which they live and work than any other working group in America. For today's America pays little heed to the unsupported views of lone citizens. It could hardly be otherwise in a country as vast as ours. So Americans who want their say-so to reach beyond their own front gates have learned to join their voices with those of their fellows, in organizations of people who think out their problems together, make their views known together, and bargain together.

The larger American farm owners and farm managers have had such organizations for many years, but farm **workers** have not had organizations of their own making and their own directing so there has been little or no bargaining between these two groups. The **directing** in existing organizations, has been one-sided, and the raising and marketing of American farm products has been disorderly, satisfying neither most workers nor most producers. Even the soil on which the crops are raised has suffered for lack of a sound basis for bargaining—for lack of a down-to-earth reason for a worker's interest in land owned and controlled by another.

The German experience need not be used as a pattern for American workers, but without question it has its points. How far can Americans profit by its overall plan in building their own organizations of farm workers and little farmers? How far, for example, can the matter of payments in cash or kind be

This is the second and third of a series of reproductions from the Cranbook Exhibit on The Races of Man which will run in consecutive issues of the Modern Farmer. Watch for others to follow.

The original large exhibits are being distributed by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association. Should you be interested in securing this exhibit for your school, lodge, club or association, write for particulars to:

The Race Relations Division,
American Missionary Association
Fisk University,
Nashville 8, Tennessee.

Nationalities Are Not Races

The commonest mistake in all discussions of race is the confusion of nationality with race. A white man may be a Frenchman, Russian, Brazilian, Australian, or South African. A black man may be from the Congo, New Guinea or Harlem. The yellow races are found in every country of the Americas, of Asia and many Pacific islands. Nations and races never completely coincide. The German nation is composed of several racial stocks in about the same percentage as is the French nation. When a man is asked for his racial stock he will often say, "I am French with some English and Scotch mixed in." This means nothing in race, for several racial groups are found in France, England and Scotland and the man may be almost anything.

Georgia Editor Decries Evasion Of Constitution

From the Macon (Ga.) Daily News

The cynical proposal of Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, Roy Harris, to circumvent the constitution and the laws in order to preserve the state's white primary, is not a pleasant thing for a good citizen to contemplate.

Last year the supreme court of the United States decided that the exclusion of Negroes from the primaries in Texas was a violation of the 15th amendment to the federal constitution, which provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race or color.

There can be no doubt in any unprejudiced mind that this decision is right or that it has the same application in Georgia that it has in Texas. In both states there is no two-party system, the primaries are the real elections, and exclusion of Negroes from primaries is meant to be, and is, denial of the right to vote on account of race or color.

Mr. Harris and other southern politicians know this, and their concern is not to abide by the law, but to evade it; not to do right, but to do wrong and get away with it.

No other inference is possible from Harris' explanation of the Georgia scheme to the constitutional amendments committee of the house.

First, he says, it is proposed to eliminate all reference to primaries in the new constitution; this for the purpose of the utmost elasticity in evading whatever decision the supreme court may render in prospective litigation from Georgia.

Then in order to carry out the idea, Mr. Harris reveals, in language that makes Machiavelli look like a piker, what will be done further to nullify any such decision. He says:

"The way we plan to work it we will leave our primary laws intact after removing the constitutional reference, then if at the next primary some Negro carries his troubles to court, we go right on and hold our primary, and by the time he gets a decision it will be too late for him to vote.

If our system is held nonconstitutional at the next session, we will change the law at the next session of the legislature—but only by a period or comma. We will hold our primary just as white as a clean sheet.

If the supreme court invalidates that law too, then we will rewrite it again for the next primary. That will go on ad infinitum"

Thus no complaint can ever get a decision on the merits. The question is not what or just or decent, or even what a law is. The effort will be solely to evade and circumvent the constitution and the law by a lot of hypocritical shenanigan.

We can't go in this state denying political rights to large parts of the population while we are beating our breasts out about our country's effort to make democracy effective in all the world.

Our lip service to democracy is sheer mockery until we can show enough good faith to observe both in letter and spirit the provisions of the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States. Whether our politicians know it or not, Georgia is now in the union and the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, including Georgia. The observance of all its provisions is right. And no state or people can go wrong by doing right!

HIS EXPERIENCE

Mose had applied to the philosophic white gentleman for a loan. He was turned down. The gentleman said: "You are strong and healthy and work is plentiful. Why don't you get a job? Hard work never killed anybody."

Mose said: "You sho is wrong erbout dat, Boss. I'se done los' fou' wives from nuffin' else."—The Railroad Trainmen.

WE COULD BE LESS CARELESS

A heartrending story came from across the Pacific the other day. A bomber crashed and a member of the crew was hopelessly trapped in the flaming wreckage. After a number of futile attempts at rescue, an officer among the horrified spectators, unable to stand the victim's screams longer, stepped up and ended the doomed man's life painlessly with his service 5. The officer was later exonerated at a military trial.

The foregoing incident was a tragedy of war. Yet it differs from similar incidents that happen regularly in peacetime only in respect to the method by which the person dying in the flames was put out of his misery. The ten-thousand-odd souls who die by fire in this country every year do it the hard way. They simply scream until they are cooked.

If this sounds unnecessarily morbid and merciless, take a look at the nation's fire bill—upwards of half a billion dollars. When it comes to fire, America is grossly careless. We are careless in our homes. We are careless in our factories and around places of amusement. We are careless in our forests. The result is fire destruction on a scale of almost unbelievable proportions.

We could do something about fire if we wanted to. We could be less careless. We could heed the lessons of experience and fire prevention authorities, which tell us over and over that real fire prevention is a highly individual business—a question of detail, of putting out matches and cigarettes properly, cleaning up the basements and attics, keeping heating facilities in good order.

Most of these things could logically be done now. Spring is here and spring is clean-up time. Why not clean up right? Prevent fire, help save lives.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MINER

The coal shortage may run as high as 50,000,000 tons. This, while small in comparison to total output, is critical because coal is used in every phase of war production.

The wartime steel industry alone must have 1,743,000 tons of bituminous coal every week. Thirty-two thousand tons of coal go into the making of every superdreadnaught, 50 tons into every medium tank, and 18 tons into every 4-ton Army truck. High explosive chemicals are made in whole or in part from coal. Coal is also the base of 85 per cent of all war plastics. Hundreds of antiseptics, insecticides, and drugs—including the life-saving sulfas, synthetic quinine, and aspirin—are made from coal. So are chemicals for waterproofing and mildew-Proofing clothing. So are textiles, such as nylon for parachutes and rot-proof mosquito netting. The list is endless.

The coal industry has had to produce the coal for this endless list of war goods without fail. Each year it has succeeded in operating with great efficiency, to an extent that more than offset the steady drop in manpower and depreciating equipment. And it has endeavored, to the best of its ability, to hold costs at reasonable levels, thus assuring coal an equal competitive opportunity to secure a share of postwar markets.

This latter problem few persons give much thought to, outside of the coal business. It can mean the difference between a going industry and stagnation. It can mean the difference between hundreds of thousands of men having work, and not having work. Once the war demand for coal falls off, increased civilian consumption must step in to fill the gap, and the only thing that can persuade consumers to do that is a fair price. Up to now management has worried pretty much alone about holding the cost of producing coal to minimum levels. But from now on with wages soaring, it also becomes the problem of the miner himself—if he wishes a steady job.

Massachusetts Community Workers War Against Prejudice

THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN

In 1939 the community of Springfield, Massachusetts, inaugurated a method of inculcating racial tolerance and understanding, which has been called "a community's total war against prejudice."

The Plan is based on the assumption that prejudice can be prevented, and that mass phobias, manias and hysterias—contagious diseases of the body have been controlled.

The method is much the same: apply the same scientific-humane principles which in a lifetime have all but conquered small pox and typhoid: which since 1900 have reduced the tuberculosis death rate from 200 per 100,000 to less than 40. Once the germ has been isolated, a mass education campaign teaches not only the terrible cost of the plague, but also the breeding-places of the germ and the scientific way of eliminating them.

The Plan utilizes the methods of propaganda analysis developed under the leadership of Dr. Clyde R. Miller at Teachers College, Columbia University. School children and adults are taught how public opinion is formed, how to distinguish fact from opinion, how to avoid prejudice.

Following the inauguration of the Plan in the Springfield Public Schools children were given tests to determine their attitudes toward Jews, Negroes, the foreign-born and various religious groups. From these tests the school authorities ascertained that most of the prejudiced attitudes of children come from the parents or from other adults and even from adult institutions including—in some cases—the church. So particular emphasis is placed upon reaching the grown-ups.

HOW THE PLAN IS SET UP

In order to carry out such a program, two directing bodies were set up.

One to function in the schools, called the **Committee on Education for Democracy**, was appointed by Dr. John Granrud, Superintendent of schools. All educational levels in the school system, including supervisors, principals and classroom teachers, were represented and given the task of studying the problems involved in organizing the program in the schools.

The other is a **community committee for directing the community-wide program.** It is broadly representative. Its membership includes leading clergymen of various faiths, representatives of different organizations in the business community, the publishers of the newspapers, labor leaders, representatives of the social agencies, spokesmen of young people's organizations, the wife of a Negro minister, leading figures in civic and club activities, as well as Dr. Granrud and the Director of Adult Education who serves as secretary.

CHILDREN LEARN AND LIVE DEMOCRACY

As the pupil advances through the school system he is first given in the **elementary grades** an understanding of "living and learning together" and he develops from the outset a comprehension of some of the fundamental concepts of democracy. Each child is given an opportunity to make his contribution to the group. He learns what other peoples have contributed to our civilization, and he gets a first sense of the interdependence of nations.

When he reaches the **junior high school level** he is given an opportunity to develop an appreciation of the rich heritage of America. He is encouraged to build a sympathetic attitude toward all racial and nationality groups through understanding of their cultural patterns. Specifically, he obtains knowledge of the contributions of the various nationalities to the growth not only of the United States, but also to the growth of Springfield.

Senior high school students analyze current problems studying both the strengths and weaknesses of our democratic processes to determine how the latter can be corrected and democracy strengthened. They learn how to evaluate their own prejudices and biases, how to reach conclusions objectively. They study propaganda techniques.

Tests given at the end of each year have shown substantial progress at all levels in the school system.

THE GROWN-UPS LEARN, TOO

The community council sponsors free public forums in school buildings, and has introduced controversial subjects with competent authorities taking opposing positions. A film forum series covers many topics, including the problems of racial, religious and economic groups. The discussions following the films are led by experts, and are focused on **local problems**. Average attendance of public forums is 1,000. A series of ten "film forums" drew an average attendance of 800.

The New England town meeting came to life in modern form when non-partisan political meetings were sponsored in public school buildings in each of the wards. Opposing candidates speak from the same platform. People who haven't been in a school building for years renew their contact with the school system. One political rally drew an audience of 5,000.

SPRINGFIELD PRACTICES WHAT IT PREACHES

Training of Negroes for skilled occupations has been developed, and the School Placement Bureau is constantly working to break down discrimination in employment. The school system itself has set an example in its own employment standards, which are based strictly on merit. Three Negroes are now teaching in Springfield schools, though in no case do Negro pupils constitute more than one-fourth of the attendance. Other sectors of the community are likewise represented in appointment of new teachers.

THOSE WHO LEAD MUST ALSO LEARN

Special training courses for teachers and community leaders are given at Springfield College, with emphasis upon contemporary problems and the new tasks they impose on education.

Through newspapers, radio, meetings of all sorts of civic groups and through study courses given in parent-teacher meetings the work is carried to the entire community.

Several other communities, large and small, have already studied the Springfield Plan and have inaugurated similar programs. The Pittsburgh Plan, which went into operation on January first, makes several contributions of its own to democratic education. The Assistant Superintendent of Schools of New York City is planning to visit Springfield, according to press reports, with a view to adaptation in New York.

In its fifth year of successful operation the Springfield Plan deserves serious study by every community in the country. It offers one of the most significant contributions to education for meeting the problems of the war and of the postwar era.

A FARMER'S ANNUITY

Regular War Bond investments now will create an ideal annuity for old age. Bonds bought this month will be maturing 10 years later, returning Four Dollars for every three invested. If the money isn't needed, then it can always be reinvested so that cash will be available when wanted.

Few farmers during their productive years build up an annuity of any kind. They rely on their farm investment for old-age protection. A good farm free of debt does give a lot of protection, but experience has proven that some kind of an investment that will yield cash at regular intervals is a valuable supplement to the farm.

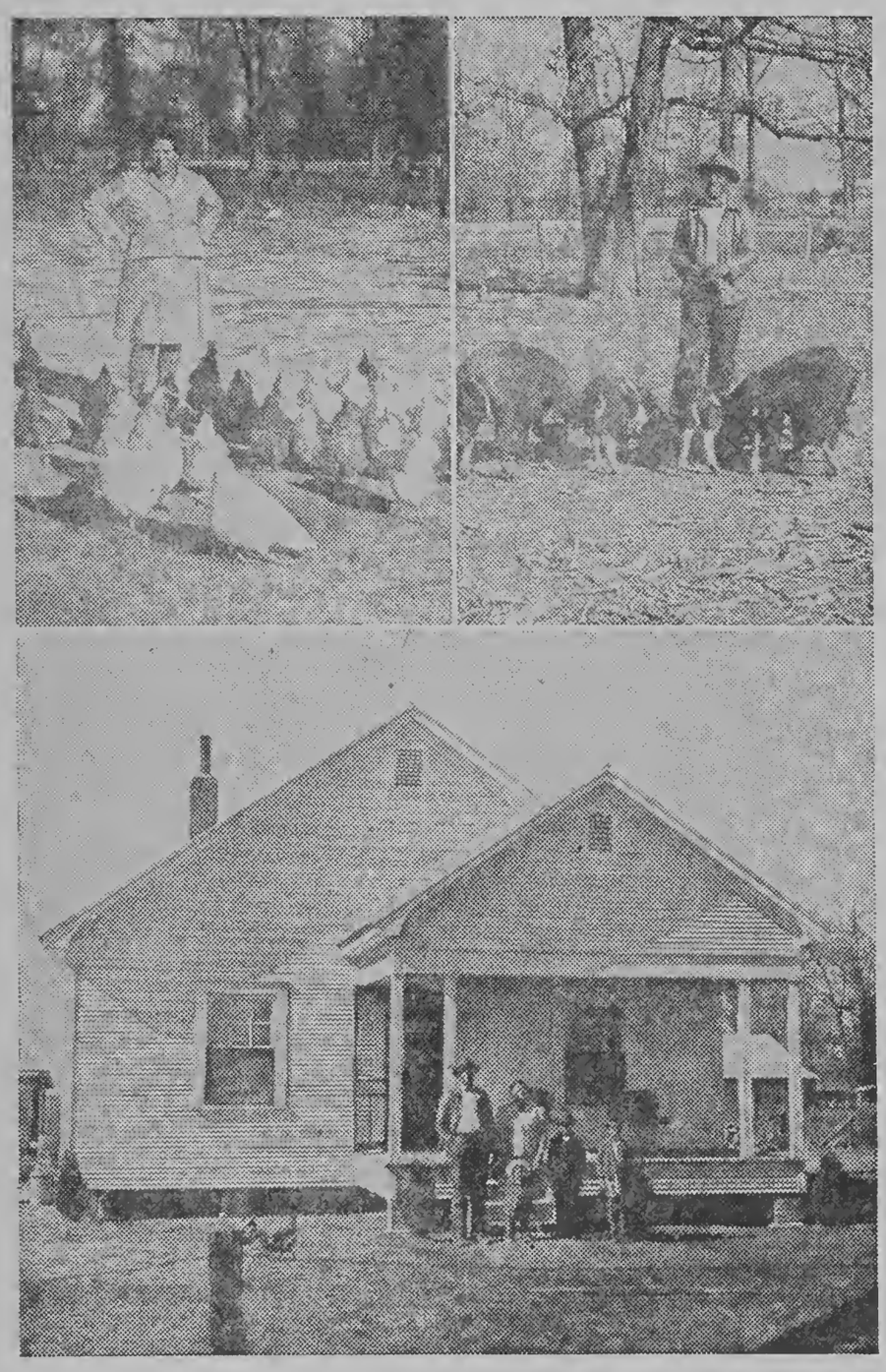
Too often the income from the rented farm is less certain than when the owner operated it. From a crop share lease—and that's the most popular way of renting farms—there is little or no net income in years of poor crops.

Many farmers will want to turn the farm over to a son when they retire. They'll want to give that son every opportunity to succeed—without being burdened too much by the support of mother and dad. In such cases the War Bond annuity will pay big dividends in satisfaction as well as protection.

It is easy for a farmer to create a War Bond annuity. No fixed regular premiums are required—though of course regular investments now mean regular payments 10 years later. The fact that the War Bonds also create a liquid farm financial reserve at the same time the annuity is being built up is another big advantage. In an emergency the bonds can be redeemed for cash without any loss.

A War Bond investment is the kind of an annuity that many farmers have been looking for.

The Jews Are Not a Race



Walter Sorrell, Mississippi Farmer, Named Model Farmer By FSA

JACKSON, Miss.—Hard work, good management, and thrift, enabled Walter Sorrell, Negro farmer and father of seven children, of Prentiss county, to pay for his 80-acre farm in six years to become the model Negro borrower of the Farm Security Administration in Mississippi.

Dallas C. Vandevere, State FSA director, announced today that Sorrell's outstanding progress had won for his family the title of Negro farm family of the year for the state in a contest conducted by FSA officials. Records of several thousand Negro borrowers were studied by the judging committees.

Sorrell paid no attention to the advice of some who told him that he never would be permitted to own his farm. He and his wife, Georgia, have won the admiration of white and colored citizens alike in their achievement. Since getting their FSA loan their net worth has increased ten times. Their debts are all paid, and they own a full set of farming equipment, workstoek, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Their home is well furnished. A smokehouse is stocked with an abundance of home-cured meat and the pantry holds more than 600 quarts of canned food.

Walter and Georgia Sorrell, shown above, have been designated by FSA officials as Negro farm family of the year in Mississippi. They were selected from several thousand outstanding Negro FSA families. Their home, shown below, and 80-acre farm is now owned, debt-free. When this picture was made, the older children were at school. There are seven children in the family.

For A "Bright" Post-War Agriculture

Reprint from FARM BOND AIDS

Farmers are looking forward to many new and wonderful eleetrically operated devices on their farms and in their homes after the war—devices which will save labor, increase income and raise standards of living. Millions of farm families hope to have these wonderful new things—and those who invest sufficiently in War Bonds now can be certain of having them soon after the war ends. And that applies to farm families who do not now have electrie service, as well as to those who do.

The Rural Eleetrification Administration expects 3,655,000 rural homes to be added to power lines within a five-year period after the war. It expeets that these newly electrified farms will want a great deal of wiring, plumbing, electrical appliances, and equipment. **Four and a half billion dollars is the amount which individual farmers will invest if they are to get full benefit from their new electric energy.**

REA urges the purchase of War Bonds now as a means of assuring the farmers' ability to make the necessary investment when the time comes to do it.

The program contemplates electrifieation of nonfarm residences in rural areas as well as farms. And this by no means eompletes the picture. Farmers who have already experienced the help and comfort of electricity will want to increase their investments in electrical equipment and appliances. They have found that electricity pays its own way for those who can invest in its working tools.

The total new investment for equipment on farms already electrified, it is estimated, will reach 2½ billion dollars. For this purpose many farmers have been earmarking War Bonds bought from the extra income which electricity is already earning for them. They will continue to buy War Bonds as an assurance that they will be able to acquire modern tools for better living and working conditions.

The research laboratories of manufacturers. the Federal Government, State Colleges. Experiment Stations, and others are full of new devices or improvements of old devices to make farming easier and more productive; to restore rural living to the comparative standard it held in earlier days. Investors in War Bonds will be able to aequire many of them without undue delay. Here are a few:

FARM FREEZER.—Many manufacturers have announeed new models of farm freezers, some models for the kitchen and others of the walking type. Prices will probably be around $250 to $350 for a "plug-in" eabinet type.

AIR-CONDITIONING.— New small portable types are in prospect.

GERMICIDAL LAMPS.—Speeial ultra-violet lamps that kill airborne bacteria, many of which causc poultry and other diseases—might be used in the home to eontrol such ailments as a eommon cold.

FEED GRINDERS.—The development of electrically operated feed grinders is continuing. The trend is toward installations with relatively low-powered motors, so arranged that no attention is required beyond putting into the hopper the proper quantity of grain.

These are only a few of the newer devices which have been discussed publicly. Many others are being worked on quietly. This list does not inelude any of the more eommon uses for electricity on the farm whieh are already making an outstanding contribution to better farm living. **A comfortable backlog of War Bonds will bring these conveniences to many farm homes.**

In Praise of the Horse

By JASPER B. SINCLAIR

MORE THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL, THE HORSE HAS MADE HISTORY

The faithful old horse must lack song appeal. He has not inspired the song writers of the world to the same extent as the dog or many of our feathered friends. Yet he is not without his share of reminders in song, poetry and prose.

True, some of the Tin Pan Alley contributions border on the ludicrous. Particularly the "Horses, Horses, Horses" refrain and the equally fantastic lyrics about "The Horse with the Lavender Eyes." But even that is better than being wholly neglected.

The story of "Black Beauty," of course, is perhaps the finest of its kind ever written in any language, and one of the most widely read of all animal stories. "Black Beauty," like Longfellow's well-remembered poem, "The Bell of Atri," belongs to the ages.

The recent Hollywood version of "My Friend Flicka" and the Latin poet Virgil's verses in praise of the plodding farm horse span a couple of thousand years of literature dealing with Dobbin.

One of Shakespeare's kings would have gladly traded his kingdom for a horse. But that, after all, was no genuine compliment to the equine family. A horse at that moment was only a means of saving his own royal neek.

A lot of classical poetry would never have been written had it not been for the traditional association between man and horse. Longfellow, for example, could never have written "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" if the Boston patriot had been unable at the last moment to borrow a horse from Deacon Jones.

Without the horse, "Sheridan's Ride" could not have become one of our school-book classics, nor could Browning have penned the "Good News from Ghent." And it was the cavalry horse that made possible Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade' 'and all the stirring cavalry selections that have become a part of our military band and symphonic music repertoire.

Mechanized warfare had at least that much to its credit—it has spared tens of thousands of horses the terrible tragedy of fighting battles that were no concern of the animals themselves.

In the past, the fate of the horse in wartime has deeply moved all right-thinking people. But nothing was ever done about it till gasoline motors finally spared these animals the perils of a man-made battlefield.

Some poet or song writer should pen a word of thanks for this. It is the least that can be done after all the centuries in which the horse has so unflinehingly played its hero's part in the front line of battle.

A county school teacher had forbidden the eating of candy and the chewing of gum during school hours. One day she became suspicious of a lump in Johnny's cheek. "Johnny," she demanded, "Are you eating candy or ehewing gum?" "No, ma'am," replied the pupil, "I'm just soaking a prune to eat at recess."—Wichita Eagle.

A Kansas farmer recently applying at his War Price and Rationing Board for two gallons of kerosene to be used as an insecticide was asked to fill in an application blank asking along with other things, what equipment was to be used. With great eare he wrote: "One pan, one rag, one stick to stir with."—Wilson (Kas.) World.

James H. Ferguson Of Clarksville Promoted to T-5

With A Fifteenth Air Foree Service Command Signal Construction Battalion—Italy: James H. Ferguson of 519 Kellog Street, Clarksville, Tennessee, has been promoted to Technician Fifth Grade, according to a recent announcement from his unit headquarters. T-5 Ferguson, who has been a member of the Army since November 1942, is the son of Mrs. Minerva Ferguson, 519 Kellog St., Clarksville.

T-5 Ferguson was a caterer prior to entering the service. He is now a cook for a signal construction battalion of the Fifteenth Air Force Service Command.

By,
SOL L. LESTER, M-SGT.

Every Person Needs A

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Bloc Heads Get Millions for Processors; Farmers Hold the Sack

Washington.—A "Farm Bloc" victory over the Farmers Union a year ago has resulted in textile processors reaping millions of dollars in additional profits while farmers hold the sack.

In 1944, the Farmers Union vigorously opposed an amendment to the OPA act, directing an increase in cotton textile ceilings. The "Farm Bloc" (Bureau, Grange and Council of Farmer Co-operatives) supported it contending the textile processors would pay farmers parity for cotton. NFU said farmers wouldn't get the money, and advocated subsidies be paid direct to farmers instead. The Bloc Heads won.

The results are now known:

Prices were allowed to go up $100,000,000 to consumers.

Processors kept $80,000,000 to add to their profits, which were already swollen five times to $315,000,000 by the war.

Only $20,000,000 was even started down through the factors and brokers toward the farmer—and the amount he got was consequently practically nil.

"It is now known," OPA Administrator Chester Bowles told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week, "that at the time when the first increases were approved, the earnings of cotton textile mills were about $315,000,000 a year. This is five times the peace-time average.

"These price increases brought large fluctuations in the cotton market, but only small benefits to cotton growers.

"Meanwhile cotton textile mills were reaping huge windfalls under the ceiling prices that were computed on the assumption that they would pay parity prices for cotton.

"Market prices for cotton, however, remained below parity, and many mills had, and still have on hand, huge supplies of cotton, purchased far below recent market levels."

Prior to the enactment of the Bankhead amendment permitting cotton textile prices to rise, the Farm Bureau and Grange had held three meetings with processors, according to testimony before the Senate committee a year ago. The Bureau and Grange publicly declined to form a formal inflationary alliance with the processors after their meetings were publicly exposed by the National Union Farmer and PM, but the groups all continued to clamor for higher prices, and against subsidies.

The results, now known, might be summarized: the processors got the gravy— the farmers held the sack!

—From National Union Farmer.

School At Waverly Named In Honor Of Retiring Teachers

Waverly, Tenn.— In appreciation of the satisfactory services rendered as teachers of the colored public school here for a period of twelve consecutive years, the school board has named the school the Porch-Reed School, honoring Mrs. M. L. Porch who had served 13 years and Mrs. Myrtle B. Reed, who had served as principal for 12 years.

This action was taken on March 23, when the graduating exercises of the school took place. Ten young people were awarded diplomas. They made up the total of 45 graduates for the school during the 12 years Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Porch had served the school.

Mrs. Porch, a local citizen is retiring from the teaching profession after a long and successful career of service. Mrs. Reed, a graduate of Fisk University, is a resident of Nashville, and the wife of Dr. W. B. Reed a well-known dentist of that city. She resigned from her position so as to look after her duties at home.

MR. and MRS. CICERO WILLIAMS

Burke County (Ga.) Farmer Repays $4,000.00 Loan

Net Worth Now $7500

WAYNESBORO, Georgia—Cicero Williams, who lives five miles east of Waynesboro, recently became the first farmer in Burke County to pay for his farm purchased through the Farm Security Administration under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

He made only one share crop in his entire life. That was the year before he married Miss Susie Lawson. In 1914 he began renting land and continued renting until 1938 when the FSA Committee approved a loan for him from the Bankhead-Jones funds. The loan was for $4,075 with which he bought and improved the farm he was living on at the time.

The loan was payable at 3 percent interest over a period of 40 years. The farm consisted of 100 acres with 76 acres in cultivation.

At the time Mr. Williams was approved for a Farm Ownership loan, his inventory showed three mules, one cow, one calf, a few hogs and chickens and a small supply of farm tools. His net worth was approximately $1,500.

Today he has 3 mules, four cows, 20 hogs, a large flock of chickens, ample farm equipment, plenty of food for the family and feed or livestock, a car, $725 in cash, $600 in War Bonds and his own farm with a total net worth of $7,500.

Williams never had to borrow an operating loan from Farm Security. He and his family have always cooperated closely with FSA supervisors in practicing crop rotation and farm improvements. Mrs. Williams is an excellent homemaker. She always has a good garden and cans enough fruit and vegetables with her pressure cooker for family needs.

Until 1943 Williams had made a regular payment on his farm loan of only $176.29. That year he made an extremely good crop and paid $1,500 on his loan. He made another good crop in 1944 and was able to make another payment of $1,500 leaving a balance of $996.36 which was paid from money sent home by two of his sons now in the Army in Italy. Two younger sons are at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Cicero Williams feel that the Farm Security Administration has given them an opportunity to become farm owners and better citizens in their community.

They are active in community affairs and work for the betterment of their neighbors. They are members of the Bottsford Baptist Church of which Mr. Williams is a deacon.

He grows cotton, peanuts, peas and livestock for cash crops also corn, wheat, oats, cane, potatoes and vegetables for food and feed crops.

Pfc. Willie L. Patton Returns to States for Examination

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Second Air Service Command, located in the Hotel Dennis here, announces that Pfc. Willie Leon Patton, 29 of Decherd, Tenn., has been returned from overseas for examination to test if he will be fit for future assignments. He will also be given medical and dental examinations and occupational classification and be provided with entertainment and recreational activities for his leisure time.

Pfc. Patton served 33 months overseas and has decorations for good conduct and service. He was employed by Jack B. Luna at Pulaski, Tenn., before being drafted.

Bishop Rucker Stops by Nashville on Way to Southern Convention

Bishop J. L. Rucker and family were in the city Wednesday and Thursday of this week attending to business. While here he and family were the house guests of Eld. and Mrs. W. W. Olds on Jefferson St. Bishop Rucks is the bishop of the Churches of God, U. S. A. and foreign fields.

Bishop Rucks will preside over the Southern Ministers Convention which is now in session at Columbia Tenn., at the Church of God on E. 8th St. Eld Beasley host to convention. Bishop Rucker will be at general headquarters, 1037 Jefferson St. Tabernacle, Monday April 23, in his private office from 2 p. m., until 8 p. m., in the Dormitory Bldg.

John W. Cromwell Here on Business

Arriving here last week was Mr. John W. Cromwell, a public accountant of Washington, D. C., who came to the city on a business trip. He came to Nashville highly recommended, and brought letters of introduction from Mr. John T. Rhines, proprietor of the John T. Rhines Company, Morticians, 901 Third Street, N. W., in the nation's capital.

Mr. Rhines said Mr. Cromwell is one of the nation's capital's outstanding certified public accountants, that at one time he was instructor in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and later on was a member of the Howard University faculty.

Among the people whom he was recommended to by Mr. Rhines was Rev. Henry A. Boyd of this city. Accompanying Mr. Cromwell to this city was his assistant, and it is understood that they are at the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, headed by Mr. E. A. Selby, and that when this work is completed they will move on to other departments of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Famed Educator Says School "Center Of Living" In Community

Scotlandville, La.,—Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, emeritus professor of education, Columbia university, in delivering the second annual Future Teachers of America Lecture at Southern university, declared that he "would have the school think of itself as a center of living for children and as a community center for parents and citizens to come there after school and evenings and Saturdays."

"We would do all we could," continued Dr. Kilpatrick, "to have old and young learn to live better together, learning how to have finer and better homes and how to live better, how to cook a better diet, how to plant trees and shrubs, how to live with more consideration and more refinement in the homes; learning in the country, especially, to buy land to own, each family for itself, how to build to best advantage, how to save and spend, wisely."

Attacking the rigidity of custom in people, Dr. Kilpatrick said "because we live the culture it is hard to change. This is what keeps alive superstitions and the like. People live them and teach them to their children. Some will change them when they learn better. Some won't learn better because they are living the old and don't want to change it."

Stating that culture can be changed either unconsciously or by critical thinking. Dr. Kilpatrick asserted "critical thinking is our hope to effect desirable changes. We must learn better how to use it and to get more people to use it. Then we can hope better to get rid of prejudices and die-hard reactionaries."

Concluding, the speaker urged his listeners "to learn a better religion, a religion not to forget this world but to make it a better world to live in," and "to take conscious steps to make better living arrangements between white people and Negroes."

The complete program included an opening statement by Miss Eva Mae Davis, president of the Future Teachers of America club, musical selections by the university trio, comprising Misses Thelma Smith, Bessie Jackson, and Leora Bell, and introduction of the speaker by Dr. F. G. Clark, president, Southern university. Sponsor for the Future Teachers club is Dr. Reid E. Jackson, acting director, division of education.

City Teachers to Get Training in Health Problems

W. A. Bass, Superintendent of the City Schools, announced today that plans have been worked out with Vanderbilt University Medical School, Meharry Medical College and the State Department of Public Health for giving local teachers in service, training in health problems. It has been thought wise to attack tuberculosis as our Number One health problem. The work at Vanderbilt was initiated on April 2. The work at Meharry began on April 16. Each of the two projects will run for a period of four weeks. Specially arranged illustrative lectures are being given at Vanderbilt Medical School by Drs. William Frye, Alvin Keller, W. W. Hubbard and R. H. White. At the Meharry Medical School similar lectures are being given by representatives from the Meharry Medical Faculty.

This in-service training program is a part of the over-all school health service directed by Dr. Mary Baxter Cook, acting director of the local school health service.

Supt. Bass announced also that Dr. Howard E. Hamlin, Supervisor of Health and Narcotics Education of the state of Ohio would spend a week visiting and lecturing in Nashville schools and that he will make talks at Washington and Cameron Junior High and Pearl High on Friday of this week.

Another interesting announcement made by the city superintendent was that the Inter-American Affairs committee, Washington, D. C., has made available Dr. Robert Koch from April 22 to May 12. He will visit classes in Spanish at the high schools, giving instructions in Spanish literature, pronunciation, customs geography, history and related subjects. He is to have frequent conferences with teachers of Spanish, of social sciences and English. This service is being rendered in the interest of a better understanding among Americans, Supt. Bass states, and believes the local school system is fortunate to have it.

Still Champion

The internationalists and their kept press have done all they were capable enough to do to destroy John L. Lewis. But the leader of the nation's coal miners and founder of the CIO continues to loom as the most dpendable and unterrified leader of the working people of America the nation has. The way the miners are standing by him in his battle with the heartless coal operators is heartening to the masses of Americans. In the end, John L. Lewis is going to win more victories for the great army of exploited workers he represents than will ever be won by those labor leaders who consent to enslave their unions to government bureaucrats.

YMCA USO club News

Each second Tuesday night in the month is "Bring Your Record" night. If you have a favorite number that you would like for the soldiers to hear or dance by, bring it and join the fun. Remember the game nights featuring Bingo, Pokeno and Bridge every Tuesday and Thursday.

Rev. Otis Boatright, former Host in the YMCA Lounge will be the speaker at Vesper time, Sunday Special music will be rendered. The public is invited to this service.

The Vesper hour is 5 o'clock p. m.

Harry B. King Of Nashville Made Sergeant in Italy

A fifteenth Air Force Service Command Air Service Group—Italy: Harry B. King, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boyd, 1110 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tennessee has been promoted to the grade of Sergeant, according to a recent announcement by his commanding officer. Entering the United States Army Air Force at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia in August, 1941, Sergeant King was sent overseas to Africa in January, 1943. Today he is a truck driver assigned to a quartermaster trucking company of the Fifteenth Air Force Service Command.

Pvt. George Morton Awarded Good Conduct Medal

Smokey Hill Army Air Field, Salina, Kansas.—Private George Morton, husband of Mrs. Effie Morton, 1405-a Ireland St., Nashville, Tenn., presently stationed at the Smoky Hill Army Air Field, Salina, Kansas, has been awarded the Army's Good Conduct Medal, it was announced by Col. Ralph W. Bodieck, Station Commandant of the Field.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Helpful Household Hints

COOKED SALAD DRESSING

Beat together 1 or 2 eggs and 2 tablespoons vinegar until smooth. Add 1-3 cup milk, 1 tablespoon table fat or drippings, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon sugar, ½ teaspoon mustard, ⅛ teaspoon celery seed, and a dash of paprika. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture has thickened.

RHUBARB HONEY CREAM PIE

3 Cups rhubard
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup honey
½ tsp. cinnamon
2 eggs

Wash and peel rhubard. Cut in ½-inch pieces. Place in uncooked pastry shell. Combine flour, beaten eggs and honey. Pour over rhubarb. Sprinkle with cinnamon and dot with butter. Top with pastry cut into small circles or other design. Bake in hot oven 425 degrees F. for 10 minutes. Reduce temperature to 350 degres F. and bake 30 to 40 minutes.

SAVORY CARROTS

Carrots, now so plentiful on markets generally, offer much in appetizing color, fine flavor, and nutritive value. Variety in seasoning helps prevent monotony if carrots are served frequently. A little lemon juice over the top, chopped parsley, or tender onion sprouts or chopped onion heated in a little fat are favorite seasonings for this vegetable. Left over drippings from cooking meat are good poured over carrots.

MARBLE TARTS

1 package prepared chocolate pudding
1package prepared vanilla pudding
3½ cups milk
Tart shells

Prepare puddings as directed on packages, reducing milk in each recipe to 1¾ cups. Cool to luke warm. Put by tablespoons into cold tart shells, alternating light and dark puddings. Then with knife or spatula, cut through filling zigzag course; repeat in opposite direction. Chill. Makes 1 to 12 tarts.

Tart Shells

2½ cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon double-acting baking powder
¼ to 1 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup cold shortening
1-3 cup cold water (about)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again Cut in shortening until pieces are about the size of small peas. Add water, a small amount at a time, mixing lightly with fork. Handle as little as possible. Wrap in waxed paper and chill thoroughly before rolling. Roll pastry ⅛ inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut with floured four or five-inch round cutter and fit carefully on outside of upside-down tart or muffin pans. Trim edges. Prick with fork. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees) ten to 15 minutes, or until slightly browned.

GINGERSNAP LEMON PUDDING

¼ cup flour
2 tbsp. cornstarch
1 cup sugar
2 cups boiling water
3 egg yolks
1 tbsp butter
¼ tsp. salt
⅜ cup lemon juice
2 tsp. grated lemon rind
1 cup finely crushed gingersnaps

Thoroughly mix the flour, cornstarch, and sugar. Slowly add boiling water, stirring to prevent lumping. Cook over low heat in the top of a double boiler for about 15 minutes or until thickened. Beat egg yolks slightly. Pour a portion of the mixture on the yolks, then combine the two mixtures and cook two more minutes. Remove from heat, add butter, salt, lemon juice, and lemon rind. Mix well and cool. Fold in gingersnap crumbs and chill in a covered jar until ready to serve. Serves six to eight.

MAYONNAISE VEAL LOAF

3 cups diced cooked veal
3 tablespoons gelatin
3 tablespoons water
1¼ cups hot veal stock
½ cup diced celery
½ cup sliced olives
1 cup peas
3 diced hard-cooked eggs
1 cup mayonnaise

Purchase shoulder of veal or use left-over veal; trim off any fat or cartilage. Soak gelatin in water and dissolve in meat stock. Cool. Add remaining ingredients to diced veal. When gelatin mixture begins to congeal, combine with fat mixture and pour into loaf pan or ring mold. Place in refrigerator and let stand until very firm. Unmold on large platter; garnish with lettuce and radish roses or stuffed tomatoes. Serves 8 to 10.

VEGETABLE CURRY

Wash ½ cup rice and cook in 2 quarts of boiling salted water until tender. Drain, rinse, and let stand over steam until the grains swell and separate. Cook 1 cup diced onion, 1 cup diced celery 1 cup diced carrots in a little water and just before removing from stove add 1 cup of canned peas. To the liquid from the vegetables add 4 tablespoons fat, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon curry powder, and 2 teaspoons Worchestershire sauce. Make a ring of the cooked rice on a hot platter, pile the vegetables in the center, pour the liquid mixture over them, and serve at once. Six servings.

LITTLE SPICE CAKES

2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon or allspice
½ teaspoon cloves
¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup molasses
¾ cup buttermilk or sour milk

Mix and sift flour, baking powder soda salt and spices. Cream shortening add sugar slowly, and cream until fluffy. Stir in well-beaten egg and molasses. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk, stirring well after each addition. Bake in tart or muffin pans about 20 or 25 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) Serve hot or cold. Yield: About two dozen cakes.

FRIED ONIONS

Simmer sliced onions in a little fat in a closely covered pan until almost tender. Then uncover and let brown, or add two or three tablespoons of water and cook them uncovered. The water will evaporate as the onions cook and they will brown when the water has disappeared.

A NEW MEAT PIE

Here's novelty and glamour in a meat pie! Make chop suey, put in a baking dish, and top with a cornbread crust. It's something like a tamale pie, only different. The combination of flavors is plenty good.

The nutritional value of vegetables is better preserved by baking than boiling. Cook them in their own skins when possible.

REMOVE COVER

Cellophane should be removed from a lampshade as soon as it is put into use. Otherwise heat may shrink the cellophane and bend the frame out of shape.

A shoe bag hung in the kitchen is a convenient place to keep children's mittens, caps, and overshoes.

DOUBLE THE SERVING

Tomato juice serving should be about double those of citrus fruit to obtain the same vitamin benefit.

AVOID PERFUME WASTE

When transferring perfume from one bottle or vial to another, immerse a drinking straw in the perfume bottle and close the upper end with one finger. This will hold the perfume long enough to make the transfer and prevent any from being wasted.

WEIGHTS VERSUS PINS

To save time and do a more accurate job of cutting, weights sometimes are better than pins for holding the paper pattern on the fabric. If the fabric is thick, pins make it "buckle," so that exact cutting is difficult. When it is necessary to cut through two thicknesses of fabric, the pinning may cause so much buckling that one place comes out a different size from the other.

Weights allow the fabric to lie flat and anchor it against shifting. Lay the weights far enough away from the edge of the pattern to allow for easy cutting.

For cutting out medium or lightweight fabric, pins generally are better than weights.

You can avoid ironing seersuckers by hanging them on the line from the waistband, keeping skirt and blouse in a straight line.

Place sprinkled and rolled-up clothes for ironing on a warm radiator for a short time before ironing.

IRONING SUGGESTION

Keep a supply of clean coat hangers handy while you iron dresses, blouses, jackets, or the men's shirts. As each garment is finished slip it on a hanger. This prevents wrinkles and saves folding time. When you are through, you can hang the garments away without further handling.

When you send a package overseas a coating of colorless nail polish over the address will keep it from becoming blurred.

WITH THE GRAIN

When using sandpaper to smooth off wood before applying new paints, varnish or enamel, rub with the grain of the wood for best results and wipe with a soft cloth before repainting.

EGG AND CABBAGE SALAD

Mash the yolks of 6 hard-cooked eggs and blend with 1 teaspoon sugar, dash of paprika, 2 teaspoons prepared mustard, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons mayonnaise, and 1 tablespoon vinegar. Combine this mixture with the chopped egg whites, 2 cups of shredded cabbage, and 4 tablespoons chopped sweet pickles.

SANDWICH FILLING SUGGESTIONS

Top peanut butter sandwiches with orange slices. Toast bread first. Serve for lunch or supper treat.

To cream cheese or deviled egg fillings, add lemon juice and chopped ripe olives; to peanut butter, add orange juice and chopped raw carrots; to cottage cheese, add chopped beets, which have been pickled in sweetened lemon juice; to butter or margarine, add lemon juice and minced watercress, celery leaves, or parsley.

LEMON DRESSINGS SAVE SALAD OIL

Serve lemon juice and salt as a salad dressing on lettuce, tossed salad greens, tomatoes, avocados, and combination vegetable salads.

Serve lemon juice and sugar on lettuce.

Serve lemon juice and honey on carrot and raisin salad and on fruit salads of all kinds.

Serve lemon juice and whipped avocado seasoned with salt and perhaps a little onion juice on sliced tomatoes and on fruit salads.

CEREAL MOLASSES CRISPS

½ cup corn syrup
¼ cup molasses
1 tablespoon salt
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
6 cups crisp rice or corn cereal

Mix corn syrup, molasses, vinegar and salt. Heat to boil,, stirring constantly; boil slowly, stirring occasionally to 240 degrees F. (or when a little dropped into cold water forms semi-firm ball). Remove from heat; add butter or margarine. Pour quickly over crisp rice or corn cereal in large shallow bowl mixing well. Form lightly into balls; cool on waxed paper. Makes 16 balls about 1 inch in diameter.

CARROTT-CELERY SOUFFLE

1 cup dry bread crumbs
Milk
1¼ cups cooked carrots, mashed
½ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 eggs, separated
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Soak bread crumbs in enough milk to moisten; add carrots, celery, onion, and beaten egg yolks. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into mixture; season with salt and pepper. Pour into greased baking dish and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 40 minutes Serves 6 to 8.

POINTERS GIVEN ON HOME CANNING OF ASPARAGUS

For home canners who have asparagus in the garden, or can obtain it from a neighborhood patch, home economists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest some pointers on putting up this springtime favorite.

Only fresh, tender asparagus rates canning. The "two hours from the garden to can" rule is especially important with asparagus, because it may get stringy and will lose flavor when it waits and wilts. If asparagus must be held even a few hours before canning, keep it cold and moist.

For asparagus at its very best, harvest it in the early morning, before it has had a chance to dry out and toughen in the heat of the day. Since asparagus grows rapidly, it needs to be cut every day in warm weather—and therefore canned in small batches. Generally the shoots should be cut off about 2 inches below ground when they are from 6 to 7 inches high.

Because it is a non-acid vegetable, asparagus is canned safely at home only in a steam pressure canner.

To prepare for canning, first wash asparagus thoroughly—preferably in cold running water. Trim off the scales along the stalks as well as any tough, woody ends. The scales are pockets for sand and dirt in which may be lurking dangerous, spoilage-causing bacteria.

Cut the stalks into inch pieces, cover with boiling water, and boil 2 or 3 minutes. Pack hot into clean hot jars and cover with hot cooking liquid, leaving ½-inch headspace at top of jars. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart when packed. Process at 10 pounds pressure: Pint jars, 35 minutes; quart jars, 40 minutes.

If whole asparagus is desired, trim the stalks so they fit upright in jars, allowing for ¾-inch headspace. Tie in uniform bundles, and stand upright in kettle in 3 or 4 inches of boiling water. Cover tightly and boil 2 or 3 minutes. Pack the hot asparagus into clean hot jars, salt, and process as for asparagus pieces. Any tender portions left on the trimmed ends may be cut up to be cooked and eaten, or canned separately.

HARD KNOCKS

If all the days were sunny days,
And raindrops never fell,
How could the tiny grass seed sprout,
How could the leaf buds swell
Until they burst into new life
With each returning spring?
The blessing of the rain-drops
Is a very wondrous thing.

If skies were always sunny
And hail-stones never beat
Against the surface of the earth,
If neither snow nor sleet,
Descended on the dormant bulbs
To waken them to grow,
The beauty of Spring's lovely flowers,
I'm sure we'd never know!

If all our years were prosperous,
With every want supplied,
How many latent powers would be
Undeveloped and untried!
If "hard knocks" never came to us
To challenge us to fight,
Our unexpected resources
Would never come to light.

The sunshine's warmth is pleasanter
Than sleet and hail and rain;
Abundant ease is more desired,
Than struggle, toil and pain.
—Laura Gruetzemacher.

Red Cross Offers To Train Nurse's Aides; Begin May 1

Volunteers are urgently needed for a Red Cross Nurse's Aide Class which will be held at Hubbard Hospital, starting May 1 and meeting over a period of 7 or 8 weeks, it was announced by Mrs. Robert S. Cheek, chairman, Nurse's Aide Committee of the Nashville-Davidson County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Those who wish to enroll in the class may register on April 23 and 24 from 10:30 to 12 noon and from 4 to 6 p. m., at the Student Residence, 1005 Eighteenth Avenue, North. Mrs. Henrie Dixon, R. N., will be the instructor for the class.

On completion of the 35 hours of lecture work and 45 hours of practice work on the wards at Hubbard Hospital, the Nurse's Aides will assist nurses at the hospital. Nurses' Aides must be between the ages of 18 and 50, must have a high school education or its equivalent and be able to meet certain physical requirements. They must agree to serve 150 hours each year.

Plan now to help the critical nursing shortage in our community by enrolling in this class and becoming a nurse's aide. You will be helping your serviceman, your community, and yourself!

James F. Hunt

With the Army Air Force Command in Italy— James F. Hunt, of Nashville, Tenn., a Technician Fifth Grade in an Aviation engineer unit in the Mediterranean Theater of war, was recently awarded the Driver's Bar for qualification as an outstanding army truck driver. He is the husband of Mrs. Mattie Hunt, 1929 Forster Ave., Chicago and brother of Miss Sadie Mae Hunt, 114 Bower St., Roxbury, Mass. He has spent 25 months overseas.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

Business Men Can AID Farmers

By GILES A. HUBERT

Several months ago the Secretary of Agriculture presented a plan for the reconversion of Southern Agriculture. "Mechanization of cotton production is inevitable," said the Secretary, "We can't stop it and we should not try."

Thousands of people will have to leave agriculture and the hope is that full industrial employment will be able to absorb these people. One-third of the South's farm families must find other jobs —so we are told by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Mr. Wickard's economic advisor.

According to the Secretary, effort to keep the domestic price of cotton above the world market price should be abandoned, as it perpetuates an unsound economic situation which the Nation must continually pay for. This means that the cotton farmer, with mechanization and scientific cultivation, must fight it out with the rest of the cotton producing world.

Any subsidy, says Mr. Wickard, should go toward helping the cotton farmer make the transition as rapidly and painlessly as possible and should be extended over a limited period of time. Farmers must learn to use all the machinery and technical developments that are possible in their particular localities and adaptable to the type of farms they operate. Thousands of farmers must turn toward new types of farming and production of new products.

The growing urbanization and increased non-farm population of the South would create an enlarged market for food supplies provided it is employed in industry and supplimental occupations. This would open up the way for a modern and diversified agriculture.

Negro farmers are going to be at a serious disadvantage in this change. The educational advantage of his competitors will be a telling one. The lack of capital resources will be another handicap in meeting competition. They are likely to suffer in the struggle for survival and be forced out of the only primary industry in which the Negro is a producer on a mass scale

Negro business men can help. Their leadership is needed in helping Negro farmers re-organize to participate in an advanced mechanical and commercial agriculture. The contribution that the business man can make is in providing farmers with the essential services which will enable them to compete on equal basis with other farmers.

Business men could organize the grading, packing, processing and storage facilities that will be needed. They could provide bookkeeping and accounting services for farmers on a community ba-

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AAA Appoints New Contact Representative

Campbell Proposes Movable Schools For Africa

Thomas M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a six month educational survey of West Africa with an Anglo-American mission, told Secretary Claude R. Wickard last week that a chain of movable schools is needed in Africa to carry education and health improvement methods to the people there.

Because of his wide experience in southern agriculture and in the operation of movable schools, having been the first operator of Tuskegee's school on wheels, Mr. Campbell was loaned to the General Education Board by the Department last year to join the survey mission. He and Dr. Jackson Davis, associated director of GEB, left last September for Liberia where they were joined by the third member of the mission, Miss Margaret Wrong of Britain.

Traveling by plane, by rail, by boat, by auto, and on foot, the mission toured more than 10,000 miles within the interior of Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Belgium Congo, French Cameroon, and Gold Coast.

Getting close to the African people so that he could discover their needs, and find out how best they could be met, Mr. Campbell talked with the people in their village market places, and in their homes, he coddled their children on his knees, sang to the people at their meetings, and over their local radio stations, joined their tribes, wore their costumes, and studied their agricultural production methods, their health and nutritional standards.

Mr. Campbell told Secretary Wickard that the people of Africa could help themselves if given adequate assistance in the way of nurses, doctors, tools, and agricultural technicians to guide them in modern farming practices.

He envisions scores of movable schools in Africa, staffed by trained agriculturalists, nurses, and home economists, winding their

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Louisiana FSA "Family of the Year"

CHAMPIONS—After 38 years of sharecropping, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson now own their modern six-room house and 50-acre farm. They got a 40-year FSA loan to buy the place, but expect to pay out in one-fourth the time allowed. Farm Security selected the Johnsons as Negro FSA Farm Family of the Year in Louisiana. They have nine children, two in service, and 16 grandchildren.

Baton Rouge, La.— Because of their all-around farm progress the past year George and Emma Johnson, Negro farm couple of Caldwell parish, have been selected by Farm Security Administration officials as the Negro "farm family of the year' 'in Louisiana.

F. L. Spencer, state FSA Director, said the selection was made by a committee of state and district officials who made a careful study of the records of Negro borrowers.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are past threescore years of age. They have nine children and 16 grandchildren. Two sons and one grandson are in service. Before buying their own 50-acre farm four years ago with an FSA loan, they had farmed as sharecroppers and tenants for 38 years, and had moved 10 times.

At the present rate of repayments, their farm, located 13 miles North of Columbia, will be paid out in less than 10 years, although they are allowed 40 years. Income is largely from cotton, supplemented by other enterprises which afford the family a good living, including dairy cows, hogs chickens, turkeys, geese, a large garden, peas sweet potatoes, peanuts, a young orchard with 134 assorted fruit trees, feed crops, and sugar cane for syrup. They no longer have to borrow for farming expenses. With FSA assistance, they have increased their net worth sevenfold.

Mr. Johnson is improving his soil with cover crops and legumes, each spring turning under austrian peas and vetch ahead of cot-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Lanier Appointment Is Number Seven

The appointment of C. C. Lanier, former colored county agricultural agent, to the post of State AAA contact representative for Alabama was announced last week by C. D. Walker, director of the Southern division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

The addition of Mr. Lanier brings to seven the total number of Negro State AAA contact representatives. Other States having such personnel are Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.

As colored AAA contact representative, Mr. Lanier will work very closely with county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, soil conservationists, Farm Security Administration supervisors, ministers, business and professional leaders, and Jeanes supervisors in helping colored farmers of Alabama to carry out sound conservation practices.

Mr. Lanier was graduated from Tuskegee with a B. S. in agriculture in 1934. From the year of his graduation until 1941 he served as vocational agriculture teacher and project director at Rockford, Alabama. From that time until his appointment to the Triple-A he was Agricultural Extension county agent in Sumter County, Alabama.

Negro To Go On Ky. Education Board

Frankfort, Ky.—(Spl.)— O. M. Travis, business man and religious leader of Montecellor, Ky., and who is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, is expected to be rewarded with the appointment to the State Board of Education, the first member of his race ever so honored in this state. Gov. Simeon S. Williams, Republican, made an announcement at a luncheon in his honor here on April 29 that he intended to appoint a colored citizen to member-

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Bricks Holds School For Town And Country Pastors

McLean And Underwood Co-directors

Bricks, N. C.—The Bricks Rural Life School has announced a special school for town and country pastors to be held on the school's campus, June 4 to 13. The school will be held in cooperation with the Home Missions Council, representing 23 different denominations.

The school, it is announced, is intended for all qualified pastors and scholarships covering cost of meals and lodging are available for the first 49 pastors who apply.

The theme of the school will be "The Kingdom of God in the Countryside" and the discussion will largely emphasize the practical aspects of religion and the church in the development of rural life.

Subjects include: "The Program of the Rural Church," "An appreciation of Cooperative Rural Life," and "Religious Education and Work with Rural Youth." Leaders for these discussions include Mr. Will A. McLean, Director of the Bricks Rural Life School; Rev. Harry Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute; J. T. McMillan of Drew Theological Seminary; William K. Fox of Southern Christian Institute and others.

Agriculturists who will serve as guest lecturers include Mr. R. E. Jones, Director, Negro Division, Agricultural Extension Service of North Carolina; Mr. S. B. Simmons, Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture Department of A. & T. College; and Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Field Agent, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mr. Fred R. Brownlee, of the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

READ: High Yields and Profits. P. 4,

By J. R. OTIS

LOUISIANA FSA "FAMILY OF THE YEAR"

(Continued from Page 1.)

ton. In this way he raised 18 bales of cotton last year on 14 acres without the use of fertilizer. All fences and buildings are kept in good repair. The modern six-room house is neat, well furnished and conveniently arranged.

L. Cullen Shows, parish FSA supervisor, and Miss Edith Harrison, associate supervisor, attribute the progress of the Johnsons to hard work, sound planning, thrift, and good management. A family record book is kept up to date, showing an itemized account of all expenses and receipts.

Johnson, in cooperation with five of his neighbors, has found a solution to one of the most perplexing problems common to family-type operators, that of adapting mechanized equipment to their small units. The six are joint owners of a tractor and tractor equipment, hay press, mowing machine and hay rakes, and a combine. Not one of the six could afford to own the machinery alone, but together they find the joint arrangement a paying proposition.

The judges for the contest found it difficult to pick the winners. Mr. Spencer said, since so many of the families had made good records with FSA help.

NEGRO TO GO ON KENTUCKY EDUCATION BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

ship on the State Education Board and also that he had recommended to the State Attorney General that he appoint a colored lawyer as an assistant Attorney General of the State.

It is forecast by the Louisville Leader that Dennis Henderson a competent and successful young lawyer of Louisville will get the appointment as assistant attorney general.

The precedent-breaking appointments to be made to colored citizens are recognized as coming in appreciation for the decisive support colored Kentuckians gave the Grand Old Party in 1943, when Gov. Willis and the Republican ticket were swept into office.

Johnny: "If Baby swallowed a tadpole, Mother, would it kill him?"

Mother: "I think it might, Dear."

Johnny: "But it didn't, Mother?

1,000 Attend Wilson County Field Day

Approximately 1,000 persons were in attendance at the annual field day which was held at the Wilson County Training School, Lebanon, Tennessee, on Saturday, April 21st, sponsored by Mrs. Cordelia Norris, Jeanes Teacher and Supervisor in Wilson County.

One of the most outstanding features of this celebration was the "One Day Farmer's Institute" under the direction of Hazo W. Carter, Assistant County Agent in Negro Work. During the morning program the following leaders in the fields of agriculture and home economics appeared: Mr. W. H. Williamson, Assistant State Agent in Negro Work; Miss Myrtle Bond, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Negro Work (Rutherford County) who gave a demonstration on "Dairy Dishes"; Prof. W. A. Flowers of A. and I. State College who gave two demonstrations pertaining to "Simple Repair and Maintenance on the Farm"; and Miss Sara E. Payne also of A. and I. State College who spoke on "The New Homemakers in Tennessee."

The afternoon program consisted of a playlet entitled "Food and Power" which was given by the 4-H Club of Seay's Chapel. Musical numbers were rendered by groups from 4-H Clubs of Corona and Needmore communities. Mr. W. H. Williamson addressed this group on "The 4-H Club Program in Tennessee." One of the most impressive parts of the entire program was the march of 150 or more 4-H Club boys and girls of 22 Wilson County communities, in uniform, and their rendition of the 4-H Club pledge in unison.

Among the many visitors at these programs were: Mr. James E. Ward, County Agricultural Agent in Wilson County; Mr. J. T. Vantine, Soil Conservationist; Prof. and Mrs. Merl R. Eppse and daughter, A. and I. State College; Mrs. Eva Myers Lee, Jeanes Supervisor in Williamson County; Prof. Cain Lee, also of Williamson County; Miss Laverne Eppse, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Williamson County; Mrs. Nannie G. Rucker, a teacher in Rutherford County; and Mrs. Mary Forbes Carter of A. and I. State College.

Mr. H. W. Carter, who is just concluding his first year's work in Wilson County, is a graduate of Tennessee A. and I. State College.

"What The Negro Wants" Told By Group Of Leading Commentators

A Review by Michael Turner

So generally competent a job is the recently published symposium, "What the Negro Wants," that it has achieved the ultimate in its field—it has done away with all excuses for anyone ever again to ask the foolish question which it answers. Those people who are forever professing a great inner agitation over the Negro's unhappy plight need no longer be deterred because of ignorance of his aims—everything the colored man is or hopes to be is right in this volume. Indeed, the fourteen contributors have revealed him so clearly that, by the same token, it should henceforth be a cinch to identify his friends.

Herein the puzzled and perplexed will discover that what the Negro wants, quite simply, is what every American citizen has a right to expect — unconditional citizenship; that is, full and complete equality. Like the white man, he wants to live, work and play with but the two inevitable limitations—the Constitution and his own abilities. He asks no special rewards for his virtues nor any particular tolerance of his faults. He expects to labor for his livelihood, or risk the poorhouse; to keep within the law, or be halted by the constabulary; to advance himself culturally, or be left behind in the march of progress — precisely as the white American faces these choices, and stands or falls accordingly.

"What the Negro Wants" ought to be the last word on the colored man's hopes and aspirations as a citizen. Each contributor is, in the best sense of the term, an expert, and together they make an eminently respectable group—wise, far-seeing W. E. D. DuBois; aggressively frank CIO leader Willard Townsend; militant A. Philip Randolph of AFL; impishly analytical George Schuyler; sagacious President Patterson of Tuskegee; and so on of all the others. Without a doubt, "What the Negro Wants" is what the white man wants—if he would know the Negro. Even the publishers, the University of North Carolina Press, admit their own amazed enlightenment upon reading the manuscripts. (WDL)

Should one really appeal to people to lend their money for profit at a time when young men do not have to be appealed to for the free offering of their lives? Should one sing of the merits of a safe investment over a long-term future when for millions of our boys safety is a matter of flesh and blood today and tomorrow? I think I would rather remind people to buy War Bonds—remind them that the country needs their money, and needs it more than ever now that the big battles are in progress.

—James Hilton.

Negro Troops Handle Army Communications

6TH ARMY GROUP, Germany—Almost 200 miles of vital telephone lines tying the Allied forces together from the Normandy beaches to deep within crumbling Germany are the work of the Negro men and white officers of the 459th Signal Heavy Construction Battalion, which supports General Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group.

The battalion came into Normandy beachhead on July 8 and then kept pace with the break-through from the beaches. The men were given the task, with two other battalions, of establishing the main lines of communications behind the lightning advances of the Allied Armies to Paris and Metz.

The battalion was shelled at Metz when the advance was momentarily halted. Then came another assignment. The construction men of the battalion turned north and built their telephone lines up through Luxembourg to Holland. Now they are heading east again.

When the 459th was activated in August, 1942, it was one of a few almost-experimental Negro signal battalions. The men were given intensive training before they came overseas to England, in December, 1943. How well they learned their lessons and how effectively they have worked has been shown in the friendly competition they have held with other signal units. The 459th has rarely been beaten in these contests.

"They're top-notch men, non-coms and soldiers." one of the battalion officers said. "They work hard, have high morale, and do a job that is vital."

Personnel of the battalion include:

South Carolina

Bamberg: Cpl. Robert Williams, 240 Weimer street.

Cowards: Cpl. Shavers Lucas, Rt. 1.

Florence: Cpl. Lonnie Richardson, Jr., 601 N. Commander St.

Laurens: Cpl. Tommie Golden.

Walterboro: Cpl. Leroy F. Francis, 18 Savage street.

Tennessee:

Chattanooga: Cpl. Preston Simpson, 804 Baldwin street; Pfc. Merryll Boyd, 2526 Williams St., Pfc. Fred Spring, 322 Wichl St.

Jackson: Pfc. Aussie Brooks, Jr., 416 Institute St.

Johnson City: Sgt. Charles L. Shearer, 212 Myrtle St.

Memphis: Sgt. Ernest Hall, 161 E. Carolina St., Cpl. Edward L. Alexander, 510 High street: S. Sgt. Henderson R. Anthony, 568 Alston St.; Cpl. Eddie Buchanan, 692 Ayes St.; Cpl. Charles R. Adams, 1300 N. Willette street; Pfc. Joseph H. McKinley, 480 Carpenter street.

Springfield: Pfc. James H. Couts, 1509 Looth street; Sgt. Cephas M. Williams, Route 7.

Virginia

Alexandria: Pfc. Milford Willis, 403 Princess street.

Bristol: Pvt. James C. Hollins, 426 Buchanan street.

Charles City: S. Sgt. Walter Barber.

Chase City: Pfc. James C. Wright.

Church View: Pvt. Rexford S. Braxton, Route 17.

Eastville: Sgt. Walter W. Jarvis.

Elmington: Pvt. John L. Wiley.

Exmore: Pfc. Andrew P. Upshure.

Franklin: Pfc. John R. Rose, 419 Marshall street.

Hickory: Cpl. Doyle A. Reid, Rte. 2.

Lessburgh: Pfc. Thomas A. Stinger, 426 W. Loudoun St.

Lowmoor: Cpl. George A. Moore

McLean: Pvt. Howard L. Jackson.

Meadowview: Sgt. Philip M. Jones.

Norfolk: Pvt. Henry Brown, 427 E. Bute Street.

Petersburg: Cpl. Ernest E. Chambliss, 94 Washington avenue; Sgt. Henry W. Griffin, Jr., 643 Pegram street; Pfc. Horace W. Buggs, 439 Cross street.

Richmond: Cpl. Leslie E. Quirley, 409 E. Ladies Mile Rd.; Sgt. Clarence E. Beal, Jr., 1728 Jacqueline St.; Pvt. Daniel Smith, 1414 N. First street; Pfc. Philip B. Shelton, 1012 W. Catherine St.

Roanoke: Pvt. James L. Yancy, 906 4th avenue, N. W.

Stony Creek: Pvt. Robert T. Urquhart, Route 2.

Upperville: Pfc. Richard H. Gaskins, Jr.

West Virginia

Carolina: Pvt. William Butler.

Institute: Pvt. Edward Mitchell; Pvt. Burnett P. Eddens.

Montgomery: S. Sgt. Richard N. Gwinn.

Williamson: S. Sgt. Robert L. McKay.

Wisconsin

Almond: 1st Lt. Charles L. Weise.

Milwaukee: Pfc. Ernest Waters, 502 W. Vine St.; Pfc. James C. Vernon, 1727 N. 3rd street.

Utah

Ogden: Cpl. Basil L. Richards, 132 W. 27th street.

Since Pearl Harbor 4-H Clubs have bought and sold $140,000,000 worth of War Bonds! During 1944, in New York alone, these boys and girls sold bonds to the tune of $2,153,660 and made bond and stamp purchases of their own from project money that totaled $1,052,922.

Dewey Picks Anti-Bias Board of 5 to Bar All Job Discriminations

ALBANY, June 6.—Governor Dewey appointed today the five members of the State Commission Against Discrimination, which will enforce the new law making it a crime after July 1, to discriminate in employment because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Henry C. Turner of New York City, lawyer and former president of the New York City Board of Education, is named as chairman of the commission. Other members are:

Elmer A. Carter of New York City, a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edward W. Edwards of Albany, a labor leader.

Julian J. Reiss, of Lake Placid, director of the International Tailoring Company of New York City.

Mrs. Leopold K. Simon of New York City, an attorney and a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Board.

Each of the commissioners will receive $10,000 a year. Offices will be established in Albany and New York and wherever else they are necessary.

Says He Believes Law Will Work

Mr. Turner, who was head of the New York City Board of Education from 1936 to 1938, said he and his colleagues were convinced that "the law can be made to work."

"We are prepared to give to it the best thought we can, wholly conscious of the fact that we have no precedents to guide us," he said. "The obligation is upon us to create our own precedent and procedure."

While the law empowers the commission to take punitive action against employers who refuse to abide by its decisions in matters involving discrimination, both Governor Dewey and Mr. Turner emphasized that the primary function of the commission would be education in employer-employe relations and that the statute itself provided exhaustive means for conference and conciliation before recourse to the punitive provisions.

"The commission," said Governor Dewey," has a primary task of education in the whole field of employer-employe relations. The members are deeply conscious that the educational aspects are of first importance. The State is most fortunate to procure the services of such a distinguished group of people. Their acceptance of membership on the commission is a happy indication that its purposes, in assuring equality of opportunity for employment, can and will be achieved."

Mr. Carter said the New York law and its administration would be watched carefully throughout the United States. He expressed hope that New York would lead the way in the "betterment of race relations in America."

"In the whole field of racial relations," he added, "this is the most important step since the Emancipation Proclamation."

Mrs. Simon and Mr. Reiss agreed that the commission would need the understanding and support of the public, and Mr. Edwards said the commission was assuming a greater responsibility than any branch of State government in history.

"We will deal with a burning question," he said, "and there will be a great many delicate situations. There is a great need for education."

New Commission Is Praised

The newly appointed Commission Against Discrimination appears to be a good one which can in no sense be called political, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said last night. He expressed particular pleasure at the inclusion of Elmer A. Carter in the commissions' membership.

Henry C. Turner, the chairman, is a former Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of New York State. He is a trustee of the Congregational Home for the Aged.

Mr. Carter, a Negro, is editor of the magazine "Opportunity," organ of the National Urban League. In 1937 he was appointed by former Governor Lehman as a member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. He is a member of the State War Council and its committee on discrimination in employment, and a director of Town Hall. For many years he has campaigned against discrimination against Negroes in employment, arguing that this policy "dries up ambition among Negroes, stimulates anti-social attitudes and is one of the primary causes for the rate of delinquency in Negro neighborhoods."

Edward W. Edwards, known to his friends in the American Federation of Labor as "Bill," is secretary-treasurer of the State Labor Federation and its representative in dealing with the Legislature. He is also a member of the State War Council.

Mrs. Leopold K. Simon is a member of the State Industrial Board. She is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Women's City Club and chairman of its committee on correction and prevention. Mrs. Simon headed volunteer group activities in the Second Civilian Defense Region. She was one of the leaders in the campaign to permit women to serve as jurors and was the first woman to be chosen for a Blue Ribbon panel. She is also executive secretary of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women and headed the women's division of Governor Dewey's campaign committees in 1937 and 1938.

CAMPBELL PROPOSES MOVABLE SCHOOLS FOR AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

way along the narrow trails from village to village, carrying education and health improvement practices to the people. He pointed out to Secretary Wickard that Charles Trout, former county agent of Alabama, whom the Department loaned to the Liberian Government last year, is doing an excellent job of helping the people there to grow more food and also to develop their commercial crops.

Plans for establishing a chain of movable schools in Africa have been discussed also by Mr. Campbell with the Agricultural Missions of North America. The Missions, assisted by the General Education Board, may take steps to carry out the plan.

McLEAN AND UNDERWOOD CO-DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 1)

American Missionary Association, will also be a guest lecturer.

Many will remember Bricks as the locale of several "Southwestern Fireside Chats." The school and the Bricks community of substantial and progressive Negro farmers will be a fine setting for the ministers to study and plan rural programs for the Church. A large FSA Project is nearby and the pastors will be able to observe several cooperative enterprises which are going concerns.

Mr. Will A. McLean, well known cooperative expert, and Rev. R. W. Underwood will serve as co-directors of the institute.

A salesman became tired of his job and joined the police force. Several months later a friend asked how he liked his new position. "Well," he replied, "the pay is fair and the hours satisfactory, but what I like best is the fact that the customer is always wrong."

Hubert To Study West Indies

To Visit Haiti, Puerto Rico And Virgin Islands

Giles A. Hubert, Editor of THE MODERN FARMER, and professor of economics at Fisk university, will spend part of the summer months in Haiti and other West Indian countries. Mr. Hubert will be a member of a faculty group from Fisk university, who will study social, cultural and economic phases of life in the Republic of Haiti.

The group will work in cooperation with the office of the coordinator of Inter-American Affairs of the U. S. Department of State and the Haitian Government. Mr. Hubert will be interested particularly in agricultural and commercial organization in the area. Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, Fisk anthropologist and Professor John N. Work, Fisk music instructor and composer of note, will be the other members of the group. Dr. Watkins will study the linguistic and cultural problems of Haiti, while Professor Work will be interested in Haitian music and artistic interpretation.

In addition to his observations in Haiti, Mr. Hubert plans to visit Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, where he will study the progress of the Farm Security Administration program in those U. S. possessions. He will be serving in his capacity as consultant to the FSA of which agency he was formerly a member.

Mr. Hubert believes that mutual interest and understanding should be developed between the Negro people of this country and those of the West Indies. He will write several columns for THE MODERN FARMER while abroad regarding his experiences in the Islands.

Victorious Living, Radio Program Now Being Broadcast

Chicago— VICTORIOUS LIVING, new radio program series produced by the International Council of Religious Education and now being broadcast over 88 stations in 27 states by transcription, has been selected winner of a religious broadcast "Oscar" by the Ninth American Exhibition of Education Radio Programs sponsored by the Sixteenth Institute for Education by Radio, Ohio State University, Columbus, according to word received today by Miss Pearl Rosser, director of radio education of the Council.

Awarded one of the three citations in the field of religious broadcasts, one of 12 classifications in the contest, VICTORIOUS LIVING was commended "for the effective use of simple, authentic stories by which to convey religious principles and for the format which makes for wide usability," the announcement declared. Contest judges, professional radio experts, declared that "the series is a worthy one and unique in the field of religious education. It utilizes a modern medium intelligently to do a public service job for its audience."

One judge commented that "it is possible the program would have definite effect on the daily living of listeners." In discussing the program's audience-getter qualities, the judges stated that "several features insure the program's appeal for a . . . . general audience: length of program (five minutes), story-telling technique, and simplicity of structure and content."

A five-minute dramatic broadcast of factual religious experiences happening in everyday life, VICTORIOUS LIVING is written and narrated by the Rev. E. Jerry Walker, director of radio production of the International Council It is presented six days a week through the auspices of the Council and 15 of its member denomination publishing houses and Boards of education, in cooperation with local ministerial associations, laymen's inter-church organizations, and state and city councils of churches and Christian education.

On The Agricultural Front

4-H CLUBBERS WORK FOR WAR AND PEACE

Not only are the colored 4-H club boys and girls increasing their projects again this year with the hope of helping to assure adequate food for our fighting men and for civilian war workers here at home, but they are also planning for the peace, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors.

The reports indicate that the colorcd 4-H'ers of North Carolina are preparing to hold their first Statewide dairy calf show during the early part of September.

The youngsters are expected to exhibit over 100 purebred dairy cows and heifers. The aim of the show is to encourage the raising of better strains of dairy cattle both for increased wartime production of milk and also for higher nutritional standards in rural and urban areas after the war.

Georgia colored 4-H'ers are looking forward to the erection of a club camp on a 30-acre site near Dublin, Georgia, after the war. There are some 34,000 colored 4-H club members in Georgia, and already they have raised nearly $3,000 for the building of the camp. One building-- a community canning plant-- has already been erected on the camp site. The canning plant is being used for wartime conservation of food.

WAR ON CUTWORMS TO SAVE YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

The Victory Gardener who hesitates at the first threat of insect pests has to engage in a real fight later. Victory Garden headquarters at the U. S. Department of Agriculture reminds gardeners that one of the early season pests is the cutworm, and suggests methods of war on cutworms, one of the most widely distributed garden pests.

Cutworms attack plants freshly transplanted—often the first night they are in the garden—and some other plants—particularly sweet corn—in the day or two after they push above the soil surface.

For small gardens, paper collars will provide good protection. Paper about the size of a penny postcard and about as stiff makes a good collar if bent into a cylinder and pinned or tied to hold its shape. With deft fingers and a little practice, collars can be set without pinning or tying. An anti-cutworm collar should extend an inch into the soil and about two inches above the surface.

For larger gardens, cutworm bait is the standard remedy for cutworm trouble. The worms prefer bran evcn to tomato or cabbage plants. A good wartime bait is made from 5 pounds of bran and 4 ounces of sodium fluosilicate well mixed and moistened with enough water to make it a crumbly mass- 3 to 4 quarts. Mix the bait in the morning and scatter it in early evening, before the night-working worms start their attacks. Spread the bait freely after transplanting, or—better still, say the Federal entomologists—bait the area for two or three nights before transplanting.

WICKARD FAVORS MORE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In a statement before a Senate Subcommittee last week on the Rural Electrification Act of 1945, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said that S. 89, introduced by Senator Lucas, had his complete approval.

Continuing, Secretary Wickard said, "If we are to complete the job of electrifying rural America in an efficient and economical manner, I believe that S. 89 is equally as important a piece of legislation as the original REA act.

"Great strides have been made under the original REA Act. The number of electrified farms has increasecd from 10 percent to 43 percent since the creation of REA. But there are still more than six million rural homes and establishments without this modern convenience."

WFA HEAD URGES PERMANENT SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Appearing before the House Committee on Agriculture recently to make a statement with respect to the School Lunch Bill, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, urged permanent legislation for the school lunch program.

Said Judge Jones, "Permanent (school lunch) legislation at this time is most desirable for several reasons: Lack of permanent legislation naturally hampers the War Food Administration in its planning for the distribution of food to schools. Right now, before school closes for this year, we should be laying our plans for next year's program. But, because we do not know what form our authorization for next year will take we are unable to do so.

"Schools, too, in planning for their next year's operation, must face the fact that Federal assistance may be materially changed or, indeed, cut off altogether. This inability to plan their programs ahead keeps many schools, particularly the poorer ones, from working toward the kind of program they would like to have and the kind we would like to see them have.

"Finally lack of a permanent program of Federal assistance has deterred many State governments from actively entering into the school lunch programs, other States have been deterred from setting up a well-rounded plan and an adequate staff by the impermanence of Federal assistance.

"I believe the legislation proposed in H. R. 2673 permanently establishes Federal assistance to school lunch programs on a firm base. It sets as the policy of Congress the dual objective that we feel the school lunch program should be designed to accomplish: expanding the markets for agricultural commodities by encouraging their domestic consumption and improving the nutritional status of the Nation's children through providing foods for a school lunch program. We believe that these objectives are inseparable.

"It goes without saying that the proper distribution of food so that everybody in the Nation will be adequately fed is not only to the benefit of the people who are under-nourished, but also to the benefit of the farmer, whose economy can never be really stable until the whole population is well fed. Of course, the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration have been, and will continue to be, vitally interested in programs contributing to this end."

MORE CHICKEN IN SIGHT

Through a program announced last week by the War Food Administration, slightly more poultry will flow into civilian channels of consumption. . Chicken processing plants in the broiler producing areas affected by the chicken set-aside order have been given weekly goals.

Under the set-aside order operating in designated areas of Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas, many colored poultry farmers are helping to supply chicken to the Armed Forces.

FARMERS PLANTING MORE TOBACCO

Because of the increased demand for tobacco, farmers are increasing their tobacco acreage this year by about 70,000 acres, according to a recent report of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Last year farmers harvested 1,712,000 acres of tobacco; this year they are planting 1,782,000 acres.

INSURANCE FOR TOBACCO

All-risk crop insurance on burley and fluc-cured tobacco, starting with the 1945 crop, is being tried by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in all representative tobacco producing counties.

Two types of crop protection will be tried on tobacco: (1) Yield-quality protection with coverage up to 75 percent of the farm's average yield adjusted for the average quality of its production in recent years, and (2) investment protection in cash up to 75 percent of the cost of producing the crop.

WFA ASSURES CONTINUED SUPPLY OF BUTTER

Urban residents, colored and white. who depend on local grocers for food supplies will receive about the same amount of butter and other manufactured dairy products during the April-June period as they received in the January-March period. This is in line with the second quarter allocation of dairy products announced by the War Food Administration.

Civilian supplies of butter may be slightly smaller than they were during the first quarter of 1945, but supplies of evaporated milk are expected to be about the same during the next three months as during the past three months. More condensed milk will be available for civilians and the supplies of fluid milk, cream, cottage cheese and ice cream are due to increase seasonally.

WFA officials say that the small decline in butter supplies may be traced to two factors: first, butter production this spring, while higher than during the winter months, will not be as high as usual for this time of the year; and second, of the smaller quantity produced, war agencies must take a larger share. War requirements of other dairy products also are higher this year than last, but since production of these commodities is also rising, civilian supplies can more nearly be maintained.

Great Task is Before The Christians

San Francisco, May 4—"Human sense of justice, ladies and gentlemen, is a living thing. It can help to establish right order, and right can make the world what it ought to be, and what we want it to be . . . It is not, of course, by some magic declaration of principles implemented by international machinery that order and right will reign paramount in our tormented world. It is through faith, universal faith, in what we set before us to do, through democratic governing, through long and sustained efforts that make for wholesome and continuous evolution."

In these words the Prime Minister of Syria expressed the predominating thought brought out in speeches of delegates from 46 nations in plenary sessions of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

During the first day chief representatives of the four inviting Powers spoke. From then on speeches by some 35 representatives of the smaller nations were heard. From this parade of speakers representative of a wide variety of people, these three impressions of the United Nations became inescapable:

1. **The United Nations is a COMMUNITY OF SUFFERING.** In this universal fact the distinction between Great Powers and small nations is meaningless. For example, out of her teeming population, the military dead of China numbers over 10,000,000. In small-sized New Zealand (population 1,640,000) one out of every 150 has been killed in the war.

2. **The United Nations is a COMMUNITY OF DREAD OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR.** "It is for us to prevent this monstrous physical possibility and to make it a moral impossibility." About this point the Elder Statesman Field Marshall Smuts of South Africa who helped form the League of Nations, and Brigadier General Romulo of the Phillipine Commonwealth were equally eloquent.

3. **The United Nations is a COMMUNITY OF HOPE IN THE MORAL ORDER.** While the term "moral order," was not once mentioned, it was assumed in every talk by a representative of a small nation. He appealed to moral principles as against political expediency. He called for the reliance upon the spiritual power that lies in justice, and in the regard for law as against reliance upon military force as the basis for collective security.

Give And Take In Important Issues

Before it could concentrate on its major task of organizing the world of nations, the Conference had to spend time in organizing itself. It had to take into account certain situations which it had inherited. From the Yalta Conference came the recommendation that the White Russian and Ukrainian Republics be invited as members of the Conference. This was accepted. Mr. Molotov's request that the present Polish government be invited was rejected, because it was felt that this government does not meet the requirements set forth by the Yalta Conference.

On the other hand, Argentina had accepted the terms formulated by the Mexico City Conference. This fact, as against the fact of her undemocratic regime as argued by Mr. Molotov, won her admittance to the San Francisco Conference.

A fourth issue rose over the chairmanships of the Conference. The result was a compromise. The Russian view prevailed in the election of four co-presidents, presiding in rotation as chairman of the plenary sessions. The American and British views prevailed through the election of Mr. Stettinius as chairman of both the important Steering and Executive Committees.

It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a real give and take. No group or bloc has won all or lost all. Issues have been squarely raised and faced; each side has used the opportunity to present its case; a vote has been taken—and the Conference has gone on. This shows a spirit and a procedure that are reassuring.

Gold Point Home Demonstration Club Has Exhibit

The Martin County, Gold Point Home Demonstration Club met with Mrs. Lelah Brady, Route 2, Robersonville, N. C., Monday, April 9, 1945.

Mrs. Dussie Briley, the Project Leader, had an exhibit of work, members had accomplished. Included in this exhibit were, three old garments made new, one of which made by Mrs. Sally Ann Wynne from a black dress bought fifteen years ago. This garment was demonstrated by Mrs. Wynne, and is a neat usable garment.

One, a child's coat made by the leader, from an old cape. The others gave the many uses of fertilizer and feed bags. This was shown in dresses, suits, bedspreads,, men's shirts, BVD's, ladies slips, and panties, children's garments, scarfs, vanity sets, 3-piece chair sets, and a beautiful center piece crocheted from used tobacco twine.

The Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. Cleopatra A. Tyner, gave a demonstration on "Color, Convenience, and Comforts In the Home".

There were eighteen club women present.

With approval of 93 percent of the Georgia peach growers voting in a recent referendum, WFA will continue in effect the Federal marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of fresh Georgia-grown peaches. Under provisions of the agreement which requires a biennial referendum, Georgia growers balloted during an 11-day period in January. The 93 percent of growers favoring continuance of the program represented 96 percent of the tonnage voted.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Giles A. Hubert ----------Editor
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Business Men Can Aid Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

sis. They could provide hospitals and clinics to keep people healthy and energetic.

Business men could provide farm machinery pools, thus making available to groups of farmers necessary machinery which a small farmer could not afford to own and operate individually. In cotton country, a pool might consist of tractors and tractor equipment, cotton pickers, flame choppers, dusting equipment ditching and drainage equipment, etc.

In a food producing, diversified farming area, the machinery pool would include tractors and tractor equipment, harvesting and threshing equipment combines, hay-balers, terracing equipment, movable saw-mills, grist mills, syrup mills, etc. Machinery repair plants will be equally necessary.

Farm people would appreciate honest and progressive leadership in these directions. Adequately organized and promoted, such enterprize would not only aid the farmer in adapting his economy to the new demands but it would also bring satisfactory returns to the enterprizes.

Marketing, credit, purchasing and machinery cooperatives need organizers, accountants and managers. Young men could make jobs for themselves in this manner.

The people are there. The land is there. The government will help. But what we need as much as anything else is some honest to God pioneering spirit of enterprise. Somebody is going to do this job. Shall we let others do it? Our place in a basic industry is at stake. We can lose out entirely within the next fifteen years.

Mose had applied to the philosophic white gentleman for a loan. He was turned down. The gentleman said: "You are strong and healthy and work is plentiful. Why don't you get a job? Hard work never killed anybody."

Mose said: "You sho is wrong erbout dat Boss. I'se done los' fou' wives from nuffin' else."—The Railroad Trainmen.

First The Farms

Though the multiplication of independent agencies and commissions of government in general violates sound principles of political administration, there are a number of reasons why the vote of the senate to reestablish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent unit should be applauded.

Under the Department of Agriculture the REA has had to play a minor role. If the house approves the Shipstead amendment, the REA will be accorded a far greater freedom to pursue its policy of extending electricity to the farm homes of America. Like the TVA and the RFC, it is a major agency of government. It will require a much larger operating fund if it fulfills the purposes for which it was created. Independence will advance it to the new level of responsibility and confidence which it deserves.

If the favorable congressional interest accorded the REA presages a more kindly attitude toward an even more important farm agency, the Farm Security Administration, then there is more reason than ever to hail the senate vote.

It is important to carry electricity to farms, but it is even more important to see that there are farm homes to which electricity can be carried. Tenantry in the South runs as high as seventy per cent in several states. Two-thirds of all the tenants in the nation are in the South. One-half of these tenants move annually. Few stay more than three or four years at the same place. In a single year 163,000 tenants applied to the FSA for loans to buy farms under the tenant-purchase act. The FSA had funds to aid slightly over four thousand. yet in that very year the number of the nation's tenants increased 40,000.

In 1929 fifty-one percent of the nation's farmers produced eighty-nine per cent of all the farm goods commercially sold. The remaining forty-nine per cent produced only eleven per cent. It is with this huge army totaling nearly fifteen million souls that the FSA with its limited authority and pitifully small funds is working. If the food producing potential of this group had been only half realizing during the current war, there would be few shortages today. As it is, a commendable part of the egg, chicken, pork, and beef increase is attributable to the bottom-rung farmers who doubled and trebled their production through aid extended by the FSA.

The AAA in some ways has been the savior of American agriculture. But most of its benefits have gone to the upper fifty per cent of the farmers and its greatest benefits have been reaped by the comparatively few factory farmers. Tenants and day laborers have often suffered from AAA policies. The services of the REA go largely to those on the higher rungs of the agricultural ladder. Very properly both agencies are permanent features of our government's agricultural policy. But neither goes to the root of the agricultural problem as a great and independent FSA could.

The Jeffersonian ideal of independent small-farm ownership must not be allowed to die. Rural slums must be eradicated. Agricultural peonage and chronic poverty must be resisted. Agricultural isolationism must be broken down through cooperatives. It these evils are allowed to root themselves deeper in American soil and spread, they will guarantee the instability of the social and economic order that tolerates them.

—Reprint from the Nashville Tennessean.

Skill Vs. Inherited Motions

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

It is a country saying that farming in the South is a set of inherited motions. For centuries most of the people who work the land of the South have used only the simplest skills. Our staple crops have called for gang labor; plowing, chopping, picking. For cotton and corn we only work a couple of hundred days in the year at the most. For a little more than half a year's work at simple jobs we get poor pay naturally.

We will earn more from our farming when we farm the year around, raising many kinds of crops, and keeping a lot of stock. Green crops to cover the land in the winter pay well. Dairy cattle and hogs and poultry use labor the year through and pay for it. Our problem is for millions of our farm people to learn how to raise other crops than the old crops. Also, we need something more than just the skills of hand and mind to raise new crops. We need community skills: the trust of a man in his neighbor which makes marketing cooperative work, arithmetic, ready reading, honest local government, all of these things that let a farming neighborhood run its farming business in democratic unity instead of in dumb obedience to a riding boss or in the pinching struggle of tenants against their landlords.

Our agricultural leaders have known for a long time about the new and prosperous ways to farm. Agricultural colleges have taught it; Agricultural Extension Service has preached it. So have the vocational teachers, so have the farm magazines. But it takes money and literacy and control of the land to farm the new way. Gradually southern farmers have divided into two groups; those who could and do grasp the new methods and get ahead, and those who couldn't and don't stay behind. Every year brings new machinery, new methods, new ways to make more. Mainly, by knowing more, by having better stock and tools, the men who have got ahead have bought the good land.

A few thousand southern farmers farm on good land by 1940 methods and do well; a few hundred thousand live in moderate prosperity with farming methods of the twenties and thirties; a million and more farm as men farmed a century ago and live but little better.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL.

High Yields And Profits

By J. R. OTIS
STATE LEADER, NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

Much is heard about high yields of corn, cotton, pasture grasses, and all other crops grown by Alabama farmers. Many farmers think this yield can be obtained wholly by the use of commercial fertilizer. The fact is, commercial fertilizer when used alone is the poorest of two methods to raise crop yields. The other method which is the better method, consists of planting and plowing under green manure crops. For these, fertilizer is equally as important as for cash crops.

The best yields are obtained from good soil regardless of the method used in getting them. Crops on good soil respond better to the application of commercial fertilizer than they do on poor soil. The important thing to do then is to build our soils to their highest level of fertility. This is a long and continuous program which can be accomplished by the combination of practices:

1. Proper terracing to control erosion.

2. Establishing a cropper system that pemits the practice of crop rotation.

3. Systematically following the planting and plowing under of green manure crops each year.

When green manure crops are used to build up the soil they can do a number of things that commercial fertilizer cannot do:

1. They add humus to the soil, which in turn holds more moisture and checks erosion. The presence of humus in the soil also sets up a favorable condition for certain important soil bacteria to work in while they unlock and make available certain of the plant food elements.

2. The plant food and humus added to the soil by green manure crops is not all made available the first or even the second year. Therefore, crops following green manure crops that have been plowed under are benefited by plant food that was plowed under as much as two or three years before.

3. The practice of plowing under green manure crops annually calls for a planned system of crop rotation such as will involve the growing of winter grain crops, especially oats. This leads us directly into a scoring position on two of our major farm objectives:

(a) Higher yields and greater profits.

(b) A combination of crops and livestock.

Alabama farmers do not grow enough winter oats and green manure crops to increase the fertility of their soil, and to provide the feed necessary to have their desired combination of livestock and crops. The day has come when the program of farm agents can be measured by the acres af winter crops (small grains and soil building legumes) grown by farmers in their counties. Farmers who do not tie into this program are asleep at the switch and must increasingly be considered the least progressive of farmers in the State.

Next month "Pasture and Livestock Development" will be discussed.

—Reprint from THE NEGRO FARMER.

QUOTA FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS, COATED FABRICS, AND FLOOR COVERINGS

Because linseed oil continues in short supply and military requirements remain heavy, WFA has amended WFO 42a to reduce from 50 to 40 percent (of average use in 1940 and 1941) the quantity of fats and oils available, beginning April 1, 1945, for the manufacture of protective coatings, coated fabrics, and floor coverings for U. S. civilians. If the consumption of linseed oil—the oil principally used in these products—were to continue at the present level, supplies would be reduced below minimum requirements for working stocks before the fall harvest of a new flaxseed crop. The 1944 production of flaxseed from which current supplies of linseed oil were crushed, was about 55 percent below 1943 production.

Straight Talk About The Seventh

The Seventh War Loan started May 14. It will end June 30. Americans as individuals are taking on their biggest quota to date—7 billion dollars, 4 billions in E bonds alone.

You may be wondering, "Why this biggest of all individuals quotas now? Haven't we already reached the peak, A fair question—requiring a straight answer.

The Battle of Japan has just begun. It must be backed up, paid for, fought for by a free people, intent on sweeping the Pacific clear of Fascist hate—forever.

With the war in the West our first and major concern, we have not yet been able to go all-out in the East. But neither has the Jap.

The war to crush Japan will be bigger, tougher, and longer than most Americans expect. The Allied Military Command has estimated that it will take years, not months.

The destruction of Japan's armies has not yet reached the annual rate of normal replacements—between 200,000 and 250,000 men a year. And the Jap, as our men in the Pacifie know, fights to the death.

As far as Japan is concerned, the outer Empire—and the men who defend it—are expendables. The Jap will fight the Battle of Japan from inside the inner Empire, of which Iwo Jima was an outpost. And Iwo Jima, according to Admiral Nimitz, was a pattern of the resistance our forces may expect to meet in future offensives.

The single greatest obstacle to our crushing Japan is distance. While in the battle of Europe, supply ships from our bases in England had only an overnight run to make, ships in the Pacific have long-reach round trips taking up to 5 months to make. To crush Japan will take time, heroic and backbreaking effort, overpowering equipment.

Millions of fighting men—freshly outfitted and equipped—will have to be moved from Europe halfway around the globe; and supplied day-in, day-in by hundreds of new ships now building. More of everything will be needed. More B—29's. More tanks, halftracks, jeeps, and trucks. More rockets, mortars, airborne radar.

A whole new air force is in creation—huge new bombers dwarfing the Superfortress—fast new jet propelled combat planes, the P-80 lines by thousands.

These are just some of the 101 or "Shooting Star," coming off the ways in which your dollars are needed more than ever to bring America's might to its full strength—so that we may crush our foe the faster, make an end of killing, and bring our men back home.

The sick, wounded, and disabled will require medical attention and care.

Many millions of dollars will be required for mustering-out pay and benefits voted by Congress to help our veterans get started in civilan life. That's the least we can do in return for what they've done for us.

There are other weighty reasons for supporting the Seventh War Loan—reasons that take us from the present to the future. By investing in the Seventh the patriotic American is safeguarding his own future; his country's future.

By putting every dollar over rock-bottom expense into the purchase of War Bonds, he is delivering a body blow to wartime inflation—thus putting a lid on the cost of living and maintaining intact the purchasing power of the dollar. At the same time, too, he is insuring the country and himself against the catastrophe of a possible postwar deflation — with its depression, unemployment, misery, and heartache.

So save for your country—save for yourseif. In helping your country, you are also helping yourself! Comes peace, we'll all need money for education, replacements, retirement, new homes, a new start—and we'll need a lot of it. And there isn't a better or safer highroad to your goal than United States Savings Bonds.

This year there will be only two War Loan drives, not three. But in those two drives the Government will have to raise almost as much money from individuals as in the three drives last year. That means bigger extra bonds in the Seventh. Because only by buying more can we make 2 take the place of 3.

The 27 million Americans who buy bonds on pay-roll savings are already off to a flying start. These patriotic men and women began their buying in April. And they will keep on buying extra bonds through May and June!

It's now up to the rest of us. It's our turn to swing in line. To raise the vast sum needed every American will have to dig deeper into cash reserves. Only by buying bigger extra bonds can we stretch 2 into 3!

Let all Americans do their part—for their own sake, for their country's.

Texans, Negro and White, Learn Unity as Captives

By Tom O'Connor

Four men from Texas came back from Europe yesterday on the Liberty ship **William Blount.** They were liberated prisoners of the Germans, part of the cargo of 1431 repatriated soldiers disembarked from four converted freighters at Staten Island.

The four men had been buddies on the ship, and they stuck together on the dock, waiting for transportation to Camp Kilmer. Their names were Staff Sgt. Elias M. Green, 27; Pvt. George Punch, 25; Pfc. Orlan D. Stanphill, 21, and Pfc. Charles B. Rettler, 25. Green is from Houston, Punch from Fort Worth, Stanphill from Texarkana, Rettler from Jefferson. They stood there on the dock talking and laughing, and comparing notes on how little they had to eat while prisoners of the Nazis.

Men from Texas

There was nothing to distinguish this quartet particularly from any other knot of soldiers—except that all four were talking with Southern accents, and two were white and two were black.

"I take it," this reporter said to Green, a tall, good-looking chap with a blond mustache, "that you're from the South?"

"Texas," he said, "Houston. All us four are from Texas."

The other three gave their names, outfits, homes. Green and Rettler, the Negroes, were from the 214th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Stanphill was with the 35th Combat Engineers, Green the 120th Infantry.

"Interesting," this reporter said, "that you guys get along so well."

"If you mean," said Green, "white fellows being friends with colored fellows—hell, you get a lot of new ideas over there. Everybody gets along swell. The colored soldiers are wonderful guys."

"Did you think that way before?"

"No . . . of course not. And my family and my wife's family can't understand why I think so now. But you learn a lot in the Army."

"You mean you learn a lot in a Jerry prison camp," said Stanphill. "That was when I figured it out. You learn a lot when you're starving."

"Mister, you got to understand we was all equal when the Jerries had us," said Punch, a coal-black Negro who had been captured for 94 days and spent all of it on the march across Germany toward the Russians, back toward the Americans, north to the Baltic. "The colored fellows, they didn't especially hang together. Every colored prisoner I know of, his buddy was white."

"I thought colored was dirt when I went in the Army," said Standphill. "Know when I started to figure it out? We were prisoners, on the road, and if you fell out you got shot. We didn't have practically anything to eat—six men on a loaf of bread. Yes, I went four days on one slice of bread. But what I'm telling you, there was this white fellow, he couldn't make it any more, he had to have help. If he fell out, the Krauts would give it to him. But most guys figured it was all they could do to make it themselves. Well, I saw white guys pass this guy up, and I saw a colored guy help him. He helped him, and he made it. Well, you figure out a lot from things like that."

"Colored and white never had no trouble over there," said Rettler.

"My wife's family," said Green, "they don't understand. But if you want to quote me, you say I'm from Houston, Texas, and that some of the best soldiers and bravest men I ever saw were colored."

'I Got a Break'

"Funny thing, though," said Punch. "I was born in Texas and grew up in Texas. Then I got a break. I went to California, and I saw colored and white being friends and equals. Then I got another break. I went in the Army and went overseas.

"Well, over there, everybody was O. K. As far as discrimination went, I never saw any. Then we were captured, and Negroes and Southern whites and Northern whites was all mixed up and all in the same boat, all starving, and nobody thought about color.

"Then on the ship coming back, we all slept together, ate together, did everything together. Now here we are back"—and he gave kind of quick, apologetic, half-smile—"and I'm going back to Texas. You know what it'll be like there."

There was a little uncomfortable silence. This reporter, unable to resist stepping out of his reportorial role, turned to Green and said:

"You know, it's up to guys like you to take care of that."

"You're damn tootin'," said Green. "I got it all figured out."

—P. M.

An army mule named Maggie was buried and the following inscription appeared on the tomb: "In memory of Maggie, who in her lifetime kicked 1 general, 4 colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 24 lieutenants, 42 sergeants, 545 privates, and 1 bomb."

Hold Those Bonds

Farmers who might need temporary financing to cover any seasonal farm operations will usually find it more profitable to borrow money rather than cash any of their War Bonds. That's because a War Bond increases in value most during the last 4 years. The fellow who cashes bonds to finance a crop with the idea of buying more bonds after harvest is putting off the day when his investment will return handsome dividends.

This is what happens when you pay $75 for a $100 War Bond (Series E):

	Redemption value	Increase in value	Interest return	By cashing you sacrifice an investment yielding
			Percent	Percent
After 2 years	$76.50	$.50	0.99	3.38
After 4 years	80.00	5.00	1.62	3.75
After 6 years	84.00	9.00	1.90	4.41
After 8 years	92.00	17.00	2.57	4.21
In 10 years	100.00	25.00	2.90	

Note that until maturity date the longer you hold the bond the faster its cash value increases. The total increase in the first 4 years is $5, while the increase in the 4 years immediately preceding maturity is $16. For example, after holding a War Bond for 6 years, and with only 4 years to run before maturity, the investor is sacrificing a 4.41 per cent return by redeeming his bond.

The only way to get this high rate of return is to hold on to the bonds. It would be good business to borrow money for 3 to 6 months, or even longer, to finance a crop or feed out a bunch of cattle rather than cash any bonds. Most farmers can now get money for 5 to 6 percent. Five percent money for 6 months only figures 2½ percent on an annual basis.

In this way a farmer will be using his War Bond investment as a financial reserve—credit insurance you might call it. If necessary in an emergency he can always cash the bonds, but most of the time it will pay to borrow for temporary needs.

We who sell War Bonds to farmers should make this clear. It is one of our best arguments for holding bonds. At first you might think it would hurt sales to point out that these bonds increase in value most during the last four years. But it doesn't work out that way.

All along we have been saying that War Bonds make an ideal farm financial reserve. These facts give us another opportunity to back up that statement. Too many farmers who have bought bonds fail to realize the many ways in which a War Bond investment can be used.

These economic advantages of holding War Bonds are of course in addition to the patriotic motive of financing the war. Always make it clear that the person who leaves his money in these bonds buys the most war material for the boys at the front.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Urges Aid For Negro College Fund

New York—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appealed to "men and women of enlightenment and good will everywhere" to support the United Negro College Fund 1945 campaign for $1,550,000 in a nationwide Blue Network broadcast last week (May 9).

Mr. Rockefeller, who is chairman of the national advisory committee of the Fund, stressed the war record of the 32 private Negro colleges participating in the campaign.

He said that in recognition of the contribution that Negroes have made to the war effort, "both on the battlefront and in the factory, the least we, the citizens of this great nation can do is to provide for these institutions of higher learning the $1,550,000 now needed to meet modest requirements."

"When war broke out," he said, "it became increasingly evident that these Negro colleges were a national asset. They furnished the educational background that equipped many to answer the call of their country for service in the ranks, as officers and in other responsible positions."

Mr. Rockefeller, who seldom appears before the microphone, stated that "those who over the years have watched the persistent efforts of our Negro citizens to further their self-development have observed with satisfaction the growth in the number and quality of the Negro colleges and universities."

The text, in part, of Mr. Rockefeller's talk follows:

"With deep pride they have seen the graduates of these colleges, year after year, taking their places in the community as teachers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, nurses, agriculturists, and leaders in many other walks of life. Thus has this steady stream of trained young people elevated the educational standing and general welfare of their fellow citizens. Thus has it helped to raise the level of the life of the nation."

"Practically all privately supported educational institutions have had financial problems during these difficult times. That has been especially true of the Negro colleges since their income, even in normal times, is extremely limited. The situation became a matter of such concern to the presidents of twenty-seven of these colleges, which number is now increased to thirty-two, that in 1943 they decided to pool their fund-raising efforts and make a joint, cooperative appeal to the nation as a whole. Thus it was that the United Negro College Fund movement was instituted.

"Built, as these thirty-two colleges are, on a foundation of mutual good will and a sound educational policy, in their perpetuation lies the greatest guarantee of an America united irrespective of color or race."

"This year Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, a leading industrialist and president of the Sperry Corporation, has accepted the national chairmanship of the campaign."

What Color Is Cotton?

By Grace E. M. White

What color is cotton? What color is hay--------an apple? What difference does it make, anyhow, in the marketing of agricultural, commodities?

Well, in cotton for example it might make the difference between Middling 1 1-16-inch cotton and the next grade below. Today that would be around $8 a bale. And that—a difference of about 7 percent on the sales price—is not, as the saying goes, hay.

Color is a factor in grading agricultural commodities because it is tied in with their price, quality, nutritive value, and salability. In cotton, color has much to do with grade. Cotton left long in the field becomes stained, and particles of leaf and trash are blown into the cotton bolls. Removal of the stain with bleaches is expensive; the small leaf particles cut the cotton and spoil its quality. There are a number of cotton grades. The cost of processing them varies considerably, affecting the price. And textiles made from low grades of cotton cannot match the appearance and color of textiles made from the better grades.

In hay, the greener the product the greater its nutritive value in animal feed. Experiments by the Bureau of Dairy Industry showed that dairy cows fed on high-grade hay (No. 1 Timothy) remained in good health and produced normally, but that when fed for 6 months or more on a ration of low-grade hay (No. 3 Timothy) the cows usually dropped immature, weak, or dead calves. When milk from cows that received the low-grade ration was fed to calves normal at birth the calves died within 3 months. Hay discoloration is due to maturity, sun bleach, dew, rain, or other damage.

Color differences are also a very important indication of the relative success of different methods of freezing and dehydrating food.

Standards have been set up for use in grading most agricultural products, to insure fair and satisfactory marketing. Grades formulated in the United States Department of Agriculture often include color, and when standards for these grades are developed color is a factor. Grading service is maintained for cotton, hay, butter, cheese, eggs, fruits and vegetables (fresh, canned, frozen and dried), honey, tobacco, cereal grains, meats, and rosin. Color—and that means the color by daylight—is important in classifying each of these commodities. Since the color gradations are usually very fine, some exact system must be used to decide the grade.

Color Terminology

That is where color terminology comes in. Certain color terms are in common commercial use. The trade describes cotton as being creamy, bloomy, bright, gray dull, spotted, tinged, and stained. Official standards include color differences within and between grades of White, Extra White, Gray, Spotted, Tinged and Yellow Stained.

Other commodities also have distinctive color terminologies. So it's a good idea to relate color standards to the terms of the individual trade. The lean of beef may be described as bright cherry red or bright pink, moderately dark cherry red, and so on, in perhaps 10 degrees of red or pink. Beef fat may be white, creamy, or yellow in about 7 degrees. The laboratory worker who measures color and the practical grader must understand each other's language.

Color Charts Used For Grading

Some inspectors and graders base their color judgments on standards they carry in their heads—mental images. In a few cases color charts may be used if a standard has been established that matches a color chip on the chart. The Ridgeway charts developed in 1886 and enlarged in 1912 contain 1,113 colors, 36 hues reduced by regular proportions of white, gray, and black to give systematic groupings. The Maerz and Paul Dictionary of Color published in 1930 contains 7,056 colors on 56 charts; it is used in the Department of Agriculture in identifying color standards for canned fruits and vegetables because it contains the widest number of colors now available.

The Munsell color charts include a standard series of 20 or 40 hues graded through many steps of lightness and chroma (intensity). These charts are devised on a three-dimensional system of color description—hue, value, and chroma. Other available charts have no particular application to agricultural grading.

The use of color chips on a chart is usually not enough to specify the color in grading, however. A more exact system is necessary. In most cases measurement is needed only for specifying the standard against which samples are compared, but it may also be used on individual samples, particularly in border-line cases.

Through use of the Munsell method of color notation, developed in this country in the early part of this century, measurements may be made directly by comparison to Munsell charts, or the method may be used indirectly by converting I. C. I (International Commission on Illumination) notations into Munsell notations. In the Munsell notation, color is expressed in units of visual difference of the three psychological attributes—hue, lightness, and saturation (known in the Munsell system as hue, value, and chroma). The hue circuit is divided into 10 major hues: Red, yellow red, yellow, green yellow, green, blue green, blue, purple blue, purple, and red purple.

Disk Colorimetry

An early method of measuring color, developed in U. S. Department of Agriculture laboratories, made use of the Munsell system of notation and disk colorimetry. In disk colorimetry, disks cut with a radial slit (so that several may be slipped together, with portions of each visible, for use in spinning colors together) are spun by motor so rapidly that there is no flicker. Thus any color lying in the color solid within the areas bounded by the colors of the disks used may be matched.

In 1929, when the method was first published, Munsell disks were spun together and the resultant color was expressed in approximate Munsell terms by calculations involving percentages of the disks used and the Munsell notation for the hue, value, and chroma of each disk. In matching a cotton sample, the disk used may be yellow red, a yellow, a white, and a light gray. Most of the cotton colors are yellow red in hue, light in value, and weak in chroma, the color range being quite small.

The simplest instrumental set-up for disk colorimetry is a motor adjusted to disks on a central spindle, used with color disks that may be spun alongside the sample. The areas of the disks are adjusted until the color of the spinning disks matches that of the sample. Use of a neutral gray mask with openings of equal size—one placed over the sample, the other over the disks—provides standardization of background and size of comparison fields. The two fields are compared by eye, and th areas of disk segments are changed until the colors of the spinning disks and the sample match.

Colors of other agricultural products range from the purplish red of beets through reds for tomatoes and the yellow reds, yellows, and green yellows of many other vegetables. Greens, blues, and purples are seldom needed in agricultural color work; most of the greens, even of grass, are near to green yellow than to the green of the Munsell system.

Preparation of samples to be matched is important no matter what method of colorimetry is used. The problem is simple when a flat matte, opaque surface is to be measured, but most samples require preparation.

With raw cotton, surfaces of samples are generally prepared to resemble as nearly as possible the surface used in the standards against which thy are compared. With canned fruits, large areas cannot be attempted because parts of the fruits may appear glossy on account of their rounded surfaces. Sometimes a thin glass plate is used to press the surface of the fruit to a level with the liquid in order that a larger surface may be measured Special treatment is required to measure the color of liquids.

Newer Instruments for Measuring Color

--Instruments with moving optical parts— by which the necessity for spinning the disks is avoided—are available. Sample and disk illumination is provided by these instruments. The disks colorimeters were first made for use by the Department of Agriculture in matching samples ranging from 1 to 14 inches in diameter (for a large slug of hay). Recently, more compact and useful instruments have been developed.

Standardization of the various conditions of illumination and observation is a necessity. Differences in the angle of illumination used cause larger differences in the comparison of glossy samples than of matte samples. Changes in surrounding colors of background may cause differences in results, and differences between black and white uniforms worn by laboratory operators will cause significant differences if the light they deflect is not kept from the disk or sample surfaces. Size of the areas compared will affect judgment of a color match. Some tolerance in matching is allowed, but the goal is to cut this to the smallest size.

Artificial Daylight Illumination

The illumination may be natural or artificial day light. If natural daylight is used, light from a north window is preferable. When glossy samples are to be measured, the hanging of a canopy of black cloth above or behind the sample, so that black is imaged in the cover glass of the sample container, will eliminate the errors which would result from admixture of light reflected from lighter surrounding surfaces. Sometimes masks areused, with openings that allow placing the standard color sample next to the sample to be measured.

Good lighting is very important for cotton elassification, and the cotton industry goes to great lengths to provide good natural daylighting in classification rooms. Use of carefully specified artificial daylight illumination in which the quality, amount, and direction of light are standardized makes classification possible on all days under the same lighting conditions. The color laboratory has made a number of technical daylighting studies that make this illumination possible.

Flourescent light, incidentlly, has not been found suitable for color-grading work.

Inspectors or grades of products to be examined for color should of course have normal eolor vision. Most often the color-blind person is unable to recognize green and red; there is seldom any difficulty with blues and yellows. A hereditary defect, color-blindness shows up more often in men than women; it is estimated that about 1 male in 10 is more or less color deficient. There are various tests to discover such deficiencies. Apart from color deficiencies, some people are more apt at color work than others. A committee of the Inter-Society Color Council has recently developed a test designed to measure this aptitude for color-matching work.

Poultry Tips For April

By

H. W. Bennett—Ext. Poultryman

Athens, Ga.—Meat is the subject now. It has actually replaced the weather.

The back-yard flock owners really have the opportunity to help out in the war effort **now** and to benefit themselves.

Cull every hen that is not producing and sell them often. There is a ready market in every town with people who can't buy meats.

Sell only birds that you, yourself, would eat.

Now is the time to sell a good fat rooster. Hens will lay just as many eggs without the rooster as they will with them. Eggs will keep better without roosters in the flock.

It is much better to buy good chicks than it is to hatch them with hens. Ten years ago 36 per cent of Georgia chicks were bought from hatcheries. Last year 82 per cent were bought from hatcheries. This is a definite improvement.

All fryers should be grown out of 3½ pounds in order to furnish more meat to the meat hungry world.

We have definite proof that poultry meat from the Gainesville broiler area actually helped to feed the armed forces during the fight on Iwo Jima.

There are enough non-producing hens and roosters in Georgia to feed the State for a long time.

Now is the time for people in the country to develop regular customers in the cities for poultry products. Only good products will make a friend and keep a customer.

Over-crowding people causes diseases to break out. The same is true for chickens. Allow three-fourths of one square foot space for each day old chick in the broiler house.

When have you checked your hens for poultry lice? Check in the fluff just beneath the vent for big body lice. Sodium fluoride kills all lice and stays on the hen long enough to kill the mites when they hatch. See your agents for full instructions.

Wire pullets and hens out from under their roosts. This is the source of lots of poultry disease and parasites.

REFRESH WEARY FEET

For a quick pick-me-up, take a foot bath. Plunge the feet in a basin of warm water, then in a basin of cold water. Repeat three or four times, then add a little soap to the warm water and wash the feet thoroughly with a cloth. Rinse and wipe them dry. Dust a little powder between the toes, rub a bit of cream across the heel, put on clean stockings or socks, slip into a different pair of shoes and your feet will feel fit as a fiddle.

Medical men are astonished by a rare case just called to their attention: a man suffering from a cigarette cough.—Pittsburgh Press.

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ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. Combining both an education with actual experience at the same time, these cadets of the St. Emma Military Academy, Cpl. Thomas Godeau, age 16, and Pfc. Clifford Stewart, age 15, are students in the auto mechanics course in the Trade School. The many varieties of motorized agricultural equipment on the 2300 acres of school farms provide plenty of practical experience for these active boys. Along with vocational work, they also have the regular academic studies at this boarding high school and are members of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps which the United States Army supervises at the St. Emma Military Academy.

Food Situation Shows Need For Growing Corn This Year

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Tennessean Garden Editor

To start with, we wish to call attention to the fact that many of the great corporations such as the Firestone, Henry Ford and several others have employed gardeners to write pamphlets on vegetable gardening. We have only seen three of these so far, but all of them are very much worth having and reading. We are calling attention to these because they can be secured from your local dealers who handle the products of these companies merely by asking for them—no charge. We advise scores of our readers to secure several of these, one of a kind, and read them carefully. What we have seen are up to date, simply written and written by someone who seems to have known his business.

True they are written either for the North and East or for the country in general rather than for the South, but if we will bear this in mind when we are reading them, we will find them very valuable indeed. This year every gardener—which should mean every citizen who can possibly do so should grow a garden—need the information that is offered free by these companies.

Serious Situation

The very fact that these companies have felt it the greatest service they could render the public to write and circulate these pamphlets on gardening is only one more proof that it is generally recognized that the food situation in the world is very serious. There is no reason for us to expect it not to become so with us before the new year.

Everything indicates that we shall not have nearly so large a supply of canned corn in our stores next year as we had this year so we are venturing to suggest that many of our readers plant an ample area of first class sweet corn and can their own, or if they prefer, dry it.

Choice of Breeds

In breeding field corn, the seed growers have made it a point to select varieties, or specimens, whose husks are very little if any longer than the ear, so open readily when ripe. This aids very greatly in shucking the corn. Likewise the breeders of sweet corn have mostly selected the same type of ear, for the great market for sweet corn is at the canning factories. The roasting ears are husked by hand in these factories and thus it saves much time to have short shucks.

As most all of the canning factories are either in the North or East where there are comparatively few corn ear worms this is all right, but we in the South have largely quit growing sweet corn because almost every ear has two or three worms in it. If we plant some of the varieties that have long, tight husks that extend an inch and a half or two inches beyond the ear we will have very little difficulty with worms. Two of the best varieties in flavor that have this characteristic type of husks are Iowa and Black Mexican. Both are very superb in quality and flavor.

TIME OF TRIAL

War is a time when everyone is supposed to do more with less. It is a time of trial. After three years of war, those who have met the challenge most successfully are beginning to stand out—also those who have not done so well. Among the latter are the non-military activities of the Federal government. Boards, bureaus and agencies have grown by leaps and bounds.

A representative coal company recently compared the wartime record of the coal industry with that of the Federal government from the standpoint of doing more with less of the most precious resource the nation possesses—man power. In 1918, there were 760,000 men employed in the coal mines. They produced 678,500,000 tons of coal. At the same time there were 1,000,000 government employes. In 1944, there were 479,000 miners employed and coal output was a staggering 684,500,000 tons. Government employees during this critical period rose to 3,250,000, with tens of thousands doing nothing more important than trying to unravel red tape.

FREE TO DREAM

"In spite of wars, depressions and disasters, the average American of today is better fed, better housed and better clothed than the people of any nation ever were in all the world's history. This condition is because our citizens have been free to dream and study and think and plan—and have been able to make their dreams come true."

The above remark was made by a man who knows whereof he speaks. His name is William R. Boyd. He is president of the American Petroleum Institute and, like countless other oil men, he started from the bottom.

Keeping our nation a land of opportunity for individuals with dreams should be the foremost postwar goal of all of us.

"The welfare of the farmer is a matter of vital concern to every division of commerce and industry. Agriculture provides virtually all of the nation's food supply and the greatest part of its industrial raw materials. It is the direct means of subsistence for a fifth of the population, and the money income it yields is a major factor in determining the demand for the products of mines and factories."—Guaranty Survey.

MILIED RICE SET-ASIDE INCREASED

WFA has amended WFO 10 to increase in both the Southern States and California the set-aside of milled rice from 60 to 100 percent.

The increased set-aside was necessary principally because of increased Government rice requirements in liberated areas of the South Pacific. At the current rate of consumption, however, rice for civilians was expected to meet normal demands through the crop year ending July 1945. Up to March 10, effective date of the action, civilians had received approximately 7½ million bags of rice since July 1, 1944, and current civilian allocations provided for approximately 1 million additional bags before July 1, 1945, making a total of 8½ million bags for the 12-month period. Arrangements had been made by the Comodity Credit Corporation to assure civilians their present allocated quantity of approximately 1 million bags. Arrangements have been made for foreign and other agencies also.

Transplanting Plants

Early plants of cabbage, tomato, eggplant and pepper should soon be ready to transplant to the Victory gardens. If plants are bought, they should be from a reliable vegetable grower of certified plants.

In transplanting plants, get the root system quickly re-established. First, balance the top or leaf surface with the reduced root system. This may be done on most plants by pinching off some of the lower leaves, and with plants like tomatoes. pinching back some of the leaves just below the bud cluster. The bud should not be disturbed. Beets and celery can be held in bunches and about half the tops cut back as the bud is below most of the leaf surface.

When water is used for transplanting, add about two pounds of nitrate of soda to 50 gallons of water, or a level tablespoonful to each gallon. If a complete fertilizer in soluble form is needed, make a stock solution of three pounds of superphosphate, two pounds of nitrate of soda, and one pound of muriate of potash dissolved in six gallons of water. Allow 24 or more hours for this to dissolve; then pour off water from the residue. Add two gallons of this solution to 50 gallons or one quart to six gallons of water for use in watering plants. For small gardens, a good victory garden fertilizer may be substituted for the above materials.

Many plants need shading. Small brush shades will do this. A better method, however, is to use ordinary wood shingles set in the ground two to three inches from the plant on the south side, leaning over the plant. This furnishes shade and allows free circulation of air. Shingles may be used several seasons if stored out of rain. Early plants should be protected from cutworms by paper collars or soft paper loosely wrapped several times around the stems of plants. Plants may be protected from pests by various types of coverings.

Practical Suggestions On Preaching

Rev. M. C. Allen, D. D., Addresses Baltimore Ministers

Baltimore, Md.—(Spl.)— Appearing before the Baptist Ministers' Alliance of Baltimore and Vicinity, Rev. M. C. Allen, A. B., D. D., pastor of the Leadenhall Bapt. church, editor of the "Expected" and one of the leaders of the State Convention here in Maryland as well as in Virginia, was the order of the day. In his address on "Practical Suggestions for Effective Preaching," he spoke on "An Ear to Hear In Effective Preaching." Dr. Allen said in part:

"To preach effectively, both the mind and the spirit of the preacher must be kept open, clear, and clean. An open mind and spirit are receptive. A clear and clean mind and a clear and clean spirit are free and fearless. Effective preaching is like effective shooting. Regardless of the aim, little is accomplished with a dirty gun.

The shooting of the gun makes it dirty or ineffective. "Pickled" prayers, sermons, hymns, and concepts of God and religion may close the mind and make foul the spirit of the preacher. For that reason, the prophets were stoned, Christ was crucified, and the apostles were persecuted by the religious leaders of their generations.

Accepted authority in organized religion is more largely responsible for ineffective preaching than all of the wickedness among men in high places. Preaching that preaches, "the preaching that I bid thee" condemns and convicts all that is weak and wicked in human authority.

Preaching that is accentuated with divine authority is authoritative preaching. Effective preaching never defends preaching nor the preacher. Effective preaching defends the preacher against wickedness in high places on the one hand, and saves and inspires men in the low places to step up into the glorious liberties of heavenly places in service to God and man, on the other.

When those in authority sent the soldiers of Rome to arrest Jesus, they ran into the authority of his preaching. The authority of their swords snapped and on their return they carried the report of having discovered supreme authority in the preacher's preaching—"Never a man spake like this man." "He speaketh not as the Scribes but as one having authority."

When-ever a preacher's preaching becomes like Professor Jack or Dr. Jones in content and delivery, it will be ineffective in transmitting God into human needs: Only God is capable of "delivering from evil"—sorrow, shame, fear, hate, revenge, bitterness, death.

An EAR TO HEAR: It is possible to live with but one of the five senses. The senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, and tasting maybe lost without the loss of life, but not so with the sense of feeling. All of the four senses referred to above, report their findings. Three of the five senses are of great value in effective preaching—seeing, hearing, feeling. In effective preaching, God and human needs must be definitely seen, heard or felt.

When-ever God and the spiritual needs of man come walking into the front door of the preacher's soul—seeing, hearing, or feeling—there is going to be some effective preaching done.—"Courage rises with danger and strength with strength opposes."

An effective preacher is a God transmitter. The ear can not transmit to the soul what it does not hear. "He that hath an ear to hear let him hear what the spirit saith unto the church." Emphasis is placed on hearing in these suggestions, not seeing but hearing.

Not seeing what is written in the books of authority but HEARING what the "spirit saith." Not unto the world, but unto the church. Effective preaching sustains the church spirit in the world. Condemned ships can not sink the effective preaching on board. Patmus Isle can not make lonesome the soul of an effective preacher, even on the Lord's Day. It is easy for a preacher's soul to become lonesome on Sunday in a land of no churches, but not so with a preacher who hath an ear to hear what the spirit says to those being tempted to deny the faith such as the Jewish and Roman persecutions were intended to do.

He that hath an ear to hear: not an ear to ache; not an ear for an abcess; not an ear for glory, popularity, and fame; not an ear for appeasement, compromise or "men pleasers," but an ear to hear God's whispers of great secrets and power in the aftermath of experiences that occur in the worst that fate and fortune can bring.

The sensitive soul of the Negro slave had an ear to hear: "My Lord calls me, He calls me by the thunder."—He heard God in the roar of thunder; "My Lord calls me, he calls me by the lightning."—He heard God in the silent lightning; "Green trees are bending. . . ."—He heard God in the twist of the wind; "Tombstones are bursting, sinner stands trembling." He heard God in death—in the grave— from eternity. And, **that is enough to hear from effective preaching."**

Telephone operator to new girl she was breaking in: "No, honey, you say, 'Just a moment, please,' not, 'Hang on to your pants, mister.' "—Colo. Springs (Colo.) Independent.

"Where is the head bookkeeper?" "Gone to the races, boss." "What? In the middle of our annual audit?" "Yes, sir. It was our only chance to balance the books."

OUTLINE FOR SMALL VICTORY GARDEN (APPROXIMATELY ½ ACRE)

Garden Crops	Varieties Recommended	Seeds or Plants Required	Space Required
Asparagus	Mary Washington	25 roots	50 ft.
Beans, Bush	Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen	5 lbs.	500 ft.
Beans, Lima	Henderson Bush, Baby Potato	4 lbs.	400 ft.
Beets	Early Egyptian, Detroit Red	2 oz.	200 ft.
Cabbage	Wakefield, Copenhagen Market	1 pkt. or 200 plants	200 ft.
" (Chinese)	Chihili	1 pkt.	50 ft.
Carrot	Improved Chantenay, Imperator	1 pkt.	100 ft.
Chard	Giant Green, Lucullus	1 pkt.	50 ft.
Collards	Louisiana Sweet, Georgia	1 pkt.	100 ft.
Cucumber	A & C Long, Green, Pickling	2 pkt.	30 hills
Eggplant	Florida High Bush, Black Beauty	1 pkt.	50 ft.
Lettuce	Imperial No. 847, Great Lakes	1 pkt.	100 ft.
Mustard	Tendergreen, Giant Curled	2 oz.	200 ft.
Okra	Dwarf Green, Clemson Spineless	1 oz.	200 ft.
Onion	Ebenezer Creole, Bermuda	1 oz. seed or 1 gal. sets	200 ft.
Peas	Alaska, Laxtonian	4 lbs.	300 ft.
Parsley	Moss Curled, Paramount	1 pkt.	50 ft.
Peppers	Pimento, Cal., Wonder, Hot Var.	3 pkt.	150 ft.
Radish	Sparkler, Crimson Giant	1 pkt.	25 ft.
Spinach	Bloomsdale Long Standing, Viking	1 oz.	100 ft.
Squash	Y. Sum, Crookneck, Cocozelle	2 oz.	50 hills
Tomato	Scarlet Dawn, Marglobe, Rutgers	3 pkt.	300 ft.
Turnip	White Egg, Purple Top, 7-Top	3 oz.	500 ft.
Strawberry	Missionary Blakemore, Fairfax	250 plants	Bed

Rotate these crops in season throughout the year, and follow monthly garden map which will be sent on request. Persons following this outline can also get helpful suggestions from gardening pamphlets that can be secured from county and home demonstration agents or by writing direct to the Agricultural Extension Service, Athens, Georgia.

WOMAN'S PAGE

SALADS, VEGETABLE PLATES SUGGESTED FOR SPRING MENUS

By MARY LYLES WILSON

The first warm days of spring often find us feeling languid. Remember grandmother's spring tonic of sulphur 'n molasses? Even though it is supposed to be a true and tried favorite, we have found more pleasant ways to take a spring tonic than this dreaded dose.

One of the best "picker uppers" is a change of diet. A special interest in the preparation of foods as well as the appearance when served brings a rich reward in the real enjoyment of the family and the good feeling that follows. Warmer weather makes lighter foods take on greater importance.

Crisp salads, colorful vegetable plates, cream soups and fruit desserts.

Nutrition Needs

Nutrition needs are easily met with this kind of diet. Steaming bowls of hearty soup make nourishing fare for noon or night meals. A well seasoned soup, rich in meat flavor, served with a crisp salad, relishes, hot bread or rolls is a meal to satisfy the hungriest member of the family.

Experimenting with new soups is fun because there are so many delightful combinations. The thrifty homemaker saves the water from cooking vegetables and meats, stores it in a jar in the refrigerator and uses that for stock. The best buy from the vegetable counter, or perhaps some of your victory garden stock of canned vegetables, and an inexpensive cut of meat provide the makings. Keep a tasting spoon handy, for a good soup is seasoned just right. And always bring it to the table piping hot.

This vegetable soup with meat balls is a dish for epicures, tempting and yet it is satisfying.

VEGETABLE SOUP WITH MEAT BALLS

(Serves 4)

1 eup shredded celery and celery leaves
1 large onion
1 cup eanned or fresh tomatoes
2 medium carrots
1 eup diced potatoes
3 cups water
1 teaspoon salt
½ pound ground beef
2 slices bread
¼ cup milk
2 tablespoons drippings
¼ cup diced onion
1 egg
½ teaspoon salt

Dice all vegetables, add water and salt and simmer together 30 minutes. (Diced turnips, shredded outer leaves of lettuce or other vegetables may be used. Water in which vegetables or meat has been cooked may be used).

Combine ground beef and bread soaked in milk. Saute onion in drippings. Add onion, egg and salt to meat. Shape lightly into small balls. Drop into boiling soup, cover and simmer 10 minutes.

A bowl of cream of carrot soup—so colorful, delicious and nourishing—is a grand mainstay for springtime menus. And it is so easy to prepare. The rich milk together with fine bread crumbs provide a "just right" eonsistency, thus eliminating the preparation of a white sauce for this cream soup.

SOUTHERN CORN STICKS

2 cups corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 egg
2 eups buttermilk
¼ cup melted ham or bacon fat

Sift together corn meal, salt and soda. Beat egg; add buttermilk. Add to dry ingredients, stirring thoroughly. Add ham or bacon fat. Pour into piping hot greased corn stick pans. Bake in hot oven, 400 degrees F., 25-30 minutes. Makes 18 eorn sticks.

FISH-STUFFED POTATOES

4 baked potatoes
2-3 cup cooked fish
¼ eup hot milk or cream
1 tablespoon minced parsley
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
Speck celery salt

Cut potatoes across tops and press out pulp. Mash; add rest of ingredients and beat until fluffy. Refill potato cases. Bake 15 minutes in moderate oven.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

1½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ cup butter, margarine, or shortening
6 tablespoons milk (about)
Melted butter or margarine
Sweetened halved strawberries
Cream

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in butter, margarine or shortening with 2 knives or pastry blender. Gradually add enough milk to make soft, not sticky, dough which can be gathered on fork. Avoid too much flour, and overhandling dough. Roll out ¼ inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut in 8 4-inch circles. Place 4, ½ inch apart, on baking sheet. Brush tops generously with melted butter or margarine. Top with remaining circles. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Bake in hot oven, 450 degrees F., 20 minutes. Separate hot biscuits. Ladle strawberries over each bottom biscuit. Place top biscuit on top. Cover with strawberries. Pass pitcher of cream. Serves 4.

MINT JELLY

2 envelopes (2 tbsp.) unflavored gelatin
½ cup eold water
2½ cups boiling water
½ cup crushed mint leaves
½ eup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon grated lemon rind
4-5 drops green food coloring

Soften gelatin in cold water. Pour boiling water over mint leaves; let stand 10 minutes. Strain; reheat. Add sugar and salt. Stir until dissolved. Pour over gelatin; stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and lemon rind. Stir in eoloring. Pour into 4 6-ounce glasses. Chill until firm.

STRAWBERRY TURN-ABOUT

Spread 2 tablespoons melted margarine or butter over bottom of 9-inch cake pan. Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar and arrange two eups sliced strawberries on sugar. Make a coffee cake batter by sifting together 1½ eups sifted flour, ½ eup sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and ½ teaspoon salt. Beat an egg, and add ½ cup milk and 2 tablespoons melted shortening. Add to flour mixture, mixing until flour is moistened. Pour batter over the strawberries, and bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Serve plain or with cream or milk.

RICE STUFFED MEAT LOAF

Meat and rice is a favorite combination that is even more favored when served as a three-tiered loaf. This is an attractive and tasy way of stretching now precious ground meat.

Meat loaves are all-American meat dishes truly appealing to the eye and taste. Stuffed meat loaf is a new arrangement of an old flavor combination that has both these appealing qualities. Here's a flavorful way to make a pound and a half of ground beef serve 8 persons.

Another way to make your meat go farther is juicy stuffed meat loaves is a center layer of well-seasoned bread dressing and for more piquant flavor fill the loaf with apple and sweet potato dressing or onion dressing. First try this lightly flavored rice dressing.

Rice Stuffed Meat Loaf

1½ pounds ground beef
¼ cup minced onion
2-3 cup bread or cracker crumbs
2 slightly beaten eggs
½ cup milk
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon sage
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Rice Stuffing

1 cup rice
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon sage
¼ teaspoon thyme
1 beaten egg
½ cup milk

Mix ingredients for meat loaf thoroughly, but lightly. Cook rice for stuffing in a quart of boiling salted water about 20 minutes, or until tender. Drain and mix with remaining ingredients. In loaf pan, pat out half of meat loaf mixture. Pour in rice stuffing. Top with remaining meat loaf and bake at 325 degrees F., 1½ hours. Serves 8.

Creole Beef with Rice

½ to 1 pound ground beef
3 tablespoons lard
1 tablespoon onion, chopped
½ cup celery, chopped
2 cups tomatoes
1 cup water
1 tablespoon green pepper, chopped
½ teaspoon chili powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Brown the meat in melted lard. Add onion and celery and brown. Blend in flour and add tomatoes to make a sauce. Add remaining ingredients and cook slowly 10 minutes. Serve on hot cooked rice. Serves 6.

VITAMIN LOSS

If the cooked green beans have to stand and wait—when the family is late to dinner, for example, or in restaurants where they are cooked ahead and kept warm on a steam table—the vitamin C suffers.

Scientists have found that cooked frozen beans kept warm for an hour by holding in a double boiler over a low flame lost practically all of their vitamin C, but still held their thiamin and riboflavin.

CREOLE FISH FILLETS

1 pound fish fillets
4 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt.
¼ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons minced onions
½ cup chili sauce
½ cup boiling water
1 tablespoon minced parsley
2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

Sprinkle fish with flour and seasonings. Place in shallow, greased baking pan. Add rest of ingredients and bake 35 minutes in moderate oven. Turn once, baste several times.

FRANKFURTER ROLL-UPS

Warm evenings suggest porch suppers and such feasts eall for frankfurter roll-ups. To make these meaty sandwiches, spread slices of bread sparingly with softened margarine or butter seasoned with a touch of prepared mustard. Roll each slice of bread around a frankfurter and fasten with toothpicks. Brush bread with melted margarine or butter and brown in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) until golden brown.

Serve as sandwiches or as a handsome entree topped with cooked asparagus in cream sauce.

MAKEUP NEEDS CLEAN BASE

One of the popular beauty aids is cake make-up. Properly applied, this cosmetic gives the skin a soft, petal-like surface and covers minor blemishes.

Like any other type of makeup, this kind should be applied only to a clean skin. A thorough face-wash with a good lather should always precede its use, and follow its removal. Rinse off the soap and dry the face thoroughly before putting on the make-up.

Girls with very dry skin will get more flattering results if the make-up is applied over a cream or liquid powder base.

REMOVE WITH ICE

Rub ice on eandle-drippings, that have fallen on wooden surfaces, till the wax squots turn brittle, then you can lift them off without scratching the finish. Rub ditto on chewing gum stuck on rugs or upholstery and the gum can be coaxed away with a little careful scraping or rubbing.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS REINFORCEMENTS LENGTHEN LIFE OF NEW GARMENTS

"Prepairs" are better than repairs if ready-made clothes need strengthening with a few well-placed stitches. Reinforcing before a garment is worn insures better service, especially now, when wartime production difficulties often mean poor workmanship. Clothing specialists of the Department of Agriculture suggest checking over a new garment to see if it needs any of the following reinforcements:

To strengthen a narrow or loosely stitched seam on an inexpensive garment—a house dress, for example, restitch seam about 1-16 inch deeper. Set machine at 14 to 16 stitches per inch. On a better garment, rip out and restitch any broken, knotty, drawn or crooked stitching. If material frays, run a row of machine stitching near cut edges. Lacking a machine or working with material that frays badly, overcasting may be done by hand.

Fasten off thread ends, pulling to the inside and tying securely, or run them through a needle and fasten with a few over-and-over stitches.

If a binding is sewed too close to the edge in some places, rip it and move it in a little deeper, being careful not to stretch the edge. If a hem is insecurely stitched, rehem with blind stitches that will not show on the right side.

Strengthen the end of a placket with extra stitches or sew tape stays across ends on underside. Snap or button tape plackets in new wartime garments can often be replaced with old zippers from discarded skirts or dresses.

For pockets on a blouse, reinforce stitching at corners of opening. To make dress and apron pockets more sturdy, lay a piece of tape on the underside of garment in line with pocket top. Stitch it in with the corners.

Rework raveled or weak buttonholes. Resew snaps or hooks and eyes securely, and resew loose buttons with strong thread, leaving a shank of thread so the buttonhole straining the cloth.

When rolling dough on waxed paper, moisten the table top first, then put the paper down. This prevents the paper from slipping.

To remove brown stains from teacups, wipe them with a little baking soda on a damp eloth. Wash in soapy water, rinse, and dry.

If grease in a frying pan should catch fire, use a handful of salt or soda to extinguish it. Water will spread the flame.

Scrambled eggs, cooked in the top of a double boiler are kept tender by cooking them at a low temperature.

Never apply a bleach without first testing your fabric.

PRESERVING TIPS

Fruit butters are the most sugar economical of the sweet spreads, requiring only half as much sugar as fruit pulp used. A pound of sugar will make about three pints of a butter.

In jam and preserve recipes that ordinarily call for equal parts by weight of sugar and fruit, the proportion can satisfactorily be eut to three-fourths as much sugar. With this proportion, 1 pound of sugar will make around 1½ to 2 pints, or 4 to 6 jelly glasses of jam.

A cracked egg can be boiled if it is rubbed with salt before putting it in the water as this will seal the crack.

If the windows work stiffly and it is difficult to run them up and down, rub paraffin on the window cords.

Office Boy: "Please, sir, may I have the afternoon off?"

Boss Man: "It's your grandmother again, I suppose?"

Office Boy: "Yes, sir. She's making her first parachute jump, you know."

UMBRELLA BEAUTY IS RENEWED BY CAREFUL WASHING

Light-colored umbrellas that become dingy or spotted with soil, often may be cleaned successfully at home by soapsuds shampoo. Before washing open the umbrella and brush the fabric with a clothes brush to remove loose dust or dry mud. Any spots which look like grease should be sponged with cleaning fluid.

The bathtub is a convenient place to wash, rinse and dry an umbrella. Hold the open umbrella over the tub and go over the outside with a soft brush dipped in thick, lukewarm suds of mild soap. Give special attention to the center fold of each section, where the fabric usually shows the most soil. Handle and wash gently, to avoid strain on the stretched fabric. An easy way to rinse the umbrella is to hold it under a spray of lukewarm water from the shower, or it may be rinsed by pouring clear water from a pan over it. Leave the umbrella open and stretched over the tub to dry.

An umbrella allowed to knock about the floor of a closet or automobile does not keep its good looks for long. To make it last and give good service, shake well after using in the rain, leave open until dry, then fold and hang it in a clean, dark closet to prevent fading. Umbrellas put away damp, especially in summer, are likely to mildew.

Use tongs to remove baked potatoes from the oven or to lift greens from the cooking water.

You can clean cotton corduroy by washing gently in lukewarm water and mild soapsuds. Squeeze suds through garment but do not twist or rub it. Rinse in lukewarm water, hang on wooden hangers to dry in shape and brush garment when almost dry to keep nap smooth.

Iodine stains can best be removed with ammonia which forms a colorless compound which can be completely rinsed from the fabric.

Keep a pot of chives in the kitchen and use them in salads, sprinkled on tomato soup, or whipped into mashed potatoes.

Leftover corn bread makes delicious stuffing.

SEWING MACHINE SHOULD HAVE SPRING CLEANING

Spring clean the sewing machine, to put it in top running condition for a busy sewing season, is the advice of economists of the Department of Agriculture.

A machine which had a thorough eleaning last fall will generally need just a light going over this spring, unless it has stood idle long enough for gummed oil and dirt to accumulate. They recommend flushing out dirt and gummed oil with a cleaning fluid, such as cleaning fluid obtained from gasoline dealers, kerosene, or carbon tetra-chloride.

Squirt the cleaning fluid (using a small oil ean) into oilholes and on bearings and other places customarily oiled. Run the machine while flushing out dirt and gummed oil until the machine runs smoothly. Then wipe carefully with a lintless cloth and let the machine stand several hours for cleaning fluid to dry. Caution: Since most cleaning fluids are inflammable, it is safest to run electric machines by hand rather than by motor until all cleaning fluid has evaporated.

After cleaning, oil the machine well and run a while to work oil into the bearings. Wipe excess oil off carefully so it won't collect dust. For later oilings, one drop of oil in each bearing and oilhole is enough. Oil after each day's work or after eight or ten hours' use. To prevent drying and gumming, oil machine occasionally, even when not in use.

The public is going to find out pretty soon just how much virtue there is in the diet that prohibits eating red meat.—Republic Bulletin.

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The Road Up

FLYING DOWN TO HAITI

By

GILES A. HUBERT

The United Nations Security Charter has been signed. The representatives of 50 nations, large and small. participated in the construction of this document which can mean so much to the peace of the world. Among these 50 nations are many small countries that have a common interest in seeing to it that the United Nations Security organization operates on a democratic basis..

Many ot these nations are populated by the darker races of the world. Three of them, Haiti, Ethiopia and Liberia, are populated and controlled by black people. These three countries are relatively small and take only a small part in the politics and the economics of the world. But, they may very well prove the test of the fundamental strength and the democratic fiber of the entire Security organization.

It is through these three little countries that the black peoples of the world have their look-in on the councils of the world. It is important to the other small and middle sized nations (many of whom are of the darker and the exploited peoples) to see to it that these little black nations do have their say-so in the international councils. **Because if they do not, it will undermine the whole democratic position of the smaller nations in their struggle to prevent absolute and complete domination by the big nations or any one of them.**

It is important that these three black nations realize their position as the representatives and the spokesmen of the millions of black peoples of the earth. The intelligence, the forcefulness, the integrity and the finesse with which they carry out this responsible role will go a long way in determining the status of black people the world over in the postwar era.

Next week, I am **flying down to Haiti,** if present plans carry through. The generosity of Fisk university and the Julius Rosenwald Fund is providing the opportunity to spend several weeks during the summer studying the life and economic structure of the "Black Republic."

It is an excellent time to be visiting Haiti. It will be exceedingly interesting to see what reaction the Haitian people will take to the San Francisco Conference and to the prospect of world democratic security.

Haiti is a country of between 3½ and 4 million people located in the third part of the Island of Hispaniola, just east of Cuba, in the Caribbean Sea. The other two-thirds of the island are occupied by the Dominican Republic, yet it has only about 1½ million people. Haiti has a density of population of more than 255 people per square mile.

Port au Prince, Haiti's capital city, has a population of more than 150,000 people and has an excellent harbor on the Gulf of Lonaires It is also on the main line Pan American Airways route to South America and only five hours from Miami, Florida by plane. It is a fine city with beautiful public buildings. hotels, paved streets, electric services, running water and other public utilities. It has radio stations and is in constant touch with the outside world by cable and wireless communications.

The more wealthy business and professional people have lovely homes in the suburban hills surrounding the city and there are elegant clubs and places of recreation. But most of the people of Haiti are extremely poor by our standards. Most of them have an income of less than 80 dollars per year, and many much less than this.

But what they have is theirs,

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1.)

NEW SECRETARY BIG RANCH OPERATOR

Barbadian Legislator Appointed BWI Labor Liaison Officer Here

The appointment of Jas. T. C. Ramsay, Barbadian legislator, as an area liaison officer of the British West Indies Central Labour Organization was announced last week by Herbert G. Macdonald, chief liaison officer.

Mr. Ramsay is to be stationed in Chicago where he will facilitate work arrangements, help assure adequate housing, and serve as counselor and supervisor for the Barbadian and Jamaican workers, who are in Illinois helping to relieve the wartime labor shortage. At present there are about 1,900 Jamaicans and about 500 Barbadians in that State working in foundries, in muniitons plants, and on farms.

Arriving by boat a few weeks ago along with 1,200 Barbadian and 400 Jamaican workers, Mr. Ramsay came directly to the War Food Administration here to confer with Mr. Macdonald before assuming his duties in Chicago.

Mr. Ramsay, who is a contractor and builder, had served in the Colonial Parliament for nearly five years when he resigned to come to the United States as an area labor liaison officer. There are 11 such liaison officers, three colored and eight white. The legislator is succeeding L. A. Chase, white, who wished to return to the Barbados.

BWI Legislator Named Labor Liaison Officer

JAS. T. C. RAMSAY, right, Barbadian legislator, who resigned his seat in the Colonial Parliament recently to come to the United States to serve as area labor liaison officer for West Indies workers, is shown conferring at the War Food Administration with Herbert G. Macdonald, left, chief liaison officer; and Colin Russell, center, assistant to Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Ramsay will supervise Barbadian and Jamaican workers in agriculture and industry in the entire State of Illinois.—USDA photo by Culver.

RETAIL SUCCESS THE SECRET OF

The typical American buyer is a woman and a homemaker. Therefore, any store that makes a success must please her. If it can figure out a method of doing this, its growth as an individual store or as a multiple unit system, in one town or many towns, is largely a matter of how far its management desires to expand.

And that, briefly, is the background of growth of every independent store or chain store. The development of chain stores probably did more to stabilize costs for the consumer than any other factor in retailing. They established a price standard that became nation-wide. It was used as a yardstick by the consumer in determining whether he wanted to pay higher or lower prices in competing stores, based on services rendered.

The remarkable part of chain store development is that it has not interfered with the growth of independent stores which do about three-quarters of the retail busi-

(Continued on Page 8. Col. 4)

Boy Scouts To Raise Half Million Gardens This Summer

New York, N. Y.—Backing up President Truman's appeal for more gardens, the nation's Boy Scouts are embarked in a program to raise a half million gardens this summer. As the war is now centered in the Pacific, home front attention is centered on the growing food crisis here and abroad.

The Boy Scouts of America with its membership of 1,916,637 boys and leaders, are furnishing a substantial part of the additional manpower needed by farmers and commercial producers. Last year more than 300,000 Boy Scouts worked on farms, and several hundred thousand Boys Scouts and Cub Scouts had their own gardens. Many groups of Scouts went out from towns and cities on "day hauls" to work on farms, returning at night.

The National Victory Garden In-

(Continued on page 2 col. 2)

President Appoints New Mexico Congressman To Replace Wickard

Representative Clinton P. Anderson, chairman of the House Food Committee was appointed Secretary of Agriculture last month to succeed Claude R. Wickard. Born in South Dakota, the new secretary is an owner of a large dairy and horsebreeding farm in New Mexico and two grain farms in South Dakota.

Mr. Anderson's father was born in Sweden and comes from a long line of farming people. Forty-nine years of age the new secretary was serving his third year in congress as representative from New Mexico. He has been an insurance man and has held several appointive public offices in his home state, including a session as chairman and executive director of the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Like the President, Mr. Henderson is fundamentally a party Democrat, although he voted with the Roosevelt Administration more often than not he voted against Roosevelt supported measures in certain important cases: One of these cases was when he voted for including labor costs in the parity formula, a measure fostered by the big-farm bloc in Congress. He voted for the State-rights Soldier voting bill after it had been denounced by Mr. Roosevelt. This kept thousands of Negro soldiers from Southern states from voting in the last election. He voted for the Dies Committee and for the Smith-Connally Anti-strike bill.

On the other hand, the new secretary voted for food subsidy payments in opposition to the farm bloc.

Mr. Anderson's service as chairman of the House Food Committee prepared the groundwork for his new position, the third war time Secretary of Agriculture.

Former Secretary Wickard was nominated by President Truman as

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Agriculture And Industry In The Postwar South

Mordecai Ezekiel
Economic Adviser, U. S. Department of Agriculture

We must now begin to take steps to assure work for the boys when they come home. We have demonstrated how much we can produce for war. We must not fail to make equally full use of our resources for the far happier tasks of peace . . .

The first essential to Southern prosperity is prosperity for the nation as a whole. The South went ragged and underfed in the great depression of 1929; it shares today in increased incomes from full employment for war. No one section of the country can be prosperous by itself, any more than any one economic group—farmers, workers, or businessmen—can be prosperous by themselves. . .

In 1939, we had 45 million people at work and 8 million unemployed. Today, we have 52 million at work in civilian employment, less than 1 million unemployed, and about 12 million in the Armed Services. After the war we will need 57 or 58 millions of men and women at work if unemployment is to be held to a reasonable minimum. That means that the nation will need jobs for 12 million more people than were at work in 1939. We will need work for 5 million more than are engaged in civilian work today. Reconverting war industries and expanding peace-time industries offer new opportunities to every section of the country.

Need for Industrialization

The South needs industrialization. Lack of industrial development has

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Agriculture and Industry In The Postwar South

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limited both farm and city . . . These limited Southern opportunities show up clearly in employment and in incomes. Before the war, half of all our farm workers were on Southern farms. Agricultural net income, however, was barely half as large—$380 per worker in the South, $710 per worker for the rest of the country.

The economy of the South has long been dominated by cotton and tobacco. These crops characteristically use much labor and little machinery. Their acre value has been relatively high, but their return per hour of labor has been low. . .

The Southern farmer could get by, despite the handicaps of few acres, little use of machinery, and low yields, so long as the South enjoyed a dominant position in world cotton markets . . The relatively high price of American cotton has been pricing it right out of its markets, while our cotton control program has been preventing the most efficient use of Southern farms. Twenty years ago, we produced around 55 per cent of the world's cotton, while today we produce only 43 per cent. Adding synthetic fibers and cotton together, our present cotton output is only 33 per cent of the world's annual production. . .

Reconversion

Many men and women have left Southern farms and cities for military service and defense work. After the war they will be looking for peace-time work again. In addition, nearly 2 million Southern workers were unemployed before the war. Population growth will add another million and a half workers during the next ten years. If the million or more people who would be released from farm work under the reconversion program are to find jobs in the South, there must be work for them and for these other people as well. To accomplish that, it would be necessary to increase nonfarm employment in the South from the prewar 8.2 millions to 13 millions by 1956—an increase of 60 per cent . . .

Industrialization means a balanced growth in all parts of the region's economy—in transportation, trade, professional service, personal service, clerical work, mining—as well as in manufacturing. Out of 5 million more jobs only about 1.7 million might be in manufacturing and construction, while the rest could be provided by other industries. . . .

South Has Resources

The South has the necessary resources—raw materials, fuels, power, labor force, enterprise, and markets. Much of the region's new war industries will be discontinued or greatly curtailed when the fighting ends. These industries offer a starting point for other permanent employment. They will provide plants for conversion and trained workers and managers. This nucleus of trained workers can help speed the needed large-scale regional development. . . .

The new facilities to industrialize the South will require the investment of many billions of dollars. War savings, both by individuals and by business and financial concerns, have been so large that most of this needed investment can be provided from local funds. If this is to be done, though, the individuals and businesses concerned will need to see the opportunities ahead, and move to take advantage of them fast enough to make new jobs as rapidly as the workers become available. . . .

Industrialization of the South also requires better education and better health for its workers, both white and colored. Increased funds are needed for more adequate general education, public health, and medical services, for the South. Investments in workers' minds and bodies can be even more productive than in plant and equipment. . . .

South's Opportunity

The years immediately after the war offer the South an exceptional opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" of the nation-wide industrial expansion. During that period, if we are **to achieve full** employment, the nation must create new peace-time work-places for many millions more workers than it ever employed in peace. If the South pushes industrialization vigorously in that period, it can expand its industry as part of the nation-wide expansion without having to steal industries from anywhere else. It can reorganize its agriculture for greater efficiency, and better incomes without public supports. Once that period is past and the new industries are created over the country as a whole, the South can expand further only in strong competition for markets and for workers with industries already established in other parts of the country. During the next few years the South can grow with the great national postwar expansion. Later on would be too late—such an opportunity may not come again this century.

Address before Conference on "The South's Postwar Economy" held by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, April 11-12.

President Appoints

(Continued from Page 1.)

Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, but his appointment ran into stiff opposition in Congress and among members of the REA Cooperators.

Boy Scouts to

(Continued from page 1)

stitute has obtained General MacArthur's interest and is offering on his behalf a General MacArthur Medal to those Scouts who do an outstanding job with their individual gardens. Those winning this honor will need to successfully cultivate, care for, harvest and put to good use a reasonable variety of products from gardens at least 400 quare feet in size.

The 400 square foot requirement was arrived at on the basis that it represents a big enough job to warrant special recognition and that it is a large enough garden to be a major factor in the Food for Freedom program. Each garden will be inspected by a competent adult and the awards will be made not for "best" gardens but on the basis of meeting the high standards. The medal is for individual Scout gardens only. However, Scouts in a Troop or Patrol working together in a common garden plot will be eligible for the Green Thumb Certificate, which may be presented to all Scouts who produce for this year.

MORE THAN SKIN DEEP

They say beauty is only skin deep. Perhaps that is so. But much of it comes from mines hundreds of feet deep in the earth. Fashion models and American women generally, would be surprised to learn some of the weird chemical tricks that contribute to their breathtaking appearance. Most of these chemical tricks use coal. Nearly all textile dyes are derived from coal. Dozens of chemicals and resins obtained from coal are needed to process or finish fabrics. From coal come plastics for dress buttons, ornaments, shoe heels. Nylons are made of coal, air and water! "Accessories to match" also owe much to coal; colors for lipsticks and nail polish; scents for perfumes; plastics for costume jewelry, handbag frames, compacts—altogether, more than 200,000 useful products depend on coal—and many of them are used to glorify American women.

Here is an example of how the standard of existence which we accept as normal is actually a miracle, a miracle supported by an intricate industrial system requiring millions of persons to keep it running. Few of us realize that the slightest unbalance in this system does far more than deprive people of jobs. When vital industries such as coal are unable to operate smoothly and efficiently, the miracle begins to evaporate.

This is why everyone of us has so great a stake in helping to do what we can to keep industry running smoothly. Every one of us wants to see the miracle of American existence perpetuated forever.

one of the best ways in which to Simple prayer of thanksgiving is show our gratitude.

Select Awards for Boy Scout Gardens

A General MacArthur Garden Medal (above) will go to a limited number of Boy Scouts in each community who do superior jobs in raising and harvesting a variety of produce in gardens of at least 400 square feet. It is provided by the National Victory Garden Institute. Boy Scouts throughout the nation are not only planting gardens but will also work on farms. The Green Thumb Certificate (below) will go to every Scout raising food and reporting it to his Local Boy Scout Council.

S. E. Marshall Speaker at Nansemond County Picnic

Nansemond County, Va.—The 4-H clubs of Nansemond County held a picnic and program Saturday, May 12, at the Tidewater Fair Ground. The program was made up of numbers from various clubs of the county. The program included group singing, quartets, sextets, readings, recitations and duets.

Lorenza Davis president of Wilroy club presided at the program and Evelyn Sears song leader for Florence Graded club led the group singing. Mr. S. E. Marshall district agent was the speaker for this occasion.

Mr. Marshall's talk centered around the 4-H club Pledge which was very interesting.

The club members took active part in playing various games and races. The games were led by the Junior girls and leaders.

After the picnic and program the entire group attended the movies at the Carver Theater in Suffolk. The pictures shown were "The Soldier of the Soil," and "The Million Dollar Kid."

This group practically filled the theater. Approximately 40 club members and leaders attended this one day affair representing thirteen 4-H clubs of the county, which was 100 per cent representation of clubs. However there are 652 club members enrolled.

Mr. James Harris is the County Agent of Nansemond County.

COMMON SENSE AT LAST

Writing in Harper's Magazine, C. Hartley Grattan says factories cannot employ all the millions of persons in the armed forces and war production, but that this need not cause despair, for the first essential of a healthy postwar economy is that workers be properly distributed—a larger proportion in service industries than in factories.

Service industries must be given every opportunity. They include the wholesale and retail trade, transportation, communications, utilities, farming, bankers, brokers, insurance people, office workers, hotel keepers, domestic servants, teachers, publishers, newspapers, advertising, radio, amusements, all professional people, etc.

Mr. Grattan is correct. You can't build a peacetime economy on a wartime foundation.

HELP THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM

It is interesting to note that most of the talk and agitation about so-called state medicine and socialized medicine, comes from sources that seek to curry public favor, and too often votes. The people are led to believe that they will get something for nothing under government control and subsidized medical and hospital plans.

The movement so vitally affects all the people, and it is so important that all individuals have proper medical attention, that the principles involved in plans to socialize medicine are apt to be overlooked. Fortunately, there has been resistance to the socializing process for medicine, because of the well-grounded fear, born of experience, that under bureaucratic control, democracy is promoted as individual initiative is stifled.

If the forces that seek to put government into the medical business, would, instead, help the medical profession perfect plans by which industries and individuals would be covered by voluntary programs for prepayment of medical and hospital bills on a monthly basis, they would be upholding the American tradition of private initiative, saving the taxpayers countless millions of dollars, and what is most important, they would be encouraging, rather than discouraging the expansion of medical service on a more sound basis than in any other manner.

Fortunately, the medical profession, industries and individuals have already worked out prepayment plans under which millions of people are now being cared for and millions more are being added as rapidly as they understand the advantages of such a system. They are acting as free citizens on a voluntary basis, and not under state compulsion with a new and arbitrary tax assessed against them whether or not they so desire it.

PAYING DIVIDENDS

The objective of the capital stock fire insurance companies in the United States is to have fewer destructive fires each year. One might ask, why should insurance try to prevent fires when there would be no necessity for fire insurance if there were no fires?

Even with the greatest care and every known safety device, it would be impossible to prevent all fires. But if it were not for constant fire prevention efforts, the loss of life and property from fire would be so gigantic that the average person could not afford to carry insurance. Therefore, as the result of the fire prevention work of fire insurance companies, in cooperation with fire departments, various state and county fire protection agencies and the public, the community in which you live, your home, the building in which you work, the factory or store that you own, is a safer place today than it was a generation ago.

Because of fire resistive construction promoted by fire insurance, including better electric wiring, safer heating plants, more effective fire doors, sprinkler systems, and improved safety devices and preventative measures of many kinds, fire losses and fire insurance rates have decreased steadily in the past thirty years—as losses go down, rates go down. So, fire prevention is a highly individual matter and cooperation in reducing fire losses pays direct dividends to every family in the land.

Cotton Planters Prepare Against Boll Weevil

Cotton growers should prepare now to get calcium arsenate to fight boll weevil this season wherever this pest has caused serious losses in past years, say entomologists of the USDA Research Administration. Growers should get their dusting machines in shape for use, and have available at least 10 to 15 pounds of **calcium arsenate** for each acre planted to cotton. Unless the weather turns hot and dry enough to kill a large proportion of the weevils, cotton will be seriously infested. Boll weevils in April were more numerous than they have been for many years. The large number of weevils that developed in the fields late in 1944, have largely survived the winter due to the mild temperatures that prevailed generally. Killing frosts came late in most areas and the cotton leaf worms did not defoliate the plants in most localities. Weevils had plenty of food and entered hibernation in good condition.

Striking Comparison

Since the war really got underway after Pearl Harbor, the railroads of the United States have been handling the traffic of the nation on a narrow margin of capacity.

As the strain of the war load increased, instead of being able to buy new equipment as needed, they had to patch up the old and get by in some way, in order that critical materials could go to build our fighting machine. In spite of such a situation, when tonnage doubled and the men to handle it dwindled, the railroads still met the demands.

But last winter, nature took a hand and visited the East with the worst storms in years. The orderly movement of cars to and from the West was interrupted; goods were held up at factories and terminals; grain piled up in the elevators, and car shortages occurred.

In spite of that, during the third week in April, the loading of Western grain and grain products was 10,028 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. The miracle is that with a famine of equipment and manpower the railroads have been able to get by with a negligible car and transportation shortage.

What would have happened to the nation if the shortage of cars had been on a par with butter, sugar, beef, pork and practically everything else the American consumer needs? If there had been any such shortage for transportation as exists for consumers of most other products, this nation would indeed have been flat on its back, and the effect on our war effort would have been a national catastrophe.

So, if you find the train crowded, or have to wait a little longer than you would like, to get a freight car, have patience and think how much better you are served with transportation than you are with the bulk of the products you consume.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Recently enacted Federal legislation has authorized funds for extension and improvement of secondary roads in the immediate postwar era. This Federal aid fund must be matched dollar for dollar by the states. If state laws do not permit such participation, they must be amended before the states can share in the Federal funds. The spread between the cost of operating over good roads and over bad is far greater than the average persons realizes.

For an idea of just how much difference there is in the cost, the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association has made available some remarkable figures. Thirty-two thousand rural carriers drive daily 1,500,000 miles. Most of this tremendous mileage is on secondary or farm-to-market roads. Records kept by carriers in Indiana and Iowa show the operating cost per mile for earth roads to be 7.8c; gravel roads, 4.5c; pavement, 3.8c.

Bad roads are an impressive economic waste and are an unanswerable argument for practical postwar road construction. You can hardly blame the rural letter carriers for being unanimous in favor of improving the highways they have to travel.

There are still 42 per cent of America's farms on dirt roads. Better rural roads will speed up shipment from farm to city and help hold down food costs.

South Carolina Farm Pays Out

Jim Chisholm Attributes Success To Year-round Income

Chester, South Carolina—Jim Chisholm, six years ago, arranged to rent a 86-acre farm and agreed to pay 800 pounds of lint cotton as rent, but he was hard pressed for operating funds. Chisholm called at the office of the Chester County Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration where he applied for and received a loan.

Today he is the paid-out owner of the farm he rented in 1939 and his place is known and recognized by agricultural leaders as one of the model family type farms in the State. Soil conservation experts call it a "dream farm" and diversification is practiced with a thoroughness found upon few, if any, farms.

Jim Chisholm, paid-out owner of one of the model family type farms in the South, and members of his family. With him are his wife, Maggie, his daughter, Elizabeth, and Tommy, seven year old adopted son. His annual gross income now is about $2,500 a year. His annual gross income before enrollment in the FSA program was $500 a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm spent much time each year just showing sightseers about the place. Among other things they see the following:

A neat white house of typical FSA construction, on a landscaped knoll, with shrubbery around it and the yard. There is a white arbor over the gateway and two white lawn swings in the yard: There is no trash or litter cluttering up the place.

Has Modern Kitchen

Inside one sees new furniture with attractive homemade coverings over the beds and chairs. The kitchen has built-in cabinets, an ice refrigerator and a wood range with water heater. On the walls are three certificates for better farm living signed by the Governor of South Carolina and the Director of the Extension Service, which were awarded to the family for three consecutive years. To win the certificate a family must produce more than 75 per cent of everything used for farm living. Also there are framed certificates awarded by the Farm Security Administration for outstanding accomplishments in producing food for war needs.

Back of the house are seven buildings. There is a storage building with concrete floor and lined with shelves on which are stored 800 quarts of meats, fruits and vegetables of all kinds. Mrs. Chisholm sells off some of her canned goods each year to make room for a fresh supply.

Next is the smokehouse, filled with cured hams, shoulders and side meat suspended from the rafters. It also has a concrete floor. Chisholm sells on an average of seven No. 1 hogs a year and $80 worth of meat. A diary house is equipped with a pump and modern milk-cooling equipment. It is kept spotless and meets all requirements of the county health service and the Borden Milk Company, which collects milk daily. Income from milk sales average $100 a month.

Has 35 Cows

Other buildings include a main barn and two large storage barns. The main barn houses three mules and 35 Guernsey cows and heifers. There are 20 cows and 16 are milked through the summer. Chisholm also has 15 heifers and a thoroughbred bull. To one side is a compost pen and the barn and cattle shelter are cleaned regularly. The garage is empty and will remain that way, Chisholm explained, until he gets enough money to buy a good car which probably will be after the war.

The storage barns which he built himself are used to store grain, feed and fertilizer, plow tools, a mower, rake and other equipment.

A chicken yard near the main barn is equipped with a shelter, feeding and watering place. There were 75 hens, 12 turkeys, 10 guineas and three geese in the chicken yard early in 1945. The family sold $312 worth of eggs in 1944 and $175 worth of turkeys.

Gross farm income in 1944 was in excess of $2,500. He sold ten bales of cotton, but exchanged his cotton seed for cow feed. He made 100 bushels of corn and 50 tons of hay. Crop sales brought him $1,400 and the remainder was from milk, livestock, poultry and egg sales.

Chisholm, who is 49, has lived in Chester County for the past 30 years. He began farming in 1917. He always rented prior to 1939 and the most he ever made in any one year was $240 in 1936. He moved seven times. In 1928 he lost everything except his household goods, through foreclosure. He picked cotton and saved enough money to buy a plug mule for $50, and did off farm work to buy feed for the mule.

When he applied to the Farm Security Administration for a rehabilitation loan, his net worth was about $1,900 which included the value of his household goods, seed, feed and food on hand.

His first rehabilitation loan was for $322. He received rehabilitation loans each year through 1942, and met the required payment each year. Chisholm's application to purchase the farm under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act was approved by the county FSA committee in the fall of 1939. The total cost with initial buildings and improvements was $2,880 although the farm without the improvements was valued at only $900.

Although Chisholm had a maximum period of 40 years to repay the farm ownership loan at 3 per cent interest, he made a final payment in the fall of 1944. Today his net worth is estimated at $7,575.

The big difference between "farming with FSA" and farming as he once practiced it, Chisholm said, was in "living at home and having year-round income." He used to plant only cotton and corn, but after enrolling in the FSA program he "put in" wheat and oats and feed.

They have a daughter, Elizabeth, 23, and an adopted nine-year-old son to help them. After the war ends "maybe we can get an REA line through here and have some electricity and a telephone," Chrisholm said.

Jim Chisholm's home in Chester County, South Carolina, is one of the most attractive family type homes in the country. The grounds are landscaped. There is lots of shrubbery and the house is painted as often as painting is required.

A smoke house full of meat on the Jim Chisholm farm in Chester County, South Carolina. He kills about seven No. 1 hogs a year and sells about $80.00 worth of meat each year.

World Peace Can Not Be Won With Sword, Baptist Editor Contends

Baltimore, Md.—What real peace means and how world peace may be brought about are points emphasized in a stirring article of the June "Expected" religious magazine, which is published here and edited by Dr. M. C. Allen, gifted writer and speaker, and a prominent figure in the National Baptist Convention of America. The editorial is as follows:

The term "world peace" is a misnomer. PEACE is an individual thing. PEACE cannot be made with swords and guns, nor can enduring peace be written on paper under the seal of negotiating states.

Abiding PEACE is a philosophy of life—a sense of social justice, a culture. It is respect for the sacredness of personality wherever found.

Genuine peace is the law of life. It originates in cool judgment and dwells in a warm heart.

PEACE is made like armies. It is made up With individuals. It can not be negotiated. Take the individuals out of any army and you wreck it. The world attempted to negotiate PEACE at Versailles. Hitler, and individual, wrecked it.

The term WORLD PEACE is an illusion.

PEACE is moral—spiritual—humane—divine.

The world is material—the sword—the state.

The moral is superior.

The world is inferior.

The moral is life functioning naturally.

The world is life functioning artificially.

The moral makes life.

The world destroys life.

The moral makes PEACE and "LEAVES" it.

The world negotiates PEACE and GUARDS it.

He who discovered the secret of genuine PEACE submitted the formula:

"PEACE I leave with you, my PEACE I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled neither let it be afraid."

"I will____give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the SPIRIT of TRUTH; whom the world can not receive." (John 14:16-17, 27)

"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you. THEY ARE SPIRIT, AND THEY ARE LIFE." (John 6:63.)

Peacemakers are pure in heart. The individual who has made peace within, notwithstanding the imperfections and evil influences that prey upon the creative powers of man through the learning processes of life, sees God winning out even in international chaos.

He who has PEACE within knows that through the constant failures in the experimentation of wars and negotiated PEACE that man will discover, to have peace, he must develop within himself the ABILITY TO LIVE PEACEABLY.

WAR THRIVES IN EXCITED STUPIDITY.

No one plans to take the life of another nor his possessions unless he sees nothing else to do for his own security or the security of his major interests. It does not mean that something else could not be done for security; but, his ability fetches it not.

WAR IS VICE. It makes no appeal to, nor use of Moral virtues; love, truth, justice, mercy. WAR is enraged greed, revenge, hate, and pride.

WAR IS VICIOUS. It teaches men to hate, plunder, destroy property, and glory in murder.

WAR IS STUPID. It sells bonds to buy bombs to destroy property, food, and clothes and then begs those who bought the bombs to give clothes to those whose clothes and homes their bombs destroyed.

WAR IS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION. The life and property destroyed in World Wars I and II exceed human imagination's ability to estimate.

"WAR IS HELL." The homes, churches, Schools, hospitals, and many of the great cities of the world have been literally burned or bombed beyond recognition. Art galleries with the world's greatest paintings and sculpturing; museums; invaluable historial records; inventions; scientific discoveries; and many other records that might have led to discoveries that would have blessed mankind, have fallen heir to the flames of hell—

"RACE SUPERIORITY."

The heathens in the jungles of AFRICA poke fun at the stupidity of what men with white skins call RACE SUPERIORITY and Christion civilization. No jungle dweller in Africa has ever suffered the mass slaughter and disasters that Western Europe has suffered in the past five years; nor has any heathen ever committed such crimes against humanity as is credited to tthe SUPERIOR RACE.

Anyone who thinks that Jesus' concept of the power of "MORAL RESISTANCE" to be greater than the power of the sword was stupid; or anyone who thinks that Jesus did not know what he was talking about when He issued the orders to the leaders of His movement; "Put up thy sword for he that fighteth with the sword shall die by the sword," let them ask Italy—Mussolini; Germany—Hitler; Japan—Tojo.

In the Negro's universal indifference to material power and the susceptibility of his soul to spiritual values, beneath the surface, there is a ray of hope for man's escape from self-extermination.

The spiritual leaders of the Negro race have a church and a following. The Negro's spiritual leader has not fleeced his flock not feathered his own nest. A rich Negro preacher is unheard of.

The successful Negro business man has invested his ability and character in the cooperation he has built. Maggie L. Walker, the banker; B. L. Jordan and W. L. Taylor, in insurance; and R. H. Boyd, the publisher, all died poor. W. A. Jordan, of the Southern Aid; Hattie F. N. Walker, of the St. Luke; Bernard Gilpin, of the Richmond Beneficial; and C. C. Spaulding. of the North Carolina Mutual. head Negro insurance corporations that handle approximately $20,000,000 annually. And, as angels of mercy, they have turned over to the families of distressed policy holders in the five years more than $40,000,000, and then saved Virginia Seminary, a school of religion, that represents the hope of millions of Negroes, from the auction block; while they themselves have chosen to suffer the afflictions of their people's poverty.

George Carver, the scientist, re-

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Flying Down to Haiti

(Continued from Page 1)

for the most part. Like most of the West Indian countries, the main subsistence of Haiti depends upon agriculture. But unlike most of the other Latin American countries, the Haitian farmer most usually owns the little farm that he operates. There are very few large plantations in Haiti such as exist in Cuba, Puerto Rico and our American South. Such plantations as do exist (and these cover a very small part of the farming area) are owned by a quasi-governmental corporation and a few by the United Fruit Company on which bananas are produced.

But because of the extremely large population on the small amount of land, the farms must be very, very small and the people very, very poor. Nevertheless the total product of Haitian agriculture (its coffee, bananas, sisal, cacao, rice and recently rubber) is of significant amount and importance in Inter-American trade and commerce.

Haiti shouts to the world for help in developing its economy and relieving the poverty of its people. Haiti wishes to take a firm place in the Family of Nations. Haiti led the movement for freedom from the yoke of colonial oppression which finally freed Latin America from the control of Europe. She supplied troops to help the American colonies in the war of revolution. Her great President Petian provided a haven and support for Simon Bolivar, the Latin American "George Washington." The story of how Toussaint L'Ouverture fought for the liberation of Haiti from French slavery was an inspiration to all the rest of the American Nations.

Haiti has a rich heritage of leadership in freedom, in independence and in international cooperation with freedom loving nations. Her voice should be heard in the Council of Nations. **Her ability to speak for the black peoples of the Americas is patent. Will she be able to do so? Will she be willing to do so?** Upon these questions rests the test of international democracy and the outlook for the black peoples of this hemisphere.

Stomach Trouble

Every now and then some so-called "Negro Leader" does something that just turns your insides right on out. Last month we received a copy of a pamphlet entitled **Negro Migration from the Shreveport Area** with "Causes and Suggested Remedies," the author of which was the Colored Probation Officer of a Louisiana parish.

A few excerpts from this notable document will suggest the general character of this supposed study:

"A Summary and Condensation of the opinions secured . . . . come to this: There is a deep, dreaded underlying feeling of fear . . . a deep, dark picture of impending doom of one kind of other.

" . . . Not once was voting made a point; not once was poll tax and the sing-song "segregation and discrimination" of Northerners who wish to make political capital of such matters ever mentioned, not even as an outlying contributing factor.

"This one fact was clear throughout. The Negro here . . . . is supremely satisfied with what he does and can do as things stand, and he indeed loves the South as a man only can love his home. But he is just scared."

The pamphlet goes on to say that Negroes are told about great opportunities and better living conditions elsewhere, but they are never told about Northern Slum Areas, high rents or that Negroes are segregated just about as much North and West as in the South. Misinformed local readers and outsiders are responsible for the Negro's fear complex.

Yet in face of this, the "study" does note that **"it has been the responsible, steady, reliable, intelligent Negro who has been migrating."** How the author puts this observed fact together with the idea that fear based on misinformation and no appreciation of the great advantages offered in the South is a little difficult of understanding.

Careful studies by exceedingly competent persons almost unanimously show that there is a great surplus of underpaid, ill-housed, impoverished and sickly people backed up on Southern farms and in Southern towns. Thousands upon thousands are being "tractored" off their sharecropper units and more threatened to be in the next few years.

The South and the nation should be glad that some of these people are now getting the opportunity to get established with jobs in new areas. The nation and the South should be interested in helping these people become adjusted to their new environment and in assuring them continued employment.

Adequate reorganization of Southern economy means that at least one-third of the people must secure new means of livelihood. The development of Southern industry should and must employ many of these people. But a large proportion will necessarily find jobs elsewhere.

On the other hand, anybody who maintains that present day Negroes don't want to vote or don't want to be treated as human beings and given equal opportunity to achieve status according to their ability, is either crazy or decidedly dishonest. **You can't educate people and expect them to maintain the point of view of the slave.** At least this is true of most people; unfortunately there are exceptions.

General Education Board Gives $30,000 To Aid Boy Scouts

New York:—The General Education Board has appropriated $30,000 to the Boy Scouts of America for a three-year project to carry the programs of Scouting to more Negro boys it was announced last night (WED.) by Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

This was in addition to $17,000 granted by the Board in 1941, which made possible the employment of Negro Field Executives by 36 Local Scout Councils in the South.

Any Local Scout Council in the South wishing to employ a Negro Field Executive or add an additional one to its staff may receive a grant from the General Education Board Fund. One-third of the Field Executive's salary and traveling Expense will come from the fund if one-third is provided by Negroes and one-third by white persons in the community, or if the last two-thrids is provided by the Community Chest or War Chest.

This program makes possible the employment of thiry to forty additional Negro Field Executives who will devote their full time to the organization and supervision of Cub Scout Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Senior Scout Units, the recruiting and training of suitable volunteer leaders and the supervitivities.

sion of camps and other Scout ac-

Since the 1941 grant Negro participation in Scouting has increased to a membership of over 100,000 boys and adult leaders.

"Experience shows," says Dr. Stanley A. Harris, National Director of the Interracial Service of the Boy Scouts, "that Negroes are very much interested in their boys, willing to sacrifice so that their boys may have Scouting, and that the white men on Boy Scout Executive Boards in the South are tremendously interested in seeing this character education program of Scouting extended to more Negro boys."

An army mule named Maggie was buried and the following inscription appeared on the tomb: "In memory of Maggie, who in her lifetime kicked 1 general, 4 colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 24 lieutenants, 42 sergeants, 545 privates, and 1 bomb."

It Can Be Done

San Francisco—the World's Biggest Selling Job

At the San Francisco Conference, delegates from 49 nations in Asia, Africa, Europe and America, are seeking a way to keep peace in the world long enough for one generation to grow up without a last war's taxes around its neck, or a next war's uniform on its back.

Forty-nine countries, many of them populated by darker races, are trying their mightiest to sell their belief, their needs and their good intentions to each other. It is the biggest and toughest selling job the world has ever known—and the going is hard.

The chief salesmen are Stettinius of the United States, Eden of Great Britain, Molotov of Russia and Soong of China. The countries they and others in their delegations represent are known as the "Big Four," because at this time they are the four most powerful countries in the world, having the most weapons to use in war, the most goods and raw products to sell in peace, and the most people to whom the goods of others can be sold.

So large and so powerful are these countries that the 45 smaller nations look to them both in hope and in fear, and there is every good reason for both feelings. For with power goes influence that multiplies many times each country's actual ability to make war, keep peace or sell goods.

The 45 smaller nations sitting in the World Conference are measuring their chance of living among their powerful neighbors in freedom from want and fear by watching the ideas voiced by Big Four delegates at the Conference with patterns of life inside the Big Four countries.

What some of these patterns show is disturbing, the farming patterns most disturbing of all. For instance, a recent issue of **The Farmer's Weekly,** South African "farmer's" paper, spelled out at length arguments for and against the better wages, better food, better housing and a little education, which could be counted on, some planters thought, to hold workers on South African farms for the next 20 years, at least, since, "in all parts of the world, low wages have been the chief factor in the draft to town."

But, while admitting that "no matter how one looks at it, the average Native farm worker is grossly underpaid, ill-housed and clothed, incorrectly if not actually underfed, and generally a harassed and miserable individual," arguments for better treatment were presented almost wholly as a means of taking the bull by the horns in advance of possible government action, others frankly offering better treatment as a means of keeping workers under a hoped-forextended wage-freeze.

The demand of still another planter correspondent for "a constructive (government) policy to keep workers on the land," was an uncomfortable reminder that the Pace "Slave Labor" Bill is still with us in the United States, promoted by "farmers" of the same kind of those who now seek to ham-string farm labor in South Africa.

Shortly after the farm labor talk came out in **The Farmer's Weekly,** an article on rural housing was published in the North Ireland **Farmers' Journal,** organ of the Ulster Farmers' Union and the Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster. The author, commenting on a newly published report of "the firs tcomprehensive housing survey ever made in North Ireland," pointed out this Home Office survey was made only after publication of a protest article in the **Journal.** As a North Ireland farmer, he charges officials of the ministry of Agriculture with giving all their attention to the condition of cow-sheds, "while we our wives and our families have to eat, sleep and spend our days and nights in homes unfit for human habitation." The survey—20 years delayed—shows that one farmer out of every five in Ulster lives under such conditions.

So? Back to the selling job. If people with money power can still force such conditions on people without money power, in lands, including our own, under Great Power control, how can these powerful nations sell confidence to little nations, to little farmers, to laborers, to racial groups, at San Francisco?

They cannot. Our own United States has steadily stripped from its shelves the goods which it was stocking for its own people, and that it might have sold to others—goods such as better living standards for tenant and sharecroppers, including sanitary housing, the right to space for a family garden, the right to keep a family cow and raise a few pigs for meat, the right to a "decent floor" for their wages, and for social security to remove the fear of want.

Great Britain has little but "futures" to sell to minorities—"pigs in pokes" at a going price far too high, like Churchill's recent words of approval for "fair wages and a standard of living" for agriculture, spoken **after** a resolution supporting these advances had been passed by his Conservative Party Conference the day before. Whole-hearted sympathy goes to China in her heart-breaking task of making progress with worn-out abused little people on worn-out abused land—but China has only her courage to sell.

Alone of the Big Four, Russia—red, green, purple, or just plain practical—has put a bill of goods for the little man into action without apology.

We American farm people do not like "collectivism." We do not wish to "farm for the State," collectively, and we wish still less to farm collectively for the Gold Brick Insurance Company, or the Land Grabbers Protective Association which is the rankest kind of collectivism. And we are too smart, now, to starve ourselves to death on a diet of "rugged individualism, making a living with our bare hands even as our fathers did." But we know, now, how to gain strength and keep independence through cooperation.

So we do not have to live in Russia and "farm collectively" to admire the single-mindedness with which Russia has worked at building her soil, her industries and her opportunities for all her people.

What, if anything, then, has the Big Four sold to the Little Forty-Five and a great many minority group consultants at San Francisco? Just this—their own power; their own ability to state their own cases, apply their own pressures and produce enough discomfort to force some expression of consideration for the basic right of all people to freedom of action and decent living.

If, by offering to us a bare cupboard, the Big Four have sold us self-reliance—the realization that we are now, as never before, "on our own," then the Big Four, without in the least meaning to do so, sold to all "little people" at San Francisco, A FIRST CLASS BILL OF GOODS. Let us use it first, in our own country.

ONE WAY TO DO THIS IS TO PAY THAT POLL TAX

Police in Portland not long ago received the following note: "The guy who lives next to the police station is a crook and ought to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. I cracked his safe last night and found it full of black-market gas coupons. Signed, A Friend."

Medical men are astonished by a rare case just called to their attention: a man suffering from a cigarette cough.—Pittsburgh Press.

The Tenant And Soil Conservation

By D. W. Wiley, Jr.

(Written in the Wichita Falls (Texas) Record News and reprinted in Acca Press, monthly cotton farmer's magazine published, by Anderson, Clayton Co., at Houston, Texas)

It is long past moving time on the farm and yet the tail-ends of many a crop are still in the field. With land to be broke and oats to be drilled, this smattering of cotton and corn is enough to give some the fidgets while others just get plain draft board conscious.

As landlords and tenants we should take stock of that obvious something that is responsible for the nomad existence of the countless number of our tenant farmers.

If you, as a landowner, were asked this question, "Why is your tenant leaving?" what would be the answer? Did he have the ability to cope with your expectations and was he equipped to farm your land in a profitable manner? If the answer is yes, then maybe it has dawned on you or the tenant that the land is no longer fit for cultivation. That the many years of robbing the soil has left its mark in eroded poverty stricken splashes of brown scars across its borders. Or maybe he left because the roof leaked or the windows, unscreened, looked out on the spot where the barn had fallen down. When you rented him the farm "as is," you might have kept a good renter if you had indeed rented to him "as was." But no, you were pennywise and by neglecting to keep up your improvements you have seen desirable tenants pass you by. As a result your farm house may now resemble a pigsty more than a place of human abode.

And the tenant, what has he to say? Did he ever know from one year to the next whether he could keep the place for the following year? Was he kept excited by prospective buyers or selling agents?

He probably had first knowledge when the east field needed terracing or the three borers first deposited their eggs. He knew that the leak in the overhead tank would soon rot out the heavy supports, but what was it you told him when you rented him the place? Take it "as is." You were just catching, not pitching.

It is true that the breaking up of many of our farm families is due to the furnishing of manpower for our fighting units both at home and abroad, but subsistence on the farm is dependent on more things than just the uncertain aspects of the weather. The tenure system as it exists in the South today can likely sour the best laid plans if continued into the postwar world. To secure a good tenant you must first have something to offer that is tenantable and to assure a prosperous partnership between the landlord and the tenant will call for mutual consideration and understanding over a term of years. How easy it would be to spread the barn manure where it will enrich the soil if you plan to share the fruits of future plantings. How quick a gate or fence can be repaired if the hinges and staples are made available. Who knows, maybe the lock on the henhouse door can be fitted with a new key.

The old house could stand a coat of paint and as one partner is making it his home he will be interested in doing it right, while the other partner will want to furnish good paint to stave off depreciation and protect his capital investment.

Where the length of tenure is based on something more than just a yearly arrangement, the incentive to buy new machinery and improve the physical farm plant will reflect itself in the health and wealth of both tenant and landowner. But where the tenure is no longer than the present season you will find erosion, rust and decay.

Lester Brooks said it, "The time when we could go west and squat on the public domains has past. We must now build back a part of the soil that we have allowed to waste away."

EDITORS. NOTE: When the Acco Press comes forth with an article like this it IS time for some rejoicing. Good going for somebody.

"You know, it's up to guys like you to take care of that."

"You're damn tootin'," said Green. "I got it all figured out."

Justice Black Calls for World Resurgence of Democratic Faith

(Acceptance of Thomas Jefferson Award

Mr. Toastmaster, Mrs. Roosevelt, and, may I say, friends, who have gathered here this evening:

It would be impossible for one not to be deeply moved by the kind expressions and the warm manifestations of friendship which have come to me this evening. I cannot, however, accept the award as a mere personal offering to me. It implies to me rather a recognition that we, all of us, share common hopes and ideals, all of which rest on a belief in the essential dignity of men. It was that belief, I think, which led Jefferson to strive unceasingly that our nation might establish, in his words, "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." A government with this faith is democracy at its best; a government without this faith leads straight to fascism.

This democratic ideal has sustained our nation for more than a century and a half. Unfortunately, our daily practices sometimes have fallen short of the dream, but viewed in the broad perspective of history, there is little reason for us to doubt that our long-run movement has been in the direction of our goal.

The democratic faith is now being tested in the crucible of war. It has not been and it will not be found wanting. Intelligence, energy, unity and faith will bring victory to our cause. But when victory comes on the battlefield, there will yet remain very much to do. The laying down of arms could be but an armistice between this and a bloodier, more destructive war to snuff out the lives of the next generation. Should this occur, democracy will have achieved a hollow victory, for peace, not war, is the ultimate goal toward which democracy must move.

Idealism, a hope that the future may be better than the past, is part and parcel of the democratic faith. In that hope this nation was founded. While it abides in the human heart, men of good will must strive to outlaw the scourge of war. **The peace to which we now look will further test that democratic faith. It will not be enough to stamp out anti-democratic practices in the land of our enemies. The conditions which created fascism there must not pass unnoticed here. Their first and most dangerous symptom is always the same everywhere: an abandonment of equal justice to all, the placing of some groups in a preferred class of citizenship at the expense of other groups. True democracy must continue to war on all such beliefs.**

Like most of the great values of life, the ideals of democracy, and peace can be won or maintained only by constant struggle, for democracy is a fighting thing. No man with a conscience can be so far removed from that struggle as not to feel the compulsion of joining in it. Each of us in our own way has a job to do in that fight.

The principles of fascism and all that fascism stands for, with its barbaric denial of human values, must be obliterated and destroyed. To accomplish this, there must be an emphatic reassertion of democratic values and a resurgence of democratic faith at home and throughout the world. There WILL be, and all of you will join in bringing that to pass.

NAACP Begins All-Out Attack On "White" Primary Law Of Georgia

Atlanta, Ga.—Suit filed June 13th in the Federal District Court here against T. E. Suttles, local tax collector and registrar for his refusal to forward the list of Negro electors eligible to vote in the 1944 democratic primaries, marks the beginning of the NAACP's all-out attack on these states defying the U. S. Supreme Court decision granting full enfranchisement to Negroes by maintaining the "White Primary." The plaintiff, Wallace Van Jackson, Negro registered voter of Georgia, is being represented by NAACP Special Counsel, Thurgood Marshall and A. T. Walden of the NAACP National Legal Committee. The aetion in behalf of the plaintiff and other Negro registered voters in Georgia is a class suit which seeks a declaratory judgment and injunction.

The complaint sets out that Suttles in violation of sections 2 and 4 of Article I and Amendment 14, 15 and 17 of the United States Constitution, kept separate lists for Negro and White registered voters; that last year in accordance with the state law of Georgia and at the request of the executive committee of the Georgia democratic party, he sent only the white list of voters to the polls on primary day and refused to send the names of the registered Negro voters.

Commenting on the suit when the case was filed, Marshall and Walden stated that the state of Georgia had refused to abide by the deciison of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas primary case, and this action was for the purpose of destroying the white primary in Georgia as was done in Texas. It is expected other cases involving "primary" violations as well as those to break discriminatory practices in Alabama and Louisiana, will follow.

World Peace Can not . .

(Continued from page 3 Col. 5)

fused fortunes to remain at Tuskegee to serve Negro students and save the South from bankruptcy. And Dr. Charles R. Drew, of Howard University who discovered how to preserve blood and set up blood banks all over the country, has no interest in money. The superior race, that now MAKES PEACE, took his discovery and declared the blood of the inventor to be inferior and segregated it.

"I AIN'T GOIN' TO STUDY WAR NO MORE.

The way to make wars cease is to refrain from studying it. The secret of the power of war is in the study of it. Cease to study war and its strength becomes its weakness.

War cannot thrive in the heart where the spirit of genuine peace is left.

PEACE left is PEACE without trouble.

PEACE left is PEACE without fear.

"They cry PEACE, PEACE, PEACE." There is no PEACE where the study of WAR resides.

ARE YOU INTERESTED!

—The Expected."

Awarded Good Conduct Medal

VII FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, IWO JIMA—Private First Class Archie McGowan, son of Joe McGowan, of Bolivia, Tennessee, has been awarded the Army's Good Conduct Medal for exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity.

Private McGowan is a member of an aviation squadron stationed at an air base on a Western Pacific island, and has been serving overseas for 28 months.

Prior to entering military service in August, 1942, he was engaged in farming.

The L. & N. Railroad's revenue per passenger per mile in 1944 averaged 1.84 cents.

Impact of the War On Southern Labor

A. F. Hinrichs
Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics

For many years industrialization has been proceeding more rapidly in the South than in the country as a whole. From 1910 to 1920 the number of non-agricultural workers increased 25 per cent, and from 1920 to 1930 by 34 per cent. . . .

The preliminary figures that are available show that in the 13-state Southern region non-agricultural employment increased at least as rapidly as in the country as a whole: 32 per cent as compared with 31; and more rapidly than in the industrialized Northeast where the number of non-agricultural employees increased only 23 per cent. Indeed, the only section that certainly expanded much more rapidly than the 13-state region was the Pacific Coast where the number of non-agricultural employees increased about 65 per cent.

Cutbacks After the War

Activities which are very directly connected with the war and which will be cut back most sharply after the war account for nearly 1,100,000 of the total increase of about 1,900,000 in the number of non-agricultural employees. . . .

This war-time employment gain can obviously not be held in these same lines of employment. More than half of this gain will disappear quickly after the end of the war with Japan. . . .

Cutbacks in the South after the war is over will be slightly more serious than in the country as a whole. The employment figures themselves show this. Four lines—ships, aircraft, ordnance, and Government employment—account for 53 per cent of the increase in the number of non-agricultural employees in the country as a whole, but for 58 per cent of the increase in the 13 Southern states. . . .

There is a wealth of new plants, new equipment, and newly trained labor now present in the South. These are available for immediate use in expanding the postwar production and markets in your states and in the nation. . .

It is true that the particular industrial operations developed during the war are likely to be ephemeral, but they should leave a permanent residue of skill and equipment that can be turned to the service of this area. It should never again be said that the South lacks skilled labor.

Southern Labor Efficient

In passing let me stop to blast one false idea that I often hear expressed—that labor in the South is less efficient than labor in the North. Before the days of minimum wages—and even today in some low-wage areas—we have found that labor is less efficiently employed in some southern plants than in any Northern plants in our sample. Thus a hosiery mill could use obsolete equipment if it could hire labor for 15 or 20 cents an hour when other mills were paying 30 and 40 cents. . . . . But I have yet to encounter an industry with clear regional differentiation of efficiency, given equally good materials, equipment and management. And the wartime record of ship production bears out my assertion that the South has a proven supply of skilled workers.

The Outlook for Wages

The wartime demand for labor has resulted in pulling up the lowest wage scales so that today there are comparatively few workers in either manufacturing or non-manufacturing industries getting less than 40 cents an hour, and there has been widespread application through the War Labor Board for minimum rates of 50 cents or more.

The elimination of very low wages has been an advantage to this region. In many instances we know that efficiency has been increased enough to offset fully the increase of wages. Certainly the markets afforded by people fully employed at fair wages will do much to offset one of the disadvantages under which the South has labored—the thinness of the local market. . . .

The income of workers laid off in the South will not be as well maintained while they are looking for other employment as it will be in the North. This is partly because the standards of unemployment compensation are generally somewhat lower. But incomes will also be lower because the South has relatively a larger number of workers who cannot draw unemployment compensation. . . .

Full Employment, Key to Confidence

The maintenance of full employment at fair wages would itself partly solve the problem of getting full employment—solve it in part by bringing about a voluntary decrease in the size of the labor force. On the other hand, depression itself breeds further unemployment by forcing additional members of the family to hunt for jobs.

This may sound to you like an elaborate kind of double talk—the existence of full employment makes it easier to maintain full employment! But it is by no means the only or the most important example of a situation in which the assurance of full employment would help to bring about full employment. The significance in this regard of the Murray-Wagner-Thomas-O'Mahoney Full Employment Bill now pending before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee can be illustrated from what I have been saying about the South.

No one questions the fact that a tremendous increase of non-agricultural employment is needed in this area in order to raise its level of living to levels already attained in many other parts of the country. No one doubts that businessmen could quickly discover what kinds of goods were needed in the vastly expanded markets that full employment under peace-time conditions would bring in its wake. But how many business men can you find who are prepared to build factories as soon as materials are available on the assumption that the million shipyard and other war workers who will be laid off will be quickly reemployed in these 13 states? Or are they rather inclined to wait and see before they make a long-run investment that will be warranted only if these people were re-employed?

If the businessman does wait—and under present conditions I do not blame him for being cautious—by that very act of postponement he lessens the immediate demand for products and hence the amount of employment private industry can create. On the other hand, if he were sure of the size of the total market, I suspect there would be a rush to invest in new plants and equipment such as this country has never seen. It is our job to find ways and means of giving him the assurance that he needs. With that assurance given—and I mean assurance—we can count on him to find the particular types of production that call for expansion and to choose appropriate locations.

In that kind of a national setting the South stands to gain almost more than any other section of the country. So far, the Murray Bill is the only measure that has been proposed to give businessmen and farmers and workers the assurance that full employment will exist after the war.

Address before Conference on "The South's Postwar Economy" held by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, April 11-12.

YOU CAN'T EAT SUBSIDIES

The farmers of the nation have had more uncertainties to contend with, over which they had little or no control, than almost any other industry. Many a farm is now so regulated as to price and output that its entire profit must come from a subsidy check.

This does not mean that subsidies are a sound national policy, or that opposition to them as a national policy should cease. They are the inevitable result of war and debt. They aim to temporarily ease the shock during the transition period when the purchasing power of money falls as cost of production and government climbs. But it is folly to believe that planning which refuses to recognize that political hand-outs in the form of subsidies which seek to side the true cost of either production, or debt, from the consuming public, will secure a balanced output or a sound economy.

If there is no incentive other than subsidies to encourage a farmer to produce, the American bread basket will suffer accordingly.

On the Agricultural Front

NEGRO 4-H'ERS SELL PIGS AND BUY WAR BONDS

When 52 colored South Carolina 4-H club boys and girls sold 78 pigs the other day, 13 of the youngsters put $243.75 in War Bonds, according to Wayman Johnson, Colored State 4-H leader.

The 4-H'ers, all of Marion County, grossed $2,218.57 from their hogs which weighed 15,465 pounds. The youngsters work under the supervision of George Dean, Colored Extension Agent of Marion County.

* * *

EXPERIMENT STATION AIDS COLORED AGRICULTURE WORKERS

Ninety-eight colored county agents of Extension Service and a group of Colored Alabama farm leaders attended a series of meetings at Alabama's Agricultural Experiment Station and substations recently to study recent experimental results and observe work in progress at the stations.

Visiting the stations in groups of 20 or more, the agents and farm leaders observed methods found best for establishing and maintaining permanent pasture and perennial legume hay crops, studied management of milk processing units, and discussed better food, better health, fruit and vegetable production and the management of poultry flocks.

The meetings were held at the main Experiment Station at Auburn, Ala., and at the Tennessee Valley, Black Belt, and Wiregrass substations.

* * *

COLORED FARMERS RAISE CHICKENS TO UP INCOME

Producing chickens and eggs for market is providing Colored farmers one of their best sources of extra farm income, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors.

North Carolina reports that G. G. Crudup of Louisburg purchased 1,750 baby chicks last December and sold 1,665 of them 12 weeks later and made a labor return of $561.52.

In Maryland, J. C. Barnes is collecting eight cases of eggs a day from his 6,000 layers and is selling them in Washington and Baltimore.

In Texas, David Rivers, a Farm Security Administration borrower, is collecting over a case of eggs a day from his 700 layers.

Department officials point out that the production of poultry and eggs by colored farmers is playing a big part in preventing further reduction in the egg supply. The total March output by all farmers was four per cent below the figure for March, 1944. However, it was 38 per cent above 1934-43 March average.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION FOR SERVICEMEN

In order to provide agricultural information to servicemen and veterans who are interested in farming, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has arranged to place kits containing samples of available information in separation centers, hospitals, libraries, and in vocational guidance and retraining centers of the Army, Navy, Air Forces, and the Veterans Administration.

Among the materials being offered are several general publications designed to help servicemen or veterans, who are thinking of farming, decide whether or not they really want to become farmers.

* * *

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR FARMERS

The Surplus Property Board has announced that farmers and rural areas generally are assured equal opportunity to supply their needs out of surplus property as it becomes available. The Board has set up procedures for channeling critically needed trucks, machinery, and equipment in agricultural uses.

The Board, in cooperation with the War Food Administration, will arrange for the sale of surplus property in rural localities in such manner as to assure farmers and farmers' cooperatives equal opportunity to buy.

PRODUCING MORE MEAT

USDA photo by Cooper.

Responding to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones' appeal for a larger pig crop this year to help meet the increased wartime demand for meat, white and colored farmers have kept additional sows for farrowing this spring and next fall. This year's goal calls for 57,500,000 spring pigs. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crawford, Maryland farm family, are shown with one of their sows and her new pigs. Mrs. Crawford is wearing a Women's Land Army uniform.

PREPARE NOW TO FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL INVASION

Cotton growers in areas where the boll weevil has caused serious losses in past years should prepare now to fight the pest this season, say entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The scientists advise that growers get their dusting machines in shape for use, and have available at lease 10 to 15 pounds of calcium arsenate for each acre planted to cotton.

* * *

MOTOR FUELS FROM FARM WASTES

A process for the chemical conversion of such agricultural residues as corncobs, sugarcane bagasse, peanut shells, flax shives, oat hulls and cottonseed hulls and burs into liquid motor fuel and other commercially valuable products is moving into the semi-works stage of experimentation at the Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill.

Results of experimental laboratory investigations by Department chemists indicate that from 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuel can be obtained from a ton of corncobs or cottonseed hulls and that about half of this is in the form of ethyl alcohol.

* * *

SUGAR-SAVING REMINDERS

Home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture offer the following sugar-saving reminders:

1. In summer especially serve fresh fruits liberally in place of heavy desserts that call for sugar. A fruit salad topped by a dressing mixed with fruit juice does double duty as a refreshing salad and dessert.

2. Save sirup from canned fruit to sweeten other fruits, sauces, or beverages.

3. Be sure all sugar is completely dissolved to get its full sweetness. A sugar sirup goes farther than plain sugar in sweetening iced tea or fruit punch. To prepare sugar sirup, heat equal parts sugar and water until sugar is completely dissolved. Keep left-over sirup tightly covered in the refrigerator. Corn sirup may also be used to sweeten summer drinks. Try some iced beverages without sugar.

4. Cook cereals with prunes, raisins, or oats, and serve without sugar.

5. Use fewer or no frostings on cakes. Don't frost the sides.

6. Serve sweet yeast breads, such as cinnamon rolls, and sweet quick breads occasionally, instead of more sugar-consuming cakes and pies.

7. Make desserts that use honey, molasses, sorghum, corn, or other sirups when these are available.

8. Stretch sugar in baked goods with honey, molasses, corn or other sirups. Honey may replace sugar cup for cup, but use half the quantity of other liquids called for in original recipe—and keep baking temperature moderate. Corn, cane or maple sirups can replace sugar measure for measure. Reduce liquid by one-third.

REA Is Ten Years Old

May 11 was the tenth anniversary of REA. Subject to challenge, the alleged first lines energized in 1935 as an REA project were at **Piqua, Miami county, Ohio.** State progress material on REA is being sent to cooperative managers out of St. Louis headquarters direct. Get on their list for monthly statistical bulletins a s things will move fast from now on.

That Washington REA offices have employees who are working farm users of electricity is proved by the fact that Mrs. Dora Haines, a staff member here, owns a poultry-sheep-fruit farm in Fairfax county, Virginia, for which the January electric consumption was 1,434 KWH, bigger than some average farms for a whole year out where I traveled.

She points out that REA is making rural schools more pleasant and serviceable—**18,000 rural schools now served by REA lines.** Rural health welfare will advance as fast as country hospitals can be built and equipped with electric clinical and diagnostic apparatus, she also suggests.

New REA law effective last September makes the interest rate on present and future loans 2 per cent to the cooperative and REA pays 1¾ cents to RFC. Loans can now be made for not to exceed **35 years duration,** and the REA administrator has authority to change existing loans to that basis whenever in his judgment it will extend service more quickly to thinly settled, poorer agricultural areas.

Loans have been made to 833 cooperatives, 54 public bodies and 19 private utilities. Borrowers have paid 90 million dollars in principal and interest on their loans, some of it well in advance of repayment dates. Delinquent accounts more than 30 days overdue amount to only about one-half of 1 per cent of the principal and interest paid.

Without doubt, REA and other extensions of electricity to farms afford the nucleus of the greatest labor-saving and life-prolonging era ever known to U. S. agriculture. No need to remind you, is there?

Staley Appointed Farm Labor Assistant

F. Marcellus Staley, former director, School of Agriculture, Georgia State College, effective May 16, was appointed to serve as assistant in farm labor extension service. Mr. Staley will supervise the recruitment and placement of Negro farm workers in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

June 1 to 2, the newly appointee was called to Little Rock and June 4 to 9 to Prairie View, Texas, to confer with Federal Officials. June 23 to 30, he will attend the conference of Extension Leaders, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Staley comes to this appointment with a wealth of experience and training. He received the bachelor of Arts from Morehouse College, bachelor of Science of Agriculture and Master of Science from Cornell university. Further graduate work at Cornell and one full year's graduate work at Ohio State university.

He has served as Director of Agriculture, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dean of Instruction, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dean of Instruction, Georgia Normal, Albany, Ga.; Director of Agriculture, Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.; itinerant teacher trainer, State Department of Education of Georgia, Special County Agent, Sumter County, Georgia.

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Enriched Flour, An American Patriot

Long before mankind knew about dehydrating foods to make them keep well and in the smallest possible storage space, nature had perfected an efficient food-dehydrating system in the ripening of wheat and other cereal grains.

When wheat plants have done their job of growing and of depositing in the little wheat kernels a variety of food substances, nature partially dehydrates them. During ripening, wheat gives up some of its water content. Thus the proteins, starches, sugars and other substances in the kernels become firm and compact, and nearly impervious to spoilage, so long as they are kept dry. Nature's system for dehydrating wheat and other grains was designed so that the wheat grains might be safe until a new growing season, for wrapped in its multiple brown coat of bran each kernel contains just the proper food materials for a new wheat plant. When laid in the ground, warmed by spring sun and wet by melting snows and spring rains, the food materials absorb again the moisture they gave up as they ripened, and a new wheat life cycle starts all over.

Not only does the wheat kernel have the ability to re-absorb water, but every tiny particle of wheat flour can do likewise. This ability to absord water easily, together with the particular combination of substances in wheat, make wheat flour unique in the food world. Only flour made from wheat will make the kind of dough that can be leavened to make bread, the food that is the symbol of life itself.

Each particle of flour is, in a sense, comparable to those lovely "magic" flowers that look like tiny bits of dry paper until they are dropped into water. As they absorb moisture they blossom forth into beautiful shapes.

When flour particles are moistened, they swell and cling together. stirring or kneading transforms the mixture into smooth batter or dough. When this happens, the baker knows that the protein substances in the flour have absorbed enough water to make the fine meshwork inside the dough needed to hold the leavening gas that the yeast or baking powder manufactures. This meshwork can actually be seen in a slice of bread. The thin translucent walls of the "holes" in bread are the final sisible result. Baking makes the protein meshwork firm enough so it will not only hold its shape, but will actually hold up all the other ingredients in a baked product,—even such heavy, luscious ingredients as raisins and dates and nuts.

From the cook's and baker's point of view, the protein in flour is important because its presence enables them to make a great variety of good things.

From the nutritionist's point of view, the protein in flour is important because it supplies in most economical form some of this essential food substance. This fact may well be kept in mind these days when the meat supplies for civilians is limited. Bread and wheat flour products of all kinds can help to carry the nutritional load of keeping civilian America strong and well.

Protein foods are the builders of the body. They are needed by adults to replace the daily wear and tear of boby tissue, growing youngsters need them to make new muscle and new body tissue as they increase in size.

All proteins, say cnemists, are made up of many invisible individual "building blocks" called amino acids. What kind of these breads containing milk taste good and keep well, most white breads are made with milk.

In these days of meat shortages and red point problems, it is well to remember that six slices of enriched white bread supply about the same amount of excellent protein as a moderate-size serving of meat. Nutritionally, therefore, no one needs to suffer because of meat shortages.

Flavor is, of course, another matter. Folks like the taste of meat, and miss it in meals. Here is another place where the versatile protein of flour does a patriotic as well as a gastronomic service.

The protein in wheat flour and in bread is bland in flavor. That is one of the fine things about it, for the blandness of bread is one of the reasons folks eat breads and biscuits day after day without tiring of them. But this blandness has another advantage. It permits the protein of flour and bread to absorb, or seem to absorb, other delicious flavors and thus "extend" them. That is why a sandwich is so good, —two or three slices of bread make the flavor of a small amount of meat or cheese or other filling taste like more. This is why flaky hot biscuits on top of chicken pie, or delicate dumplings on meat stew help make the goodness of these popular dishes. Dr. C. O. Swanson, of Kansas State College, has said that one of the many reasons for the popularity of bread is that it provides such a delicious way for many other good foods to "ride" from plate to mouth.

Aside from its all-around usefulness and economy, today's flour has special virtue. On the advice of some of this country's most eminent scientists in nutrition, flour and bread have been enriched. That means that three of the B-vitimins —thiamine, niacin, and riboflavin— and the food mineral iron have been added. These valuable food substances are not visible in flour, any more than the rich vitamin C content of an orange is visible in that fruit. Nor do they change the baking qualities of flour in any way.

HELPING TO CURB EGG SHORTAGE

USDA photo by Pace.

Colored farmers are pitching in to help relieve the wartime egg shortage this year by increasing their laying flocks so that they will have extra eggs to market. J. C. Barnes, of Forestville, Md., is one such farmer. He is collecting an average of 200 dozen eggs a day from his 6,000 carefully culled high producing layers. Washington and Baltimore provide a ready market for his eggs. Mr. Barnes is shown at right conferring with District Extension Agent Martin G. Bailey about culling his flock and about the most suitable feed for maintaining high production. At left, Mrs. Laura V. Hammond, one of Mr. Barnes' assistants, is shown filling crates for shipment after carefully candling and grading the eggs.

Oklahoma Pasture Contest

Purpose: To encourage establishment of new pastures and better management of pasture lands, through Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Prizes: $100 per county, in cooperation with a Tulsa radio station. Contest to cover the period September 1, 1944, to September 1, 1945—with May 1, 1945, as deadline for film entries.

"Feed A Fighter In '45" 4-H Slogan

Upon tabulating reports from State 4-H club offices, it is clear that the club members easily produced food equivalents to feed **more than one million members** of the armed forces in 1944, which means that they **more** than supplied the food equivalents of the nearly **800,000 present or former 4-H members** enrolled in active service units. The slogan "Feed a Fighter in '45" will again be used to dramatize the junior food army's current campaign afield.

Last year projects in the form of production lists to show such food equivalents were sent to the 4-H membership by the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service. For instance, the size of the project needed by each person to equal the annual needs of a soldier were given as **one cow producing 5,600 lbs. of milk, or a sow and 7 pigs** raised to 200 lbs., and so on through the main items. This project had the endorsement of the Army, who furnished ration estimates to the 4-H club department. The year 1944 with 1,700,000 active members between 10 and 21 years marked the high water level of 4-H history.

4-H Data for N. E. States—An average State gain of 30.8 per cent over prewar enrollment of 4-H clubs in 12 Northeastern States is reported by E. W. Aiton, field agent for that area in the Cooperative Extension Service, USDA. Maine registered 110.8 per cent and Rhode Island **over 190** per cent gain, but New York State led in total enrollment, with 56,941 4-H members wartime average. For 1942-44 these 12 states combined had 187,063 enrollments, against a prewar average of 142,996.

Completions of projects averaged 80.4 per cent of enrollment in the immediate prewar years and 77.8 per cent during wartime, a surprisingly low decline of about 2.6 per cent. To show heavier adult leader responsibility lately, the figures in the report give 151 members per adult leader prewar, and 178 members per leader in wartime years.

Love stoops for it has no ambition but the good of others.

A Dangerous Detour

The United States has been helping fight a world war to crush a form of state socialism labeled nazism which destroys the freedom and dignity of the individual. While fighting this war to crush a vicious political philosophy abroad. we have been actually laying the foundation for its counterpart at home. Edwin Vennard of the Middle West Service Company, turns the spotlight of fact on this contradictory situation and says:

"There is a bill in Congress to create the Missouri Valley Authority (MVA). MVA is modeled after TVA, only it is ten times as large. TVA is the type of planned economy referred to in the "Road to Serfdom' " (by Frederick A. Hayek, the most important book of a generation to re-state for our time the issue between liberty and authority).

"In Germany this sort of planned economy is called national socialism or nazism.

"If the MVA bill passes, it is almost certain that a pending bill to create nine TVAs covering the whole country will also pass. They will establish the planned economy of national socialism in the electric light and power business. and incidentally, TVA is in 29 other businesses. Local and states' rights are largely discarded with the establishment of these Federal authorities. To stop the spread of the TVA Road to Serfdom. we must correct an erroneous public impression:

"1. TVA is supposed to control floods, and yet TVA, with its high combination dams, has permanently flooded with reservoirs more acres than were ever temporarily flooded by the biggest flood in history.

"2. TVA is publicized as a financial success, and yet TVA pays practically no interest (less than one-tenth of one per cent) on the $800,000,000 of the people's money Congress has given it. Let TVA pay the market price on the money it is using and let it pay the taxes equivalent to those paid by electric companies, and TVA would have to double its electric rates to break even.

Rural Bathtub and Toilet Administration

A bill was recently introduced in Congress to establish a Rural Telephone Administration, on the theory that not a sufficient number of farmers have telephones. There was the minor item of $100,000,000 for annual expenditures by the new RTA which would be set up with highly-paid appointed officials permanently on the taxpayers' necks.

While no "survey" has been made, it is likely that there are more farmers without modern bathtubs and patent toilets than there are without telephones. Therefore, it would seem reasonable to suggest that a Rural Bathtub and Toilet Administration be established, with inspectors to check all the farm houses. A project of this kind could spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year of the taxpayers' money instead of a mere hundred million. Of course, the United States has more telephones, bathtubs and toilets than all the rest of the world, which indicates that none of the industries involved have been sleeping at the switch, and they probably will move faster after the war to see that their services and products reach the maximum number of people, than would any government bureau.

Just why the government should use a back entry, disguised as a Rural Telephone Administration, to get its foot into the door of the telephone business, is hard to understand, except it is a part of the general program of those who would socialize American industry. And a telephone in every farm house, whether it is needed or not, is good bait to win public approval of Federal spending which slowly but surely curbs individual incentive, opportunity, and ultimately, liberty itself.

"The fact is, TVA uses flood control and navigation as a pretext to put the government into the power business. Broadly speaking, there are two general methods for developing America's rivers:

"1. The TVA method which involves the planned economy.

"2. The Army Engineers-Bureau of Reclamation method.

"One principal difference between them relates to the manner in which the electric power is used. To preserve the integrity of the primary purpose for which a dam is built by government, Congress should stipulate that:

"1. Electric power should be secondary and incidental.

"2. In all cases where flood control and power are combined in the same dam, there should be uncontrolled sluices (holes with no gates) at a predetermined level.

"3. The power should be sold at wholesale rates without discrimination, near the damsite, with all savings passed on, under government regulation, to the public.

"Under this plan the people derive all the benefits of sound river development and avoid taking a big step along the Road to Serfdom."

Mr. Vennard has stated the dangers of the "authority" bills being pressed in Congress, and he offers practical methods for securing the benefits that may be derived from flood control without involving our nation in the web of state socialism.

Paper Mill Waste Water For Soils

Annually 27 million tons of waste liquor from the paper mill sulfite process is dumped into the streams of the nation with no improvement in the atmosphere and, as just discovered by Pennsylvania Station, at a distinct loss to the soil.

This wasted product may be turned into a useful soil amendment if the trials by Penn Station materialize into action. This liquor contains lignin, a major constituent of the wood used. When added to soils this humus-forming material is precipitated by chemical and biological action. If certain harmful ingredients in lignin are previously removed, it may be added to newly plowed land and results in the formation of granules or clods which render the soil more permeable to air and water.

WOMAN'S PAGE

SHREDDED CABBAGE AND CARROTS

2 cups shredded cabbage
2 cups shredded carrots
2 tbsp. butter or margarine
2 tbsp. water
1 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper

Melt the butter or margarine in the saucepan. And carrots, cabbage. Cover. Bring to steaming well. Cover. When steam appears turn heat to simmer. Cook 12 minutes longer. Makes 5 servings.

QUICK-COOKED CABBAGE

4 cups finely shredded cabbage
2 tbsp. butter or margarine
2 tbsp. water
Salt and pepper

Place water and butter or margarine in a saucepan or skillet that has a lid. Add shredded raw cabbage. Cover, Bring to steaming point quickly, then reduce heat Turn to high, then turn to simmer. Do not boil violently. Total cooking time 15 to 18 minutes. Serves 5.

BUFFET STYLE

Scoop out insides of small heads of cabbage, leaving shell intact. Shred and mix with green pepper, carrots, celery salt, pickels, chopped apples, peanuts and french dressing. Put back into cabbage shell, serve on large platter.

CREAM OF CARROT SOUP

1 medium onion, chopped
2 tablespoons butter or other fat.
1-2 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 quart chicken or meat broth or water
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 tablespoon sugar
2 cups grated raw carrots
1 cup rich milk

Cook onion slowly in butter 5 minutes, without browning. Add crumbs, broth, salt, pepper, suger and carrots. Simmer 20 minutes. Add milk and reheat before serving. Serves 6.

More cabbage and then more is headed our way from hard working farmers in our Southern states who have answered their country's call for an abundance of food.

Let's use as much of this healthful food as possible and in this way help our own budget and health and also prevent waste. From the War Food Administration comes a request that we use cabbage in as many ways as possible. Our request section is devoted to this subject today.

There are many interesting ways of serving cabbage.

KEDJEREE

1-3 cup rice
3 cups water
1-2 teaspoons salt
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 tablespoon onion, finely chopped
1 can shrimp, drained
2 tablespoons parsley, chopped
4 hard-cooked eggs
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1-4 teaspoon curry powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon or more cream

Cook rice in boiling water, to which 1 1-2 teaspoons salt has been added, until tender. Drain. Remove one or two center slices from each egg and set aside for garnish. Cut remaining eggs into large pieces. Cook onion in butter until soft but not browned. Add cooked rice, shrimp, parsley, eggs and seasonings. Add cream or milk to moisten slightly. Heat thoroughly stirring cautiously with 2 forks. Taste and add more seasoning if desired. Serve very hot, garnished with egg slices. Serves 4.

COFFEE SAUCE

For a sundae sauce that requires no sugar, try marshmallow coffee sauce, made by combining eight marshmallows, 1-2 cup hot coffee, and 1-4 teaspoon salt and stir over a low heat until marshmallows are melted. Cool and fold in 1-2 cup chilled evaporated milk. Chill before serving over ice cream.

BAKED COFFEE CUSTARDD

2 eggs
1-3 cup sugar
Few grains salt
1 cup milk
1 cup cold strong coffee

Beat egg slightly. Add sugar and salt. Add milk and coffee. Pour into greased custard cups. Place in pan with hot water about one inch deep. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about one hour, or until firm. Serves 3.

COCOA SYRUP

You will save work by keeping the makings for quick cocoa in a covered jar in the icebox . Just combine 1 cup of water, 1-2 cup light corn syrup and 3 tablespoons of cocoa, cook for 5 minutes or untli slightly thickened. Add as needed to hot or cold milk.

EGGPLANT SUPREME

1 cggplant
1 cup cracker crumbs or dried bread
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 egg or 2 yolks beaten
1-4 cup milk
4 tablespoons fat
1 cup cream of mushroom soup

Cut eggplant in inch crossway slices, discard pecl. Wash slices and then dip in crumbs mixed with seasonings and dip in the egg with milk added. Dip again in crumbs and brown quickly on both sides in fat, heated in frying pan. Transfer to shallow, buttered baking dish. Add soup and a lid. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

Cream of asparagus or pea soup can be used.

RHUBARB TURNOVERS

Make pastry, using 2 1-2 cups flour. Roll dough 1-2 inch thick; cut into 4-inch squares. Then mix 1 1-2 cups thinly sliced rhubard with 1-2 cup sugar and 1-4 teaspoon mixed cinnamon and nutmeg. Place 2 tablespoons rhubard mixture on each square; dot with butter or margarine. Fold each into a triangle, sealing edges. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees F., 30 minutes. Makes 12 turnovers.

STRAWBERRY, ICE CREAM FILLED CAKE

1 sponge cake
1 quart vanilla ice cream
3 cups sweetened strawberries

On a serving plate place the hollowed out sponge cake. Fill with the ice cream. Cover and surround with the berries and serve immediately.

NOVEL TEA SANDWICHES

Gingerbread has really come up in the culinary world—from a one-track, whipped cream dessert to one of the most versatile hot breads you can bake. For example: ribbon sandwiches. Makes gingerbread easily with prepared mix. When cool, cut in 1-2 inch slices. Spread with softened cream cheese mixed with grated orange rind. Stack slices. Cut down through in 1-2 inch widths.

BORTSCH

(Russian Beet-Cabbage Soup)
1 cup cooked chopped beets
1 cup chopped carrots
1-2 cup chopped onions
1 cup shredded cabbage (raw)
3 cups soup stock
Salt and pepper, cinnamon
1 Tsp. lemon juice
Sour cream

Place vegetables in soup kettle, cover with meat stock. If soup stock is not available use three bouillon cubes dissolved in three cups of boiling water. Add salt mer, cover, for thirty minutes. Just before serving add lemon juice. Ladle into scoup plates and garnish with a heaping tablespoon of sour cream. If sour cream is not available, use thick buttermilk or beat an egg, put in each plate, and pour the soup over the beaten egg.

CABBAGE FILLED WITH CORNED BEEF HASH

Trim outer leaves, stem, from cabbage. Do not overcook, drain, soup inside leaving 1 1-2 shell, keep hot in greased ovenproof dish. Chop removal part, adding to contents of 16 oz. can minced corn beef hash. Add 1-4 sauteed onion, or onion salt, milk. Heat ingredients, fill shell, covering top with buttered cornflakes. Serve.

In line with spring toning up food and also with appetite appeal is this menu. First, fruit nectar cocktail. With rosy beet salad serve ala king of meat, fish or chicken, hot biscuits. For dessert, treat the sweet tooth to chocolate fluff cake with your favorite beverage.

ROSY BEET SALAD

2 tablespoons plain gelatin
1-2 cup cold water
3 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 teaspoons chopped onion
2 teaspoons sugar
1-2 teaspoons salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1-4 teaspoon paprika
2-3 cup thinly sliced celery
2-3 cup grated raw beet
2-3 cup chopped cabbage
Lettuce
Mayonnaise

Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water. Add vinegar, onion, sugar and seasonings. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in vegetables. Line a salad bowl with lettuce leaves, saving heart for center of salad. Pour gelatin mixture into salad bowl. Press lettuce heart into center of mixture. Chill until firm. Open lettuce heart gently and fill with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

RHUBARB RAISIN PIE

The first hint of spring in the air announces the arrival of rosy rhubarb. This juicy fruit has that colorful goodness and refreshing flavor to tempt the most lagging of appetites.

Rhubarb Raisin Pie combines the elegant flavor of rhubarb with that of raisins. The sugary goodness of the raisins compliments the tartness of the rhubarb to give an unusually delicious dessert.

For extra-special dinner parties glamourize Rhubarb Raisin Pie with a cream cheese topping. To make this delicate topping, whip cream cheese and place a scoop of cheese on top of each serving of pie. Another tempting way to serve this favorite is with a thin lemon sauce drizzled sparingly over each serving.

Served plain or dressed up with extra frills. Rhubarb Raisin Pie is an A-1 de luxe dessert.

Pastry

1 cup sifted enriched flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup shortening
1 to 2 tablespoon cold water

Sift together flour and salt. Cut or rub in shortening. Add water gradually. Mix into a dry, crumbly dough. Toss on lightly floured pastry cloth, Roll and fold until smooth. Roll about 1-8 inch thick. Line 9-inch pie pan. Prick with fork. Fill with Rhubarb Raisin Filling. Dot with margarine or butter, if desired. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 15 minutes. Reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and continue baking for about 45 minutes.

Rhubarb Raisin Filling

3 cups rhubarb
1-2 cup raisins
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 1-4 cup sugar
6 tablespoons enriched flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
Margarine or butter, if desired.

Wash rhubarb and cut into 1-inch pieces. Cover raisins with hot water. Let stand about 10 minutes. Drain raisins. Combine raisins, rhubarb, and rind. Sift together sugar, flour, and salt. Mix flour mixture and fruit mixture. Fill pastry shell with Rhubarb Raisin Filling. (If rhubarb is very dry, a small amount of water may be added).

Yield. One Rhubarb Raisin Pie, nine inches in diameter.

PEPPER RICE CASSEROLE WITH FRANKFURTERS

2 cups rice
6 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 onions, minced
4 cups hot water
2 boullion cubes
2 cups tomatoes, canned or fresh
1-2 green pepper, minced
1-2 teaspoon celery salt
Cayenne pepper
1-2 teaspon chili powder.
1-4 teaspoon powdered cloves
1 dozen frankfurters

Wash rice thoroughly in several waters, picking it over carefully. Melt two tablespoons of butter or margarine in a large, heavy frying pan. Add thc rice, half of the minced onion and the minced garlic (if desired). Stir over low heat until lightly toastcd. Melt bouillion cubes in hot water. Pour over rice. Add grcen pepper. Cover tightly, turn fire low and cook 30 to 40 minutes until rice is dry and fluffy, the liquid absorbed. Turn into a large, shallow baking dish and shape into a ring, leaving a hollowed-out center. Into this pour a tomato chili sauce made by simmering together for 10 minutes the tomatoes, remaining half of minced onions, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, celery salt, chili powder and cloves. Add cayenne to taste after simmering. Saute the frankfurters slowly in heavy frying pan with remaining two tablespoons butter or margarine and arrange in decorative patterns on top of rice and sauce. Reheat in moderate oven 15 minutes. Serve piping hot.

STUFFED CUCUMBERS

4 firm cucumbers
1 cup cottage cheese
1-8 teaspoon each of rosemary, basil, oregano
1 teaspoon minced onions
1-2 teaspoon salt
Few grains cayenne pepper
Stuffed olives, sliced

Wash cucumbers. With cooking fork, score the green rind deeply, the length of the cucumber. Cut cucumbers in half lengthwise; hollow out the center and cut center into small cubes. Add cottage cheese, mixed herbs, onions, salt and pepper. Mix lightly. Fill the hollow in the cucumbers and arrange on serving platter with garnish of watercress or parsley. To serve, cut each cucumber half in thirds and garnish servings with watercress or parsley. French dressing or mayonnaise may be served with these.

The Secret of Retail Success

(Continued from Page 1)

ness. The chains actually have been beneficial to independent merchants, as well as to the consumers, because they have tended to reduce production costs, the benefits from which have been enjoyed by retailers and consumers alike.

The chain stores will play an important part in the ultimate return of our nation to orderly peacetime production. They will be a stabilizing influence for the simple reason that they have to buy in quantity at reasonable prices. Thus, they will act as a constant brake on price raising trends which would be detrimental not only to consumers, but to competitors. Whether they wish to or not, chain stores must fight the anti-inflation battle, because their life depends on low-cost sales and distribution.

* * *

Famous last words: "He and I were buddies and then he ran out of cigarettes."

Household Hints

Your chenille bedspread will dry fluffy if you hang it inside out on the line so the chenille rubs against itself.

To take the discoloration off an aluminium pot or pan cook rhubarb or applesauce in it.

Be sure the holes in your baby's rubber nipples are open before sterilizing. It's surprising, but some mothers forget this:

Celery leaves as well as stalks given fine flavor when chopped and heated in fat. Use only about a fourth as much chopped onion as celery. Celery salt is a good seasoning, too.

Onion, celery and parsley will carry their flavors more evently through stuffing if they are chopped and cooked in fat a few minutes before being mixed with the bread crumbs.

Roll several spears of cooked asparagus in slices of enriched bread. Broil until golden brown. Serve with frizzled ham as delightful luncheon treat.

Fragrant Butterhorn Rolls do for a toosed vegetable salad what a crisp organdy dickie does for last year's suit. They both give a note of spring crispness. Serve Butterhorn Rolls, made from a favorite refrigerator dough, frequently throughout the spring. Their interesting shape, velvety texture, and fragrant flavor make them delightful salad escorts.

Make a smooth white sauce and add cut cooked asparagus and slices of hard cooked eggs. Split piping hot baking powder biscuits and in "sandwich" fashion, spoon the cream sauce between and over the biscuits. Serve as luncheon or dinner entree.

A favorite baking powder biscuit makes excellent shortcake and is sparing on the family sugar bowl. Enriched flour in the biscuit dough gives better nutrition insurance. Dress the shortcake with sweetened frozen fruit or victory canned fruits.

To glamourize baking powder biscuits, roll out biscuit dough 1-4 inch thick and spread with orange marmalade. Roll jelly-roll fashion and cut in 1-inch sizes. Place cut side down in greased muffin pans and bake in moderately hot oven (450 degrees F.) 12 minutes. These sweet fruity biscuits require no sugar and make excellent tea rolls or accompaniments for tossed vegetable salads.

A teaspoon of salad herbs added to the flour-shortening mixture of a standard baking powder biscuit recipe gives the biscuit special fragrance. These tasty treats go well with meat dress at dinner or tossed luncheon salads.

PRESERVING TIPS

Fruit butters are the most sugar economical of the sweet spreads, requiring only half as much sugar as fruit pulp used. A pound of sugar will make about three pints of a butter.

In jam and preserve recipes that ordinarily call for equal parts by weight of sugar and fruit, the proportion can satisfactorily be cut to three-fourths as much sugar. With this proportion, 1 pound of sugar will make around 1½ to 2 pints, or 4 to 6 jelly glasses of jam.

A cracked egg can be boiled if it is rubbed with salt before putting it in the water as this will seal the crack.

If the windows work stiffly and it is difficult to run them up and down, rub paraffin on the window cords.

Love has no ambition but the good of others.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

Something New In Georgia

By GILES A. HUBERT

The State of Georgia is where I was born. My folks came from Hancock County. This county is just south of Greene County which has been so accurately studied and described by Arthur Roper in his two books: PREFACE TO PLEASANTRY and TENANTS OF THE ALMIGHTY. The northern part of Hancock County is just like most of Greene County. There is not much difference.

It is one of the counties where the slave plantation first took hold in upland Georgia. It was also one of the first to become worn out by the cotton system. It is in the country of "growing rocks"— rocks which were once covered with fertile soil, now appear to "grow" up out of the earth as the dirt is constantly washed away from over them— the result of clean cropping and heavy rainfall.

That section of Georgia (and many other sections) has been just about at rock bottom as far as profitable farming is concerned. Share cropping followed slavery. Then came share tenancy. Many old plantations were broken up— went into absolute ownership.

This is one of the areas where Negroes have been able to buy land. Several land owning Negro communities were established in the early 1900's only to find that their poor worn out land failed them in the postwar years of falling cotton prices and depression. As the land has wasted away so have the children—into the stream of rural-urban migration.

Much of the land has completed the cycle of from trees to new land, corn to cotton to sage grass and back to trees. Farm abandonment has become general.

Georgia is taking a prominent leadership in the efforts of the Southwest to change over from a plantation cotton economy to one based on a balanced agriculture and developing industry and commerce. She has had to do this because she WAS at rock bottom. There had to be a change.

And Georgia is having its plans of rebirth. Witness the last ditch fight for the status quo as led by the Talmadge clan. The great burst of enthusiasm over the freight rate differential scrap is another more positive indication. The explosion over the educational system, the fight led by Governor Arnall over the abandonment of the poll tax, all these are symptoms of the pangs of being reborn.

Then comes a new outburst. Cason Calloway, a multi-millionaire cotton milling tycoon, tried to go into seclusion at a country place— went into farming as a hobby. Poured hundreds of thousands into

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Address Of Hon. Hugo L. Black, Justice of The Supreme Court

Graham Points The Way To A New, Happier South

A clarion call to the people of the South was sounded last week by Dr. Frank P. Graham, the region's leading educator and progressive spokesman, who urged "the Southern peple, regardless of party, race, creed or economic position, to unite in support" of the following postwar program for the development of the South:

1. Reduction of uneconomic tariffs.

2. Elimination of discriminatory freight rates signally recognized in the preliminary and far-reaching decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

3. Federal aid to the states for the public schools without federal control; increased pay and equal pay for teachers of equal competence; as steps toward providing equal educational opportunity for all youth.

4. Elimination of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting and provision for the equal suffrage rights of all citizens in primaries and general elections.

5. More and diversified industries in the South and responsible collective bargaining between organized business and organized labor.

6. State minimum wage laws in line with the federal minimum, fair employment practices and equal pay for equal work.

7. More diversification of agriculture; conservation development of soils, forests, minerals and water-power, prmotion of agricultural cooperative societies, farm and home ownership, and the establishment of a clear and equitable status for tenants.

8. Adequate state and federal support not only of applied agricultural and industrial research but also of fundamental scientific, economic, historical, social and humanistic research.

9. The development of great university centers in the South.

10. State aid for rural health centers and a state-wide medical care and hospital program for all the people.

11. State aid for county-wide libraries; for adult education; workers' education; institutes of government; state symphonies and folk drama.

12. Most important of all, vigorous support now for the winning of the war in Asia; for Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and the international organization of justice and peace in the world.

Dr. Graham is President of the University of North Carolina, Member of the National War Labor Board and Honorary Chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.—(Reprint from the SOUTHERN PATRIOT, June, 1945.)

"A Word To Percy Greene" Editorial From the Jackson, Mississippi Daily

THE JACKSON ADVOCATE, a Negro newspaper published on Parish Street with Percy Greene as editor, is quite indignant over President Truman's appointment of Tom Clark, a Southerner, to the Attorney-Generalship and accuses him of "insulting colloquilism in the use of the word Negro when efforts were being made to obtain action from the Department of Justice in connection with Mississippi lynchings."

The incident never happened. It was vigorously denied by Mr. Clark, but nevertheless Percy Greene is uneasy over Mr. Clark's appointment, and his editorial on the subject has this paragraph:

The outspoken refusal of the states of the South to abide by the decision of the highest court of the land, the United States Supreme Court, outlawing the White Primary and giving to the qualified Negro citizen the rights to vote; the failure of the states of the South to provide equal educational opportunities for Negro citizens in accordance with provisions of their own state constitutions reaffirmed by the decision in the Gaines case rendered by the highest court of the land; the impossibility to obtain appropriate action in certain areas of crime and human relations in state and Federal courts in the South; the ineffectiveness of certain Federal directives and laws in their operating in the South, are only a few instances and conditions retarding the general outlook and progress, as well as Negro progress in the South, as a result of its tradition of illegality.

That's the sort of stuff that is being spewed out to the Negroes of Jackson by Percy Greene.

If we ever have a racial trouble in Jackson—and here's hoping we never will—Percy Greene is going to be in the middle of it, and what happens to Percy won't contribute much to his health or well-being.

Workable Farm Factory Idea Advanced by Rex Thomas

By REX THOMAS

Autaugaville, Ala., May 12—(AP)—A South Alabama merchant who likes to "work with the other fellow" has found what may help solve one of the South's greatest postwar problems—a simple, workable formula for mixing agriculture with industry.

He is middle-aged, energetic Edward Pearson. His ingenuity enables a Negro tenant farmer to envision a $2,000-a-year income, and factory owner Pearson makes money out of it too.

Here's the way it works:

Pearson needs a worker for his broom or mop factories or his grist or handle mills. He offers the job to a nearby farmer and agrees to hire the machinery to do the man's farm work.

The soil-tiller-turned-millhand has cash in his pockets every week, gets his crop laid in by modern mechanical methods.

The man who owns the machinery—in this case another landowner—picks up extra change.

And Pearson gets a loyal employe.

"He has a personal interest in the factory," explains Pearson. "And besides, he knows the day he stops working for me he goes back to plowing with a mule."

Pearson once a farmer himself, finances the planting operations, takes the money out of the worker's pay. Like this:

The farmer-factory hand earns $20 a week. Half goes to him, the other $10 into a credit fund until it equals the amount spent on the crop. Usually it takes about six months. After that the worker draws his full pay until next planting season.

Pearson is optimistic about the future of his farm-factory idea, says it's virtually unlimited in its possible scope.

"Why, a small town grocer or department store owner could put it to work the same as I did," he predicted. "Any place in the South, or the whole country for that matter, where there's tractor land this plan will work."

"Look at Thomas, here," he continued. "He's got money in his pocket and that's something he never had before. Why, man, a

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Speaker At Inter-Racial Dinner In Chicago, Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1945—Mr. Chairman, Mayor Kelly, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very happy that my wife and I can be here with you this evening. The life of a Supreme Court Justice gives little chance for speech making, and it has been a long time—nine years, I believe—since I last spoke in Illinois. This visit, brief as it is, gives me an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to refresh pleasant memories.

I realize that there is something special about this meeting tonight, something which this meeting symbolizes so valuable that I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to meet here with you. This meeting centering as it does on the Seventh War Loan, an important enough objective in itself, symbolizes something even more important than the Bond Drive. Your meeting and the activities of your association are a reminder of the most important element in the civilian portion of America's all-out-effort to win the war. A gathering of this kind is a meeting of the common man whose sincerest aspiration is victory. This is not primarily a meeting of the highest financial or political leaders of Chicago or Illinois. It is a meeting of the people themselves.

Perhaps I can make my meaning more clear by pointing to the list of officers and directors of your association. I find on that list a president of a realty company, a vice-president of a coal company, a vice-president of a shoe store, a retail druggist, a head of a laundry, two grocers, and so on. These men are the community businessmen, with whom the people eonduct their affairs.

At the same time, your association, as I understand it, is dedicated to the high service of promoting improved relations between the white and the Negro eitizens of Chicago. Your group thus rep-

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Wake Farmers Purchase Co-Operative Farm Machinery

Negro farmers of the Friendship and Holly Springs sections of Wake County pooled their resources to purchase farm machinery cooperatively for better farming practices. The equipment includes a farmall tractor and other attachments necessary to carry on better farming in Wake County. C. N. McCullers and Earnest Booker of the Friendship and Holly Springs communities respeetively, are co-sponsors of the farm machinery co-op.

The coop is in agreement with nineteen eommunity farmers and aggregating more than 381 acres of farm land to be serviced by the way of tilling, discing and etc. Other attachments as a mowing machine, wood-saw and combine are to become a part of the outfit. Aside from members of the co-op, community and non-community farmers will be serviced by the sponsoring group.

According to W. C. Davenport, Agricultural Agent of the State College Extension Service, these farmers are experiencing their first co-op venture and at a time when there is a great need because of the farm labor shortage. The machinery is busy at work and serving the farmers' needs of the respective communities. With the gradual release and location of major farm equipment, other farm groups will benefit from such community services through co-op channels.

Chopped wheat straw has been found a satisfactory substitute for sawdust in packing ice, according to the experience of Matt Crowley, a North Dakota farmer-rancher near Hebron.

→READ: Farm Bloc Rushes Bill. P. 3

Address of Honorable Hugo L. Black

(Continued from page 1)

resents the aspiration of the great mass of the common men and women of all walks of life in America toward tolerance and understanding.

It is not idle flattery or idle romanticism for me to say that it is the effort and contribution of the common man in civil life which marks the greatest civilian asset of the United States in the battle against those enemies whom we have conquered and the enemy which we still fight. For the common man, war is a series of sacrifices. Like all others he is left lonely with his sons gone to battle. He bears the brunt of the disruption of civil life. He pays his taxes; he makes no spectacular profit. He buys his Bonds. He gives his blood. He feels the full burden of all the necessary but annoying regulations which so encroach upon the customary freedoms of all of us. He works long hours and sacrifices vacations. And because his freedom was at stake he has borne these burdens cheerfully, cooperatively, and willingly. Without that cooperation our victory could not have been achieved.

A War Bond Drive typifies the spirit of the common man in war time. These drives are our opportunity to do something extra to help our armies in the field. A voluntary Bond Drive is one of the most significant activities of Democracy war. It presents an opportunity for each one of us to say to ourselves: "I understand what this war is about. Of my own free will I want to help the country of which I am a part. I will assess myself as heavily as I can, as my contribution to the common cause."

America's men and women have voluntarily responded magnificently. They have already loaned to their government in the form of small War Bond purchase over 34 billion dollars. Eighty-five million individual Americans have bought bonds. In other words two-thirds of our people have bought Bonds in an amount far, far greater than the total cost of our government during the first 100 years of its existence. Twenty-seven million Americans have bond payroll deductions made at every pay period.

A bare recital of statistics can only suggest the meaning of this accomplishment. This is more than a triumph in contribution—it is a triumph in Democracy itself. We have proved, by our Bond buying as in many other ways that Hitler was wrong in believing that it was impossible for a Democracy to defeat a tyranny by willing instead of coerced cooperation. The Bond program itself is the product of volunteer activity. Our people have not bought Bonds because they were coerced by paid propagandists. On the contrary, Secretary Morgenthau and our late President Roosevelt decided that this program, to be a real meaning, must depend not only on the contributions of the people but on the salesmanship of the people themselves. The result has been that major credit for the success of the Bond sales goes to more than 4 million voluntary workers who receive no personal return except the gratification which comes from serving one's country in its time of need.

I am particularly glad of the opportunity afforded by this inter-racial Bond gathering to assure every person who is listening to this speech that in every Bond Drive, as in all the rest of the war effort, the American Negro is doing his job. Thinking only of the common cause he has said to himself: "This is my war for my country and I will do my part." I do not know how many Negroes have bought Bonds nor do I know the dollar value of those Bonds. It is very wisely, not the practice in this country to keep books by racial groups. I do know that one Negro organization reports that its members alone have bought 12 Million Dollars in Bonds and that 11 Million Dollars were sold through one series of inter-racial meetings. You have all heard the tale of Joe Louis who early in the war risked his title without compensation at a Bond Benefit Fight. Before the fight one person said to him: "You are fighting for nothing tonight Joe." "No," replied Louis, "I am fighting for my country." Thus spoke a loyal American.

It is a tragic fact that a great number of Negroes have all too little with which to buy Bonds so that each contribution is proportionately more of a sacrifice than it is for many of the rest of us. But I hope that our country will always remember the spirit of the Negro woman in Los Angeles who sold her home so that she might buy Bonds, of the 11-year-old Negro boy who saved 1,875 pennies with which to buy a Bond, of the Negro farmer in Georgia who brought $7550.00 in a flour sack to a Bond station so that he might purchase a $1,000 Bond.

To me, this meeting tonight, and the Bond Drive of which it is a part, symbolize what America is fighting for. Let me be more specific. As I understand your organization, its object is to promote group understanding so that all Americans of whatever race or creed may more happily live and work together. The Bond Drive is one example of the way Americans can work together. As I understand it, we have been fighting this war because certain powerful enemies have sought to enslave the world under an opposite philosophy. That philosophy is that Germans and Japanese are born to rule, while others are born to serve the master race or the master class. We in America have challenged that philosophy with a philosophy of our own. We have not said and I do not now suggest that the customary groups of the world population may not have their own custom, their own traditions, and habits as exclusively as they desire; but we have dedicated our nation to equality of opportunity and equality of justice for all behind that standard Americans have fought and won.

Another way of stating our philosophy is to use the phrase familiar to every one of us: "Live and let live." That principle guides us in countless ways in our aspirations for a better world order and for a better domestic order. For example, if I understand the meaning of what the representatives of the countries of the world, large and small, are trying to do at San Francisco, it is to create the formula by which the Nations of the world will be allowed to live freely and without domination by anyone. If I understand the movement in America toward tolerance among our racial and religious groups, that movement is based on a spirit of freedom for all.

Like a successful Bond Drive, the drive toward realization of human ideals cannot be forced upon the people from above. It must grow out of the people themselves. For example, neither courts nor legislatures could require tolerance if there were in the hearts of the people themselves no desire for fairness and justice, any more than the Treasury could carry on the Bond Drive if the people did not want to buy Bonds. We are, perhaps, as a people, a little too prone to put all of our faith in laws rather than in human convictions.

Let me make myself very clear. Of course, laws and courts do have a most important place in the affairs of men. But in a Democracy at least laws arise because of public demand. We will have black markets as long as the people endure black markets. We will have monopolies if the people want monopolies. We will have war while people endure war. We will have intolerance as long as men are intolerant. Therein lies the function and value of organizations such as yours. I think most Americans are tolerant, or at least are not aggressively intolerant. You, by example and education, can spread the message of tolerance so that the balance of human thought will swing more heavily to the side of humanity.

We would be indeed unsophisticated if we did not realize that it is a long step from our aspirations to their realization. The San Francisco conference will not achieve perfection. Intolerance will still linger with us. But we keep trying. Against the long backdrop of history we make progress. If the common men and women of the world, white and Negro, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, farmer, laborer, little businessmen, and working people everywhere, can keep their shoulders to the wheel of progress with the same determination with which they have kept their shoulders to the wheel of victory, equality of opportunity will become a lasting reality.

Workable Farm Factory

(Continued from Page 1)

small farmer under this setup can whip the pants off any big power operator in the country.

"Even if he has a complete crop failure he still earns a living."

The merchant-farmer lays no claim to being an economist, just a business man with a penchant for cooperating with his fellow citizens.

"If I work by myself," he philosophizes, " I am just one person. If I work with others I can be as many people as I want to be."

ICC Finally Gives West a Break on Freight Rates

Under prodding, the Interstate Commerce Commission last week took a short but significant first step toward better business for all Americans, and equalizing economic conditions so industry can spread.

This was the commission's order to cut class freight rates east of the Rockies by 10 per cent except in the so-called Official Territory, which is North of Ohio River and East of the Mississippi. There they are to be raised 10 per cent. Later, the ICC said, class freight rates will be put on a uniform basis.

When the change is accomplished (railroads haven't said they would accept it without a fight) industries can be established more easily in the vast Southern and Western territories.

Gov. Arnall's Fight

Despite the big headlines which greeted the order, however, its actual effect will be gradual and slight. The molasses-slow Interstate Commerce Commission, which has looked on complacently for 60 years while the Northeast was built up as a giant industrial region at the expense of the rest of the country, was prodded into action only by an aggressive fight led by Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, the TVA, and other persons and agencies interested in a better break for the South.

Governor Arnall had already succeeded in getting the U. S. Supreme Court to agree to hear the Southern plea to outlaw old-style rate making, and he says he'll go ahead with the case, as "double insurance."

In the past two generations, many a promising business, in cities and towns all the way from Memphis to Denver, has been laid in ruins because Eastern competitors, favored by freight rates could simply pour in their goods at low prices until the local manufacturer was put out of business.

The actual effect on the whole freight rate bill will be small because only 4.1 per cent of all freight moves under class rates. the vast majority moving under so-called comodity rates set up for individual commodities.

In the latter class are most raw materials shipped by farmers. That the farmer pays the freight rate and has it deducted from what he gets for his produce, is axiomatic.

However, the 4.1 per cent includes most of the highly-manufactured goods, such as suits, shoes, farm machinery, etc.

BUSINESS WEEK gave an example of what the cut will mean:

Example

Now work clothing shipped from Macon, Ga., to Chicago costs $1.56 freight for 100 pounds, a distance of 817 miles.

Shipped from Philadelphia to Chicago, a distance of 814 miles (Philadelphia being inside the golden circle of "official" territory) it costs $1.12.

Guess who gets the business?

When the change is made, the freight from Macon will be $1.41 while that from Philadelphia will be $1.23, a handicap of only 18 Cents instead of 44 Cents.—National Union Farmer.

Extension Spends Millions on Pamphlets for Farmers

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, financed by the former head of General Motors, is spending thousands of dollars to do work the U. S. Extension Service heads, the county agents and home extension agents draw public salaries to do.

While the U. S. Extension Service waits on Farm Bureau members hat in hand—and Congress prepares to give it more millions—it has totally failed to do the job it was created to do, according to the Sloan experimenters.

The Sloan Foundation has financed three experiments— one at the University of Florida, one at the University of Kentucky, and one at the University of Vermont, to actually reach the people and show them in simple language how to improve farming, gardening, housing, and other essentials of living.

No Usable Material

Assuming that they would find, in Extension Service and other government bulletins, plenty of material for teaching such subjects, the planners of the project at first did not intend to prepare their own books and pamphlets.

But they got a rude shock. They found that the millions of dollars spent by the government for Extension Service pamphlets and other bulletins is largely money thrown away.

These bulletins are written by college graduates for college graduates, wrap the subject up in such wooly and technical language, that people wit hless education find it impossible to understand them, and lose all the value of the excellent advice in the bulletins. These are the people that really need it.

With money supplied by the Sloan Foundation, the three universities have slowly worked out their own bulletins that really do catch and hold the attention of laymen and do some good.

Extension's Failure

They have found that even for college graduates, bulletins should be written in language adapted for non-technical people who have not had the advantage of a college education.

As to the failure of the Extension Service, let Prof. Harold F. Clark of Columbia university, the head of the project, tell the story:

After saying he searched unavailingly for material to teach the children, with the idea they would carry home better ideas about diet, housing, etc., Dr. Clark says:

"We had assumed that the Department of Agriculture bulletins, the experiment stations, and the state departments of education could be used, but we found out they could not, in our communities.

"Why? Because the people could not read them. How did we know? We tried them. The officials of such organizations had evidently never put the matter to a test, or they would have found out the same thing.

"In the poorer communities, there is no material that is usable. That is a damning indictment of the whole educational system from one end to the other. There is almost no material . . . that the ordinary adult in the poor communities of the U. S. can comprehend and use.

"We happened to have one community where conditions were good for poultry raising.

"The community did not raise enough for its own use.

"We got the poultry bulletin, written by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and tried it out. It was too difficult for the people to read.

"We finally gave it to the teacher and after struggling with it she finally gave it up in despair. She hadn't the least idea what it was all about. She simply couldn't read the thing. And I think you'll find out why if you get the sample of these bulletins."

(These bulletins and others like them have cost millions of dollars of public money.)

Dr. Clark said that when the Sloan experimenters wanted to rewrite the poultry bulletin into language the people could understand, they had to do it "over the violent protest of the technicians. They said you cannot rewrite that poultry bulletin and keep it accurate. Impossible! Well, we did rewrite it; we changed it from college level to third-grade-level."

In Florida, driving with a dean of the School of Engineering, they asked a farmer if there was anything he needed to know about his house.

The farmer thought a minute and said there wasn't, but added: "Oh, I guess there is. My house has burned down four times in the last seven years. I'd like to know how to stop that."

Farmer Not Contacted

The Dean asked him if he didn't know the School of Engineering had had for 50 years a screen designed to stop the roof catching fire from fireplace sparks, and the farmer said: "No, I've never been to the School of Engineering."

--"Of course he hadn't, but you see the School of Engineering had never been to him either. That was the tragedy," added Dr. Clark.

Striking improvements in health and housing have begun, as the people really learned how. The Sloan Foundation is expanding the project because it realizes the need— though this private-enterprise foundation is exactly duplicating the job that the Extension Service, the county agents, the home extension agents, and other services of the Department of Agriculture and of other government bureaus, are paid by the taxpayers to do.—National Union Farmer.

800,000 GI's Want to Farm

More than 800,000 men in the Army alone want to become farmers after the war—and less than 10 per cent plan to be wage workers.

This is revealed in a survey conducted by the Information and Education Division of the Army. it showed less than 5 per cent of white and less than 10 per cent of Negro service men expect to work for wages, and that a high proportion of all will require the major portion of their financing.

Inasmuch as the nation has failed to hold surplus lands, or prepare to locate farms for veterans, there is foreseen a great danger that thousands will go on sub-marginal farms doomed to failure from the outset.

Price Control

"I was active in drafting and securing the passage of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. I believe that price control is necessary during the war to prevent run-away inflation. I believe we will have to extend it for perhaps a year after the end of the war. Price and wage control, however, is the most extreme form of regimentation in which a government can indulge. The government's hand enters into millions of transactions every day, and a wide field of individual freedom is destroyed. We don't want it any longer than it is absolutely necessary."—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Bloc Rushes Farm Credit Ripper Bill

Hope to Move FCA and FSA Out of Dept. of Agriculture in Quick, Quiet Action

Washington.— Supporters of a measure to remove the Farm Credit Administration from the Department of Agriculture— and send the Farm Security Administration out with it—are attempting to push the measure (the Flannagan Farm Credit Bill) through Congress quickly and quietly.

The measure, directly counter to most of the principles of Farm Credit for which NFU has stood, and destructive of the type of Farm Security Administration program for which NFU has battled for years, must be opposed with every resource at Farmers Union's command if it is to be defeated.

It is particularly important to insist upon a delay until adequate consideration can be given to such an important measure.

The bill, introduced by Chairman Flannagan of the House Committee on Agriculture, differs widely from any of the consolidation measures previously proposed.

Separate Agency

Section 2 of the bill sets up an independent agency, the Agriculture Credit Administration, and transfers to the new agency all of the functions and powers of the present FCA and FSA.

Section 3 of the bill establishes a 7-man, $12,500-a-year Agricultural Credit Board, at least 3 of whom shall come from each of the two principal political parties, with appointments to expire at 2-year intervals beginning in 1947. and to serve after that for 14 years each.

Section 4 provides for appointment of a $12,000-a-year administrator, under the board, and five $10,000-a-year deputy administrators, each of whom will head one of the following divisions:

"1. A division for supervising loans to farmers co-operative organizations.

"2. A division to supervise short-term loans made by co-operative lending institutions and long-term farm mortgage loans.

3. A division for supervising and administering direct lending to farmers.

"4. A division to supervise financing and discounting activities.

"A division to carry out the functions of appraisal and examination and other service functions."

Policies

Section 5 spells out the policies of the 7-man board as follows: "(7) To promote a system of agricultural co-operative credit banks and associations and cause them as soon as practicable to become producer-owned and producer-controlled; (2) to assist qualified veterans, and farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers and other individuals who obtain, or who until recently obtained. the major portion of their incomes from farming operations, to become farm owners; and (3) to assist farmers to whom direct government loans are extended . . . to qualify as soon as practicable for membership in the co-operative agricultural credit system or for other private credit."

Section 6 sets up a Public Appraisal System "available to the public for use in determining the value of farm real property."

What It Does

These are the essential provisions of the bill.

It would thus take Farm Credit out of the Department of Agriculture, in contrast to the integration of related agencies desired by President Truman.

It would lump the special rehabilitation-loan type of credit with the routine commercial-type credit offered by FCA.

It would adopt the board system of administration advocated by the Farm Bureau. Moreover, it would confront the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson, with a drastic reorganization situation just as he takes office. Finally, it leaves in serious question the status of the whole rehabilitation program, since it merely gives the new agency the authority contained in the Bankhead-Jones Act without specific reference to such loans. While the bill is an excellent example of draftsmanship, in simplicity and theoretical integration, and also contains an excellent provision in the section setting up a Public Appraisal System, it is directly counter to most of the principles for which NFU has been fighting.—National Union Farmer.

Property Right Inherent in Human Rights

In its "Fortnightly Letter," the Connecticut Economic Council of Hartford says:

"Frequently the pious sentiment has been uttered that 'property rights' must never be placed above 'human rights.' But if we stop and think, we know our 'humanity is at the base of our property.

"Freedom in the right to work; in the enjoyment of our existence in decent homes: in the opportunities opened by good education; in good health as improved for us by modern science—all of these freedoms are supported by our property in the fruits of our labor.

" No man who is not assured of the products of his labor can be sure of his liberty. If we have no property rights in what we produce, we are under a political control which soon turns into an economic enslavement. We are not free if we have no say about what we shall expend our forces upon, what sacrifices our ambitions shall inspire us to make, and what rewards we shall aim to attain."

Pull Together Now

The housewife has problems of marketing; the farmer has his difficulties; the manufacturer wonders how he is going to meet consumer demands; the retailer who seeks to get goods in the face of shortages, wonders how he is going to carry on; and the headaches of transportation, on which we all depend, are particularly acute.

Take the express industry—in addition to facing all the common problems of shortages, it must meet abnormal demands for service. Like the railroads, when other means of transportation fail, it must take up the slack.

When the housewife ships her birthday gift, when the farmer moves his perishable crops, when the factory rushes a piece of equipment to a war job, or when the retailer needs goods in a hurry, they all seek transportation.

The Railway Express Agency illustrates how American business carries on under drastic gas rationing, great curtailment of highway transportation due to rubber and truck shortages and mileage reduction called for by the ODT and other wartime government bureaus, inability to buy new equipment, and lack of parts to maintain old equipment.

One might ask, How is it done? The answer is. By cooperation—cooperation within its own ranks and cooperation and a spirit of toleration and understanding on the part of customers who realize the difficulty of maintaining peacetime efficiency under wartime handicaps. Toleration and cooperation are the American way. By their use, we are winning the war, and by their use we can all lick our domestic problems of production and distribution, and maintain dependable service which the American customer and consumer has always expected and received from American enterprise.

Coal and Farming in Same Boat

An encouraging indication that industry as a whole is taking a broader outlook on the problems affecting any one industry, is shown by an article in the April issue of the National Grange Monthly, by Fred Brenchman, national legislative representative of that organization, entitled, "To Regulate Coal Industry." Mr. Brenchman said:

"Farmers, together with other consumers of coal, both domestic and industrial, have a vital interest in several bills pending before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to re-enact legislation for the regulation of prices in the bituminous coal industry. As many disinterested people view it, these proposals are part and parcel of the movement for government control of industry, as opposed to our traditional system of free enterprise. . . . If this legislation should be enacted, the precedent thus established for the coal industry would likely be extended to other industries allegedly charged with a public interest."

Members of Congress who believe in our American system of free enterprise will find little difficulty in justifying themselves for voting against such proposed legislation, because, as the Honorable Frank Carlson of Kansas, says: "The coal industry is not a national monopoly any more than farms or timber, and if Congress is to set minimum prices based on cost of production for this natural resource, would it not be logical to do the same for petroleum, farm products, and factory products? This, of course, would lead to regimentation and a bureaucratic controlled domestic economy. We have just defeated German national socialism at an unparalleled sacrifice of blood and treasure. Why support a measure here that leads down the road to serfdom?"

Is Your Self-Respect Worth Anything

Are you willing to help win the war against Japan? Naturally you will say, yes. There are two outstanding things those of us who are privileged to remain at home can do to aid our fighting forces. First, we can work to the limit of our strength and ability, without interruption; second, we can deny ourselves luxuries in order to buy War Bonds necessary to give our fighting men every ounce of equipment and food they need.

While millions of men are facing death and foregoing the pleasures of home and family life, every mother's son of us should put every dollar we can into financing this war, so that by the sheer weight of the equipment we throw into it we will bring it to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment, thereby saving the lives of countless loved ones.

After all. this is our war; our boys are the ones on the firing line; our homes are the ones being saved. How much would your life or property be worth if the Japanese army and navy had not been held at bay, and were not eventually demolished? Don't think that in buying War Bonds you are in some manner doing someone else a favor; you are the one who is really favored by having an opportunity to buy them. Think what it means to the boys at the front to know that the necessary money is given willingly to back them up.

All war loans necessary to knock out the Japs must go over the top with a bang. American bullets and American money are the most discouraging things they can face today. Why should we hesitate about buying that extra Bond when the boy with a rifle hits the beachheads without question, not knowing at what moment he may be blown to bits or blinded or crippled for life—and then we quibble about loaning $25 or $100 to buy more supplies for him.

There is only one answer if you wish to keep your self-respect.

More Surplus Machines for Farmers in Sight

Washington — Farmers' prospects for getting more surplus machinery this year are looking up, Chairman Flanagan, Va., of the House Rules Committee. said this week, giving Henry A. Wallace credit for the brighter outlook.

"I am happy to report that we are making real progress in working out a program that can be used on the farm back to farmers," Flanagan said.

"I want to congratulate Secretary Wallace on the way he has co-operated since entering the picture. It knows the interests of the farmers are now in safe hands."

Flanagan's statement followed issuance of the Surplus Property Board's Regulation 3, first action it has taken toward implementing the provisions of the Act, written at the suggestion of NFU, giving preference to farmers in the disposal of surplus property.

The regulation directs disposal agencies "to cause appropriate quantities of surplus property to be sold or channeled into rural areas so that farmers and farmers' co-operative associations will be accorded opportunity to purchase which is equal to that accorded buyers having no priority."

The regulation then spells out at length the procedure to be used in making surplus property available in farming sections.

Flanagan also made public a letter from N. E. Dodd, AAA Administrator, in which Dodd said that efforts are being made to get fixed prices established on trucks offered for sale and to get ceiling prices established that "will reflect actual services rendered by the dealer, plus a reasonable margin of profit." Dodd said that both the Commerce Department and the Surplus Property Board have promised to cooperate toward getting both these points established.

Stubborn as a Mule

By Jasper B. Sinclair

THE old phrase "stubborn as a mule," not always intended in a complimentary vein, might well be modified to "determined as a mule." It would be more fitting to this sturdy four-legged friend.

Actually, the mule has been much maligned in its time. So much so, in fact, that its virtues have often been overlooked.

It is freqently stubborn, of course but it more often filled with a determination to do the job at hand. In this respect, it is more determined than most animals when put to similar tasks.

The hardihood of the mule has never been better illustrated than in wartime, where it has generally displayed itself as much better fitted to withstand cold, rain, snow, hunger, and privation than the horse.

Reports by American artillery batteries to this effect were frequent in the last war. Where horses and mules had been exposed to the same conditions the horses were generally sent to the rear as unfit for further front line service. The mules, on the other hand, were again ready for combat duty after a few days' rest.

For some years, the Georgia and Missouri mule were facetiously credited by the people of the "Cracker" and "Show Mee" states with having won the first World War The debate continued til second war made them forget past rivalries.

It may be a surprise to Georgians and Missourians, alike, that they can no longer contend for leadership in this regard. Texas now leads all the states in the number of mules on Lone Star grazing lands.

It is not surprising, though, in a country that now travels on wheels and farms with tractors that the number of United States mules is decreasing. Last year there were only 3,500,000 left to carry on their tradition.

Practical Unemployment Relief

Anyone who has driven on the highways of the country is aware of the fact that they have taken a beating during the last several years and have been denied necessary upkeep.

In view of the fact that returning soldiers and cutbacks in manufacturing have created unemployment in certain local areas, Charles M. Upham, Director-Engineer of the American Road Bulders' Assocation. appeals for action to release government funds for road projects now that the war emergency has been relieved. He says: "We do not claim that highway construction without limitation should start now, but we find an unemployment problem in the number of returning service men and the cancelling of war contracts."

Highway construction can be extremely flexible, as new roads are required everywhere. It can be gauged to fit those areas where demobilization and cancellation of government contracts develop a local unemployment situation. With few exceptions, materials for highway construction are no longer critical, according to Mr. Upham. He finds no shortage exists for such basic materials as cement, asphalt, tar, crushed stone, sand and gravel. The WPB has modified its controls over constructon machinery and such equipment will soon cease to be a problem.

For Hillside Acre

Here lie the joyous hearts; let no sad song
Rise from this sweet green acre where they sleep,
Even though waiting time seems overlong,
And the sad heart would claim its right to weep.
These were the love and loving, these, the true,
The eager and the innocent and gray;
These were the faithful to the best they knew,
And sure of Heaven as dawn is sure of day.

Then let the snows of winter cover lightly
These little mounds, and the returning sun
Gladden the ground, and the moonlight follow whitely,
And peace brood gently while the seasons run.
Weep for all earthly sufferers, as you must;
But let no mourning vex this happy dust.

—Silence Buck Bellows

Only the Free Eat Well

"Some of our more advanced thinkers," says the Wall Street Journal, "have had the effrontery to put into so many words a statement to the effect that 'freedom is all right but you can't eat it.'

"Well, perhaps you can't eat freedom. But note one thing. People who do not have freedom are likely not to eat."

Proof of the latter statement becomes more evident in the United States each day. Due to wartme restrictions, the people of our country have given up many of their freedoms, a principal one being the right to produce and sell,

We have accepted wartime rationing and price control as essential to the distribution of existing supplies. But as we have given up our freedom to produce supplies have dwindled until the United States today faces shortages of the essentials of life. All the alibis that are offered in the name of "anti-inflation," will not supply the nation's needs when freedom to produce and sell is gone.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Something New in Georgia

(Continued from Page 1.)

his dream farm and developed the peer of all of Georgia's millionaire show places.

What had once been poor land blossomed forth with renewed fertility under the prodding of Mr. Calloway's paid experts and their bountiful and money absorbing soil building practices. Paradise took the place of desolation.

So, it strikes Mr. Calloway that if he can do this, so can all of Georgia. Agriculture should and can be completely revolutionized. What it takes is organizational genius and plenty of capital. SMALL FARMING MUST GO, it has been pitting around with the land too long and not making any progress. How can it? It has not the necessary capital resources for the direction of guiding genius.

So, Mr. Calloway sets about campaigning among the business men and capitalists of Georgia. He is organizing corporations in each county made up of business men who purchase the shares. These corporations are beginning by setting up demonstration farms in the counties where they are organized. All these are to be operated under the guidance of Mr. Calloway and his experts. They are to show everybody how it can be done.

Then, presumably, the corporation, as interested investors increase, will buy up additional farms until finally all of Georgia's agriculture will be controlled by county corporations organized into and directed by a central federation af some sort over which presides the guiding genius of a business man or a council of them.

What will become of the small farmers? Will they become tenants? Day laborers? Or are they to become joint owners in the enterprise? If so will their vote count democratically (on a one-man-one-vote principle or will the business men have sole control?)

Is it significant that the demonstration farm units are of 100 acres (or family size) and not of 1000 acres? If the farms are to be 100 acres, as the pattern, where is the absolution of the family farm? What kind of socialism is this to be anyhow?

Is it to be common community ownership and contrl of land resources for the benefit of the farm families concerned, with the business men taking an altruistic leadership? Or is this to be a sort of national or state socialism with a business man's oligarchy regaining control of all the state capital resources (and through these, the government) and thus reducing the masses to a completely controlled and rejuvenated group of farm and factory workers? Are these the seeds of fascism in Georgia?

There appear to be some good points in Mr. Calloway's plan. Georgia business men surely need to become vitally concerned with the future of the State's Agriculture. But what direction will their interest take? Toward helping to build a thriving democracy in agriculture, or toward the fascism of dominance of the majority by the financially powerful minority?

What is it Georgia? Or, is this simply a passing acute symptom of the State's "growing pains?"

NFU Backs Trade Pacts and Bretton Woods as Aid to Prosperity on Farms

In a statement to Chairman Doughton of the House Committee considering extension of the Trade Agreements Act, under which tariff barriers can be reduced, President James G. Patton explained farmer support as follows:

"The National Farmers Union strongly endorses the extension and strengthening of the Trade Agreements Act and urges its approval by the Ways and Means Committee.

"The members of the Farmers Union are interested in foreign trade in these principal ways:

"First: Many of us produce products which have traditionally entered into export trade, like cotton, wheat, tobacco, hogs and certain fruits. We know that the export market for these crops is important to us and that it depends on low trade barriers abroad on prosperity and buying power in foreign countries, and especially on foreigners' supplies of dollars. We know that foreigners can obtain dollars chiefly by selling goods and services to citizens of the United States, and that the amount they can sell depends in part on the level of our tariff rates against the goods they have for sale. We, therefore, support this bill because it tends to reduce both American tariff rates on foreign goods, and foreign barriers against the goods we have for sale. _____ ___ ___ __

"Second: On the other hand, many of us produce products which are not ordinarily exported from this country, such as beef and dairy products. The market for these products depends on prosperity at home, and especially on the level of industrial employment and wages. We know that many American industries depend on foreign trade for important parts of their market, and that these industries cannot operate at full employment unless their foreign sales are large. We know that these same industries pay among the highest wages in the country, and that the people who work for them, when they have jobs and wages, are among the best customers for the meat and diary products which our members have for sale. We, therefore, support this bill because it promotes the prosperity of these industries, and thereby our own prosperity.

"Third: All of us are consumers, not only of supplies for the operation of our farms, but of all kinds of consumers' goods. We know that the prices of some things we have to buy are still too high, that some of these high prices are held up by high tariffs, and that high tariffs are one of the main bulwarks of monopoly. We are in favor of reduction of excessive tariffs, and are, therefore, in favor of this bill.

"Fourth: All of us believe in full employment in an expanding free economy and we do not believe that either is promoted by governmental barriers which prevent trade from moving. This bill proposes to reduce such barriers, both in this country and abroad. For that reason we support it.

"Fifth: All of us desire peace, security and liberty for the United States and all its citizens. We are convinced that peace depends on co-operation among nations, not only in political matters, but in the practical affairs on which the material welfare of people everywhere depends. This bill proposes to carry on and strengthen a tested and sensible program of practical co-operation among nations. For that reason we are for it."

Oysters provide work for approximately 65,000 persons in the United States in normal times.

A Christmas pudding presented to William Archer of Evesham by Queen Victoria during the Boer War has figured on the family dinner table at Christmas for the 44th time.

F. E. P. C. Is Gone

The Fair Employment Practices Committee has been crucified on the SOUTHERN CROSS. Under pressure of southern congressmen the House of Representatives has refused to appropriate funds with which to maintain this agency created by the late President Roosevelt to "assure" the right to work of all citizens REGARDLESS OF RACE OR CREED. Many people have regarded the F. E. P. C. as a national "CHARTER OF FREEDOM" for minority groups here at home in the U. S. A.

By doing so, Congress has served notice on the minorities that they cannot expect its support in their effort to assure fair and equitable employment for all citizens in the nation. This decision is extremely important to the millions of Negroes now backed up on worn out and eroded forms of the South which have been ruined by single-crop plantation type cultivation:—millions who will be surplus to the needs of a reorganized and mechanized Southern Agriculture.

It has been estimated that there are at least 1,600,000 able bodied Negro workers that must find jobs outside of agriculture in Southern States. There is an even greater number of white farm workers that must leave agriculture for other occupations. What is the likelihood of Negroes being employed on equitable terms with other people in any development of southern industry?

The greatest industrial development thus far in the South has been the textile industry. In the textile factories, Negroes have been systematically and thoroughly excluded from all jobs that white people want. This has also been true of the tobacco industry where Negroes have seldom been able to secure jobs above the most menial tasks.

This principle of racial differentual in employment has been and still is a major characteristic of southern industry. It has only been during the war-time period of intense labor demand that Negroes have had a shot at any of the better paying industrial jobs and this has been due largely to leadership of Federally supported war industries and under pressure of the F. E. P. C.

In the interest of economic stability and progress, of providing a market in the South for southern industry, ways and means must be divised for the full employment of the South's large Negro population. Reorganized agriculture will not need many of them, industry and commerce must employ them.

F. E. P. C. has been virtually abolished. Does the South come forth with a better answer to the problem? What Southern agency is going to protect the interests of its disadvantaged minorities?

An Old Racket

The farmer has always been picked as the down-trodden individual by politicians when they wish to bring tears to the eyes of the public, and put through appropriation bills calling for the expenditure of countless millions of dollars of tax funds to finance excursions by government into socialistic experiments in rural areas,

We have watched this racket carried on successfully in the Federal program to socialize the power industry. Now we see the same political forces at work to get a hundred-million-dollar initial appropriation for rural telephone expansion. As usual the poor old farmer is dragged in. It seems there isn't a telephone on every farm. Therefore, there must be a Federal Rural Telephone Administration to see that every farmer has one.

War restrictions have prevented telephone installation for years, Telephone companies, like, electric companies, kept far ahead of demand in normal times and gave this nation the greatest telephone service in the world without governmental tax expenditures.

Some 12,000 cities and towns in the United States receive telephone service from more than 6,000 separate, privately-owned independent telephone companies. It is good business for the promoters of industrial socialization to weep for the poor farmer when they ask one-hundred-million dollars in Federal taxes that could be used to change such a network of private business into a political patronage machine.

Davis And Barnett Address Extension Dinner Meeting

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1945 —Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, and Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press were the principal speakers at a dinner given Monday evening at Slowe Hall in honor of the colored State Extension Service supervisors here in attendance at a six-day conference at U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Davis, who has just returned from a six-month tour of West Africa, spoke of the immense resources of that region and pointed out how America can further contribute to the development of Africa.

Mr. Barnett sounded a warning of what may be in the offing in the way of unemployment both in rural and urban areas after the war. He quoted figures to show the large number of colored workers who already are being laid off war jobs. Also he pointed out that mechanized cotton production may mean the beginning of a new exodus from southern farming areas.

Said he, "These facts post new problems and a new challenge for Extension workers in helping displaced workers adjust themselves to a changing agriculture economy in the South. Unfortunately, there are all too few farm and home agents to most effectively discharge this responsibility."

Prior to the addresses by Dr. Davis and Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, as honorary chairman of the entertainment committee, made a brief welcome statement.

Special guests at the dinner aside from the supervisors included Judge William H. Hastie, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Raper, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. R. O'-Hara Lanier, Mrs. Thomasine Johnson, Dr. Madeleine Kirkland, Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smith. T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent, was toastmaster.

—Nashville Globe

United They Stand!

Never in the history of American agriculture did the farm owner and operator have to be so well qualified as a business man to make a success of farming. Like all other activity, farming today is conducted under pressure. It is not the easy, peaceful existence many persons like to picture it. It is largely mechanized. In addition to countless regulations and restrictions which complicate its operations, it is subject to political controversy, labor problems, and the weather, which no one can control.

Farming is literally being forced into cooperative action in the marketing and production of crops, as a means of self-preservation, for the farmer alone is almost helpless to cope with the forces that are continually working against him.

If you've been annoyed with salt shaker top corrosion, try this. Remove tops from the salt shakers and invert them. Pour melted paraffin through them. Enough paraffin will adhere to coat the surface and holes may be opened with a tooth pick or needle. This will last for a long time..

Spaulding Urges Business Methods For Negro Farmers

"Teach the farmers to use business methods, and to keep books," was the advice offered by C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, and the Durham, N. C, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, in an address before the South-Wide conference of colored State and District Extension Service supervisors, meeting here last week at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"You need to keep books," Spaulding said, if for no other reason than to know when to go out of business." The banker and insurance head cited examples of successful colored farmers who were grossing from $10,000 to $100,000 annually through careful, business management of their farms.

Showing how tenants and sharecroppers may climb into ownership through good business management, Spaulding pointed out how his bank had loaned an indebted tenant farmer money one year to make a crop. The man made enough to pay off his debt, and make a down payment on a farm of his own. Spaulding said that for nearly 10 years prior the man had been coming out in debt to his landlord every year.

The address by Spaulding was made during the opening session of the six-day conference. There were 39 regional, State and District supervisors in attendance, representing 14 Southern States. Major problems considered by the conferences were methods of assisting farm-minded veterans and displaced workers in getting established on the land, helping colored farmers in adjusting to mechanized cotton production, and finding ways toward improving rural health facilities.

Spaulding not only pointed out how business methods could be applied in the operation of a farm, but he also told the supervisors how he was encouraging 4-H boys and girls to raise more livestock for market and keep records of production costs. His bank is offering $700 in prizes to North Carolina 4-H's to encourage better breeding of livestock.

Public HandOuts Road to Poverty

The question of tax reduction rest entirely in the hands of the people. The National City Bank of New York sums the situation up accurately when it says that the extent of the reduction in the tax rates will depend on how far the people are willing to go in reducing government spending after the war. The Bank says: "The American people need to get out of the habit of trying to solve every economic problem by running to government for some kind of subsidy or financial guarantee, the sum totals of which easily run up to staggering amounts."

Taxes will go higher if individuals and communites persist in asking public hand-outs from government, instead of being self supporting.

Learning the Hard Way

Fred H. Sexauer, long a leader in the dairy industry, in a recent statement, said that the Dairyman's League more than three years ago warned that unless agriculture was treated as an essential war industry, the nation would have serious food shortages.

The present food shortage and the frantic government efforts to correct conditions are evidence of the correctness of the farm organization's stand.

An acre was first defined as the amount of land a yoke of oxen could plough in a day.

Casualty List: Farm Accidents and Fires

(Average Annually)

Killed, 16,000 injured, 1,500,000.

Deaths from farm work accidents totaled 25 percent of all occupational deaths in 1943.

More farm people were killed by accidents in America during the first two years after Pearl Harbor than there were U. S. fighting men killed in the war itself.

The farm accident death toll averages from 40 to 50 every day.

Monetary loss from farm accidents averages a billion dollars annually.

Fire casualties in 1943: 3,500 lives; monetary loss, $90,000,000.

July 22-28 is to be observed as National Farm Safety Week. Let's make it the beginning of an intensive campaign to reduce farm accidents and fires, because America needs every farmer strong to meet our wartime food requirements.

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April 6, 1945

Subject: NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK. JULY 22 THROUGH JULY 28, 1945.

Time: JULY 22 THROUGH JULY 28, 1945 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Purpose: To focus national attention on the farm and home accident and fire problem and promote the active interest of farm families in correcting hazardous conditions that might cause the occurrence of accidents and fires.

National Farm Safety Week which was so successfully observed last year is again endorsed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator.

EXTENT OF U. S. FARM ACCIDENT LOSSES

Accidents killed 17,200 farm people and injured 1,500,000 during 1943.

Of the injured, approximately 15,000 were crippled for life.

The monetary loss from accidents during 1943 totaled approximately $1,000,000,000.

EXTENT OF U. S. FARM FIRELOSSES

3500 farm people lost their lives and more than $90,000,000 in property was destroyed last year by farm fires.

HIGHLIGHTS-FARM ACCIDENT FACTS

Deaths from farm work accidents in 1943 totaled more than in any of the other five major industries, amounting to 25 per cent of all occupational deaths.

Non-fatal farm work injuries totaled approximately 225,000 in 1943.

More farm people were killed by accidents in America's first two years participation in the war than the number of fighting men killed in the war itself.

Careless use of farm machinery is the chief cause of farm work accidents with livestock close behind.

Two fifths of the total accidents to farm residents in 1943 occurred in the home.

Deaths due to farm home accidents numbered approximately 7500 and injuries about 1,000,000.

For each $10.00 of gross income the farmer as a class pays out about $1.00 as the result of accidents and fires.

HIGHLIGHTS-FARM FIRE FACTS

A farm home or farm building catches fire every fifteen minutes during the day in the U. S.

The cost of farm fires totals $273,972 each day.

An average of ten lives are lost in farm fires each day.

It is estimated that out of the more than 6½ million farms in the country, one in thirty-seven had a disastrous experience with fire in the five-year period 1936-1940.

Latest reports indicate that fire losses in the United States last year were the highest in this country since 1932.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

The majority of farm accidents and fires can be prevented if every farm family will put into effect this simple three-point safety program.

1—Learn to recognize and hunt out the accident and fire hazards on the farm and in the farm home.

2—Correct or remove those hazards that you can.

3—Learn to live and work safely with those hazards that cannot be immediately corrected or removed.

The following check list provides farm families with a simple but effective means of discovering for themselves whatever common hazards exist on their farms. Undoubtedly every farmer will have additional ideas to augment this list.

FARM HAZARDS CHCEK LIST

ARE YOU PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY AND PROPERTY AGAINST FIRES? DO YOU—

Regularly inspect and clean chimneys and stovepipes?
Avoid using kerosene and gasoline in starting fires?
Insulate wood and other inflammable materials from the heat of stovc and stovepipes?
Store gasoline and other inflammable or explosive materials at safe distances from major farm buildings?
Properly clean and adjust kerosene and other burners?
Do you keep electrical extension cords and appliances in good repair?
Have handy means available for putting out fires?

ARE YOU PROTECTING YOURFAMILY AGAINST PREVENTABLE FALLS? DO YOU—

Use only safe ladders, securely fastened?
Provide adequate handrails for steps, porches, stairways?
Keep steps, porches, and stairways in good repair and clear of rubbish and all tripping hazards?
Keep wells, cisterns, pits, etc., securely covered?

ARE YOU PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY AGAINST PREVENTABLE INJURIES FROM ANIMALS? DO YOU—

Keep bulls, boars, and rams securely penned?
Use care in handling animals with newborn young?
Keep vicious dogs tied up and away from children?
Speak to animals before entering stalls?

ARE YOU PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY AGAINST PREVENTABLE INJURIES BY MACHINERY, TOOLS, EQUIPMENT OF ALL KINDS? DO YOU—

Keep all hazardous belts, gears, etc., well guarded?
Permit only experienced operators on machinery?
Stop equipment before adjusting, refueling, etc?
Keep children away from dangerous equipment?
Safely use and store sharp-edged tools?
Keep yard clear of broken tools, machinery, etc.?

ARE YOU ENCOURAGING ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN YOUR HOME? DO YOU—

Urge members of your family to work safely, play safely, drive safely, and otherwise prevent accident by correcting conditions that might cause accidents?

DO YOU—

Have first-aid materials on hand for treatment of minor injuries?
Are members of the family familiar with the proper use of first-aid materials?

Inspection points the way to protection. Locate the danger spots on the farm and in the farm home and get rid of them.

Group Gets Charter For Baking Co. And Training School

The state has granted a charter to the Southern Baking Company, whose incorporators state will have its headquarters in Nashville, its business office being located at 419 Fourth avenue, north.

Two of the leaders in the new business venture made statements outlining the plans of the concern this week. They are Leo Lillard, president and manager of the Modernistic Cabinet Company, 1002 Jefferson street and Walter S. Walker, dean of colored lawyers at the Nashville bar.

Said President Lillard:

"The Southern Baking Company's program calls for a baking school and bakery in Nashville and a warehouse and bakery in Memphis. From our Memphis project we plan to spread out fanwise to other Southern cities. Our baking school will be designed to keep a steady flow of skilled bakers available for each new venture. Free courses will also be offered both male and female household cooks who wish to learn pastry cooking. We expect to employ over two hundred persons."

Said Attorney Walker:

"I was immensely gratified to learn that a group of my people had discovered in what rests much of the future plight of the Negro, namely, corporate undertaking. I immediately joined with them to make this undertaking not a Negro corporation, but a corporation of Negroes; not a local corporation, but a universal one; not a corporation to enable a few to become rich, but a corporation of many, for service."

—Nashville Globe.

FEPC Forces Intend To Bring Measure Before Congress

By Anna Arnold Hedgeman

Washington, D. C.—By putting its stamp of approval on continuation of the FEPC, Congress has demonstrated that it is in tune with the times. Finally given an opportunity to vote on FEPC, Congress clearly indicated its support of the principle of equality in employment opportunity. It is regrettable, however, that the FEPC appropriation did not reach the floor of Congress in the form and amount originally approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for we believe the majority of members would have preferred an opportunity to vote for the full $599,000 required, and without the termination clause.

The people know that the compromise was forced upon the Congress by a minority which jeopardized the entire war program by its obstructionist tactics. The termination clause, especially, is a challenge we believe the people of this country are prepared to meet.

We are beginning today to redouble our efforts toward enactment of the permanent legislation in the fall. Only about 70 signatures are required to complete the petition for bringing it to the floor at the House of Representatives. All over the country the people are determined to continue the process of making democracy work, and during the Congressional recess, while the members are in direct contact with their constituents, those who have not yet signed the petition will come to realize that their place is with those who are with the tide of history.

We cannot believe that the Congress or the people want a reconversion to job discrimination as the war draws to a close. What is unfair in war time, is also unfair in peace time. Our efforts to build world-wide peace and security through implementation of the San Francisco Charter are inextricably intertwined with our treatment of minorities within our own border. Our national and international efforts toward peace and security are but both sides of the same coin.

—Nashville Globe

An Enviable Record

American electric power production successfully met the peak demand resulting from America's war effort, and in the year 1944 it once more set an all-time record. As in previous years, full service was maintained to all customers, military and civilian.

Eighty per cent of this huge power output was produced by investor-owned private electric companies, serving the great mining and manufacturing centers of America.

Household use of electricity made the usual gain, in spite of the almost complete stoppage of the manufacture of appliance and of restrictions on connecting new customers.

This is striking proof of the increasing appreciation of the value of electric appliances in a period of vanishing servants and other services.

Because of restrictions in the use of materials, construction expenditures were the lowest in ten years, and due largely to increased costs of operation, the net income available for stockholders was seven and one-half per cent below the pre-war year of 1939.

Unequal tax treatment by the Federal government of private power companies, as compared with government-owned power plants, is the most serious problem confronting the private electric industry. Twenty per cent of the nation's total power production, which the government owns, rides free of the Federal tax burden, while the other 80 per cent which is privately owned and serves the bulk of the nation's power requirements, pays government 16 cents out of every dollar of gross revenue.

In the face of this tax loss to government, Congress is being urged by proponents of government ownership of industry to extend its program of Federal ownership of power in many parts of the country. Instead of sanctioning new ways to spend billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money, Congress should exert itself to encourage the expansion of taxpaying private enterprise and eliminate every Federal appropriation not absolutely essential to the basic requirements of government and the conduct of the war.

OVERWORKED

"We shall be glad," wrote the firm to the War Manpower Board, "if you can assist us in retaining this man a little longer. He is the only man left in the firm, and he is carrying on with 15 girls."

In normal times, the United States averaged 11 pounds of coffee per person annually; in England, it was less than one pound.

Handy Household Hints

An unexpected and arresting new suggestion for button placement is to take a cue from toreador fashions and let buttons take the place of braid decoration in a yoke effect across the shoulders and continue down to outline the armholes.

Ground raw meat spoils more quickly than meat in large piece and should be stored in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

Stirring air into foods while they are cooking causes Vitamin destruction.

Sugar syrup goes much farther than plain sugar in sweetening cold drinks. To prepare sugar syrup, heat equal parts of sugar and water until the sugar is dissolved.

When beating whites, make a little more by adding 1-4 teaspoon of cold water and a pinch of salt for each egg white before beating.

Cotton clothing repaired monthly under the quartermaster reclamation program in the United States furnishes 409,174 pairs of khaki trousers, 382,831 khaki shirts, 271,683 green twill work jackets, 309,027 pairs of green twill plants.

To Pique Summer Appetites try varieties of tossed salad. Combine diced tomatoes, cooked kidney beans, chopped celery, chopped pickle or pickle relish, season with minced onion, salt, and pepper, and moisten with salad dressing: or mix diced tomato, celery, radishes, cucumber, scallions or green onions and lettuce.

When storing things in the cellar be sure they are not near a hot spot such as the furnace, or walls concealing hot pipes.

BEDROOM COLORS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CHOSEN

Your bedroom should be the most restful room in your house, because, after all, its chief function is to provide rest and relaxation. Your first thought should be for the comfort of your bed. A quality mattress and bedspring in good condition are essential to ironing out fatigue posture and renewing energy.

Of second importance is atmosphere in which color plays an influential part. Color experts claim that the effects of color can be observed upon the blood pressure and upon the muscular, mental and nervous activity. They suggest that you use warm colors such as yellow, peach, rose, tan, biege, or brown in rooms receiving cool light from the north and east. Cool colors such as white, off-white, light ivory, gray, blue, blue-green, or green are best in rooms receiving warm light from the south and west.

If your bedroom is square and uninteresting, use different color on the bed wall. If the room is long and narrow, use a darker color in the end walls, with the ceiling the lightest of the three colors. This will equalize the proportion of the room as dark colors tend to advance and light colors to recede.

If your room is too high, use a darker color on the ceiling than on the walls.

Walls and woodwork done in the same color will make the room appear more spacious.

Remember that your walls and woodwork should provide a harmonious background for your furnishings. If you are unable to do both decorating and furnishing at the same time, plan carefully for the ultimate results.

Production of tractors (agricultural, industrial and military) in 1944 had a value of $657,000,000, compared with $357,000,000 in 1943, and $342,000,000 in 1941.

Ocie Lee Smith Addresses Co-op Association

Professor Ocie Lee Smith, co-operative specialist with headquarters in the Donaghey Building, Little Rock, spoke to the Eastern, Arkansas, Purchasing and Market Association, Sunday, June 3rd at 4:00 p. m.

Using as his subject, "It is better to light one candle, than to curse the darkness." The speaker admonished these people to continue to improve and increase activities of their association, which is becoming state wide. In substance he said: If some one will light a candle in Dark Corner, some one light one in Brinkley, West Memphis, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, etc., soon all these lesser lights will merge into a huge big light illuminating the agricutural horizon, and it will be a new day for the farmers in the state of Arkansas.

Since the incipiency of this co-operative Association, February 13, 1945, it has purchased and distributed at a saving of $4.000.00 to the membership up to 3 weeks ago it had marketed $365.00 worth of eggs. The members own three combines.

This is a cooperative for service but one can easily see that in less than 5 months benefits, that eventually will go back to the members, have accumulated. The organization consists of 200 members, and has a charter from the State, Rev. J. I. Bell, Postelo, Arkansas is president, Mr. John Culp, Holly Grove, Arkansas is treasury, and Prof. John M. Harris Holly Grove, sect. mgr. Prof Harris is dynamic in his attempts to make the Association go, and throughout the state, he is getting favorable response and participation. The Board of Drectors is composed of 24 members.

The affair at Dark Corner, Sunday evening was a momentous one, such instruction as was given by Mr. Smith will serve to educate the members and public in co-operatives. The Association has a capital stock of $20,000 with a paid in stock of $5,000.

This is a Garden Purchasing and Market Association instead of Production Credit.

SAVE YOUR OWN BACON

Knowledge of fire causes and of conditions which permit a small fire to become serious, is very essential to fire prevention. Without such knowledge, inspections are valueless. A simple report that a cellar contained rubbish, or a store was selling cotton batting in the basement area, means little. But if this rubbish is beneath the stairs or the cotton is open on a table at the foot of the main stairway, any experienced fireman can visualize the inferno he would have to go through to reach a fire in the basement.

Study shows that a large percentage of fires endangering life and property originate in basements and cellars. Such fires may result from an accumulation of paper and boxes or the improper use of spigots instead of pumps for the discharge of oil from drums, or the continued use of defective stovepipes, or any one of several causes which, even though corrected, could develop between inspections.

Repeated fires of this character emphasize the inaccessibility of fires in cellars and basements. As a result, the important facts to be considered in controlling such fires, are the location of stairways and other entrances, and providing means of fighting fires in basements from other than an interior stairway.

Many basements are bound to remain a serious fire menace unless they are provided with a sprinkler system which, if not supplied by a connection to a street main, could be fed by hose lines from a fire engine.

The foregoing simple suggestions will enable any person having the well-being of his property and community at heart, to safeguard his own premises at little or no cost, with possibility of great saving to himself.

Liar's Club

Submitted by Phm 2-c Vonn Reed. (Asst. Sup. Mc.Gehee, Ark.)

During the dry fall of 1933 when we were compelled to save all the food possible, I was hauling rich pine out of the woods to the sorghum mill to use as fuel to cook our molasses It was next to my last load of pine that I uprooted an old rotten stump in which there were two large red centipedes presumably making that their hibernating place for the winter months ahead; they ran out and stung the right front wheel on the wagon before I had time to get out to the wagon and kill them. I thought it funny that they stung the wheel several times. Before I had reached the main road on my way out of the woods, I noticed that the team was having to pull harder and soon saw that the wagon seemed to lean to the right.

Now this is the truth. Do you know that in a few minutes' time that wheel began to squeak and slide to the extent it was impossible to go on with my load. It dawned on me that the hub had swollen to where the wheel would not turn and it was the next day before the swelling went down to where I could move my load on to the mill.

YOU WIN

Submitted by M. W. Stewart (sup., Amite, La.),

On a recent visit to an FSA borrower we were in this garden discussing the planting of vegetables and the wife stated that she had planted a row of English peas on a dark night of the moon and the rabbits ate them, but the other row was planted on the full moon these the rabbits would not touch.

Submitted by Frank Horsefall (sup., Little Rock, Ark.,)

A man named Rube always won the fat hog contest at the county fair and his neighbor wanted to know how he diid it.

"Well," says Rube, "you see, I feed the hogs all they will eat until about two weeks before the fair. Then I put two half-starved shoats in the pen with the fattening hogs, and they can't stand to see these poor shoats eating their food so they eat some more and get fatter."

NEGRO WINNERS in Farm Family of the Year content in Arkansas and Mississippi are getting well-deserved recognition due to the thoughtfulness of Ocie Lee Smith Negro FSA worker at the regional office. With the cooperation of FSA personnel, and others, Ocie Lee arranged for appropriate ceremonies at Forrest City, Arkansas (April 6,) and Boonevillle, Mississippi (April 16.) The event at Forrest City was a great success, consisting of a tour of the Paul Euwing farm and home, and a public meeting at the local Negro high school. The program at Booneville will include a variety of activities in honor of Walter Sorrell and family. Both families have paid off their FO loans and now own their farms (their first) free of debt.

Pfc. DELORS E. MAGEE (Asst. sup., Brandon) Fort McPherson, Ga., March 10 "I was at home a few days ago and found a recent copy of the Region Six-Shooter which I enjoyed reading very much. I am writing you to let you know my present address and my present assignment. I am now here at Fort McPherson, Ga., Separation Center. My present assignment is Occupational Counseler for veterans being discharged from the armed forces. I attended Separation School at Fort Dix New Jersey, for this assignment. My major job is to counsel those veterans who came from farms and those who are returning to the farm. At the present I am making a study of the federal agencies who will assist these returned veterans in becoming reestablished on the farms of the South. I find this work very interesting and when I discuss FSA with a veteran., it makes me feel very much at home. Again I will say I enjoyed reading the Region Six-Shooter and will be looking forward to receiving it again. I would be interested in receiving anything else new that you may have that applies to returning veterans who are interested in farming as it relates to the G. I. Bill of Rights. (Ed. note: Available material has been forwarded.) I am hoping this war will soon be over so that I can return to the rural among farming people wth the FSA."

CLOSE TO OUR HEARTS

The subject of postwar jobs is one in which the petroleum industry must not, and will not, be found wanting. Many a weary warrior in the foxholes of France, the ruined villages of Italy, and the eternal mud of New Guinea has thought confidently of the oil job he is coming back to tend, the service station he is going to operate, the truck he will be pushing around again, the joys and sorrows of being a roughneck in the limbo of pipes and towers and tanks that make the modern refinery.

Just as we have implicit faith that our boys now overseas will protect this fair land of ours, and maintain by their powerful war effort what we call the American way of life, so do they have a simple faith that oil-industry management will provide for them a place in all the things they have won and kept for us. It is not a question of capital and labor, or employment vs. unemployment. It is simply a case of opening to them again the places we have been saving for them in our hearts and our homes and our daily lives. In this reunion with our own, let the petroleum industry yield first place to none! And in all the postwar planning for us to do there is no other so important.—Address by William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman, Petroleum Industry War Council.

Race Fan—What is meant by horse sense?

Jockey—It's what keeps a horse from betting on people!—Pomeroy (Wash.) East Washingtonian.

"Oh, dear," she said, 'I've missed you so much."

Then she raised the revolver and fired again.—Camp Bowie (Tex,) Blade.

190 Girl Scouts in Camp on Campus of State College

More than 190 Girl Scouts attended the Girl Scout Day Camp which has been in session on Tenness State College campus for the past three weeks. The first two weeks intermediate and senior scouts camped and the third week was given to Brownies.

Each camp day opened at 9:00 a. m., with the flag ceremony which was directed mostly by senior scouts. This activity was followed by physical education activities. Swimming, which was a highlight of each camp day was offered twice daily, this was usually followed by hiking, traveling or cookouts. The middle of the day was given to campcraft lunch, folkdancing, handicraft and singing. At the close of each day, taps was solemnly sung.

Mrs. J. G. Holloway, director of the camp, was pleased to report that the aim of the Day Camp was accomplished and that there were campers from all of the twenty-six troops that are registered in this district. During the Day Camp period thirty-two Red Cross Beginners swimming certificates were awarded; ten the first week, fourteen the second and eight the third. Mr. T. Hughes of Tenn. State College served as swimming instructor. Other persons responsible for the success of the camp and its program were, Miss Jessie E. Abbot, Folk dancing; Dr. W. A. Beck, physician; Miss Norvelle Dismukes, Music; Mrs. V. H. Dixon, nurse; Mr. J. W. Holt, life guard; Mrs. J. W. Maxwell, business manager and dietician; Mr. V. E. McCain, Physical Education and Mrs. Phynetta B. Nellis, handicraft.

Program aides included Misses C. V. Fludd, Dorothy Harris, N. W. Holloway and Marion Upshaw.
Unit leaders and assistants were Mesdames Judy Hamilton, Mattie Hamilton, James Jordan, M. C. Thompson, Aline Taylor, C. P. Wims, E. D. Williams, Louise Barnes, M. J. Bent, M. T. Crain, Ushley Hayes, Marinday Lindsley, Annie Roland, Lola Wilks, Misses S. M. Jumper, S. M. Marlin, Sara McClure, Ethel Pullen and Minnie Stewart.

Draw this pattern on stiff paper or light weight cardboard. Color it with your best crayons. Cut double and paste together at the top. When dry, pull the wheels apart so they will spread open and stand up.

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Negro Extension Workers Make Plans To Help Farmers Produce More F

Washington, D. C. July 16, 1945 —Meeting in a six-day conference here at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 39 Negro State and District Extension Service supervisors made plans last week for more effectively helping colored farmers to further increase their production of food crops. Plans also were made for helping returning veterans, and displaced war workers, who wish to farm, get established on the land.

The conference program centered on six major problems: postwar cotton production, a program for farm youth, problems of returning veterans and displaced war workers, rural health, improving extension methods, and a conversion program for the cotton South.

After a series of talks and discussions on these subjects, the supervisors were divided into committee workshops where they carefully evaluated all of the material that had been presented on a given subject, and then made recommendations for putting into practice in their various States some of the things which had been suggested.

Among other things, the supervisors made definite plans for helping colored farmers grow and conserve more food for home use. A program also was developed for helping farm-minded veterans and displaced war workers get located on farms. And recommendations were made for improving rural health, and for making rural life more attractive to farm youths.

The whole conference was conducted against a backdrop of the changing agricultural economy of the South: mechanization of cotton production, cotton prices in the world market, shifting of farmers from cotton production to the types of farming, and the trend toward larger farms with fewer farm operators. It is believed that this latter factor may seriously affect tenants and sharecroppers.

The conference was highlighted by addresses by C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Extension field agents, F. F. Elliott, Mordecai Ezekiel, and Sherman Johnson of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, M. L. Wilson, director of Extension, and by Reuben Brigham and H. H. Williamson, assistant directors of Extension Service. H. W. Hochbaum of Extension Service presided over the conference.

Colored Extension supervisors in attendance at the conference represented Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Supreme Liberty Life Agents Set Collection Record

In an intensive collection campaign honoring Mr. J. G. Ish, Agency Officer and Vice President of the Company, the Nashville District under the leadership of Mr. L. B. Hurt, manager, set a new high for Tennessee Districts of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company when they reported a collection of $2,242.18 during Ish Week, July 13-20. The District Managers of this Company compete with each other every year in honoring Mr. Ish under whose direction the Agency Forces have written enough business to bring this Company into the Million-dollar class of Race business enterprises and every agent on the company pay roll strives to do his best job of collecting during this campaign.

Last year the Nashville District topped all previous records with a collection in excess of one thousand dollars but this year, in setting a new record, they more than doubled their last year's figures.

The highest percentage of collection was made by Mrs. Nell Joyner, agent on the Murfreesboro debit, who reported a 700 per cent collection. Other agents who exceeded their assigned quotas included Messrs. Thompson, McCoy, Wilson and Miss Jessie Perkins, all of Nashville. Mesdames Harwell, of Pulaski and McDonald of Fayetteville also turned in collections on their respective debits in excess of 100 per cent.

The Clarksville and Springfield debits, collected by Mrs. Ethel Northington and supervised by H. L. Allison, Regional Agency Director of the Company, led the larger out-of-town debits by reporting more than 200 per cent.

Messrs Sledge and Corporal, and Mesdames Gooden and Rhodes, together with Miss Dismukes, all of the building units, also made a very creditable showing.

The local district has been an intensive drive for new business and improved collections and since the coming of Mr. Hunt to Nashville as manager this district is certain to make its place to the top as one of the best in the organization.

According to Mr. Hurt, this phenomenal record was made without any outside help other than that rendered by Mr. Allison who was the only representative from the Home Office working on the district.

H. L. Allison.

—Nashville Globe

PAC All Dressed Up, But Has No Place To Go With Democrats

NEW YORK—The Citizens Political Action Committee, appears unchastened over the way the leaders of the organization have been booted out of the Democratic Party by Robert E. Hannegan and Company and this week were trying to "save face" by pretending that they have gotten just as raw a deal from the Republicans as from the Democrats, to whom the organization sold its soul in the 1944 Presidential campaign.

Lacking the courage to be forthright and apparently still hoping to hang on to the tail-gate of the Democratic bandwagon, Lew Frank, Jr., publicity man of the PAC has issued an amusing appeal to Robert Hannegan and Herbert Brownell, chairmen respectively of the Democratic and Republican national committees, demanding that the chairmen issue calls for special meetings of their committees, and have the committees reaffirm support of a permanent FEPC. Frank may or may not know that nothing like this has ever happened in this country and will not happen as a result of his "demand."

It happens that Republicans in National Convention assembled last year DID endorse enactment of a Fair Employment Practices law, but the Democrats refused to do so However, President Roosevelt, when the going with Dewey got hot, did personally endorse a permanent FEPC. On the strength of what Mr. Roosevelt did, the Political Action Committee went all out for the election of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. PAC tried to defeat EVERY Republican who ran for the house and senate in 1944, and therefore has no claim upon Republicans for support of any measure it espouses. It does have full authority, however, to demand that the Democrats make good the promise of President Roosevelt. If Democrats, as a unit, supported FEPC or if President Truman made a sincere effort to get FEPC enacted, the bill could be passed even if all Republicans in Congress opposed it. As it is, a Democratic-controlled committee in the house is keeping FEPC from coming up for consideration, and apparently with the knowledge and consent of Hannegan and Company, who have just about liquidated the New Deal and are now hitting it off with Wall Street and all of the reactionary elements which hated Roosevelt.

PAC has only one chance to gain respectability now and that is to withdraw its support from the Democrats and either support the Republicans all down the line or become wholly independent of both parties. Of course PAC could become allied with the revived Communist Party, with which ever so many of its members all along have been affiliated, but thereby they would lose just about all of the colored brethren and sisters in PAC, since most of them are duespaying members of Baptist and Methodist churches.

PAC made its colored followers believe that they would walk the streets of a "new Jerusalem" in the Fourth Term, New Deal administration. It was thought that Sidney Hillman would be next to President Roosevelt, himself, in power to put over things in the Fourth Term. But even before the tragic death of the President, it was plain that Sidney Hillman had lost his stinger. He couldn't get for Secretary Wallace authority to dispense the RFC billions and couldn't get Aubrey Williams appointed to a high government office after Mr. Roosevelt nominated him. Old Guard Democrats marched into power at the beginning of the Fourth Term. When President Roosevelt died and Mr. Truman came to power his first move was to name Robert Hannegan, monarch of all things in the shape of political patronage in the Democratic Party.

And so, PAC is now all dressed up but with no place to go in Democratic society. Democrats consider Hillman and Company a liability, while the Republicans are willing to accept support from PAC and pay the same for services rendered that PAC got in the Fourth Term.

How Young Are You

Youth is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips, and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is a freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a tempermental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty.

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years: people grow old by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear, and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the head.

Whether seventy or sixteen, there may be in every man's heart the love of wonder, the sweet amazement at the stars and the starlike things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing childlike appetite for what next, and the joy and game of life.

You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

It is just there that Christ helps so much. So long as your heart is in tune with him so that messages of hope and courage and forfiveness can come through, so long you are yung.

Without him the grasshopper may be a burden. With him thy youth is renewed like the eagle's.

—Aurora College Bulletin.

—Nashville Globe

FDR Was Staunch FSA Friend

The passing of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 12 has saddened the hearts of FSA employees and borrowers alike. Needless to say, his death came as a shock to everyone, leaving employees dazed and almost speechless.

Here are a few comments heard from RO employees:

"FSA borrowers, past and present, have suffered a distinct loss. Under his administration, the FSA program has passed through the experimental stages and its future is assured. The bright spot of the future is the fact that the new president, Mr. Truman, has a sympathetic understanding of the common man's problems, and a firsthand knowledge of conditions in rural America"—E. B. Whitaker (RD).

"He had the greatest understanding of human problems of anyone"—J. V. Highfill (asst. RD-RR).

"His leadership and farsighted programs have given opportunity, encouragement and hope to millions of small farmers, as well as others"—T. B. Fatherree (asst. RD-FO).

"Very unfortunate that his death came before the victory, which he worked so hard for"—Charlotte Roberts (PG).

"His death was a great calamity, not only for the United States, but for the whole world"—W. O. Wilson (RR).

"He was the friend of all working people"—LaNelle Sims (PE).

"His life was symbolic of love for all people, charity and understanding, and imbued with a Christian philosophy"—Ocie Lee Smith (RD staff).

"His death has caused a temporary eclipse of a people's hope for a permanent peace, but we will not fail since his philosophies, ideals, and objectives have taken root in the world"—H. H. Hankins (RD staff).

"I think everyone feels a personal loss in the president's death"—Margaret Clark (FO).

"I think the world has lost the greatest statesman of this generation"—Lester Hatch (BM).

"I was shocked, of course"—Lucille Hull (PE).

"The common man has lost a great friend"—Claude Woolsey (Co-op).

"The principles he stood for will continue to live"—Ralph Whitmore (PG).

"A great humanitarian. He always championed the cause of the under-privileged"—Tom Oliphant (BM).

"I couldn't believe it was true at first"—Marie Snider (RD staff).

"He was a great exponent of the desires of people who love freedom"—Guy A. Watkins (Eng.).

"He was the one man in whom rested the hope and the faith of a yearning people everywhere"—C. Q. Kelley (RD staff).

Issue Call To Observe National Negro Sports Week, Aug. 5 to 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seeking to raise the moral level among teenage Negro boys and girls, and to make certain there will be no letdown in the Negroes' interest in sports activity during the post-war period, National Sports Foundation, Inc., Washington, D. C., is sponsoring National Sports Week, August 5-11.

According to Foundation president, Dr. W. Henry Greene, former Howard university football star and prominent Washington physician, the chief purpose of such an annual celebration is to "perpetuate the memory of Negro athletes and to lend substantial aid to those local organizations who are combatting juvenile delinquency through the use of sports."

The Negro has brought considerable prestige to his race and country by his athletic skill, and the Foundation is utilizing this brilliant record to lure youngsters into the sports field. A series of drawings by prominent Negro artists depicting the careers of famous Negro athletes, and a brochure emphasizing the need for a more active sports program, are being distributed to Junior Police Corps. Settlement Houses, Canteen Centers, YM and YWCA's in sixty-two (62) thickly populated Negro communities.

No tie-ups with national advertisers is contemplated for this year. A commemorative stamp is being widely distributed, and meetings with prominent athletes as guest speakers at Boys' Clubs are being arranged in lieu of a scheduled Sports Jamboree, which has been tabooed by ODT order.

Other activities of National Sports Foundation include: (1) the establishment of a research bureau on Negro sports; (2) creating a greater interest in a greater variety of sports; (3) encouraging the formation of more professional and semi-professional teams; (4) aiding college athletic programs.

—Nashville Globe

M. Sgt. Wm. J. Moore Is Chief Clerk Of Aviation Battalion

With the 870th Engr. Avn. Bn. at Clark—M. Sgt. William J. Moore, is the son of Mrs. Ola B. Moore, 2710 Alameda St., Nashville, Tenn., and the husband of Mrs. Ida Pearl Moore, 2710 Alameda St., Nashville, Tenn.

M. Sgt. Moore is a chief clerk in the veteran 870th Engineer Aviation Battalion. He is a new member of this unit and has already shown great skill and devotion to his assignment. The personnel under him have already shown respect and full cooperation towards M. Sgt. Moore. In addition to his Good Conduct Medal he is also entitled to wear two Bronze Stars, the Asiatic Pacific Ribbon, the Meritorious Service Unit Insignia and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

M. Sgt. Moore graduate of Fisk University, Tennesse State, Nashville, Tenn., is a member of the Omega Psi Phi, Monarch and the Athletic Clubs while attending school.

Before entering the Army in Feb. 1942, he was employed by the Tennessee Enamel Manufacturing Co., as a laboratory technician. He sailed overseas in February 1945. Only a new-comer to overseas duty the men of this unit will regard M. Sgt. Moore as a fine scout.

—Nashville Globe

WOMAN'S PAGE

Stay-at-Homes Can Have Picnics, Too

Just because you have patriotically given up all thought of driving miles from home to stage a picnic doesn't make picnics taboo. There's always your own backyard or a cool shady porch or terrace—and when it comes to the "eats" you can let your imagination go.

You can have breakfast, and lunch outdoors. as well as dinner, for a few or a whole crowd. You can include a hot dish to make the menfolks happy. Yes, and as Mrs. Julia Kiene, home economist, comments in suggesting some of her favorite stay-at-home picnic recipes, eating outdoors can be fun for everybody including the "cook".

For those who have an outdoor fireplace, of course all this is a "natural," but don't let the lack of one stop you. After all, it's only a short trip from the kitchen to the porch or garden. Bring out a steaming pot of spaghetti, baked beans, chopsuey or chili con carne. for example. Serve it with a salad or cole slaw and a relish plate. Keep the dessert simple, such as plenty of cookies plus fresh fruit.

If it's impractical to bring food to the picnic table in the utensil in which it is cooked, then "plate" the meal in the kitchen. Go in for paper plates and place mats and your sturdiest glass. Use a salad bowl instead of individual dishes and use serving trays to save steps back and forth.

If you have an electric roaster-oven, put it to work. Prepare in advance if you like. Food will keep hot for six hours if roaster is wrapped in a blanket.

Following are a few of the recipes which Mrs. Kiene has found simple to prepare and serve outdoors.

Marzetti

8-ounce package noodles
1½ pound pork and veal cut fine
1 quart strained tomato juice
8-ounce can mushrooms
1 cup grated cheese
1 small onion, chopped

Brown meat, add chopped onion, tomato juice and mushrooms. Cook slowly until some of the liquid is absorbed. Place cooked noodles in baking or serving dish, pour sauce over noodles, sprinkle cheese over top and serve.

Jellied Salad Loaf

1 package lemon or lime gelatin
1 3-4 cups hot water
1-4 cup vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup tuna or cooked diced chicken or veal
1½ cups chopped celery
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 sweet pickles, chopped

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill. When slightly thickened fold in tuna, chicken or veal, celery, onion, and pickles. Turn into loaf pan. Chill until firm. Serve in slices garnished with crisp lettuce. Serves 6.

Sandwich Fillings

For a tasty bolonga or wiener filling grind one pound bolonga or wiener and mix well with ½ cup chopped pickles or relish, 1 cup mayonnaise, 1 tablespoon minced onion, dash of hot sauce (optional) and 1-4 cup pickle juice. Divide in half and to one part add 3 chopped hard-cooked eggs and ½ teaspoon salt. To the other half add 1 cup ground raw carrots and ½ cup chopped celery. 15 to 20 sandwiches.

A point-saving filling can be easily prepared by mixing 1 cup each of coarsely ground carrots, salted peanuts, and seedless raisins with ½ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons lemon juice, and 2 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Peach Sauce

Cream 4 tablespoons butter or margarine and 4 tablespoons brown sugar in top of double boiler. Add 1 egg; beat well. Cook over boiling water and add 1 cup peach juice gradually while stirring constantly. When slightly thickened add 3-4 teaspoon almond extract; remove from heat and beat. Makes about 1 cup of sauce.

Tomatoes with Herbs

Peel 6 large tomatoes and cut in fairly thick slices. Mix 1-4 teaspoon basil herb, 1-4 teaspoon celery salt, 1-4 teaspoon thyme, 1-4 teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste and sprinkle over each slice. Place in deep plate and let stand in the refrigerator for 2 hours. Serve very cold with a sprinkle of tarragon vinegar.

HOME FOLKS' DISH

Star Beef Pot Roast

4½ pounds Armour's Star Beef Round Bone Pot Roast
2 tbsps. fat or drippings
1 tbsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
1 cup sliced onion
Potatoes
Carrots

Brown meat very slowly in the fat. (Takes about 30 minutes to brown.)

When well browned, add salt, pepper and 1-4 cup water. Cover tightly and cook over lowest heat for 3 to 3½ hours. One hour before the meat is tender, add vegetables to the roast. Cover and cook until tender. Serves 3 to the pound of meat.

COMPANY DISH

Crab Meat or Fish Au Gratin

Your turn to have the girls? Best food forward, please, and no coupon give-up either! Crab meat au Gratin is Ladies' Choice. But don't fret if you can't get crab, any white-meated fish will be a succulent success.

Feather-light whipped potatoes, golden as sunshine (that's the beaten egg yolk mixed in) form the border. Roll a stout sheet of paper into a cone to make a pastry bag. Fill with mashed potatoes. Clip off the tip and gently force the potatoes fluff thru. An entrancing ruffle, lovely to look at delightful to taste.

The cabbage salad chaperoning the fish is tossed with the Stork's Special Dressing: mayonnaise, chopped pimiento, and minced parsley, plus a dash of lemon juice or vinegar.

3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons enriched flour
3-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup hot, top milk
2 cups flaked crab meat or poached fish fillets
2 beaten egg yolks
1 teaspoon Worchestorshire sause
1 tablespoon cooking sherry

Melt butter; add flour and blend. Stir in seasonings and hot milk. Cook over low heat until smooth and thick, stirring lightly. Add crab meat. Add small amount of hot mixture to 2 egg yolks. Add to remaining hot mixture. Cook 2 minutes over very low heat. **Do not boil.** Add Worchestershire sauce. Add sherry. Pour crabmeat mixture into sea shells or individual casseroles; top with bread crumbs and sprinkle with grated sharp cheese. For border combine 1 egg yolk and 2 cups well-seasoned potatoes; press thru pastry tube. Broil until potatoes are golden-brown and cheese is melted, about 3 minutes. Serves 4.

PICKLING TIME IS HERE

Says Susan Adams

CORN RELISH

6 ears corn
½ lb. cucumbers
½ lb. white onions
1½ lb. tomatoes
2 green peppers
2 sweet peppers
3 small hot red peppers
1 small bunch celery
1 teaspoon turmeric
1 qt. vinegar
2½ tablespoons salt
2 cups sugar
5 tablespoons whole light mustard seed

Use a knife, not a food chopper, to cut all vegetables. Cut corn from cob, without scraping. Peel cucumbers, onions and tomatoes; dice coarsely. Remove seeds and fiber from green and red pepper; cut fine. Use inside stalks of celery; cut in small pieces. Blend turmeric with small amount vinegar; add to remaining vinegar with salt and sugar; stir until dissolved. In large kettle, combine corn, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, peppers, celery, mustard seed; add vinegar mixture. Boil 1 hr., stirring frequently. Pack into 3 hot sterilized pint jars, filling to top; fasten closures at once.

Watermelon Rind Pickles

2 lb watermelon rind
1 tablespoon lime in 4 cups water
4 cups vinegar
5 cups sugar
1 tablespoon each whole allspice and cloves
Stick cinnamon

Pare rind: remove all red portion. Cut in round chunks. Soak rind in limewater 3 hrs. Drain. Cook 1½ hrs. or until tender. Let stand in this water overnight. Drain; drop pieces into sirup made from vinegar, 1 cup water, sugar and spices. Cook gently 2 hr. Pack into sterilized jars; seal.

Spiced Cantaloupe

The cantaloupe MUST be underripe.

1 underripe cantaloupe
4 cups sugar
1 cup cider vinegar
1 teaspoon whole cloves
3 sticks cinnamon bark
1 tablespoon each cinnamon, allspice and cloves
1 lemon

Cut cantaloupe in sections; remove rind. Soak 3 hrs. in salt water, using 4 tablespoons salt to 4 cups water. Drain; rinse quickly in cold water. Combine 2 cups water, sugar, vinegar, cloves and cinnamon, allspice and cloves in cheesecloth bag; add. Boil 10 min.; add well drained rind; boil 10 min. Let rind stand in sirup overnight. Drain sirup from cantaloupe; boil 10 min. Add cantaloupe; thinly slice lemon; add. Cook slowly 1 hour, or until clear. Pour into sterilized pint jars; seal immediately.

BREAD AND BUTTER PICKLES

My grandmother used to pile these paper thin slices on homemade bread spread with sweet clover butter. Now I eat them just with bread.

12 cucumbers
4 onions
1-4 cup salt
2 cups vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon each mustard seed and celery seed
1 tablespoon ginger
1 teaspoon turmeric

Soak cucumbers in cold water overnight. Cut unpeeled cucumbers into very thin slices. Sliver onions. lengthwise. Cover cucumbers and onions with salt. Let stand 1 hr. Rinse quickly with cold water. Drain, in large kettle, heat vinegar with sugar, mustard seed, celery seed, ginger and turmeric to boiling. Add cucumbers and onions. Quickly return to boiling point; boil exactly 3 min. Immediately pack into 6 sterilized pint jars; fasten closures at once.

STUFFED CUCUMBERS

These are special. A little trouble, but they don't ake ooo much time each day, and well worth it, I say.

6 large long cucumbers
1 cup salt
16 cups water
½ tablespoon alum
1 lemon
½ lb. seedless raisins
4 cups sugar
2 cups vinegar
½ tablespoon whole cloves
1 stick cinnamon

Cut 2'' from ends of cucumbers. Scrap out seed portion, leaving cavity full length of cucumbers. Replace the ends; fasten with picks. Lay cucumbers flat in stone crock. Add salt to 8 cups water; bring to boiling point. Pour over cucumbers. Cover; let stand in cool place 12 days. Drain, Rinse cucumbers in cold water, return to crock. Add alum to remaining water; pour over cucumbers. Let stand 24 hrs. Drain; cover with cold water, let stand 24 hrs. Finely chop lemon; mix with raisins. Fill cucumbers; fasten ends with picks. Combine sugar, vinegar, cloves and cinnamon; bring to boiling point. Pour over cucumbers. Place weight on cucumbers to hold them under vinegar mixture. Let stand overnight. For the next 9 mornings, pour sirup off; reheat to boiling point and pour back over pickles. Cover crock. Will keep indefinitely in their syrup.

PEACH CREAM PIE

Line a medium-sized pie plate with pastry, fluting the rim, and bake at 500 degrees for 12 minutes. Cover this with sliced peaches and pour over them a cream filling made as follows: Beat 2 eggs and add ½ cup sugar, 1-3 cup flour and 1-4 teaspoon salt mixed together. Add 2 cups scalded milk and cook for fifteen minutes in the top of double boiler, stirring constantly. Let cool add 1-2 teaspoon lemon extract. Top the pie with whipped cream if desired.

FUDGIES

1-4 cup shortening
½ cup sugar
½ cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg
2 squares of chocolate melted
2 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup buttermilk or sour milk
¾ cup chopped nuts

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add corn syrup gradually, beating well after each addition. Blend in vanilla extract. Add egg beat well. Add melted chocolate. Sift together flour, soda, and salt. Add to creamed mixture alternately with buttermilk or sour milk. Add nuts. Drop by teaspoonsful on greased cookie sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Yield: 4 dozen 2 inch cookies

CELESTIAL IN A CULINARY WAY IS SIMPLE DESSERT

Banana slices—cut them on the bias if you want long, tapering slices—lend their special goodness to favorite partners in goodness; coconut and oranges, in one of the prettiest, toothsomest desserts ever to come out of a proud cook's kitchen. Light enough to climax a filling dinner, pretty enough to satisfy the party hostess, and luscious enough to tempt a dyspeptic, a tropical trio gets together for real success in banana coconut orange cream pie! Make it for dinner tonight and call it:

Banana Ambrosia

2 oranges
3 ripe bananas
1-4 cup powered sugar
1½ cups shredded coconut

Use ripe bananas. (yellow peel flecked with brown)

Peel oranges and cut crosswise into thin slices. Peel and slice bananas. Arrange alternate layers of oranges and bananas in a large serving dish, sprinkling each layer with sugar and coconut. Re-heat until all ingredients are used, topping with coconut. Chill. Six to eight servings.

Garnish with additional sections of oranges and slices of ripe bananas, if desired.

HONEY RAISIN MUFFINS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup raisins
1 egg
1 cup milk
1-4 cup honey
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add raisins. Beat egg, add milk, honey, and shortening. Blend thoroughly. Add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Fill greased muffin pans 2-3 full. Bake in moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 20 minutes.

Yield: About 1½ dozen 2-inch muffins.

Household Hints

REGISTER FOR MACHINE

If you're one of the recent recruits to the sewing ranks and have been renting or borrowing a sewing machine for your thrifty stitching projects, you'll be glad to know that you can sign up now at your local sewing center to get priority on new consumer machines as soon as they are manufactured.

NEW FINISH REDUCES LAUNDERING

Dressing little girls in playclothes that need a minimum of care is one of the pleasures in prospect for mothers this summer. Shortalls for tots, beach pajamas, bras, shorts and playsuits for older youngsters come in cute styles that are treated with a water repellant. Because of the finish, splashes from ocean spray, or garden hose roll right off the fabric. Mud spots and other non-oily stains can be sponged from the treated clothes, saving the trouble of washing the whole garment. The finish is renewable at commercial laundries and dry cleaners. This entails little extra cost and, if done regularly will reduce laundry labors.

LAUNDRY TIPS

Don't sort clothes on a dirty floor; it makes them harder to launder.

To remove rouge and lipstick from washable fabrics, treat them with glycerine and then launder with soap and water.

When pressing on the wrong side of a rayon garment, use a very light touch, over buttons to prevent damage to the fabric.

Let your electric iron cool after
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use and remove any starch with soap and a damp cloth.

Never try to clean a washing machine before disconnecting the plug from the outlet.

RICHER IN VITAMIN

Gardeners who want to get the most in vitamin value from their sweet peppers will pick them red instead of green. This suggestion comes from scientists who recently tested different varities of peppers at different stages of growth and found that all of them increased in carotene and absorbic acid as they turned red.

TIME SAVERS

To save time in extracting juice from small sized oranges, do not cut in halves but simply cut off stem end and ream out juice from the whole orange in one operation.

To save time keep needles threaded in several different colors wherevver they may be needed for quick repairs.

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The Road Up

National Erosion

By GILES A. HUBERT

If farmers in the United States want a compelling object lesson on what erosion can do to a country they should take a look at Haiti. Coming in by plane, the first view of Haiti is one of breath-taking beauty. The great bay of Ganave is incased in a "theatre" of mountains which reflected a myriad of blending colors under the rays of the sun.

The city of Port au Prince (the capital city) gleams like a large white jewel nestled at the apex of this setting of blue sea with high mountain ranges on both sides, right and left. Beyond the city lies the Cul De Sac plain with its broad green fields of sugar cane and plantations.

But, when your airship comes in close to the mountains, your first exclamation is "My Lord, what has happened to the trees?" You understand then why the mountains are not green, but pink, coral and purple. You are looking at bare earth and rock with a sparse scattering of brush and a tree here and there.

A closer look shows great gullies that follow a pattern like many Japanese fans tied together in a system like the profile of a tree in winter without its leaves. These mountains and high rolling hills must once have been covered with deep and rich tropical growth of trees and a fertile soil. Now there remains mostly rocks and gullies.

Man started this debauchery of nature's wealth by cutting the trees and digging up the land. Nature has finished it with the hard blowing tropical rain storms which carry the rich earth off down the hillsides into the water courses and on off to the sea.

The name Haiti means "land of Mountains" and this is no mistake Beside three fairly good sized plains and several smaller valleys, Haiti is a land of mountains. Fortunately, these mountains were covered with a wealth of forests and good soil. The forests have provided fine mahogany and other woods which have been exported to build furniture, houses and ships for other lands. The highlands for many years have produced some of the best and mildest coffee drinks in the cafe's and the coffee shops of

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Instructions For Raising Turkeys By R. A. Munday

How Southern Farm Land Is To Be Owned Fully Explained By George S. Mitchell

Atlanta Ga.—It looks as though for some years to come we are in a good deal of public controversy about how southern farm land is to be owned.

Perhaps as many as half a million farmers, including tenants and croppers, left southern farms in the last four or five years. Nobody supposes that anything like all of them are going to go back to the land. That will lessen the pressure on the land a good deal.

On the other hand, it looks as though a very large proportion of the land now in cotton will in a few years be growing other crops, better for the land. Cotton has always used a lot of labor, and it is the mainstay of a great many small farms. And on the land that will stay in cotton new machinery will come in.

Many of the farmers displaced by a new cropping system and new machinery can find a living in the South if industry expands. In particular, we are getting more and more small processing plants that will use labor at good wages. Hundreds of southern communities are pulling for canneries and pulp mills and packinghouses and creameries. Each of these enterprises will offer town or city work for people now on farms.

All the agricultural planning you read about talks in terms of much bigger farms than we are used to having in the South. It is soon going to be harder than ever for the small man to get a farm big enough to compete with the farmers around him, and he will have to have a lot more capital to get machinery and higher labor and pay for services. People are not going to keep on living in the kind of tenant shacks that are still usual.

What I am afraid of is that in a few years those who are now good-sized owners will still be owners and many, perhaps most who are now tenants or croppers will be off the land or working as day hands for big farmers.

If small, struggling farmers now on the land want to leave and take better paying city jobs, that's all right if the jobs are here. But the

(Continued on Page 4. Col 1)

C. C. Spaulding Urges Business Methods For Negro Farmers

Washington, D. C., July 16 1945 —"Teach the farmers to use business methods, and to keep books," was the advice offered by C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, and the Durham, N. C., Mechanics and Farmers Bank in an address before the South-Wide conference of colored State and District Extension Service supervisors, meeting here last week at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"You need to keep books," Spaulding said, "if for no other reason than to know when to go out of business." The banker and insurance head cited examples of successful colored farmers who were grossing from $10,000 to $100,000 annually through careful, business management of their farms.

Showing how tenants and sharecroppers may climb into ownership through good business management, Spaulding pointed out how his bank had loaned an indebted tenant farmer money one year to make a crop. The man made enough to pay off his debt, and make the down payment on a farm of his own. Spaulding said that for nearly 10 years prior the man had been coming out in debt to his landlord every year.

The address by Spaulding was made during the opening session of the six-day conference. There were 39 regional, State and District supervisors in attendance, representing 14 Southern States. Major problems considered by the conference were methods of assisting farm-minded veterans and displaced workers in getting established on the land, helping colored farmers in adjusting to mechanized cotton production, and finding ways toward improving rural health facilities.

Spaulding not only pointed out how business methods could be applied in the operation of a farm but also told the supervisors how he was encouraging 4-H boys and girls to raise more livestock for market and keep records of production costs. His bank is offering $700 in prizes to North Carolina 4-H'ers to encourage better breeding of livestock.

Negro Extension Workers Make Plans To Help Farmers Produce More Food In War Effort

Washington, D. C. July 16, 1945 —Meeting in a six-day conference here at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 39 Negro State and District Extension Service supervisors made plans last week for more effectively helping colored farmers to further increase their production of food crops. Plans also were made for helping returning veterans, and displaced war workers, who wish to farm, get established on the land.

The conference program centered on six major problems, post-war cotton production, a program for farm youth, problems or returning veterans and displaced war workers rural health, improving extension methods, and a conversion program for the cotton South.

After a series of talks and discussions on these subjects, the supervisors were divided into committee workshops where they carefully evaluated all of the material that had been presented on a given subject and then made recommendations for putting into practice in their various States some of the things which had been suggested.

Among other things, the supervisors made definite plans for helping colored farmers grow and conserve more food for home use. A program also was developed for helping farm-minded veterans and displaced war workers get located on farms. And recommendations were made for improving rural health, and for making rural life more attractive to farm youths.

The whole conference was conducted against a backdrop of the changing agricultural economy of the South; mechanization of cotton production, cotton prices in the world market, shifting of farmers from cotton production to other types of farming, and the trend toward larger farms with fewer farm operators. It is believed that this latter factor may seriously affect tenants and sharecroppers.

The conference was highlighted by addresses by C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life

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Head of Poultry Division Tells How To Handle Fowls

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala. —Turkey poults (baby turkeys) should be fed as soon as they are hatched, dried and able to walk. The feed should consist of turkey or chick starter. Starter should be fed dry in baby chick feeders of the open type. Water must be kept before poults at all times, beginning with the first feeding. Poults do not learn to eat and drink as readily as chicks, therefore, the feed and water must be presented in open type fountains and feeders. When poults have learned to eat to the extent that they rush and push for feed, they should be given wet mash once a day, along with their dry feed which is kept before them at all times.

To make wet mash: Add just enough water to dry mash to make it crummy. Mix just enough of this so that they will clean it all up in about ten minutes.

When the poults have learned to like wet mash to the extent that they push and fight for it, then they may be fed wet mash twice and later—three times a day. With three feedings of wet mash a day the dry mash can be discontinued, if the poults are on free range.

From the first feeding, poults should have green feed at least once a day. The first green feed must be cut very fine. A good way to start green feed is to put it in the drinking water in very small amounts until the poults learn to pick it out. When they have learned to like green feed, it may be mixed in the wet mash. The amount of green feed is increased with each feeding until at least half the ration, by volume, is green feed.

Turkey poults are being well fed when they are growing rapidly, yet always ready to eat. Normally, they rush in and push for their feed and never be allowed to allowed to eat all they will take. After about ten to fifteen minutes, the wet feed should be taken away. A fine flock of turkey poults can be ruined by **over-feeding.** They differ from chickens in this respect.

Any high grade chick starter or turkey starter will serve the feed purpose. The green feed should consist of carrot tops, young oats green tender rye grass, lettuce, rape, burr clover leaves, alfalfa,

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Lowden Plantation Now Offers Site to Study South's Problems

By Laurence N. Eldred

Chicago (AP)—Managing a 21,000-acre Arkansas plantation as a vast laboratory has put the Farm Foundation "up to our ears" in agricultural problems of the Southern States. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, died two years ago and bequested the plantation, near Gould, Ark., to the foundation for studies in Southern farm tenancy and ownership.

Dr. Joseph Ackerman, associate managing director of the foundation, says there are scores of problems to be solved but it will take as much as 20 years.

The plantation is infested with Johnson grass, suffers from water seeping under levees of the nearby Arkansas River and from summer parching.

Tenants labor with walking plows drawn by mules and are strangled in a one-crop cotton economy. Most of the tenants, have slipped far down the economic ladder.

ROAD HELP NEEDED

There is no all-weather road to the property, no electricity and no telephone service but plans have been arranged to provide electrification. There is but one small school.

Because of the run-down condition of the farm, a stable supply of labor has been lacking. Local people are looking to the foundation to raise the standard of living and prove that farming is more desirable than it now appears.

GIFTS INCREASE FUND

To solve these and similar agricultural and sociological problems the Farm Foundation was created in 1933 by a request of $500,000 in the will of Alexander Legge, former president of the International Harvester Co.

The fund was increased to more

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National Erosion

(Continued from Page 1)

Paris. Brussels, London, and Berlin.

Without any of the basic mineral resources, such as the metals and oil, the land and forests of Haiti have been her greatest resources. Most of this was in mountains and highlands. And, now it is nearly all gone—shipped abroad and washed out to sea.

With the soil and forests of the hills going rapidly. Haiti must turn more and more to its plains and valleys for sustenance and products for export. Now Haiti, like most tropical countries, has a rainy season and a dry season. When the rains come things grow and when they stop things dry up. They dry up unless here is a reservoir of water which can be held back and made available to water the lands during the dry lesson.

Everywhere his is a natural function of forests. Trees drink in and store water and turn it loose gradually into streams. Without them water runs off rapidly and the land dries up. There is no water for the valleys and plains when the dry season comes.

Driving through the mountains of Haiti, one sees many deep ravines which must once have carried rivers. Crossing the parched up plains you can see many river and creek beds completely dry. Haiti has now only one large river which carries a significant amount of water the year around, the Artibonite river, and this river gets very low in the dry period.

Haiti's crying need is water for irrigation of its plains, yet its best reservoir, the forests, have been denuded. It will take many years millions of dollars, and much hard labor to rebuild the water resources and to harness the seasonable rains of this country so as to be useful again for its agriculture. The old French colonial planters utilized natural water resources then available and built many effective irrigation systems. The ruins of many of these still remain.

Add to this the fact that Haiti's population has been constantly and rapidly increasing until it is now one of the most heavily populated countries in the world 266 people per square mile.) Farms are pitiably small (1 to 5 acres as a rule) and the people desperately poor. Every available productive space of land is needed to sustain this population which is still growing.

Without coal and with most of the larger trees gone, even the brush, small trees and undergrowth have been cut to make charcoal, the universal fuel for cooking for Haiti's millions. What soil remains on the mountains in still being cultivated in tiny little farms in and between the rocks; rocks which become larger and more numerous as the years go by.

This is the bed-rock problem of this country: a growing population on wasted and disappearing resources. This is the root of its poverty and its desperation. We have the same problem in our Southeastern states. We have cut off much of our forests without regard to reforestation. We have dug up our land and let it wash away.

We do have a few resources that Haiti is without and our population has had some outlet to the large and growing urban centers of our country. Haiti's insular positian and its racial complexion forces its population to be damned up with nowhere to go. This makes our comparative situation a little less desperate and a little more hopeful.

But we may well heed the lesson of Haiti. Should we continue to waste our land and forest resources and do so little to preserve and rebuild them, the pressure of our increasing population will reduce our farm people to an even lower level of poverty than they now have.

Haiti surely needs our help in her efforts to stop the drain on her resources and to rebuild and develop them as the foundation for this future economic stability and prosperity. But, in some places, we are setting for Haiti a very very bad example.

Methodist Women of South Lash Bilbo And Eastland For Bigotry

Lake Junalaska, N. C.— Methodist women leaders from nine southern states, meeting here last week, joined in a forceful statement of condemnation of Senators Theodore G. Bilbo and James O. Eastland for their recent "un-American and un-Christian" attacks on minority groups. The full text of the resolution, presented by Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of Atlanta, follows:

"Realizing the great necessity for the promotion of plans that will bind our nation together into one united whole, and realizing that when one group of citizens is singled out for discrimination and attack, the whole peace and unity of the nation is threatened, and that when it comes from Congress halls it has both a direct and indirect bearing upon the peace of the world;

"We, Methodist women from the nine Southern States, in the seminar on Christian Social Relations, in session this day deplore and condemn the filibuster of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo against the Fair Employment Practice Committee, made as an attempt to thwart the onward march of democracy; and we further condemn such use of Senate time as a tragic waste of tax-payers' money.

"We are bowed in contrition that a senator of our South could so forget himself as to be so un-Christian and ungentlemanly as to address anyone with the title of an offensive epithet. We deplore and condemn the violent and abusive attack made by Senator James O. Eastland upon our American Negroes in our armed forces, who, with the other youth of our land, are giving their lives for the sake of all of us. We particularly deplore that such a speech was made by a senator of our South.

"We want the outside world to know that such practices and tactics do not have the sanction of the Christian South. We make these pronouncements in the Name of Him Who came that we might be one, and that life— more abundant life—might be for all."

H. J. Heinz Company Hiring Women For Jobs In Salem, N. J.

Representatives of the famed H. J. Heinz Company, "makers of 57 varieties" of canned goods, were in the city this week recruiting young colored women for work as processors of foods in Salem, New Jersey. Free transportation is promised the workers to Salem.

It is stated that the company will pay the workers at the rate of 50 Cents an hour and the work-week will be from 40 to 70 hours. Workers, it is announced, eat at a non-profit cafeteria where meals will average 35 C ents each, and lodging will be 20 Cents per night, in quarters with bath and other facilities.

Further information about the company and its proposition may be obtained from the United States Employment Service, 7th Avenue, North and Union Street. The company is seeking to recruit one hundred young women and will be ready to take a group to Salem on Saturday of this week, it is stated.

Says Minorities Want FEPC To Show War Has been Won

Washington, D. C.—The minorities of this country will not feel the war has really been won unless FEPC is made permanent, declared Mrs. Hedgeman, Executive Secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, in a statement released to the press today.

"The world rejoiced when the news came from Potsdam that Truman, Stalin and Attlee had issued a decree abolishing all discriminatory Nazi laws," she said. "Yet here in the United States, unless Congress acts quickly, FEPC is automatically abolished by the winning of the same war that made the Potsdam declaration possible."

The text of the statement follows:

"The minorities of this country will not feel the war has really been won unless V-J Day is soon followed by FEPC Day—the day the Permanent FEPC Bill is enacted.

"To them their participation in this war had special significance because it was nourished and spread on the exploitation of race prejudice. If anything is to be learned from the rise and fall of Nazism it is that racial discrimination is self-destructive. The depths of degradation to which the Nazi racial precepts led the German people should be a warning to the world. The ruthless extermination of millions of Jews was only a beginning; by the time the atrocities were extended to prisoners of all races, as at Buchenwald, most of the German people were either callous enough or intimidated enough to close their eyes and ears.

"The world rejoiced when the news came from Potsdam that Truman, Stalin and Attlee had issued a decree abolishing all discriminatory Nazi laws in Germany. Yet here in the United States, unless Congress acts quickly, FEPC is automatically abolished by the winning of the same war that made the Potsdam decree possible.

"Once having given minorities protection against discrimination, our government cannot afford to step backward and withdraw it. We dare not risk the race riots that followed the last war. At least we can attempt to alleviate the tensions by assuring that, no matter how many or how few the jobs, they are distributed fairly.

"Congress must not sit by and let FEPC die the natural death of other war agencies. The war against economic discrimination must continue. The Permanent FEPC Bill belongs high on the list of the reconversion program for which Congress is cutting short its recess on September 5th."

Roberts Brothers Ranking High In Army, Visit City

Sarasota, Fla.—The commanding officer, Sarasota Army Air Field has announced that First Sergeant Carl G. Roberts has reported to the field and is in charge of enlisted personnel of reclamation. Sgt. Roberts served overseas hauling ammunition, Air Corps supplies and personnel to air strips. Sgt. Roberts, a graduate of Pearl High school, Nashville, Tenn., also attended A. and I. State College. He entered the service March 14, 1940 at Fort Benning, Ga.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Roberts of 1402 Hawkins St., Nashville and a brother of Capt. George Albert Roberts and Pvt. William Roberts who are with the Ground Forces. Both he and Capt. Roberts recently visited their parents in Nashville.

WARTIME DEVELOPMENTS IN COTTON TO FIND PEACETIME APPLICATIONS

Wartime research projects on cotton at the Southern Regional search Laboratory have resulted in development that will find important peacetime applications, according to officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's research administration.

Among the results of research to develop an improved cotton tire cord are a cord with improved heat resistance, and another with greater tensile strength than is obtained with present commercial cotton tire cords processes. The investigators declare without qualification that cotton cords can be manufactured which are definitely superior to the type of commerical cotton cords now being produced, and further improvements can be expected as more information is obtained and applied.

Another wartime development at the laboratory that will find important peacetime uses is a process for rotproofing cotton goods that is more effective than any other known treatment. Cloth samples treated by the new process have retained more than 80 percent of their strength after burial for an entire year in a damp, warm soil known to be rich in organisms that cause rotting. In contrast, untreated goods placed in the same soil rotted to pieces in about a week.

The investigators at the southern laboratory have also developed a flameproofing treatment for cotton fabrics that has definite advantages. Although effective treatments have been available for a number of years, usually they have made the fabric too stiff and heavy or they wash out too readily. Fabric treated by the new process retains its flame resistance after many launderings, yet its physical characteristic are changed but little. The process makes flamproofing of outer garments more practicable.

Still other recent discoveries of the New Orleans laboratory are a resinous treatment that increases by many times the life of cotton fishnets, a specially treated cotton thread that will resist deterioration resulting from presence of acid in fertilizer bags, and a new type of semielastic all-cotton bandage. The latter, announced earlier in the war, had undergone extensive hospital trials and has been declared by medical men to be superior to ordinary gauze, particularly for elbow, knee, and head dressings.

Under War Food Order 29 WFA is continuing through next September 30 the suspension of restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils to refiners for refining purposes. Authorizations for delivery of the four crude oils to all other users, however, will continue to be obtained from WFA.

Dr. L. D. Reddick Asks What Was Gained By War

New York—The following statement for V-J Day was issued by Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, 104 W. 136th St., New York City:

VICTORY FOR WHAT?

The end of the war means that the United Nations have crushed the greatest political and military threat, based upon racist philosophy that the world has faced. Race propaganda was a feature of both German and Japanese warfare.

Now that we have this great victory within our grasp, what are we going to do with it?

Our announced plans call for the re-education of the German and Japanese peoples toward the end of cleansing their minds of militarism and race hatred. But is it possible for a nation to teach democracy and equality to others when the teacher-nation does not really know or practice democracy itself?

The task of democratizing the world is a great responsibility. However, this effect cannot be expected to go very far unless we embark, simultaneously, upon a drive for full democracy at home. Otherwise, we will not know how to teach these lessons abroad, or, if we did, nobody would believe us when our noble words would be contradicted by our ignoble deeds.

Stated bluntly, America must make a clear decision for total democracy and world leadership or that leadership must be resigned to others.

The release of atomic energies with all of their wonderful and frightful possibilities only makes the responsibility a fateful imperative.

If we decide to go forward, then, the war just ended, despite all its horrible crimes and brutality, may be considered as an advancement of mankind; otherwise, World War II will be recorded as one more futile gesture which brought the human race one step nearer the chasm of self destruction.

Fraternal Council Promotes National Farm Safety Week

Cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in promoting National Farm Safety Week which will be observed July 22-28, the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America called on rural and urban ministers this week to emphasize farm and home safety in their sermons on Sunday, July 22.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, director of the Washington bureau of the Council, says that letters under the signatures of Bishop A. P. Horace, chairman of the executive board, have been sent to colored church leaders throughout the country.

The Council's letter points out that President Truman has issued a National Farm Safety Week proclamation in which he requested all persons and organizations concerned with agriculture and farm life to do everything in their power to educate farm people in the proper precautions by which they may eliminate farm hazards.

The Council also called the attention of the ministers to the fact that from 40 to 50 farm people are killed by accidents every day, making an average annual farm accident death toll of more than 15,000. In addition to these fatalities, the Council pointed out that 1,500,000 farm people suffer injuries every year. The monetary loss totaled over a billion dollars in 1943; fire losses alone amounted to $90,000,000.

In suggesting methods by which farm accidents and fires may be prevented, the Council urged that steps be taken by the churches to instruct farm families in learning to recognize and hunt out the accident and fire hazards on the farm and in the farm home; correct or remove the hazards that can be removed, and learn to live and work safely with those hazards that cannot immediately be corrected or removed.

Among other things, the Council sent the ministers a set of simple safety rules developed by the Department of Agriculture for farm people. These included such suggestions as: never grease, oil, unclog, or adjust a machine that is in motion or in gear; don't wear loose, torn clothing around machinery, check the brakes on all vehicles, be careful with livestock; keep bulls, boars, and rams securely penned, keep vicious dogs tied up away from children, check and clean chimneys and stovepipes regularly, keep guns safely put away, and keep first aid material on hand for treatment of minor injuries.

The Council represents over 20,000 ministers, nearly 40,000 churches and more than 6,000,000 communicants. Nearly half of the membership is to be found in rural areas.

On The Agricultural Front

MORE BEEF IN SIGHT

Slightly more beef will be available for civilian distribution as a result of a reduction in set-aside for government purchase of Army-style and Kosher beef, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced last week.

The over-all set-aside of Army style beef has been reduced from 30 percent to 25 percent of the total quantity produced by federally inspected slaughterers; and the beef set-aside in Kosher plants has been reduced from 25 percent to 20 percent. Set-aside of utility grand and canner and cutter beef remains unchanged at 65 percent.

GEORGIA 4-H'ers SELL 30,000 POUNDS OF BEEF

Trying to do their part to help assure more food, 38 colored Georgia 4-H Club boys raised 47 calves and sold them recently for $5,898, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

Alexander Hurse, colored agent for 4-H Clubs in Georgia, states that the calves weighed 30,313 pounds at the time they were sold. He also points out that there are 486 colored 4-H'ers in Georgia who are raising beef calves.

MARYLAND SEEKS METHODS OF FURTHER AIDING NEGRO FARMERS

Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment station of the University of Maryland have begun a survey of the economic and social status of the rural colored families of Maryland as a basis for building an adequate Extension program for colored farm people, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture this week.

Dr. T. B. Symons, Maryland Extension Director, says that the study will be state-wide with special emphasis on the southern part of the State and the lower Eastern Shore where the colored rural population is more concentrated. According to the 1940 census, Negro Americans account for 17 percent of the total population of the State, but in southern Maryland they make up 25 percent, and on the lower Eastern Shore they make up 28 percent of the population. Most of these were classified as rural.

Within the past few years the Maryland Extension Service has employed several agricultural and home demonstration agents to work with colored rural families. Dr. Symons states that these agents are in need of basic factural information on which to build a satisfactory Extension program. It is expected that the survey will supply this information.

Information will be solicited from both rural farm and rural non-farm Negro families regarding tenure; size and value of holdings; productive enterprises; products grown and used at home; products marketed; income; type and availability of market outlets; condition, value, and adequacy of farm buildings and dwellings; home facilities and living conditions; size and composition of family; formal education of parents and out-of-school children; health status; presence and participation in community organizations; and rural-urban migration.

The survey workers will have access to records and publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, State Department of Health, State Department of Education, State Office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Office of Farm Security Administration of Maryland, and offices of local county assessors.

The survey, which is being financed by the General Education Board, and the University of Maryland, will be conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics, headed by Dr. S. H. DeVault. Arthur B. Hamilton, associate professor of agricultural economics at the university, will direct the survey. Assistant directors will be L. B. Bohanan, assistant agricultural economist, and Martin G. Bailey, colored district agent.

Four colored community leaders, W. E. Henry, Jr., president of Bowie Colored State Teachers college; Miss Ethel Bianchi,county home demonstration agent; the Rev. Richard Johnson, and J. A. Oliver, will serve as consultants.

2,500 VETS GET FARM LOANS

The 2,534 white and colored veterans of World War II who have received loans through the Farm Security Administration to operate or buy farms of their own are doing a good job, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

These veterans are following approved farming methods, adjusting themselves to the life of the community, and are repaying their loans. The Department follows the anti-inflation policy of making loans for farm purchases only where a local committee of farmers certifies that the farm could be purchased at its long-range earning capacity value.

IMAGINE, NO MOSQUITOES

It's entirely possible that you may have to take a great deal of time trying to explain to your grand-children what a mosquito looked like, and how its piercing proboscis felt as it sought to feed on your arm or leg, because DDT, a new insecticide developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, may now be used to wipe out mosquitoes and other insects by the acre.

Primarily as a result of wartime research in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine laboratories in Orlando, Florida, DDT was developed for use in the armed forces against malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases.

Now, with an airplane and new devices for distribution, 500 acres may be treated with 800 gallons of DDT spray in 30 minutes, killing both larvae and adults of the malaria mosquito. However, it may prove harmful to use DDT for broadcast spraying over large areas in non-combat localities, because the deadly insecticide may upset nature's balance by killing beneficial insects and by killing fish, birds, or other wildlife either directly or by their feeding on insects killed by DDT. Research to determine the facts as to this danger and to devise procedures for safe use of DDT is now underway.

COTTON DOWN TO 1885 LEVEL

According to estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, there were only 18,355,000 acres of cotton in cultivation in the United States on July 1. This is 2,000,000 acres or 9.8 percent less than last year, and 30 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The acreage planted in cotton this year is only 40 percent of the record 1925 crop of 45,968,000 acres, and may be the smallest acreage harvested since 1895.

More Than Jobs Needed

From Idaho comes one of the best plans yet for creating jobs. Gordon Squires, publisher of the Cascade News, says: "It is easy to make 60 million jobs, or 70 or 80 or 100 million. Simply forbid the use of iron, then everyone would have to grub from dawn to dark just to keep alive. Or forbid the use of the wheel—even wooden wheels. Then we would drag everything along over the surface of the earth. . . .

"There would be plenty of jobs from the womb to the tomb if we forbid the use of sewing or washing machines; or moving machines, going back to the scythe; or locomotive, going back to the ox cart; or light bulbs, going back to the tallow dip; or power looms, going back to the spinning wheel."

Editor Squires points out that the present plans to create jobs contemplates more debt, more taxes, more printed money, and a super-duper WPA.

He recommends that the way to reach the desired goal is by "increasing the output per hour and hence the earnings of everyone who wants to work in a free country where he can choose his job—which he can't do in Russia, and soon will not be able to do in America," if the spend-yourself-into-prosperity philosophy is continued. He asks: "Is it jobs we really want? . . . All this talk about 60,000,000 jobs completely distorts the picture. Who wants full employment for every man and woman anyway? There are 35,000,000 families in America. Wouldn't we feel that our system had done a grand job if 35,000,000 heads of families—with only 35,000,000 jobs—could provide a happy living for all these families?

"The way forward is the same way we have come. Its general direction was right. It is not to make a giant taskmaster of the state, it is to increase the earnings of the worker with better tools, new inventions, encouragement to savings and investment, lower costs, lower prices, lower taxes, freedom from monopoly and privilege and drudgery—freedom itself. More freedom, not less."

Don't Fence It In

According to Reese H. Taylor, president of the Union Oil Company, our future oil supply is not limited by our ability to find or produce it, but is handicapped by a regimented economy supervised by many who do not know the oil business.

If it had not been for the fact that American industry was on its toes and ready to go when our government called on it in a war emergency, the history of the outcome of this global war would have been a different story.

The longer a war lasts, the greater the danger that a country and its industries cannot break the shackles fastened on them by political bosses given temporary power.

Oil is one of the natural resource industries that every country espousing the cause of state socialism seeks to control. But no country following that system has been able to show the oil development or production of the United States, which depends on free enterprise for its source of supply.

The Pattern Is Plain

Proposals now before Congress to establish a Missouri Valley Authority patterned after the TVA, contradict any talk that emanates from Washington about decentralization of government. The program to include power development, flood control, irrigation, navigation, and soil conservation under Federal agencies such as TVA, is the ultimate in the creation of highly centralized government, to the exclusion of countless local subdivisions of government, from states down to cities. Even the legal systems for water control in the various states which the Missouri Valley Authority would take over, differ.

A Federal agency thus created, at an "estimated" cost of over $1,250,000,000, would sit in the driver's seat in all matters pertaining to water power developments, and many industrial developments, in the territory covered.

All agencies of government seek to increase their power, none ever willingly give it up. States involved in such a gigantic Federal scheme to dominate local natural resources, would become mere lackeys of a political overlord.

Farmer Organization Essential

It was never the original purpose of a true cooperation in this country to operate business and escape taxation. There is a marked difference between non-profit marketing cooperatives which seek to give farmers service through an organization to handle their many problems, and a purely commercial selling cooperative which seeks to cut prices for the benefit of a special group of customers. Farmers are faced with as many problems of buying and processing and selling as the big corporations. Only by joining together in marketing cooperatives can they provide themselves with facilities needed for efficient operation. Only through organization can they meet other organized groups on an equal basis. Only by working together can farmers carry on research and develop new ideas that will benefit all the people—the consumers of food as well as producers. It does not require special tax subsidies or tax exemptions for farmers to cooperate in this manner to stabilize their position and secure fair prices.

Equality Of Opportunity All They Ask

Railroads after the war "will succeed in holding the major place in the transportation of the country's goods and will operate at a profit on sound investment," and their "only major worry is to have sound governmental policies giving them somewhere near equality of opportunity," said Edward S. French, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad. "I am not going to weep about free or nearly free rights of way for trucks and buses; free or nearly free facilities for air and water transport, nor am I going to wail that railroads are restricted in participating in that type of competition." Those things are beyond the ability of the railroads to solve, but "enlightened public opinion can find the proper solution."

For example, public understanding of the demoralization that would follow the winning of the anti-trust suit now being brought by the Department of Justice against the railroads, would result in an immediate demand on Congress for the passage of the Bullwinkle bill which would end confusion and uncertainty caused by the suit, and place regulation of the railroads squarely under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. French does not believe the answer to a possible postwar decline in railroad revenue is an appeal to the ICC for higher rates, as rate increases tend to lower volume, and volume is what the railroads need.

As for the future of the railroads, he said: "By far the most interesting and important favorable factor is what I would call . . . . improvement in the art of railroading. The parade of improved practices suggested and adopted is a constant source of astonishment to me."

Government Medicine No Answer

The United States had the largest group of thoroughly trained medical specialists in its entire history at the beginning of World War II. In war service their professional competence, plus the aid of new drugs and modern methods, were largely responsible for the fact that 96.1 per cent of the 1,375,000 wounded in the European theatre were saved.

The nation wishes its citizens and soldiers to have the best possible medical service. In connection with doing this, there are powerful advocates of a compulsory national medical program which would tax wage earners and employers at high rates for funds to support it, regardless of whether or not they desired state medical service.

Those who regard freedom of opportunity as one of the precious assets of America today, deny that government control of medicine is the conclusive answer. Voluntary health insurance plans to provide prepayment for medical service, are already underway and are not a drag on the country's medical proficiency or brilliant progress and research.

"By expanding and improving our public health service, by supporting various group and community systems, and by encouraging private insurance companies to add to the usefulness of their services, the country should find that Federal control of medicine is not necessary to insure a healthy nation," says the Index, quarterly publication of the New York Trust Company. "Historically the experience of foreign countries provides no evidence to the contrary."

Davis and Barnett Address Extension Dinner Meeting

Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, and Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press were the principal speakers at a dinner given Monday evening at Slowe Hall in honor of the Colored State Extension Service supervisors here in attendance at a six-day conference at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Davis, who has just returned from a six-month tour of West Africa, spoke of the immense resources of that region and pointed out how America can further contribute to the development of Africa.

Mr. Barnett sounded a warning of what may be in the offing in the way of unemployment both in rural and urban areas after the war. He quoted figures to show the large number of colored workers who already are being laid off war jobs. Also he pointed out that mechanized cotton production may mean the beginning of a new exodus from southern farming areas.

Said he, "These facts pose new problems and a new challenge for Extension workers in helping displaced workers adjust themselves to a changing agriculture economy in the South. Unfortunately, there are all too few farm and home agents to most effectively discharge this responsibility."

Prior to the addresses by Dr. Davis and Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Mary MeLeod Bethune, as honorary chairman of the entertainment committee, made a brief welcome statement.

Special guests at the dinner aside from the supervisors, included Judge William H. Hastie, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Raper, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. R. O'Hara Lanier, Mrs. Thomasine Johnson, Dr. Madeleine Kirkland, Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smith. T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent, was toastmaster.

Distributing the Pork

At this time, when a number of states and cities are trying to get their noses in the Federal pork barrel via a tax-financed electric line to one of the tax-exempt Federal power plants, an editorial in the New Albany, Indiana, Tribune of June 4, is worth reading. It pulls some of the tinsel off the TVA experiment in the socialization of electric power which is costing the general taxpayer so much money, and says:

"True, the nation made the valley a Christmas present of $750,000,000 . . . . But the country is pretty sure to weary of subsidizing that vicinity one of these days—especially when it presses harder to remove industry from other regions to enjoy the 'blessings' Federal generosity has created. . .

"The United States News revealed that as of April 1 1945, Tennessee had $400,000,000 of war contracts in process; Alabama had also $400,000,000, and Mississippi, $100,000,000, a total of $900,000,000. As of the same date, Indiana had $3,200,000,000 of war contracts in process! More than three times as much as the three southern states combined.

"We have nothing against Tennessee, and hope it does well (on its own, if it can ever get back there) but we see no reason for the Middle West to be envious. Indiana and the rich industrial Ohio valley are doing all right, and without any fabulous Federal gifts."

The Tribune should have added that political plans in the making would blanket the nation with TVA's, thus spreading "pork" as widely as possible. It remains to be seen whether the people can be bought into national socialism by this tax-squandering process.

THE FORUM

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How Southern Farm

(Continued from Page 1)

South would do well to make opportunities for those who love the land and want to stay on it do so, whether they are rich or poor Our democracy will have deeper roots—and it needs them today—if we get the land owned by medium-sized family-type farms.

If the little fellows do not get together to look after their own interests, a great many of them who don't want to lose out are going to lose out.

George S. Mitchell.

Hitler Also Promised Much

There should be a new definition for so-called "liberal" parties. They always seek public support under the guise of giving the "common man," whoever he may be, greater liberty, opportunity and ease of living. But, contrary to their preachings, they invariably seek to bind him with the shackles of state control.

The destruction of personal liberty and private property rights would be no sweeter under the term, "liberalism," than under the term "Hitlerism."

Lowden Plantation

(Coninued from Page 1)

than a million dollars by gifts from Harold McCormick and others.

DOWN UNDER TENANTS

Lowden was head of the foundation's board of trustees at his death. His plantation has an estimated value, when brought to full production of about $1,500,000

Much of the area is chopped up with ox-bow lakes and swamp lands. Eight thousand of the 21,000 acres are in cottonwood forest a source of continuing cash income if properly lumbered. About 4500 acres are under cultivation. At one time most of it was in cotton.

"As the market for cotton failed," Dr. Ackermon said, "so did the Lowden acreage until now only about 800 are in the crop. After the flood of 1927 the plantation was leased to tenants instead of direct operation under a manager. Buildings and yields declined. The land, much of it left idle, became badly infested with weeds. Cotton production fell from a high of 295 pounds an acre to 66.

At one time the plantation was one of the 10 best in the South. Now, he says, it is one of the 10 poorest.

"Oh, dear," she said, 'I've missed Then she raised the revolver and fired again.—Camp Bowie (Tex,) Blade.

It Can Be Done

WHAT ABOUT SECRETARY ANDERSON

By CONSTANCE DANIEL

Subsidies are what we had planned to talk about, this time, but that was before the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, took office on July first. Since then we have been pretty busy "spelling him out."

All that this column had to go by was Mr. Anderson's voting record in Congress and a couple of Congressional investigations which he conducted— one of the CIO-Political Action Committee and the other on the War Food Administration. Judged as a liberal record, Mr. Anderson's voting was nothing to brag about, but his conduct of Congressional investigations spelled out a kind of decency and independence of action which was very refreshing. In both instances he did a highly creditable fact-finding job, at a time when a "smear" job would have been easier—and more popular.

If there is anything which the United States Department of Agriculture needs, right now, it is forthright action based on fact-finding. For a long time, now, the Department has been bogged down with some pretty low-class nudging and leg-pulling, interbureau and interoffice feuding that have done neither the Nation nor its farming any good. Mr. Wickard, the outgoing Secretary, never had a Chinaman's chance to get a good job done, handicapped as he was with about every variety of organizational defect that could be thrown at him. In spite of that, he leaves to his credit sound and far-sighted recommendations to the Congress. Mr. Anderson, if he is as straightforward and courageous as his investigations indicate, will very likely follow through on these, and will throw his weight in favor of social security for farmers and farm workers, school lunches and a revival of the food stamp plan, to build a strong America by better distribution of farm products, supervised loans for small farm operation as well as loans for farm ownership, and other real farm measures INCLUDING THE UNCORKING OF THE FARM LABOR POOL.

On Mr. Anderson's doorstep, right now, is the wreckage of the Farm Security Administration, left there by the Cooley Committee which did for Farm Security as viciously dishonest a piece of "investigating" as any Capitol Hill committee has turned out in recent years.

The "findings" of this committee resulted, directly, in shut-down orders for Farm Security community-type projects— only a drop in the FSA bucket, but **indirectly in shut-down orders for the FSA rehabilitation program which amounted to ninety percent of FSA's aids to small farmers.**

The farm-ownership program was left, it is true, but it was left as a blind, for the "F-O" program, hobbled with its no-more-than-average-cost clause, is so limited as to be "no trouble," as all big landlords know. In a nation where two and a half million farmers are marginal, which bad wolf is afraid of ownership loans at the rate of two thousand a year—38,000 for the entire eight-year life of Farm Security? No, it was the rehabilitation aid that the big fellows were afraid of. That was the aid that reached **a million** sharecroppers and other tenants and some bad-off little owners, in that same eight-year period—pulling them out of the mire of hopeless dependency by spreading a little money a long way with a quick turnover. And now comes the old divided-you-fall racket, with its bid to the GI farm boys—"We don't mean you veterans can't buy a farm over average in cost for the county, **we just mean those civilians!"**

In the middle of the fight between reaction and progress is the new Secretary. We sympathize with him. If he continues to operate honestly he is in for a fight with the big farm interests. Perhaps by way of a compromise that will save the big fellows' boutonnieres and the little fellows' stake in the soil, a new Farm Security program will have to arise under a new name from the ashes of the old—and the same may hold good for other progressive measures.

At any rate, both the new Secretary of Agriculture and his new boss, the new President of the United States, are on record as clean investigators with minds of their own. This column casts its lot with the liberal organizations who believe that both of these new public servants will continue to hew to the straight, tough line they have already drawn.

NOW, WILL YOU KINDLY PAY THAT POLL TAX?

Being Merged Out

Chairman Flannagan of the House Agricultural Committee is sponsoring a bill which provides for the consolidation of all Farm Credit Agencies of the Government under one administration. The idea is to create a seven man board on which the members would sit for 14 year terms. This permanent board would administer all of the farm loan activities of the Federal Government.

The Farm Credit Administration, with all of its branches, the Farm Security Administration and all other credit agencies would be merged under one command. In theory this organization would become owned and controlled more and more by the farmers of the Nation themselves somewhat similar to the way the Federal Land Banks are supposed to be owned and controlled.

By the time this editorial reaches the press this bill may have been passed or it may still be under debate. But, the move is so vital to the interest of small farmers that an opinion should be expressed.

The merger of the Farm Security Administration with the Farm Credit Administration would throw the federal credit facilities especially designed for the service of small farmers under the control of the big farmers and their organizations: The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange. The bill is being sponsored and pushed by these organizations for this very purpose.

This so-called "Farm Bloc" which represents the big fellows in Congress does not believe that the small farmer has any place in American Society. Family farming to them is an absolute hangover from a passed era. They would promote the development of a National Agriculture based on big commercial highly mechanized farms. These big farms would be controlled by a relatively few land barons and worked by a wage earning agricultural proletoriate.

The Farm Security Administration, on the other hand has followed the philosophy that a secure class of economically organized family-type farms owned by the people who till their soil is the soundest basis for agricultural development here or anywhere and a surest guarantee of bed rock democracy in this country. Properly organized, as in Denmark and Finland, this type of agricultural society can be as efficient and as scientifically progressive as any type of rural organization. FSA has set about to promote this type of agriculture by combining financial assistance with a down to earth, direct and effective adult education program which is rapidly placing thousands of farm families on a sure footing.

The clash of policies is clear. The Farm Credit Administration is primarily a financial institution controlled by and operated in the interests of the larger, purely commercial farmer interests. Other phases of its activities are simply incidental.

The Farm Security Administration, on the contrary, is primarily an educational, rehabilitational and developmental agency, with financial assistance simply one important means toward its goal. It has been sponsored and backed by the National Farmers' Union and those people interested in the welfare and progress of the little farmers and the agricultural workers of this country.

Any such merger of farm credit agencies which does not clear include the carrying out of this latter policy is clearly against the small farmer. This class includes nearly all of our Negro farmers. Their outlook in the future of American Agriculture would be sadly blackened. They need most of all just what FSA has to offer. Without this there is not much hope.

Negro Extension

(Continued from page 1)

Insurance company, Claude A. Bennett of the Associated Negro Press, Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Extension field agents, F. F. Elliott, Mordecai Ezekiel and Sherman Johnson of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, M. L. Wilson, director of Extensions, and by Reuben Brigham and H. H. Williamson, assistant directors of Extension Service. H. W. Hochbaum of Extension Service presided over the conference.

Colored Extension supervisors in attendance at the conference represented Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Instructions For Raising

(Continued from Page 1.)

cow peas and soy bean leaves. The green must be cut very fine in the beginning and larger as the turkeys grow.

Turkey poults must be kept warm. They like a little more heat than chickens and do not adjust to changes in temperature as well as chicks. Farmers do better with May and June turkeys because of this fact.

At least three times as much space should be allowed for turkeys as foot of floor space per turkey poult for chicks. At least one square and eighteen square feet per twenty turkey poults on wire should be provided. The one hundred chick size Louisiana lamp-brooder will carry at most twenty poults. Never more than one hundred poults should be put in one brooder regardless of size of brooder.

A dry place is essential to success with turkeys. Their water fountains must be so arranged that they cannot wet the floor of their brooder house. The brooder house must be well ventilated but free from drafts. It must be kept **clean** and free from smells. Turkeys require more care in this respect than chickens.

When poults are started there must be no change in the care given them until they are eight weeks old. At that time, they may be changed from starter to growing feed. All changes must be made gradually by mixing some new feed with the old—with ever increasing amounts of the new until the changes are completed. After poults are eight weeks old, they may be encouraged to roost out-of-doors in trees or roosts constructed for them.

The health of turkeys is usually good and mortality low, if these instructions are followed. A turkey hen is the only natural mother for poults. The use of a chicken hen will too often result in failure. Turkeys cannot successfully be kept in a box in the house like chickens. A good brooder is necessary. It is also necessary to keep turkeys and chickens separated at least during the brooding period.

Whenever turkeys appear droopy—that is with heads tucked or wings hanging or go off feed or don't appear to be thriving, **give cod liver oil.** Mix three tablespoons of cod liver oil with a double handful of feed—Let them eat this up—Then give regular feed as usual. Use only the **best** cod liver oil.

Keep turkeys warm dry, clean and hungry. Do not keep them with the chickens. Do not feed them too much. Do not let them get chilled, and do not try to raise turkeys without a good brooder.

Fruit trees mean food on the shelf and money in your pocket. Dr. W. W. Aldrich, Department of Agriculture Specialist compares two peaches, one from a tree that was thinned at blossom time, and a smaller peach from a tree that was not.

About Those Peaches

There are still plenty of peaches on the trees in many parts of the South, and plenty at the market. If you don't have them your neighbor or your merchant probably does.

Can them, dry them, serve them in your favorite salad or dessert, or for breakfast, for they are not poison. although a rumor has leaked out, probably through some gossipy encyclopedia, that when the King of Persia was at war with the Egyptian, some two thousand years ago, he sent a few chariot loads into Egypt to poison his enemies.

If they died, it was probably from eating the peaches green, because the Chinese had been eating them still another two thousand years before the Persians got them.

Up and down the United States we have been growing peaches for a long time—from Connecticut to California and down to Texas and Florida. All in all we've grown some 2,181 varieties, but we're limited, now, to about 500. This food shortage is getting awful!

So as to make the most of the few hundred varieties still left to us, here are some what-to-dos if peaches are where you can find them. Use the ideas yourself and pass them on to your city cousins or the school or hospital in your neighborhood.

First, here is a sugar-saver timetable for canning, and if you are buying, for your home or for institutional use, **do remember that one bushel of peaches canned at home will produce 2,000 blue points worth, bought at the store!** Peaches, point-free in the basket are 80 blue points a quart at the store.

Why not reach up, instead of down, for at least part of your cash crop? Conversion from cotton is on the way.

PEACHES: No points a bushel in the basket; 80 points a quart can or 2,000 points a bushel at the store!

TIMETABLE FOR SUGAR-SAVING CANNING

The following table shows the best proportions for using corn sirup

FRUIT	PRECOOK	THIN SIRUP heated to boiling	MEDIUM SIRUP heated to boiling	PROCESSING (actually boiling)
PEACHES peeled and halved or cut up.	3 min. in boiling sirup.	6 1-3 C. water 2-3 C white corn sirup 2 C. sugar	5 3-4 C. water 1 C. white corn sirup 3 1-3 C. sugar	20 min.
PEARS peeled and halved.	3 to 5 min. in boiling sirup.	7 1-4 C water 1 C. white corn sirup 2 C. sugar	5 2-3 C. water 1 1-3 C. white corn sirup 3 1-4 C. sugar	20 min.
PLUMS skins on but pricked here and there with darning needle.	No pre-cooking of fruit.	6 1-3 C. water 2-3 C. dark corn sirup 2 C. sugar	5 2-3 C. water 1 1-3 C. white corn sirup 3 1-4 C. sugar	20 min.
BERRIES well washed and stemmed.	No pre-cooking of fruit.	No water 1 C. white corn sirup 3 C. sugar	No water 2 C. white corn sirup 4 C. sugar	15-20 min.

Louisiana Extension Service says follow these suggestions when canning peaches:

1. Choose ripe, fresh, firm fruit Look beyond any pretty pink blush for the yellow or whitish yellow background color indicating ripeness. Peaches picked green have poor flavor even when ripened. Don't use any fruit with decayed spots.

2. Wash and peel peaches, handling gently—a canner load at a time. For easy peeling place a few at a time in a wire basket or cheesecloth, dip in boiling water a minute or so, then quickly into cold. Skin, pit, and halve or slice. To prevent darkening after peeling, drop into a solution of 1 gallon of water with 2 tablespoons salt and 2 vinegar, then rinse and drain.

Precook peaches: If they are juicy, add sugar—½ cup to each quart of uncooked peaches. Then heat peaches to boiling and pack in their own juice.

For less juicy fruit, drop into thin to medium syrup boiling hot, and just heat through. For moderately thin syrup use 1 cup sugar, 2 cups of either water or peach juice—made by crushing, heating and straining sound peaches too soft for canning.

To stretch canning sugar, corn syrup may replace up to 1-3 the sugar; mild-flavored honey up to 1-2. If it is necessary to can without sugar, cook the fruit in its own juice, or add just enough water to keep it from sticking to the pan.

4. Pack hot peaches evenly into hot clean jars. Place halves in overlapping layers, pitted sides downward. Fill in with 3-4 to a cup of boiling liquid, taking care to cover solid food well and leave 1-2-inch head space. Peaches not covered by liquid may turn dark. Air bubbles also cause the fruit to darken. So work out bubbles by running a knife blade down jar side. Add more liquid if necessary.

5. Adjust lids. Process 20 minutes in a boiling-water bath. Finish sealing if type of jar requires. Cool jars overnight, right side up and away from drafts.

Arkansas had a peach preservation week from the 17th to he 24th of July. If you **grow** peaches every week they ripen is peach preservation week. Texas observed peach week from the 16th to the 21st of July. Institutions in all states should take advantage of tree-ripened crops from the areas nearest to them in preparing for winter menus—and canned goods short! Remember, they have a nine percent sugar content when fully ripe.

Temperance Leader Asks Closing Of All "Thirst Parlors" On Trains

Chicago—Converting tap cars into passenger coaches will help relieve the problem of transportation of service men and women during the war emergency was suggested to ten leading railroad lines of America in a letter from the Rev. Herbert H. Parish, administrative director of the National Temperance Movement.

Writing in the interest of "character, efficiency and comfort," the Rev. Mr. Parish made the following suggestions:

1 Convert all tap cars to the exclusive use of seating passengers. If this is done by all railroads, a large number of additional cars would be available for passenger use The people who occupy space in the tap car are usually holding seats elsewhere on the train.

2. Eliminating the tap car would release porters and waiters for service on sleeping and dining cars.

3. Much roaming back and forth on trains, adding to the confusion and making the trainman's work more difficult, would be eliminated.

4. This would give trainmen more time to spend caring for their necessary duties instead of being constantly compelled to give extensive attention to the intoxicated, or exhilarated people, who, if no drinks were available would remain quiet and orderly.

5. This would add to the comfort of the passenger who desires to proceed without the indignities often forced upon him in a crowded train by those who have had too much to drink, to say nothing of the very nauseating effect often produced by these people in the dining car and in other parts of the train.

The National Temperance Movement, with headquarters at 1321 Chicago Temple Building, Chicago, Ill., was organized in November 1944 to assist existing national and state temperance organizations in their work, as well as temperance-minded persons not connected with a temperance agency, and to discover areas of cooperation in a nation-wide crusade for the elemination of the beverage use of alcohol

New Director of Youth Activities Announces Plans

Colored Youth Organizations engaged in sports throughout the city of Nashville, Tenn., and its environs have been entered into National competition through the "Committee of Youth Work Among Negroes" affiliated with the National Sports Foundation, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Director R. D. Tynes, Negro Youth Work, states that the Foundation has launched a compaign to "Stop Juvenile Delinquency Thru Sports." The program is designed to:

1. Coordinate the sports activities of existing organizations engaged in combating Juvenile Delinquency.

2. To offer incentives to both organizations and youth by making funds available to them for carrying out their activities.

3. To commemorate and publicize the achievements of Negro athletes past and present.

4. To celebrate and set aside a special week each year in the month of August to demonstrate through national competition the athletic accomplishments of cooperating organizations and individuals.

5. To establish and maintain suitable facilities for compiling athletic records.

National Sports Foundation Inc., and its affiliated organizations believe that a program including sports as the dominant medium, will accomplish the purpose of keeping youngsters busy. Keeping little hands busy catching a baseball or gripping a soft ball bat is far more conducive to his moral and physical well-being than a handful of rocks.

All organizations, groups, clubs and individuals who wish to be entered in any sport seasonal event other than weights may communicate with Directors R. D. Tynes, Negro Youth Work, 1621 18th Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn., or Mr. Andrew Jackson, Executive Secretary, 1934 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Donaldson Jamison And Frances Silvers Visit City

Pvt. Donald Jamison, who is now serving in the United States Army stationed at Westover Field Mass., (Air-Base) was recently home on a furlough. He is the handsome son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Jamison. He is a graduate of Pearl Senior High School and studied at Fisk University.

Miss Frances Silvers the charming daughter of Lt. and Mrs. L. A. Silvers was also in the city visiting, and was highly entertained along with Pvt. Jamison. She too is a graduate of Pearl Senior High School and took special courses at Tennessee State. At present she is private secretary of The Mardis Realty Company, Chicago, Ill.

Many gala affairs were extended to these two Nashvillians. On leaving both were loud in their praises to all who made their stay enjoyable.

Rights Imply Responsibilities

By RUTH TAYLOR

The Bill of Rights is a favorite topic with all American speakers —no matter what their viewpoint or their politics. It is the one surefire hit.

We all **believe** in the principles embodied in the Bill of Rights. We all proclaim it as the foundation stone of our democracy. We brag of its insurance of our liberties as we wave the flag. We flaunt its great phrases in the faces of our enemies.

But do we **live up** to the ideal it embodies? Do we carry out in our nation, in our community, in our personal life, its great teachings?

We emphasize equality before the law, for which the Bill of Rights stands. We say we oppose discrimination—that this is the abhorrent idea of the so-called "master race." But—are we free from the taint of discrimination? How do we judge our neighbors? Bigotry and intolerance can be allowed no place in our own lives, if we would be true to our own faith.

The people have, through the Bill of Rights, the inalienable right to the furthering of the State of equality of opportunity. But they have it not merely as a State-given right, but as a God-given one. Freedom from discrimination is a spiritual as well as a material condition for human development.

This does not mean that all people must have equal amounts of everything—but it does mean that they must have an equal opportunity to develop their talents, to do profitable and worthwhile work—without being hampered by discriminations based upon anything other than their ability and their willingness to work with their fellow-men.

The only way we can defend our liberties is to see to it that the law is administered impartially and equally to all the people of the country. The pledge to our flag makes this clear.

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The last two words—"for all"—are the essence of the Bill of Rights—but before we brag too much about them, let us do a little soul-searching and see if we live up to them in our own lives. Rights imply responsibilities.

Good Advice To Retailers

There is probably no better posted man in the United States on the part of retailing, than Dr. Paul Nystrom, president of Limited Variety Stores Association, and professor of marketing at Columbia, University. He says that the small store owner's role in post-war distribution is "doing a better job of storekeeping than he ever did before."

From this standpoint, the small store is in exactly the same position as the largest chain store, and both will succeed or fail by the same techniques. And both must win public patronage by the service they render in their respective localities.

Specifically, Dr. Nystrom points out that the little retailer can improve his display, improve his selling technique, and improve his choice of merchandise to meet the requirements of his particular customers. The largest chain can do no more than this. The field is open to the smallest store, for there is no monopoly on intelligence.

Small retailers who heed such advice need have few worries about competitors.

Corporal: "That new recruit used to be a clerk."

Sergeant: "How do you know?"

Corporal: "Every time he stands at ease, he tries to put his rifle behind his ear."

"Machiavellianism" Is Tag Put On Attacks Made On Railway Service

There is a more than faint odor of Machiavellianism in the recent extensive press-agenting of hardships alleged to have been inflicted by the railroads on returning troops. The railroads, the Pullman Company, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the officers of the Army's transportation corps have exerted themselves to the utmost since the early days of the war to provide the maximum of efficiency and comfort for troop movements, and there is no evidence that they have suddenly lost their interest and skill in this work. Meantime, others more influential in the government have done their planning with no regard to the necessities or even convenience of domestic transportation.

Undersecretary of War Patterson said in a statement quoted in **Railroad Age** of July 14 that the War Department on June 26 had foreseen and expressed itself critically about the "possibility" of some congestion. Others, including **Railway Age**, had foreseen and forecasted for years before that, not the possibility, but the **certainty** of serious congestion. It was certain because, first, a large decline of passenger equipment occurred during the depression; second, the government during the war has been refusing to let the railroads acquire additional passenger equipment third, an enormous increase in travel by rail was occurring, and fourth, a huge transfer of troops from Europe to the Pacific area was sure to be made following termination of the war in Europe.

Let us look at the record of previous performance. During World War I the railroads and Pullman Company owned passenger-carrying cars as follows: Coaches and combination cars, 33,241; sleeping cars, 8,681; total, 41,922. In 1918, with this amount of equipment, the railroads rendered 43 billion passenger-miles of service, or about 1,000,000 passenger-miles per car. In 1941 the railroads and Pullman Company owned only 20,329 coaches and combination cars and 7,378 parlor and sleeping cars, a total of 27,707 and rendered over 29 billion passenger-miles of service, or about 1,060,000 per car.

When this country entered the war there were on order 389 passenger-carrying cars, and the carriers desired to acquire many more, but the government prevented it. In consequence, in 1944 there were only 20,524 coaches and combination cars and 8,136 parlor and sleeping cars, a total of 28,660. With this amount of equipment the railways in 1944 rendered a service of almost 96 billion passenger-miles,—3,335,00 per car, and about 235 per cent more per car than in 1918 or 1941. The 1945 passenger load is expected to be more than 100 billion passenger-miles—two and a half times the load carried in 1918, and four times the load in 1941; and yet the railroads are expected to carry it with 30 per cent less cars than in 1918 and about the same number as in 1941.

"We have been promised relief," Mr. Patterson said, "but relief has not been forthcoming—You may be sure and certain that the War Department will press for decent and comfortable accommodations for troops . . ." The War Department has known all along just how many sleeping and other passenger cars are available on American railroads, and just how many arriving troops could be accommodated by this number of cars without disrupting regular travel. The return of troops from Europe is an event that the Army has had over three years to prepare for, and the government has had control of the man-power and the materials necessary for such preparation. If the means are not now at hand to provide the kind of accommodations for returning troop movements that Mr. Patterson "insists upon" then the responsibility rests squarely upon top management in government and not upon the railroads, the Office of Defense Transportation or the Army's transportation officers. Because of the way ships are arriving, tens of thousands of troops are disembarking on one day and then none at all for several days. Surely anybody should know that the railways cannot deliver their full capacity of service with a load permitted to fluctuate so widely.

There is no reason for troops to have to ride in crowded and uncomfortable cars except that government "planned it that way." And it is that kind of disregard for transportation needs and human comfort which explains the increasing shortage of freight cars and why business men in New York with a day's work to do in Pittsburgh or business men in Chicago with a day's work to do in Cincinnati have to go to their nationally-important duties after sitting up all night in day coaches. Many returning troops report that they came down to the Atlantic ports of Europe in journeys of four or five nights' duration in "40 and 8" box cars, beside which any accommodations yet provided them in America are luxurious in the extreme—and probably few of them would be inclined to criticize the travel facilities so far offered them here, if a calculated effort were not being exerted to make them believe that they are being deliberately mistreated.

We see no reason why the railroads should quietly submit to being blackguarded for a failure which is not theirs, by officials of a government that is primarily responsible for the conditions which are criticized. Nor do we see any reason why a business man forced to ride all night in a day coach on a necessary trip should refrain from criticism of an officialdom which has unnecessarily inflicted this discomfort upon him.

It is significant that the bureaucracy is forcing the railroads to withdraw Pullman services at the very time when the airlines are being awarded additional planes, enabling them to expand their commercial traffic. The government, that is to say, is driving the railroads' steady customers to the airlines. And just what part of this emergency movement of troops are the railroads' competitors—the long-haul buses and the airlines—being called upon to handle? How many overnight planes have been pulled off their regular runs to serve the "redeployment" program and how many overnight buses have been diverted from their regular runs for this purpose? The answer is that only the railroads among all the agencies of transportation are expected to have the "stand-by" facilities to deal with such emergencies as this, and are criticized for not having them.

The railroads have made too good a record and won a too favorable public opiion during the war to suit the planners of national socialism. Some opportunity to smear them had to be found; and the passenger service situation created by the return of the troops from Europe has been seized upon as the long awaited opportunity.

. . Taken from **Railway Age** July 21, 1945 Issue.

The Seven Fold "You Can"

Perhaps we know it by heart already— and may indeed have been practicing it for years—but the repetition of an old rule ought to do good to us and to others. It is this: "Do all the good you can, By all means you can, In all the ways you can, In all the places you can, At all the times you can, To all the people you can, As long as ever you can."—Selected.

All things are possible to us with the help of God.

Clothes Magic

HOW TO BE A MAGICIAN IN ONE EASY LESSON, TURN YOUR SAD RAGS INTO GLAD RAGS, SAVE MATERIAL AND MONEY, HELP PREVENT INFLATION

MAGIC is what we need in these textile-short, clothing-scarce times. And that is what the girls in the Office of Price Administration decided to invoke. Magic of a practical kind to be sure—completed with sewing machine, scissors, pins and advice from New York stylists. A drastic step you say. But when many kinds of yards goods have disappeared entirely from the shelves of department stores, and weeks of search for readymade clothes end in the discovery of some item so high in price as to be unattainable, drastic steps are in order, even to the point of calling in the nearest handy magician.

So OPA employees decided to have a show and call it Clothes Magic. How they did it, and how others can do likewise, we shall see.

Brain child of the Employees' Recreation Association, the show was introduced to OPA workers by a series of displays on every floor of the building announcing a "sad rags into glad rags" contest. Old-fashioned garments which could be styled to 1945 lines were displayed with appropriate comments.

Girls were invited to enter their oldest dresses in the contest. The prize, a War Bond, would go to the costume which to paraphrase a famous saying, made the most from the leastest.

On the night of the show, the winners in the try-outs modeled their sad rags on the stage of a Government department's auditorium. One by one they walked out in limp, peculiar-looking outfits. Necklines wrong, sleeves were definitely yester-year. Too-full skirts hung badly. In short, every one of the dresses was indeed a sad rag. Why they had been given closet space at all we spectators couldn't imagine. An agile-fingered, imaginative stylist soon showed us how lucky the owners were. With vestees, collars, berthas, and bright scarfs the necklines were concealed or transformed. While the stylist moved briskly around the model explaining what else should be done to the dress and how to do it, a nearly life-sized sketch was being made in the background, illustrating her suggestions In a few moments the abashed-looking model in the sad rag, was transformed into a radiantly proud owner of a glad rag.

Another part of the Clothes Magic show illustrated what had been done in a "make over and make do" program. A green summer print with old-fashioned very full skirt and sleeves was transformed into a pencil-slim V-neck dress with the new cap sleeves. A trim button-up-the-front dress from a discarded redingote, pedalers (bicycle shorts from G. I. pants and a stunning beach ensemble—complete with matching beachbag—from a discarded cotton evening dress were a few of the other things shown.

What came of all this magic? Some of the magician's equipment a— sewing machine—is in the OPA recreation room. There, in an informal clothes clinic of their own, girls can practice magic on their sad rags; try some of the tricks they saw demonstrated at the show. Out of the backs of closets and from the depths of packed away suit boxes will come old dresses that were "too good to throw away,' and which their owners planned to do something with but forgot all about. Magic will be worked on them with the aid of such unmagical implements as scissors and sewing machines.

This will be a two-way saving, for besides he money saved, unused material will be put into service again, and the scarce supply of yard goods and new clothing will be left for those not fortunate enough to have "sad rags" to work on. Another shot in the battle against inflation will be fired!

This Clothes Magic show is by no means the first attempt to save textiles and money by "making over and making do." More than 2 years ago there was a Victory Dress Review of remodeled clothing in the patio of the United States Department of Agriculture. Sponsored by wives of Department of Agriculture officials, it had the great advantage of scientific advice and help from the specialists in the Clothing Research Laboratory.

Personal

Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Cheek are spending their vacation in Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls and other points while in the east. They attended the Elks Convention that was held in Philadelphia. They plan to return to their home on or about September 1st.

MAKE OUT YOUR WILL

Place it along with your insurance policy, your deeds, your abstracts and other valuables that you want to protect against theft, fire and tornado in a

SAFE DEPOSIT BOX, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

We have just installed 189 of these new boxes. You may rent one which makes it private and only you can get into it. Not even the Bank can open the box without your key and you cannot get in it without the Bank inserting its pass key.

Do not make the mistake of keeping your Will around the house and your valuable papers in your trunk nor your deed and abstract in some drawer in your home.

Come down and see these boxes at the

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To Market To Market

GO CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVES TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION'S LARGEST CITY BUY QUALITY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT FAIR PRICES

W ashington Market—just a narrow cobbled street on the lower west side of Manhattan Island. But within the 100-year-old buildings and warehouses lining Washington Street move practically all the fruits and vegetables consumed by the 10 million residents of Greater New York. Not only do consumers in New York City rely on this market for their daily supply of fresh foods, but consumers in big and little cities from Pennsylvania to Vermont also buy large quanitities of fruits and vegetables that first were delivered from the important shipping areas to Washington Market.

Into this congested area, one-half mile long and two blocks wide, jammed with trucks, carts, and great piles of crated fresh foods, have come consumer representatives. Because, it is here that the quality, quantity, and price of a great bulk of the food eaten by New Yorkers are determined, the consumers of New York, as well as of many other cities, are taking keen interest in market activities. They want to take equal responsibility with public agencies and the food trade in making the food distribution process more efficient, less costly. and more equitable.

During the working hours carloads of oranges, strawberries, lettuce, onions, and a hundred other fresh foods demanded by the varied tastes of New Yorkers arrive at the rate of one carload a minute. Bunched beets from Texas and South Carolina, California cauliflower. Florida celery, snap beans from Louisiana, rhubarb from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, turnips from Canada, and pineapples from Cuba include some of the foods and some of the States and foreign countries represented. Wholesalers, agents for large growers' associations, buyers for chain stores and hotels, surveyors for restaurants, commission merchants, truckers, and jobbers work the length and breadth of the market from midnight to midmorning inspecting, evaluating, bargaining, buying.

While a city sleeps, a small group of merchants and workers act as middlemen between the producers of America and the consumers of America. Here carloads of food are divided and sold by the crate, here prices are arrived at for the fresh fruit and vegetable crops of the entire country, and to this market growers in almost every State in the Union look for indications of the strength or weakness of demand for their products.

During the hundred years that the Washington Market has been in existence, many groups, public and private, have tried to improve the buying and selling methods used there. They have tried to find ways of reducing the number of times a commodity is handled, of increasing the transportation and storage facilities, and most important, of increasing the return to the grower while decreasing the cost to the consumer.

Only recently, however, have consumers participated in this joint effort to speed up the distribution business and to remove wasteful operations. Much of this new consumer activity has come because of rationing and price control. These conditions have helped to focus public attention on the distribution phases of food production and consumption. Black markets in ration points, overceiling prices, scarcities in one commodity and abundances in another have all pointed to the need for consumer representation at the market place.

Today, shoppers of low-income families and of high-income groups, of immigrant families, and of old American stock are joining volunteer groups throughout New York in order to cooperate with public and trade organizations in the gradual improvement of fresh food marketing. Aided by Government agencies, they are educating themselves.

In the intricacies of the food industry, they are learning each day of the supply and price situation for that day, they are learning for themselves and then teaching others the wartime regulations and restrictions pertaining to food sales.

One of the most concrete demonstrations of consumer education begins at 1:30 a. m., every day of the work week in the Washington Market. That's the time when two inspectors of the Consumer Services Division of the New York City Department of Markets, take up their posts at the commission houses to gather the day's market news. They keep track of the number of carloads of fruits and vegetables moving from the piers on the Hudson River through the crowded streets to the dealers' stands. They watch the sales, calculate the tempo of buying and selling, judge the quality of the foods coming to town that day, the quantity. and the variety.

They knows every wholesale dealer, every purveyor, every jobber, every trucker by name and shout to them over the rumble of trucks and carts: "Hi Bill! What's Hot Today?" And sometimes the answer comes: "Strawberries are hot, tell 'em oranges are *very* hot." As they gather the news and watch the fluctuations of supply and demand, their thoughts are for the consumer: "What should the economical, thoughtful, wise, family shopper buy today in her local store and how much should she pay for it?"

By 6:30 a. m., they have the answer and are ready to release for press and radio coverage what has become recognized as one of the clearest and most accurate of the market news reports for consumers

The "hot" and "very hot" comments from the dealers get translated: "Strawberries: Demand very active; they sell at the ceiling but many payments of a few dollars on the side, over the ceiling, take place—one of the most sought after articles in the market. Florida oranges, together with those coming from California. Continue in light supply and sell at ceiling, with tie-ins prevalent. California lemons bring the ceiling price; the supply is adequate. Florida grapefruit sells at the ceiling price mostly. All citrus fruits are in the reasonable column at their ceiling prices."

The three-to-four-page report which covers the supply, price, and quality of every commodity from avocados to escarole is then passed on for release to the city newspapers and for use by Mrs. Frances. F Gannon, well-known Director of the Consumer Services Division, in her daily morning broadcasts to the housewives of New York. Mrs. Gannon wants to make certain that shoppers understand the markets for that day, know the good "buys" and the ceiling prices, compare quality, go easy on purchases of those commodities in short supply, concentrate on those in abundance. She realizes that the first job of any intelligent buyer is to be informed on supply and price trends. Visits to the local store won't indicate total supply, nor will price alone tell the whole story. Consumers need and want the kind of information Mrs. Gannon gives them.

"Good morning, Housewives," she says cheerfully, as she begins her 8:25 a. m., broadcast, "the approach of summer is certainly indicated by the farmers' supplies that are coming into the wholesale market, and which you should see on your retailer's stand at low prices. Fine young, tender beet tops, Swiss chard, collard greens, kale, turnips tops, and kohlrabi will give a wide choice in nearby vegetable servings----------

Most of the fruits are still within the right column. Light supplies of oranges and grapefruit make them harder to obtain. So, keep in mind that there is a retail ceiling price on these items." And so her report to consumers continues, high lighting the good buys, warning against breaks in the ceiling price, suggesting menus that use the abundant foods, and explaining, from time to time, the conditions back of the big food story in the morning's newspaper headlines.

From the radio station and the pressroom the report goes to the several cooking schools conducted by nutritionists of Mrs. Gannon's Division at the city retail markets in the Lower East Side, Harlem, and the Bronx.

All who care to learn and show how to prepare and serve the abundant and cheap foods present in the markets that day. So during a time when cabbage, radishes, lettuce, carrots, turnips and sweetpotatoes are abundant and meat is scarce, the consumer learns how to make cabbage rolls, grated raw vegetable salad, and sweetpotato fritters. This is a service that consumers have asked for and that they use. It is a concrete way of narrowing the gap between producer and consumer and of making the fullest and best use of the available supply. The cooking schools also serve as common meeting places for neighbors to swap experiences and ideas, and to work together to combat the black market.

In addition to the assistance given through the up-to-the-minute consumer-market news and the cooking schools, the city's Division of Consumers' Services gives housewives daily help with rationing problems and also cooperates in the work of the New York City Food and Nutrition Committee.

Equipped with the knowledge of what to buy and how to use it, groups of New Yorkers have joined in a common effort to inform other shoppers. Within the large frame-work of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, originally organized as a wartime expedient but definitely headed for a post-war future, is another consumer organization. It draws its volunteer membership from people of all income levels and nationality groups. The Civilian Defense Volunteer Office cooperates with some 35 public and private agencies, including he WFA, the OPA, and the WPB, is getting across the importance of consumer knowledge and consumer action in the market place.

Meetings, distribution of pamphlets and leaflets, lectures and demonstrations at the public schools, city-wide exhibitions on health, nutrition, food conservation and preservation, and investigations of black markets and price violations are included in the work of the 135 cosumer centers. Almost a million members have volunteered their time to the serious business of educating themselves and others to the conditions prevailing in the civilian markets and to the definite actions they can take in strengthening the home front program.

Another volunteer group working to articulate the needs of shoppers and housewives is the New York City Consumer Council, which functions, throughout the Metropolitan Area, tackling food shortages, black markets, poor quality misbranding, high prices, and inefficient, costly distribution. The most recent group of consumers to be incorporated into the Council are the women of the Lower East Side. Starting at the Henry Street Settlement, the Lower East Side Consumer Council now represents some dozen social agencies—the Parent-Teacher Association, the tenants' league, the 13 Lower East Side settlements, the credit unions, and the cooperatives, the credit and the cooperatives. After only 3 months of existence, it has had considerable effect on the equitable and lawful distribution of food on the Lower East Side.

Women whose food budget must feed many mouths, have come together and are beginning to loosen the hold of food black marketeers. Before the organization of the Council, the black market in poultry in this section was the worst in the whole city. With the invaluable weapon of information, the women are beginning to lick it. They hold open meetings where speakers from the various city, State, and Federal agencies tell the women the facts; they set up stalls at the important shopping centers where volunteers distribute leaflets on price and rationing regulations; they handle the complaints of shoppers against retailers suspected of violations and present them to the local OPA board for investigation; they cooperate with the War Food Administration in its food distribution activities. Some of the women have even appeared as volunteer witnesses before the hearing of the Congressional Committee investigating food shortages held recently in New York. And their latest project is the organization of a consumers' cooperative so that the neighborhood can own and operate its own store.

When the war is over and the abnormal conditions creating food shortage, maldistribution, and black markets are over, these organized consumers do not think their work will be over. They believe that there are still hundreds of problems in the production and distribution of consumer goods to which they can bring new light and new effort. They belive, too, that every shopper organized in wartime, from the one who confines her activities to listening every morning to Mrs. Gannon's news of the market to the one who heads up a neighborhood group, will be a better shopper in peacetime.

—Consumers' Guide

Book Editor

Photo by Maynard Studio. GWENDOLYN BROOKS, whose book of ballads, blues and portraits-in-verse reflecting Negro life in a great American city, A STREET IN BRONZEVILLE, will be published by Harper and Brothers on August 15.

Gwendolyn Brooks was born in June, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas and lives in Chicago. She graduated from Englewood High School in 1934, and from Wilson Junior College in June, 1936. In September, 1939, she married Henry L. Blakely. She has had poetry published in numerous magazines and is at work on a novel.

William Rose Benet writes: "A STREET IN BRONZEVILLE' by Gwendolyn Brooks is the work of a remarkable young poet. Her BALLAD OF PEARL MAE LEE is indelibly tragic. Her book, throughout, has dramatic vigor and unusually expressive phrases. Miss Brooks is as original, as dynamic as Langston Hughes. She is salientlly individual.

Richard Wright has written of Miss Brooks' work: "She is a real poet. There is no self-pity here, nor a striving for effects. She takes hold of reality as it is and renders it faithfully . . . She easily catches the pathos of pretty destinies; the whimper of the wounded; the tiny accidents that plague the lives of desperately poor, and the problem of color prejudice.

A Poor Solution

In Paris the lights may soon be dimmed. In the huge textile mills of Lyons, the spindles are idle. In Belgium the great steel mills in Liege, Charleroi and La Louviere are shut, and in many a European village there is ample food, but no way to get it to the hungry cities, says TIME magazine.

Why is the economy of Western Europe still paralyzed? It has a coal famine. Like a wagon without a horse, it lacks the power to start. Until the coal shortage is solved, there is little chance that Europe's shattered economy can be rebuilt or that any sizable trade with the United States can be revived, says TIME.

The only remedy that France suggests is to nationalize its coal mines. It seems to have the idea that state socialism of industry, such as the Hitler government established, will in some miraculous manner encourage increased production, even though it destroys the incentive that flows from individual opportunity.

According to the latest figures, this fuel year will see the United States 37 million tons short of its coal needs. We tried temporary socialization of the coal mines as a remedy for coal strikes. The result was not surplus coal but continued shortages.

One gloomy official in the European area, says: "If the people don't get coal, you can count on chaos and revolution." That would mean less coal and more freezing. We had the modern revolution— strikes— in the United States mines when our country faced its greatest war danger. And the result was less coal. It takes more than revolution and government seizure of property to get production. Until the people learn this, they must expect suffering.

Strange Pigs And Their Cousins

By WILBERT N. SAVAGE

When pigs were first domesticated by man, no one can say, but we do know that common American types had their origin in the Old World. Indeed, our finest varieties of today are cousins of wild hogs of other lands, from which they descended. We know that pigs were common two thousand or more years ago, for they are mentioned frequently in the Bible.

Throughout the world there are many strange and remarkable kinds of hogs. The pygmy pig, no larger than a hare when full-grown, is native to certain parts of India. A further unusual example of pig life may be found in Africa, south of the Sahara, where the bush pigs dwell. These wild creatures are distinguished by the presence of large permanent swellings on each side of the face.

The African forest hog is the largest member of the swine family Their tusks are of great size, and as weapons of defense they are so formidable that the giant animal can meet the tiger on terms of equality. Large and fierce as he is, the forest hog is little known. Livingstone and Stanley both heard rumors of him, but dared not believe native reports. It is known, however, that they reach a weight far exceeding that of any other wild hog and, size for size, their great strength. which is said to be displayed only when the creature is aroused to extreme rage, is perhaps equalled by no other animal in the world.

If a medal should be awarded the ugliest hog, the warthog of Ethiopia would surely capture the prize, for he is so hideous in appearance that not even the hyena —the social outcast of the animal world—will associate with him.

The parent stock of most pigs found in Canada and the United States was brought from Europe, and chiefly from England. The English Yorkshire attains the greatest size of any domestic variety, but some of the best and most popular breeds—the Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, and Poland-Chinas—were developed here in the United States.

Everyone feels that it is easy to love his best friend, God is really our best friend.

Even we who hate know that love is a necessary part in our lives.

Let us not dwell upon our faults, but upon what will cure them.

WOMAN'S PAGE

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEHOLD

SCALLOPED BRAINS WITH MACARONI

1 pound brains
Water to cover
1 teaspoon salt
1 small onion
¼ teaspoon powdered sage
2½ cups medium cream sauce
⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper, or more
1½ to 3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 cups cooked macaroni
¼ cup grated cheese
3 tablespoons bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Wash brains, cover with water. Add salt, onion and sage. Cook slowly about 20 minutes, and drain. Remove membrane from brains; slice in one-inch pieces. Add to cream sauce; season with cayenne pepper and lemon juice. Mix cooked macaroni with grated cheese. Place some of the macaroni on bottom and along sides of oiled baking dish. Fill center with brain mixture, and put remaining macaroni around edge of dish.

Mix bread crumbs with melted butter or margarine and sprinkle over top. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) until set and golden brown. Serve very hot with green or mixed salad. Serves 4.

PEACH SHORTCAKE

2 cups flour
3 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1-3 cup milk
Dash of nutmeg
1 egg
6 tablespoons butter or margarine
Sliced peaches
Chilled cream

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut or rub in butter or margarine. Add well-beaten egg, and enough milk to make ingredients hold together in a stiff dough. Roll one-half inch thick on a floured board, in rectangle shape. Brush half the dough with melted butter or margarine. Fold over and brush top with milk. Bake at 450 degrees 12-15 minutes. Split shortcake while still warm, spread sliced, sweetened peaches over the bottom layer. Place top layer on cake and top with more peaches. Cut in squares and serve with chilled cream.

ESCALLOPED POTATOES AND ONIONS

2 tablespoons butter or meat drippings
2 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk
¾ teaspoon salt
4 to 5 medium-sized potatoes
1 onion

Melt butter, blend in flour; add milk and stir over moderate heat until sauce boils and thickens. Add salt. Put a layer of peeled, sliced potatoes in bottom of a buttered 2-quart casserole, lay a few onion rings over them and add one-third of the sauce. Repeat until all are used, topping with sauce. Cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 45 minutes, or until potatoes are tender. Serves 6.

MOLASSES NUT BREAD

1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups bran
1 cup whole wheat flour
¼ cup shortening
1 cup nuts, coarsely chopped
½ cup raisins
2 eggs
1¾ cups sour milk
½ cup molasses.

Mix and sift flour, baking soda, baking powder, and salt together. Mix with bran and whole wheat flour. Cut in shortening. Add nuts and raisins. Beat eggs and combine with milk and molasses. Add to dry ingredients. Fill one very large greased loaf pan or two medium-sized ones about half full. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for about one hour. Cool and store one day before slicing for easier cutting.

FISH TIMBALES

2 cups cooked fish flakes
2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon minced onion
Salt to taste

Add lemon juice to the fish. Prepare a sauce of the fat, flour, and milk. Stir in beaten eggs, fish, onion, parsley, and salt. Pour the mixture into greased custard cups and bake in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 30 minutes. Turn the timbales onto a hot platter. Garnish with slices of lemon and serve immediately. If preferred timbales may be served with hot tomato sauce or Spanish sauce.

Household Hints

CANNING HINTS

Heavy work gloves, the kind from the dime stores, says Mary Mabon, home economist, protect hands in the grandest way when they're lifting jars from the boiling water bath canner.

Use the deep well cooker and its French fry basket to make preliminary scalding of tomatoes and peaches easy. As soon as the water boils in the cooker, switch to low heat, fill the basket with the vegetables or fruit; scald, lift out and peel.

A pastry blender saves time and effort in making biscuits and pie crust.

Use warm water to sprinkle clothes for ironing as it will spread through fabrics faster.

Fats will kill Japs.

SAVES BUTTER

If butter is short, use well seasoned heated French dressing with your vegetables. Particularly with green beans, broccoli or artichokes. You can be happy about adding 3 or 4 chopped, stuffed olives when it's a case of the sauce for the latter vegetable.

Keep cellar stairs in good repair to prevent accidents.

MEDIUM CREAM SAUCE AND VARIATIONS

2 cups milk
4 tablespoons fat
4 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt

Melt fat, blend in flour. Stir until smooth, then add milk. Heat in top part of double boiler until thickened, stirring occasionally. Add salt and pepper just before serving. Makes 2 cups.

Variations

Olive Sauce: Add ½ cup sliced, stuffed or ripe olives to above recipe.

Mushroom Sauce: Add ½ to 1 cup sauted mushrooms to white sauce.

Pimiento Sauce: Saute 4 tablespoons onion in fat when making white sauce. Fold in four tablespoons chopped pimiento just before serving sauce.

Soubise Sauce: Rub four boiled onions and two sprigs parsley through a coarse sieve and fold into prepared white sauce.

RED PEPPERS PREFERRED

Even the small amounts of sweet peppers ordinarily used stuffed or in salad, or to add color and flavor to main dishes, may do a considerable bit toward the vitamin value of family meals, especially if they are allowed to become red-ripe. Stuffed red peppers are attractive, and delicious, and sliced red peppers add appetizing color and flavor to salads, as do green.

QUICK-FROZEN SPINACH MAKES A FLAVORSOME ADDITION TO MEAL

Salads Plates and Teams Well in Egg and Cheese Alliances

Gay, piquantly flavored salads are good menu strategy for any day when the butcher's counter is barren. Hard-cooked eggs, as well as cheese dressing, cubed American cheese or mounds of cottage cheese provide easy, flavorsome ways to add protein value that will qualify your salads as main course dishes.

The current abundance of point-free quick-frozen spinach offers another easy way to achieve zestful variety in tossed salad combinations. Just thaw the quick-frozen spinach as it comes out of the carton and chop; all the chores of sorting and eliminating grit and sand were disposed of before quick-freezing sealed in a full quota of vitamins and flavor. You'll find the tender green leaves are a particularly luscious addition to any assemblage of salad greens. They have a special flavor affinity for cheese and hard-cooked eggs, as well as onions, pickles and radishes. So resolve the current meat shortage by your inspirations and experiment with novel salad ingredients that will add up to appetizing main course dishes.

GREEN SPINACH SALAD

1 box (14 oz.) quick-frozen spinach, thawed
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup sour cream
4 tablespoons mayonnaise
Dash of pepper
1 teaspoon scraped onion
1½ teaspoon horseradish
2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped

Chop spinach. Drain if necessary. Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon salt. Combine remaining ingredients. Add half of sour cream mixture to spinach and mix well. Arrange on crisp lettuce and top with remaining sour cream mixture. Serves 4.

SCALLOPED SPINACH AND EGGS

1 (14 oz.) package quick-frozen spinach, or other quick-frozen vegetable
4 hard-cooked eggs

White Sauce

3 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 teaspoons minced onion
2½ tablespoons flour
1¼ cups milk
6 tablespoons vegetable liquor or vegetable liquor and milk.
Salt and pepper to taste

"FIX YOUR OWN" SUPPER IS SUMMER SUGGESTION

Long glasses of cooling iced coffee and the makings of fruit salad you make yourself is a sensible suggestion for sultry summer days. Outdoors or on the porch, you needn't go far to "eat out," so make way for a buffet supper, with strawberries, sliced bananas, fresh pineapple, melon balls and apple slices with the skin left on, ready to be combined with French dressing, whipped cream mayonnaise or plain cream, as your guests prefer. The salad is simple, there's nothing to it and there's nothing to making good iced coffee.

TRY THIS WHEN COMPANY COMES

To make a dessert glamourous on a busy day, when company comes unexpectedly. Stir up a favorite one egg cake recipe and bake in greased muffin pans. Top these golden cup cakes with a fluffy 7 minute icing or whipped evaporated milk and garnish with a plump red strawberry. These elegant cup cakes are an excellent dessert to serve when strawberries are few and the occasion calls for a festive dessert.

DRESS UP YOUR CUP CAKES

Color half of a one-egg cake batter pale pink and drop the pink and white batters alternately into greased muffin pans. Bake as for cup cakes. Let cool thoroughly. With sharp knife, cut cone-shaped top from top of each cup cake. Fill hollow with honey sweetened berries and place cake cone, cut side up on berries. Serve these saucy little cakes for dinner dessert.

PASTRY SHORT CAKE

Roll out plain pastry ¼ inch thick. Cut with 3 inch biscuit cutter or fancy cookie cutter. Bake on ungreased baking sheets in hot oven 8 to 10 minutes. Serve pastries and strawberries, sweetened with syrup or honey, making layers of pastry and fruit. This rich pastry shortcake is a solution for those no-sugar days when the family sugar bin is low.

CHERRY FILLED COFFEE CAKE

Cherry Filled Coffee Cake, made from a luscious coffee cake recipe, is a real flavor winner with those who dote on fruity rich coffee cakes. Inside this elegant coffee cake is hidden the sweet goodness of cherries sprinkled with the melting cinnamon sugar crumble. With sweet orange slices and a cup of piping hot coffee, Cherry Filled Coffee Cake is the main part of a deliciously satisfying breakfast. It is elegant as a luncheon or dinner dessert, for its crunchy sugar topping and filling gives inviting sweetness.

Sugar Crumble Mixture

¼ cup sugar
¼ cup enriched flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup margarine or butter
1¼ cups cooked drained cherries

Mix sugar, flour and cinnamon. Cut or rub in margarine until mixture is crumbly.

Batter

1¼ cups sifted enriched flour
¾ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
4 cups sugar
1 egg
¾ cup milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Beat egg. Add milk and melted shortening. Add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Spread half the batter into greased pan. Cover with cherries. Sprinkle half the sugar crumble mixture over the cherries. Cover with remaining batter. Sprinkle with remaining crumble. Bake in moderately hot oven 25 minutes. Use pan about 8x8 inches in size.

Labor At the Helm

The election of Joseph Benedict Chifley, a former locomotive engineer and son of a blacksmith, to the high position of prime minister of Australia, is hailed as a great victory for the labor party and the "little man."

When labor is responsible for employment, it will find its interests are identical with those of capital. Responsibility has a sobering effect on all of us.

Prime Minister Chifley has the opportunity to show the same ability in handling his new job that many another man who started from the ranks has shown in industry and political leadership.

Dictatorship Dies Hard

The president of the French Confederation of Labor, Leon Jouhaux, while in Washington, D. C., recently, discussed French plans for the nationalization of industries. Fresh from several years in a German concentration camp, he still seeks socialization of such French industries as mines, transportation, gas, electricity and credit. He naively says however, that all plans for nationalization of those industries provide for indemnification of shareholders. In other words, the properties will not be confiscated, but the owners will be forced to sell them to the state.

Apparently France didn't get enough of political dictatorship under German occupation — it wants more under its own management.

Like the Mouse And the Lion

We have heard so much about rationing, price control, ceilings, reconversion and postwar planning, that we are all pretty much confused. But one fact is standing out more clearly every day: The retailer, who from the beginning of the war has been treated largely as non-essential, is now recognized as the connecting link between the buyer and the producer, upon which the success of any reconversion plan rests. Stripped of manpower, stripped of many essential commodities and food products, the retailer has in some way managed to keep articles on his shelves that enabled consumers to supply their needs.

The keen competition between chain stores and independents, and between chain stores themselves, is a governor that controls attempts by price gougers to cash in on scarcities. The independent and the chain store have a common interest in seeing that goods flow to the consumer in the greatest quantity, at the lowest cost, because they both depend on volume for their existence. It is therefore highly essential that in postwar planning which involves employment and production, the retailer's position be given greater consideration than ever before. Any artificial hampering of his operations retards the flow of manufactured goods, agricultural products and employment. It is time that both national and state legislative bodies recognized the fact that production and retailing are like the fable of the mouse and the lion.

Abreast of the Times

Just about the time the general public comes to the conclusion that the good old days are gone forever, that high costs will prevent expansion, and that it will be necessary for a benevolent government to look after all its unemployed citizens, industry comes along with some new and helpful plans which upset the pessimist's applecart. As evidence of this, the possibility of a postwar building boom has stimulated interest in improved building codes throughout the country, according to a report just issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

While the public has feared the cost of building will be so high after the war that the average man cannot hope to own a home, the National Board cites that "predictions are widely made that postwar houses embodying materials now generally unknown, will be fabricated in greater quantities in factories so that they can be quickly assembled on the building site. Unbelievably low costs to purchasers are talked about.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is on record advising cities to restudy their building codes. It is hoped that provision may be made to take advantage of technological advances resulting from the war effort and the availability of new building materials which are in the process of development. Lower building costs with the same promise of safety are in prospect."

The insurance industry is seeking to keep abreast of the times by having building codes in various cities perfected so as to facilitate construction along safe lines which will assure the lowest possible insurance cost.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

God Save the Virgins

By GILES A. HUBERT

Three little islands with about 22,000 people. They don't sound like much to us who have been in the habit of thinking in terms of states as large as Tennessee, Texas, Ohio and New York and in terms of population which runs into millions. But, to me now, after spending two of the most interesting and enjoyable weeks of my life there, they loom—pretty important.

First, these three little islands are undoubtedly one of the most beautiful, healthful and pleasant places on the face of the earth. Green clad hills, which rise to two thousand feet in places, roll down to bays and inlets and to the open sea. White coral-sand beaches form the borders to little bodies of water which reflect all the colors of blue, green and purple imaginable. The water is so clean and pure that a person can see clearly objects on the bottom of the sea at fifteen feet.

The climate is almost perfect the year around— warm at mid-day and cool at night. Few are the moments when the cool breezes from the sea are not blowing to comfort any one who steps into the shade. Calm bays and sheltered channels between "many green islands" make an ideal situation for basting and bathing. The waters turn with game fish such as is the dream of every angler.

On St. Croix, the largest of the Virgins, there is plenty of activity for the huntsman. There are quail, pigeons and ducks in abundance and large thickets inhabited by deer. These islands are truly a garden spot of nature and a heaven to the sportsman.

Secondly, the Virgin Islands are inhabited largely by colored people who enjoy an extent of democracy which is difficult to find in any other area under the American flag. In political, economic and social life, colored people are represented at the top as well as the bottom and all the way through. By law and by custom discrimination on account of color is outlawed.

The judiciary is headed by a Negro, the proprietor of the best hotel is a Negro, the newspapers are all owned and edited by Negroes, the U. S. District Attorney is Negro. It is true that much of the land is owned by the descendents of the old Danish settlers, but many of these are intermarried with Virgin Islanders and there is very little differentiation based purely on race.

It is only among the continental elements stationed in the islands in connection with the U. S. Army and Naval installations that there is any overt feeling of racial superiority or inferiority or tend-

(Continued on Page 4, Col 1)

THE TODD WESTERN FAMILY THRIVES ON FARM LIFE

Todd Western, Negro farmer in Mahaska county, pauses to see how his oldest daughter, Betty Lou, 8, is coming with the milking.—Staff photos by James Sherman.

Modern Equipment And Planned Crops Have Paid Well

By GLENN CUNNINGHAM
(Register Staff Writer)

New SHARON, IA.—The Todd Western family farming 160 acres eight miles southeast of here is one of the few Negro farm families in Iowa.

Western, 41, was born on the farm. His grandfather purchased the land in 1864 when he moved from just south of New Sharon to be closer to timberland.

The family is well respected in the community, Western having worked with the neighbors all of his life. The farm is equipped with modern equipment.

Western has two sisters who are farming near Ewart in Poweshiek county. They married brothers, Russell Kiner on 440 acres and Booker Kiner on 160 acres.

Livestock

Western generally feeds 40 to 50 head of beef cattle a year, last year raised 80 head of hogs. He milks eight cows, usually has around 20 to 25 head of sheep and 150 laying hens.

The crop plan on the farm this year is 53 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats, 10 acres of soybeans, 30 acres of hay, 22 of clover and eight of alfalfa. The first hay crops yielded 28 tons.

Western has been a co-operator with the agricultural adjustment agency (AAA) since it was organized. He has about half of the farm limed and plans on spreading lime on 225 acres this fall.

He used commercial fertilizer for the first time this year on oats ground, putting it out just ahead of the big rains early in the spring.

20 Bushels of Oats

Because of cold, wet weather the Boone oats produced only an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre where in a normal year the yield would be 40 bushels.

He hasn't tried planting on the contour, but is interested in this way of farming rolling land and has been talking recently with the soil conservation people.

The farm is rolling to gently

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

F. Marcellus Staley Appointed To Important Post In Farm Labor Program

F. Marcellus Staley, former director of the school of agriculture at Georgia State college, who helped to mobilize sufficient workers last year to save a 55,000 acre peanut crop, has been appointed as an assistant in the Farm Labor Program of Extension Service, Director M. L. Wilson has announced.

In his new position, Mr. Staley will assist with the recruitment and placement of colored farm workers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia. He will have his headquarters at Americus, Ga.

Educated at Morehouse, Ohio

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Farmer Veterans Who Will Return Soon Can Obtain Help

Atlanta, Ga.— The next few months should see the release of millions of veterans who were reared on farms. In some southern states half or more of the men and women who went to the armed forces came from farms.

Will they go back?

The war has taught nearly all of them new skills. Boys who plowed with mules now know how to fix airplane engines. The Army and Navy needed clerks and assembly-line workers and warehousemen and laundry operators and bakers and builders, as well as riflemen and parachutists.

A great many of these young people, when they come home to Southern farm communities, will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arkansas Families Get pure Bred Milch Cows For Their Farms

Memphis, Tenn.—Eighteen families, all members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, living on plantations near Cotton Plant, Arkansas, received a pure bred Guernsey milch cow on Thursday, August 2, 1945. The cows are heavy milkers, giving from 5 to 6 gallons a day.

The cows were contributed by the Heifers For Relief Committee of the Church of the Brethrens' Service Committee whose headquarters are in Nappanee, Indiana. The transaction is being handled through the Arkansas Farm Tenants Cooperative Association which was set up in 1942 by members of the Southern Tenant Farmers

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Many Southern Families are Troubled By Problems of Farming

Jones G. Maddox and Henry Jarrett Discuss These Postwar Problems

Most Southern farm families are troubled as they look ahead to the years after the war, and are keenly interested in having the kind of farm of farm program that can best help them cope with their coming difficulties.

One thing many farmers are worried about is the increasing number of machines that are going into the cotton fields. Already the mechanical stripper is coming into use on the High Plains of Texas. It seems to be only a question of time — probably a very short time—until the mechanical picker and flame cultivator will be seen in many fields in the Delta and elsewhere throughout the Cotton Belt. And even now, from one end of the Cotton Belt to the other, tractors and cultivators are steadily replacing mules and plows.

More machines mean fewer workers in agriculture. During the past 10 years or so, many thousands of farm families have been "tractored off." Many more thousands of families almost certainly will be displaced by machines within the next few years.

Many other small farmers who can't afford machinery, or whose land is not well suited for the use of machinery, will feel the pressure, too; for they will be forced to compete against the cheaper production methods that machines make possible.

Another great problem is growing uncertainty as to future markets for American cotton. Already

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

READ: READ: Twenty-eight Dollars To Ownership—P. 5

Arkansas Families

(Coninued from Page 1)

Union F. R. Bottom of Cotton Plant in manager of the cooperative.

Each family receiving a cow is obligated to return the first heifer calf to the Association which will in turn make the increase available to another needy family at a nominal cost. A pure bred Guernsey sire is being purchased by the Association.

Mr. George Craig of Indiana and two assistants transported the cows by truck to Cotton Plant. At the home of N. Darby, near the Mt. Pleasant School, 50 families were gathered to witness the drawing by lot. Each head of a family drew a number from a hat held by little Johnnie Childress. The number drawn was the same as the number of the cow the family was to own. The family was required to pay the cost of transportation from Indiana to Arkansas. The cost was about $30 each. The milch cows are valued at $150 to $200 each.

The Mt. Pleasant School turned out and 125 rural children saw the fine cows and heard the instructions for the care of the cattle which were given by Mr. Craig who is an experienced dairy farmer in his native state. Assistant County Agent, Electra Tiller, of Clarendon was present. The vocational teacher from the Fargo Agricultural School also attended. Dr. H. V. Watson of Brinkley a licensed veternarian, has been engaged by the Cooperative Association to make regular inspections of the cows. The County Agent of Monroe County will assist in supervising the project.

The following families drew their cows by lot and paid the transportation costs:

F. R. Betton, Hardy Hoskins, S. W. James, Dorsey Simon, Ernest Jones, James, Bunch, Hilton Chandler, Ophelia Smith, John L. Jones, J. E. Fleming, J. W. Stewart, L. H. Betton, Mrs. Johnnie Reed, L. W. Davis, Anderson Johnson, King Floyd, Abb Locke, Lemuel White.

NOTE TO EDITORS—

Publication of an article based on the above is requested of journals having a circulation among southern farm people. The best of our knowledge, these 18 families living on the cotton plantation of East Arkansas, are the first of their class to own a pure bred milch cow.

The Church of the Brethren set up a Heifers for Relief Project about two years ago to replenish the dairy herds destroyed by war in Europe. Until recently, the Brethren were unable to secure transportation of the cattle to Europe. Some of the cows were shipped to Puerto Rico for distribution by the Farm Security Administration and a few were also sent to FSA clients in Arkansas, near Pine Bluff, about two months ago.

F. Marcellus Staley

(Coninued from Page 1)

State, and Cornell, holding a Master of Science degree in agriculture from the latter, Mr. Staley has held important positions at Tuskegee, A. and T. college, Bennett College where he was dean of instruction, South Carolina State, and Georgia State college.

While serving as county agent in Sumter County, Georgia last year, Mr. Staley assisted in recruiting enough workers to harvest a 55,000 acre peanut crop and an equal acreage of cotton. This year, with his work extending over six states, Mr. Staley will aid in the recruitment and placement of more than 50,000 colored farm workers.

Farmer Veterans Who

(Continued from page 1)

not want to line up their lives as an imitation of their father's lives. Many will go to town to industry and business. Many will go to town to industry and business. Many will go North.

For those who want to farm, GI rights are mighty important. A determined young fellow can borrow enough on reasonable terms to set himself up as a land-

The other children watch Mrs. Todd Western of New Sharon, Ia., tighten the lids on some fruit she has just canned. Left to right, children are Todd, Jr., one year old, held by Charlene, 5; and Joyce, 3. The family usually cans around 500 quarts from the garden each year.

owning farmer with a good house and good machinery and tools. A young man who does this has every chance to stay in the running.

It looks as though the line will be drawn even more deeply in the future between those who have good places and knowledge of modern farming and those who work for somebody else and lag behind.

The country is rightly grateful to the veterans. The law entitles the veterans to borrow to get farms if they can be found at a workable price. It is up to the boys themselves and their parents in Southern counties to make the law work and to get good farms for those who can swing them.

Modern Equipment

(Continued From Page 1)

rolling, but he says there is not much washing or less of topsoil except during an infrequent flood. He believes in planting on the contour as it has increased corn and soybean yields for neighbors.

Bad Luck With Pigs

This year Western had bad luck with pigs. He had 15 sows to farrow in February and March, but they saved only 38 pigs. Western was sick, the weather was cold and wet and a man hired to do the work was kept busy feeding and caring for other livestock.

Western's wife is 38. They have three daughters, Betty Lou, 8, Charlene, 5, and Joyce 3; and one son Todd, Jr., one year old. The 8-year-old girl helps with the chores during summer and after school, and is a good milker.

The Westerns have a telephone and electricity furnished by a generating plant. Equipment includes tractor, binder, corn picker, manure spreader and a hammer mill for grinding feed. There are six horses but they are used in the field only at planting time.

Western does a lot of custom work with his binder and corn picker and always has shared work with neighbors during haying and harvest. He has used a tractor 15 years, now owns the third one and wants to get a new corn picker as soon as he can get his application approved.

Western says the price of feeder cattle is too close to the price on finished beef to allow the farmer sufficient margin. Corn costs him $1.02¾ with a hauling charge of 5 Cents or more a bushel on top of that, he said.

"You read about best cattle bringing a top of $18 or better a hundredweight," says Western, "but that doesn't mean a thing to the average feeder. Most cattle sell for around $16 or less or from two to two and a half cents under the top." He pays 12 and 12½ cents for feeders aid his last cattle shipped to Chicago, Ill., two weeks ago sold for $14.50.

"More Negroes should be on the farm," he says, "as someone is not handing you a check on Saturday and telling you to look for another job as is the case many times in town.

"There is a lot of hard work on the farm but if you don't feel like working you can take it a little easy. The farm is a wonderful place to live and raise a family."
—THE IOWA FARM REGISTER.

Jones G. Maddox and

(Continued from Page 1.)

rayon and other synthetic fibers have chipped away a good bit of the home market that used to belong to cotton. And in world markets where American cotton used to have undisputed leadership, the cotton grown by farmers in other countries steadily has been crowding out American cotton. As long as the price of our cotton is kept comparatively high, it is likely that competing products will continue to take away more of its markets.

What is the wisest thing to do in this dilemma? Even when America cotton sells at fairly high prices, many cotton farmers, especially the smaller operators, aren't able to make adequate livings. If prices are kept up by selling even less cotton, incomes from cotton will become smaller and samaller. Yet if we let the price drop and sell more, farmers still will be in trouble unless they can get their production costs down.

It may be the machine, after all that will solve part of the problem. The farmers who are able to use machinery efficiently will be able to sell their cotton at a competitive price and still make a good profit. But what about the farm family who can't make good use of machinery?

None of the farm programs we have had in the past looks as if it could completely fill the bill. Several of these programs have done a lot of good and can continue to do good, but none of them seems to provide the whole answer. Farm Security Administration, for example, can do much useful work in helping hard-pressed families get back on their feet again and in helping tenants become owners, but it can do very little about the basic difficulties faced by all cotton farmers. Likewise, the work done by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and the Soil Conservation Service toward helping farmers conserve soil—essential as it is—does not get to the root of some of the chief difficulties.

A much broader approach is needed—an approach that will enable all of the existing useful programs, and maybe a new one or so, to team up together in making Southern agriculture a better way of life than it has been, and in keeping it that way.

The suggested conversion program for Southern agriculture which has been discussed in recent months points one way toward such a coordinated program that will be concerned not just with cotton, nor just with agriculture, but with the whole economy of the South. Cotton's difficulties are only part of the trouble. Even displacement of farm workers by machines is more a symptom than the disease itself. The root of the problem is and has been underemployment on Southern farms. More than one-half of the Nation's farm families live in the South; yet they have only a third of the country's cropland. They receive only about one-fourth of the Nation's total farm income. Too many people are trying to make a living off too slender a farming base.

Clearly the thing to do is to establish adequate farming bases for the families who remain in agriculture, and to help the other farm families get into kinds of work where their efforts will be more productive and bring them better incomes.

The proposed conversion program suggests reaching this goal by means of four major steps:

1. The price of American cotton would be established at a level that would enable cotton to compete freely in the home market and world market. In this way the South could continue to grow the crop for which so much of its land and so many of its people are so well suited.

2. Price adjustment payments would be made to cotton farmers to cushion the effects of the change from a protected price to a competitive price, for otherwise the change would cause a tremendous shock. The idea would be to make payments for a limited period only—probably 5 years—and to make the payments smaller each year until they stopped entirely.

3. There would be a broad program for helping farmers keep their operations on a basis that would be profitable for the long pull after the price adjustment payments had stopped. Most farmers who could use machinery and take other steps to lower production costs would want to grow as much or more cotton than they had been growing. Other farmers would want to reduce their cotton acreage or perhaps go out of cotton entirely. Many of them in switching to a more stable kind of farming would need to make changes that they could not afford. To enable them to do this the program would provide for conversion payments to help them pay for the needed changes, and for credit facilities to finance some of the large operations. This assistance would be given to farmers who worked out and agreed to follow long-time individual plans for their farms.

4. There would be a program for stimulating business and industry in the South, so as to create more jobs for training farm people who wanted to leave agriculture for nonfarm employment, and for helping them actually locate jobs and establish themselves.

How would a program of this kind actually work? First of all, it would be purely voluntary. If a farmer felt that he could get along all right with cotton at the competitive price and without making any large changes in his methods of farming, he would receive the temporary cotton price adjustment payments, without getting into the program at all.

But take the case of a small farmer who owned his land and felt he needed to make changes—cut down his cotton acreage, for instance, and branch out into poultry or vegetables. By working out a 5-year farm plan he could qualify for payments to help pay for some of his improvements, and to keep his family going until they become firmly established on their new basis. There would be credit arrangements, too, if he needed to make some very large improvements like buying more land or building a new barn. It might be, of course, that such a small farmer and his family might feel they would have better opportunities by changing to other kinds of work. With a conversion program, he would have help in fitting himself for the kind of job he wanted, and in establishing his family in a new place in case he needed to move.

Suppose a sharecropper and his family were displaced by machinery. He would have the same kind of opportunity to learn new work. Or if nearby land were available, the conversion program could offer him help in buying or renting an adequate farm and in getting started.

If such a conversion program were put into full-scale operation, 10 years might be enough to bring about a great and lasting change in the South. There would be fewer farm families, but they would be making better incomes on more adequate farms. The other families would have been established in useful jobs in factories, offices, stores, filling stations, etc.

Such a program, of course would for a few years cost the Government considerable sums of money, although the expenses probably would not be so very much greater than those under the old programs before the war began—programs that have not yet succeeded in bringing about any permanent large-scale improvement. At the end of the conversion period, the cost to the Government would drop off sharply. The conservation payments would be the one large continuing item.

Probably the main difficulty the conversion program would face is the extent of the change so many families would have to make in their way of doing things. Perhaps some of the older farmers would feel it just wasn't worth the trouble. On the other hand, the way machines already are displacing people and the way that cotton is threatened by competitors makes it plain that a great many Southern families will have to change their ways even without a conversion program. A conversion program would give them definite help in changing their ways for the better.

This conversion program that has been outlined is, of course, just in the discussion stage. It isn't even a formal Government proposal, but it does offer one possible way out of a serious dilemma. It should be thought about and discussed carefully along with the other possible alternatives that farmers need to consider as the postwar period comes closer.

Welcome To Dr. Norris

This welcomes Dr. Ernest Norris of Texas into the job of assistant to the Director of Personnel at the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Getting Negroes integrated into the Department wherever their training and competency indicates is a man's-size job.

But Dr. Norris will have behind him in his efforts the cooperation of all truly liberal organizations.

The National Farmers' Union wishes him well.

Signatures: Russell Smith, Legislative Secretary, National Farmers' Union.

PLANNED INFLATION

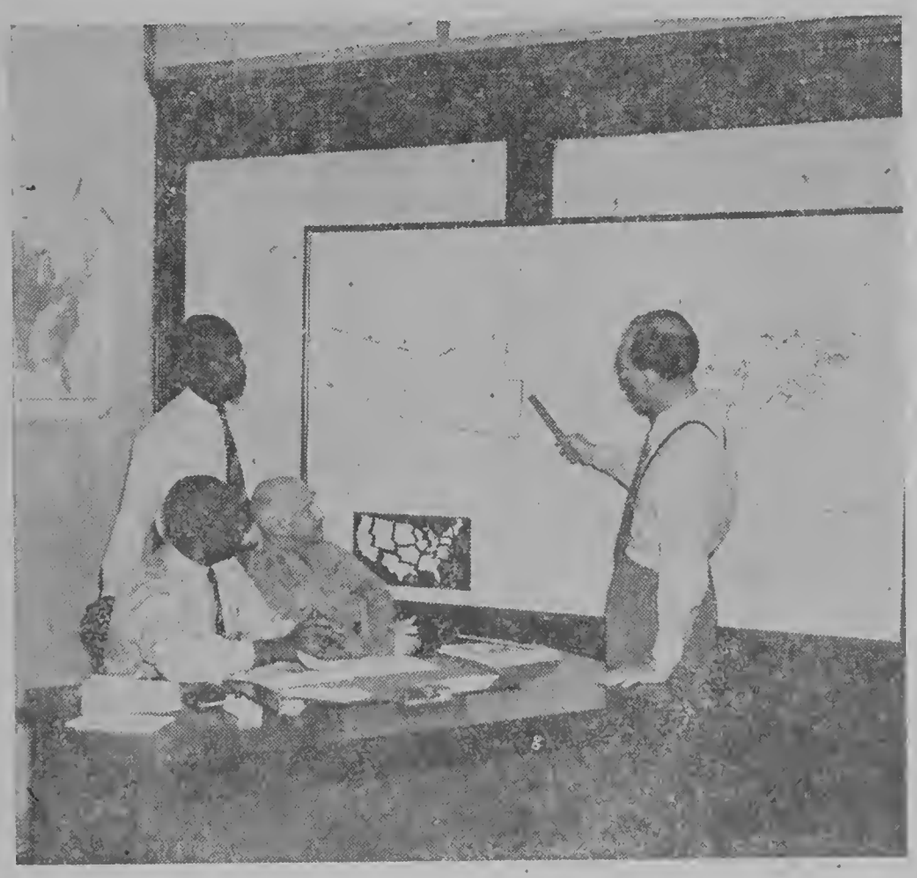
No one wants to argue against labor getting a fair wage or a wage that will enable it to meet increases in the cost of living. But labor is the biggest factor in the cost of living. Labor, and that means 99 per cent of the people, will pay either directly or indirectly, all wages received by labor.

Therefore, such demands as those of the railway brotherhoods for a 25 per cent increase in existing wartime wage rates, is a definite threat to the possibility of government, industry and labor working out any successful reconversion or anti-inflation program.

A child can see the implications in the demands of railway labor leaders.

"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint"

Jamaican Delegation On Inspection Tour



The three delegates, who were sent here by the Jamaican Government to inspect working conditions and housing quarters for Jamaican agricultural and industrial workers, look on as Herbert G. Macdonals, chief liaison officer of the British West Indies Central Labour Organization, points out on a U. S. map some of the locations where Jamaicans are working.

Left to right are: Rep. C. C. Campbell, Rep. J. Z Malcolm, Major Ald. Curphy of the Upper House, and Mr. MacDonald. They completed their tour of eight States, including New York, Illinois, and Florida by September 4. Accompanying them on the tour were Burley B. Mitchell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Labor, and Mr. Macdonald. There are nearly 40,000 Jamaicans here doing emergency work on farms and in factories.—USDA Photo by Foldenauer.

Farm Oil Needs Great

The Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, William R. Boyd, Jr., recently told a War Bond Rally in New York how the petroleum industry had met all military demands for all fighting zones and gave assurance that as soon as military takings of oil products were reduced, more gasoline and oil products would be available for civilian uses. But, he pointed out, even after the collapse of Germany, the current worldwide requirements of the United Nations exceed seven million barrels of crude oil a day, and of this the United States is called upon to supply 69 percent. Military demand for all types of gasoline has increased 433 percent since 1941 and forecasts are that military requirements will continue at present rates until V-J Day.

Farmers use 34 percent of all motor trucks and hold 47 per cent of all truck certificates of war necessity issued by O. D. T. These vehicles transport 98 percent of farm products leaving farms. On June 30, 1944, there were 4,133,365 privately operated trucks and 630,017 for-hire trucks. There were 166,072 passenger carrier buses, 78,642 taxicabs, 24,961 rental cars and 49,211 ambulances and buses. These are all essential transportation needs.

After deducting military requirements of gasoline the first alotment of the remaining supply must be given to these essential forms of transportation. Thus it is easy to understand why holders of A and B cards have been rationed so drastically.

THERE'LL BE MORE SOAP

While there will be less sugar with which to cook and can, there will be more soap with which to wash the dishes and the laundry.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Andersonn has announced an order which will increase U. S. production of heavy duty soaps by 10 percent. The order requires manufacturers to use additional quantities of water-softening "builder" materials in their products. This will enable the soap makers to increase the total quantity of laundry-type soaps for civilian use by 100,000 pounds during the next 12 months.

Also in favor of homemakers is the fact that Army requirements for soap will be lower during the next six months, thereby making it unnecessary to reduce further the quotas of fat available for the manufacture of civilian soaps.

Secretary Anderson says that all of this should result in a substantial increase in the amount of soap available for civilians and should persuade housewives of this country to discontinue the practice of raiding the shelves of stores as soon as a new soap shipment arrives.

CARE OF FLOORS

A solution of lukwarm water and powdered borax soap proves best for removing marks made by wartime black composition soles and heels, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The Rhode Island Experiment station recently made a study of effective ways to prevent and remove marks caused by wartime soles and heels without injury to the floor and without fire or health hazards. This station found out that wax treatment helps prevent floors from being marked, that some dry cleaning fluids may be used for removing occasional marks, but that the washing method with powdered borax soap and lukewarm water gives the most satisfactory results.

FOREST FIRES REDUCED

Only a little more than half as many acres were burned over by forest fires last year as were burned the year before, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The figures were 16.549,312 acres of U. S. woodland burned over in 1944 as compared with 32,333,398 during 1943.

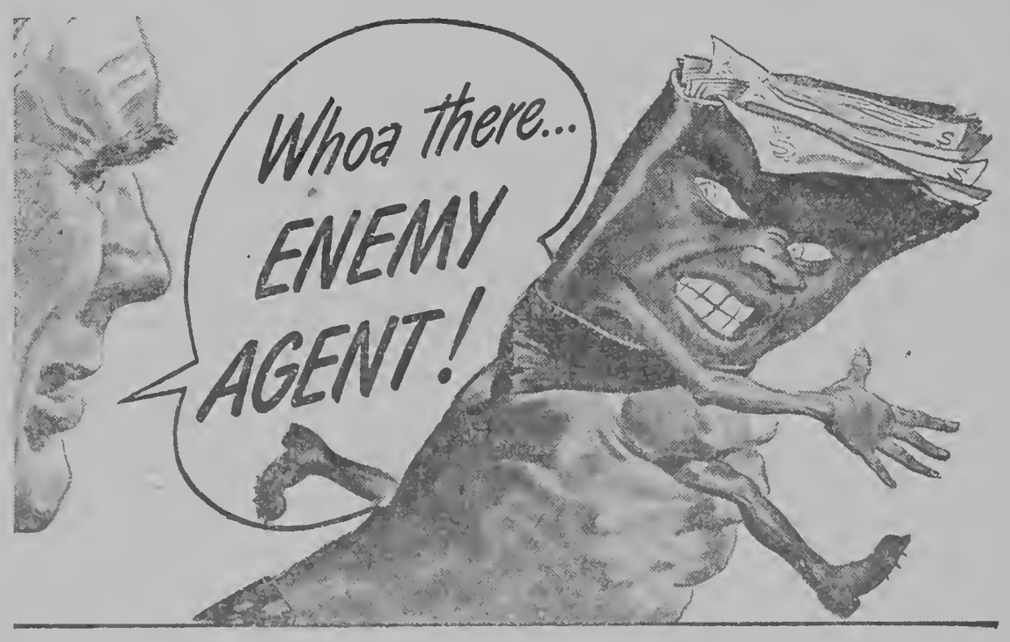
Housewives Urged To Save More Fat

The fat salvage can on the back of the family stove has been doing a fine job this year, taking care of every drop of scarce grease scraped into it by thrifty housewives, say U. S. Department of Agriculture officials in charge of the Fat Salvage Program.

Even in these days of little meat and high red point values, those drops of fat add up in a big way to a big job, for there are 34 million families in America—about 4 million readers of Negro newspapers.

Officials said it will take the best efforts of all 34 million families to reach this year's quota of 250,000,000 pounds of used household fats—that's a quarter of a billion pounds out of the almost 4 billion that America must have in 1945 for munitions, medicines, military soaps, enough soap for civilians at home, protective coatings and hundreds of other industrial uses.

That quarter of a billion pounds amounts to about 7 and a third pounds for each family for the year or only **2 and a third ounces each** week. As little fat as that, patiently saved from pan drippings and not skimmings, will provide the material to speed the victorious end of the War in the Pacific.



WALLET: What do you mean, Enemy Agent? . . . I'm your wallet . . . on *your* side!

YOU: Yes, sir . . . and I'm seeing you stay on our side. While this war is on, you're not getting loose . . . and running wild with your concealed weapons!

WALLET: Concealed weapons? All *I'm* concealing is some of your cash.

YOU: Uh-huh . . . But that cash is dangerous. If I let it loose now to buy any old thing at fancy prices . . . well, that would be just like stabbing myself in the back. No, sir—none of that high-priced wartime shoddy stuff for me!

WALLET: So you're going to . . . ?

YOU: Put this cash into War Bonds! That'll help put a crimp in inflation . . . as well as give the boys at the front the weapons they need to win the war in a hurry! And it will give me a backlog . . . for a new barn roof later . . . and to put the youngsters through college!

WALLET: Here—put every dollar you can spare into War Bonds.

YOU: That's the spirit! We'll *help* win the war . . . and have more money later. We get $100 at maturity for every $75 we put in bonds. Think of that . . . Mr. Wallet, you'll be a lot healthier after the war than you ever were before!

Never give a dollar a day off... BUY WAR BONDS!

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THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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God Save the Virgins

(Continued from Page 1)

ency toward separation.

Economically however, the Islands are poor. Sugar cane, the agricultural mainstay, suffers severely in competition with Cuban and Puerto Rican production. On St. Croix, there is considerable production of beef cattle. But this is done on large estates owned and operated by a handful of people.

Overgrazing of pastures and clean cultivation of cane, has caused considerable erosion and run-off of water. The result is that even with an animal rainfall of 40 inches, the island is subject to serve draughts and the water table has been receding for years.

Water is difficult to find and wells are few and far between. This makes the problem of crop cultivation and of water for livestock extremely difficult.

Through WPA, work provided by military projects, expenditures by the military and deficit appropriations to the municipal governments, the United States has been subsidizing the economy and living standards of the Virgins since it was purchased from Denmark.

In all this, however, there appears to exist no coordinated long time plan for setting the islands on their feet economically. Fortunately there has been a continual out-migration of people from the Islands to the United States. The result is that although the great bulk of the population is poor, there is no such depth of popular poverty and dire privation as found in Haiti and even in Puerto Rico.

Careful planning and development over a considerable period could make St. Croix, the only agricultural island, self supporting and provide exceptable living standards for a limited population.

St. Thomas, on the other hand, will depend on the military base, its harbor and probable increase in its tourist trade for its future development and prosperity.

In spite of their problems, the Virgin Islands are truly pleasant places to live and to visit. The people are hospitable, the climate is comfortable and the mountains and sea are beautiful. Those who can should plan to go there sometime.

After One Year

One year ago, THE MODERN FARMER reorganized its editorial policy, revised its format and set out to achieve an ambitious goal. This goal was to become a vital news organ and FORUM for the small farmers of the South in general and Negro small farmers in particular. It was desired to build a newspaper through which small farmers and their educational and supervisory leadership could speak to each other, to their government and to the world.

Toward this end we have made some progress. A few people have become vitally interested in the project and have given their time and effort helping with the editing, contributing articles helping to win friends and subscribers for the paper. This service has been rendered entirely without financial compensation.

Our circulation has increased gradually but constantly. Many have written in expressing how much the paper has been useful and appreciated. The year's operations have shown us that THE MODERN FARMER can play a very important role in the encouragement and development of Southern agriculture and the family farm.

But, it takes a lot of work to develop an effective farmer's newspaper—A LOT OF WORK BY A LOT OF PEOPLE. In a cooperative venture such as this, all interested persons must pitch in to help all they can to get new readers and subscribers. Articles of news and opinion must be contributed by many people from all ranks and from all sections. Just a few persons cannot be depended upon to fill the paper with news and opinion which will be of interest to all concerned, especially if these few must take time from their regular occupations.

In the last few months articles have appeared in THE MODERN FARMER which have demonstrated how active the agencies are which work against the interests of the little man both in agriculture and in industry. To combat this influence, the paper must receive the facts and opinions of you who are interested in the welfare of small farmers in the South, black and white. It must have these regularly not just once in a while.

We must decide now whether we want an effective, liberal and forceful organ for our own service. Once decided, we must all of us pitch in and help. Only in this manner can THE MODERN FARMER survive and maintain its present liberal policy.

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER OF THE MODERN FARMER IS BEING DESIGNATED AS OUR ANNIVERSARY ISSUE. The editorial policy of the paper during the last year will be reviewed. Interesting articles which have appeared during the last year will be briefed and reprinted.

For the ANNIVERSARY ISSUE, the paper would like to have A LETTER FROM YOU offering constructive criticism of our efforts to date and making suggestions as to future policy and how we can best develop our paper and increase its circulation.

DROP US A LINE. EVERY LETTER HELPS.

Industry Should Solve Own Problems

Farm and Ranch, in a recent issue, presented to its readers this powerful editorial which government policyholder might thoughtfully observe.

"Industry, under war conditions has found it necessary to go to Washington with its troubles and problems. In the good old days industry solved its own problems —not always with the best results, but in the end, in a fairly satisfactory manner.

"Because men presume to make regulations and solve problems concerning business in which they have had no experience, much confusion has resulted and many losses sustained. How much better it would have been to have turned many of these problems over to men who could give practical answers instead of referring them to young men just out of school who grasped the opportunity to try out some of their theories at no cost to themselves.

"Industry has made but little complaint. It has gone on producing to its capacity and has almost performed miracles. It has accepted regulations, directives and orders, both verbal and written because it is wartime and mistakes were expected to be made. What Industry is thinking of at this time is whether or not Washington will make an effort to continue its hold on industrial management and production long years after the world is at peace. Under fair regulations, Industry will be able to solve its own problems. If management is interfered with to the same extent it is during the war, we may expect confusion, failures and much unemployment. Initiative must be encouraged, not stymied by inexperienced theorists."

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE

"The year ahead," says the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, "will afford striking material for thoughtful farmers to consider. Wartime restrictions have reached into every day of every one's life. Farmers have taken rationing, price ceilings and floors, and all else in their stride. Agreeing that some controls are to be expected in wartime, farmers have seen that none has worked too well.

" . . . . Agricultural price policies, for instance, have been affected by the political demands that cost of living be held down. Farmers have seen such policies defeat their own ends by creating scarcities where plenty was possible, and by setting up black market prices instead of fair prices. Watching the ponderous efforts of government to meet the rapidly changing situations of these months ahead, farmers will have a chance to estimate how much government they want in their affairs when the war has passed.

It Can Be Done

ATTLEE AND AGRICULTURE

By " A FRIEND OF FARMERS"

Take it easy, friends. Yes, Labor's in the "front office" over in Merrye Englande. So we can hope for the best and work like nobody's business to make it come true, but all is NOT over but the shouting. We'll open this service with prayer—and roll up our sleeves.

Clement Attlee, head of Britain's Labor Party, became Prime Minister of Great Britain on July 26, taking over from Winston Churchill, Britain's great war leader and Mainstay through six years of conflict and threatened invasion. Churchill's Conservative Party was voted out of office in July's general elections, **but Churchill, by his personal victory in his House of Commons district remains in Parliament as leader of the opposition.**

Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party says that Churchill "underestimated the political maturity and intelligence of the British people." It now remains to be seen whether "the British people" as represented by the Attlee Government are smart enough to correctly estimate "the political maturity and intelligence" of the man on the soil—and we do not mean gentlemen farmers, absentee landlords and the rest of agriculture's vested interests.

There is no doubt that the new government means well. In his first formal statement as Prime Minister, Attlee has good words for agriculture, and nationalization of land is a plank in the platform of the British Labor Party. But Great Britain has a tradition of "land for the landlords" to overcome— a tradition paid for with poverty, misery and bloody resistance. British land barons, home front or colonial, will yield up their lands no quicker than Arkansas or Mississippi land barons—and the British Labor Party is no CIO.

Prime Minister Attlee said on taking office: **"British agriculture has made a wonderful contribution to winning the war, and in so doing has rehabilitated itself. We cannot afford to have it sink back again."** That is, British agriculture set a new production record for itself and this stepped up production should be continued.

Attlee further said that some war regulations, such as county agricultural committees, should be kept. He summed up the agricultural policy of his Labor Government as: " . . . a fair return to the producer; an ample supply of good and wholesome food at reasonable prices to the consumer; well-planned distribution, transportation and marketing, and a bountiful and prosperous countryside."

The new Prime Minister did not mention the nationalization of land —whether or not this is desirable; he did not mention **a better status** for the man-on-the-land in terms of housing, fair rents and fair farm wages. He promised nothing.

In an earlier column, soon after the San Francisco Conference, we pointed out that British influence as spelled out in South Africa and Ulster had contributed nothing but half-hearted appeasement and belated promises to the progress of the man-on-the-land and this has all been in the direction of "improved conditions" under the same old repressive, paternalistic patterns rather than toward real development through democratic patterns.

That is what makes us sick to our stomachs when Negroes from the islands come over and thump their chests with this "I am a Brr-r-r-itish citizen" stuff, instead of just holding out their hands and saying "thank God for some more poor folks—any color—let's get together!" (No harm, friends, but that wash has stayed in the hamper too long.)

What we are getting at is that this IS "one world" in which either we work along with other freedom loving people— CIO, British Labor, Nigerians, or the farmer next door—in the direction of full democracy, or we **are worked** in the opposite direction by American die-hards teaming up with the Churchill opposition and Alexander Hamilton save-us-Lords, wherever they may be—and Alexander, by Mississippi standards, was black. Yes, indeed! He is definitely one skeleton in the closet of black liberals.

To return to 1945, the British Labor Party is in. This means that at least world patterns will be no worse than before, and IF WE WORK AT DEMOCRACY HARDER THAN EVER, the new Attlee Government **may** take courage and help liberals, like ourselves, in other lands, to make conditions better.

KEEP WORKING AND PAY THAT POLL TAX.

We can't buy friendship of the worthwhile sort with money, but it is worth more than millions in cash when it is real.

Didn't It Rain, Noah —Didn't It Rain!

NASHVILLE—Noah had his troubles with "moisture conditions" and so have Eastern Seaboard farmers— and the end is not yet. As "THE FARMER" goes to press there have been over three week of almost daily rains from as far east as Washington, D. C., North Carolina to New England, and Pittsburgh.

Too much rain in eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, may cause some damage to late crops such as peppers, cantaloups, watermelons and tomatoes. In North Carolina, corn that looked up under the first two weeks of rain is now in danger of drowning in many places, and delayed barning has overrun curing barns and caused heavy losses on some tobacco farms. Cotton made rapid growth but was becoming "weedy", with increasing threat from boll weevils which are rapidly multiplying. Soils were too wet for peanuts; but dry pastures lapped up the excess rain, and milk production is "up."

Texas got just enough rain to suit, and moisture conditions were satisfactory over most of the state. Cotton conditions were good and picking active as far noth as Corpus Christi, but boll weevils are on the increase and more rain is making too many leaves.

Watermelons are active and Pecos cantaloupe crops are good. Pan handle potatoes and onions are moving out, and preparations are in progress for fall crops in irrigated areas. Tomato transplanting is underway in the Winter Garden and onion plant beds have been seeded and land prepared for early winter garden vegetables.

Livestock is holding up well, with some shrinkage in dry areas, but screwworms are becoming bothersome in wet areas.

Twenty-Eight Dollars To Ownership

Bootheel Farm Project Goes to Tenants

SIKESTON, MISSOURI— Eight years back, the Farm Security Administration reached down into the Missouri Bootheel and started a hundred down-and-out sharecroppers on the road to ownership.

Practically all were suffering from malnutrition. Housing was a shambles. The average net value of each family's possessions was Twenty-eight Dollars! Only a government practical enough to invest in human values would have taken them on as a financial risk.

Neither paternalism nor pity, but belief in the high value of normally-functioning folk in the national economy dictated the establishment of the La Forge project at Sikeston, Missouri. It and its fellow community projects were experiments in rebuilding human beings as soil conservation rebuilds land.

Three years after its establishment, a "CRISIS" article stated: "Of most significance to these hundred former croppers, black and white, has been the chance to direct their own affairs—to make their own decisions and to plan together toward the day when all assistance from the Government, technical or financial, will have ceased, and the La Forge community will be entirely "on its own." Today, La Forge is "on its own"—a community of independent owners, and out of ninety-nine units (two of the hundred were combined) eighty-five belong to former tenants. The experiment has worked.

Typical Southeast Missouri farming land—6,700 acres of it—were purchased by FSA in New Madrid County, near La Forge. At the time of purchase, 100 families lived on this land, 60 whites and 40 Negroes. The proportion of ownership is approximately the same.

The handling of the liquidation of this Farm Security project sets a pattern for similar operations, which is as sound as that of the original venture. La Forge, no longer an experiment, continues as a practical venture in the humanities, paying cash returns.

How has La Frrge operated? The land was divided into units large enough for each family to have a farm which would provide for their needs and leave a surplus which would enable them to pay debts, buy basic household goods and livestock, and live a more satisfactory life with their fellows.

The government assisted in the establishment of schools for both whites and Negroes, helped farmers establish their own community store and community cotton gin, loaned them funds with which to buy seed, feed, livestock and machinery, helped them form cooprative groups which could share breeding stock and farm equipment, and provide expert advice in farm and home planning and operation. For this service the tenants paid a cash rent for their land, in addition to the regularly scheduled payments on their operating or cooperative loans.

Financially the government has spent a total of $786,443 on La Forge, besides the assistance given in developing schools available to the entire area. Approximately $132,000 of this was in loans to families on these tracts, and this has been or is being repaid at 5 percent interest. About $20,000 was in loans to the cooperative association, and most of this, too, has been repaid with interest.

The government invested a little under $600,000 for the land now owned by these families, and in erecting new buildings upon the land. During the period in which it was being rented to the families—and average of six years per tract, the government collected almost $30,000 per year in rentals. Now that the sale of land and buildings to the present owners is about to be completed, sales totals have reached $535,000.

While the government is almost "out of the red" as far as La Forge Farms is concerned, the families' progress has been even more phenomenal. Of the 96 families who became owners before the first of this year, only one is in arrears on his farm-ownership loan repayment. **The government loaned these families the money to purchase their farms, allowing them forty years to repay, with 3 percent interest on the unpaid principal. The 95 who have paid even ahead of this schedule now average two years' payments made for each year due.** Approximately 90 of these families had operating loans with FSA in addition to their farm-ownership loans; and as of May 1, 1945, all but 35 of these operating loans had already been repaid in full.

Typical farm dwelling at La Forge. This one is occupied by Argus L. Odom family.

A study of the farm records kept by these families reveals that they had an average farm income of $2,141 during 1944. Sixty-seven percent of this was derived from cotton; but these families had already learned to diversify their farming operations so that they were raising soybeans, corn, wheat, legume crops, hogs, dairy animals and poultry.

To operate their farms the average La Forge family spent $927, while they spent another $630 for family living expenses. They purchased $172 worth of capital goods during the year, and averaged $171 worth of farm-produced food and fuel used in their homes. They paid an average of $230 on their farm-ownership loans and reduced their other indebtedness by $50.

It is difficult to single out any individual families who are doing a more outstanding job than the others in the community; but perhaps a review of the accomplishments of a few families can be used to represent the activities of the entire group.

Typical of progress at La Forge is Harrison Minnaweather. Minnaweather, a Negro farmer, is considered an outstanding example of what one man can do to improve soil fertility on his farm. Minnaweather, operating a 65-acre farm, had 20 acres in cotton last year and made 12,000 pounds. One reason that he has been able to make this production on land which once made half that yield is because he has used vetch as a green manure. Minnaweather plants vetch between his cotton, uses it for pasture the following year, combines part of it for future seed, and plows the rest under as fertilizer the next time his rotation brings that land into production.

Because he is raising vetch and other legumes, Minnaweather is able to operate a good livestock program. Right now he is milking three cows, keeps three sows and three mules. In addition to his cotton crop he raised, in 1944, 13 acres of corn, 6 and a half acres of soybeans for oil, and 6 for hay; he had 8 and a half acres of barley and 10 acres of vetch. He still has in storage a cellar full of fruits, vegetables, and meats canned by his wife before her death, last winter.

Chester O. Smith has a registered Duroc gilt which is the pride of his farm, and has made a start in registered Jerseys. He raises less cotton than other La Forge farmers. Last year he had 83 acres in soybeans and plans to do better this year. From his bean sales he was able to pay almost 25 percent of his total farm purchase price, last year. In the shift away from cotton, Smith is way up front.

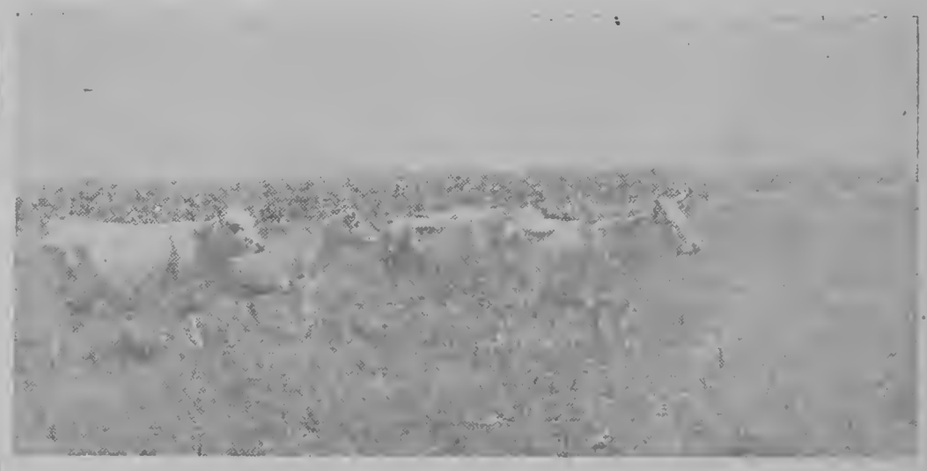
All Smith's production, last year, did not come from the farm which he purchased from FSA. A near neighbor, Mrs. Pearl McRoy, is attempting to hold on to her present farm until her son returns from military service; so Smith is helping out by farming the widow's land on shares. Mrs. McRoy's share, incidentally, was more than enough to supply her family needs in 1944 and make scheduled payment on the land.

Down the road from Smith is the 50-acre farm of Argus Odom. In the window of the neat white-frame house is a service star, placed there in honor of their 18-year-old son who is in the Navy. But Odom has not let the loss of his son's labor cut down his farming operations. In fact he decided that America needed a lot more food than he could raise on his 50-acre tract. So he has already purchased an adjoining fifty which he is now operating. In the two years in which Odom has been a farm owner he has been able to make almost ten years' payments on his first farm, make a large cash payment on the second, buy a car, and buy a small house and two acres of land as a home for his in-laws.

One of the features on the Odom farm is the young orchard which is bearing its first fruit this year. Odom comes from orchard country and is looking ahead to the day when he can get out of the cotton business and specialize in fruit. He believes there is a good market for fruit in Southeast Missouri, and he knows enough about horticulture to make good as a fruit grower.

C. H. Lancaster, another La Forge farmer, has one of the best teams in Southeast Missouri—a matched pair of mares, one with foal. Lancaster thinks that he may use this team as breeding stock, as well as for work animals.

One of the newest farm owners in this group—Thurman Turnage—is a veteran of World War II. When he learned that all of the original 100 families did not plan to buy the farms which they had been operating as tenants, he applied for an unclaimed unit.



La Forge Farmers go in for good livestock. Chester Smith has made a start in registered Jerseys. He doesn't raise much cotton.

Turnage has not been on the land very long, so his record as a farmer is still ahead of him, but if the start he has already made this year is any indication, Turnage will make good.

The Carl Taylor farm is one of the outstanding examples of La Forge's benefits to the 100 families settled there. Before La Forge was established, few if any of the children in these families had the educational and social opportunities which they deserved as American citizens. Today, Taylor's son is attending the local school built at La Forge, and is actively engaged in 4-H work. The boy has a registered Poland gilt and a splendid litter of pigs. The elder Taylor is also going in for registered livestock, a chance he never had until he became a farm owner.

While the schools at La Forge, such as that attended by young Taylor, were government subsidized at the time of their original construction, they serve the entire community. About 25 percent of the students are from former project families. The rest are non-FSA families living in the same neighborhood. The schools, while built by the government, are operated by the county. At these schools the children have the opportunity to engage not only in 4-H work, but also to belong to Scout troops and engage in other wholesome community activities.

Among the successful community enterprises at La Forge are a cooperatively operated store which supplies most of the merchandise needed by the families, a cotton gin which enables the families to gin their own cotton, and a sire service which supplies registered bulls and boars for the use of borrowers families.

At a minimum expense to their government, La Forge has "rebuilt" 100 hopeless sharecroppers and stranded day laborers into 100 upstanding American small farmers.

Something fine and enduring has again been produced in democracy's old proving ground.

(See next page for other pictures)

Each farm dwelling has an outdoor storage cellar for use of family in storing canned or basketed fruits and vegetables and root crops—La Forge Farm, Mo.

FIRE PREVENTION MEANS FIRE POWER

Just as officers and privates in the Army have been awarded recognition for outstanding acts of service and bravery, so has private industry been given citations by the government for outstanding work in behalf of the nation's welfare.

One of the least publicized and least spectacular of such activities which has been of inestimable value in saving property during the war emergency, has just been granted recognition. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has received from the War Department in Washington an engrossed citation in appreciation for fire prevention services rendered to the Army by the Board in the past five years. In presenting the citation, Lieutenant General Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, said:

"The particular job of fire prevention and fire protection was tremendous. Fire protection and fire prevention are prime factors of military operations—almost as vital as fire power itself. Promotion of maximum prevention practices and maintenance of minimum requirements—are a part of military strategy. Failure to supply adequate and immediate means of such protection may determine the success or failure of any campaign.

"Back in the early days of the war—when we were assembling and training our army and building our military establishments—every minute, every man, every piece of lumber, every gun and bullet, every plane and bomb, every drop of gas, and every stick of high explosives were worth their weight in gold. To have suffered a severe fire loss in any particular, would have been a disaster of the first magnitude.

"I wish to single out those men who made the thousands of surveys and inspections— and were on the job developing new and better equipment. Their cooperation contributed much to a record that will stand up in the pages of fire prevention history."

The Wartime Dairy Program

By Tom C. Stitts,
Chief, Dairy and Poultry Branch

First consideration in planning the wartime dairy program has been given to increasing the supply of dairy products available for human consumption, without too much disruption of the dairy industry and without creating too many postwar problems.

The total supply of dairy products available for human consumption has been increased in three ways during the war years:

1. By increasing the production of milk on farms from 109 1-2 billion pounds in 1940 to a level that is expected to exceed 120 billion in 1945.

2. By farmers selling a larger proportion of their total production as whole milk rather than as farm-separated cream—thus increasing our commercial whole-milk supply from 47 billion pounds in 1940 to 64 1-2 billion in 1944.

3. By producing non-fat dry milk solids for human consumption from skim milk that was formerly used for animal feed dry skim milk and for casein—close to 3 billion pounds of skim milk being diverted in this way from non-food to food use between 1940 and 1944.

Rapid increase in milk production, such as can be made with hogs and poultry, are impossible. There always has been, however, a large potential supply of human food on farms in the skim milk fed to hogs and poultry. This was rapidly made available for human consumption.

Harrison Minnaweather, FSA Supervisor Lee Ellis, and Robert Blackman examining the vetch which Minnaweather has planted in last year's cotton field. Approximately 10 acres of vetch was plowed under as green fertilizer for this year's cotton.

This shift was extremely significant because the nonfat, milk solids in milk (about 8. 7 pounds per hundredweight of milk) contain the milk proteins, the milk sugar, and certain minerals and water—soluble vitamins. The nonfat milk solids are an important source of the calcium needed for sound bones and teeth. The nonfat milk solids, also, contain a supply of phosphorus and water-soluble vitamins such as riboflavin, thiamine, and niacin. Prior to this shift, while most of the nutritionally valuable fats and fat-soluble vitamins in milk were being used for human consumption, much of the the nutrients of the nonfat milk solids were not being used.

These nonfat milk solids could be made available in a number of ways of which the following are important and result in products that are needed for military and lend-lease purposes. These ways also utilize the butterfat and fat-soluble vitamins in milk.

1. Nonfat dry milk solids (with the fat used for butter or cream)
2. Evaporated milk
3. Cheddar cheese
4. Fluid milk

Historically the butter industry of this country has been based on farm-separated cream than on whole milk. In order to utilize the skim milk available from butter making, a facilities program was initiated and over 200 plants were built. Practically all of the plants were for the production of nonfat dry milk solids and this made possible a greater utilization of the nonfat milk solids in connection with butter making.

Fortunately for the wartime dairy program there was a great deal of unused processing and distributing capacity for evaporated milk, Cheddar cheese, and fluid milk. Had it not been for this capacity it would have been impossible to handle the additional 17 billion pounds of whole milk delivered to plants and dealers in 1944 as compared with 1940. The 17 billion pounds was an increase of 37 percent over 1940 whole milk deliveries and resulted from the larger 1944 milk production and the greater proportion of that production sold as whole milk rather than as farm-separated cream.

This very substantial increase in whole milk deliveries by farmers, combined with the processing capacity that was fortunately available, the ingenuity and the long hours of work by plant labor, has made possible extraordinary increases in the production of Cheddar cheese and evaporated milk. Estimated production of Cheddar cheese in 1945 will be 850 to 900 million pounds as compared with 600 million pounds in 1940. Production of evaporated milk in 1945 will be close to 90 million cases, whereas it was only 56 1-2 million cases in 1940.

Demand

Even with these extraordinary increases in production, military and lend-lease requirements for these products have been so great that substantial decreases below prewar levels in civilian supplies have been unavoidable. Military demands to meet the extreme conditions of the Pacific area have called for even more extraordinary increases in the production of certain whole milk products. Dry whole milk powder production which never reached 30 million pounds before 1941 will approximate 225 million pounds during 1945, a sevenfold increase. It is anticipated that more than three-fourths of 1945 production will go to the war services.

The armed forces are requesting a production of 150 million pounds of dry ice cream mix during 1945 as compared with a negligible prewar production. The increase production of 195 million pounds of dry whole milk and 150 million pounds of dry ice cream mix will require an amount of butterfat sufficient to make 110 million pounds of butter.

These changes in the utilization of manufacturing milk were necessary to meet war service needs and maintain a minimum civilian supply____especially of evaporated milk.

In addition to these changes, per capita consumption of fluid milk has increased 20 to 25 percent during the last 5 years in this country. The greatest utilization of milk in fluid form by civilians has been an important factor in the civilian diet during the war years. Principally as a result of the heavy fluid milk consumption, supplies of protein are 10 percent above prewar, and of calcium 20 percent. About half of the calcium of the average civilian diet in 1945, 15 percent of the protein, and 30 percent of the riboflavin, will come from fluid milk and cream.

While these extraordinary changes in milk utilization will create some postwar problems they were necessary in order to increase the supply of dairy products available for human consumption, to meet war needs, and to utilize existing processing capacity. An effort has been made to keep changes in the dairy industry to a minimum consistent with the objective of maximum food production.

The principal device used has been limitation orders restricting the production of dairy products not wanted by the military services, not widely consumed by the civilian population, or the consumption of which fluctuates widely with depression and prosperity. War Food Orders 92 and 93 are examples of the first category. These orders are designed to prevent shifts away from types of cheese and dried milk required by the war services to other types. WFO 13 prohibits the sale of heavy cream to help maintain butter production which is more widely consumed. WFO's 8 and 79 limit the sales of ice cream and fluid milk and cream, the consumpton of which tends to increase in periods of prosperity. These orders were designed to maintain as nearly a normal utilization of milk as was consistent with obtaining maximum food production and utilization.

Many of the changes in milk utilization that have been required by war needs will not be permitted. Careful consideration should be given to reconversion to peace conditions as soon as the requirements of war permit.

On the Agricultural Front

1,200 VETERANS GET FARM LOANS

Washington, D. C. August 27, 1945

Over 1,200 veterans have received loans through the Farm Credit Administration since last October, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported last week.

Of these loans, the 12 Federal land banks made 299 totaling $1,292-,300 to veterans, their wives, or husbands. Most of these loans were made for the purchase of farms, or for refinancing debts incurred in the purchase of farms.

A total of 923 farm production loans, amounting to $2,037,000 were made to veterans during the first six months of 1945 by production credit associations. The larger number of production credit loans may indicate to some extent that many farm-minded veterans find their best opportunities currently in renting rather than buying.

However, recent amendments to Farm Credit legislation make it easier for land banks to meet the requirements of veterans and other borrowers. Federal land banks can now lend up to 65 percent of the appraised normal agricultural value of the farm. Formerly they were limited to 50 percent, plus 20 percent of the appraised value of the permanent, insured improvements. land bank loan, if the security is adequate and the applicant otherwise meets the requirements.

A Commissioner loan, together with the land bank or any other prior mortgage, may not exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the farm. When the veteran uses the guaranty provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, the interests rate on Commissioner loans will be 4 percent whereas the regular contract rate is 5 percent.

Veterans interested in applying for FCA loans are advised by the Department of Agriculture to consult their county agents.

JAMAICANS SEND HOME $400,000 IN SIX MONTHS

Between January and June of this year the Jamaican agricultural and industrial workers, who are in this country helping to relieve the wartime labor shortage, sent

The La Forge Cotton Gin—La Forge, Mo.

Where the veteran needs a larger loan than the land bank can make a land Bank Commissioner loan over $400,000, according to Herbert may be made supplemental to the home in compulsory savings alone G. Macdonald, chief liason officer of the British West Indies Central Labour Organization. He said that the exact amount was 98,838 pounds.

MORE PORK PRODUCTS FOR CIVILIANS

Through further reductions in set aside percentages of four major pork cuts for Government purchase, announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, it is estimated that civilians will receive about 10 million pounds more pork per week.

Under this action taken by Secretary Anderson; 29 percent less pork will be set aside from production of Federally inspected slaughterers than is currently provided. The specific reduction in set-aside are: Ham, from 5.5 percent to 5 percent; bellies, from 3.5 percent to zero percent; loin from 5 percent to 4.5 percent; shoulders, from 7 percent to 5.5. The amendment reduces the total set-aside from 21 percent to 15 percent.

HEMISPHERE GROUP SEEKS TO UP CONSUMPTION OF FARM OUTPUT

Further progress toward solution of the agricultural problems of the American republics and improvement of the living standards of the people of the Western Hemisphere was achieved at the recent Third Inter-American Conferenc of Agriculture in Caracas, Venezuela, additions, principles to be followed in the development of international commodity agreements, and an effective liason between the Inter-American Conferences of Agriculture and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The delegates agreed that lowering trade barriers would facilitate international trade expansion, and that it was important to increase industrial production as a means of promoting increased consumption of agriculture commodities.

In adopting the resolution pointing to necessity for post-war agricultural reconversion, they stressed the need of directing the production of agricultural commoditis toward the areas capable of producting them most efficiently.

Other resolutions adopted dealt with important technical questions, including means of developing better farming practices and of increasing production of complementary farm and forest products of which the Western Hemisphere is a deficient producer.

COTTON PRODUCTION DOWN

It is estimated that American farmers, white and colored will produce only 10,134,00 bales of cotton this year. This amount would be 17 percent less than the 1944 production. The iindicated lint yield per acre this year is placed at 269.7 pounds, or 39 pounds above the average per acre yield. However, this yield is not as high as it was in 1937, '42 or '44.

STRETCH CANNING SUGAR

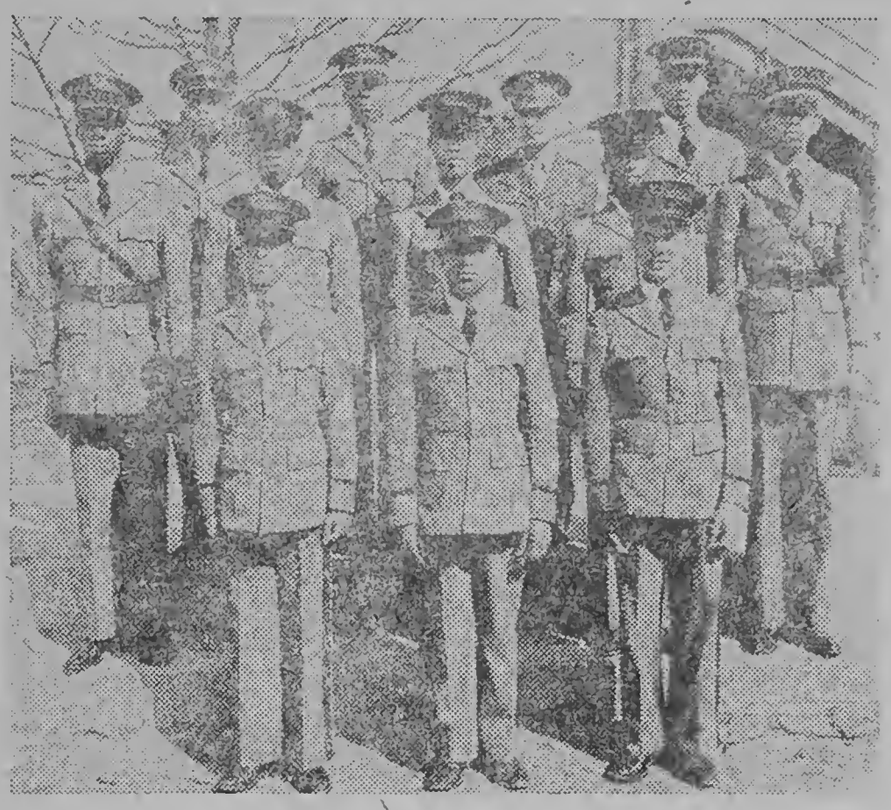
Because of summer canning, the need for sugar is greater now than at any time during this year, and yet the supply is the smallest of any time on record, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Here are some of the reasons why sugar is scarce: (1) the Cuban crop is 1,700,000 tons less than last year. (Last year more than half of our sugar came from Cuba. (2) There is a reduction in the domestic sugar beet crop from a prewar level of 1,500,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons, and (3) due in part to liberal canning allowances last year, we over used our allotment by 800,000 tons.

Homemaker can help relieve the situation by spreading l supplies thinner, by avoiding the black market, by using less sugar for canning and by using substitutes when possible.

Registered boar owned by La Forge farmers and part of their breeding service for farm families.

Staff of St. Emma 'Belmeadian'



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The "Belmeadian" is the monthly publication of student activities at the St. Emma Military Academy. It is produced by the cadets themselves, under the supervision of a faculty member, and goes not only to the homes of the parents but also to Alumni members in all parts of the country. Many former students of St. Emma are now in the service, and the "Belmeadian" follows them to every corner of the world. The staff members enthusiastically devote their spare time to the paper, outside their regular high school studies, trade or agricultural courses and military activities. Shown in the Photograph, front row, left to right, are Cpl. Theodore Adams, age 16 (New Jersey); Pvt. Wesley Cook, age 15 (Pennsylvania); and Cpl. Thomas Octove Goudeau, age 16 (Mississippi); all Associate Editors. Second row, 2d Lt. Walter Ross, age 17 (South Carolina), Corresponding Secretary; Pvt. Donald Collins, age 15 (Illinois), Sports Editor; Cpl. Edgar Redmond, age 17 (Dist. of Columbia), Alumni Editor; S/Sgt. Walter Lacey, age 16 (Virginia), Inquiring Reporter; 2d Lt. Ferdinand Wilson, age 17, (Maryland), Cadetchings. Back row, Cpl. George F. Jones, age 15 (Virginia) Associate Editor; Capt. Wilbur B. Clarke, age 17 (New York), Editor-in-Chief; Fr. Casimir, O. S. B., Faculty Adviser; Capt. Leroy Davis, age 17 (Dist. of Columbia), Humor Editor.

Dr. Norris Assumes Duties In High Agricultural Post

Dr. Ernest M. Norris, newly appointed assistant to the personnel director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, assumed his duties here in the Washington office on August 1, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced this week.

Dr. Norris, who is succeeding the late Thomas N. Roberts, was director of graduate studies in agriculture at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, at the time of his appointment to the position in the Department of Agriculture.

In his new post, Dr. Norris will represent Personnel Director T. Roy Reid in specific problems concerned with racial factors and in formulating and putting into effect plans and programs for extending and increasing knowledge and understanding of racial groups to personnel policies and department objectives and to work closely with colored agricultural colleges in helping them develop plans for preparing students to take advantage of employment opportunities in agriculture.

Dr. Norris, who was born in Normangee, Texas, September 3, 1903, received his training at Tuskegee, Prairie View, and Cornell University, receiving his doctorate in agricultural economics and rural education from the latter in 1934. He is thoroughly acquainted with rural problems, having been vocational agriculture teacher at a rural school in Alabama, and principal of a rural school in Texas.

From 1927-29 Dr. Norris was instructor of horticulture at Prairie View; from 1929-37 he was vocational agriculture teacher-trainer 1937 he has been director of graduate studies in agriculture, and for the State of Kentucky; and since teacher in the resident teacher-trainer program of vocational agriculture at Prairie View State College.

Dr. Norris is married and has two children, a boy 11 and a girl 13.

School Lunches Back For '45-46

Under the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1945-46, Congress authorized the use of 50 million dollars by the Department of help pay for food used in school lunch programs.

Federal assistance will follow last year's pattern, and schools which shared in the program during the 1944-45 school year are being reinstated upon request under a simplified agreement. Schools applying for school lunch aid for the first time should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The school lunch program is set up to operate under local sponsors —school boards, parent-teacher associations, civic, fraternal and business groups and other non-profit organizations. Any group wishing to sponsor a school lunch program and needing financial aid to operate it effectively may apply to the Department of Agriculture for help. If the application is approved, the Department and the sponsoring group become parties to an agreement defining the responsibilities of each.

During the 1944-45 fiscal year, federally-assisted school lunch programs reached a new high, with six and a half million children in 44,000 schools sharing in the program as of March, 1945. Of this number, nearly 2 million children in 11,500 schools were in nine southern states,—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Mississippi and Virginia. Federal money spent in this area to aid the school lunch program was approximately 13 and a half million dollars.

VIRGINIA 4-H'ERS TAKE X-RAY TESTS

Over 600 colored 4-H club boys and girls in Virginia, representing 14 clubs have raised the money for, and have taken chest X-ray examinations this year, the Virginia State Extension Service reports in the July issue of its 4-H journal.

Anxious to carry out the health aspects of the 4-H program as well as those applying to head, heart, and hands, 648 colored 4-H'ers set about raising money for X-ray examinations this year for the purpose of discovering tuberculosis, if present, in its early stages.

Eighty percent of the $648 fund was donated by parents: the remainder was raised by the youngsters themselves through parties, and other entertainments.

USDA ANNOUNCES MINIMUM LA. SUGARCANE WAGE RATES

Minimum wage rates for sugarcane harvesters in Louisiana were announced last week. The priod covered by the new wage rate extends from September 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, and is to be paid by all Louisiana producers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937.

The basic minimum rate for adult male workers for cutting cane is $2.85 per day. This represents an increase of 15 percent over last year's minimum wage rate. Day rates for other operations as well as piece rates have been increased by a similar percentage. This higher minimum rate results from changes in such factors as income from sugarcane cost of living, production costs, and other agricultural wages. Corresponding changes in the minimum rates for non harvest work in 1945 was announced in May.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation or harvest of sugarcane be paid in full by growers at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable, after public hearing and investigation.

The determination also provides, as in former years, that the producer must furnish to the laborers without charge the accessories customarily supplied for them such as habitable housing and medical attention.

USDA REORGANIZATION

The functions of 14 agencies of the U S. Department of Agriculture were consolidated under a new Production and Marketing Administration last week by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson in a reorganization designed to centralize responsibility for commodity programs and actions.

The new organization which became effective on August 20 is composed of the following Department agencies: The Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, the Office of the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation; the Offices of the Manager and the Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Office of Marketing Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Office of Requirements and Allocations, the Office of Price, the Office of Transportation, the Office of Materials and Facilities, the Office of Labor, the Office of Home Food Supply the Office of Investigatory Services, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which is in the process of liquidation.

Secretary Anderson has designated Under Secretary John B. Hutson as administrator of the new organization.

A salesman applied at a recruiting office to enlist.

"I suppose you want a commission," said the officer.

"No, thanks," was the reply, "I'm such a poor shot, I'd rather work on a straight salary."

FISHING WITH DIFFERENT COLORED BAIT

Opponents of government-owned electric plants list 23 proposed projects, the ultimate cost of which is estimated at four billion dollars — the actual cost would undoubtedly be much more. The Missouri Valley Authority alone is down for $1,258,000,000 as a starter.

No proponent of socialized power in the United States has given a good answer to the question, Why should we follow the Russian system of power development as contrasted with our own system of encouraging private enterprise?

No member of Congress would have the courage to suggest that the United States adopt the Russian "five-year plan" for government ownership and development of industry.

But Congressmen will vote to spend billions of dollars to establish "authorities," thereby making government the master of individual opportunity as completely as does any communistic five-year plan. And the people swallow the bait, when the communistic hook is covered with red, white and blue feathers instead of plain red ones. So far the hook has been used on the big fish only, but once they are caught, it will be used on the little fish (small industries), and communism will be a reality in our own land, for it is nothing more or less than the common ownership of property (by government). Good men in Congress who are casting the bait would be insulted if called communists.

Think it over, Mr. Home Owner, Mr. Storekeeper, Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Manufacturer. You won't escape once the big fish are caught.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

ANNOUNCING

THE ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF

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OFF THE PRESS NOVEMBER 15

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WOMAN'S PAGE

POTATOES IN LOW-COST MEALS

Fried-Scalloped-Creamed

Here are three tried-and-true favorites every cook should know.

FRIED, COUNTRY STYLE

Peel enough raw potatoes to make a quart when sliced thin or chopped fine. Put in a frying pan with 2 tablespoons of fat or meat drippings. Brown a little chopped-up onion in the fat, if you like.

Cover the frying pan closely. Cook the potatoes over medium heat for 10 to 15 minutes. When they are browned on the bottom, turn them with a knife to brown the other side.

POTATO SCALLOP

6 medium-sized potatoes
2 tablespoons flour
1½ teaspoons salt
Pepper
4 tablespoons fat
1½ cups hot milk

Wash, peel, and slice the potatoes. Grease a shallow baking dish or pan. Put a layer of potatoes in the dish. Sprinkle the potatoes with flour, salt, and pepper. Dot with fat. Repeat until all the potatoes are in the dish. Pour in hot milk. Bake in a slow oven until the potatoes are brown on top and soft all through. Usually this takes about an hour. Add more milk if the potatoes get dry.

To be sure the milk doesn't curdle—use very fresh milk and keep oven heat low.

CREAMED POTATOES

Peel and dice 6 medium-sized potatoes; boil until tender in water to cover. Make a white sauce by blending 3 tablespoons fat with 3 tablespoons flour, add 1 cup milk, 1½ teaspoons salt. Stir the sauce until it thickens. Add to the cooked potatoes and serve.

WITH CHEESE.—Grate a little cheese into the white sauce to give a different taste and added food value.

WITH BREAD CRUMBS.—Pour the creamed potatoes into a greased baking dish. Crumble up stale bread. Brown crumbs lightly in a little fat . . . then sprinkle these crumbs over the potatoes. A few small pieces of crisp salt pork may be put over the potatoes also for extra flavor. Bake in a moderate oven until the crumbs are light brown.

PLANS FOR LEFT-OVERS

Whether you plan your potato left-overs . . . or whether they just happen . . . cold potatoes have what it takes to start many a good dish.

HASH BROWNED

Slice or chop cooked potatoes into small pieces. Heat a very little fat in a frying pan . . . then add the potatoes seasoned with salt and pepper. For a crisp crust . . . add about a quarter of a cup of water for 4 cups diced potatoes. Cook over low heat without stirring until there is a golden brown crust on the bottom. Serve with one side folded over the other like an omelet.

POTATO HASH

Melt 3 tablespoons of fat in a frying pan. Put in 2 cups chopped, cooked potatoes, 2 cups chopped, cold meat, salt, and pepper. Moisten the mixture with ½ cup hot water or gravy. Cover the pan. Cook slowly until the underside is rich brown.

POTATO CAKES

Shape cold mashed potatoes into small cakes, roll in flour. Fry golden brown in a little fat.

To vary the cakes, mix in with the mashed potato chopped, cooked meat or fish—or grated cheese.

POTATO CRUST

Use left-over mashed potatoes to line the sides of a baking dish for a meat pie. Fill the center with well-seasoned stew of vegetables and left-over bits of meat or fish. Cover the top with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven until the pie is hot through and browned lightly on top. If you have just a little left-over potato . . . make only the upper crust.

POTATO SALAD

HOT.—Fry ¾ cup diced salt pork crisp. Add ¼ cup vinegar and ¼ cup water, then 1 quart of cooked and cubed potatoes seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, and an onion, chopped. Heat well and serve.

COLD.— Slice or dice cold, cooked potatoes. Season with salt, chopped-up onion ,and salad dressing. Sliced, hard-cooked eggs are also good with potatoes in salad.

A GOOD NEIGHBOR

Potatoes are a good-neighbor food.

Starting from their native soil in the Americas to the south of us, potatoes have traveled far, picking up nicknames as they went. Spuds . . . murphies . . . taters . . . by whatever name you call them, like true good neighbors, you can count on them through thick and thin.

Potatoes prevented sailors from dying of scurvy, back in the days of long voyages on sailing ships, and helped pave the way to discovery of vitamin C.

Failure of the potato crop once caused famine in Ireland.

With potato flowers pinned to his coat, a French king made potatoes fashionable, so the story goes, and soon all his people were eating these "apples of the earth."

POTATOES ARE BACK—USE THEM OFTEN

WHITE POTATO SPECIALS

POTATO HOT POT

1 quart sliced, raw potatoes
1 onion, sliced
4 tablespoons fat
3 cups tomatoes
2 teaspoons salt
Pepper

Cook the potatoes and onion in the fat for 10 minutes. Add the tomatoes, salt, and pepper. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes, or until the potatoes are tender and the tomato juice is thickened by the starchy potatoes.

POTATO PANCAKES

2 cups grated raw potatoes
¼ cup milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
Salt
Pepper
1 tablespoon chopped onion

Put the grated potatoes immediately in the milk to help keep them from turning dark. Drain the milk from the potatoes. Add the well-beaten egg to the potatoes . . . then the flour, and just enough of the milk that was drained off to make a stiff batter. Season with salt, pepper, and chopped onion. Drop by large spoonful into a well-greased frying pan. Cook the pancakes until well-browned and crisp. Serve at once.

QUICK POTATO SOUP

2 cups raw potatoes
2 tablespoons fat
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 quart milk
1½ teaspoons salt
Pepper

Chop potatoes fine . . . or grate them. Add potatoes, fat, and onion to the milk. Cook the mixture over low heat until the potatoes are tender. By that time the starch from the potatoes will have thickened the milk slightly. Add salt and pepper.

POTATO CHOWDER

¼ cup diced salt pork
1 onion, chopped
2 cups diced raw potatoes
2 cups water
2 tablespoons flour
4 cups milk
2 cups grated carrots or
2 cups cooked corn or
2 cups cooked fish
Salt and pepper

Fry the salt pork until crisp. Cook the onion in the fat until clear yellow. Add the potatoes and water. Cook until the potatoes are tender. Mix the flour with a little cold milk and add with the rest of the milk to the potato mixture. Cook and stir until slightly thickened. Add carrots, corn, or fish. Season, heat, and serve.

IN JACKETS AT THE START

Cook potatoes and sweetpotatoes with their jackets on . . . for good eating and the most in food value

THE PERFECT BAKED POTATO

Wash and dry potatoes of as nearly the same size as possible, Put into a medium-hot oven and bake until tender . . . from 40 to 60 minutes.

If you want the skin to be soft . . . rub a little fat on the potato before you put it in the oven.

Save fuel by baking potatoes at the same time you oven-cook other food. Cook with any baked dish except one that calls for a very slow or a very hot oven.

Cut crisscross gashes in the skin of the potato on one side. Then pinch the potato so that some of the soft inside part pops up through the broken skin. Drop in meat drippings, bits of crisp fried salt pork, butter, or other table fat.

STUFFED.—For an extra special, cut large baked potatoes in half. Scoop out the soft part. Mash, and season with fat, hot milk, and salt. Stuff back into the potato shells, brush the top with fat, and brown in the oven.

PLAIN BOILED

Scrub medium-sized potatoes. Drop them into a kettle of salted, boiling water— enough to cover the potatoes. Cook until tender . . . . drain at once so they won't get waterlogged. Serve in jackets . . . . or peel and season with salt and fat.

MASHED POTATOES

Boil potatoes well-done. If they have been boiled in their jackets, strip those off. Then mash the potatoes thoroughly and quickly. Beat in hot milk a little at a time . . . . until the potatoes are fluffy and smooth. Season, and add fat if you like.

POTATO PUFF

To 3 cups mashed potato, add 2 beaten egg yolks, hot milk to moisten, 2 tablespoons melted fat salt, and any other seasoning you like. Beat the mixture well. Then fold in the 2 eggs whites, stiffly beaten. Pile this mixture lightly in a greased baking dish. Bake in a medium-hot oven about 30 minutes—or until the "puff" is puffy and brown.

MAKE THIS ICE CREAM WITH NO SUGAR

MOLASSES NUT ICE CREAM

1 "Junket" Brand Rennet Tablet
1 tablespoon cold water
2 cups light cream
¼ cup molasses
¼ cup corn syrup
¼ cup chopped nuts

Dissolve rennet tablet by crushing in cold water. Mix light cream, molasses and corn syrup. Warm slowly, stirring constantly. Test a drop on inside of wrist frequently. When COMFORTABLY WARM (110 degrees F.), not hot, remove at once from heat. Add dissolved rennet tablet and stir quickly for a few seconds only. Pour at once, while still liquid, into refrigerator tray. Do not move until set—about 10 minutes. Then place in freezing compartment and freeze until firm. Remove from tray to a bowl, break up with a fork, and beat with electric or rotary beater until free from hard lumps but still a thick mush. Stir in nuts. Finish freezing.

CORN AND MEAT CASSEROLE

Pork, corn, and barbecue sauce flavors somehow "go together" perfectly. Here they blend in an ideal summer main dish which uses the season's juicy corn and can be cooked on top of the stove in quick-dish fashion. Place in a skillet or glass baking dish 2½ cups cooked corn cut from the cob. Top with slices of pork luncheon loaf and pour 1 cup barbecue sauce over meat and corn. Cover and simmer 30 minutes, basting meat with sauce every 10 minutes. A barbecue sauce which saves on high point catsup is a blend of these ingredients simmered together for 30 minutes: 1 chopped onion, ¼ cup vinegar, 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce, 1 cup tomato juice, 1-3 cup water, ¼ cup catsup, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 tablespoon paprika, ⅜ teaspoon pepper.

CORN AND PEPPER FRITTERS

2 cups cut cooked corn
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup cream or evaporated milk
2 eggs, beaten
¼ cup chopped green pepper
1½ cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder

Combine corn, sugar, and salt; add cream, eggs, and green pepper. Sift flour with baking powder and add to corn mixture; beat well and drop by teaspoons into greased skillet. Cook slowly until puffed and browned. Serve hot with tomato sauce. Six servings.

PEPPER-ONION RELISH

Combine 1 quart finely chopped onion, 2 cups finely chopped sweet red pepper, 2 cups finely chopped green pepper, 1 cup sugar, 1 quart vinegar and 4 teasoons salt. Bring slowly to boil. Cook until slightly thickened and pour into clean, hot, sterile jars. Fill jars to top and seal.

INTERESTING APPETIZER

Have bologna sliced on your meat-man's finest cutter. Spread slices with cream cheese which has been seasoned with salt and chives. Or season the cheese with Worcestershire sauce, salt and paprika or with horseradish. Place five or six slices together, chill until firm, cut into small squares and stick each with a toothpick.

DESSERT SUBSTITUTES

When desserts prove too filling for warm weather eating, an appetite-appealing drink can be served as a substitute. To have the proper dessert touch, fruit ades and frosty drinks should be dressed up in tall glasses with sprigs of mint, colorful bits of fruit like cherries, tinted ice cubes and drinking straws.

BUTTERSCOTCH PIE

½ cup brown sugar
½ cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 baked pie shell
2 cups scalded milk
3 eggs
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon vanilla
3 tablespoons sugar

Mix brown sugar, flour, and salt. Gradually stir in milk and cook over boiling water for 10 minutes, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Then stir only occasionally. Pour the hot mixture over the egg yolks, return to the stove and cook two minutes longer, stirring constantly. Add butter or margarine and vanilla and turn into baked pie shell. Beat egg whites until stiff but still moist. Gradually beat in sugar. Spread meringue roughly over the top of the pie. Be sure to anchor it to the crust on all sides. Bake at 350 degrees for 15 minutes or until meringue is delicately browned and dry to the touch.

CHERRY RELISH

2 cups pitted cherries
1 cup seedless raisins
1 tsp. cinnamon
½ cup brown sugar
½ tsp. cloves
½ cup honey
½ cup vinegar
¾ cup nutmeats

Combine all ingredients except nutmeats and cook slowly in a kettle for one hour. Add nutmeats and cook 3 minutes longer. Pour into sterile jars and seal at once.

APPLE SURPRISE

To make a flavorsome apple dessert, peel and halve apples. Place in a casserole and sprinkle with cinnamon, drizzle with honey and bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Just before serving, dot with bits of American or cream cheese.

SPECIAL LIMA BEANS

2 lbs lima beans
3 teaspoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon marjoram
¼ teaspoon rosemary

Shell beans and place them in four cups of rapidly boiling water. Add a teaspoon of butter or margarine and boil rapidly, uncovered, for 10 minutes. Add salt, rosemary, and marjoram and cook rapidly a few minutes longer, uncovered, until beans are tender. Drain and place in a hot serving dish. Top with remaining butter or margarine.

FROZEN PEACH CREAM PIE

8 ripe peaches
1 cup sugar
½ cup corn sirup
¼ cup water
¼ cup lemon juice
2 cups light cream
3 9x3 inch slices day old sponge cake
2 peeled and sliced peaches, for garnish

Press peeled peaches through sieve. Boil sugar, corn sirup and water 7 minutes. Cool; add peach pulp, sirup, lemon juice. Pour into freezing tray and automatic refrigerator. Set at coldest point. Freeze mushy. Place in chilled bowl. Beat smooth; add cream. Freeze firm. Reset control to normal. Line deep refrigerator tray with waxed paper. Place layer sponge cake in tray. Cover with half ice cream, inserting few peach slices around sides of tray. Repeat with remaining cake, ice cream and peach slices. Freeze. Unmold, garnish with peach slices. Serves 10.

REFRIGERATOR NUT COOKIES

½ cup lard
½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup dark corn sirup
1 egg well beaten
2½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup chopped nuts

Cream lard and brown sugar together. Add sirup, vanilla and egg. Mix well. Combine and sift dry ingredients and add with nuts to the mixture. Combine thoroughly, add slightly more flour if necessary, and roll into loaf. Let chill in the refrigerator, preferably overnight. Slice thin and bake at 425 degrees for 8 minutes. Make 3 dozen cookies.

ADD LEMON JUICE

If you have never added lemon juice to hot, buttered vegetables, try it next time you serve asparagus or Harvard beets. A little lemon juice on fresh spinach or other greens is delicious, giving them a grand new flavor that the family will like.

The right way to sew a braided rug is toward you, not away from you.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

To Work or Not To Work

By

GILES A. HUBERT

Last winter, Mr. Claude Wickard, who was then Secretary of Agriculture, proposed a plan for the reconversion of southern agriculture. The plan called for a shifting of the emphasis of southern agriculture away from cotton. Increasing competition from foreign cotton growing areas, the competition of synthetic fibers and the realization that we cannot go on forever subsidizing inefficient cotton production prompted the department to propose reconversion.

Cotton production in this country must be concentrated in those areas where, and carried on in such a manner that, it can compete in the world market on the basis of efficiency and not on the basis of subsidy. With mechanization and scientific production, the delta, river bottom and prairie areas of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas can produce the total world demand for American cotton.

There are several good cotton producing areas of limited size in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—but they are definitely limited. The rest of the South, the hilly uplands, the sandy, coastal plains, the grass lands must be converted to other forms of agricultural production.

The plan for reconversion which is now being discussed all over the South would have the following results: "(1) more diversified farm production throughout the South, (2) larger and fewer farms, (3) **fewer farm operators, share croppers and farm laborers,** (4) substantially increased average farm income per family, (5) a **larger percentage of the southern working force in industry and trade,** and (6) a considerably higher average per capita income for the entire region."

Three prime essentials of the program will be: (1) a broad program of federal assistance to farmers who needed to go out of cotton, reduce their cotton acreage, enlarge their farms and develop a more balanced or an entirely different pattern of agriculture; (2) an integrated system of conversion payments and credit facilities to help farmers make the required changes, with aid conditioned on following long range individual farm plans, and (3) a program for training (and guidance) for those who must or wish to leave agriculture and get located in other jobs.

This broad program of agricultural reconversion must and would be carried out in connection with an equally broad program of industralization and the development of non-agricultural occupations for those people leaving agriculture. Without these new job opportuni-

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BARNETT AND PATTERSON KEEP POSITIONS

Lieutenant Governor Praises Canning Effort

Lt. Governor, L. Y. Ballentine, of Varina who made a recent visit to Greensboro to speak at the first Negro Junior Dairy Show, is shown here at A. and T. College, where he inspected a large collection of canned goods put up by Negro Vocational Agriculture students in chooperation with the community canning program for war relief. "The program proves that our citizens are always ready to cooperate in all patriotic enterprises," said the Lieutenant Governor. In the picture, left to right are: Lt. Governor L. Y. Ballentine; K. A. Williams, teacher of Vocational Agriculture; W. T. Johnson, Associate Professor of Agricultural Education at A. & T. College; and Rev. R. C. Sharpe. **(See story page 3)**

Staley Made Regional Farm Labor Head

Formerly With Georgia State College

In recognition of untiring work, characterized by natural personal traits, ability to get things done and experiences fitted for leadership, F. Marcellus Staley, former director of the School of Agriculture, Georgia State College was recently appointed to serve as regional farm labor assistant, W. F. A., Extension Service, with headquarters in Americus, Georgia.

Since assuming the new role as federal regional farm labor assistant, Mr. Staley has proven his worth to gain the confidence of his superior officers in his ability to get things done and his unusual power and influence to get people to work together.

As a result, his services have been in great demand and requests have been made for him to assist with the execution of the program in most of the States in the Southeastern Area of the United States, including Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia.

As evidence of the high ideals that prevail in fine leadership, the Georgia education and rural leader has been invited by federal agents to attend an important meeting at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, which is scheduled to be held, Aug. 27.

Mr. Staley is a native of Americus, Georgia, a product of the public school system of his native City and the old Americus Institute, a lover of the land, he himself, being a dirt farmer, now farming the place around which his father, until his death, had built a farming system of good livestock and conservative rotation of crops.

Envisioning the necessity for being thoroughly equipped for leadership, upon graduation from the Americus Institute, he entered Morehouse College and was graduated from the famous Atlanta institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Staley entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. From Cornell University, he earned both the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and the Master of Science. His

(Continued on page 2)

Remain On Staff of Secretary

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1945—In response to a request from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, both Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, will continue in their positions as special assistants and advisers to the Secretary.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Barnett, Nathan Koenig, executive assistant to the Secretary, said, "Secretary Anderson and I are aware of the important work you and Dr. Patterson have been doing, and the Secretary would like to have you both continue as his special assistants."

Following a conference last Tuesday with Mr. Koenig, in the absence of the Secretary who was away, Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson said that they would serve as consultants and advisers to the Secretary on problems affecting Negro farmers. They said that one of their first problems would involve postwar agricultural adjustments.

The assistants pointed out that many white and colored farm families left the South during the war to take jobs in war industries. Further, they said that the mechanization of cotton production may cause others to migrate from the cotton region. They expressed keen interest in the development of a program for helping some of these farm families to get established on farms in other areas.

Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson were appointed special assistants to former Secretary Claude R. Wickard in March, 1942, and continued on his staff until last May when they tendered their resignation shortly after he resigned as Secretary.

As special assistants to the Secretary during the war years, Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson played an important part in helping to mobilize colored farmers for all-out production of food and fiber. Partly through their efforts, 400 colored

(Continued on page 2)

Veteran Becomes Farm Owner

Aided By FSA

Wetumpka, Ala.—Willie Denson, Negro, World War II Veteran, Route No. 3, Wetumpka, at long last has realized his ambition to become a farm and home owner.

Denson was reared in Elmore County, Alabama, and spent the greater part of his life working for wages and farming on shares. In 1941 he made application to the Farm Security Administration for a Rehabilitation loan to give him a new start in farming. At that time he owned his household goods and that was all. The FSA approved a loan for $223 with which to buy a mule, plow tools and the bare necessities to enable him to farm. Subsequently, during the spring of that year he received a Food for Freedom loan from FSA in the amount of $131 to purchase a cow, brood sow, chickens and additional equipment.

He sold $170 worth of hogs and chickens that year and had an ample supply of meat for home consumption for 1942.

In November, 1942, Denson was called to the Army. His wife kept his chattels and livestock and gained part of her subsistence from the continued sale of pigs and chickens but did not undertake to make any crops.

Denson was discharged from the

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Virginia State Professor Studies Rural Negro Life

Study Reviewed by George S. Mitchell

In the modern world, problems seldom get solved until the facts about them have been laid out for the world to see. Putting out the facts does not bring the solution, but when a solution does come it generally comes after the facts are known.

Virginians have been complacent and too little informed about rural poverty in their State. A landmark in getting out the facts is a new pamphlet printed by the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg. It is written by Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Professor of Sociology at the college. In boiling the matter down from a longer book, Dr. Roberts had editorial help from Professor William E. Garnett at VPI. The title is "Disadvantaging Factors in the Life of Rural Virginia Negroes"; printed as Volume 51, No. 1, of the Virginia State College Gazette, September 1945.

Dr. Roberts studied in typical areas the work and life of 420,000 rural Negroes in Virginia, around 1940.

Here are samples of the findings he prints:

Migration to other states has kept the Negro population level for a hundred years, while the white population has nearly trebled. Fifteen years ago two-thirds of the Negro farmers got less than six hundred dollars all-told from their farms. So did two-thirds of the white tenants but only one-third of the white owners. As late as 1938 a standard day's wage for farm

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See Editorial on Sale of Washington's birthplace—P. 4.

Staley Made Regional

(Continued From Page 1)

major advisers were Dr. George A. Works, now of Chicago University and Dr. R. M. Stewart. Further graduate work was done at Cornell University. One full year's work above the Master's degree was done at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, where under Dr. Arthur J. Klein, he majored in College Administration and minored in Agricultural and Rural Education.

Mr. Staley has enjoyed years of service marked by successful experience as teacher, teacher trainer, dean of schools of agriculture, dean of instruction and special county extension agent. He has served as instructor at Tuskegee Institute; director of the department of agriculture, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina; dean of the School of Agriculture, A. and T. College. Greensboro, North Carolina; dean of instruction, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; dean of instruction, Albany State College; director of Department of Agriculture and resident teacher trainer, Georgia State College; itinerant teacher trainer, State Division of Agricultural Education and Special County agent, Sumter County, Georgia.

Veteran Becomes

(Coninued from Page 1)

Army on August 1, 1943. He worked at the cotton mill in Wetumpka for the remainder of the year, receiving 47c per hour. During that time he made payments on his account with the Farm Security Administration. In 1944 he resumed his farming operations, renting a one-horse farm. He received an additional Rehabilitation loan of $178 for feed, seed and fertilizer. He used his mustering-out pay and part of his earnings from the cotton mill for subsistence.

At the end of the year he marketed four bales of cotton. He also had 150 bushels of corn, 16 bushels of wheat, 1 1-2 tons of oats and 30 gallons of syrup. His wife had a year-round garden from which she canned 200 quarts of fruits and vegetables. He met his payments to FSA.

Last fall he filed his application to purchase a home in the Farm Security program under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. His application was approved by the County FSA Committee and he purchased a farm of 160 acres for $2,135. He has purchased another mule and is operating his own two-horse farm this year. Denson plans to develop a good permanent pasture and temporary grazing unit and to make dairying his major enterprise in 1946.

C. E. Edwards, County FSA Supervisor, attributes Denson's success to his willingness to work and save, and to his eagerness to learn improved farming practices. Under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act Denson has forty years to pay for his farm at an interest rate of 3 per cent. Like all deserving family type farm owners, however, he expects to pay it out at the earliest possible date according to Mr. Edwards.

Study Is Reviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

labor was a dollar. After slavery, Negroes worked hard for farm ownership, but mostly got only poor land. Carelessness about land ownership records, among other things, lost them much of what they got, and from 1910 Negro land ownership dropped. It is now more than one-fourth lower than it was thirty-five years ago. Tenancy has grown, but not rapidly.

Negro farms are too small. Crop yields are less than on white farms. Gardens are poor. Because so many tenants move frequently, few make a Fall garden. Few keep the stock they should. Out of poverty, "they usually buy old, wornout horses and mules, and cows that die in a few years." Credit comes high and markets are poor. He found a time price for overalls of $1.69; same brand, cash, $.98.

Tenancy or sharecrop contracts are verbal, and the weaker party often gets the bad end of the bargain. One percent of Negro farm houses had a good paint job. Half only had good chimneys. One-third had good roofs; one-fourth had good foundations. Shack houses are cold. They burn down and burn up children with them. In a crowded room with an oil lamp at night, children do not study schoolbooks. Rural Negro settlements are ill-served with busses, and "it is much harder for Negroes to pick up rides than it is for whites." Over one-third of Negro farm children have been getting less than half enough to eat. Colored children get poor shoes to begin with; trying to dry them at the school stove burns them and makes them worse. Health is bad, and medical care is scarce and dear.

He has some keen observations on family life. Even the small houses often contain three generations. One out of every six middle-aged Negro farm women is a widow, but "generally speaking the Negro family is a closely-knit unit with highly developed loyalties and sense of responsibility for mutual aid. The parents often make great sacrifices to give their children advantages, and the children, even past maturity, frequently give their parents all or part of their earnings, especially if property is being bought as a family enterprise. They also make sacrifices in order to care for parents or relatives in old age."

On the church, he says: "The increased understanding brought by increased education that many Christian principles are violated by the society in which they live, a society supposedly controlled by church members, also tends to weaken the eonfidence of Negro youth in the church." The average Negro country church has less than a hundred and fifty members.

Schools are poor and crowded. He found several schools with more than a hundred children per room. Negro country schools were worth a little better than $3,000 apiece; white country schools were six times as good. Over one-third of the white children are carried to school in busses; one-fifteenth of the colored. Teaching is still mostly "rote learning."

A reasonable standard of need for Negro farm agents would almost double the present twenty-six. The eight Negro Home Agents should be fifty-eight. Negroes can't join 4-H clubs; they are not represented on offieial County Agricultural Policy Boards. "In 1940, not one of the Negro agents had a clerk or stenographer to relieve him of time consuming details. The most that he received was fifteen dollars a year from the State Extension Service for stenographic help in typing his annual report."

Rural Negroes are still largely excluded from the vote, and they suffer greatly from it in dealing with the law and with administrative bodies.

The pattern of slavery still shows. "Few things indeed are regarded by the ruling group as belonging to the Negro as a right. What is conceded seems to be generally regarded as an expression of magnanimity, but more and more the Negroes are losing servile manners and assuming the dignity of free men. The general lack of appreciation on the part of the whites of the significance of the impact of changing cultural and attitude-molding forces on the Negroes is the basis of much racial bitterness and friction at the present time." The caste system puts an extra thought process into every act. "Thus, the Negro's mind which, in a normal situation would be concerned with economic, and other non-racial interests, is preoccupied with thoughts and feelings about what he considers the interracial aspect of his thwarted and restricted life. This means a tremendously wasteful expenditure of vital energy in a non-productive manner, that, were the situation non-existent, could be turned to productive pursuits."

These are the darker facts, and Dr. Roberts cites the gains through various Government programs and the hope that better understanding between needy whites and Negroes will enable them both to climb out of their plight.

Remain on Staff of

(Continued from page 1)

emergency workers were added to the Extension force to help show colored farmers how to increase their food production. Also during their tenure, scores of colored professional, sub-professional, and clerical workers were appointed both in the field and in the Washington office of the Department.

As formerly, Dr. Patterson and Mr. Barnett will have their headquarters at Tuskegee and Chicago respectively where also they will continue with their other work.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH MAKES INVENTIONS PRACTICAL

With jet propelled planes now a reality, and with the atomic bomb releasing forces beyond the conception of man, who can predict what tomorrow's world is going to be?

To show how industry must meet rapidly ehanging conditions, says the Shell Oil Company, take the lubrication of jet propulsion engines. The axle is the only moving part, as contrasted with the conventional internal combustion aircraft engine which has hundreds of moving parts where the lubricant must cool, seal, lubricate, scavenge, act as a gear lubricant, and as a hydraulic fuel. In the jet propulsion engine it cools and lubricates only; but it passes through temperatures from well below zero to 800 and 1,000 degrees in a matter of seconds. Lubrication and cooling are accomplished by means of a mist-like spray consisting of 95 per cent chilled eompressed air and 5 per cent oil. The spray is directed on the ball bearings at either end of the engine and axle, and is exhausted to the jet.

Modern inventions would be useless unless industry was able to solve the technical problems incident to their adoption and use by the general public. And oil has had to solve more such problems than most industries.

DOUBLE-BARRELED NECESSITY

It is difficult to understand the consistently repressive attitude of government toward the chain store development in America. The excuse that the chain stores represent unfair competition to the independent dealer is not founded in fact; independents in most cases have the privilege of equal access to wholesome supplies at equal prices. The chain store principle of operation has materially raised the living and eating standards of a great percentage of the American public, and yet at the same time the independent store has been able to perform a peculiar service over and above that of the chain store and has itself been materially helped. The principle of a huge turnover at small profit has produced many times more benefits than hardships and handicaps.

In the immediate era of reconversion to civilian production, one of the most essential factors will be the ability of American manufacturers and producers to move their products in vast quantities and at reasonable prices. Only if this double-barreled necessity is satisfied can there be confidence in our ability to return to a peace-time economy with a minimum of governmental control and interference.

The chain store principle has proven to be an efficient manner in which to move large quantities of products in the shortest possible time with maximum benefit to consumer and producer alike. That principle can well be extended to embrace lines and types of merchandise heretofore moving through slower and artifically controlled channels.

The application of the chain store principle to the problems of distribution of virtually all types of eommodities, whether through an association of independent stores or via established ehain routes, could be the means of checking unsound and unwelcome profiteering.

ELECTRONICS FIGHTS FIRE

It is seldom that any radically new principle comes into being. This fact probably gave rise to the old saying that "there is nothing new under the sun." The atomic bomb was simply the application of forces which had been in existence since time began. So-called civilization moves forward or backward, according to its ability to profit by experience.

In the field of productive accomplishments, there has been continued improvement. Fire has always been a deadly enemy and an invaluable friend. Electronics has permitted signalling devices to be developed which will give an alarm under conditions producing smoke alone. The simplicity of such an alarm system, with its cheapness of installation, may well mean the saving of many lives and inestimable values in property which would otherwise be destroyed by fire, because few serious fires would ever occur if they were discovered in the first few minutes.

The way progress has been made in fire control, through improved municipal water systems and in the application of water to fires, is a tribute to man's inventive genius in overeoming forces of destruction Many chemicals put out fire, but it is still true that the best extinguishing means is the one that reduces the temperature most, and nothing has been found to equal water in doing this. In the future, developments of most importance in fire fighting will be those applying to the use of water, and those which make it possible to provide installations at reasonable cost consistent with adequate protection.

FREE ECONOMY PROVES STRENGTH

All through the history of man there has been a struggle between men in government and men not in government. Political power has been transferred back and forth by eonquest and revolution. People free themselves by revolution and bloodshed, only to have governments slowly consume their freedom.

Up to the time hostilities ceased in Europe, men in the German government had such control over men not in government, that the destruction of freedom reduced people to the level of vassals. Citizens the world over are stunned by the reports of torture and suffering in this war at the hands of men in government. It has been proven that men in government abuse the privilege of extensive power over their fellow men. The only way to end this struggle between freedom and government, that has made history colorful with the constant spilling of blood, is to remove the opportunity for men to gain personal power in government. The founders of our government struck upon an idea to safeguard the men out of government from the ambitions of men seeking power in government. They limited the men in government to the preservation of the rights and property of the men out of government.

The founding fathers had to consider two types of economy: A dictated economy, and a free economy. The dictated economy would have had the livelihood of a people controlled by the men in government. Under a free economy, individuals would be the creators of their own livelihood, with government restricted to formulating and enforcing laws to preserve men's rights under fair government regulation. A dictated economy is nothing new. It has existed under many different names.

When our people chose a free economy, they broke away from the old dictated economy controlled by men in government. The aim of our new country was to destroy the age-old-dictated economy which enabled men in government to dominate men not in government. The wealth of our nation has remained in the hands of men not in government—the people.

Has our free economy failed? The answer is that the men not in government are still free, and that our nation is the wealthiest and strongest in the world today. But our free economy goes farther.. In the more than one hundred and sixty years of its trial, the men not in government have worked with the men in government to such an extent that they have broadened our free economy by helping formulate policies which raised our standards of living to unheard of levels and enabled our country to give hope and material help to peoples of other nations who sought to break the paralyzing hold of men in government. This unity of purpose to preserve and strengthen freedom and justice, is the highest tribute to the superiority of a free economy.

STATE OIL RESOURCES PROTECTED

The pending attempt of the Department of Justice to take away from the states title to tidelands and other submerged lands containing valuable resources such as oil, within the three-mile limit, and lodge it in the Federal government, has received a fitting rebuke by the House Judiciary Committee which has recommended passage of legislation disclaiming Federal ownership.

Referring to the suit of the Department of Justice, the Committee said there was "no justification for subjecting the states and their successors who have long had the ownership and possession of their tide and submerged lands, to the expense and vexation of litigation."

More and more are the states and the citizens thereof having to appeal to Congress for legislation to protect their rights and property from the grasping hands of government bureaus, departments and officials.

Never did any industry demonstrate more fully than has oil, during the nation's greatest emergency, its right to operate as a local enterprise, subject to fair and reasonable regulation, and free from centralized government domination. Therefore, it is heartening to see states' rights and property rights upheld by the House Judiciary Committee, which is to be commended for its action.

TIME TELLS.

It is trite to say that time is the great leveler. But there is no teacher like experience, and that requires time.

Not so long ago the enemies of chain stores were doing everything in their power to destroy them by the legislative and taxation route. Among other stock excuses for such action was the overworked charge that chains deliberately gobbled up merchandise in order to freeze out competitors. Time has shown that the independent competitor was well able to take care of himself and do a eonstantly increasing amount of business. Time has also shown that the chain store, with its mass purchases and mass distribution, is a tremendous force to hold down manufacturing prices.

And now it developes, according to news reports, that large buyers, instead of attempting to corner available merchandise, are reluctant to increase stocks as they are closely watching consumer demand. And this situation is not the result of some law or planning of a government agency, but is just the application of plain, ordinary common sense, with which the average American is well endowed.

In addition to a manufacturer's self-interest in producing fair priced goods, he is under eonstant pressure from the large retailers to do so, for without business from them, he is a dead duck. This holds inflation in check, not by offieial aetion, but by the desire of individuals to do business on a volume basis. It is a good thing for the consumer that time has exploded arguments of the chain store baiters.

NO COMMENT NEEDED!

News headlines: "Aussies Strike at Balikpapan;" "Nimitz Strikes at Jap Steel Center;" "Rubber Workers, Truck Drivers, Miners Strike

Tipton County Youth Produces Tennessee Grand Champion

Sells Prize Pig For $540

John Yarbrough, Tipton county Negro farm boy, produced the pig which won the Grand Champion's prize at the 4-H Club Junior Fat Pig Show held at the Dixie Stock Yard in Memphis on Sept. 29.

Ninety pigs were placed on sale by Negro 4-H club boys and girls from seven counties of West Tennessee. The grand champ drew a price of $2.00 per pound. The pig weighed 270 lbs. and was of the Duroc Jersey breed.

The reserve champion, which sold for 40c per pound, was produced by Joe McKinney of Madison county Tennessee.

The grand champion was purchased by Young Construction Company of Memphis and the reserve champion was bought by the M. F. Strause Packing Company.

Mr. John Mitchell, field agent for the Extension Service and Mr. Williams, Negro state agent, were present at the auction. The auction was part of the 4-H club program of the Tennessee, U. S. Extension Service.

Volunteer 4-H Leaders Get Recognition Award

Awards in recognition of volunteer 4-H leadership work have been presented to 34 colored and 38 white 4-H leaders in Virginia, Extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

Highest award, the "diamond" clover, which was presented the workers who had served 20 years or more, went to two white and five colored leaders. The white winners of the "diamond" clover award were Mrs. Lula P. Lord of Jetersville, and Mrs. Clarence Trump of Crew; the colored winners were Miss Ella White of Coleman Falls, Mrs. Carrie Rucker of Forest, and Mrs. Edna D. Scott, Mrs. Mary M. Austin, and Mrs. Lena Davis, all of Lynchburg, Va.

The citations for the "diamond" clover winners pointed out that among other things, the leaders had helped organize 4-H clubs, helped to guide the club members in raising livestock and vegetable products and in doing needlework which won hundreds of dollars in prizes at the State and County Fairs. Also it was revealed that the leaders had encouraged the 4-H'ers to attend State short courses, and had helped to raise funds for purchasing pressure cookers, and for other community work.

DOCTORS DECLARE MEDICAL CARE GOALS

Physicians of the United States are interested in extending to all people of all communities the best possible medical care. They stress the necessity for extending to all corners of this great country the availability of aids for diagnosis and treatment, so that dependency will be minimized and independence will be stimulated.

American enterprise has won the greatest war in the world's history. Private enterprise and initiative manifested through research may conquer cancer, arthritis and other as yet unconquered scourges of humankind. Science, as history well demonstrates, prospers best when free and unshackled. Instead of socialized medicine, American doctors advocate a constructive voluntary program for the extension of improved health and medical care to all the people, as follows:

1. Sustained production leading to better living conditions.
2. An extended program of disease prevention in every part of our country.
3. Increased hospitalization insurance on a voluntary basis.
4. Extension to all localities of voluntary sickness insurance plans with provision for the needy under principles already established by the American Medical Association.
5. Medical care to the indigent by local authorities under voluntary insurance plans.
6. A survey of each state by qualified agencies to establish need for medical care.
7. Federal aid to states where needed, to be administered by local agencies.
8. Information that voluntary programs need not involve increased taxation.
9. Continuous survey of voluntary plans for hospitalization to determine adequacy.
10. Discharge of physicians from armed services as rapidly as possible
11. Increased availability of medical education to young men and women.
12. Postponement of revolutionary changes while 60,000 medical men are in uniform to help preserve American democracy.
13. Adjustments in draft regulation which will permit students to study medicine.
14. Study of postwar medical personnel requirements of veterans' hospitals, army, navy, and U. S. Public Health Service.

Negro Farm Families In Arkansas Get Pure Bred Milch Cows

Eighteen families, all members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, living on plantations near Cotton Plant, Arkansas, received a pure bred Guernsey milch cow on Thursday, August 2, 1945. The cows are heavy milkers, giving from 5 to 6 gallons a day.

The cows were contributed by the Heifers For Relief Committee of the Church of the Brethrens' Service Committee whose headquarters are in Nappanee, Indiana. The transaction is being handled through the Arkansas Farm Tenants Cooperative Association which was set up in 1942 by members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. F. R. Betton of Cotton Plant is manager of the cooperative.

Each family receiving a cow is obligated to return the first heifer calf to the Association which will in turn make the increase available to another needy family at a nominal cost. A pure bred Guernsey sire is being purchased by the Association.

Mr. George Craig of Indiana and two assistants transported the cows by truck to Cotton Plant. At the home of N. Darby, near the Mt. Pleasant School, 50 families were gathered to witness the drawing by lot. Each head of a family drew a number from a hat held by little Johnnie Childress. The number drawn was the same as the number of the cow the family was to own. The family was required to pay the cost of transportation from Indiana to Arkansas. The cost was about $30 each. The milch cows are valued at $150 to $200 each.

The Mt. Pleasant School turned out and 125 rural children saw the fine cows and heard the instructions for the care of the cattle which were given by Mr. Craig who is an experienced dairy farmer in his native state. Assistant County Agent, Electra Tiller, of Clarenden was present. The vocational teacher from the Fargo Agricultural School also attended. Dr. H. V. Watson of Brinkley, a licensed veternarian, has been engaged by the Cooperative Association to make regular inspections of the cows. The County Agent of Monroe County will assist in supervising the project.

The following families drew their cows by lot and paid the transportation costs:

F. R. Betton, S. W. James, Ernest Jones, Hilton Chandler, John L. Jones, J. W. Stewart, Mrs. Johnnie Reed, Anderson Johnson, Abb Locke, Hardy Hoskins, Dorsey Simon, James Bunch, Ophelia Smith, J. E. Fleming, L. H. Bettin, L. W. Davis, King Floyd, Lemuel White.

North Carolina Canning Project Great Success

Early in July, Dr. W. T. Spanton, Chief of Agricultural Education Service sent a letter to all state advisers of New Farmers of America asking the various state associations to sponsor a canned food program for the destituted families of Europe. This opportunity for service was first presented July 9, to a group of about fifty teachers and New Farmers of America who were here at the college to take part in a Sectional New Farmers of America Contest. The goal set by the group was 10,000 cans to be delivered here at the college when the men came in for the first Junior Dairy Cattle Show, September 20. By 2:00 p. m., of September 21, the chapters had collected and sent in 19,095 cans with more yet to be received. W. J. Fisher advises for the Graham Chapter which leads with a total of 1232 cans, says his boys set a goal of 1500 cans and we are not going to stop until we reach the goal and don't be surprised if we reach 2000 cans. Sixteen of our 93 chapters were not able to get here with their production due to the fact that many of our highways were closed on account of a great flood in sections of the state. When all reports are in, it is felt that the total will approach 25,000 cans.

Following the meeting here in July a copy of Dr. W. T. Spanton's letter together with a report on what the 50 teachers and members had suggested were sent to the advisor and president of each local chapter. Chapters announced their plans in the community papers, appeals were made by the office for help from various groups. Some Civic Clubs paid for, in some cases, as many as 1500 cans. Some of the church and parent-teacher groups purchased cans. Many individuals and business concerns furnished 100 cans. In a number of communities one day per week was set aside for the Community Canning War Relief Program. NFA boys and New Home Makers brought the food in and canned same under the direction of the two vocational teachers. This was a service that the youth really enjoyed rendering because of the fine support given by superintendents of public schools, the high school principals, teachers and others mentioned. Members of both races helped New Farmers of America in many ways on this project.

There are a number of chapters in the state which do not have canneries. That limitation did not prevent them from taking part in this program. In several cases, each class in the school was given an opportunity to present the cause to the community people. As a result, two chapters came up with over 600 cans of commercial canned food to be sent to Europe.

Yes, the collegiate chapter had a hand in the program. They secured from the merchants here in Greensboro, boxes in which about 10,000 cans will be packed before shipped by truck to Keyport, N. J.

A large number of educators, farmers and business men were on hand for the cattle show and assembling of the canned food. Thus, they had an opportunity to see NFA in action. Among them was Lt. Governor L. Y. Ballentine who said to Mr. Roy H. Thomas, Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education for North Carolina, "This splendid effort not only evidences the program of community canneries throughout the state but proves that our citizens are always ready to cooperate in all patriotic enterprises."

Housewives Urged To Help Speed F-O Day

V-J Day is here, but Fats' and Oils' Day is still a long way off. We haven't yet licked the shortage of fats and oils.

In a recent telegram to Roy W. Peet, chairman of the American Fat Salvage Committee, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson pointed out that V-J Day found Americans 'alarmingly short of fats and oils."

Mr. Anderson said that it would be many months yet before this shortage could be relieved. "So," he said, "it is just as important now as during the war to save every bit of used fat."

He appealed to American women to help win this postwar battle of supply, IN THEIR OWN KITCHENS.

The goal for used kitchen fats is still 250 million pounds of fats for 1945, saved from the skimmings and scrapings of kitchens in American homes. And the kitchen waste fat container should fill up faster as meat supplies increase.

Points for waste fats still continue at two points a pound.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

ANNOUNCING

THE ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF

THE MODERN FARMER

OFF THE PRESS NOVEMBER 15

SEND US:

A NEWS ITEM about your work or your farm with PICTURES where possible.

Write us a letter with suggestions for future development of the paper.

Make a drive to secure NEW READERS for

The MODERN FARMER

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO: THE EDITOR

THE MODERN FARMER, Fourth Avenue, N., and Charlotte Ave.,

Colored Y. M. C. A., Nashville 3, Tenn.

THE FORUM

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To Work or Not to Work

(Continued from Page 1)

ties, agricultural reconversion would mean the throwing of a large mass of jobless people on relief.

I am very much concerned with this phase of the problem. The agricultural Negro has a great stake in this affair. Most Negro farmers are tenants, sharecroppers and laborers on cotton farms. A relatively small number of them will be able to secure enough capital and guidance to enable them to make the necessary change-over to survive in agriculture.

On the other hand a majority of them, landless and without education as they are, will have to look for jobs in urban and industrial pursuits. But they will be in competition with thousands of poor whites who will also be seeking new jobs. What is going to be the attitude of southern cities toward an influx of rural Negro population? Will they have a fair chance to secure jobs in industry as it expands? Will they receive equal opportunity for training for semi-skilled and skilled industrial jobs? Will cities seek to provide for them decent and healthful housing facilities?

During the war, in many places in the South, Negroes have shown a capacity for rapid learning of industrial skills. In many of the arsenals of the South, Negroes have been employed in all phases of plant operations non-skilled, skilled and technical.

But this was during a period of great scarcity of industrial labor. Will the same opportunities be afforded during a period of normal industrial expansion when people, white and black, are being displaced by agricultural reorganizations?

On the other hand, what about increased opportunities for Negro tenants and small owners to become the owner-operators of adequate, well organized farm units? Will the Farm Security Administration or some such organization be available to Negro farmers on an equal basis with whites to help them with reconversion?

What about Negro labor on large mechanized farms? Will it be organized so as to secure the advantages of collective bargaining for adequate wage, hour and working conditions?

These are the problems that face Negro farm people in any program of reconversion in the South. These are the problems that face the agricultural and industrial organizers as they look toward the future of southern economy.

These are the problems which must be faced by those interested in the promotion of better race relations and the prevention of exploitation, conflict and poverty.

Will Negro agricultural people be increasingly and better integrated in the new industrial and agricultural life of the South, or are they to be left in the middle, with no jobs for them in a reconverted agriculture and no jobs for them in a newly developed industry? Will they find employment or are they to become a burden for relief?

To work or not to work, that is the question.

Statement of Ownership

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912, State of Tennessee

County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations:

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding 1 per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) SADIE B. WILSON
Sworn before me this 20th day of September 1945
M. G. FERGUSON, Notary Public
My commission expires April 8, 1947.

The Sale of Booker T. Washington's Birthplace

Booker T. Washington's birthplace in North Carolina has been sold. **The Norfolk Journal and Guide** tells the story.

For some time now the Negro Organization society has collected funds with the notion that the birthplace of this great American could be memorialized by a suitable shrine. The old home place has been a part of the estate of John D. Robertson which was up for settlement. A date was set for auctioning. The Negro Organization Society had $4000 ready for the purchase of the place. This was considered a fair price.

Several days before the date of the auction, S. J. Phillips, publisher of **The Negro Worker,** a magazine sponsored and subsidized by industrialists to say the proper sweet nothings to the Negro labor force, was snooping around the neighborhood posing as a Baltimore newspaper man.

At the auction sale, up pops Mr. Phillips ready to bid on the property as alleged representative of the Washington family. He ran away with the bidding and finally bought the place at the price of $7610, a price far above what anybody else was able or willing to offer. In the settlement a check for $500 was tendered by Mr. Phillips and his attorney to close the deal.

But here is the pay-off. The check was signed by S. B. Huff representing the **Roanoke Nehi Company.** It was a Nehi Company check. The fishy smell in the air caused people to begin searching around for fresh ozone

Dr. Washington's widow was contacted. She knew nothing of the matter and stated that Mr. Phillips surely was not representing the Washington family. It turns out that Mr. Phillips is proposing a recreation center in commemoration of the great educator and statesman to posterity.

Booker Washington clubs are going to be organized to raise contributions for the project. The Nehi Company purchases the site. Big doings seem to be in prospect. One wonders who is going to profit. What sort of an affair is this anyhow?

The Negro Worker, as a magazine, is surely one scheme for using the name of Booker T. Washington to support a profitable venture. The industrial concerns are paying seventy-five cents a subscription for six short pages of low-grade worker good will. This should be profitable to somebody.

To Negro farmers all over the country, Booker T. Washington is nothing less than a patron saint. His life and what it stood for has inspired many a young man to want to become a good farmer and to own the land he tills. His leadership has led many poor people to the fountain of knowledge and ambition.

Farm people surely will look with disfavor on any attempt to use the birthplace of Booker Washington as a place of profit-making on his good name.

"Aye," replied Jock, "but not until the police have been here."

Two colored soldiers were on a transport going overseas.

"Dat's de mos' water I've eber seen in all my life," remarked one

"Yo' ain't seen nothin' yet, brudder," answered his companion, "dat is jus' the top ob it."—Appleland News.

A Letter to the Editor

P. O. Box 818
Tarboro, N. C.
September 7, 1945

Editor Modern Farmer
403 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, Tenn.

Thinking that some of your readers might be interested in knowing something about the Agricultural Extension work among Negroes in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, I am enclosing you one copy each of annual reports of the two Farm and Home Curb Markets operating in this county. Also a bit of other informatiton about the work.

Only Edgecombe County farmers, mostly share-croppers, sell on the Tarboro Market. Most of the buyers are colored but we have some white customers too, among the most prominent of the town. Before the market had been in operation six months, a prominent Tarboro citizen gave the city of Tarboro $10,000.00 for curb markets and before the announcement had been given to the papers, he called me over telephone and told me that it provided that our market should have $2,000.00 of the amount. Our market was organized with twelve families, the men of which constructed our market building, largely from lumber taken from an old building which stood on the lot. The lot and building were given us, for the duration, free of cost. The twelve men purchased all lumber and material which were not obtained from the old building, except paint which was given by Tarboro merchants.

Edgecombe County has donated $500.00 for the Rocky Mount Market and Nash County has donated $300.00. The city of Rocky Mount is expected to furnish what other money is needed to construct a better building when building material is available. The majority of sellers on this market are tenants too, share-croppers. The market is for both Edgecombe and Nash County farmers, the city being one half in Nash County and the other half in Edgecombe County. As a rule, the markets are open two hours each Saturday morning, only. From 8:00 a. m., till 10:00 a. m. Because of the success of these markets several other markets have been started in other towns of the state and all are doing nicely.

I was the first Negro Extension worker to be employed for the county. At the time, the county paid no part of my salary and didn't furnish me any office or office supplies. In a short time, A Negro Home Demonstration Agent was employed but the county contributed nothing towards her salary or office. Since then, however, the county has contributed very generously towards our salaries, salary of secretary and fitted us both with two office rooms each, well supplied with telephones, typewriters, adding machines, mimeograph machines everything else needed for a well equipped office. Our secretary holds a B. S. degree from A. and T. College, in secretarial science. She shares in the recent "Teachers' Bonus" and retirement.

Ours was the first county in the state to make an appropriaion for an Assistant Negro County Agent. We now have a Negro County Agent, Assistant Negro County Agent, Negro Home Demonstration Agent and a Negro City Home Demonstration Agent for the City of Rocky Mount.

The Assistant Negro County Agent and the City Home Demonstration Agent were employed largely because of the two curb markets. While I direct the supervision of both markets, the Tarboro market is supervised directly, by the Assistant County Agent and the County Home Demonstration Agent. I spend most of the Saturday mornings in Rocky Mount on that market and am assisted by the City Home Demonstration Agent and the City Welfare worker who is sufficiently interested in the market to help us. She was a faithful and helpful worker in getting the market organized.

In addition to the regular Extension Program, we have started the only Negro Dairy in the state. When in operation, before the shortage of labor, it sold "Grade A" milk and other dairy products in the city of Rocky Mount, having the full cooperation of the Negro citizens there as well as some white customers. We have had three car loads of dairy heifers shipped to the county at a cost of more than $7,000.00. The first load came from Eastern Tennessee and the others from Mississippi. Dairy cows (family cows) were very scarce in this section and the large amount of butter reported sold on the two markets is due largely to the shipment of dairy heifers into the county. This is a large share-cropper county and we have four money crops: Tobacco, cotton, peanuts and soybeans. However, interest in the family cow is growing and we are now working up the fourth shipment of dairy heifers to be sent into the county this fall. Recently we have organized a County Farm Credit Association. When three months old, the first of last July, we had more than 100 members, had taken in over $1,200.00 in shares and had made loans totaling more than $700.00. The organization is growing and we are now taking part in the National Membership Campaign and hope to

(Turn to page 6)

Farms For Veterans

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

The GI Bill of Rights provides for loans to veterans who want to farm, but the law does not fit the real needs of more than a very few veterans.

After the veteran has found a farm which he can buy at a reasonable price, he must find a private lender, usually a bank, who will put up the money. The interest rate is 4 per cent and the loan cannot run more than twenty years. While the veteran may borrow whatever amount he can persuade the bank to lend him on these terms, only $2,000 of the loan is guranteed by the Government, and probably very few banks will want to lend more than $4,000 all told. At present prices, a family-type farm worth having in the South will cost from $3,500 to $6,000 or $8,000 just for the land, and stock and tools would run another thousand and more.

Most southern farms which veterans can buy will need repairs to the house and buildings. So if the veteran has no capital and wants to get a place of his own, he will need to borrow at least $6,000 and generally should have more.

It does not look as though the GI bill will meet this need. On the other hand, the farm ownership loans of the FSA, made under the Bankhead-Jones Act, are forty-year loans at 3 per cent. They are limited in size to the average value of farms in the country or neighborhood, and today it is hard to find farms for sale at prices that will fit the Government's cautious appraisal. Veterans get a preference for these loans, but there is only enough Bankhead-Jones money available to help a small proportion of the veterans.

The best advice to a veteran without capital who wants to farm for himself is to apply to his local county for a FSA farm ownership loan. If he can't get it, he should write his Congressman and explain his efforts to get settled on the land and ask for help from Congress.

Farming Gives Wide Opportunities To Veterans

By JOHN MITCHELL

Field Agent, U. S. Extension Service

Agriculture offers Negro veterans opportunities in gainful employment. Agriculture offers opportunities to different phases of operation. There are phases where the family can be employed on a year-round basis. Then therc is a type of farming that can be done on a part-time basis where one or more members of the family can work on a job away from home yet carry on farm operations with a part of the family at home.

There is diversified farming and specialized farming. The returning war veterans can find a place in the agricultural program and become well fixed. Those returning veterans can become farm operators and eventually become farm owners. Farming is a business and anyone who intends to engage in farming must consider and recognize business principles before launching upon farming for a profit. Profit and loss, success and failure are applicable to agriculture just as they are to the mercantile business, industry and the professions. It would be both unfortunate and unfair to advise the 800,000 men in the army who plan to go back to the farm that all they need is a desire and a loan to get started into successful farming.

There are hundreds of successful farmers scattered throughout the country and there are hundreds of stranded farmers who have moved to the small towns and cities both south and north. There are certain basic laws that must be met to succeed in life whether on the farm or elsewhere. To make money on a farm is quite different from figuring on paper how to clear so many hundreds of dollars a season on some particular farm crop or livestock adventure.

BUY A FARM OR WAIT

In answer to the inquiry, whether to buy a farm now or wait, I would say buy anything you can at an advantage. Of course, it is taking a risk to buy on a rising market and when prices are inflated but where a veteran can buy out the interests of other members of his family and take charge of the homestead is another question. Where a veteran can buy an abandoned farm at a fair price, making necessary repairs and build up the land is a good chance to make a profitable investment. There are, in various parts of the country, such farms where people have left during the war to go into industry and other types of employment. On some of those farms there are fairly good houses and with few repairs could be made comfortable.

Modern Pioneering.

In America, pioneer farming has been in practice for nearly three centuries. In modern times there has been a tendency on the part of prospective farmers to want a "turn key" job of a farm with all the needed facilities such as cleared land, pastures, fences, barns, poultry houses and a residence with lights and water and a mortgage covering it all. This would involve from $5,000 to $15,000.

Another way is for a prospect to enter farming as a laborer-sharecropper or renter with the determination to get the experience and information as well as save some money and eventually become a farm owner when it is advisable. Where the approach to farming is made with adequate experience and information, the operator stands a much better chance to succeed than where one attempts to become an owner without the necessary background training.

There are many farms where the operators are either too old or for other reasons need to be replaced by younger people. In some cases they are parents or in-laws of war veterans. These farms offer excellent opportunities for returning veterans. Already there are instances where young men who were working away from home have come back and are taking over the management of farms where the parents were too old to carry on. In some cases these young people have paid off existing mortgages on the farms of their parents.

Type of Farming

It may be as necessary to caution those who engage in post war agriculture not to plunge into a new type of farming as it is to caution them about purchasing farms at too high a price. The question is often asked, what about going into poultry raising. starting a poultry farm. For some reason this seems to be one of the most appealing types of farming to the prospective farmer. Probably no type of farming has more casualties or failures than poultry raising adventures. Not that poultry and eggs are not used by consumers but to succeed in poultry raising requires the price of success and to the average person the price is too exacting. The time has not yet passed in this country where initiative and native ability do not pay.

Yes, there are opportunities in agriculture, not only in the South, but in many communities of the nation for the right persons. The question is, can you meet the requirements, can you pay the price in money, work, intelligence, patience and whatever else it takes to succeed?

On the Agricultural Front

ANDERSON DISCUSSES FUTURE OF COTTON

The gloomy outlook for cotton farmers in the post-war world was dispelled somewhat last week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address before the New York Cotton Exchange.

The Secretary pointed out that there are hopeful signs for cotton farmers despite the many handicaps which they now face, such as surpluses on hand, competition from rayon, nylon, spun glass and paper products, competition from foreign cotton producers, and the need of mechanization to improve production efficiency and reduce the cost.

Among the encouraging elements listed by the Secretary were: (1) Greater agreement among the world powers, and the stablishment of a world-wide food and agricultural organization. (2) America's determination to achieve full employment, (3) greater progress in diversified farming in the cotton section. The Secretary pointed out that not only have Southern farmers increased their income by not placing all their eggs in a cotton basket, but also they have improved their diets, their health, and their outlook on life. Fourth is increased industrialization in the South, and (5) constant endeavor to discover new uses for cotton.

The Secretary emphasized the last two factors. Said he, "The war years have afforded the South a chance to embark upon a program of greater industrialization. The South cannot afford to let this opportunity slip by. New industries can provide the type of economic blood transfusion needed."

Pointing to the research which the Department is carrying on in an effort to discover new uses for cotton, the Secretary listed among the newer discoveries these products: An improved cotton tire cord with increased resistance to heat and bruise-breaks, fireproof cotton insulating material, and the use of cotton in making plastics.

Secretary Anderson said that the Department intends to cooperate in every way possible in all sound programs to assist the cotton industry.

The Secretary realizes that the mechanization of cotton production together with the reduction of cotton acreage may be responsible for the displacement of thousands of small farmers and day-laborers. Among these will be many colored farmers and farm workers. But he feels that this difficulty may be overcome through full employment, increased diversification in the South, greater industrialization in the South, and the discovery of some new uses for cotton which will give the product a larger market.

AGRICULTURE'S PART IN FULL EMPLOYMENT

Farmers will not only be benefited by full industrial employment, but also they can make a substantial contribution toward its achievement, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson pointed out at a recent Senate hearing on the proposed Full Employment Act of 1945.

Said the Secretary: "Farmers cannot be prosperous unless our total economy is prosperous_____When urban people have jobs and are making good incomes, they buy more clothes which come from wool and cotton; they eat more fruit, meat and vegetables, drink more milk, and even smoke more cigarettes than when they are unemployed or working only part-time."

Continuing, Secretary Anderson said: "The Buraeu of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture is currently analyzing the relationship between various levels of postwar employment and agricultural conditions. A recent bulletin issued by the Department indicates that the income of American farmers in the postwar years will depend more upon the level of business activity and non-farm employment than upon anything else."

The Secretary pointed out that farmers also could make a positive contribution toward full employment. He said that by continuing to produce at capacity levels farmers would not only provide employment for themselves, but also would help provide the greatest possible amount of work for those employed in industries which process, transport, and distribute agricultural products.

Secretary Anderson said that another way that farmers could contribute to full employment would be through the wise spending of the money they have saved during the war. Recent estimates indicate that farmers' cash and liquid reserves are about 16 billion dollars, an all-time high. He pointed out that farmers would be buying farm machinery, electrical equipment, household furnishings, clothing, and would repair farm homes and farm buildings or build new ones.

REA TO SERVE MORE FARMERS

Expansion of the Rural Electrification programs will create more jobs and make electricity available to nearly four million additional rural consumers, says Claude R. Wickard, REA administrator.

Wickard says that relaxation of Government control over the sale of steel, copper, and aluminum is stimulating electrical construction by REA borrowers. He points out that Congress has appropriated 200 million dollars to be loaned to REA borrowers this year. In addition, 100 million dollars previously allotted to borrowers will be spent also. The expenditure of these funds for electrical construction will provide jobs for thousands of veterans and former war workers, says the REA administrator.

As a result of the installation of electricity in their homes and farm buildings, farmers will be in the market for radios, electric refrigerators, milking machines, brooders, motors, pumps, and other supplies, Wickard indicates. He points out that within five years it should be possible to bring electricity to 3,655,000 additional rural consumers.

TWO COLORED ANALYSTS APPOINTED IN AGRICULLTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 24—Appointment of Miss Lela Yvonne Smalley and Mrs. Ella W. Griffin as research analysts in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture became effective last week.

Miss Smalley, who majored in psychology at Howard University, formerly worked for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Mrs. Griffin, a graduate of Framingham State Teachers college, who has done graduate work at Boston university, was transferred from the War Food Administration to her position in BAE. In the War Food Administration, Mrs. Griffin served as a recreation counselor in the farm labor camp program. Before entering government, Mrs. Griffin taught at Bethune Cookman college and Fisk university, and was a Jeanes supervisor of schools in Florida.

In their new position, Mrs. Griffin and Miss Smalley will make preliminary analyses of interview material received from rural and urban areas for the purpose of determining attitudes and points of view on programs and policies of the Department, and other government agencies.

* * * * *

MORE LABOR NEEDED FOR FALL HARVEST

Three million workers will be needed during September, October and November to harvest the Nation's 1945 bumper crops, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Although about two and a half million farm labor placements were made during the first seven months of this year, the Department's Extension Service states that the shortage of farm labor is now at its tightest point of the war years.

There has been some scattered increase in the farm labor supply as the result of the cessation of hostilities, troop demobilization and war industries cut-backs. However, these gains have been offset by the departure of workers from farms since the lifting of manpower controls.

On the basis of 1944 placement records, and the present crop conditions, it is estimated that about three million placements will have to be made during this and the next two months to complete the harvesting of essential food and feed crops.

* * * * *

RURAL HEALTH

Concern about rural medical and health facilities was voiced by farmers the country over in a survey of farmers' opinions on postwar problems made recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

More than four-fifths of the farmers interviewed said they favored more public clinics in rural areas. More than three-fourths said they would like to subscribe to some flat-rate prepayment plan to cover possible hospital bills and the cost of doctors and nurses for themselves and their families.

The answers to the survey indicated that farmers generally are conscious of the need for better health facilities. Many of them know that farm youth, 18 and 19 years old, showed the highest rejection rate in the Selective Service for physical, mental and educational defects of any occupational group—41 percent compared with an average of 25 per cent for other groups.

Although the death rate from all cases for the last several decades has been lower among rural than urban people, deaths from some preventable diseases like typhoid, diptheria, malaria and pellagra tend to be more numerous among rural people. Moreover, the death rate has been going down rapidly among city people but relatively slowly among rural people. Rural people are ill oftener and for longer periods than city people.

Many factors contribute to bad rural health, the shortages of medical and sanitation facilities, and the lack of physicians, dentists and hospital services. Many rural people cannot afford medical and hospital treatment and care. In 1939 nearly three million farms in this country each produced less than $600 worth of farm products. People with such low incomes often fail to get to doctors and hospitals until they are beyond help. Low incomes in some rural areas have meant inability to support the necessary health services. In some places the long distance from doctors and hospitals prevents many farm people from having medical care or hospitalization. Finally, many rural people still lack an understanding of disease and the importance of preventive and curative medicine and surgery.

"Cooperative Progress" Holds Promise For Solving Southern Problems

By ROSAMONDE R. WIMBERLY

Graham Sumner of Yale defined society as "a group of groups" and Charles Ellwood of Duke described society as composed of a group of persons who "carry on some phase of common life." Both definitions apply to the social situation prevailing in the Southern states. Truly, Southern society is made up of a "group of groups," the latter being agricultural, industrial, rural, urban, managerial, labor, and, of particular significance, Negro and white. Yet, as Sumner implied, beneath these various group differences one finds a larger group, a society basic and fundamental to the well-being of each individual and each collective unit, no matter how unique and deviant the respective cultural patterns appear. In spite of differences the members of this society share a community of interests, phases of "a common life" referred to by Ellwood. They are linked more closely together than is ordinarily realized. They will progress together or suffer retrogression or stagnation separately but simultaneously.

As we look toward the post-war era some of us visualize a far-sighted policy of practical education in race relations, emphasizing shared needs, common purposes and goals, joint planning and social action directed toward social improvement in Southern society. Emphasis upon interracial relations is shifting to emphasis upon Southern relations. As our two races and, in fact, as all our groups face realistically our common problems and plan to raise our general level of culture we learn to appreciate the fine personal qualities and the integrity of each other, to note collective and individual contributions to our social order, to develop mutual respect for one another's ideas and to become more considerate of the other person's hopes and aspirations. This will ultimately result in a philosophy that Southern society should provide opportunities and facilities for the complete development of every human personality and each one of the "group of groups."

One of the chief reasons we are enthusiastic about the Southern Regional Council is that it stresses our community of interests; health, education, agriculture, industry, commerce, politics, et cetera, and seeks to coordinate the efforts of both races and all groups as interacting members of Southern society, concerned with the improvement of the region as their ultimate goal. Through the progress of the South a better life will become attainable for an ever increasing number of our citizens regardless of class, color, creed, or race. "United we stand, divided we fall" epitomizes two potential relations of our Southern groups with their respective consequences.

'REVOLUTION DOWN SOUTH'

The Governor of Georgia, Ellis Arnall, writes in Collier's on "Revolution Down South." Governor Arnall tells the world that "the new South is waking up and is going to work in a world of reality to achieve her proper destiny . . . Much of the bad government that we've had in the South can be traced to bigotry and intolerance, in office and out . . . The ten million Negro ctizens of the South are not a separate, special problem any more than they are a special and separate resource. They are part of the South, and their economic welfare is a part of the section's economic welfare. They are entitled to decent housing, decent clothing, good schools, economic opportunity and justice."

—Reprint from the Southern Frontier, August, 1945.

A Letter to the Editor

(From page 4)

have 500 members by the first of January.

From the beginning of the work in the county, our major efforts have been for "A-Live-At-Home-Program," on every farm, owner, tenant and share-cropper. Without this program being in operation some years, our curb markets could not have been supplied during this labor shortage. There was not a modern brooder or poultry house in the county, among Negro farmers, when we started work here in September 1935, or when I began work, Sept. 1, 1935.

While we have been receiving free copies of the Modern Farmer, I am enclosing check to pay my subscription and wish to thank you kindly for all the free copies I have received and wish you great success in making this an outstanding Negro Farm Paper, serving the needs of Negro farmers.

P. S.: Our Assistant County Agent devotes from 75 to 80 per cent of his time to the 4-H clubs.

Yours very truly
F. D. Wharton,
Negro County Agent

Report Annual Sales Record Tarboro Farm and Home Curb Market

Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, $621.77.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willoughby, $55.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, $92.32
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Harrison, $899.42
Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie McNair, $490.34
Mr. and Mrs. William Cherry, $205.05
Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Slade, $5.27
Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pope, $57.06
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bynum, $335.29
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Bullock, $365.83
Mr. Lee Bryant, $553.60
Mr. Charlie Stoke, $212.01
Mr. Johnnie Freeman, $14.88
Mrs. M. Taylor and Phillips, $347.93
Mrs. C. Dancy, $15.21
Total, $4,259.44

Produce Record

Vegetables	$ 931.53
Poultry	1798.68
Eggs	407.13
Butter	226.75
Meat	503.81
Cake	6.25
Bread	90.96
Flowers	5.50
Fruit Berries	195.65
Canned Products	2.30
Handicrafts	3.60
Miscellaneous	27.28
Total	$4,259.44

Report Second Year's Sales Record Rocky Mount Farm and Home Curb Market

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Forney, $3,015.09
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wilkins, $761.46
Mrs. Alice Wright, $607.78
Mrs. Ida Brooks, $605.05
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Bullock, $401.71
Mrs. Irene Wilkins, $343.74
Mrs. Lillie Arrington, $333.22
Mrs. Roberta Lynch, $278.61
Mrs. Estella Richardson, $271.68
Mrs. Berdie Lee, $267.62
Mr. and Mrs. C. Dancy, $259.84
Mrs. Macklin, $245.06
Mr. Joe Walston, $243.18
Mrs. Agnes Arrington, $236.07
Mrs. Gray, $235.24
Mrs. J. L. Hart, $198.09
Mrs. Annie Moody, $188.72
Mrs. Alice Massenburg, $183.49
Mrs. Lela Lynch, $178.27
Mrs. Lillie Richardson, $122.77
Mrs. Ida Arrington, $110.40
Mrs. Annie Richardson, $93.47
Mr. John Phillips, $57.13
Mrs. Sallie Hedgepeth, $54.35
Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Stovall, $50.67
Mr. U. S. Hart, $48.65
Mrs. Mary Hedgepeth, $44.57
Mrs. Lula Brake, $44.30
Mrs. Lenora Battle, $38.49
Mrs. Flossie Foreman, $29.60
Mrs. Eula Sheerin, $25.47
Mrs. Lillie Kingsberg, $22.61
Mrs. Susie Williams, $21.67
Mrs. Mary Thorne, $2.46
Mrs. G. Mitchell, $1.63

Total, $9,622.16.

Produce Record

Poultry	$3626.59
Vegetables	1586.56
Meat	1558.33
Eggs	1300.93
Butter	947,28
Fruits and Berries	321.49
Miscellaneous	161.86
Bread	69.27
Canned Products	31.35
Flowers	12.50
Cake	5.50
Handicraft	.70
Total	$9,622.16

COOPERATION MEANS HIGH WAGES, LOW COST

"Cheap coal means cheap miners; it will never exist again." This philosophy is attributed to Will Lawther, head of the British mine workers' union. Commenting on it, Coal Age says that attitude "perhaps accounts for at least some of the difference in the status of coal mining in Great Britain and the United States. In this country, progress is firmly rooted in the principle that cheap coal—through higher productivity is the only means of assuring good wages to miners, and reasonable profits to investors.

"Cheap coal under the American plan means well-paid men and low cost to the consumer. Management usually is thought to have the greater stake in raising efficiency. Actually, it is as important to the men. Only by the cooperation of both is it possible to build the foundation of low cost and quality on which good wages and a healthy industry can rest.

"Coal can expect intensified competition from substitutes. Low cost still is the best weapon in that battle and low cost can be secured only through higher productivity. Many operations are re-equipping and modernizing. . . . A goal of 10 tons per man-shift in bituminous and five tons in anthracite by 1950 may seem like crowding it a bit. But the equipment and methods that could make that goal possible already exist and the closer coal comes to it the closer it will come to clinching its place as the No. 1 source of energy"

DON'T THROW AWAY THE KEY

The termination of the war did not bring a cleancut victory to the United Nations. The avowed objective of freedom from political oppression for which the war was fought, is less in evidence today than at any previous time, not excluding the era of Hitler. The United States now stands alone as the champion of individual enterprise and the exponent of government as the servant rather than the master of the people. Over most of the world peoples numbered by suffering. seem anxious to become charges of masterful governments.

The United States remains the one great nation with production and distribution under the ownership and management of private citizens. Thanks to this system, our farmers and factories, our retailers and workers—tens of millions of them—can make a living independent of government. As long as they can do that they need never fear political oppression. The privilege of earning a living unsupported by government handouts and resultant political "persuasion," is the key to freedom. The people of Europe have thrown away this key. Even in England and France, the key is being turned over to government.

Let's not throw away the key to freedom in our own country. Private enterprise, which socialism destroys, may have its drawbacks. But its shortcomings can always be corrected. Private enterprise is the source of independent jobs—for employer and employe alike. As long as private enterprise exists, government payrolls can be kept to a healthy minimum, and we can tell officialism to go to blazes, without fear of the consequences.

Trends in Tomato Production and Utilization

Until about a century ago, the tomato, or love apple as it was formerly called, was considered a poisonous fruit in this country. Now it has attained the position of "king" of the vegetables, with a total "commercial" production in 1944 of nearly 4 million tons (150 million bushels) for fresh use and processing, and with a value of about 166 million dollars. In addition to this "commercial" production, possibly another 3 million tons were produced in farm, urban, and local-market gardens.

Tomatoes are now grown in every State in the Union, and on a commercial scale in most States. In 1944, only one-fourth of 1 percent of the total harvested crop acreage was devoted to "commercial" tomatoes, but the value of the crop amounted to a little more than 1 percent of the value of all crops.

South American Product

Although the tomato is a perennial in its natural state in western South America, it is grown as an annual in temperate zones. Little is known of its early history and development, but apparently it was known to and eaten by the ancient Mexicans, who planted it in the Maize fields and called it tomati. The earliest references in literature describe about the same forms that are grown today, and these forms have never been found in a truly wild state. It is believed, therefore, that the tomato was improved considerably beyond the wild state when Columbus discovered America.

Spanish traders introduced the tomato to Europe in the sixteenth century by bringing seeds from the New World. First grown as ornamentals, especially in England, by the end of the eighteenth century tomatoes were grown extensively in Italy for food purposes. But the people of the United States did not accept the tomato as being edible till half a century later.

Rapid Increase After First War.

After World War I, commercial tomato production in the United States increased rapidly through 1929, slightly more than held its own during the depression of the early 1930's, and again increased rapidly prior to and during the conflict just ended. During the period 1940-44, commercial production averaged nearly 3.5 million tons annually—about 2 1-2 times the 1920-24 average of a little more than 1.3 million tons.

Industrial development and increased emphasis on the nutritive value of vegetables and vegetable juices have played a major part in the continued increase in production, although improved cultural methods and transportation and marketing facilities have also had their effects. The tomato is recognized as a good source of vitamins C and A.

There has been a tendency toward concentration of commercial tomato growing, especially in the areas more remote from consuming centers. In 1920, about four-fifths of the crop was produced in 11 States, while in 1944 these same States accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the total commercial crop. California consistently has been the leading producer, followed by Indiana, Maryland, and New Jersey. These four states, combined, usually account for slightly more than one-half the commercial tomato supply.

Prior to 1940, approximately three-fourths of the tomato crop was processed—canned whole or manufactured into tomato products such as juice, catsup, etc. With war demands for the products at a high level, an average of four-fifths of the total crop was processed in the period 1940-44. As in the case of all tomatoes, California, Indiana, Maryland, and New Jersey are the leading producers of tomatoes for processing, with Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Delaware, and Utah rounding out the 10 more important States.

Although the tonnage of tomatoes utilized for canning whole has increased over the years, the percentage of the total thus utilized has dropped. Prior to 1935, slightly more than one-half the crop for processing was canned whole, but since that time approximately four-tenths of the total have been so used. Even so, an average of slightly more than a million tons of whole tomatoes found their way into cans during the period of 1940-44.

The use of tomatoes for juice manufacture has grown phenomenally since 1929, the first year for which there is a record. In that year, about 5,000 tons of tomatoes were converted to juice. In 1944, about 700,000 tons were used in juice manufacture, with an average of over 500,000 tons annually, or about one-fifth of all tomatoes for processing, so utilized during the 1940-44 period. The rapid growth of juice manufacture doubtless stems, at least in part, from the emphasis placed on the nutritive value of the juice, especialy from the standpoint of vitamin C and A value.

The use of tomatoes in the manufacture of catsup and sauces also has increased in tonnage but decreased as a percentage of the total crop. During 1920-24, an average of approximately 380,000 tons, or nearly four-tenths of the crop, were manufactured into these products annually. By 1940-44, the average tonnage had increased to nearly 750,000 tons, which was about one-fourth of total production. War uses increased the demand for paste, pulp, and puree. From 1920-24 to 1940-44, the average annual tonnage utilized for these products jumped from less than 100,000 tons to more than 500,000 tons. Nearly 800,000 tons were used in 1944. Thus, nearly one-fifth of all processing tomatoes were manufactured into these products during 1940-44 compared with less than one-tenth in 1920-24.

One-fourth Sold Fresh

Ordinarily, about one-fourth of the total "commercial" tomato crop is sold for use in the fresh form. However, value of the fresh market crop in 1914 was nearly one-half the total value of all commercial tomatoes. These tomatoes, for the most part, are picked either in the mature green or pink stage and ripen after picking. Market tomatoes are grown commercially in most States, but the leading 10 States usually account for about eight-tenths of the total.

Fresh tomatoes are available the year round, starting with the winter crop in Florida and winding up with the fall crop in California, Texas, and Florida. All of the domestic winter crop, usually about one-tenth of the annual total, is grown in Florida. Peak shipments occur in February and March. These winter supplies are augmented by imports from Mexico and Cuba. The spring crop is grown principally in Texas, California, and Florida and usually comprises about three-tenths of the annual crop. Shipments are active throughout the spring months. The summer crop accounts for approximately one-half the crop for the entire year, and is grown mostly in Northern and Eastern States and in California and other Western States. Abundant supplies usually are available throughout the summer. The remaining one-tenth of the annual supply is harvested in the fall months. California is the principal source of tomatoes early in the fall, while Texas and Florida produce late fall crops.

The tomato is well established as a "must item" in the Nation's diet. During recent years, State and Federal agencies have carried on extensive research programs in an effort to improve the quality and yields of tomatoes. These efforts have resulted in the introduction of a number of new varieties with certain desirable characteristics, especially resistance to disease such as fusarium wilt, nailhead rust, leaf spot, leaf mold, mosaic and curly top, and adaptability to a specific environment. Although large smooth, high-quality fruits and high yields continue to be important objectives, the disease problem has become the primary consideration, and any new variety introduced is almost certain to be resistant to at least one troublesome disease. These developments should enhance the possibility of profitably growing high-quality tomatoes in the commercial areas of the country.

Experimentation in air transport may develop wider demand for fresh tomatoes. Possibly, vine-ripened tomatoes may be available in all large consuming markets the year round and it is believed this product will enjoy a greater demand than the "green wraps" now generally available from the more distant producing areas. However, air-transport of vegetables still is on an experimental basis, and it probably will be some time before facilities will be available for large scale air shipments. The quick-freeze process has provided wider outlets for many fruits and vegetables, but thus far tomatoes have not been successfully frozen and it seems doubtful that this outlet will apply to tomatoes. Better quality, high yields, and improved transportation and marketing facilities seem to offer the best solution to problems of the future.

Clarence O. Parker,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

TAX SPENDING WILL BLOCK TAX REDUCTION

It seems rather futile to talk about substantial postwar tax reduction when new measures in Congress ask billions of dollars for various schemes to put the government into business in competition with private enterprise. All such government projects are tax exempt, while private enterprise must pay all known forms of taxation to maintain government and its tax-exempt activities which destroy private enterprise.

One of the latest proposals is a bill introduced in both the Senate and the House to reduce interest rates to states, municipalities or other public bodies to 2 per cent. A large part of these loans are to finance tax-exempt, publicly-owned power projects.

Government-owned power facilities built under the Public Works Administration loans and grants already escape Federal taxes. They got from the government in the first instance, a free gift grant of 45 per cent of the cost of the project, and a loan at 3 per cent on the other 55 per cent of the total cost. Now the overburdened Federal taxpayer is asked to grant such tax-exempt businesses a further subsidy by cutting down the interest rate to 2 per cent, or 1.1 per cent on the total amount of money they received in loan and gift grants

"AUTHORITY" THREAT

"The Missouri River, Columbia River, Central Valley or Colorado River, 'authorities,' individually and collectively . . . . would destroy the system of water titles and water rights which have been perfected after years of prolonged dispute. Any possibilities of future appropriation as well as present vested rights would rest not in the states, but in the Federal government." — Electrical West.

No more complete plan for national socialism was ever drawn than is embodied in the "authority" bills now before Congress. The term "authority' 'is a synonym for "dictator."

RURAL HEALTH NEEDS

Lack of medical and health facilities in rural areas is of deep concern to the Nation's farmers; according to a survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The survey indicates that four of five farmers think that more public clinics are needed in farm areas; and more than 75 percent of the farmers included in the survey say they would like to subscribe to some flat-rate prepayment plan that would take care of hospital bills and also cover the costs of doctors' and nurses' services.

Farmers hope to see the rural realth situation improved through the placement of surplus medical and hospital supplies from the Armed Forces within the reach of farm communities. It is believed the availability of such equipment and supplies would stimulate the construction of health centers and aid in improving existing facilities.

1st State 4-H Round-Up To Be held in Jackson, Miss. Dec. 6 and 7

JACKSON, Miss.—Plans for the first State 4-H Round-Up for Negro boys and girls are nearing completion. Forty-four of the most outstanding 4-H members, representing the following 4-H projects: leadership, canning, gardening, poultry, foods, pigs, corn, cotton, beef and home improvement, will attend this even in Jackson with all expenses paid. A $25.00 Victory Bond will be given each member. They will attend a free banquet. Rev. James W. Sells, Secretary of Rural Life Conference, will be the guest speaker, representing the Governor of the State, Honorable Thomas L. Bailey.

The Round-Up is being sponsored by Jackson Retail Merchants Association under the auspices of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. The Negro Chamber of Commerce will act as host to this occasion.

The boys and girls will be housed at Tougaloo College. Jackson College will serve as headquarters. Both colleges will serve some of the meals. The banquet will be held at Jackson College.

This State event will take place in Jackson, December 6 and 7, according to G. C. Cypress, Negro Boys' Club Agent.

WE ARE LEARNING

The net result of all the comment and investigation relating to sugar shortage, butter shortage, cheese and milk products shortage, beef shortage, poultry shortage, pork shortage, lamb shortage, egg shortage dry bean shortage and shortage piled upon shortage, is as clear as mud to the average citizen.

He is told that cattle on the range number approximately 30 per cent more than ever before in history, but he can't eat cattle on the range. In the butcher shop he sees horse meat, colt meat, much fish that was never before used for anything but crab bait, various insides of animals which are now sold for human consumption, bare bones sold for several cents a pound, and all manner of substitutes for legitimate food.

The OPA, the War Food Administration, and the Department of Agriculture are blamed for this situation. In all fairness, it should be stated that no one agency is to blame. A world war upsets any domestic economy. But it is safe to say that the "planned economy" which we accepted as a war and anti-inflation measure, had a great deal to do with the disorganization and shortages in our normal sources of supply. Uncontrollable elements in a planned economy create shortages in many instances. Holding down the hog supply or the wool market may help some producers while it hurts the consumers of lard and wool shirts.

The people must remember that the idea of a controlled economy is no different than the philosophy of socialism which puts government into business to the exclusion of private citizens. Are we going back to a free economy with the risks and rewards which it entails, or will we become resigned to accepting the judgment and oppressions of government in lieu of our own opinions and freedom of action after the war? We are having experience with a planned economy now on which to base our peacetime decisions.

DON'T THROW BRICKBATS NOW

The armed forces are doing a great job in getting the soldiers home from Europe more rapidly than anyone hoped for. The railroads, using all available equipment, are carrying the men from the ports to their homes with no more than the delays incident to so huge a mass transportation task.

If you are inclined to complain because you can't get peacetime railroad service, just stop and think what it means when a ship like the Queen Mary lands some 15,000 troops! And the Queen is but one ship, several may arrive in a single day. These troops must be moved — some a few miles, some 3,000 miles.

Never was such a transportation job faced by any railroad system Responsible officers in the armed forces and in the railroad industry realize that no transportation task of this size can be accomplished as rapidly as this one is being done without some difficulties and discomforts. The total passenger travel on the railroads this year will probably be nearly five times that of pre-war years, but it is being carried with virtually the same number of coaches and sleeping cars then available. This year's load, close to two and one-half times that of the peak year of the first world war, must be carried with 30 per cent fewer passenger-carrying cars.

The railroads would have built more cars to meet the increased traffic demand of recent years, but permission to build them could not be obtained during the war because of material and manpower shortages. The roads are now being allowed to build some cars, but these will not help relieve the situation for some months. Every effort is being made both by the railroads and by government agencies concerned, to secure the maximum use of existing equipment in moving soldiers promptly and with as much comfort as can be provided, with facilities limited by the government's own needs.

Impatience and name-calling will not change the fact that the demands of war convinced those in government who had final authority, that it was not earlier desirable to permit the railroads to buy additional equipment.

MUST WE HAVE PLANNED CONFUSION?

On the subject of postwar price regulation, the New York Times says editorially: "OPA has now issued the regulations governing reconversion price adjustments. These regulations apply to a non-existent world which has been created by OPA administrators. The facts of business life are completely disregarded. In their place is found a series of yardsticks as to what has been happening in this non-existent world. OPA recognizes that the 1942 price line which it desires to hold, may not be appropriate for every product. It therefore establishes a formula to determine the magnitude of permitted price increases. . . . This formula disregards many of the actual increases in cost which have taken place. The net result of using prices established under it will almost certainly be to slow up reconversion and to force many companies to operate at a loss."

Official planners who now have such a hold on our nation, seem fully convinced that the average American is no longer competent to manage his own production, buying and selling affairs, as in the past. If they manage to perpetuate scarcities for which they are now being blamed, our nation can look forward to unemployment and restricted production and consumption for years to come.

The future of our whole reconversion program will rest on production and distribution. If production is discouraged, there can be no satisfactory employment. And if the people are restricted in their buying, there can be no satisfactory production, because retail sales are the lifeblood of production.

It is one thing for OPA to work out theories; it is another for American producers and retailers to deal with the facts. It is about time that the men who actually have to supply our nation with the essentials of life, were given more freedom.

Their car having collided, Jock and Pat were surveying the situation. Jock offered Pat a drink from his bottle. Pat drank and Jock returned the bottle to his pocket.

"Thank ye," said Pat. "But aren't ye going to have a bit of a nip yourself?" "Aye" replied Jack, "but not until the police have been here."

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR FREEDOM

Day by day our rationing and price control system grows more taut. This situation brings us face to face with an issue which involves liberty itself. Will we turn back to the American system of a free economy at the earliest possible moment, or will we go further with controls that decide for every individual what he may produce, buy or sell? If we accept the latter doctrine, we should not kick at restrictions and shortages. If we accept the former doctrine, we should not kick at higher or lower prices based on true costs and a competitive market. We can't expect a free and easy American life with the risks it involves and the opportunities it offers, under a controlled economy.

A growing number of economists favor an early release of price controls. If some industries charge excessive prices, many new competitors will be attracted into those fields and a torrent of production will eventually cure high prices. Breakdown in price controls on reconversion products is feared by some who have studied the staggering task, as special postwar industrial situations that must await investigation may run into hundreds of thousands and small companies cannot survive long waiting periods.

The greatest safeguards the United States has against inflation are its manufacturers who produce on a low-cost basis, and its system of mass retail selling which distributes at a low unit-profit. That system, which before the war gave our nation the greatest customer service in the world, cannot exist by raising prices arbitrarily. Its salvation depends on low prices. It cannot operate on a basis of scarcity and restricted distribution. It operates on the philosophy of plenty. Such a system is a check on price gougers.

NO HARM DONE

Use of the recently introduced electric poultry debeaker to combat cannibalism in the pullet flocks does not affect egg production it has been learned in tests at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

The device removes about one-fourth inch of the upper beak by means of an electrically heated knife that cuts and cauterizes at the same time.

In the Cornell tests, accurate records were kept on food consumption, egg production and the weight of the debeaked pullets. Egg production remained unchanged, use of feed was lowered only slightly and the birds did not suffer any loss of weight.

The hens ate a little less mash but consumed more grain the following week, the report adds. This suggests the possibility it may take a little time for the birds to adjust themselves to the new way of picking up fine-ground feed.

After debeaking, grain should be fed in troughs because it would probably be difficult for the birds to pick up small grains from the floor and food intake might be affected.

LET REASON PREVAIL

During the war, the major cost of all production has been paid by the government. There was no competition. There was no question about whether John Jones or Bill Brown could pay the cost price of an article. That situation will not prevail now that the war has ended. John Jones and Bill Brown will be looking for a saw hammer, stove, washing machine, radio or automobile at a price. If the price is too high, they won't buy it. And the price will be based on the cost of production. Labor leaders can block reconversion at the outset by exorbitant demands.

FALL GARDENS

Negro farmers throughout the South are planning to grow more winter gardens to increase their home food supply and to improve the family diet, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Summer Activities Of Georgia Extension Service

With an attendance of twenty-two Negro County Agents and an enrollment of seventy-five boys the seventh 4-H Club contest got off to a flying start at the old Dorchester Academy site on Monday morning, Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent in charge.

The schedule began with breakfast from 6:00 to 7:30 a. m., with Mrs. Mabel Wright Henry acting as hostess and dietitian, doing a swell job. Immediately following this was general assembly in the Congregational Church, where, after a brief devotion, State Agent P. H. Stone welcomed the group to this section of the State, and stressed the wide and much different variety of wildlife to be found in this area as compared with that in other parts of the State.

The outstanding activity of the morning was the egg grading contest in which boys from the following counties took part: Grady, Baldwin, Appling, Jenkins, Emanuel, Worth, Terrell, Hancock, Bulloch, Peach, Sumter, Mitchell and Troup. Each boy brought along his own eggs, scales and candling machine, of his own contrivance, which added much variety to the demonstrations. Judges for this contest were Mr. Arthur Cannon, extension poultryman from Athens; Mr. G. B. Eunice, county agent of Liberty County; Mr. P. H. Stone, state agent for Negro work and Mr. R. T. Church, county agent of Jenkins County. Winners to be announced later.

Afternoon activities consisted of the elimination oratorical contest and paint demonstrations with finals coming Monday night.

Main features for the day were Forestry demonstrations with moving pictures on same, and lectures on beneficial and destructive small plants and animals and star gazing by representatives of the State Extension Service and Georgia State College.

On Sunday, August twelfth, 4-H Club members began to arrive at Dorchester Academy in Liberty County. Negro 4-H Club members have attended this State Meeting for the last six years. Previous camps have been held in Hancock County at the Log Cabin Community and in Macon County at Camp John Hope. This is the first time it has ever been held in the deep coastal section of Georgia.

The program on Monday included the following contests for boys: painting, egg grading, public speaking and achievement exercises. Certificates were given to those 4-H Club boys who have made worthwhile contributions to the war efforts at Zebulon and on their home farms. Negro 4-H Club boys picked over 80,000 bushels of peaches for farmers of Pike County in June and July. Along with their work in the orchards they carried along, during those four weeks, some of the regular phases of their 4-H Club program. The judges for these contests are Mr. Arthur Gannon, Extension Poultryman, Athens, Georgia; Mr. M. E. Coleman, American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, Georgia; Mr. G. B. Eunice, County Agent of Liberty County; Mr. P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work; Mr. J. O. Williams, Contact Representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Mr. Otto Carr, U. S. O. Director, Hinesville, Georgia.

Outstanding specialists in 4-H Club work, forestry, wildlife and soil conservation will appear during August fourteenth through the seventeenth.

This entire week's program is under the direct supervision of P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work; Miss Camilla Weems, Asst. State Agent Negro Work; Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent.

The highlights of Monday night's program of the State 4-H Club Short Course and Wildlife Camp which is being held at the Dorchester Academy site, Liberty County, consists of the finals of the Speaking Contests, Egg Grading Contests, and Painting Contests.

In the Speaking Contests, in which four boys participated, Preston Jackson of Morgan County won first place and Christopher Bacon of Liberty County won second place.

In the Egg Grading Contests, seventeen boys participated. First place was awarded to Frank M. Staley, Jr., of Sumter County and second place was awarded to Norman Rogers of Grady County.

Winners in the Paint Demonstration Contests were Frank M. Staley, Jr., of Sumter County, first place; and William Rome of Mitchell County, second place.

In appreciation of services rendered by County Agents and 4-H Club members in the harvesting of peaches in Pike County, Zebulon, Georgia, Mr. F. M. Staley, County Agent of Sumter County who is serving also as Regional Farm Labor Assistant, awarded Certificates of Merit to twenty-five 4-H Club boys and ten county agents who are here attending the 4-H Club Wildlife Camp. To the other 225 boys and agents assisting in the peach harvesting who are not present, certificates will be awarded at a later time.

Tuesday morning at 8:00 o'clock, the Wildlife Camp opened with seventy boys and forty girls, accompanied by twenty-three County Agents and ten Home Demonstration Agents. This group represents forty of the most progressive counties of Georgia. After the devotional exercises, several 4-H Club Pep songs were sung. This put the group in readiness for the day's work. Mr. Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, made the opening address. He stressed the importance of Wildlife study, saying: "Wildlife is beneficial to everyone in knowing one's surroundings, one's community, one's county and one's state, because the life of every living thing pertains to the well being of man." He also said that wildlife is beneficial to every boy and girl who goes to college and study botany, biology and etomology. He stressed and emphasized the keeping of notes during this course so that they would have a written record that will serve them in many places in days to come.

During the remaining of the morning session, S. H. Lee, county agent of Bibb County and Wesley Myers, county agent of Glynn County, conducted classes and gave discussions on the Care and Protection of Game and Birds and Aquatic Life of Plants and Animals. This was followed by a forestry demonstration, conducted by Mr. Homer Cason, District Fire Warden and W. A. Morgan, District Ranger, both of Statesboro, Georgia.

In the afternoon, a movie picture on Georgia Forestry was also shown by Mr. Cason and Mr. Morgan. Mr. C. V. Clay, Professor of Biology, Georgia State College, discussed Beneficial Small Animals and Plants. His remarks were interesting because there are so many things that he brought out that are beneficial to man, which in the past were thought harmful or useless.

Climaxing the program for the day was a lecture on the Stars and Heavenly Bodies by Mr. V. W. Winters, Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Georgia State College. This lecture was concluded by a demonstration in Star Gazing, conducted by Mr. V. W. Winters and Miss Camilla Weems, Asst. State Agent for Negro Work.

The activities of the camp are being directed by Miss Weems, Asst. State Agent for Negro Work and Mr. Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, in cooperation with the State Extension Services.

REVERSE

First Sardine: "Let's swim down Crow creek to Cheyenne."

Second Sardine: "That's too far to swim. When we get there, we'd be so tired."

First Sardine: "Well, then, let's take the bus."

Second Sardine: "What! And be crowded in there like soldiers?"—Fort Warren Sentinel.

WOMAN'S PAGE

First Aid for a Sweet Tooth

Sugar Isn't the Only Sweet, Here Are a Few Substitutes and Some Stretching Tricks to Help You

Now that sugar is short, the Nation's sweet tooth has become a major problem.

We don't need the estimators to tell us we have far less sugar than we've ever had before. Our sweet tooth tells us that, all the time. But when the news spreads that we will not have as much sugar as we want for quite a while, it's time for First Aid.

Before we start on that, let's diagnose our case. First, canning With every 5 pounds of canning sugar we receive, we can process 20 quarts of fruit, or enough for about 100 average servings. The maximum allowance of 15 pounds per person will season 60 quarts of fruit. That's when you use it according to the recommended wartime allowance of ½ cup of sugar to a quart of finished fruit. You can vary that according to the flavor and juciness of the fruit. Sour fruit will take a little more and some juicy sweet fruits, such as ripe peaches, could get along nicely with less. The home canner will have to work out her own adjustments on this.

You can stretch your canning sugar with some other sweets. Proportions worked out by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture are a good guide. Don't use strong flavored sirups, brown sugar or molasses in canning. They will change the color and flavor of your canned product.

Corn sirup may replace as much as one-third of the sugar.

Honey may be used to replace one-half of the sugar. (Light colored, mild honey is best.)

And fruit can be canned without any sugar at all. It isn't recommended, because sugar helps fruit keep its color, shape, and flavor. But if, for instance, you find yourself embarrassed by a tree full of peaches, or a wonderful bargain in berries, and no sugar, go right ahead and can them.

Sweet pickle and relishes take as much sugar as canned fruit. However, some pickles, such as dill, and sauerkraut take no sugar at all.

If your sweet tooth yearns for sweet spreads, concentrate on fruit butters. They are more economical of sugar than jams jellies, or preserves, and are wonderful aids to butter short meals. Butters require only one-half as much sugar as fruit pulp used. Jam and preserve recipes ordinarily call for equal parts, by weight, of fruit and sugar. (Wartime recipes suggest reducing this sugar to three-fourths.) A pound of sugar will make about 3 pints, or about four glasses of Jelly.

Honey and corn sirup may be substituted for part of the sugar in jams and preserves. In jam, you may replace one-fourth of the sugar with corn sirup or one-half with honey. In preserves you may replace one-half of the sugar with either honey or corn sirup.

Substitutes can be used in jelly making, too. However, jelly recipes are tricky and it is best not to tinker with them unless you're an experienced jelly maker. You might lose the whole batch and waste precious sugar.

The sweet tooth, however, calls for more than canned fruit and sweet spreads. And how are we to stretch that 5 pounds of sugar per person until December? It will take scheming, especially since candy and sweet baked goods will be short, too. Here are a few suggestions:

Serve fresh fruits for dessert.

Make a fresh fruit salad do double duty as salad and dessert.

Save sirup from canned fruit to sweeten other fruits, sauces, and desserts.

Cook cereals with prunes, raisins or dates and serve without sugar.

Instead of using up sugar on cakes and pies, serve cinnamon rolls and sweet quick breads.

In baked goods honey may replace sugar, cup for cup, but use half the quantity of other liquid called for in the recipe—and keep the oven temperature moderate. Corn, cane, or maple sirup may also replace sugar, measure for measure. Reduce other liquids a third. Keep sugar sirup on hand for sweetening fruit drinks and iced tea. To prepare, boil together for 3 to 5 minutes equal parts of sugar and water. Keep covered tightly in refrigerator.

Upside-down cakes require no frosting. can do with less sugar than most cakes.

Jelly and marmalade are still in good supply at your grocer's. So make old-fashioned jelly rolls occasionally. Use marmalade for cake filling.

Custard sauce makes a good sugar-saving filling. Remember "Boston cream pie."

Peanut brittle is in unusually good supply. Crush it and use for ice cream mix.

If you must have a frosted cake, don't frost the sides.

Add a little salt to frostings, pie fillings, and puddings. It brings out the sweet.

Use sweetened frozen fruits, such as berries and peaches, in shortcakes.

Fill the centers of baked apples and baked pears with honey, corn sirup, and raisins, or with mincemeat in place of granulated sugar.

Chop dried fruits, combine with nuts, moisten with honey or corn sirup, and use as a filling for layer cake.

Save cake and cookie crumbs and use in bread puddings and Brown Betty recipes to save as much as half the sugar.

Use strained honey or maple sirup and chopped nuts as an ice cream sauce.

Make cornstarch pudding with half the usual amount of sugar. Put a tablespoonful of maple sirup in the bottom of the serving dish before filling it with the pudding.

SARDINE CANAPES

1 15 oz. can sardines
2 tablespoons butter or margerine
½ teaspoon dry mustard
Dash of Worcestershire sauce
¼ cup cracker crumbs
4 lemon wedges

Drain sardines and separate carefully. Cream together butter or margarine, dry mustard, and Worcestershire sauce. Spread the sardines with this mixture and roll them in cracker crumbs. Broil quickly and serve hot on individual plates, garnished with a lemon wedge. Serves 4.

EGG SALAD

6 hard cooked eggs, diced
1 cup diced celery
¼ cup sliced stuffed olives or diced cucumber pickles
2 cups cooked rice or macaroni
¾ cup mayonnaise, watercress, spinach, or lettuce

Cook a half-cup of rice in a quart of boiling salted water until it is well done, then rinse in cold water drain and chill. Mix the rice, diced eggs and celery lightly. Add mayonnaise and serve on a tomato slice and greens.

FRUIT SANDWICH FILLING

1 cup nut meats
1½ cups raisins
1½ cups tart red jelly
2 tablespoons orange juice

Grind nuts and raisins. Break up jelly with fork; add to ground nuts and raisins. Add orange juice and mix well. Makes 2 cups of filling.

POTATOES DELUXE

Yield: 6 servings

6 slices cooked meat
6 tablespoons bacon drippings
2½ cups diced raw potatoes
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
3 tablespoons chopped celery (or ¼ teaspoon celery salt)
1 clove garlic
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon salt

Melt bacon drippings in heavy skillet. Add potatoes, parsley, celery and garlic. Brown well. Remove vegetables. Add flour to bacon drippings. Pour milk in gradually, stirring constantly. When sauce is smooth, add the diced meat, pepper and salt. Add the browned vegetables (except the garlic clove). Heat. Serve piping hot.

A suggestion for lunch or supper, an enticing and gala assortment of cold table-ready meats welcomes cool cucumber slices and bright red tomatoes, surrounded with crisp green parsley, to set off the rose and brown shades of the various meats.

Next day serve any leftover slices in a casserole dish, such as Mexican Bologna and Corn casserole. Cut six slices of bologna into bite-size pieces and mix with four cups whole kernel corn, 1 cup cooked tomatoes, 3 tablespoons chopped green pepper, ¼ cup chopped onion, 1 teasoon salt, and 1 tablespoon Worstershire sauce. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 30 minutes.

NEW FOOD PRESERVATIVE

A new chemical as important to the canning industry as penicillin is to medicine has been used in the canning of foods going to the armed forces. Of vegetable origin, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, amazes the food industry with its capacity for preserving the sweet flavor of foods containing either animal or vegetable fats. Very soon housewives will undoubtedly become familiar with NDGA on can labels signifying still another protection of the purity and quality of food in cans.

PLAIN CUP CAKES

¼ cup sugar
½ cup shortening
¾ cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg
2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking power
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup milk

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add corn syrup gradually. Beat well. Add vanilla extract. Add egg, beating until light and fluffy. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk, beating well after each addition. Fill greased two inch muffin cups half full. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.), about 20 minutes.

DEVIL'S FOOD CUP CAKES

Devil's food cup cakes, a winner with the men, give picnic menus a lift these days.

6 tbsp. shortening
1 cup sugar
Cocoa Paste
2 eggs, separated
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup sour milk or buttermilk

Cocoa Paste

6 tbsp. cocoa
1 tbsp. margerine or butter
¼ tsp. soda
6 tbsp. boiling water

Mix ingredients. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until paste is thick and smooth. Let cool before using.

Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add cocoa paste and mix thoroughly. Add yolks, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add vanilla extract. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with sour milk or buttermilk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Mix to smooth batter. Fill greased 2-inch muffin cups one-half full. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 minutes.

Gingerbread cup cakes, with their spicy fragrance and mellow molasses richness are true favorites of the younger set. This tender gingerbread cup cake will win favor with the older set too.

GINGERBREAD CUP CAKE

2 cups sifted flour
2tsps. baking powder
¼ tsp. soda
½ cup sugar
½ tsp. ginger
¼ tsp. cinnamon
¼ tsp. cloves
2 eggs
¾ cup molasses
½ cup sour milk or buttermilk
½ cup melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt, sugar ginger, cinnamon, and cloves. Beat eggs and add molasses, sour milk or buttermilk, and shortening. Add to flour mixture, mixing to a smooth batter. Fill well-greased 2-inch muffin pans ½ full. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes.

Helpful Household Hints

AVOID FLAVOR LOSS

To chill orange juice without diluting the flavor by adding ice. use fruit that has been stored in the refrigerator for several hours. This summer's small-sized oranges store easily. It's a smart idea to keep a dozen or so chilled ready for juice at any time. Remember the time-saving trick of cutting off the stem end of small oranges and reaming the whole fruit instead of two halves.

WASHABLE ACCESSORIES

Carved plastic earrings and bracelets may be kept bright by scrubbing gently with an old toothbrush dipped in lukewarm suds.

Compacts and cigaret cases whether metal or plastic, need an occasional soap and water cleaning.

Use the sponge method to wash handbags made of plastics or washable coated frabrics.

GRACEFUL WALK IS IMPORTANT BEAUTY ASSET

By Antoinette Donnelly

If you're a bobber or a wobbler, or are guilty of other ungainly walking habits, maybe it never occurred to you that the length of your stride is causing your lack of grace. The length of your stride definitely controls the "bobbing" movement of your stride.

Look at the funny little spike heeled bobbers. They can't take a normal length stride even for them. Their heels won't let them. Then look at the girls with the overlong stride and see how they bob, too. A couple of looks is all you need to convince you that beauty lies in keeping that stride within reason. Shorten your steps, if you're a long stepper, and extend them, if you are the short, little one. You may have to throw away the "spikes" but it will be worth it. You'll look so much better and so will your clothes.

Now, if you walk with your legs too far apart, you can't stop your weight from shifting sideways on each forward step and that makes a bobber of you. The knees should just graze each other in passing. Walking with your legs close together streamlines your appearance. You won't believe how it streamlines your hips until you make a test before a full-length mirror.

With all woman's vanity, it is surprising to see women going along or heaving along you might say, with their toes turned our widely. If keeping the legs close together streamlines the hips, keeping the feet parallel and reasonably close together chops off a few shoe sizes optically. If feet are naturally wide more the reason to train the toes to answer the command: 'Straight ahead!" Until you get these basic stance elements aligned correctly, you'll not do much about giving the torso, the head, and the chin the distinctive air that's due them.

A SUGAR-SAVING COFFEE CAKE

With the contents of the family sugar-bin somewhat scant these days sugar-saving delicacies are headed tableward. Folks look forward to something sweet to eat to complete their light lunch or hearty dinner. To give them favorite sweet and luscious foods homemakers are making wise use of other less scarce sweeteners—corn sirups, honey, and molasses. These glistening sirups all do their tasty best to keep dessert time a favorite time with the family.

A basic quick coffee cake, with melt-away sweetness, finishes a meal on a most delightful note when partnered with seasonal fruits. The strawberry season is here and will soon be followed by raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries with their jewel colors and lush flavors. All these elegant fruits go well as topping or sauce for a simple basic coffee cake. Their juicy goodness, sweet flavor, and dashing color give inviting charm to the tender coffee cake.

Here is a basic coffee cake recipe with a dessert touch made pleasingly sweet and tenderly moist with such good foods as enriched flour, egg, corn sirup or honey, and milk. Such a coffee cake lends itself tastily to elegant fruits and crumbly sugar toppings.

QUICK COFFEE CAKE

1½ cups sifted enriched flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg
½ cup sirup or honey
½ cup milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Beat egg, add sirup, milk, and shortening. Blend thoroughly. Add to flour mixture, stirring until flour is moistened. Pour batter over Fruit Topping in greased 8-inch pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) 25 minutes.

Yield: 1 8-inch coffee cake.

To make the elegant Fruit Topping for this coffee cake, put two tablespoons melted margerine or butter in bottom of an 8-inch cake pan. Pour ¼ cup sirup and ¼ cup sugar evenly over the melted margarine or butter. Arrange fresh fruit in attractive fashion on sugar mixture. One such way to arrange plump berries and use as few as ½ cup of these delightful berries for one coffee cake is to make a 1½ inch border of fruit at the edge of pan. An equally pleasing fruity flavor is achieved by making a berry circle 3 inches in diameter in center of pan. Just a little fruit gives a world of flavor to the velvety coffee cake.

Serve these favorite coffee cakes often during these warm summer days. Their delicate fruit flavors represent the good foods of summer at their best. Dainty pieces of Fruit Topped Coffee Cake make excellent accompaniments for iced lemonades and orangeades. Then, too, the good vitamins the coffee cake contains makes it as good to eat as it is good for you.

"Dere Sirs: Please send me my money back. After taking six cans of yore corn syrup my feet ain't no better than they wuz."—Exchange.

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ANNIVERSARY MERRY XMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR ISSUE

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

Review of the Year

By GILES A. HUBERT

It is our fortune, good or bad, to be living in one of the most dynamic periods in history. Things are happening about us and to us with great rapidity. Prosperity, depression, New Deal, dictatorships, war, rebellion, radar, atomic power, cotpicking machine, C. I. O., Farmers' Union, Postwar Reconversion, all these are only some of the happenings which seriously affect the lives of all of us and make our lives at once difficult and interesting.

The past year has surely been no "dud" in this respect. In October, one year ago, we assumed the editorship of **The Modern Farmer.** During the following months we have attempted to report the news about and of interest to Negro farmers and their leadership. Many things have occurred. Let us attempt to review some of the more important of them in retrospect.

Concern About G. I. Joe

Last fall found our agricultural leadership was beginning to become concerned about the Negro soldier returning to agriculture. This was one of the main subjects of informal discussion when leaders from Washington and the various states met at Tuskegee in December to discuss the AAA farm program for 1945. The Annual Farmers' Conference at Tuskegee, meeting at the same time was addressed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Last fall, Charles E. Trent, a Tuskegee trained agriculturist, was sent to Liberia, under auspices of the U. S. Department and the Felps-Stokes Fund, to assist in developing an agricultural program in the little Negro republic.

James Saunders, FSA borrower of Dublin County, succeeded in paying out for his farm. Mr. Saunders was the first farmer to be reported in **The Modern Farmer's** "Successful farmer" series.

Sherman Briscoe sent us a story about the great contribution Negro farm women were making to the war effort. Women were increasing egg and poultry production and taking the place of farm men who went into the armed forces and into war industries.

Wickard Plans Southern Reconstruction

In December, Secretary Wickard presented the outlines of a far-reaching plan for Postwar reconstruction of Southern agriculture. The plan included the eventual ending of subsidy for cotton production and proposed government aid to farmers to convert their farms into economic units following a balanced and diversified farming system.

Cornelius King, who has an interesting article in this issue of **the Modern Farmer,** wrote a story for us about the astounding progress Negro farmers in Tyrrell County,

(Continued On Page 6 Col. 1)

Bankhead Bill To Aid Vets And Family Farms

Wallace Predicts Hard Times in 1950

Commerce Secretary Expects Agriculture Income to Drop 3 Billion in Coming Year

By RUSSELL SMITH

WASHINGTON. — The nation faces the prospect of a serious economic crisis in 1950 after a relatively prosperous period until then, Secretary of Commerce Wallace has told a House Committee. The Secretary also said that present prospects are for a drop of 3 billion dollars in farm income between 1945 and 1946.

"From 1945 to 1946 there will be a reduction of about $25 millions in the flow of income to labor," he said. "After we get over the reconversion 'hump,' we expect some recovery in salaries and wages in 1947 and 1948, but by 1950, with demand for consumers' durables and business capital expenditures falling, labor income goes down as well."

"The agricultural recession," he added, referring to a chart showing farm owners' net income, "would be an estimated reduction between 1945 and 1946 of nearly $3 billions; a further reduction in 1947 of another $1½ billions, and then going ahead at about $8 billions of net income for agriculture.

Corporations Okay

Under questioning by Rep. Jed Johnson, Okla., Wallace said that the income of business after paying taxes would be twice as great (between now and 1950) as during the 3 or 4 years preceding the war.

But he made it clear that farmers and labor will take a total cut of severe proportions. Farmers, wage-earners and white-collared workers will see their incomes go down about $28 billions in the coming year as compared with the wartime peak, Wallace said.

As to unemployment, the Secretary said that it was expected to rise about seven million next year, then fall off to about four and one-half to five and one-half million a year in 1947-9, with a sharp upturn to perhaps as many as eight million in 1950. Elaborating on the expected 1950 crisis, Wallace said:

"We are assuming an increase in expenditures of consumers' durable goods—housefurnishings, furniture, automobiles—between 1945 and 1946 of about $6 billions. We are assuming in 1947 about twice as much as

(Continued On Page 6 Col. 4)

CONSERVING THE SOIL

USDA photos.

Pointing out the importance of conserving and building up the soil as a means toward better crops and higher yields, Thomas E. Carter, right, technician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, shows farmer James Archie of Chester County, S. C., silt deposited in the oat stubble, which proves that the soil is being washed away by heavy rains. This was 2 years ago. Technician Carter suggested that Mr. Archie develop a soil conservation program around cotton and dairying. Soon afterward farmer Archie, who lives in the Catawba SCS District, acquired four dairy cows—plans to add six more. Also he began rotating his cotton with hay crops for his cows, built terraces, strip-cropped his cotton, and plowed it on the contour. (See lower picture.) Results: Larger income from the higher cotton yield, and from his well-fed dairy cows. Still more important, he is conserving his land for his children.

Senate Bill Will Modernize Bankhead-Jones Act

Up to $100,000 for Each State

WASHINGTON.—To meet the pressing requirements of low-income farmers and returning veterans in the reconversion period, Senator Bankhead, Alabama, recently introduced a bill S. 1507 to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1507 proposes to modernize the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and establish a basis for agricultural credit through the farm Security Administration already adapted to meet the pressing requirements of low-income farmers and returning veterans during the reconversion period.

In 1937 the programs under the Bankhead-Jones Act were set up on a limited scale to test the idea that low-income farmers, if given the right kind of aid, could achieve the security of farm ownership and maintain an adequate and decent standard of living on the land.

They also tested whether or not the American tradition of family-type farms could be helped to survive, in the face of present-day conditions.

The FSA programs—well past the experimental stage—have shown an amazing degree of success in the results obtained from aid to nearly a million family-type farmers who were in such a weak economic position that they could not qualify for commercial credit.

Most of the farm families who have been aided by Farm Security are now graduated into the class of good risks for the regular credit agencies, and many who obtained operating credit from FSA have purchased outside farms outside FSA. Nearly 40,000 of the families, white and colored, who had little

(Continued On Page 6 Col. 5)

Hon. John L. Webb Gives $2,000 To Morehouse College

Atlanta, Georgia. Dec. 27—(Special)—The Honorable John L. Webb of Hot Springs, Arkansas, one of the leading Negro philan-

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Audience of 500 At Lane College Hears Catherine Van Buren

Tuesday evening, December 11, Miss Catherine Vann Buren, soprano, gave a concert in the Lane College auditorium. Miss Vann

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Land Grant Colleges Can Aid U. S. D. A. Employment

Dr Norris Urges Varied Curriculum in Negro Agricultural Colleges

Increased employment of Negroes in professional and subprofessional positions in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dependent in part upon the development of a more varied agricultural curriculum in the Negro Land-Grant colleges, declared Dr. Ernest M. Morris, special assistant to the USDA personnel director, in an address recently before the Conference of Negro Land-Grant college presidents meeting in Chicago.

Pointing out that the Department of Agriculture had increased its Negro personnel in the Washington office from 275 to 859, or 213 between 1941 and '44, Dr. Norris said that one factor contributing to continued expansion would depend upon the development of training programs in the Negro colleges which will tend to qualify their graduates for more and better positions in the Department.

This, he said, would require that all of the Negro Land-Grant colleges maintain well-qualified staffs, provide flexible curricular offerings, and give careful guidance to individual students.

Analyzing the Department's personnel with respect to Negroes, Dr. Norris presented charts showing that of the 119,320 persons employed in Washington and the field in 1941, only 1,850 were colored. This included 550 extension agents. However, he pointed out that while the Department's personnel decreased to 78,721 by 1944, the number of colored workers increased to 2,503, or by 35 percent. Significant, too, he said, is the fact that while in 1941 over 82 percent of the Negro em-

(Continued on Page 6.)

See: Log Cabin Community, Page 10

Farm Credit Ripper Bill Dragged Out

House Committee Revives Measure Over Sec. Anderson's Strong Opposition

Washington.—The House Agriculture Committee, in the face of protests by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, this week prepared to report a farm credit bill to the House that represents a watered down version of the original bill to consolidate FSA and FCA outside the Department.

It appeared probable the bill would include the seven man board originally proposed but that its function would be reduced to that of advising, and that the credit agencies would remain in the Dement of Agriculture.

Meanwhile, it became clear that a move was developing to revive the Cooley Bill giving Farm Security Administration basic legislation, and that the committee might move rapidly to its consideration once the credit bill is out of the way.

Senate May Block

Unless the Cooley Bill has been restored to something like its original form, however, it appeared highly unlikely that it would get very far in the Senate even if approved by the House. The fate of the revised farm credit bill also was highly uncertain once it reaches the Senate.

Secretary Anderson told the Agriculture Committee, which questioned him at some length, and with some vigor, that farm credit agencies belong in the Department, and that he saw no need for the seven man board. He renewed his plea for a new assistant secretary to co-ordinate credit policies. Anderson told the committee, in part:

"Because of the prevailing view that agencies of the Federal Government should be grouped under cabinet officers responsible directly to the President, I believe that for the long run the question is

Continued on Page 3 Col. 1)

Oklahoma Farmer Makes Good in California

San Francisco — (ANP) — The story of a Negro farmer who came to California from Oklahoma and rose from cotton-picker to dairyman despite obstacles which would have overwhelmed most men was told this week by the Farm Security administration.

FSA said the story that of Romeo Phillips and his wife, Bettie of Dos Palos, is one of "remarkable achievement and promise."

In the depression year 1936 Phillips, now in his early 30's, was a sharecropper near Stroud, Okla. He made good crops but prices were disastrously low—corn was 35 Cents a bushel and cotton $40 a bale. At the end of his year's work Phillips and his bride found themselves in debt.

In 1937 Phillips and his wife came to California. He worked a year for a Los Angeles utility then the couple followed the crops as migrant harvest hands. In 1941 he worked in a Vallejo shipyard but after a year in the city returned to cotton fields with his wife and two daughters, Joyce, now 7, and Argrott, now 6.

Phillips was picking cotton near Dos Palos when he decided to try a comeback as a farmer. He asked a local woman for a job milking cows for a share of the product. He didn't get the job, but he did get nine cows and a bull on credit with the understanding that the cream check would go to his credit until the cows were paid for. Nine months later he owned the cows. Later FSA loaned Phillips $500 to buy an additional four cows, all his 20-acre rented farm will support.

"I've seen a good many people try what Phillips did, but I never saw one succeed," says Eugene E. Shirley, county FSA supervisor, "It takes uncommon courage and uncommon ability to pull yourself by your bootstraps from cotton picker to dairyman."

Phillips and his wife are raising as much of their family food supply as possible. They have three pigs, a few chickens, and several turkeys. Mrs. Phillips cans a good many quarts of food every year, but the high alkaline content of their irrigation water prevents her from growing a family vegetable garden.

After 10 years of effort Phillips hopes soon to reach his goal—ownership of an adequate-sized, productive farm. He may apply for an FSA farm purchase loan and, if the application is approved, borrow the full purchase price of a family-type farm costing not more than $12,000. Repayments would be spread over 40 years at three percent interest.

Soil Conservation Practices Help Colored Farmers Up Income

By farming the conservation way, colored farmers are increasing their income and raising their standard of living, reports Assistant State Conservationist A. F Ruff of South Carolina in the September issue of SOIL CONSERVATION, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

In his article entitled, "Negroes Make Good Soil Conservationists," Mr. Ruff cites several examples of successful farming by Negroes in the Catawba Soil Conservation district who are using sound soil conservation practices.

Take James Archie of Chester County, S. C., Mr. Ruff points out that two years ago he was barely getting by on his eroded, worn out cotton farm. Then the Catawba district stepped in to help him. Thomas E. Carter, colored SCS technician of the district, visited Farmer Archie and suggested that he carry out a soil conservation program with cotton and dairying. Mr. Archie agreed. With the assistance of Technician Carter, he built modern terraces, plowed his slopes on the contour, and strip-cropped, or alternated his slope cotton with bands of small grain crops across the slope to check the flow of rain water and thereby reduce erosion.

Also Farmer Archie rotated his cotton with feed crops. This not only increased his cotton yield, but together with his improved pasture, also provided ample feed for his four dairy cows which are bringing in some extra cash.

Today, Mr. Archie's farm is on the road to becoming one of the most profitable units in his community. But what pleases him most is that he is going to pass on to his children a productive farm that will enable them to make a good living, also.

In the same county, Jim Chisolm has paid for a $3,000 farm through the Farm Security Administration by using sound soil conservation practices. Conservationist Ruff says that in 1940 Mr. Chisolm grossed only $600, mostly from eight bales of cotton. Last year, he produced 12 bales of cotton on the same acreage, sold $1,018 worth of milk, and $200 worth of chickens and turkeys. Where farmer Chisolm farmerly had two scrub cows. he now has 13 good milkers, including some purebred animals.

Charlie Davis, who lives down the road from Mr. Chisolm, has increased his cotton yield from 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre to 300 pounds through conservation farming. And instead of having only three cows from which two years ago he got barely enough milk for his family, he now has nine cows from which he sold $720 worth of milk last year.

Conservationist Ruff concludes that colored farmers make excellent soil conservationists when given the necessary technical assistance and guidance. He points out

(Continued on Page 3 Col 1)

Live Together on Georgia Farm Project

Americus, Ga. — (ANP) — Two white and two Negro farm families live peaceable together on the 440 acre Koionia farms near here as a Christian experiment that tabooes the south's race theories.

Determined to experiment with the ideal of Christianity, Dr. Clarence L. Jordon, a 33 year-old white Baptist clergyman, started the model farm near here three years ago. The four families have formed themselves into a co op eration, using the Greek word "Koionia," meaning "commune" or "fellowship."

Dr. Jordan, who received his B. A. in agriculture from the University of Georgia in 1933 and his Ph. D., in Louisville in 1939, said "the four families live together on the principle of love as one large family. None owns any private property, but all pool their resources into a common fund and expendi tures are made on the basis of need." He answered criticism that his farm project resembled communism by explaining that it is basically different from communism of the Russian type in that its underlying theme was love and not force.

"Why should we let Marx and Lenin beat us Christians in demonstrating the practicality of community of goods?" he asked. "Christians have had the keys of the kingdom to world peace and prosperity for 2,000 years."

"A lot of what the Russians are accomplishing by force should have been done by Christians long ago," he said. He pointed out that it "takes two or three centuries to know whether or not an experiment in religion is a success or failure.

"Like Edison," he continued," we may discover that this first attempt is merely one of the ways that won't work, but we are determined to experiment always toward the Christian ideal."

Explaining that the experiment is in its embryonic stage, independent and not affiliated with any religious organization, he revealed that no cotton is grown on the 440 acres. The families grow peanuts, grain, watermelons and cover crops. Much of the land is devoted to raising cattle and poultry.

"Our flock of 400 laying hens makes more money than 35 bales of cotton would bring," he declared. "In three years we have paid all but $2,000 of the $25,000 Purchase price of the farm."

Dr. Jordon became interested in race relations while a student at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. For several years, he was connected with the Baptist Fellowship center in Louisville and served as superintendent of the Missions for the Long Run Baptist Association from 1939 until Nov., 1942.

On the Agricultural Front

GIVE 20,000 CANS OF FOOD TO HUNGRY FAMILIES IN EUROPE

One of the highlights of the first state-wide Negro Junior Dairy Cattle show held recently in Greensboro, N. C., was the turning over of 20,000 cans of foodstuff to the war relief committee for destitute families in Europe.

The food was produced by white and colored farmers, and canned in local community canneries all over North Carolina. Lt. Gov. L. Y. Ballentine, who was the principal speaker at the show, said, "This splendid effort not only evidences the progress of community canneries throughout the State, but also proves that our citizens are always ready to cooperate in all patriotic enterprises."

Turning to the cattle show where Colored 4-H'ers and New Farmers of America were exhibiting 135 purbred and grade Jersey and Guernsey dairy animals, the lieutenant governor said, "This manifestation of youngsters in animal husbandry marks the beginning of a new and prosperous era for Negro farmers."

Thirteen of the animals won blue ribbons, 48 won red ribbons, and 74 took white ribbons.

In addition to the ribbons, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company provided $700 in prizes. C. C. Spaulding, President of the company, was the principal speaker at the banquet in honor of the 4 H'ers and the N. F. A. members.

COLORED FARMERS SHIFTING FROM COTTON TO DAIRYING

Some of the colored farmers in Alabama are gradually increasing their income and raising their standard of living by shifting from cotton to livestock and dairy farming, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Harry Kelly of Tallapoosa County says that his seven dairy cows are bringing him $24 a week. He produces the feed for his cows on 21 acres, and sells milk to the nearby Carnation milk plant. Farmer Kelly says that he is determined to reduce his cotton acreage.

Farmer Dove Bell of Russell County has cut his cotton and other row crops from 60 to 30 acres. This was done to conserve his soil, and to provide more land area for pasture so that he can increase his livestock. At present he has 60 acres in pasture. Of these, 20 are improved. He has 40 head of cattle, also hogs and poultry.

Dr. J. R. Otis, colored state agent for Extension work in Alabama, is encouraging farmers to shift from cotton to dairying and livestock to the extent of market demands. He points out that farmers can produce milk for the creameries and cheese factories. Says he, "The dairy industry will grow in the State in the future as fast as farmers develop improved permanent pastures for grazing and hay.

Showing the contrast between cotton and dairy incomes, he says that a farmer with 10 two-gallon cows milking 10 months would gross $997 for 1,250 hours' work, while from 12 acres of cotton yielding a half-bale to the acre, the farmer's gross inome would be only $348 for 1,368 hours' work. A net gain of $649 a year—nearly double the cotton income with fewer hours of work.

SET WAGE CEILING FOR COTTON PICKING

Maximum wage rates for cotton picking were established last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Labor for 21 counties in Arkansas.

The wage ceilings are as follows: For picking American Upland cotton—$2.05 per 100 pounds of well picked, clean seed cotton; for pulling and snapping American Upland cotton— $1.15 per 100 pounds of seed cotton.

Wage ceilings of $2.10 for picking and $1.15 for pulling and snapping were set for 19 Mississippi counties on September 17. Ceilings were set at $1.75 and $1 for nine Texas counties in August.

25,000 WEST INDIES WORKERS ON U. S. FARMS

About 25,000 Jamaican and Bahamian workers were employed on U. S. farms during the last week in September, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Labor reports.

Jamaicans totaled 20,149, and Bahamians, 4,720. They were working in 25 States. Jamaicans were employed mainly in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Florida, and California, while Bahamians were to be found principally in Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

PUBLICATION ON FARM LEASES

Because about four out of every five colored farmers are tenants or sharecroppers, they may be interested in a new discussion guide on farm leases which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued. The title of the publication is: "Let's Talk About Farm Leases and How They Can Be Improved."

The publication concludes that a good lease is a written lease that covers all items that are important to the particular situation. Pointing out that half the farmers in the United States are tenants, the pamphlet indicates the importance of good leasing arrangements to our over all agricultural program. It says that both landlords and tenants are interested in good leases. However, it points out that as a rule landlords fail to include enough inducements in their leases for the tenants to improve and develop the farm.

The publication (DS 27) was prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with Extension Service and may be obtained from the State Agricultural colleges, or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MAY NOT BE ENOUGH FARMS FOR ALL VETS AND WAR WORKERS

All of the 60,000 colored and 700,000 white enlisted men who expected that 800,000 farming opportunities will be made available through retirement of farmers, deaths, and changes of farmers to other jobs, 10,000 through release and sale of surplus military land, and about 50,000 farms through publicly financed reclamation. These farms will become available at the rate of about 160,000 a year. As for farm employment during the next five years, it is estimated that only between 500,000 and 750,000 farm workers will be able to find jobs on farms as managers, dairymen, mechanics, and laborers.

USDA TO SPEED UP SOIL CONSERVATION

To help speed up the rebuilding of soil damaged by heavy wartime farm production, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is providing for more individual farmer responsibilitiy in its 1946 conservation program.

Under the new plan, counties will be given an allocation of funds within which to operate their conservation programs. The local AAA committeemen will sit down with individual farmers and help them plan a conservation program based on the actual needs of their farms.

N. E. Dodd, director of the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, points out that this "grass roots" approach should help speed the efficient reconversion of the nation's farmland from the strain of wartime production to longer-range soil-building and water conservation.

It is pointed out that farmers have increased their use of lime by seven times and of phosphate by nine times since assistance for these practices was first offered in 1936. The city consumer benefits from this soil building program through quality products that are richer in food nutrients.

NEGRO FARMER CREATES OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT

T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent, reports that increasingly colored farmers are beginning to provide off-farm employment for themselves and members of their families.

He says that Rose Hill, Miss., farmers used to have to go nearly 10 miles to the nearest town to buy their groceries, get a hair cut, or visit a beauty shop. So, in 1941, Farmer Lonnie Coney decided to open a small grocery store. After operating the store two years, he was inducted into the Army and his family carried on the store. Coney sent home most of his Army pay to expand the store and its facilities. Now he owns a concrete block construction 40 by 54 feet, which houses his store, a borber shop, a beauty shop, and a filling station. This will provide at least four off-farm jobs.

The Coneys own 340 acres. Most of the heavy work is done with their tractor. Also they are members of a cooperative which owns a sugar cane mill and a purebred Herford bull.

Farm Credit Ripper

(Continued from Page 2)

not whether the farm credit and the farm security programs should be set up within an independent agency of the Federal Government. To me the question rather seems to be whether it is more appropriate for these agencies to be in the Department of Agriculture or in some other executive department of the government. Since these are the farmers' programs it seems obvious to me that they belong in that department which is engaged primarily with the problems of farmers.

"Since I believe that the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration should remain as constituent agencies of the Department, it follows, of course, that I do not see a place for a full-time board to formulate the policies for these agencies. As a matter of fact, the basic policies should, in the case of each program, be determined by the Congress. . . .

"I need an additional Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to help me in giving general overall direction to the programs of the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. . . . This assistant secretary would not in any sense be an administrator of the programs involved. I think it is important that the Secretary of Agriculture continue to discharge his responsibilities in connection with these programs through the heads of these agencies."—(Reprint from the NATIONAL UNION FARMER.

Soil Conservation

(Continued from page 1)

that where such assistance has been available, colored farmers are growing the crops best suited to their land, increasing their yield, and diversifying their farming operations so that cotton is no longer their only source of income.

Hon. John L. Webb

(Continued from Page 1)

thropists, addressed the students and faculty of Morehouse College recently in Sale Hall Chapel. Following his address, President Benjamin E. Mays announced that Mr. Webb had contributed the sum of $2,000 to the Morehouse endowment fund and is the "first Negro to make such a substantial gift to this institution."

Mr. Webb, a strong believer in giving a tithe of one's earnings to worthy causes, contributes 20% annually out of his income to philanthropies. He is a prominent Baptist layman, and serves on the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and on the national boards of the Y. M. C. A., and the Boy Scouts.

A native of Mississippi, Mr. Webb is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a director of the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tennessee. Prominent in fraternal organizations he is grand master of the Masons in the state of Mississippi.

Another announcement by President Mays concerned the establishment of the John L. Webb Oratorical Contest at Morehouse, which will offer annually to students entering this competitive effort forty dollars in cash awards. The first prize has been designated as $25, and the second prize, $15.

Methodists To Aid Rust College In Jackson, Miss

JACKSON, Miss. (Methodist Information)—Planning a million-dollar campaign for Methodist education and extension in the State, the Mississippi and North Mississippi Methodist Conferences have pledged one-tenth of the proceeds for Negro work. The greater portion will go to Rust College at Holly Springs, and the remainder will be used to strengthen rural work in Negro churches.

Wages for Sugar-Cane Workers

An increase of 16 2 3 percent in the minimum wage rates to be paid sugarcane workers in Florida has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The basic minimum hourly rate for harvesting work by adult male workers is set at 35 Cents per hour, an increase of Five Cents over the 1944 45 rate. Hourly rates for other classes of work were increased by a similar percentage. The higher minimum rates result from changes in such factors as income from sugarcane, cost of living, production costs, and other agricultural wages.

Piece rates per ton for cutting sugarcane (excluding loading) were not increased because new production practices in loading cane have permitted laborers to earn wages which are significantly higher than the time rates.

The harvesting rates cover the period September 1, 1945, through June 30, 1946. Wages for production and cultivation work are for the period January 1, 1946, through June 30, 1946, and are to be paid by sugarcane growers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937.

The Act requires, among other conditions of payment to producers, that all persons employed on a farm in production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers at rates not less than these determined to be fair and reasonable after public hearing and investigation. The determination also provides, as in former years, that the producer must furnish laborers without charge the accessories customarily supplied them, such as habitable housing and medical attention.

Refugees Well-Oriented Americans Now

Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York—An overwhelming majority of refugees, despite greater adjustment difficulties than are faced by ordinary immigrants in normal times, have become well-integrated into American community life and are now self-supporting, report Maurice R. Davie of Yale University and Samuel Koenig of Brooklyn College in the 32 page pamphlet, **The Refugees Are Now Americans.** The pamphlet, published today by the Public Affairs Committee of New York is based on a comprehensive nation-wide study conducted by the Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe.

"Fully half of the refugees have been granted citizenship. Most of the rest being in various stages of getting it," the authors state. This is felt to be a remarkable record considering the brief period of time they have been here.

Refugees have contributed substantially to American business and industry and given employment to many Americans, the study shows. Some of the refugees have showed great ingenuity in starting new types of business.

"In numerous instances they have brought with them or developed new processes, and started the manufacture of products hitherto either unknown here or imported . . . scientific instruments, precision tools, and synthetic industrial products . . . The diamond industry, for example, was transferred almost completely from the Netherlands and Belgium to this country."

American communities, facing a shortage in physicians have also gained by the coming of refugee doctors, and American medicine has benefited by the achievements of those refugees who worked in medical research, clinical work, and teaching.

Results of a special survey made in forty-one states answer American doctors complaints or competition. The total number of refugee physicians, not all of whom were practitioners, was only 3 per cent of the number of doctors in America, the survey shows.

"Reports from communities throughout the country reveal that refugees take part in all kinds of community activities. The striking extent to which refugees have fitted into American community life may be explained partly by their relatively small numbers and wide distribution, partly by their superior educational and cultural background, but particularly by their desire to become assimilated."

Neither our immigration laws nor our quota requirements were changed during the period of refugee immigration, the authors point out, despite the urgency of the situation. "Indeed, owing to the economic depression and the threat of war, the enforcement of our laws became more severe."

During the period 1933-1944, the total number of immigrants admitted was smaller than at any other period during the last century. "Only 16.8 per cent of the total number of aliens from Europe admissible under our quota law have entered the United States," the authors point out.

The Refugees are now Americans by Maurice R. Davie and Samuel Koenig is No. 111 in the series of popular, factual, ten-cent pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, nonprofit, educational organization at 30 Rockefeller Plaze, New York 20, N. Y.

AAA PAYMENTS FOR CONSERVATION

By C. C. Lanier, contact representative

Negro farmers are urged to take advantage of the assistance offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Every farmer should use his soil building allowance for 1945. It can be used in securing phosphate and slag for winter legume crops and pastures. Idle land terracing can be done now.

Contact your County AAA Office now and use your soil building allowance. Your legume seed can be secured through the purchase order plan at your County AAA Office.

The assistance that the AAA will offer will be charged against your 1946 soil building allowance. The AAA is offering assistance in establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Kind of seed	Payment rate-cents per pound
(a) Austrian winter peas	4.9
(b) Hungarian vetch or chaffy crimson clover	5.8
(c) Hairy or woolly pod vetch	11.5
(d) Common vetch, Willamette vetch (certified), or bur clover (in bur)	6.6
(e) Willamette vetch (uncertified)	6.2
(f) Blue lupine	5.2
(g) Crimson clover (clean)	11.6
(h) Caley peas	6.0
(i) Monantha vetch	9.5
(j) Mixed vetches (minimum 70 per cent hairy)	10.6

Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

Specifications: The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter peas, Caley peas (scarified), Wilamette, Monantha, common, or mixed vetches	30 lbs.
Hairy, wooley pod, or Hungarian vetch	20 lbs.
Crimson clover (clean)	15 to 20 lbs.
Blue lupine	50 to 75 lbs.
Caley peas (unscarified)	40 lbs.
Chaffy crimson clover or bur clover	60 lbs.

On land on which a good crop of the particular winter legume was not grown during the preceding year, the seeed must be inoculated.

Winter legumes should be fertilized with at least 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds of a commercial fertilizer per acre for the previous crop. In fields where there is a known deficiency of lime, this material should be applied.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence of seed will be required.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence of seed will be required.

Seeding adapted pasture grasses or pasture legumes between August 1, 1945 and December 31, 1945, for establishing permanent pasture. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Grass or legumes	Payment rate per pound	Maximum payment per acre
(a) Dallis grass (imported)	45 cents	$4.50
(b) Dallis grass (domestic)	20 cents	5.00
(c) Blue grass	25 cents	1.25
(d) Orchard grass	30 cents	1.50
(e) Black medic	25 cents	2.50
(f) White Dutch clover	50 cents	1.50
(g) Red clover	25 cents	1.75
(h) Hop clover	25 cents	.75
(i) Alsike clover	25 cents	.75
(j) Persian clover	25 cents	.75

SPECIFICATIONS: Single seedings of any of the above pasture grasses or legumes will qualify only when used in reseeding or overseeding existing pastures, or completing the establishment of new pastures on which at least one grass or legume was seeded during 1944 or 1945. Where single seedings are made, payment will be made only for (1) seeding pasture legumes on existing pasture grasses or (2) seeding pasture grasses on existing pasture legumes.

Audience of 500 At

(Continued from Page 1)

Buren has appeared in Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" singing the role of "Strawberry Woman" more than 100 times. She also has appeared as soloist in 100 additional programs given by the cast of "Porgy and Bess" for the armed forces in New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, New Hebrides and Flodida Islands for the past six months.

Miss Vann Buren received her A. B. degree from Fisk University and her bachelor of Music degree from Oberlin Conservatory. She now serves on the faculty at Wilberforce University, Ohio.

At Lane College she was received by a very appreciative audience of over 500 citizens of West Tennessee. Prof. Harry Baker, music instructor at Lane, served as accompanist. The program was sponsored by Beta Omega Sigma Graduate Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority as one of its projects designed to serve as an inspiration to our young people in colleges and high schools. At this time the announcement of the recently established graduate chapter which has come to serve our community was made.

After the concert a reception was given in the science building. The reading room was beautifully decorated in the sorority colors—crimson and cream. More than 300 persons accepted the invitation to meet the artist. Those who comprised the receiving line were Soror Van Buren, Dr. Dean Yarborough recently elected president of Lane College, Dean and Mrs. P. R. Shy, Dr. J. A. Johnson, President of Phillips School of Theology and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. E. M. Golden. Several musical numbers were rendered by Soror Arva, Lee Sims and a young men's quartette of Lane College.

The officers of Beta Omega Sigma Chapter are Grace Johnson, President, Essie M. Golden, Vice-President, Cora DeBerry, Secretary, Ester Payne, Treasurer and Arva Lee Sims, director of music. Other members are Lottie Brooks, Bertha Epps, Louise Fonier, Anna Lee, Winnie Lou Nelson, Lucille Fuller, Juanita Patton, Willie Belle Rawles, Essie Sharp, Daisy R. Shaw, Dorothy Stevens, Eunice Strayhorn, Myram C. White, Etta B. Williamson, and Cotrell Young. Soror Dorothy Stevens, the first president of Beta Omega Sigma Chapter, recently received a leave of absence from duties at Lane College to matriculate in graduate school at Chicago University.

A TEA

Miss Anderson and Mrs. Church gave a tea at K. Garden's Funeral Home at 1511 Jefferson St., December 2, 1945, in honor of the Shannon's Baptist Church. The tea was well supplied with guests. Mrs. Church requested that Miss T. Shockley act as mistress of ceremony. We had an enjoyable evening. The amount raised was $12.42.

United College Fund Has Raised Total of $1,030,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Methodist Information).—The United Negro College Fund, in which 32 colleges are represented, has raised $1,030,000 in its second annual campaign in 45 cities. Over 90,000 individual persons made contributions, in addition to substantial gifts from foundations and business concerns. A large number of Negro service men overseas gave $45,000 to the fund.

Methodist headquarters here announced that the following of their colleges would share in the receipts: Bennett, Bethune-Cookman, Clark, Dillard, Gammon, Philander Smith, Samuel Huston, and Wiley.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Giles A. Hubert _____Editor
Sadie Wilson _____ Secretary
Henry Allen Boyd_.___ Publisher
Office, 403 Charlotte Avenue.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardner, Livestock and Poultry, Breeder, the Home and the People.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

Subscription price $1.00 per year, 75c for six months, payable in advance. Personal checks must be certified. Make all checks or money orders payable to The Modern Farmer.

Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

An Apology

In the October issue of **the Modern Farmer** an editorial was carried criticizing the alleged purchase of the Booker T. Washington birthplace for what appeared to be commercial purposes. The editorial was based on information published in the **Norfolk Journal and Guide** (as the editorial stated).

It now appears that some of the information in the **Guide** article was erroneous and has since been corrected publicly by that paper. We wish to do the same. Hence we are publishing herewith a statement by Mr. Phillips, the purchaser, which explains the purposes of the purchase and plans for future development of the site.

—The editor.

Letter to the Editor

1500 Bishop Street,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
October 9, 1945.

Mr. Giles A.. Hubert, Editor
Modern Farmer,
402 Charlotte Avenue,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Hubert:

I work with Negro Farm Security Administration borrowers in Region VI comprised of 3 states: Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. I want you to know how much the **Modern Farmer** has meant to this segment of our farming population. It has served as a magnificent source of inspiration and information for them. It gives them the assurance that they are a definite part of our social order rather than an isolated group never spoken of or read about. Not only is this true of our borrowers, but of all the farmers with whom I've had contact who have read this paper.

Modern Farmer gives the one-horse farmer in the most remote section of Mississippi or Louisiana an opportunity to know what other farmers all over are thinking and doing—a lovely opportunity for an exchange of ideas. Thus this magazine brings closer all of us who are interested or engaged in any agricultural pursuit.

We should commend ourselves upon the success that has been ours during the first year's adventure, and a special commendation should be given to the Editor for his foresight in first introducing and then sponsoring the idea. We pledge to you and **Modern Farmer** our unstinted cooperation and support. Enclosed please find money order for the sum of $1.00 for renewal of my subscription. Kindest regards.

Sincerely,
Ocie Lee Smith.

A welcome variation from the everlasting round biscuit is obtained when you cut them in different shapes such as diamonds, crescents or squares.

When remaking old garments hold them up to the light to find worn spots then refashion them so that the worn spots come where they wil get the least wear or strain.

An Xmas Present—(For Japanese Farmers)

News comes that General Douglas MacArthur has ordered the Japanese government to carry out sweeping agricultural reforms. The order requires the Japanese to carry out the following measures: *to abolish "feudalistic land ownership" in rural Japan:*

1. Transfer of land ownership from non-operating and absentee landowners to people who till the soil.

2. Provisions for the purchase of farm lands by legitimate farmers at equitable rates.

3. Provisions enabling tenants to purchase land on our annual installment plan *commensurate with the tenants' income.*

4. Provisions, such as adequate credit at low rates, stabilized prices, protection from exploitation, adequate education and guidance, so designed as to protect the new owners from reversion to the former status of tenancy.

"The purpose of this order," it is stated," is to exterminate the pernicious ills which have long *blighted the agrarian structure of the land,* where almost half the total population is engaged in husbandry."

What a Christmas gift this is to the Japanese farmer. What liberality and democracy—oh, so far away.

The Farm Security Administration and more democratic elements in our Southland have tried and tried, "again and again," to get these same provisions for tenant and sharecropper familiar here. They have been fought on all sides by the vested land interests and the people who are afraid of democracy."

The South has been "blighted" by a pattern of "feudalistic land ownership" ever since the inception of the "cotton kingdom," yet we have done very, very little about it here. In fact, a strong and determined move has been on to hamstring or completely abolish the FSA which is the only agency yet established to do something about this problem.

Now, in our *great paternalistic "goodness,"* we set about trying to do something for a conquered people which we do not have the will nor the courage to do for ourselves.

The only *Xmas present that the Southern tenant farmer gets this year,* is the overhanging prospect of being *uprooted from the land* entirely *by the mechanical cotton picker* and the *flame chopper.* For him there is little or no chance.

IT CAN BE DONE

GETTING TOGETHER ON FOOD FOR THE WORLD

By

A Friend of Farmers

The new Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has cut out for itself a life-sized job. Its goal is to see that enough food is raised in the world for all the people of all the nations to buy, to eat and to sell—that this food is of the kind needed, and that it goes to the right places at the right time, reaching the people with money to buy, through the markets; reaching families with very low incomes through some other means of distribution. It's a big job.

Back in 1943, when food supplies were tight, and the transportation to get them where they were needed was still tighter, 44 nations, invited by the late President Roosevelt, got together at Hot Springs, Virginia, to spell out their food problems and find an answer to them. They were sure that in the answer to their food problems they would also find the answer to many of the problems that breed wars.

So they established a commission to work out plans for a permanent organization to bring the nations of the world together on the problem of food for the world. The result was the Food and Agriculture Organization, which began its official life at Quebec, Canada, last month, with Sir John Boyd Orr, scientist and farmer of the United Kingdom, as its first Director General.

FAO came alive in a world terribly afraid of war, but even more afraid to tackle forthrightly the problems that cause it.

When World War II came to its smoldering end, it left these problems on the doorstep of the nations like so many unexploded bombs. Problem No. 1 was hunger.

Making the hunger bomb harmless is a **must** for us Americans if we aim to sell our goods to the rest of the world. It is also a must if we want to live at peace with our fellow-men. Hungry people are not peaceful people, neither are they good customers for our trade—export or domestic.

Unless we, too, are to go without the things we need, what we raise on American farms must find a market, either here or abroad—and all that we raise cannot be sold at home. That is why, even if we had no charity at all for our fellow-men—if we were just the hard-bitten, tight horsetraders that we sometimes like to fancy ourselves—we would still have to be interested in seeing that all people in all countries had some way to get food and the means to buy it. That is why, if we are smart, we are going to be interested in doing our part to make FAO work—work for ourselves and for the rest of the world. What is it that FAO must do to put over a good, clean-cut job, help fill the world's empty stomachs, step-up its trade and relax its war-torn nerves?

For nations whose people have never been far from the threat of mass starvation, a successful Food and Agricultural Organization would mean the establishment of a world food pool—an ever-normal granary for all the nations—from which needy nations could supply their most pressing needs. It would mean an international food allotment plan. Through a food-allotment plan, little countries with little money and great need would be able to buy this food at prices within their ability to pay.

But what would it mean to big, prosperous countries like our own, for we **are** prosperous as a nation, even though tens of thousands of our fellow-Americans don't have enough to eat or wear, or fit places to live. Up to now, raising "enough food" for American "needs" has meant raising as much as folks with the price to pay could buy. Those without the price have gone hungry, just as the people in Europe, the people in India and the people in China have gone hungry when they couldn't reach our price.

A good home-front program including a food-stamp plan, a school-lunch program based on national health needs, and some government purchase for direct distribution should straighten that out. The differenee between food—and fibre—used that way, and full agricultural production based on world commodity needs would go into the world pool for use outside this country.

Up to now, a "good price" for our farm products has added up to the highest price the market would bring, or to a government "support price," that is, to a market price plus a subsidy payment when demand failed to keep the market price up to a certain level.

A "good price" the FAO way, (If we give Sir John Orr's FAO progressives the backing they need), would be a reasonable price, agreed upon internationally, at which we could dispose of all the food we raise, and at which other countries—even poor countries—could buy all the food we raise.

With a good home-front program and a good world-front program there would be no more need for potato-dumping in Louisiana bayous, or egg-dumping in Georgia, while people in Belgium, Greece and East St. Louis, Missouri, went hungry, and American farmers went broke.

Also don't forget that price support doesn't come free. We all pay for it, and pay many times the cost of our share in a realistic world food program that reached the causes of hunger and rural poverty instead of merely patching the results.

So, if we mean to live and let live—to be good neighbors to the rest of the world—we'll support the Food and Agricultural Organization, and we'll ask our neighbors and our Congressmen to support it. But if we're just good horsetraders we'll do the same. As farmers, we stand to gain from either point of view.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR POLL TAX YET?

OR DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU ARE SENDING FOLKS OVER TO EUROPE TO SEE THAT THE VOTING IS DONE FREE AND FAIR **OVER THERE?**

TWO WAYS TO GET THINGS DONE

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

At least two-thirds of the farmers of the South need land that is richer, better stock, better tools, better homes, and better markets.

Until the last generation or two, the only way a man knew to get those things was to make them for himself on his own farm out of his own skill and sweat. Self- reliance is still one of the great virtues of the countryside. The habit is so deeply ingrained that it sometimes hinders farmers in using, in its due share, another way to get things they need.

When grandfather needed a house, he cut the timber, had it sawed on shares and put it up room by room himself. If grandfather was a cropper, his landlord let a contract to a country builder who ran up forty-odd two-room houses, and grandfather took the one they sent him to. Today, in most places, when you need a house, you begin talking about interest rates, and FHA, and wage rates. If you live in a progressive community where people have learned something about getting ahead together, you may be served by a Rural Housing Authority. It has put good three-bedroom houses with bathrooms onto owners' farms or tenants' farms for a charge of around one hundred dollars a year.

If your land is thin and washed, you can join a Soil Conservation District and get the advantages of heavy equipment to put your fields and your neighbors' fields in shape to bring the land up.

If your wife carries water from a well and washes clothes in an iron pot, and your kids won't study by the light of an oil lamp, you can get pumped water and electric lights by working hard and saving money until you can buy your own electric power plant. Most farmers can get these things quicker by forming a rural electrification cooperative and bringing in power from a central station. The cost will be less and the service better.

If your farm fronts on a river and the river floods every year, you can try to keep your land dry by building a dike yourself. You will have more success and use less sweat, if you join with all the other farmers up and down the river to vote for a Congressman who will get a River Valley Authority that will do the job right.

The new way is a self-reliant way too. Housing Authorities and REA Co-ops and Soil Conservation Districts and Valley Authorities only succeed because of the brainwork put into them by the citizens who build them and use them.

These things spell organization. It is not enough today to have grandfather's skill in tending crops. A farmer must have a modern man's skill in working with his neighbors to get the things all farmers need.

BIBLES FOR CHINA

The British and Foreign Bible Society reports that its receipts for 1944 have broken all records. This society has ordered 100,000 Bibles in the Chinese language to be printed in Sweden, according to reports from Stockholm. Reports have also been received that 75,000 Bibles in Polish are ready for export from Sweden; that copies of the Scriptures in Estonian, Latvian, Rumanian, Czech, and Bulgarian are ready to be printed. Truly, "the Word of God is not bound."

A handy scraper for scaling fish can be made by tacking three bottle caps to a small stick.

Returning Vets Use Coop Farm Credit

November, 1945

Returning veterans and service men are making increased use of cooperative, farm-controlled organizations to obtain credit for farm production purposes and to purchase farms, says I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. "To date, 3,480 veterans and service men have borrowed from production credit associations to purchase livestock and equipment necessary to carry on their farming operations," says Duggan. "And we expect the number to increase materially by next spring when more of them will have returned to agriculture.

The production credit associations, besides farm-control and cooperative set-up, feature a low interest rate and convenient repayment terms, including repayment in installments. They also make budgeted loans in which the borrower gets a commitment from the production credit association at the beginning of a crop year from the full amount needed throughout the season. The funds are advanced to him as he needs them, but interest is charged on the money only while he has it.

Governor Duggan says that at this date he can not see much increase in activity in the farm real estate market due to G. I.'s returning, but he expects sales to veterans to pick up by spring. More than 700 veterans and men still in service had obtained long-time loans for $1.800,000 by September 30 from the local cooperative national farm loan association. These land bank loans are made on very favorable terms—from 20 to 30-odd years—and bear low interest rates.

"To buy a farm with the assistance of a land bank loan," says Duggan, "the veteran should be able to make a substantial down payment and should have the necessary stock and equipment and experience in farming. If he has these three requirements and the selling price is not too inflated, he is likely to be accommodated through the local national farm loan association."

Duggan advises all veterans, service men and war workers, unless they are entirely familiar with the farms and area where they wish to operate to counsel with the County Farm Advisory Committee or the secretary-treasurer of the local national farm loan association. He also adds, that an independent appraisal by a land bank appraiser of a property which a veteran contemplates buying is fully worth while especially if the purchaser expects to pay for the farm from profits derived from operating it.

USDA PENICILLIN RESEARCHER RESIGNS

Dr. Robert D. Coghill, who directed the research that perfected the first commercial production of penicillin, has resigned from the scientific research staff of the Department of Agriculture. He will become associate director of research for a large pharmaceutical corporation. Dr. Coghill is the head of the Fermentation Division of the Department's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill.

In July 1941, five months before Pearl Harbor, under Dr. Coghill's direction, the USDA began research at Peoria to develop methods of increasing yields of penicillin. This led to selection and development of improved strains of penicillin producing molds, and to the discovery that use of corn steeping liquor and milk sugar in the diet fed to the molds was conducive to better penicillin production. Yields of penicillin were increased more than a hundredfold by application of these discoveries. The increased yields enabled the pharmaceutical industry to undertake the commercial manufacture of the drug on a large scale. Today there are approximately 13 plants in the U. S. and Canada turning out a total of 200 billion units of penicillin per month—enough to treat 250,000 serious cases.

EDITORIAL OF THE YEAR

WHICH WAY—MR. NEGRO FARMER?

WHICH WAY—MR. NEGRO FARMER?

The Secretary of Agriculture looks southward and frowns. He is worried about cotton. He is worried about the millions of people who produce cotton and the additional millions whose business and commercial lives depend on cotton. He certainly has plenty of people to worry with him.

We produce more cotton than we can sell at a price which can sustain the cotton system. When we peg the price in the U. S. at 19c or 20c, while the world market price is 11c or 12c, we do two things: (1) We encourage production at home and build up surpluses which cannot be sold at home or abroad without great loss to government. (2) We encourage production, and expansion of cotton acreage abroad thus increasing the competition to American cotton.

The Secretary says, in so many words, that THIS CAN'T GO ON FOREVER AND FOREVER. He points out also that all the competition does not come from cotton production abroad. There is increased competition from other fabrics—nylon, rayon, etc. It will be difficult for cotton to compete with these fabrics at home or abroad as long as the mills must buy cotton at high pegged prices.

Increased use of machinery in cotton production is another factor that is disturbing. "Mechanization of cotton production is inevitable," says the Secretary, "we can't stop it and we should not try to." The social implications of the prospective displacement of families is enormous.

In other words, the Secretary means IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE. And, he makes a proposal. Instead of government subsidizing the perpetuation of an unsound cotton production system, why not let government subsidize a change-over to other lines of production where this is needed, on the one hand, and help mechanized growers adjust to more efficient production in the more favored cotton producing areas, on the other hand.

In this manner we may be able to bring to an end finally the need for subsidies and a more permanent adjustment made in Southern agriculture. This all sounds good, reasonable and solid.

From the point of view of Negro farmers who will be a major element in this change-over, there are several questions which should be raised.

Will opportunities for educational guidance and financial assistance be equalized as between whites and Negroes. In any process of social change, competition for a place in the new scheme of things becomes increasingly severe. Those less able to make the adaptations to change are lost in the shuffle.

If Negroes have poorer schools and less teachers, if Negroes have less county agents and supervisors or less competent and sympathetic guidance, if they cannot belong, AS EQUALS, to the organizations that make for progress and development, Negroes will be the losers.

If Negroes are not provided with the same amounts and quality of land and capital resources as other farmers, they will not be able to compete. Will the same old philosophy of SERVE THE WHITES FIRST AND PROVIDE NEGROES OUT OF WHAT IS LEFT prevail?

Another question: Will large mechanized factory type farms be encouraged to occupy all of the better lands of the South? Or, will there be any subsidy for the establishment of cooperative farms or of family type farms so organized in cooperating groups as to efficiently utilize modern machine and scientific techniques.

MOST NEGROES ARE NOW TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS ON THESE BETTER LANDS. FACTORY FARMS WOULD DISPLACE TWO-THIRDS OF THEM. The remainder would become an agricultural proletariat in an area where the whole historical and traditional background would tend toward their continual exploitation and impoverishment.

The COOPERATIVE FARM or COOPERATING FARMS types of arrangement would support the largest number of families possible under conditions of efficient production and adequate living standards.

It is realized, here, that many Negro families on farms now too small for efficient production will have to leave agriculture and find other occupations. Many will not be able to learn fast enough to make rapid changes in methods and mode of living. It is hoped that expanding industry and commerce can absorb these people in time. Government will necessarily have to tide them over.

The question is how many Negro farmers will be able to acquire land good enough, capital sufficient enough and education fast enough to survive the change-over. The Secretary is right—it is time for a change. But, which way the agricultural Negro? UP THE LADDER, DOWN THE LADDER OR OUT?

(Selected by a committee of readers as the "Editorial of the year."

Want to save steps? Then keep baskets at the head and foot of the stairs to collect what must be taken up or down.

A fresh egg will have a chalky, rough shell. A smooth, shiny shell is a sign of old age.

Pepsi-Cola Scholarships For High School Graduates

Scholarships To College Provided For Negro Boys and Girls In States With Separate Educational Systems; Throughout Rest of Country, Negro Students Compete on Equal Basis In New, Free, Nation-wide Competition

Program Is Made Possible Through the Pepsi-Cola Company As a Public Service; Policies and Administration Carried Out by Special Board of Educators, Including Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; College Entrance Examination Board Prepares and Scores Test

SCHOOL OFFICIALS URGED TO GIVE STUDENTS CHANCE OF PARTICIPATION

Nineteen Negro students, 8 boys and 11 girls, are starting off to college this Fall on scholarships which they won in a new, nation-wide competition, financed by Pepsi-Cola Company as a public service, and planned and administered by a group of noted educators, including Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

The purpose of the Program is to give an opportunity to promising students to go to college, and especially to enable those students among them to continue their education who could not do so without financial assistance.

All Pepsi-Cola scholarship winners are receiving complete tuition and other required fees for four years at any accredited college or university of the student's choice in the United States, together with $25 a month to help defray living costs, and a further allowance for travel.

In presenting plans of the Program to leading educators who comprise the National Administrative Board for Pepsi-Cola Scholarships, which is entirely responsible for the policy and execution of the Program, Mr. Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of Pepsi-Cola Company, emphasized that the Company would meet any financial requirement which would enable Negro school children in all parts of the country to participate in the competition on a fair and equal basis with other children.

"To give Negro pupils an equal opportunity," says President Mordecai Johnson, "in the 17 States and the District of Columbia which have separate school systems for Negroes and whites, it was decided that twenty scholarships—for Negro students only—would be added for the District of Columbia and those states having separate educational systems. In this way, thanks to the realistic approach of the Board and the generosity of Pepsi-Cola Company and its President, Mr. Mack, at least twenty Negro children would emerge winners of the generous four year college scholarships. In addition, throughout the rest of the country, there would be as many more colored winners as would distinguish themselves in general competition which determined final selecion." Negro pupils in all but the southern states compete for the two scholarships offered in each state on the same basis as all other pupils.

In accordance with this policy, special scholarships for Negro students were offered in the following States: two each in South Carolina and Mississippi and one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Commenting on the response to the scholarship program, John M. Stalnaker, Director of the National Administrative Board for Pepsi-Cola Scholarships, and Dean of Students at Stanford University, said, "All states with separate educational systems will be represented by Negro scholarship winners when college opens this Fall (with the exception of the State of Delaware, which did not enter a single Negro candidate for the competition). Selections are based on the results of an examination which was prepared and scored by the College Entrance Examination Board. This examination was given before graduation in participating schools throughout the United States, to candidates elected prior to that by their classmates as 'most likely to succeed' and thus eligible to take the test. Seniors were permitted to elect from their class 5 percent of their number for this purpose. Where the class had fewer than 50 members, two students were permitted to take the test. There was no charge, premium, or fee to students or schools for entering the competition or for taking the test. The only obligation of scholarship winners is that they remain in good standing in the college which they enter, progressing normally from year to year," continued Dean Stalnaker.

"There were only 179 Negro schools which participated by sending 562 applications," pointed out Dean Stalnaker. "In spite of the large Negro population in Mississippi, for example, there were only 25 competing for the two Negro scholarships offered in that State. In South Carolina, where there is also an especially large Negro population, tow csholarships were also offered, to give a more equitable opportunity to the Negro boys and girls from this State and here, too, the number of applicants was not proportional to the number of colored high-school seniors. I know that Negro school officials are alive to the opportunity being given their students. An improved mailing list for the second year's competition will allow us to send letters directly to the Principals and School Superintendents of all Negro High Schools. Undoubtedly, they will arrange to give all their boys and girls the opportunity to enter this unusual and generous scholarship competition. Schools which wish to make this opportunity available to their seniors should request information from the office of the National Administrative Board for Pepsi-Cola Scholarships at 532 Emerson St., Palo Alto, California. General announcements will be distributed early in December, 1945," concluded Dean Stalnaker.

The highest score among this year's winners in the special Negro scholarship awards for the 17 States was made by 18-year old Charlie Jack Jolley, a graduate of Hubbard Training School, Forsyth, Georgia, who plans to specialize in engineering after his discharge from the Armed Services. The highest-scoring girl was 17-year old Artrelle Hazel Miller of Kimball High School, Kimball, West Virginia, who will specialize in chemistry at the Virginia State College for Negroes. The second highest-scoring boy was 17-year old Charles Wheeler Ratliff of Dunbar High school, Shawnee, Oklahoma, who is entering Tennessee State Teachers College. The second highest-scoring girl is Huberta Nicholson, of Shady Grove High school, New Boston, Texas, about to enter Tuskegee Institute.

Negro winners and honorable mentions in all states where separate scholarships were awarded are published.

INDIA DECREASES COTTON ACREAGE

The first all-India cotton report for 1945 46 indicates that acreage planted in cotton prior to October 1 was about 20 percent less than reported in the corresponding estimate for 1944-45, according to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Planted cotton covered by the survey totaled 9,297,000 acres, compared with 11,560,000 in a similar report a year ago. The first official estimate usually covers about 60 percent of the acreage.

The Road Up

(Continued from Page 1)

N. C., were making in cooperative development. The article entitled "Other Lights of Tyrrell" told of how these Negro farmers, under leadership of a school principal, Prof. S. P. Dean, were showing the world how poor farm people could lift themselves "by their own bootstraps" toward economic independence.

The fact that North Carolina was leading the rest of the country in cooperatives among Negro farmers was shown in an article by Neal McLean on cooperative activities at Bricks, Tillery and other points in Eastern North Carolina. It was in the December issue that we published the editorial which has been selected as our "editorial of the year." The editorial was entitled, **"Which Way—Mr. Negro Farmer,"** and it is repeated in this anniversary issue on page 5.

Mechanical Cotton Picker An Accomplished Fact

In our January issue we published one of the most thought provoking articles of the year. Nat Caldwell, of **The Nashville Tennessean,** told a forceful story of how the cotton picking machine had been perfected and the great problem of displacement of agricultural labor in cotton states which will come with the wide introduction of this machine in the immediate postwar years.

Paul Ewing of Arkansas, was reported as the first FSA farmer in Arkansas to repay his FSA loan in full, thus purchasing his farm. In Arkansas, also, the Farm Security Administration decided to sell the Lake Dick project (under the congressional liquidation edict) not to farmers but to planters at the highest bid.

The War Department announced that only 28,000 Negro soldiers indicated a desire to operate farms after the war. Most Negro G. I.'s from the plantations and tenant farms of the South had no intention of returning. For those soldiers who did wish to return to agriculture, the Veterans' Administration announced a program of guidance under the "G. I. Bill of Rights." The Farm Security Administration appeared, in the announcement, to be the key agency for financing and settlement of the Agricultural G. I.

Frank Pinder and Jerome Robinson Go Abroad

In February came the announcement that Frank Pinder, cooperative specialist, and Jerome Robinson, personnel officer of FSA had left that outfit to accept new wartime jobs. Pinder went to Liberia, as an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, to help that nation stop up its contribution to war food production. Robinson joined UNRRA to work with displaced families in France and Germany.

Negro farmers in Anson County, N. C., reported successful hybrid corn tests. Henry Wallace, former Vice President of the U. S., and former Secretary of Agriculture, was appointed Secretary of Commerce and Aubry Williams, who was appointed Rural Electrification Administrator, was not confirmed by the Senate. The Consumers' League of New York published a scathing report of conditions in New York farm labor camps.

TOM ROBERTS DIES

In March all of us were shocked by the death of Thomas N. Roberts, assistant to the Director of Personnel in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Through hard work, outstanding ability and a winning personality, Tom Roberts had risen to a top position of leadership. His passing left a big gap in Negro Agricultural leadership. The whole department as well as Negroes in agriculture have missed his energetic and wise counsel.

During the month the first story came in of FSA aid to a Negro veteran of World War II. He is Robert G. Milliner of Wetumpka, Alabama.

R. H. Brown, Shelby County, Tenn., celebrated his 25th anniversary as a county agent.

T. N. Campbell, field agent for the U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, was selected as a member of an Anglo-American Commission to study and make recommendations regarding agricultural education in Nigeria and other British possessions in West Africa. A Negro farmers' curb market in Wilson County, N. C., reported successful operations having an annual sales of $4,095 in produce.

FDR DIES—FSA GETS $25,000,000 FOR G. I.'S

The big news of April, of course, was the death of the "Chief," President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Negro farmers and agricultural workers, the nation over, felt they had lost a great friend, a world leader devoted to the interests of the "little man." **The Modern Farmer** joined in the nation's tribute to its fallen leader. The benefits of the New Deal administration to Negro farmers were pointed out.

News came through that the House of Representatives had voted $25,000,000 to FSA to extend its aid to G. I.'s who wished to return to agriculture. Cicero Williams joined our list of "successful farmers" when he paid off his $4,000 note to the FSA to purchase his farm.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, in an article in **Land Policy Review,** said that improper land use was the basic cause for Negro migration from the land and cited the need for a thorough-going program for better use of the land resources of the South. And, the editor of the Macon (Georgia) Daily News joined the growing list of Southern white leaders who proclaim that the Negro should vote.

The Southern Regional Council sponsored a conference in Atlanta on "the South's Postwar Economy" which was an outstanding example of Southern leadership, black and white, assembling to grapple with regional economic problems.

Walter Sorrell of Prentiss County, Miss., another "successful farmer," was named model farmer for Mississippi by FSA.

AAA Appoints Seventh Contact Representative

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency expanded its staff of Negro workers throughout the South to help Negro farmers make their fullest possible contribution to war production. In the month of May we reported the appointment of C. C. Lanier as number seven of Negroes appointed as contact representative for that agency.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson of Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, were named as the FSA, Louisiana "family of the year" for their progress in farming and home development and for their community leadership.

Word came also that Tom Campbell, then in Africa, had proposed the famous "Tuskegee Movable Schools" as an aid to agricultural education in Africa.

During the summer months your editor was privileged to spend several weeks in the Republic of Haiti and several weeks in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The trip to Haiti was made for the purpose of studying the structure of the Haitian economy with view to outlining future studies in the economics of the Caribbean at Fisk University.

The visit to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was at the invitation of the Farm Security Administration and Dale B. Jacques, FSA's Regional Director at San Juan. The purpose was to consult regarding economic problems and the FSA program in the Virgin Islands. Articles for **"The Road Up"** column were mailed back to **the Modern Farmer** describing some of your editor's experiences while in the West Indies. During his absence, Miss S. B. Wilson carried on the editing of the news for the paper.

During the summer, also, the Farm Bloc attempted to rush through Congress the now infamous credit "Ripper" bill proposing to remove the FSA and FCA out of the Department of Agriculture. This was a move in the direction of muffling the effectiveness of credit for the advantage of little farmers.

In July the State and District Negro Agricultural Extension heads met in Washington, D. C. While there, they were addressed, among others, by Claude A. Barnett, C. C. Spaulding and Jackson Davis. They reported a very successful meeting.

DR. MORRIS SUCCEEDS TOM ROBERTS

During the summer Dr. Ernest M. Roberts, an outstanding agriculturist, was appointed to the post left vacant by the death of Tom Roberts. As the Negro in the office of the Director of Personnel, Dr. Roberts has the responsibility of continuing and expanding the good work of his predecessor in opening the field for competent Negroes in the Nation's agricultural service in all of its branches. He will also sit in the policy making councils with regard to the personnel activities of the Department.

In September Professor Marcus Staley, of Georgia State College, was named, Regional Farm Labor Assistant in the Extension Service. His region covers the Southeastern States. During this month delegates came from Jamaica to inspect housing and working conditions of Jamaican war workers in the U. S.

During the month, **the Modern Farmer** carried a full story on the liquidation of the "La Force" FSA project in Southeast Missouri. Here the farms were sold to the farmers who occupied them. This dramatic achievement is symbolized by the farmer who rose from "twenty-eight dollars to ownership" during his occupancy on this project.

BARNETT AND PATTERSON REAPPOINTED

News was received in October that Mr. Claude A. Barnett and Dr. F. D. Patterson were reappointed as special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture to continue their function as advisors to the Secretary on affairs with regard to the Negro.

Willie Denson, to whom we have already referred as the first reported G. I. veteran assisted by FSA, was reported in October to have become a farm owner with FSA help.

A Negro youth from Tipton County, Tennessee, won the first prize at a state-wide show in Memphis for producing the State Grand Champion pig. The lieutenant governor of North Carolina praised the success of a Negro cannery cooperative in that state.

The birthplace of Booker T. Washington was sold to the Negro sales representative of the Nehi Company who has proposed a plan for the development of a shrine in the honor of the great editor-statesman.

Mr. John Mitchell, field agent for the Extension Service, in an October article, shows several ways in which farming provides wide opportunities for the energetic and pioneer spirited youth.

During the ensuing year, **the** Modern Farmer plans to enlarge its coverage of news by and of interest to Negro farmers and their leadership along with informative and thought provoking articles and columns. **Merry Xmas** and a **Happy New Year.**

"The Old Becomes New"

New York, N. Y., (Special) — "These defendants did not rely on any law at all. Their program ignored and defied all laws."

In these words, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson summed up the judgment of the civilized world on the Nazi regime. The men on trial at Nuremberg have recognized no code, whether man-made or God-given. As Justice Jackson declared: "The Nazi party always was predominantly anti-Christian in its ideology . . . To remove every moderating influence among the German people and to put its population on a total war footing, the conspirators devised and carried out a systematic and relentless repression of all Christian sects and churches . . . "

In the Nazi campaign against religion, the Jews were victimized with special fury. Anti-Semitism served a two-fold purpose. In Germany it made scapegoats of a defenseless minority. In other lands, as Justice Jackson pointed out, it served "to divide and embitter the democratic peoples and to soften their resistance to the Nazi aggression." In this way, men, women and children of every faith and nationality became the final martyrs of the self-styled "master race."

Yet, as we now sit in judgment, there is no craving for vengeance. There is only a high resolve that men shall never again see such evil on the earth.

Humanity knows that war itself is evil. But with these trials, we come to a stepcloser to the only concept that can outlaw war—the age-old view of sin as a personal matter. "Crimes," said Justice Jackson, "are committed only by persons . . . one who has committed criminal acts may not take refuge in superior orders nor in the doctrine that his crimes were acts of States."

These words embody the doctrine of personal responsibility for individual deeds. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Not by their masters, not by their fears, not by their words, but by their deeds alone. This is the law of Holy Scripture which is at last being written into the laws of mankind. Once this principle becomes fixed in human affairs; once it is acknowledged that every man, whether ruler or subject is "under God and the law," no man immune, no man free of responsibility for his own acts—then peace will at last become a reality instead of a dream.

White and Colored Methodists Unite At Communion Table

ATLANTA, Ga., (Methodist Information).—Two of Methodism's theological seminaries located in Atlanta, Candler School of Theology of Emory University (white), and Gammon Theological Seminary (Negro), observed matriculation day together at the opening of the college year, it was revealed recently, and held an impressive joint communion service to feature the occasion. Presiding were both Dr. H. B. Trimbler, of Candler, and John W. Haywood, of Gammon.

Wallace Predicts

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1945, and we are assuming that will continue in 1948 and 1949. But we are also assuming that by 1950 our population will be re-equipped with new automobiles, and with mechanical refrigerators. By that time the large backlog in demand will to a considerable extent have disappeared."

Creates a Stir

Wallace's statement, made to a House appropriations subcommittee, was based on charts until then held closely guarded by Commerce Department experts, and created considerable of a stir here.

It came in the midst of continued industrial unrest, a renewed attack on price control, and continued reluctance of Congress to do anything about President Truman's program. Labor-baiting members of Congress were attempting to take advantage of strikes to push through shackling legislation. The Smith Committee on Non-Essential Expenditures continued to harry OPA Administrator Chester Bowles. Secretary Anderson announced the end of all food rationing except on sugar. The Full Employment Bill was destined for hacking out of all recognition by the Committee on Executive Expenditures, although there was some hope enough of it might be salvaged in conference so that the hopes of supporters would not have been completely misplaced.

Call U. S. Conference

In the face of this situation, NFU President Patton joined with other prominent Americans in a call for a National Conference on Jobs and Security to be held December 7 in support of the President's program.

—Reprint from **The National Union Farmer.**

Senate Bill Will

(Continued from Page 1)

chance of becoming farm owners any other way were financed by FSA in the purchase of their own farms. Today the families live better, farm better, and have a stronger hold on the land they till.

The need for the program initiated by the Farm Security is persistent. Other small farmers and many of the veterans who are returning to rural areas require the combination of credit and guidance that is available in these programs. If their requirements are to be adequately met, the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 must be improved in the light of the past years of experience, so as to take account of the needs of the present year and future years. The need for up-to-date legislation has been evident. Senator Bankhead's major amendments provide:

Loans for the improvement of family-type farms and the enlargement of under-sized farms now owned by the operators.

World War II veterans are made eligible for farm ownership loans to the same extent as though they were farm tenants.

Loans to disabled veterans for the purchase or improvement of farms which, taken together with their pensions, will enable them to make an adequate living and meet expenses and debts.

A standard for the size of farms which may be acquired by farm ownership loans is based on the average value of efficient family-type farm units in the locality.

Make World War II veterans eligible for rehabilitation loans if they desire FSA's practical guidance in sound farm operation.

Permit the distribution of farm ownership funds of up to $100,000 in every State, if it is found necessary.

During the next decade, the family farmer must be helped to meet many rapidly changing conditions in our agriculture. His farm must be large enough to make him an efficient operator if he is to survive on the land. The concept of the family farm has found favor in America. We must now realize that we must fortify that concept even more fully and adequately if we would choose to keep it alive.

LAND GRANT COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 1)

ployees were in custodial jobs and only 17.3 percent were in clerical, subprofessional and professional positions, by 1944, the latter had increased to 48 percent, and the former had decreased to 52 percent.

However, Dr. Norris said that only 1-7 percent of the colored employees are in professional positions, while for Department personnel as a whole, 24.4 percent of the employees hold professional jobs.

Describing the qualifications required for positions in the professional and scientific classifications in the Department, Dr. Norris said that unless the Negro Land-Grant colleges are teaching more than their catalogues indicate, their graduates are not qualified for professional positions in the Department.

Dr. Norris displayed a chart which showed the ratio of Negro employees in the various bureaus of the Department as of September, 1944. The chart showed that the employment ratio was highest in the Secretary's office where 35 percent of the workers were colored. The Research Center at Beltsville came second with 26.1 percent, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics came third with 22 percent.

The chart showed that Farm Credit, Forest Service, Commodity Credit and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation were at the bottom of the list of bureaus in the percentage of Negro employment. In these agencies, less than one percent of the employees were colored.

Dr. Norris pointed out that although only 2.4 percent of the Department's employees were colored in 1944, the sharp gains made since 1941 are an encouraging sign that further increases will be made.

Tennessee Farmers Organize Potato Marketing Through Union

By Homer Crabtree

(Reprint from Tennessee Union Farmer. See letter, page 10)

For years Franklin County farmers have had to stand helplessly aside and watch speculators run riot on their vast potato harvest. Franklin County grows more commercial potatoes than any other Tennessee county.

For the first 3 or 4 days of the season, dealers have always paid a fairly good price—between $2.00 and $2.50 per hundred pounds. Then for no obvious reason, other than additional profit taking, the bottom dropped out of the market and the farmers received from $1.50 to $1.75.

WHO CAN HELP THE FARMER?

There is in the average farmer a natural resentment to any oppression. He has gained a spirit of pride and self-assertion from his closeness to nature and the soil. A group of Franklin County farmers began to wonder about the potato marketing condition. They asked the question, How ean my problem best be solved? Can I expect the dealers and businessmen to do it? Certainly not! Well, can I relie on government action to do it? Well perhaps in part, by certain helpful legislation, but who can assume that the government agencies are obligated to conduct our private business transactions? Just who then can best help me to attain my goal?

The answer is "Myself!" Yes, I can by cooperation with my fellow farmers, who have exactly the same problems as mine.

POTATO COOP IS FORMED

With this idea the Greenhaw coop committee got busy and found a buyer who was sympathetic toward the farmers' problems. Since he wanted to gain favor with the new farmers union organization, he bargained with the committee to draw up a contract for 15c above the Decherd market.

OLD DEALERS TRY TO FORCE UNION INTO BLACK MARKET

At once things started happening! Word got around that by becoming a Farmer Union member a grower could get 15c more for his potatoes. What happened? The other dealers had to up their prices in order to get potatoes. They brought them up to where 15c above the market would have been above the OPA ceiling price, and then they called the OPA in on a "violation" before checking to see if any had been sold! The committee in the mean time had seen what the dealers were trying to do and so they had met with their dealers and had changed the contract to read 15c above the market price as long as it is under the ceiling, and so avoided the trap that was set for them.

3 THINGS GAINED BY CONTRACT

Every potato grower in Franklin Co. received as much for his potatoes as did the coop grower—and some received more through black market operation. The facts are these:

1. Potatoes brought higher prices than ever before and the price was maintained throughout the season.
2. Spectulators, in spite of the fact that a large crop of potatoes was harvested, profited less from the handling than before.
3. A small group of farmers through cooperative marketing brought a better price for the entire group of potato growers in the locality.

So, a group of Franklin Co. potato farmers have gone adventuring in coop work The results were startling. They have seen the amazing results of working together to achieve a common goal. They have taken encouragement anew and are launching out on more extensive ventures. Their sole philosophy is that **you** and **you** and **you** and **I** need the same things. And I eannot get it by myself, but **you** and **you** and **I** can go together and **we** can get what we want.

Yes, truly, "God helps those who help themselves" by bearing "one another's burdens."

The Teacher You Like

What is it about a teacher that causes you to like him?_ Is it because he has natural ways for teaching? That's one reason, no doubt; but this fitness for teaching is because he observes a few general principles.

These few principles are fundamental in teaching, and one may acquire them even if he's not "a born teacher." While some do have more natural gifts for teaching than others, it is also true that teachers are made. And if you will observe elosely the teachers you like best, and try to find out why you like them, we believe you will discover that they possess most, or at least many, of the following qualities.

The teacher you like is MASTER OF HIMSELF. He has self control. He does not get excited over small matters, nor large ones either. He is calm in all he says or does, yet is enthusiastic and spirited. Nothing upsets him. He never loses his temper nor arguesg with members of the class.

He respects your opinion without sacrificing his own; and is not sour, grouchy, or gloomy, even if he is sure the elass is wrong. If he blames anyone for a poor lesson or small attendance, it is always himself.

The teacher you like is one who MANAGES TO SAY OR DO THE RIGHT THING EVERY TIME A DELICATE SITUATION OR PROBLEM ARISES. He knows how to use good judgment in a snap, and knows when to say nothing and just let things drift We call this quality tact. This quality enables him to be a different teacher to each member. Tact not only enables him to become a peacemaker when necessary, it enables him to prevent trouble.

The teacher you like KNOWS HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS AND HOW TO KEEP THEM. He is not only friendly, he is really a friend to everyone. He has a personal interest in each member of his class without being too personal. He meets them all on the same level and never assumes to be better or to know more than those he teaches. He thinks of himself not so much as a teacher but as one of the class. He is as willing to learn as to teach.

You like him because HE BELIEVES IN WHAT HE IS TRYING TO DO. Shams and make believe have no place in his work. He is not trying to be popular, and this fact makes him popular. And while he does not boast, he does believe what he teaches, all of which causes you to believe in him

You like him because, spiritually speaking, HE KNOWS WHERE HE IS GOING. He may not be a great scholar; indeed, better scholars than he may be in his class, but he has been with Jesus. There is no uncertainty on his part as to the great Reality. It just comes out, a part of his personality, and his slass feels it.

Then HE IS INTERESTING IN HIS TEACHING. He has studied the lesson, knows his line of thought, how to begin and end, and what he expects to accomplish. You can see he has a definite plan. He knows the lesson, and more still, he knows human lives.

You like him because HIS TEACHING IS FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST. He brings the lesson to bear upon present_day problems. He makes you feel that the whole Bible was written for you, and that whatever you need, there is a remedy. And you like him beause he makes you believe there is something better ahead.

He has the SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM. He never scolds or complains at evil. He is forgiving, sweet_spirited, sympathetic and patient. You like him because he is better and wiser than he pretends to be. And you wonder why all teachers are not like him; and they could be.— W. G. MONTGOMERY in THE TEACHER.

New Year Beatitudes

WILLIAM H. HUDNUT, Jr.

We run the danger of being so familiar with Christ's beatitudes that we remember their words but forget their meaning. It is valu. able if occasionally we seek to phrase some modern beatitudes.

Blessed are they that welcome responsibility. We are cowards if we seek to evade the high respon sibilities that we might assume.

Moses would never allow the Ark of the Covenant to be put into a wagon; men had to carry it on their shoulders. So today there are many causes that cannot be left to the wagons of life; we have to bear them personally upon our own shoulders.

And then there is yourself. Your radio will keep going by itself if it is a good one; your character won't. It needs your careful, daily attention. It is childish to blame our weaknesses on circumstances or heredity or other people.

Blessed are those who believe that people are more important than things. How many of us are prepared to go out of our way to help some one else when it might mean unpopularity or the loss of a coveted position or the sacrifice of possessions? Do we honestly try to make personal values more important than material interests? Jesus taught that a man's life does not consist in the number of things he possesses, but in the number of people he helps.

Blessed are you when you live creatively. The Christian life must be full of positive values, not negative repressions. Many of us think we are good if we are not bad. This does not follow at all.

Goodness implies positive virtues, active work for God's kingdom. It is not enough to harm no one; have we helped some one? Refraining from murder does not mean that we love people. We cannot rid our lives of selfishness simply by not being grasping; we must learn to be actually generous. Christianity is not so much a society for the prevention of evil as it is a fellowship for the promotion of good. Moreover, if Christlike character is our purpose, then life is seen in true perspective, and fine books become more mportant than clothes, meditation more important than day_dreaming.

Blessed are they that are good in private. It is one thing to be good in public with the world looking on, and quite another to be good when no one can see us. There are so many things we can do without being found out that gradually we grow to believe that the only wrong lies in being found out. But goodness and badness alike start in the privacy of the mind. If we think certain thoughts we will do certain deeds and discover certain consequences.

Blessed is he who is not snobbish. We judge people so harshly, forgetting that we need to forgive others their faults if we expect to be forgiven our own. How simple it is to think we are better than some one else! His faults are so easy to see our own are so easy to forget.

As for people not of our color or class, we lump them together and dismiss them with a shrug.

Finally, **blessed is he that is too big to harbor resentment.** When Christ stated the beatitudes he meant to define the type of character that was worthy of being blessed. No character that collects resentments and harbors grudges can be richly blessed or happy.

The best thing to do with a personal injury is to forget it. The desire to "get even," the wish for revenge, the thirst for vengeance—these are childish reactions, and unworthy of Christian character. Blessed are those who are too magnanimous to harbor resentment.

God's Greatest Love Gift

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

The Christmas season is here again! It is well that we pause for a fresh study of the events connected with the birth of Christ, that we might have the proper attitude toward the observance of this event which was intended to mean so much to the world of mankind, and which has meant to those who have accepted God's greatest gift in the person of His Son.

It is tragic that the people of the nations of the earth have not yet come to live by faith in Christ. Much of our observance of the Christmas season is pagan in its very conception, surrounded by a sort of mythical idea, even more so than was expressed by the Wise Men from the East. The commercial world has taken the worship idea out of Christmas and substituted trade and revelry instead And the Christmas world has lost sight of much of its meaning. Instead of reverent worship, the season now is commonly observed in vacations and visits, in merriment and revelry, in giving and receiving, in ease and pleasure.

Our lesson text is taken from the account by Matthew. Luke's account should be studied in this connection also. To the casual reader the two accounts may seem contradictory, but when we take into account that each was writing for a particular purpose, the two accounts will be seen as complementary rather than contradictory. Matthew is writing from the standpoint of the Jew, while Luke is writing for all mankind. Matthew traces his genealogy to Abraham, while Luke p resents him as the Son of God.

I. God's Greatest Love Gift

Our Golden Text gives the reason for the coming of Jesus Christ into the world. Two facts are presented: God's great love, and man's sinfulness and need of a Saviour. The angel's message to Joseph declared his Saviourhood "for that which is coneeived in her is of the Holy Ghost; And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins"—(Matt. 1:21b_22). The interpretation of the name as given in Isaiah 7:14 "Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall all his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us" (Matt. 1:23), states simply that his coming was to reveal God to men. We cannot study the life of Christ without knowing of a certainty that "God is love."

God's love for His fallen creatures was so great that He was willing to forego the presence and companionship of His Son that He might identify Himself in the flesh with sinful man, and take sinful man's place and meet God's righteous judgment against sin that He might have His Son eternally with him, and also that He might have many other sons with Him in glory. **Jesus did not come unwillingly, but gladly, in fulfilment of the plan formulated by the Triune Council before the world was. God's greatest love gift to man is Jesus Christ, who deserves all the confidence, love, and service that man is capable of expressing.**

II. The Search of the Wise Men

When Jesus was born in Bethlehem a new star appeared in the sky. Balaam prophesied "There shall come forth a star out of Jacob, and a scepter shall rise out of Israel" (Num. 24:17). In the far away East Wise Men, astronomers, who likely had learned of the phenomenon, which was to appear, from the Jews, who had been left in the East after the captivity in Babylon, recognized its appearance and started on a long journey in search of the "King of the Jews."

It was a long journey. The idea commonly presented in the Christmas drama of the Wise Men coming to the manger does not fit the account. Clifton J. Allen says in The Teacher "It is a mistake for us to think of the visit of the Wise Men as coming almost immediately after the Saviour was born. His birth actually came in connection with the visit of Mary and Joseph to Bethlehem to enroll themselves according to the decree of the emperor. It seems very probable that shortly after the presentation of the child in the Temple, Mary and Joseph returned to Nazareth, closed their residence there, and moved to Bethlehem so that their Son might grow up in the city of David. The visit of the Wise Men must actually have come when the Christ Child was between one and two years of age."

These Wise Men were not Jews, and did not come in search of Jesus on behalf of the Jews. They evidently came out of an inner desire to find that which is peculiar to the human soul—that which would put them in right relation with the Supreme Being. They brought their gifts as the natural response of every soul that finds God in Christ. They brought their best — that which represented themselves. They were in dead earnest. Upon departing from Jerusalem the star which they had seen in the East re_appeared, and "they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures thep presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh."

Xmas or Christmas

By the REV. C. NORMAN BARTLETT, D. D., Member of Faculty Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

Ours is a hurried age. In keeping with this rapid modern tempo is the use of the word "Xmas" for Christmas. The question rises in many minds whether such a substitution is consonant with a proper degree of reverence. The answer depends on what the "X" indicates as to our attitude toward the Christ of Christmas.

The "X" in Xmas often indicatees the elimination of Christ from Christmas. It would almost seem as though a conspiracy were on foot to obliterate the sacred significance of Christmas from the minds and hearts of people. Santa Claus crowds out Jesus Christ. Our modern Christmas is in need of being depaganized through being re_Christianized.

The "X" in Xmas is vividly suggestive of the algebraic X standing for an unknown quantity. There are multitudes of people to whom Christ is unknown. Many through no fault of their own have never even heard of Him. But there are countless others who give no heed to the religious opportunities spread before them on every hand. X for Christ fails to elicit from their hearts the faintest ripple of interest. They are content to let Chris remain an unsolved X which they have neither the inclination nor the ability to solve.

The X in Xmas is strikingly suggestive of the multiplication in Christ of all that makes for moral and spiritual enrichment of life (Col. 2:9, 10; Rom. 8:22; II Cor. 9:15). X standing for Christ may be raised to the nth power as expressive of the boundless life, joy, peace and love to be found in Him. When we take Jesus Christ into our hearts we multiply the finite in us by the infinite resources of our all sufficient Saviour.

Shall we abandon the use of Xmas for Christmas? Yes, if the X means the elimination of Christ from life. No, if the X means the multiplication of life in Christ.

Don't neglect the back of your rug. At the time when you give the surface a thorough cleaning, turn the rug over and vacuum or brush the underside.

The average turkey lays 40 to 60 eggs a year.

Wheat may be kept as long as 22 years and still make good bread, if it is properly stored.

Farm Employment Down 9% in South

Largely because of heavy rains and a smaller cotton crop, there were 586,000 fewer workers employed on farms in the South on October 1 than a year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Farm wages in this region, although normally low, were slightly higher on October 1 than a year ago. However, because a larger number of hired workers are employed in this low wake area during the summer, the national average wages was somewhat less than on July 1.

Rain brought field work to a standstill in parts of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, during the early part of the month. Even the Sixth National Cotton Picking contest, scheduled to be held at Blytheville, Ark., on October 5, was postponed until the 25th. And because this year's cotton crop is nearly 250,000 bales smaller than the 1944 crop, fewer pickers are required. This also accounts in part for the decline in farm employment in the South.

The total labor force employed in the South numbered 6,075,000 workers, including 1,230,000 hired hands. This was a decrease of 586000, or nine percent, as compared with the number of workers employed on farms a year ago.

The main work being done by farm workers in the South was picking cotton, harvesting peanuts. sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn and sorghums. Cotton picking was nearing completion in southern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. However, farther north in these states, picking was in full progress, and in Tennessee where the crop was late, picking was just beginning on October 1.

With shipping improved during the last several months the United States exported slighly over two million bales of cotton during the 1944-45 season. This is the largest quantity of cotton exported since the 1939-40 season. It is pointed out, however, that exports would not be so high were it not for the fact that the export payment program makes it possible for American cotton to be sold abroad at competitive world prices. The United Kingdom, Canada, and Belgium were the largest buyers of American cotton.

Interesting in the cotton picture in the recently announced diversion program for using cotton in the manufacture of paper. The Department of Agriculture points out that the program is designed to (1) develop new uses for cotton; (2) help reduce the large surplus stocks of short staple, low grade cotton: (3) furnish additional critically needed raw material for making high grade paper; and (4) aid in providing warehouse space for the new cotton crop.

Getting Near to People

It is possible to be very near, physically, to a great horde of people and, at the same time, to be absolutely isolated from them. Nearness has a spiritual aspect that few ever realize.

To be actually near to a person, you must be able to gather threads from the personality of that one and be able to weave them into the loom of your own ever-weaving tapestry For, in a very large measure, we are of the substance of numberless human strivers. Like the well-remembered rag rugs of our youthful days, that were composed of hundreds of shreds from here and there, this character and personality of ours is a combination of the shreds of human thought and character that we have picked up, through nearness to others, and made a part of all that we are.

We get nearest to people in silence. Silence emigrates. And in so doing it whispers something to the soul in secret session. That's when we may be said to be near to another.

We are near to people in sorrow, when words fail us, and only ourselves radiate to the heart of the stricken one. We are nearest to ourselves when we come to see our faults and virtues as though naked. And we are nearest to God when our prayer is beyond utterance.

Our nearness to Nature is evident when every flower, every wave of a leaf, and every movement or spectacle in Nature affects us as though intimate with our very thoughts. Like the song of the forest, or the smile of a flower, or the confidence of a wild beast. For example, when Alexander Smith wrote that "the tea-urn purrs like a fondled cat," and that Prometheus was "roofed by the keen crystals of the stars," he was expressing his intimacy with elements, foreign only to those who could not feel their nearness.

Getting near to things, or to people, is but another way of expressing nearness to richness, and to rarity. We get near to the truth of immortality if we see the significance to every fall of golden leaf at this autumn festival.

USDA Reveals Deadliness of Cholera As Threat to Pork Supplies

Need for taking better care of hogs in order to protect them against deadly cholera and assure adequate pork supplies was stresed recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture when it disclosed the results of scientific research which show how fatal the disease is.

The Department points out that three of its scientists have found that even the smallest fraction of a drop of hog cholera virus can kill a hog that is not protected by anti-hog-cholera serum. This confirms what many white and colored farmers have learned from the bitter experience of seeing one hog and then the entire erop wiped out by this dreaded swine disease.

Inoculation of hogs with virus and serum together in proper doses builds up a good immunity that protects them against this deadly disease. Serum alone produces only a temporary immunity, and virus alone, of course, is fatal even in very small quantities. It is pointed out that because this virus is so deadly, healthy pigs should be separated from sick ones. And each crop of pigs should be inoculated with serum and virus about weaning time.

The Department of Extension Service says that many of the white and colored county agricultural agents spend a large part of their time helping farmers inoculate their hogs against cholera in communities where there are no veterinarians.

Agent O. S. O'Neal, founder of the famous Fort Valley Ham and Egg show says that one year a colored farmer may place as many as 20 well cured hams on exhibit, and the next year may not have a single ham because cholera has wiped out every pig in his pen.

The Department scientists also found that blood from cholera infected pigs contained the most virus during the period between the sixth and eighth day from the time the pigs become infected. Department officials aay that this finding is a warning to dispose of cholera sick pigs as soon as posible in a safe manner and then burn their bedding and disinfect the premises they have occupied.

It is pointed out that sanitation, proper feeding, and good care are the first steps toward prevention of swine diseases.

CIVILIANS TO GET MORE BUTTER

Fifty percent more butter will be made available monthly to consumers during the next four months than has been available this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announeed last week in connection with its sales plan to return nearly 100 million pounds of butter to civilian trade.

Prior to the war, U. S. eivilians received an average of 150 million pounds of butter monthly. During the next four months, it is expeeted that 135 million pounds will be available monthly.

Farm Woodlots Can Help South Improve Rural Slums

With two-third of the farmhouses in the South needing either rebuilding or repairing in the face of high prices and short market supplies of lumber, Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture points to farm woodlots as a source of timber for farm construction and repair work.

According to the 1940 census, colored farmers in the South have over eight million acres of woodland on their farms. About half of the acreage is held by colored owners, the rest by tenents. However, it is pointed out that thousands of colored farmers, especially tenants, live in slum housing.

Forest service officials say that home use will give Southern farmers the best value for their timber and suggest that farmers make the biggest savings when they harvest the timber and do the repair work themselves, using other native materials such as sand, gravel, and stone.

It is pointed out that some white and colored farmers in the South already are taking advantage of their home grown timber supply to rebuild and repair their farm houses. In a few communities farmers have come together and formed cooperatives to establish small sawmills.

Under the leadership of Emmett A. Randolph, colored county agent of Fayette County, Texas, ten colored farmers formed a sawmill co op about four years ago With the mill, they have not only cut enough of their timber to repair their own farmhouses and those of their neighbors at a small profit. but also, in some cases, have built new houses, including an extention demonstration building.

For the construction of the extension building, the farmers cut 16,000 feet of lumber and 25 squares of shingles. The county provided $650 to cover such costs as mill work, cement, hardware, window sash, and other materials not obtainable from the farm. When construction was completed they had a building valued at 3,000. It houses a model kitchen, farmers' county council meeting room, a blacksmith shop, and offices for the two extension agents.

Details on building procedure and costs are given in a new USDA bulletin, "Farm Buildings from Home grown Timber in the South." The author points out how some plantation owners have used home-grown timber to improve their tenant house. how some groups have built schools, and how many farmers have rebuilt or repaired their farm home and farm buildings

The bulletin suggests ways of harvesting and milling logs, and drying green lumber. A chart is given which lists the more important Southern trees, and gives size and specifications for the various uses to which the lumber may be put. A copy of the bulletin (F. B. No. 1975) may be obtained from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington,

USDA EXHIBIT AT ANNUAL WORKSHOP OF WOMEN'S COUNCIL

An exhibit on food and family feeding was made available to the National Council of Negro Women for its annual workshop by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The workshop was held October 30, 31 in the auditorium of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Among other things, the exhibit material covered food problems of consumers, the school lunch program, and industrial feeding. The latter included display panels which showed how the Department has encouraged many industrial plants to shift their emphasis from choices of well known foods in their cafeterias to foods whieh contain the greatest amount of nutrition. Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel, USDA information specialist, helped select the exhibit material.

Achievement in 4-H Club Work in Georgia

1. J. B. Clarington of Peach County is one of the four outstanding 4-H Club boys of the State. It is announced that he will be awarded one of the four $25.00 prizes given by the "Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company" of Macon, Georgia. This company has been encouraging Negro 4-H Club work in co-operation with the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service for a number of years.

Clairington is seventeen years of age and is an active member of the Mt. Zion 4-H Club and has served as president, vice president and treasurer of his club. He received second prize in the Egg Grading Contest, first prize at the county fair and has taken part in five public demonstrations. His gross returns from his Poultry Project so far this year is $195.00.

Three projects were carried on by him very successfully this year. They were Victory Garden, Poultry and Swine Projects. His Victory Garden consisted of ½ acre land. He sold $80.00 worth of vegetables from his garden. With the money received from his garden, he purchased two hundred Rhode Island Red baby chicks and raised one hundred and ninety of them. He sold one hundred and seventy of his chickens when they weighed 2½ pounds and saved the other twenty for home use. He purchased two pigs with the money received from the sale of his chickens. He killed his hogs when they weighed 300 pounds and sold $40.00 worth of hams and shoulders and kept the other for home use. He used the money received to assist him in his 4-H Club work and in school.

After school Clarington worked at a packing plant and a large portion of the money he received was invested in War Bonds.

2. Cody Metcalf of Grady county is one of the four outstanding 4-H boys of the State. It is announced that he will also be awarded one of the four $25.00 prizes given by the "Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company," Macon, Georgia.

Cody Metcalf is seventeen years of age and an active member of the Washington High School 4-H Club in which he has served as Project Chairman of his club for two years. He participated in two community exhibits, one county exhibit and two other exhibits. He carried three outstanding projects this year. namely; corn, swine and beef cattle. Aside from his regular 4 H Club projects Metcalf, along with other 4-H boys, gathered four tons of scrap iron, and paper. He assisted in the 7th War Loan Drive by soliciting applications for war bonds and stamps. Metcalf stated that his 4-H Club work has not only helped in winning the war but has helped his community by showing neighbors and friends how the latest Extension methods can improve their farm work.

3. Charles Logan of Baldwin Co. is one of the four outstanding 4 H Club boys of the State. It is announced that he will be awarded one of the four $25.00 prizes given by the "Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company" of Macon. Georgia. This company has been encouraging Negro 4 H Club work in eooperating with the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service for a number of years.

Logan is fifteen years of age, an active member of the Walker's Chapel 4 H Club and has served as president of his club for two years. He carried three projects this year, namely, beef cattle, corn and garden. He has taken an active part in the community, county and state exhibits. The first prizes were won by him in the corn exhibits this year. The painting demonstrations were given by him. He has manifested a deal of interest in some of the better Extension methods, such as, terraeing farm lands, planting lespedeza and improving pastures. This boy lives on a 146 acre farm and he helps with a large portion of the work in addition to his regular 4-H Club projects. He has helped to build 3,125 feet of terrace. As a daily duty, he milks twice a day, feeds eleven hogs, feeds and waters 200 hens and also grades sixty dozen eggs each week for the market. He has bought war bonds and has encouraged other boys to buy bonds also.

4. John Edward Heard of Emanuel County is one of the four outstanding 4-H boys of the state. It is announced that he will also be awarded one of the four $25.00 prizes given by the "Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company", Macon, Georgia.

Heard is seventeen years of age, an active member of the Summit Consolidated School Club and has served as reporter, secretary and president of his club. During this year he carried corn, garden, beef cattle and poltry projects. He has taken an active part in community, county and state exhibits. Sensing the urgent need for more food to feed the boys of the armed forces and supply lend lease, Heard started his first 4 H Club project which has two arces of corn and produced eighty-six bushels. This corn was sold for $61.35. A portion of the money received was used to purchase a war bond. In 1942 he produced enough vegetables from his 1½ acre garden to feed his family of eight members. The value of his garden was estimated to be $120.75. In 1943 he realized that there was a great demand for meat, therefore, his project was a feeder calf. He purchased the calf weighing 538 pounds for $53.80. He sold this calf for $138.96. With the money received, he helped his father build a dam for a fish pond which was three acres. They stocked this pond with 400 fish. In 1944 he selected poultry for his project. He built a home brooder and placed 200 baby chicks in it. Out of the 200 baby chicks purchased, he raised 174 to broiler size. He sold 75 cockrels weighing an average of 200 lbs. the pullets were kept for layers. The project valued $186.00. For 1945 he selected the growing of sweet potatoes as his project. This project consisted of four acres of ground. Heard is expecting a return of 300 or more bushels per acre fom this project.

The Builder

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;
The sullen stream had no fear for him;
But he turned, when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old Man," said a fellow-pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with your building here";

"Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way,
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide.
Why build you this bridge at eveningtide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm, that has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must eross in the twilight dim.
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

(Author unknown.

First Charlady: "She wanted me to 'ave a finger in the pie, but I smelt a rat an' nipped it in the bud."

Second Same: "Lor', Mrs. 'Arris, 'ow you do mix your semaphores."

"By the way, who is that long and lank girl standing over there.

"Hush. She used to be long and lank, but she's inherited $100,000. She's tall and stately now."—Atlanta (Ga.) Raiload Journal.

Mooreland . . . Where Town and Country Cooperate

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This is an inspiring story. It was out of the **Modern Farmer** by Mr. Cornelius King of FCA. Although it is longer than our usual features, it is included here because we think. **You can do these things too.**

The article should give you an idea or so on what you can do in your community. Pick the one that soulds best. Talk it over. Get going on something. There is no better time to start than now.

In Mooreland, Oklahoma, a town of about 900 population, and in the surrounding country, the people talk about their hospital instead of about their operations.

If you don't believe it, just talk to them for a short while and you will be convinced. It's part and parcel of the cooperative spirit, call it civic pride, if you wish.

The stores, garages, filling stations and offices of Mooreland stretch along one street, about 20 places of business on each side of the concrete main street. And the homes extend for several blocks to each side.

Here the business men recognize that their property is dependent upon the patronage and service which they can render the farmers and the farmers, in turn, appreciate they need the town. And here, also, farmers' cooperatives do business alongside private business, and there is no friction. As one farmer-member of a co-op expressed it, "We don't want to run the town nor do all the business, by a long shot.' And a business man says, "The co-ops help to build farmers' income, and that's good for the community. If the farmers are not prosperous, certainly we are not."

Drop in to one of these stores or the post office or the newspaper office and mention hospital and you won't get away for an hour. And it's the same out in the country. It seems that almost everybody has a membership in the Northwest Community Hospital Association, and instead of telling you about how they felt after they had their appendix or gall bladder removed, they tell you about how they were treated at the hospital and what a wonderful place it is. They get down to cases, too. One old man went into the hospital shortly after it was opened two years ago and he likes it so well that he refuses to leave!

Then there's the story of the boy who was shot through the stomach and liver and who wouldn't have lived if the hospital hadn't been nearby. And the boy who was about to choke to death and the hospital saved him.

On the street you meet an old youngster with several important parts of his anatomy missing who says he was about "mortifying to death when they opened me up." He's as good as new now.

And then you go into an office and instead of a long recital of how the appendix and gall bladder came out, you are shown the bills representing the costs of removing these appendages, down to the last cent. "And think what it would have cost anywhere else," they exclaim. They carry these receipted bills in their pocketbooks, and they are well thumbmarked from frequent use.

And out 20 miles from Mooreland you meet a farmer who talks "hospital." To him it means a comfortable bed, a pretty nurse, good food, and all the gadgets necessary to do an up-to-date job on the human anatomy. Guess work is eliminated as much as possible.

And this is also important: Doctors in this territory always have and still do charge the farmer one dollar a mile, besides a fee and the cost of the medicine to come out to the farm—and the doctor can't bring the hospital with its paraphernalia and the pretty nurse with him!

Well, that's what they think of their hospital now. Maybe they think so highly of it because they had to work so hard to get it and because it's theirs—not just any hospital. Also they remember the days when they didn't have one.

This community, at least the farmers, is a little different than the average. It has had to work for what it has gotten. It's just an average place as far as prosperity and income are concerned, but the farmers have been practicing cooperation for 30 years or more. The hospital, in a way, was a logical outgrowth. The farmers for years have done business with their own elevator, store, and creamery as well as with the privately owned businesses. Also the town by owning its waterworks and electric light plant has not only reduced the cost of electricity and water to a nominal sum, but has reduced the general tax levy to 45 mills. Water in summer costs only $1 for 6,000 gallons and in winter $1 for 3,000 gallons. It's virtually on the water wagon all the time!

People of the town and country worked on the idea of a community hospital for four years before it became a modern concrete and steel structure containing 70 rooms and all the modern equipment. Many people gave of their time unstintingly and without pay. At one time when the project stalled, many people donated their services in pouring concrete, painting and grading. At one time, there were as high as 115 people working on the project without pay.

The hospital, among the very finest general hospitals in the State, makes it possible for the people of the entire northwest community of Oklahoma to receive adequate medical, surgical, dental and hospital care at a cost within their means. It was completed at a cost of about $125,000 and paid for by the Federal Public Work Administration and the town of Mooreland. The town issued bonds up to $40,000 and individuals and families have donated funds to furnish individual rooms and install an elevator.

About 600 families have taken out $50 memberships in the hospital association which entitles them to special discounts on prices charged for rooms, X-ray and laboratory tests, dental and other services such as therapy treatments. For instance room rent runs from $4 to $6.50 per day, but members get it at half that price. Medical and surgical treatment are free by the association's doctors and there is a 50 per cent discount on meals and nursing services. Regular prices are charged for drugs and dressings and for operating room and anesthetic. Dental bills are reduced by one fourth.

The hospital is operated under the rules and regulations of the American Hospital Association. Anyone can receive treatment at the hospital and many people use the facilities of the institution who are not members of the association. It operates as a benevolent, non-profit corporation under the State law. Of the 799 patients treated in the year ended June 30, 1944, 355 were members and 394 were non-members. During the next year the cases handled were 916, of which 236 were members and 590 non-members. The growth in non-member patronage does not reflect a lack of interest on the part of members but rather it shows that many of the members have been treated for their ills and have not had to return during the past year. And that points up one of the principal reasons for being a member. The plan encourages members to receive treatment before they become seriously ill. And paying dues annually also takes away a good bit of the fear of heavy sickness expenses and the high cost of operations.

The annual dues, payable in advance, are set at $15 for one member; for 2, $24; 3, $30; 4 or more, 35. The multiple dues cover direct members of the family. Other reasonable arrangements are made for secondary dependents. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 98 per cent of the members had paid their dues in advance.

In keeping with the cooperative, non-profit character of the institution, all who work at the hospital are paid basic salaries and are given bonuses as the volume of business grows. The objective of the association is to increase the services rendered and reduce the amount of the anuual dues.

No small part of the success of the institution is due to the choice of doctors and the hospital manager, and the workers in the hospital. The spirit of the institution is that of the town and countryside—cooperation and excellent service. Plans are under way for a 70 foot addition to the hospital, and the directors agree that the institution which has been operating for two years has progressed beyond where they thought it would be in five years.

The directors of the association serve without pay and they have put in long hours making the association a credit to the community.

CREAMERY A SUCCESS FROM THE START

"The day it rained was when we started the Community-Creamery," said President F. E. Dail, and then he recalled the calendar date was November 17, 1934. Both stood out clearly in his mind. It had been an exceedingly dry year—dryest ever—and the drought ended on that day. And at the same time there ended the series of school house meetings at which the creamery project had been explained to the merchants and farmers. The merchants put up most of the money to get it under way. Two hundred dollars in those days looked like more than $1,000 today, and the 8 per cent dividends the stock was to pay was less than people were paying currently for borrowed money. But the merchants figured this creamery would be a good thing for the community. "The town can't thrive unless the farmers are prosperous," they said, and they were prepared to kiss their money goodbye if the creamery wasn't a success.

But they and the farmers didn't go into the venture with their eyes shut. Two years before, they sent a committee into Minnesota and Wisconsin to see how co-op creameries operate and what made them successful. They took a survey of the cream being sent out of the Mooreland district and found it was around 200,000 pounds annually.

It was only then that they authorized the sale of $8,000 of stock in $25 shares, no one to hold more than $200 worth. There are now 245 shareholders. The creamery was a success from the start. All of the stock has paid dividends or interest equal to the original investment, while some of the farmers who bought stock got their money back in patronage dividends within a few months. At times, however, the going was a little tough, but as one director expresses it, "We expected the old-line companies to buck, and they did a good job of it." Nevertheless, the creamery has paid the patrons from 3 to 5 cents a pound above Kansas City quotations in the form of dividends. Before the creamery existed, the going price around Mooreland was around 1 cent per pound below Kansas City—and no dividends. In September, this year, the price paid patrons was the Kansas City price of 46 cents, plus 5 cents per pound dividends, the same rate it has paid since July 1942.

The creamery has built up a net worth of about $26,000 and has made liberal chargeoffs for depreciation. About 800 of Woodward Country's 1,540 farmers are customers, and it serves much of northwestern Oklahoma from 11 cream gathering routes, averaging about 160 miles each. Not only has the creamery raised prices for its patrons, but it has been a big factor in raising prices to all farmers who have milk or cream to sell. The patrons last year received dividends of $22,000 which is in addition to the Kansas City quoted price. It is estimated that the creamery is worth around half a million dollars a year to the dairy industry of this area. Since organization it has paid dividends amounting to $128,155. And that, of course, is reflected in the business community. In addition, the town benefits from the $7,000 annual payroll and the $1,200 paid to the public utilities which the town owns. The board of directors is supposed to be composed of two business men and three farmers, but the town men turn out to be farmers, too. The creamery itself is largely responsible for the slogan which it uses, "Largest Butterfat Producing Community in the State."

ELEVATOR—SENTINEL OF PROSPERITY

At the edge of the town, near the Santa Fe tracks, stands the almost new monolith concrete elevator, like the giant silos, with a capacity of 90,000 bushels, equipped with the latest machinery for dumping grain from the trucks into the dump heads holding at least 2 freight carloads. From these heads the wheat is elevated to any one of the 15 huge bins. From these bins the grain can be run back into the heads and the grain mixed for raising grade or for controlling the moisture or for cleaning. Annually it handles from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels of grain.

Although this elevator is new and the last word in construction, requiring the minimum of labor in handling the grain, cooperative marketing of grain is not new to this community. It harks back to 1916. At that time buyers "were taking something like 12 cents a bushel off the farmers for handling." Then when the co-op was started, one director recalls that a buyer offered him 6 cents a bushel above the current local price, but he didn't get the wheat. This same director estimates that the elevator has meant 5 to 6 cents more per bushel to growers, ever since the co-op started nearly 30 years ago.

The grain is sold through the Union Equity of Enid. The current price is paid the farmer when he delivers and he receives a patronage dividend at the end of the year which has run from 2 to 7 cents per bushel, besides the equity which the member is building up in the buying it through the Oklahoma co-op and the Equity at Enid. The refund amounted to 2 cents last year or about $400.

The new elevator cost about $26.500 and was largely financed through a loan from the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives. The loan was paid off in 2 and one-half years.

TRADING COMPANY ADDS TO FARMER'S INCOME

The elevator operation is part of the Farmers' Co-op Trading Company which was started in 1915. It also owns the co-op store which handles all kinds of groceries, feed, seed, fertilizers and oils. Near the elevator is a large feed mixing mill which mixes feed in bulk for the patrons or sacks it and sells it through the store. Bulk mixing is done at a cost of 10 cents per 100 pounds. It does a business amounting to $8,000 to $10,000 a year. In addition it handles 500 to 600 tons of coal a year for the members, Cooperative Grain Dealers Association and saving the members 1 to $2 a ton.

The Farmers' Co-op Trading Co., has about doubled its volume of business since 1941, doing $113,000 of business with its 500 or more patrons in 1944. Its stock of groceries compares favorably with that of other stores and so does its brands of feed, seed, fertilizer and oils. About 90 per cent of the feed handled comes from the Consumers Cooperative at Enid, a branch of Consumers at Kansas City.

Virtually all business is on a cash basis and the average patron buys from $45 to $55 worth of groceries a month. On much of these purchases he saves around 10 per cent. Prices of commodities are cut to a point where there is not much left to pay in patronage dividends. One of the directors says of this way of operating: "It's most satisfactory all the way around, and it avoids a lot of bookkeeping." However, prices are enough above costs so that the company has built reserves of about $70,000 plus its holdings in Union Equity. It has a capital stock of $30,000, and 15 shares or $150 is the maximum which any one can own. On these shares it has paid interest regularly.

So, through their elevator, store creamery, and hospital, the people in and for 50 miles around Mooreland have demonstrated that they can improve their lot economically, socially, and physically, by working together.

E. B. REID,
Director Information and Extension Division Farm Credit Administration U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas City 8, Missouri

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Wife: "Aren't these chimes beautiful? Such harmony. So enchanting."

Alex: "You'll have to talk louder. These d____ bells are making so much racket I can't hear you."
—Wilson (Kas.) World.

In prewar years the United States imported an average of 3,000 tons of dried figs annually.

National Temperance Movement Advocates Total Abstinence

Chicago — Flatly denying statements charging the National Temperance Movement with advocating federally-owned distributing agencies for alcoholic beverages, leaders of this organization stated today that it is unalterably opposed to all beverage use of alcohol and firmly in favor of total abstinence.

The denial came in answer to statements made by a Robert Barry in the November issue of TAVERN NEWS, in which he said that the Rev. W. Earl Hatalen, Birmingham, Alabama, and the Rev. Herbert H. Parish, Chicago, president and administrative director respectively of the National Temperance Movement, "are using their tireless energies to convince other prohibition organizations that national abstinence is not possible, but the nationalization (of the liquor industry) may be achieved."

"There is not the slightest color of truth to anybody's idea that the Natl. Temperance Movement approves of an organized and commercialized supply of and traffic in beverage alcohol on any basis or plan whatever," the Rev. Mr. Hotalen declared. Among the purposes of this organization, as set forth in its constitution, are "to voice and make effective the demand of the American people for moral regeneration of the American way of life; to find a Christian solution of the beverage alcohol problem. . . . to formulate and achieve local, state and national legislation for the abatement of alcohol-caused social evils, and for the extermination of the traffic in alcoholic beverages."

Whether or not Mr. Barry intennded either to confuse or mislead his constituents by mis-statement of facts, or to confuse and mislead the Drys, his statement is absolutely false, the Rev. Mr. Parish emphasized.

"To consent to or favor ANY method of sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages is consenting to sin, and that position is untenable for a Christian organization," he maintained. "The National Temperance Movement stands solidly opposed to privately-owned, municipally-owned, or nationally-owned distributing agencies for alcoholic beverages in any form."

WORLD FOOD OUTLOOK DARKER FOR 1945-46

An increasingly grave world food situation, brought on by lower production and diminished stocks, is forecast for 1945-46 in a survey made by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations. The survey is based on official reports from all geographical areas.

Total world farm production for 1945-46, according to the survey, will be about three percent less than the prewar average in terms of calories. Per capita output will be about 10 percent less if allowance is made for the net increase in population during the war.

In a public statement on September 18, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson pointed out that there are only two methods at present for financing the use of U. S. food in liberated countries: (1) Those countries with financial resources may buy food from us, and (2) those unable to pay may receive aid from UNRRA.

Inauguration Exercises Of Dr. Ralph W. Riley As President

Invitations are being circulated through mail from the trustees and faculty of the American Theological Seminary here in Nashville for the inauguration exercises of the Rev. Ralph W. Riley, D. D., as president of the seminary. The program is to be delivered in the main auditorium of the Spruce Street Baptist Church on Eighth Avenue North Dr. Wm. Freeman, the registrar, has invited and is expecting a large attendance.

Georgia's Log Cabin Community Outstanding

Log Cabin Community, a Remarkable Contribution to Educational Theory and Practice in Better Living and Racial Understanding. Negroes Working Out Their Own Salvation in the Open Country.

Mark Twain once said, "Everybody complains about the weather, but I do not see anyone doing anything about it." Everywhere today, there are people North and South thinking, talking and writing about the Negro. They wonder what will happen when Negroes return from the war front and from Industrial centers where they now fight and work along with millions of other race groups. They talk about the best ways to bring happiness and contentment to Negroes who live on farms, but seldom do we find any definite forward looking steps being taken towards developing here in the South a progressive program that will meet the needs of the people. Negroes at Log Cabin Center are developing a program of education for themselves that commands respect and confidence of thinking people everywhere.

My father, the late Jim Williams, until his death the editor and publisher of the Herald Journal, was deeply interested in the problems confronting people here in the South. His desire was to have the more abundant life come to all men—white and black—here on the farms of the South. He wanted to see the two race groups in the South understand and appreciate the other at full value. After a close up study of the community at Log Cabin Center, he wrote ten years ago:

"Down in Hancock County there is a Negro rural community better organized perhaps than can be found elsewhere in the South today. Really we might cover more territory and say in the whole of the United States. The white people of the county take a keen personal interest and pride in the Center. Already this community leads in purebred beef and dairy cattle, hogs, and chickens. A garden and flowers are found in every home. Crops of wheat, oats, corn, etc., will demonstrate what is being done. The church, the school, the community store, the community house are some of the evidences of material progress in the community. Log Cabin Center is the outgrowth of the life-long efforts of the Hubert brothers to find some way in which farm life and farming may be made attractive to Negroes. They have really gone to the root of this great rural question. The writer endorses fully the work of the Hubert brothers and the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life in this wonderful undertaking."

Ten years in the life of a community is not long, but in this short period much has been accomplished.

THE SCHOOL

The school has been enlarged and its services to the community have been expanded and vitalized. A Home Economics building and canning plant have been built by the people themselves. Electric lights and running water have been installed in the school and in the homes of many of the farmers The school now has eight teachers with full time teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics. In a recent rally the people raised $1400 to improve and expand the program of the school.

THE CHURCH

The community church has just completed a drive in which $500 was raised to paint and otherwise improve the community church program. The minister, a university trained man, lives in the community and serves other nearby rural communities. There is a community parsonage. This minister heads the association of 30 rural churches in this area.

COMMUNITY STORE

The community cooperative store has been enlarged and improved. It now serves in a very fine way the people in an ever widening area. It is a center for the orderly marketing of farm products. It also provides for the immediate needs of the people for food supplies that they are not able to produce on their farms. Recently the store has been greatly enlarged. A large refrigerating plant has been installed, where home-raised meats, eggs, milk and butter and vegetables can be stored.

COMMUNITY LUNCH

An attractive community lunch room, built out of logs and native stone, is one of the sources of special interest. Here we find electric lights, running water, music and good, well planned meals served at most reasonable prices. These meals are largely from products of the farms of this community. This lunch room meets a real need. It provides a living example of how to prepare and serve well-balanced meals. It is the center of attraction for the teachers of Negro farm children and for people on the farms and the small towns, who look for an inviting place to go when the day's work ends.

FARM SHOP

The farm shop recently completed provides splendid opportunity for education in home industries. Here the people learn new ways of farm repair. They build cabinets, tables and swings, chairs for the home, and sharpen farm tools for a better day's work on the farm.

COMMUNITY HOUSE AND HEALTH CENTER

The beautiful community house, built out of native logs and stone and the health center, serve as a beacon light to people in any section of the South. People of both race groups come from far and near to learn how country people can find for themselves better and more healthful ways of living. They find out that people can enjoy social life by coming together in their own communities to play and sing and to discuss more progressive and wholesome ways of living. Book clubs, hunting and fishing, story telling, dancing are all a part of the wellrounded community life. This probably the most used community house in any community of the South.

A CENTER FOR NEGRO GIRL SCOUTS

On a forty acre tract of land a beautiful structure of logs and native stone has recently been built. This center will serve as a training center for the colored girls of all Geogia and the South East. It will be impossible to overemhasize the good and far-reaching effect of training, of future leaders of the colored race in such a splendid environment.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF NEGRO FARM CHILDREN

National authorities in the field of education have declared that this program for training teachers of farm children in the community where the farmers and their families are at work is one of the most far-reaching, pioncering and forward looking steps in the realistic education of farm people. Here at Log Cabin Center the Georgia State College in cooperation with the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life has gathered together Negro teachers from counties from all of Middle Georgia for instruction, stimulation and encouragement. The program has been kept down to the earth. Teachers not only are brought in touch with the best methods of doing things, but they learn to do some of the things themselves that go a long way towards making life in the country satisfying. Teachers learn how to teach reading, writing, arithmetic. They also learn how to teach their people the necessary for and how to make for themselves country toilets, steps, fences, tables, baskets, rugs and other farm needs. They learn how to lead in stimulating better gardens more and finer dairy cows, hogs, and poultry. The teacher on returning home finds herself a great inspiration to all the people, because she has a working knowledge of how to help people toward "the more abundant life."

BEEF CATTLE SHOW AND SALE

One of the most far reaching practical and serviceable demonstrations found in the Log Cabin Community is the emphasis placed upon beef cattle. The work done here has been of inestimable influence on the farming practices of Negroes in all sections of Georgia and the South. Nearly fifteen years ago the first purebred beef bull, owned by Negroes in middle Georgia, was brought to this community from Tennessee. Slowly the Negro farmers began to realize the place of beef cattle in their farming operations. Soon beef cattle, white faced Herefords, began to appear along with more attention to pastures. This idea of beef cattle spread to counties in all sections of Georgia. Negro Club boy began to fatten out calves, and bring them to market in every

(Continued on page 11)

A Letter On Pioneering In Rural Rehabilitation By Tennessee Farmers

DEAR FARMER:

The small rural community with its church, school and family-sized farms is the foundation of American democracy. By tilling the soil and earning a substantial livelihood: by meeting their neighbors around the little country church and planning together to do the things which work together for the good of all:—These things, coupled with a genuine love of God, have brought the greatest happiness to Americans. Working together!

In recent years the coming of the automobile and other means of communication has taken the interest of the people away from the farm community centers. The little red schoolhouse has turned gray for lack of paint. The windows are broken out and when it rains, Johnnie and Susan have to change to another seat to get out of the drip from the ceiling—all huddling about the rusty stove for warmth.

In many instances the country church has been deserted. its doors left open to rain and snow—a ghostly reminder of a God given charge unkept. On Sunday people go carelessly by the church, in search of more interesting activities, forgetting that which has contributed most to the democratic way of life.

Why do these conditions exist?

The community spirit and common interest have been diverted. This lack of community unity and purpose has thrown rural people off guard, and we are unprotected from the schemes of organized business and political groups. Farmers have forgotten that, just as our forefathers banded together o defend themselves from Indians and wild animals, so de we rural folk today need to stand pat.—to stick together—for the things which we agree is for the good of all.

So the remedy is ORGANIZATION!

Not necessarily state or county set-ups,—But **Community** organizations of farmers who have absolute control of their own group.

The Farmers Union is such an organization, having its beginning in the community and composed of farmers and their families exclusively. The most important part of the National organization is the small community local, which has organized itself after the farmers have seen their needs as common needs. Fifteen paying members (heads of families) may apply to the national officials of Farmers Union for the charter, and three such locals in a county may form a county organization. Action must start with the individual farmer and work up. The farmer controls the local's work, and the farmer is the one who reaps the first benefits The county council is in turn represented in the state and national organization.

The Farmers Union is an independent organization started in a country school in Texas in 1902 and chartered in 1903. The present membership is 400,000. It has no connection with any other organization, but cooperates with any group interested in public welfare.

The Farmers Union is designed to serve a three-fold purpose The basic objective is **education**—for by our becoming aware of our problems and learning how to solve them, we lay the foundation for new opportunities and better living conditions.

The second goal of the Farmers Union is **legislative representation for the small farmer.** Each local has a legislative committee and the National Farmers Union maintains an office in Washington, D. C., to work for legislation which the members want. The Farmers Union, however, is non-partisan politically.

The third project stressed by the Union and usually the most interesting to the farmer, is **cooperative buying and selling.** One farmer alone has little purchasing and marketing power. He sells by the bushel and buys by the bag or the ton. Twenty farmers may sell by the thousands of bushels and buy by the carload. It is easily seen just how farmers may save double by selling and buying together. The state laws of Tennessee encourage farmer's cooperation. The national government recommends them as contributing to a sound economy.

Membership per year for the entire family is $2.50. The national office receives 50c for subscription to the **National Union Farmer,** the official paper of the Farmers Union, and $2.00 remains in the community and state.

The Farmers Union helps us help ourselves. Individually we are weak but by bringing farmers together in union gives us power—power to buy and sell as a group, power to build a better community. Together we can face the rural future with confidence and determination.

We will remain powerless until we get together, community by community, in an organization run by working farmers. In Franklin County we have found the National Famers Union to be such an organization.

The Farmers Union is coming to Tennessee! The farmers are demanding it! When enough farmers throughout the state take the initiative to form locals in their communities, a state organization will be formed. Meanwhile the national office and the Tennesssee organizing committee intend to see that every aid possible is given to these new groups. They may expect opposition and smear campaigns, but the farmers of Tennessee must use their own sound reasoning. At all times the Farmers Union is open for investigation. Any farmer interested in knowing more about it is welcome to write the Tenessee committee for more information.

Sincerely yours,

HOMER CRABTREE, Secretary
Tennessee Organizing Committee
National Farmers Union.

JOIN THE FARMERS UNION

----for the sake of your young people. Give them a chance to learn how to make farming the way of life they will want to follow. Give them a chance to participate in the Farmers Union Junior program of play, study, camps and folk schools.

----to make your community more neighborly. Meet together, discuss your problems together, sing and play together, act together—build community unity instead of suspicions that divide you.

----to cut high profits in farm machinery and other things you need on the farm and in the home—to lower costs of insurance, of small loan credits—to cooperatively own the business that you pay for

CO-OPS ARE NECESSARY

(U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

"A co op is owned by its members and run by them. Each member has a stake in the co op and an equal voice in its affairs. The members set their own plans of operation, and settle their problems by free discussion.

"When there is an important question to decide the members talk it over and make a decision. There is no dictator telling them what to do. Co ops follow the American way of doing things—they belong to the people."

"More than 3,000,000 American Farmers are using their own cooperatives to buy things they need, and to sell the crops they raise. They are buying more than 2 billion dollars worth of business thru their co ops every year."

—From "Co-ops Are Democratic," F. S. A.

FARMERS UNION, A SERVICE ORGANIZATION

To make effective the policies worked out by the members, the National Farmers Union provides: a legislative representative in Washington, a national and state education department, a staff of cooperative experts, and THE NATIONAL UNION FARMER, a bi-monthly paper.

HOW YOU CAN START A LOCAL

1. Talk it over with your neighbors.

2. Get a few interested farmers to-

(Continued on page 11)

Georgia Log Cabin

(Continued from page 10)

section of Georgia. Then Alabama, Souh Carolina, Texas and most of the other southern states started work in beef cattle. Now it is a part of all live up to date extension and vocational programs.

Last year the Negro boys of Hancock county outstripped the boys from all other counties in the South. A boy from his county took the prize for showing the best calf in Georgia at the State Live Stock Show held at Augusta, Georgia. The boys from his county marketed 3300 worth of beef cattle at this one show. This Negro community is the first in the South to inaugurate an annual Beef Cattle Show and Sale in connection with its summer school for teachers of Negro farm children, now in its fourteenth annual session. Cattle exhibited and sold at these annual sales have been bred, raised and fattened out by Negroes Negroes from Hancock and several surrounding communities bring their cattle to the Log Cabin sale. Here we find people of both race groups anxious and willing to buy. It is an inspiring sight to see these colored people, out in front, selling to white people and black people their own pedigreed cattle.

RECREATIONAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

Much has been said about teaching people what to do and how to use their idle time. This community has gone a long way towards teaching people how to play in the open country. A beautiful concrete swimming pool provides opportunity for swimming. Every boy and girl in this community knows how to swim. A barbecue pit, built of concrete and stone. enables the people to have occasional barbecue dinners. There are the bird dogs and plenty of game. Hunting is a sport that all enjoy. Book clubs, including Bible Clubs offer full participation for every one. Farm demonstration meetings, canning clubs, base ball and tennis are participated in by old and young alike. The people have something to look forward to. This tends to make their lives full and happy.

RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Robert Quillen says that, "The first step in solving the 'race problem' is to realize that it never can be solved in the sense of ending it." The people in this community realize that friction and misunderstanding between men and women will continue to rise. They have developed a program that tends to challenge the best efforts of black and white alike. They realize they will be accorded increasing recognition. They are continuing to challenge people. They know that friendships with people, black and white, become stronger more enduring when there is constant evidence of mutual interest and respect; when there is every day the conviction on the part of people that there is need for neighborliness and friendliness regardless to the color of the man's skin.

The lessons emphasized by this outstanding demonstration of how to live on the farms of the South should be carried to people everywhere. Funds made available for the expansion and development of kindred programs in all parts of the south would help to revolutionize farming practices and race thinking people are in full accord with Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life and the unique experiment in good farming and good living being carried on at Log Cabin Center, under the Sponsorship of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Community life and the Georgia State College at Savannah. The influence of what has been done is already felt in many parts of the South. There should be a community center of this kind in every place where people live and work.

—Greensboro Herald-Journal

By Carey Williams, Editor.

A Letter on Pioneering

(Continued from page 10)

gether in your home or schoolhouse.

Talk over community and farm problems.

Tell what the Farmers Union can do to help.

3. When 15 heads of families are ready to start a local notify the Organizing Committee, and some one will be sent to help you.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
Homer Crabtree, Sec., Decherd, Tennessee

The Bible, The Christian Worker's Guide

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."—(Psa. 119 :105).

Under the escort of Chinese soldiers the writer has gone down the mountain paths of that country in the darkness of night. On the end of a short bamboo rod a paper lantern was held by an attendant at his feet so that the light shone upon the path immediately ahead. The illumination was dim, but it was sufficient to see a step or two before, and that was all that was needed. The constantly moving lantern made a small circle which covered the ground where the feet were to be successively placed. The words of our text were vividly brought to mind, and with it came the words of an old hymn:

"One step I see before me,
'Tis all I need to see,
The light of heaven more brightly shines
When earth's illusions flee;
And sweetly through the stillness comes
His loving 'Follow me!'"

Thus safely through the journey, which otherwise would have been really perilous, we traveled confidently to the destination appointed.

The very words of the text are wisely arranged by one who had himself thus walked through the gloom of earth's byways. The "lamp" is held close to the feet that the "light" may shine on the path. The light thrown on the feet would merely cause shadows from them that would confuse, and render the steps uncertain. But when the Word is carried close to the obedient believer—in his mouth and in his heart, that he may do it (Deut. 30:14)—the divine radiance, which the living Spirit who indwells the Word affords, beams out on the way, and he is enabled to go forward in quietness and confidence. To the child of God who has learned the faithfulness of his Guide, there is no "haste" (Isa. 28:16), no fear or panic when things seem closing in upon him. He knows that the Lord is never before His time, but also that He is never behind, and that enlargement and deliverance will be given without delay or failure. "God calls us often to wait, but never to worry," said one who knew by experience the ways of the All wise Father and Discipliner of His regenerated family.

If we would know the enlightening power of the Word of God, we must be lovers of it. There are multitudes of Christians who never fail in the daily reading of the Scriptures. But the exercise is a duty which cannot be neglected without doing violence to their conscience. They have known only to a very small degree the joy of the Psalmist in the divine revelation: "How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth!"

To the lover of God's Word there comes at times unveiling of truth from the sacred pages which lift the heart into raptures of praise unknown to the ordinary reader. Streams of light fall on the passage being meditated upon. The Spirit of truth Himself clarifies the mind and gives a new understanding of the fulness that is stored in the Scriptures. Things that have been obscure now become plain and even glow with a spiritual beauty that is new and blessed. The spirit is revived with a sense of the presence of the Lord, and the Bible becomes in a peculiar way the very voice of God speaking directly and personally to the soul. His will becomes so desirable that every impulse of the believer's will seek to obey with great delight what is revealed of the divine purpose.

It is to hearts thus impressed by the mind of God as revealed through His Word that He is able to give constant and sure guidance. They have become accustomed to know the mind of the Lord by their unceasing listening to His voice in the Word. When He speaks directly to the inner man, there is an intuitive discernment as to the source of the command or suggestion, and a conscious rejection of what is from any other source. Because the Word has become familiar to the inner man, it is in very truth what the Psalmist calls it in the words of our text: "a lamp unto (the) feet and a light unto (the) path."

Tolerance Is Not Enough

By Walter P. Reuther
(in "Labor Reports")

(L. R.) Detroit. How many Bilbos will break a democracy's back?"

Sometimes it seems that the American people are playing around with this question, seeing how close they can come to an answer. We pay lip-service to our national creed, summed up in the declaration that "all men are created equal"—but in our everyday relations with our fellow-citizens we are prey to the same old habits of mind and behavior, full of the same old prejudices and failures of understanding.

In short, we are drifting. We are sitting around, twiddling onr thumbs while the time-bomb of race hatred and group animosities ticks away the hours left for a solution. The newspapers (some of them at least) reflect the embarrassment of all men of good will over the antics of Rankin, Bilbo, Gerald L. K. Smith and the other crackpots of the lunatic fring. And we all applaud. But do we soberly confront the fact that Billbo and the other celebrated peddlers of primitivism have been spawned and nourished in an environment which each of us has helped to create by the petty prejudices we have not bothered to root out from our minds and hearts?

The Bilbos thrive amid ignorance, confusion and indifference. Every time we call a fellow-worker a Wop or a Kike or a Pollack we help the Bilbos and the forces of reaction. Organized workers are human, and they are part of the broader community. They share in vary degree all the blindnesses and shortcomings of that community. But they have had certain experiences denied to other members of the community which should enable them more easily to grasp the folly of group hatreds. The history of the struggle between labor and management should teach them the high value of solidarity. They have known the strength which comes from uniting for common goals and they have felt the effects of the employer's ability to divide and conquer, to exaggerate and exploit the differences among them.

I have spoken of racial tension and hostility toward minorities as the products of irrational emotions and impulses. But these emotions and impulses, in turn, have been bred and have grown strong in an economic environment of scarcity, in which group could easily be pitted against group in a sheer struggle for survival. The plight of Europe today is evidence that the world has not yet emerged from a state in which there simply is not enough to go around under the old methods of production and distribution.

But the scene is changing before our eyes. We are still trying to talk ourselves into believing it—but whether we believe it or not the Atomic Age is here to stay, and this new era poses, in an intensified and final form, an old problem which we have been dodging. We have our backs to the wall now, and we must find an answer to our dilemma—or be written off in history's books as another casualty in the eternal process of change and adjustment, the change which downed the Dinosaur, the ancient Romans and the bicycle built for two.

That dilemma can be briefly stated. We must learn how to organize our economic life, in America and throughout the world, in such a manner that the potential abundance of fields and factories can be made available to the common man; so that the common man can enjoy both freedom and security, without having to face the recurring threat of depression and unemployment. We must learn now to live with plenty and with each other—or we must perish.

This is a problem of achieving a higher national and world output and of distributing it equitably, not a problem of carving up the same old, inadequate output to the satisfaction of some particular sector of the economy. We cannot solve this problem by finding employment for veterans at the expense of organized labor or by finding jobs for white men at the expense of Negroes, or by firing women or Jews or foreigners.

Nor can we solve this problem by building underground cities. Whether we live above or below the ground, we must find a progressive and a just solution of this problem, a solution which enables us to achieve an economy of abundance and economic democracy within the framework of political democracy.

Machinery will help. The UAW has its own Fair Practices Committee and we are for a permant FEPC and every other measure designed to combat discrimination and persecution. But such machinery is not enough. The old hatreds will remain as long as the old economy of scarcity remains, as long as there is not enough to go around.

Nor is tolerance enough. We may congratulate ourselves upon our broadmindedness. We may even remember, some of us, that it was a Jew, Emma Lazarus, who wrote the inscription on the Statue of Liberty calling upon the "huddled masses" of the Old World to seek the justice and opportunity of the New. But we must go beyond tolerance to positive action on all fronts for the purpose of attaining an economy of full production, full employment and equitable distribution.

By all means let us criticize the Bilbos. But let us look inward too. Let us awaken to the link between group hostility and the discredited old economy of scarcity and monopoly which in too many instances has been neither free enough nor enterprising enough. And let us remember that the sands are running out, and that history doesn't wait forever.

International Memorial Planned for Booker T. Washington's Birthplace

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—S. J. Phillips, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who, on October 6, purchased the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, states that the 214 acres which constitute the property will be used to develop an INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL to this great leader who made such a substantial contribution to our civilization.

Location of Birthplace:

The site of this property is located in Franklin County, Virginia, 16 miles from Rocky Mount, Virginia, and 25 miles south of the City of Roanoke, Virginia. State Highway 122 passes through the property. Several of the county's major oil companies have agreed to indicate the birthplace of Booker T. Washington on their road maps in the future.

International in Scope:

A portion of the property will be designated as a National Section. Plots in this area will be laid off for each state. State governments, organizations, and individuals may place on this plot any appropriate tribute to Booker T. Washington that they desire. A portion similar to the National Section will be placed at the disposal of foreign countries to be used by them on the basis of their appreciation for the part that Booker T. Washington played in the development of industrial education.

Birth Cabin Be Restored:

The land where Booker T. Washington's people worked and lived, and where, perhaps, he himself had borne within him the ideals of glorifying and dignifying labor which raised him from a humble slave cabin to one of the world's outstanding citizens, should be very dear to the hearts of his own people as well as to the rest of mankind that profited by his idea. On every plantation site there was, in the early days of our country "the big house" for the owner and cabins which were used as slave quarters. The owner's home is still standing. It is more than 100 years old. The base of the chimney is the only thing that remains of the cabin in which Booker T. Washington was born. This cabin will be restored according to description given by a playmate of Booker T. Washington, who still lives in the community.

"Living-Breathing" Memorial:

A planned land use program is being developed on this place as a "Living-Breathing Memorial." There will be planted shrubs, pines, and hardwood seedlings. As these reach the proper stages, they will be labelled and sent over the country as "Booker T. Washington Memorial Plants," to be placed in yards of homes, churches, schools, and park and playgrounds, serving as living "tributes" to his memory.

Demonstration Farm to be Established:

Since Booker T. Washington believed so firmly in the value of scientific agriculture and advocated strongly well-kept farms, a "Model Demonstration Farm," consisting of livestock and farm crops will be established.

Several organizations have expressed desires to participate in the development of this memorial. Their cooperation is welcomed. A group of Virginia citizens stated that they were desirous of establishing an industrial school on a portion of the property. There is ample room for this school if the group desires to carry out the project. The many groups, organizations, and projects that Booker T. Washington established are being asked to cooperate in the development of this memorial. Other groups and individuals who believe in the things for which Booker T. Washington stood will be asked to assist.

Will Be Non-Profit:

Mr. Phillips states that this memorial will be operated on a non-profit basis, and will seek to serve as an inspiration to "the man farthest down," to whom Booker T. Washington dedicated his life.

Shrines to be Studied:

Shrines throughout the country will be studied in connection with the development of this project.

WAKE COUNTY FARMERS FORM NEW COOPERATIVES

Negro farmers in Wake County, North Carolina are going all out for cooperatives in an effort to put them on an even keel to complete in the field of their gainful occupation, farming. Recently, three additional farm machinery co-ops have been organized and farmers are soon expecting the arrival of additional tractors, tillers, discs and hay bailers. The communities involved are Apex, Sandy Fork and Springfield.

While any one small farmer finds it impractical and uneconomical to purchase a tractor outfit for his small farm, ten or more of them make the purchase cooperatively and all of them benefit from the services. According to W. C. Davenport, Negro Extension Agent of the State College Extension Service, these farmers are being encouraged to work together, in these ways and many others through small cooperatives.

Avoid loss of juice in preparing meat, poultry and fish. Never soak such food in water.

WOMAN'S PAGE

MEAT ROLLS WITH CREAMED VEGETABLES

¾ pound of ground beef
1½ tablespoons chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon butter or meat drippings
3 teaspoons salt
2½ cups medium white sauce
n1 recipe biscuit dough
3½ cups cooked vegetables

Melt butter or meat drippings in skillet, add meat, onion and green pepper; saute until meat is browned. Add 1 teaspoon salt, stir well and cool. Combine ½ cup white sauce with meat mixture. Roll out biscuit dough on a flour board, to a rectanguular shape about 1_3 inch thick. Spread cooled meat mixture over the dough and roll up like a jelly roll. Cut roll in 1_inch slices; bake on a baking sheet in hot oven (425 degrees F.) about 18 minutes, or until golden brown. Add cooked vegetables to 2 eups of white sauce, and serve hot over the baked meat rolls, Serves six.

PINEAPPLE MILK PUNCH

3 cups cold milk
2 cups cold pineapple juice
¾ cup cream
1½ teaspoons lemon juice
Dash of salt
12 drops peppermint extract
Ice cream

Combine all ingredients except ice cream and shake vigorously in jar or beat with rotary beater until smooth. Pour into tall glasses and add a scoop of ice cream to each glass. Serve with drinking straws. Serves six to eight.

PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

2 teaspoons unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
3 eggs, separated
1 cup sugar
1¼ cups mashed cooked pumpkin
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon ginger
½ cup milk
1 gingersnap pie shell
Whipped cream topping

Soften gelatin in water 5 minutes. Beat egg yolks and add ½ eup sugar, pumpkin, salt, spices, and milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until mixture begins to thicken. Add gelatin to hot pumpkin and stir until dissolved. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken beat egg whites until almost stiff and beat in remaining sugar, 1 tablespoon at a time Fold into pumpkin mixture, pour into pie shell and chill until firm. Cover with whipped cream topping.

HONEY ICEBOX COOKIES

2½ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons double_acting baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup chopped nut meats
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon almond extract
½ cup honey
¾ cup melted shortening

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt, and cinnamon and sift again. Add nuts Combine egg, sugar flavoring, honey, and shortening add to flour_nut mixture, mixing well Shape in rolls 1½ inches in dianieter, and roll each in waxed paper. Chill over night, or until firm enough to slice. Cut in ⅛ inch slice; bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) for ten minutes. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

Try sprinkling a bit of nutmeg on buttered cauliflower.

APPLE MUFFINS

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking power
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
1 cup milk
¼ cup melted shortening
1 cup finely chopped apples

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and sugar. Beat egg and add milk, shortening and apples. Add egg mixture to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Fill greased muffin pans ½ full. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: 12 2_inch muffins.

PRESSED VEAL

4 pounds veal shank, meat and knucklebone
½ cup diced carrots
¼ cup chopped onion
¼ cup chopped celery
3 hard_cooked eggs
Salt and pepper

Cover meat and bone with water Add chopped vegetables; simmer until meat is tender. Drain, reserving broth. Let broth simmer until redueed to 1 cup, then strain, cool and skim. Dice or grind meat and add to broth. Season with salt and pepper. Decorate mold with slices of hard_cooked eggs, pack in veal mixture and chill.

FRENCH DRESSING

Pour 1_3 eup vinegar in bottle. Add 2_3 cup olive oil or salad oil, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛teaspoon white pepper and 1 small piece of garlie. Shake well until bended.

Place stoppered bottle of French dressing in covered paper container. This prevents dressing becoming too cold to pour when stored in your refrigerator.

CREAMY MACARONI AND CHEESE

Cook a nine_ounce package of elbow macaroni in two quarts of boiling salted water until macaroni is tender. Drain. Melt 2 tablespoons butter or margarue; blend in ¼ cup flour with 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon dry mustard, ⅛ teaspoon pepper. Add 2 eups milk, 2 thin slices onion. Cook stirring 10 minutes or until thickened. Blend in 1 cup grated eheese. Add macaroni, simmer 10 minutes. Garnish. Serves 4.

APRICOT CHEESE SALAD

1 package lemon or orange gelatin.
1 2_3 cups boiling water or fruit juice.
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice.
¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ cup cooked apricots (canned or cooked dried)
2_3 cup cottage cheese
¼ teaspoon salt.

Dissolve gelatin in water. Add vinegar and rind. Cool and let thicken slightly. Add remaining ingredients, and pour into shallow pan, rinsed out of water to prevent sticking. Chill until firm. Cut in squares and serve on crisp salad greens. Top with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

This salad can be made a day or so in advance and stored in refrigerator. It contains protein, vitamins A and C and minerals.

LIVER AND SAUSAGE CASSEROLE

1 pound beef liver, ground
1 pound bulk pork sausage
¼ pound ground beef
1 large onion, finely minced
2 tablespoons lard
2 eggs, separated
2 soda crackers, rolled fine
2 tablespoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1½ tablespoons minced parsley
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup catsup
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Saute the onion in hot lard until lightly browned. Add the liver, sausage and ground beef, and cook slowly, turning over and over until brown. Cool, add egg yolks, cracker crumbs, and seasonings. Pour into a greased casserole, cover and bake for 45 miutes at 350 degrees F. Uncover, increase heat to 450 degrees and brown. Serves 6.

GRAPE CONSERVE

4 cups prepared fruit
Grated lemon rind
¼ cup lemon juice
5 cups sugar
2 cups light corn syrup
½ pound seeded raisins
1 cup nut meats, finely chopped
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, steam and crush well about 3 pounds of fully ripe grapes. Add ¼ cup water, bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 30 minutes. Remove seeds and skins by sieving. If desired, chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Grate rind and squeeze juice from 2 medium lemons.

Measure sugar, corn syrup, and prepared fruit into large kettle filling up last cup with water if necessary. Add lemon rind and juice, raisins, and nuts; mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir eonstantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from the fire and and stir in fruit pectin, then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly and prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot conserve..

Makes about 13 six_ounce glasses.

CANNED JUICES INCREASE

Production of canned vitamin C juices has multiplied during the war years, as shown by figures furnished by the Can Manufacturing Institute. The prewar output of canned orange juice totaled about 3,000,000 cases a year. Last year's pack for Florida alone was almost 14,000,000 cases. Grapefruit juice has increased from 12,000,000 cases to more than 21,000,000 eases. Blended grapefruit and orange juice has climbed from 1,500,000 cases to approximately 8,000,000.

SWEET POTATOES IN ORANGE CASES

4 large oranges
4 medium sized sweet potatoes cooked
1 tablespoon orange juice
1_3 cup thin cream
1 tablespoon margarine
1 tablespoon grated orange rind
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons ground nut meats

Cut the tops off the oranges and remove the pulp with a spoon, being careful not to break through the rind of the oranges. Warm cream and add the margarine, salt, grated orange rind, one tablespoon of orange juice and sugar. Stir this into the well mashed sweet potatoes and whip until light and fluffy. Fill the oranges with the potato mixture, sprinkle the tops with grated nut meats and bake until light brown on top.

USE LOW HEAT FOR HASHBROWNING

An impatient cook usually has poor luck with hashbrown potatoes. The crisp, brown crust which makes this potato dish so appetizing requires low heat and no stirring. A hasty cook is likely to use too high heat which scorches the potatoes before a good erust forms, or to stir the potatoes as they cook so that they have no chance to brown well.

Here is a simple recipe for success: Melt a little fat in the frying pan. Add chopped cooked potatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Moisten with a little water—about ¼ cup to 4 cups of potatoes. Then cook over low heat until brown and crusty on the bottom. Do not stir the potaoes. Serve folded in haf like an omelet.

The low heat and no stirring holds good also for corned beef hash and for other hashes on which a brown crust is desired.

LIME CAKE FILLING

In a saucepan combine 2 eggs yolks with 1 can of sweetened condensed milk. Place over low heat and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add ½ cup lime juice and 2 teaspoons grated lime rind. Mix well. Beat egg whites until stiff, add 1 tablespoon sugar, and beat well. Fold egg whites into lime juice mixture and chill thoroughly. Spread lime mixture between layers and over top of vanilla layer cake. This filling can be used on sponge, angel food, or butter cake. Covers 2 eight_in. layers

STUFFED ACORN SQUASH

2 acorn squash
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
Salt and pepper
1 lb sausage meat

Cut squash in half and remove seeds. Rub the insides with butter or margarine and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place in 375_degree oven and bake for 45 minutes or until tender. Meanwhile shape sausage meat into eight little cakes and pan_broil in a hot frying pan until well browned on both sides. Remove from pan and drain on unglazed paper. Fiftten minutes before squash is done, place two sausage cakes in each half and continue baking.

MOLASSES FRUIT BARS

1 cup brown sugar
½ cup sorghum molasses
1 cup melted fat
2 eggs well beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon soda
¼ cup hot water
¾ teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon salt
About 4 cups flour
¾ teaspoon ginger
About 4 cups flour

Mix the sugar, molasses, melted fat, and well_beaten eggs. Mix the soda with the hot water and stir quickly into the molasses. Add vanilla, then the ginger and salt sifted with part of the flour. Use sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Chill for several hours and roll out. Cut in long strips about six inches wide. Spread a fruit paste on half the dough the long way, and fold the other half over Pinch the edges together. Bake in long strips in moderate oven (350 degrees) and cut in bars as soon as the cookies are taken from the oven.

Fruit Filling

Cook one cup of raisins or prunes in a small amount of water. Cut fruit in small pieces, add ¼ cup of the juice, three tablespoons of syrup and two tablespoons of flour. Cook until the filling is thick enough to spread.

MEAT COOKERY AND B VITAMINS

Though meat is important in the diet for its protein and fat it also contributes imporant quantities of three B_vitamins—thiamine, riboflavin and niacin. For this reason nutrition workers at a number of state experiment stations have fun investigating the effect of cooking on these vitamins. Their tentative findings indicate that of the various methods of cooking meat broiling conserves these vitamins best, and frying next best, with roasting a close third or perhaps on a par with frying. Braising rates fourth place, and stewing or boiling last. The amount of vitamins in the drippings from meat varies from almost none to as much as 20 per eent of that originally present in the raw meat.

Have eggs at room temperature before beating them.

The best way to clean silver is with a sponge which is dipped into silver polish and rubbed quickly over the stained silverware to remove tarnish in a jiffy.

RE_COVER OLD FRAMES

Odd bits of salvaged frabric, preferably some high_twist woven cotten in stripes, checks, or floral patterns, can be used successfully to recover old wire lampshade frames. Dramatic details, easily achieved on the sewing machine, may then be added to tie in with the other decorations of the room.

Best results in lampshade making are obtained by using fabric pieces on the bias, as it helps to achieve skin_tight fit, without a wrinkle.

CHRISTMAS YULE CAKE

Studded with fruit and lavish in flavor is this royal member of the holiday bread family. English Yule Cake leaves nothing to be desired in a festive bread. It is plump with the goodness of golden brown raisins and bits of candied fruit These luscious fruits mingle with enriched flour which has been made invitingly fragrant with a touch of spicy nutmeg. This flavorful spice carries an interesting history which makes its use in food especially romantic at Christmas. It is said to have been a gypsy love charm by the Rommany girl who sought to guarantee her lover's fidelity. Christmas list. They know that in_Christmas Yule cakes make excellent gifts for special folks on the to each tempting loaf is stirred an abundance of true friendship as well as a world of good flavor.

Serve Christmas Yule Cake as a spec ial occasion breakfast bread either plain or toasted. This fruity bread can be cut into wafer thin slices to make excellent tea sandwiches. Bake the bread a day or two before serving. Its candied fruit and rich cake_like foundation keep it delightfully moist. Spread the fruity slices with softened margarine or butter, velvety cream cheese, or choice homemade jams or jellies.

ENGLISH YULE CAKE

2 packages yeast, compressed or dry grandular
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk
½ cup shortening
½ cup corn sirup
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup raisins or currants
4eggs, beaten
½ cup mixed chopped candied fruit
4 cups sifted, enriched flour

Soften yeast in lukewarm water Scald milk and add shortening, sugar, eorn sirup, salt, and nutmeg. Cool to lukewarm. Add 2 cups flour. Mix thoroughly. Beat 5 minutes. Put in greased bowl, cover and let rise in warm place (80 degrees to 85 F.) until doubled in bulk (about 1½ hours.) Stir down. Add raisins or currants and candied fruit. Mix well. Pour into 2 greased loaf pans, 4½ x 8½ inches. Let rise until double in bulk (about 1 hour). Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 45 minutes.

Yield 2 loaves, 4½x8½ inches

GOLD PREFERRED

Gold preferred is the eurrent trend in necklaces—you can buy them for a few dollars or hundreds. Open_link chains are liked, and when the costume is all_black, five or six necklaces of different design but the same metal, are worn. you happen to be the possessor of some fine antique necklaces of gold, now is the time to wear them.

PACKING POINTER

When you pack keep some tissue paper on hand. Put little wads inside sleeves, under pleats and puff up all the folds and creases with it. Finaly, don't crowd your bag until it has to be sat on to close if you want to wear your things when you reach your destination.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

No Back To The Farm Movement

By

GILES A. HUBERT

It is during times like these that the swivel chair boys in northern cities and on big city newspapers begin reminding the Negro that the farm is the best place for him. This has occurred during such periods before and it is beginning to happen again.

The argument is that Negroes fare badly in the overcrowded and "walled in" slums of the big cities where they fall prey to the "attendant social evils, such as delinquency, crime, malnutrition and disease." These same "observers" in other days would be telling the bedraggled Negro farmers to come to the city where they can get jobs, better educational facilities, have the right to vote, join labor unions and generally to make an advance toward full citizenship in this nation.

Now, I have been vitally interested in the problems of the southern farmer, and particularly the Negro southern farmer, ever since my maturity. I have worked with them and lived with them tryying as best I could to understand them and their problems. No one has greater belief in the necessity of Negroes getting a firm foothold in the agricultural industry in this country.

I do know these things: (1) That the natural rate of growth of the South's rural population is greater than that of any other major segment of the nation's population; (2) that the land resources, in terms of natural soil productivity, have been decreasing instead of increasing; (3) that any reorganization of southern agriculture to maintain soil resources and increase efficiency would also mean larger farms per family and thus fewer farm families; (4) that this cannot occur unless there is a constant drain of population out of southern agriculture into other occupations or to other regions. Otherwise the South can look forward not only to a continuance of its rural poverty, but an even lower level of living. We must remember that you can and do have "delinquency, crime, malnutrition and disease" in rural slums as well as in those of the cities.

The other agricultural areas of the country, with few exceptions, are fully manual during normal times and must also send surplus populations out of agriculture if they expect to maintain and improve existing living standards in those areas. Immigration to newly opened agricultural areas in the Northwest would require considerable amounts of capital per family and considerable training in the "know-how" of utilizing this capital in an entirely new kind of agriculture under very unfamiliar conditions. This, I am afraid, would take a generation.

Remember, that these former cot-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Extension Service Honors Tom Campbell

Over Half South's Farm Workers Colored; 18 Per cent Wage Difference

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1946.—Colored farm workers played an increasingly important part in the nation's agricultural production program in 1945, a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey shows.

The survey reveals that during last March when USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics made the study, colored workers made up 53 per cent of the South's hired farm labor force and 30 per cent of all workers employed on farms throughout the country. In 1940 nonwhites composed only 25 per cent of the U. S. hired farm workers. It is pointed out that colored women made up 19 per cent of the 460,000 nonwhite farm workers employed in the South last March.

However, colored farm workers in the South received lower wages than whites. The March survey shows that white male workers in the South were paid 18 per cent more per day on an average than colored, but both white and colored farm workers in the South were receiving significantly lower wages than farm workers in other sections. The lower rates were reflected in lower weekly earnings from farm work.

For example, while the average cash weekly wages in the West were $27.20, in the Northcast, $19.40, and in the North Central region, $16.30, in the South the weekly wage was only $11.20.

Of the two most important rates paid in the South—per day and per hour—the differential in average rates paid white and colored workers was reported sharpest for those employed by the day. The study shows that whites received an average of $2.60 per day, while colored received only $2.20; and female workers, mostly colored, received only $1.80 per day.

On the hourly basis, however, whites averaged 39 cents per hour and colored, 38 cents per hour. Women averaged 30 cents per hour.

A greater proportion of the hired farm workers in the South were employed at short-time seasonal jobs than workers in the North. Only 48 per cent of the hired farm workers in the South were reported regularly employed on the same farm

(Continued On page 2 Col. 1)

Negro Community Leads in Soil Conservation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The leadership in soil conservation which Log Cabin, an all-Negro community in Georgia which has produced three Negro college presidents, has taken to help colored farmers everywhere produce betters crops is described in the November issue of "Soil Conservation," a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

This little community is now planning to extend its program of stimulating soil and water conservation throughout the Southland, according to the author of the article, T. S. Buie, regional conservator of the Southeastern Region of the Soil Conservation Service.

Log Cabin community is situated in the Piedmont Soil Conservation District. Recently the district sponsored a contest to determine which farmer in the community had done the most outstanding piece of conservation work. Prizes totaling $200 were awarded by the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, headed by Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State college and son of one of the community founders.

Winners of the prizes were Ulysses Heath, C. O. Brown, Isaiah Warren, and Melvin Beasley. The awards were presented at the annual soil conservation jamboree in the Log Cabin community. In presenting the awards, President Hubert said, "Land is the basis and source of all wealth. We must learn to love the land."

The article points out that the community was founded by Zack, David, and Floyd Hubert shortly after the Civil War. Within three years they bought and cleared 165 acres. Today Negro farmers in the area own 27,000 acres.

Like much of the Southeast, the Log Cabin community has been hard hit by erosion which has caused a decline in crop yields. However, with the assistance of the Piedmont Soil Conservation District during the last few years, the colored farmers of the community have begun to control erosion and build up their soil. Already 14 farmers in the small community are cooperating with the district to the extent of placing all of their 3,356

(Continued On page 2 Col. 1)

Tenant Farmers Union Asks $5.00 Wage

The 12th annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union meeting in St. Louis, Mo., December 11, 12 and 13th, adopted a program calling for an annual wage of not less than $625 per year, or $5 per day for all types of farm labor. The convention also voted to change the name of the organization to **National Farm Labor Union.**

Among the high lights of the convention which was attended by 300 delegates, was a resolution which was telegraphed to President Truman urging that legislation be enacted which will provide for the seizure and distribution of large plantations in the same manner that General MacArthur has ordered in Japan to abolish farm tenancy and absentee ownership of land. General MacArthur has ordered the Japanese government to break up large estates and to resell the land on long terms at low interest rates to Japanese tenant farmers by March 15th.

The convention voted to establish a farm labor lobby in Washington and to raise funds to work for a five point legislative program. The legislation the farm labor lobby will work for includes: measures to resettle farm families displaced by the mechanical cotton picker on small farms; the extension of old age pensions to all farm people over 60 years of age; health, education, and rural housing programs; the extension of wage and hour, and national labor relations protection to farm labor. Cooperation with other agencies in securing the adoption of a Fair Employment Practices Act, repeal of the poll tax, and anti-lynching legislation was pledged.

Speakers addressing the convention included: E. P. Theiss, Washington, American Federation of Labor; August Scholle, Detroit, Congress of Industrial Organizations; and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President, National Council of Negro Women.

The officers elected for the year 1946 are as follows: H. L. Mitchell, Memphis, President; F. R. Betton, St. Louis, Vice President; Dorothy Dowe, Memphis, Secretary. Members of the National Executive Council are: A. E. Cox, Cruger, Miss.; J. F. Hynds, Spruce Pine, Ala.; J. E. Clayton, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Johnson, Wardell, Mo.; George Stith, Howell, Ark., John Gammill, Clearview, Okla.; Carrie Dilworth, Gould, Ark.; Mae Pearl Kelly, Memphis.

Bust Presented To Tuskegee

Long Service Praised

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 12, 1946.—National and State Agricultural Extension officials from Washington and Auburn joined with Negro Extension agents of the state and Tuskegee Institute in honoring T. M. Campbell whom H. H. Williamson, Washington's Assistant Director of Extension characterized as "dean of 10,000 county extension agents in 48 states."

Yesterday's program marking Mr. Campbell's forty years with Extension Service included formal exercises in the Institute Chapel in the early evening at which time a bust of Mr. Campbell was unveiled and presented to Tuskegee Institute to be placed in the Extension Building on the Institute campus. This was followed by a banquet in Tompkins Dining Hall.

In the opening chapel program A. A. Hicks, President of the Alabama Negro County Agents' Association

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 2)

Veterans Asked To Form "Global" Unit Here February 11

The Veterans of World War II studying at the American Baptist Theological Seminary, are calling a meeting of all veterans interested in establishing a Global World War Veteran's Chapter in the City of Nashville. The persons interested are requested to meet in Griggs Hall of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Monday evening at 5:00 o'clock, Feb. 11. The National Commanding Officer of the Global World War Veterans and other interesting speakers will be present. This move is an effort upon the part of the Veterans at the Seminary to organize a Global War Veterans Chapter to aid students and other veterans in securing proper information and assistance in connection with the advantage of education and home building.

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Anderson Sees Revolution In Southern Agriculture

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1946.—Declaring that a revolution in the Southern farm economy is underway, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told farmers in an address at North Carolina State College last week that a well-balanced, diversified agricultural program is the pattern for the future in the South.

The Secretary praised the white and colored farmers of North Carolina for the leadership which they have taken in the farm revolution of the South. Colored farmers of that State number 57,000, making up 20 per cent of all farmers in the State. They farm 2,728,000 acres, or 15 per cent of the State's farm land.

Reviewing the progress which the North Carolina farmers have made in diversification, Secretary Anderson said, "Just think back to the North Carolina of 20 years ago. Then your dominant crop was cotton. For 60 years cotton acreage had gone up—up and up until in 1926 North Carolina harvested close to two million acres of it. Cotton was the king of North Carolina, just as it was king throughout most of the Southland.

"And cotton was a tyrant in the South, making demands that were hard on both the people and the land. Cotton, in a world that was coming to be run by mechanical power, required hand labor, and from it an economy based on the unit of a man with a chopping hoe, or a man with a mule. Cotton decreed clean-tilling, and erosion followed the cotton rows, as night follows day, stripping the mantle of topsoil from millions of acres."

Continuing Secretary Anderson said, "Furthermore, too much cotton and the system of farming that cotton encourages, usurped acres needed for the development of the

(Continued On page 2 Col. 1)

Negroes Succeed in Georgia Page 6

Anderson Sees

(Continued from Page 1)

highly diversified agriculture of which the South is capable; it held back the production of milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables needed to provide a full nourishing diet for your farm and city people."

Pointing to the diversified farming program of North Carolina, the Secretary said, "But in the past 20 years the farmers of your State, among others, have made a declaration of independence. They still produce cotton—but they have been shifting the crop to the acres best suited for cotton. Cotton is no longer king in the State . .

"Today slightly more than half a million acres of cotton are being grown and it is more efficiently produced, resulting in higher yields. The land thus released has been used, along with other lands, to build a much more diversified agriculture. The pattern of the future—the kind of a pattern needed throughout the South—has been developed rapidly in the Tar Heel State."

Secretary Anderson pointed out that North Carolina has set an example for some other section by increasing its production of peanuts, eorn, milk, and poultry. "This means," he said "that your families are living better and are more secure. Both farmers and townspeople have benefited in the better diet produced from North Carolina's acres. And there has been a most satisfactory difference in the jingle of coins in the farmers' purse. Cash receipts from your diversified marketings mounted from about 250 million dollars of 20 years ago, to well over 600 million dollars in 1945."

Over Half South's

(Continued From Page 1)

for as much as 6 months of the year. This compared with an estimate of almost 80 per eent regular employment in the Northeast and North Central regions, and 45 per eent in the West. However, the wage rate in the West was substantially higher than that in the South. In fact, 71 per cent of the hired farm workers paid day rates in the West were receiving $4 per day or more, while only 9 per cent were receiving $4 per day or more in the South, and 36 per eent were receiving less than $2 per day.

The survey also shows that women, boys, and older men made up a large part of the South's farm labor force. Women numbered 121,000, boys under 18 numbered 87,000, and men over 45 totaled 185,000. Eighty-three per cent of all hired female workers were employed in the South as were 61 per cent of all boys employed on farms.

The report points out that wage rates are generally less standardized in agriculture than in industry. While piece rates for certain operations are said to be fairly uniform in some areas, the great majority of hired workers during March last year were reported to be paid on a time basis at a rate individually agreed upon by the farmer and the worker.

Negro Community

(Continued From Page 1)

acres under the soil conservation farming system.

Conservation technician for the area is Josephus Johnson, graduate of Tuskegee, who has been helping the farmers in the district with their soil problems since 1942.

President Hubert expresses the hope that the soil conservation eontest will include farmers in eight Central Georgia Soil Conservation districts next year, making the jamboree state-wide. Ultimately he expects to develop a national soil conservation observance for eolored farmers.

BACON STUFFED CELERY

Fill small stalks of celery with a mixture of grated American cheese, chili sauce and finely chopped, crisp bacon, blended until smooth.

Extension Service

(Continued From Page 1)

reviewed the growth of Negro Extension work from Mr. Campbell's appointment as first agent in 1906 until today when there are over 600 Negro agents.

P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension Service, told the students that "forty years ago, Tom Campbell was a student here like you are today and this testimonial in recognition of his service should be an inspiration to you." Mr. Davis made a unique contrast when he stated that Einstein propounded his theory from which came the atomic bomb about the time that Mr. Campbell began Extension work.. "They do not know what they are going to do with the atomic power, but we know what we are going to do with Tom Campbell. We are going to keep him in Extension Service, because of what he has done." The average farmer today, according to Mr. Davis, is producing two and a half times as much as farmers did when Mr. Campbell began work.

In his tribute to Mr. Campbell, Dr. L. N. Duncan, President of Auburn's Polytechnic Institute, Alabama, and former State Extension Director said: "I had the rare privilege of working very intimately with Mr. Campbell from the time he was appointed in 1906 until I left the Extension Service a few years ago. The total length of those years was around 30, about a third of a century, and in those years we were pioneering in a great educational enterprise. Those were rich and rare and delightful years working side by side with him."

H. H. Williamson, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service. Washington, D. C., came as the representative of Director M. L. Wilson, opened his remarks by reading a message from Director Wilson who recalled that forty years ago, two officials from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. J. A. Evans and Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, were traveling through the South to launch demonstration work for controlling the boll-weevil and "found" Tom Campbell.

"He was called from the plow," said the message, "in a time of calamity and in the ensuing years has contributed of his leadership nd faith in rural life to ease the lot of the country man."

Mr. Williamson, after reading the message, told his audience that records in the Washington office show that Mr. Campbell has received Agricultural Department ehecks for a longer uninterrupted period than any other worker in the Extension Service.

Mr. Campbell's pioneering in this branch of Government was referred to by Mr. Williamson as the "horseback and horse and buggy days" until passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 and he added that "Tom Campbell's length of service" represents the historical stretch of the Extension Service.

On behalf of the Negro County Agents who originated the idea of presenting the bust and financed its making by Isaac Hathaway, director of the Institute's Division of Ceramics, W. T. Gravitt, agent at Huntsville, made the formal presentation of the bust to Dr. I. A. Derbigny, who in the absence of President F. D. Patterson, received it for the Institute.

President Patterson's message of felicitation said that "History will associate the name of T. M. Campbell with those of Seaman A. Knapp, Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver who made of their lives careers of service to the South and to the nation."

As a closing feature of the program, Mr. Hathaway, the sculptor, was presented and received an ovation.

The Banquet

President J. F. Drake of A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama, was guest speaker at a sumptuous banquet given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and the Campbell children, some of whom have just returned from overseas service.

Dr. Drake reviewed the beginning of Mr. Campbell's work with the Jesup Wagon, an idea conceived by Booker T. Washington to earry. through practical demonstrations, improved farming methods direct to the rural areas and which Dr. Washington selected Mr. Campbell, then a student, to direct. The Jesup Wagon, said the speaker, was the predecessor of the Movable School and was begun eight years before Extension Service was established by the Federal Government.

"This idea of carrying education direct to the people was at that time, revolutionary," emphasized Dr. Drake and his remarks eontinued:

"Then education was something to be found largely in books and belonged in classrooms, or at least on the college campus. Certainly to fix up bundles of education and to place those bundles in a wagon and peddle them was unorthodox and a daring pioneer effort."

Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president, was toastmaster and the following persons were presented: Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader of Negro Extension work in Alabama; Cornelius King, field representative, Farm Credit Administration, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Laura R. Daly, Macon County Home Demonstration Agent; Col. Noel F. Parrish, Commanding Officer, Tuskegee Army Air Field; L. A. Potts, Institute Director of Agriculture; Lt. Col. Charity Adams, top ranking Negro WAC, just returned from active service in England and France; R. D. Morrison, agricultural director at A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama; Major J. B. Faulkner, recently returned from active service as chaplain at Camp Roberts in Liberia; Miss Elizabeth Campbell, physical therapist at the Institute Paralysis Center; Mrs. T. M. Campbell, who received a beautiful bouquet of flowers from the Negro Extension workers; Capt. Noel Campbell, just returned from overseas where she served as executive officer for Lt. Col. Adams; Capt. Thomas M. Campbell, Jr., Medical Unit, who arrived from overseas in the midst of the program honoring his father; Mr. Isaac Hathaway, the sculptor; J. H. Palmer, retired registrar of the Institute, and Nicholas Kollack, recently retired as state Extension worker.

Messages were read from Claude A. Barnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Associated Negro Press; President F. D. Patterson, and Mrs. I. K. Rowan, State Home Agent, Prairie View, Texas.

Wake 4-H Club Achievement Day Successful Event

The City Auditorium in Raleigh was the scene of a County-Wide 4-H Club and Adult Achievement Day program Thursday, November 29, with a record breaking crowd of farm men and women, 4-H Club boys and girls in attendance. Aside from the large number of adults present, fourteen of the county's sixteen 4-H Clubs were on hand and accompanied by county school teachers and 4-H Club Leaders. Quality exhibits of canning, sewing, corn and tobacco were on display to compete for prizes being sponsored by Negro Business Concerns in Raleigh. The program got underway at 10:45, with W. C. Davenport, Negro Extension Agent of the State College Extension Service, presiding.

The main address was delivered by R. E. Jones, Negro State Agent, A. and T. College, Greensboro. "We are living in a changing world," said Mr. Jones, "and while we may be keeping step with the modern trend of agriculture today, I venture to say that eight or ten years hence we will have sided from them because of the new things we will learn in this modern agricultural era." Mr. Jones urged the continued cooperation on the part of Neighborhood Leaders until all farm families along the highways and byways are made a part of rural programs of which some of them may be in dire need. Other features included in the program were: Welcome address, James Russell Adams, Juniper Level 4-H Club; Response, Rev. John Manly, former 4-H Club member and student at Shaw University. Demonstration in selecting seed corn, Theron Perry, Wendell 4-H Club; demonstration in body measurements, Martha Ruth Cannady and Lula Mae Bledsoe, Fletchers Grove 4-H Club; Home Management Skit, Mrs. Margaret Green; Project reports, Mrs. Irma Dunn; report of county activities, Bartell Lane; Dress Revue, Mrs. Mattie Barbee and Mrs. Nevie Betts in charge.

4-H and Adult Prize Winners

Apex 4-H Club with 76 members present, won first prize of $5.00 in War Stamps. Corn club exhibits: 1st prize, Fletchers Grove 4-H Club, $5.00 in War Stamps; 2nd prize, Riley Hill 4-H Club, 1 year subscription to The Carolinian (Negro Weekly); 3rd prize, Springfield 4-H Club, 6 months subscription to The Carolinian. Individual corn entries: 1st prize, James Bledsoe, 75 baby chickens; 2nd prize, Jeremiah Leathers, 50 baby chickens; 3rd prize, Eugene Johns, 37 baby chickens. Individual tobacco entries: 1st prize, Edward Lee Cradle, 75 baby chickens; 2nd prize, Owen Hart Brown, 50 baby chickens; 3rd prize, Leroy Williams, 37 baby chickens.

Adult corn entries: 1st prize, R. B. Raiford, 75 baby chickens; end prize, Mark Dunn, 50 baby chickens; 3rd prize, J. E. Perry, 37 baby chickens. Tobacco: 1st prize, J. E. Perry, 75 baby chickens; 2nd prize, Matthew Wilson, 50 baby chickens; 3rd prize, Garfield Bryant, 37 baby chickens. The canning and clothing exhibits were judged on group basis. The 600 baby chickens, $10.00 in War Stamps and eighteen months newspaper subscriptions were sponsored by Negro Business Establishments of Raleigh.

County teachers present were: Mrs. Alma L. Harrison, Mrs. Beatrice F. Williams, Miss Ruby Sanders, Mrs. Margaret Adams, Mrs. Cornelia Dockery Cobb, Mrs. Frances O. Massenburg, Mrs. Pattie M. Smith, Mrs. Alma A. Williams, Mrs. Bessie W. Blue, Mrs. Vanzer Lee Bunch, Prof. W. W. Hurdle, Prof. James A. Watkins, and Prof. J. H. Cobb. Others present were Mrs. P. R. Jervay, Director of Home Economics Department, Shaw University; Mrs. Josephine Clanton, Dean of Women, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem; Prof. Malcolm Williams, principal, Crosby-Garfield School, Raleigh and C. G. Henry, U. S. Employment Service. Also students from the Home Economics Department of Shaw University.

Included on the judging staff were Miss W. R. Laws, Southeastern District Home Agent, Mr. Towler (white) Assistant County Agent and M. H. Crockett, Supt. D. D., and B. School. The Achievement Day was sponsored by Negro Extension Agents, W. C. Davenport, Mrs. Bertha M. Edwards and Miss Aurelia E. Jones.

Georgia Agricultural Extension Service Activities

By: A. S. BACON
Asst. Supervisor Negro Work

Negro county agents have been busy during the month making plans with Negro farmers and leaders for peace-time adjustments, according to P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Achievement programs were sponsored. In these various meetings a review of the past year's work was made and tentative plans for the new year were discussed.

Agents reported that splendid cooperation was received in the Food for Peace Campaign. Sumter county agent alone reported over 700 cans of food were collected.

Returning veterans who are interested in farming have been greatly assisted by the agents. Assistance was rendered in securing financial and farm buying aid. Calhoun county agent reported that a veteran was aided in purchasing a farm and securing $100.00 per month foi twelve months to help with the operation of the farm.

Production of food is one of the major phases of work which is kept before the people. County agents have rendered invaluable assistance to farmers in cutting and curing meat. In Peach and Houston counties alone, thirty-two demonstrations were held in killing and curing meat.

Agents have aided in the conservation of soil fertility during the past month. The main activities have been terrace construction and pasture development. Early county agent reports that over 200,000 linear feet of terrace lines were run. Hancock county agent reports that ninety farmers are carrying on pasture development to some extent.

Youth has been brought into the activities through the 4-H Clubs that are under the supervision of the county agent. A group of four Landscape schools were held in Polk, Walton, Newton and Meriwether counties. The purpose of these schools was to train 4-H Club members and others in the art of home beautification. Special assistance was rendered in these schools by H. V. Harvey, Extension Horticulturist-Landscaping and Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent.

Recreation and community life activities were carried out by groups meeting together and singing Christmas Carols and setting up community Christmas trees. This added much to the community life oi the people the agents are working with in the state.

Infantile Paralysis Strikes Anywhere

NEW YORK, Jan 26.—I have two children afflicted with infantile paralysis. The older a girl, contracted the disease at seven months and it was not until last April, when she was three years old, that one doctor found the eause of her illness. The younger child, a boy, has been siek now for about six months.. Where I live there is no medical aid for them_____I would like to take them to New York and enter them in one of your hospitals._____"

That paragraph is from a letter written by a young mother in Frederikstead, St. Croix, Virgin Islands. She sent it to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis immediately after reading It's a Fifty-fifty Chance," an article by Dr. Don W. Gudakunst, medical director of the National Foundation.

The matter was taken up with the Virgin Islands Chapter of the National Foundation. That chapter, like all other chapters of the foundation, upholds the pledge that no victim of infantile paralysis shall go unaided because of age, race, creed or color. The National Foundation's funds for aid to poliomyelitis patients are raised in the annual March of Dimes, January 14-31.

It was learned through the Virgin Islands Chapter that the cases reported by this mother had been investigated and one child had been diagnosed as having polio by a Virgin Islands physician. Arrangements were made to bring the child to New York for special treatments, at the expense of the National Foundation's Greater New York Chapter. The trip was made by boat to New Orleans and by train from there.

Extensive examinations made at a New York hospital clinie revealed that the child was not a polio case. While that medical report closed the case for the National Foundation, the medical authorities at the hospital suggested to the mother that she take the child for further treatment at a neurological clinic.

Wherever there is sufficient indication of infantile paralysis, the National Foundation spends dimes and dollars to aid the victim. It is the determination of his organization, founded by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, that polio shall be conquered. The people of America share in that determination, and through cantributions to the annual March of Dimes, January 14-31, take an active part in the unrelenting fight against the Great Crippler.

Anderson Says Mechanized Cotton Production May Force 3 Million To Seek Off-Farm Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three million non-agricultural jobs will be needed for farm people who may be displaced by mechanized cotton production within the next few years, said Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, in an address last week in Anderson, S. C.

"Under conditions favorable to mechanized operations, tractors, mechanical cross cultivation, and mechanical picking can cut the man hours required to produce a bale of cotton to one-fifth the old requirements," the Secretary said.

"This," he added, "would mean that Southern farms will become larger and fewer, although not large-scale on the average. There will be fewer farm operators, sharecroppers, and hired hands to divide the farm income."

The Secretary's emphasis on the need for off-farm jobs was in line with a recent study made by Anderson County to determine the local employment opportunities which may be available for returning servicemen and displaced war workers.

"Anderson County is seeking," he said, "to provide off-farm employment and to broaden the base of its whole economy by encouraging the expansion of its present industries and the establishment of new businesses. . .

"This sort of planning lays a foundation for the solution of the cotton problem in human as well as economic terms, because the South cannot achieve a well-balanced use of its lands, and cannot assure the well-being of its people, unless it can find off-the-farm work for perhaps three million workers who won't be needed in mechanized agriculture five or ten years hence."

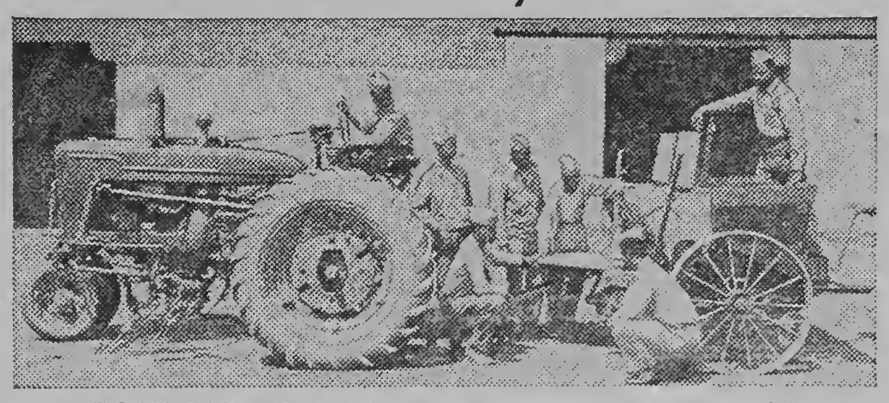
In reviewing the history of cotton which he said is one of the most valuable plants, Anderson pointed out that "King Cotton" hasn't been a benevolent despot. Said he: "King Cotton has been a thoroughgoing tyrant. He hasn't even been dependable in performing his supposed main function of providing needed cash income. The season's price for this one commodity has spelled either feast or famine—and too often the latter.

"Furthermore, the exactions of this monarch, who until recent date required much slow hand labor, has resulted in a pattern of small farms carrying a staggering weight of people engaged mostly in seasonal work. Even with high cotton prices the earnings per farm family generally average less than required for a decent living.

"This low limit on the earning capacity of many of your farmers and farm workers has denied them a truly American standard of living with good homes, telephones, automobiles, and electrical conveniences. Consequently they have not been as good customers of industry and business as they should be."

Secretary Anderson pointed to the diversification and industrialization as solutions to the South's cotton problem. "Livestock raising, dairying, grain production, and the raising of food crops," he declared, "are making giant strides in the South. . . . Practically all of the food and feed the South can produce is needed right on the farms and in the Southern cities."

St. Emma Cadets Study Potato Planter



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The study of all types of farm equipment is a part of the course followed by the cadets in the Agricultural School at the St. Emma Military Academy. Here we see a class receiving instruction in the operation and repair of a tractor-drawn two-row potato planter. At planting time, these boys will go into the fields of the 2300-acre school farms and use this machine in a practical demonstration of what they have learned. Smaller equipment for one-man farms also receives much attention. Shown in the photograph, front row, kneeling, are Cadet George Thomas, age 17 (Rhode Island), and Cadet Charles Zomphier, age 17 (Missouri). Back row, left to right, Cadet Carlos Simmonds, age 17 (Maryland); Cpl. Edgar Redmond, age 17 (Dist. of Columbia); S/Sgt. Raphael Smith, age 17 (Connecticut); Cadet Wesley Cook, age 16 (Pennsylvania), and Bugler Sgt. Plater Campbell, age 17 (Dist. Columbia).

Saint Elmo Soldier Enlists In Regular Army While in France

Marseille, France, November 14—Private First Class Walter Dean, Saint Elmo, Tennessee, recently enlisted in the Regular Army of the United States for three years at Camp Tee Dee near here.

He entered the Army in April, 1942, and received his basic training at Fort McClellan, Ala. During his tour of duty overseas, Private Dean served in Africa, Italy, France and Germany with the 539th Engineer Dump Truck company. He wears the North African, the Rome-Arno and the Rhineland campaign stars.

The Saint Elmo soldier is the son of Mrs. Ella Deank, 52 Newcomer St.

Army To Move Cotton Surplus To Germany, Japan

Washington.—Word comes from the State Department that it has reversed its stand and is agreeable to moving of cotton into Germany and Japan.

Tentative plans call for the Army to purchase short staple cotton from the Commodity Credit Corporation. This cotton will be moved to Germany and spun on German spindles. The finished textiles will then be taken over by the Army. The Army will fill its own requirements for textiles and will sell sufficient finished textiles in southern and southeastern Europe to get the money back and repay CCC. What textiles are left over will be disposed of inside Germany under a plan to be worked out.

It is common knowledge that the Army resisted this plan with all of the power at its command and only agreed to go along after the President had made a direct request.

A similar plan has been put in operation by Russia.

Dairy Sharecropping Keeps Negro Farmers Out of Debt

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored sharecroppers of two South Carolina counties are cutting down on their customary credit at the plantation stores by sharecropping milk in addition to cotton, according to a report received recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the South Carolina Extension Service.

About four years ago, the report points out that C. G. Cushman, State Extension dairy specialist, suggested that landlords in counties near the Borden milk plant at Chester develop a dairy sharecropping system to step up milk production.

Since that time it is said that several landlords have begun milk sharecropping programs. Under the plan sharecropper families handle, feed, and milk six to eight cows. In return the sharecropper receives 50 per cent of milk receipts. This averages about $15 every two weeks.

Sharecroppers grow most of the feed for the cows. Pastures are enlarged by reducing the woodland areas. The cost of purchased feeds is deducted from the milk receipts before the money is divided on a 50-50 basis.

In one community in Chester county, the landlord also shares the calves with the croppers. Most of the male calves are sold, and the proceeds are shared equally. Heifer calves are kept to replenish the herd. They are divided alternately between land lord and cropper. One colored farmer, Jordan Straford, now has six cows of his own. There are eight sharecroppers on the plantation with Stradford and it is pointed out that within a few years all of them will have herds of their own.

The plan is said to be a success both in Fairfield and Chester counties. And the sharecroppers like it because it provides them with some cash money every two weeks, and the manure from the cow barns can be used to build up the fertility of the soil for their cotton crop. It is estimated that a sharecropper who sells 10 gallons of milk a day nets as much from his milk as he would from 10 bales of cotton.

M. L. Wilson, director of Extension work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that this new sharecropping plan is in line with the general policy recommended for farming in the South. These recommendations include diversification of crops, substitutes for cotton as a crop, off-farm employment during the slack seasons, and growing food at home for the family.

Mrs. Mary M. Bethune Thrills Large Crowd In Address Here

"Making Democracy Live," Was Subject of Brilliant Speach Delivered Under Auspices of Southern Conference For Human Welfare

Having been brought here under the auspices of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was sponsored not only by this organization but by more than one hundred representative citizens of all races, all denominations, business and professional men and club women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune thrilled one of the largest audiences that has ever gathered in Spruce Street Baptist church of this city. It was a city-wide movement. The honored visitor and guest speaker however, is not a stranger to Nashville audiences. She has viisted this capital city many times, and Dr. James A. Dombrowski and his coworkers expressed themselves as thoroughly delighted with her presence.

Mrs. Bethune arrived in Nashville on Wednesday night by plane directly from the nation's capital, and was domiciled at the home of Mrs. Frankie Pierce and her niece, Mrs. Nellie Francis. Prior to her main event and public appearance she was the guest of the International House on Fisk University campus, where she thrilled an audience of members of the faculty and student body at Fisk.

Mrs. Bethune has the honorary degree of Ph. D., she formerly headed the N. Y. A., Movement in the nation's capital.

The program began promptly at 8:00 p. m. The guest speaker and the persons on the program met in the reception room of the church, and at 7:50 they filed down the aisle led by Secretary Dombrowski, who was followed by Mrs. Bethune Bishop Frances J. McConnell, Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, Rev. Henry A. Boyd and Dr. R. W. Riley. While they were marching down the aisle the huge pipe organ pealed out its lovely tones to the artistic touch of Mr. Robert L. Harrison. When they were seated on the platform, Mrs. Frankie Pierce announced that the program would begin. The audience stood and sang "America," led by the Spruce Street Church choir When the strains of music had died away and the voices were hushed, silence reigned; then Bishop Francis J. McConnell worded a fervent, eloquent prayer for the entire occasion. He led them up close to the throne in his beautiful appeal and supplication. Then the choir sang "Hark, Hark My Soul," followed by "The King of Love My Shepherd Is." Dr. Alva W. Taylor then spoke on "The Southern Conference for Human Welfare." In the ten minutes expose of the purpose of such an organization which envelops the southland, and which he said was destined to break over the borders wherever men and women, regardless of race, creed or color, wanted justice done, equal opportunities presented and laws upheld.

Secretary Boyd then arose and simply said: "Mme Chairman and to this intelligent and vast presence, it gives me pleasure to present the founder and builder of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., its president emeritus and a national character, Mme Mary McLeod Bethune. The vast audience stood and cheered, then the guest with her charming personality, well-gowned befitting the occasion, wearing a huge corsage of orchids that was presented to her by one of her admirers, began her address on "Making Democracy Live."

Nashville gave her a real hand. It was one of those never-to-be-forgotten occasions, and in spite of the fact that she was scheduled to leave at 10:45 on a trip further south, she took her time, drove her argument home, kept her audience spellbound, in spite of the repeated outburst of applause as she reached from climax to climax.

Following the address the membership drive was on and an offering was lifted, led by Mr. E. T. Brown, who was assisted by twenty men selected from the audience, who brought back the envelopes with the names of the applicants along with the cash, which was turned over to the organization, who counted and tallied the amount. Rev. R. W. Wiley, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, pronounced the benediction. Following this there was a rush to the platform by hundreds of people, because there were not seats enough to accommodate them, notwithstanding all the chairs were brought out of the Sunday school auditorium, the galleries were filled and chairs placed down the aisles. All wanted to shake hands with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and each complimented her on her address.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare had placed in the seats for each person a printed program, along with a copy of The Southern Patriot, and another publication reprinted from two comic magazines, with an envelope that they could use for their donations.

The program carried some of the names of the sponsors as follows:

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A school teacher who had been telling a class of small pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus, ended it with, "All this happened more than four hundred years ago."

A little boy, his eyes wide open with wonder, said, after a moment's thought, "What a memory you

Chicory growing began in this country in 1885.

THE FORUM

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So Back to the Farm

(Continued From Page 1)

ton sharecroppers must compete for the new areas with people already familiar with the type of agriculture adaptable to the new regions.

I surely have no disagreement with the idea of developing land owning, progressive Negro agricultural communities. I have fostered this for many years, have written to this end in these columns and have worked to get many such communities established and reinforced, with the aid of the Farm Security Administration. Gee's Bend, Alabama; Silver Ridge, Sevier County, Arkansas, and the Denmark Community in Tennessee are examples of some tangible results in this regard.

But these programs, as well as that of the Log Cabin Community in Georgia, must involve larger farms and increased capitalization and fewer families. Thousands of families will still have to leave a rationalized southern agriculture—and I have not even mentioned the cotton picking machine.

Full employment in industry, North and South, is the greatest hope of maintaining and improving the lot of the farmer. **Fair employment practices** under conditions of full employment is a large part of the solution. This will drain off excess rural population and provide these people with higher income levels than could in any way be possible if they remained on farms.

The other part of the solution is the helping of these farmers who remain to reorganize their farms so that they can produce on a competitive basis—larger farms, balanced farming programs, adequate capital facilities and guidance.

This latter is the job of the South's rural leadership. The former part is the job of urban leadership. Taken together it is a national problem requiring the best in statesmanship.

It is truly a good omen that big city writers are becoming concerned with this problem. Perhaps they will give more and more prominent space to agricultural writers in the columns of the big city newspapers; that is, writers who have been acquainted with and writing about these problems for years. Surely, let us not have a return now to the old "back-to-the-farm" notion. There is no hope for this in the long-run future of the Negro.

On the Agricultural Front

NEGRO FARMERS BUYING MACHINERY COOPERATIVELY

Because their small farms do not warrant the purchase of tractors and other heavy farm machinery on an individual basis, colored farmers in several areas who operate small acreages are buying their equipment cooperatively, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors.

In North Carolina, for example, colored farmers in one county recently purchased nine new threshers, four hay balers, and two tractors on a cooperative basis. In Georgia, colored farmers are buying peanut pickers cooperatively; in Mississippi and Arkansas, colored farmers are buying tractors and mechanical cotton choppers on a cooperative basis.

It is pointed out that cooperative purchasing of mechanical cotton pickers, when mass production of these machines get fully underway, may be the means by which many colored farmers can survive the mechanization of cotton growing.

4-H CLUBS GET AWARD

In recognition of the more than 200 million dollars worth of Bonds and Stamps sold or bought by 4-H Club members, the Treasury Department has presented a certificate of award to 4-H Clubs. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension, accepted the award on behalf of the 1,700,000 4-H'ers. Of these, 277,563 are colored.

SHORTAGE OF CHRISTMAS HOLLY

The severe late frosts of last spring and the heavy rainfall that followed—which caused the shortest apple crop in history in the Eastern States—also caused a failure of the holly crop in that region, foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report.

The frosts destroyed the late flower buds and the heavy rains interfered with pollination of the blossoms. As a result almost no red berries are to be found on holly in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia—the States that usually furnish the bulk of the holly on Christmas markets in the East.

KY. COLORED FARMERS HAVE 8 POINT PROGRAM

An eight-point program has been set up in Kentucky to help the small farmers of that State, including many colored farmers, to develop balanced farming practices, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program is as follows: (1) A year-round garden, (2) supply of poultry and eggs for home use, (3) hogs for home supply of pork and pork products, (4) cows to provide adequate supply of milk for home use, (5) cereal grains for family food and livestock feed, (6) grasses and legumes for pasture and soil improvement, (7) tobacco for cash crop, and (8) surplus poultry and dairy products and hogs for market.

A LOOK AT 1946

Sufficient food will be available to make it possible for the average American to be at least as well fed in 1946 as he was in '45, say food economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The latest forecast of these food economists is for a relatively high civilian level of nutrition for the country as a whole during the coming year, assuming that commercial food production continues large, that families continue to have home gardens, and that any surplus foods are well distributed.

As for jobs on farms, the outlook is relatively bright especially for seasonal labor. Among the factors which will determine the extent to which farm workers may find jobs is the rate at which servicemen and war workers return to the farm. About 900,000 men from farms entered the armed forces. A significant proportion of these may not return to the farm immediately. Prospects of non-farm jobs may cause many of them to turn toward urban areas. The speed of reconversion and the peacetime level of employment in industry will determine whether or not war workers from rural communities trek back to the farm next year.

It is thought that the net increase in farm workers will be small, but the average quality of the workers will be better than during the war years.

The outlook for rural schools next year is reported as encouraging by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department points out that the chances are strong that by next fall the quality of teaching in rural schools will be much improved over that of the war years. Consolidation and reduction in the number of one-room schools is expected to be speeded up during 1946.

On the other hand, rural health facilities in 1946 are likely to continue to be very scarce. Doctors, dentists, and nurses are not all returning to their former rural communities. Some are turning to urban areas where they find the prospective income more attractive and facilities more adequate.

It is pointed out that construction of modern rural hospitals and health centers is a prerequisite to attracting and distributing health personnel and to assuring a high level of quality service. An expanded public health program must go hand in hand with the construction of facilities if preventable diseases are to be markedly reduced, the Department believes.

STUDY COTTON PROGRAM

Cotton farmers are studying the seven-point cotton program which was drawn up recently at a regional meeting held in Memphis. Here are the seven points: (1) Fit cotton into balanced farming, (2) take care of your soil, (3) get together on the best local variety, (4) make your labor count, (5) control insects and diseases, (6) pick and gin for high grade, and (7) sell for grade and staple value.

North Carolina is the third largest egg producing State on the Atlantic Seaboard. Pennsylvania and New York are first and second respectively in this region.

Time For Inventory and Planning

One criticism which is valid with regard to Negro agricultural leadership is that it has not come forward with a clear and comprehensive and unified program for the Negro farmer in the present crisis. Such a program must take account of the impending reorganization of Southern agriculture as it rationalizes to progress in scientific applications, mechanization and new market openings created by increased urbanization in the South.

It must take account of population displacement and guidance of such population toward new occupations. It must involve the sources of capital and information available to help farmers make proper re-adjustments and reorganization of their farms and way of life. It must include improvement of legal and contractual relationships between landlord and tenant and between employer and employee in agriculture which make for greater security and mutual progress.

Out of the experience of the depression and the war years, Negro agricultural leaders have learned a great deal. Experiments have been made which can point the way toward a better situation for our farm population. Some of these have demonstrated the feasibility of new ideas and new techniques or have confirmed the workability of old ones.

It is time that Negro agricultural leadership should get together, compare notes, make an inventory and come up with a program which is workable and progressive. Two years from now will be too late. **Let's do something about this soon.**

Veterans Crop Quotas Bill Is Introduced

Washington, Jan. 19—(Special)—A bill to provide acreage allotments and marketing quotas of tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, rice and peanuts for veterans of World War II has been introduced in the House by Rep. Estes Kefauver of the Third Tennessee District.

The bill, if passed, will entitle any veteran who owned or operated a farm under the Agricultural Adjustment Act before entering active military or naval service "to have an allotment or quota for the same farm for the same crop or crops for each of the succeeding five years beginning with the marketing year (not later than the third marketing year beginning after the date of such veteran's discharge or release from active service" specific in the application he files with the local committee.

The bill provides that this allotment or quota will be equal to the allotment for "such farm at the time such veteran entered active service in the military or naval forces of the United States plus such additional allotments or quotas as would have been allowed such farm if, during the veteran's active service, such farm had been in maximum production of the crop or crops with respect to which application is made."

The bill also includes the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to apportion through local and state committees farm marketing quotas or acreage allotments for tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and peanuts to veterans who are not entitled to allotments or quotas under the first section of this Act and who desire to become bona fide producers of tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, rice or peanuts, as the case may be. Such quotas and allotments shall be in such amount as are necessary to enable veterans to become bona fide producers of such crops.

"As used in this Act the term 'veteran' means any individual who served in the military or naval forces of the United States after September 8, 1939, and prior to six months after the date of the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President."

Bilbo—'UnChristian'

"UnChristian" was the condemnation directed at Senator Bilbo by Methodist women leaders from nine Southern states, including Mississippi. The resolution, proposed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly and adopted at a meeting in Lake Junaluska, N. C., read:

"Realizing the great necessity for the promotion of plans that will bind our nation together into one united group, and realizing that when one single group of citizens is singled out for discrimination and attack, the whole peace and unity of the nation is threatened, and that when it comes from Congress halls it has both a direct and indirect bearing upon the peace of the world,

"We, Methodist women from the nine Southern states, in the seminar on Christian Social Relations, in session this day deplore and condemn the filibuster of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo against the Fair Employment Practice Committee, made as an attempt to thwart the onward march of democracy; and we further condemn such use of Senate time as a tragic waste of taxpayer's money.

"We are bowed in contrition that a senator of our South could so forget himself as to be so unChristian and ungentlemanly as to address anyone with the title of an offensive epithet. We deplore and condemn the violent and abusive attack made by Sen. James O. Eastland upon our American Negroes in the armed forces, who with the other youth of our land, are giving their lives for the sake of us all. We particularly deplore that such a speech was made by a senator of our South.

"We want the outside world to know that such practices and tactics do not have the sanction of the Christian South. We make these pronouncements in the Name of Him who came that we might be one, and that life—more abundant life—might be for all."

Jas. G. Patton Urges World Commodity Credit Corp.

Washington, D. C.—The United States should take the lead in setting up a World Commodity Credit Corporation, which is needed to finance world crop movements, declared Jas. G. Patton following a recent visit to the White House, where he urged the President to direct Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to prepare proposals for such an organization, to be submitted to member nations of the United Nations Organization.

It is reported that nearly 1,900 rural and urban Americans were killed in their homes last year by gas from their stoves and furnaces—wood burners, coal burners, and gas burners.

Virginia gained 3,725 farms and 135,856 acres in farmlands during the period between 1940 and 1945.

A cotton export advisory board has been established by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to help develop a program for the disposal of surplus U. S. cotton.

ENDORSE MARCH OF DIMES

The Charioteers, popular radio-stage entertainers, are "way out front" in the March of Dimes, nation-wide appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, January 14-31. It is the determination of the National Foundation that poliomyelitis shall be conquered and that no victim of this dreaded disease shall go without aid, regardless of age, race, creed or color.

Your contribution to the 1946 March of Dimes will help build a living memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, founder of the National Foundation. Concerts throughout the nation on January 30 will replace ballroom celebrations and are dedicated to the memory of the great war president.

Farmers Stake In Strikes

The country is in the midst of another one of those struggles which only democracies can produce. This time it is over what is a fair division of the earnings of industry as between the workers and owners. To force a settlement in their favor both seem to have gone on a strike. The workers have openly declared for a strike. The owners while not openly declaring for a strike, seem nevertheless to have decided to stage one just as much as the workers. They have little reason to worry about any losses because of stoppage of work, for all such losses are covered by the Federal government. This is provided for by the recapture clause of the present tax law which has a provision requiring the government to reimburse a corporation formally engaged in war production for any losses that it may have during the year of 1945 and '46 which can be covered by refunds from taxes paid by that concern during the four years of the war. Thus, industry can sit back and let the strike go on: the workers and the public and the tax payers may have something to worry about but not the industrial concern.

And farmers should make no mistake as to which side of their bread is buttered in this strike business. Unions seeking a greater share of the earnings of industry make up the vast bulk of farmers' customers. If wages go down the farmers market goes with them. Roughly 85 per cent of United States farmers' customers are wage earners. What happens to the wages of the people determines what happens to prices farmers can expect (unless government subsidies make up the difference) to get for what they sell.

A lot of nonsense is put out about higher wages raising the prices that farmers will have to pay for what they buy. I am reliably informed that labor cost of a tractor is about five per cent of the price that a farmer has to pay when he buys one. Before the war, it required 27 hours of labor to make a Ford automobile. These facts may be the reason why management refuses to show their books, or to reveal what their profits were.

(Editorial from The Southern Farmer)

On the Agricultural Front

HOW RURAL AREAS CAN ATTRACT NURSES

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1946: Pointing out the need for more trained nurses, in addition to doctors, dentists, and health facilities in rural communities, the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests ways by which nurses may be attracted into the hinterlands.

The Department says the supply of nurses in rural areas is just as short as the supply of doctors. It points out that even in 1940 the rural State of Mississippi had only 62 active nurses per 100,000 of its population, while industrial Massachusetts had 403 nurses per 100,000 people.

The comparison of colored nurses for the colored population of Mississippi with that of Massachusetts is even more disparaging. The 1940 census shows that there were only 12 trained colored nurses and student nurses per 100,000 colored population in the State of Mississippi. In Massachusetts there were eight times as many colored nurses for the same number of people, and in New York, there were 23 times as many trained colored nurses and student nurses per 100,000 colored population as in Mississippi.

The Department of Agriculture suggests that rural communities may attract trained nurses by having an adequate number of physicians and modern hospital facilities. It suggests also that rural hospitals make arrangements with nurses training schools to have student nurses join their staffs to do part of their training. It is thought that such experience might lead some of the nurses to return to rural communities upon graduation.

8,000 WEST INDIES WORKERS NOW ON FARMS

There are only 4,682 Jamaicans and 3,772 Bahamians now employed on farms in this country, the Office of Labor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

As the need arises, the Office of Labor plans to bring in other West Indies farm workers. The number may run as high as 15,000 at the peak of the farming season. During last July, there were nearly 30,000 West Indies workers employed on farms here. But with more domestic workers expected to be available this year, Department officials do not believe that the need for outside workers will be as great this year as last.

HOLD SOIL CLINICS FOR COLORED FARMERS

A series of soil clinics are to be held in Oklahoma to help the colored farmers of that State to understand more fully the importance of various soil and water conservation measures.

The first clinic was held several weeks ago near Langston. It was sponsored by the supervisors of the Cottonwood Creek Soil Conservation District of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Colored county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, and conservation group leaders were in attendance.

Paul Brooks, colored district leader of Extension Service, plans to hold a series of similar clinics in colored communities throughout the State.

ARKANSAS ANNOUNCES COLORED 4-H WINNERS

Arkansas State Extension Service has announced the colored 4-H winners of achievement awards for outstanding agricultural effort during 1945. John W. Banks of Marion, Arkansas, and Miss Thelma Collier of Marianna received the first place awards for boys and girls. Award for the most outstanding colored 4 H Club in the State went to the Dudley Lake Club of Jefferson County.

FOOD OUTLOOK GOOD

Civilian food supplies will be at near record level during the next few months, despite substantial exports of food. This results from the great reduction in military procurement. The total food supply continues much larger than in the prewar years.

Supplies of many foods are expected to meet civilian demand in full in most areas at or perhaps even below ceiling prices. Among these are most cereal products, citrus fruit, canned fruit juices, fresh and canned vegetables, evaporated milk, fluid milk, frozen fish, eggs and potatoes. Some foods may be more plentiful than before the war, but still short of what civilians would like to buy. These include meats, cheese, and perhaps canned fruits. Supplies of sugar, fats, canned fish, apples, and bananas will continue to be smaller than the quantities consumed before the war.

ANDERSON SAYS CO OPS IMPORTANT TO FAMILY FARM

The importance of farm cooperatives to the maintenance and improvement of the family farm was emphasized by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address before the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives Annual meeting in Chicago, recently.

Pointing out that farmers and other small businessmen of today must operate in a world of economic giants, Secretary Anderson said that cooperatives must come to play an increasingly important role in farm life and farm business, if we are to maintain and improve the family farm, and if we are to adapt it to the high-powered economy into which we are speeding. He estimated that fully half of the farmers of the United States are members of co operative associations.

Said the Secretary, "I believe there is little doubt that except for the power of the American farm tradition, the growth of cooperation, and the definite deep rooted Federal and State policy of encouraging the family type farm as something of fundamental national strength, the big corporations might have taken over as much of agriculture as they have of other parts of our economy."

Secretary Anderson said that the farmer has used cooperatives and cooperative organizations, together with agricultural research, educational programs of the Federal-State Extension Service, soil conservation programs, and other programs to maintain the family-type farm. Emphasizing cooperatives, and cooperative organizations, the Secretary declared that these have been the constructive means by which both farmers and small businessmen have maintained themselves, achieved efficiency in buying and selling, and sought to gain the advantages of bigness without the disadvantages.

Continuing, the Secretary added, "We want to aim for maintenance and improvement of the family farm. We want it to be a fully productive, highly efficient farm—but we want it to be the traditional family type, capable of holding its own in our economy, capable of maintaining farm and home as a way of life. We want it to fit into a national pattern of a fully productive agriculture, turning out vast amounts of high quality food and fiber, capable of supplying the nation with a bountiful diet at a reasonable cost.

"We definitely don't want our farms to become soul less factories, owned by impersonal stockholders and operated by hired managers and hired workers, with success or failure measured entirely by dollars and cents figures in company ledgers. To allow our machines and our impetus toward bigness to bring that about would be to take the American spirit out of farming it; it would mean relinquishing the solid values of farm life that we have prized highly since the first settlers put the plow to the fresh soil of this continent. . . .

"I think it is absolutely essential that we give serious thought to the possibilities of the future in agriculture and determine the ways in which cooperatives can increase their aid to farmers in achieving the kind of agriculture we will need, and can aid the public even more in realizing to the full the benefits of our productive agriculture."

COLORED EXTENSION AGENTS STUDY RURAL HOUSING

A series of housing conferences are being held in North Carolina for the colored Extension Service farm and home agents, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The conferences are under the direction of Miss Pauline Gordon, specialist in home management and house furnishings, and John Harris, who has prepared a bulletin on homestead planning. The conferences deal with the arrangement and location of farm buildings, and the proper planning of grounds, walks, and driveways.

WEST INDIES WORKERS NOW DOWN TO 9,000

West Indies agricultural workers who numbered nearly 30,000 during the summer are now down to 9,600, according to the most recent report from the Office of Labor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Unless the program is renewed for another year, it is said that all of the West Indies workers are expected to be en route home by the end of this month.

At present the main concentration of West Indies farm workers is to be found in Florida where 2,242 Jamaicans are employed in sugarcane, and 4,079 Bahamians are employed on truck farms.

ETHIOPIA ENCOURAGES COTTON PRODUCTION

Haile Selassie Emperor of Ethiopia is encouraging increased cotton production in that country to supply the cotton mills there, according to the Ethiopian Commercial Industrial and Agricultural Journal which began publication last May.

Said the Emperor, "Those of you with land suitable for the cultivation of cotton should plant this crop. Our cotton mills can use the cotton you produce."

The Journal points out that the principal crops now grown in Ethiopia are cotton, sugarcane, date palms, coffee, tea, rubber, tobacco, cereals, fruits and vegetables. Livestock and beeswax production are being encouraged. At present the country exports over 400 tons of beeswax a year.

Ethiopia's area is estimated at 350,000 square miles, nearly a third larger than the State of Texas. The population of the country is roughly 12,500,000.

MINISTERS TAKE LEAD IN SOIL CONSERVATION

Recognizing the importance of conserving the soil, some of the colored ministers in South Carolina have launched a program to encourage soil and water conservation as their rural project for the coming year, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from SCS personnel in South Carolina.

The movement was started by the Rev. James Thomas state director of the Home Mission Council of Negroes. He is sponsoring a special conservation project in Chester County S. C. Four community leaders are working with him.

'46 FARM PRODUCTION GOALS

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced his recommended national farm production goals for 1946. These goals call for a total acreage of 356,244,000 acreas, or five-and-a-half million acres more than the indicated acreage actually planted in crops this year.

The largest percentage increase in goal acreages is suggested for sugar beets—31 percent over last year's goal; sugarcane acreage is boosted eight percent.

The cotton acreage goal is set at 20 million acreas, something over a million-and-a-half acres more than the indicated acreage for this year which reached a 60-year low.

Sweetpotato goal suggested for next year is 751,000 acres, about four percent above this year's crop. Increases are set for all types of tobacco except burley. The suggested milk production goal is down two percent as compared with this year's indicated production; and the egg goal is down 13 percent. However, the goal of 3,910 million dozen eggs is still 20 percent above the 1937-41 average.

These recommended goals will be considered at State Agricultural meetings during this month. Final goals will be announced around the first of the year.

MITCHELL ATTENDS OUTLOOK MEETING

John W. Mitchell, federal extension field agent with headquarters at Hampton Institute, was in Washington last week attending the Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference.

Among the issues discussed at the conference were: Postwar Agriculture and Employment, Economic Aspects of Housing, and the outlook for industry, business, and agriculture.

Following the conference, Mr. Mitchell left for conferences in North Carolina and at Tuskegee where he will pass on to the groups there some of the facts brought out at the Outlook meeting.

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Good Manners—Expressed in Life Help to Make Heaven on Earth—Stimulating Examples: Abraham Lincoln, Booker Washington, H. Hansell Hillyer, Harmon W. Caldwell, Donald Thomas, Reverend W. C. Davis and Sydney A Jones.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Good manners is one of the finest of the human arts and possessions. In our resolutions for 1946, it would be well to include good manners. If each individual of the whole human family, regardless of circumstances, and on all occasions, would exhibit the best of good manners in his associations with his fellowmen, it would be a great step forward in human relations. It is most disturbing and distressing to find human beings who seem ever anxious to "rub people the wrong way." Rudeness, lack of respect for the welfare and comfort of others, never a kind word or a helpful life to the man next door, tend to make life, for all of us, not quite what it should be. We cry for world peace, but universal peace will never be a reality until every man exhibits and expresses a wholesome respect for and generous concern about every other member of the human family. Whether we like it or not, really "Big Folks," regardless of station in life, are already earmarked by the quality of their souls as expressed toward their fellowman through life's daily contacts. Neither poverty nor riches can ever be used as an excuse for bad manners.

Must Begin at Home

Good manners must have its beginning in the home. In my own farm home in Middle Georgia, my mother always cautioned the children, when going out, "Now don't forget your manners." "Always remember that you are a Hubert!" She was, in her quiet unassuming way, challenging the children to live up to the good teaching and the good name of their parents. She was telling them that they could not afford to reflect dishonor upon those who were living, only for them, and in them, by not being real upstanding ladies and gentlemen.

During the Christmas holidays, I had opportunity to congratulate the mother of a girl in the freshman class at Georgia State College. Her daughter had impressed every one at the college with evidence of her refinement and culture by her courteous, exemplary conduct. I asked the mother how she was able to rear such splendid children and such a drab and uninviting environment. She quickly replied, "I suppose it is just in the bones." This mother knows that her daughter is not only born well, but that this child is only a faint expression of her own ideals of what a young woman could and should be—her flesh and blood, refashioned and improved by her sacrifices, prayers, precepts and constant, daily, helpful stimulating example. We are largely, what our mothers want us to be. It is truthfully said that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

A Great Human Need

There is an ever increasing need in the world today for men and women who not only use "Good manners" as the best possible personal strategy in life, but who make it a valued and fundamental part of their own lives. We need in the world—the handshake that means something—the smile that is not just a veneer but an expression of the feelings of the innermost soul— the willingness to give a word of cheer to others—the will to give the other fellow the long end of the stick when lifting a load—more people who constantly exert an uplifting pull—a realistic love that radiates from every part of us and makes men know that there is a little bit of God in us—we need more folks who realize with Robert Browning that "God's in His heaven and all's right with the world." Heaven is very near when there is a spark of spontaneous, generous love in the heart of every man, woman and child for every other human being, provided this love is reflected in our daily life.

In public places, on our streets and highways, on our public conveyances, in our law enforcement departments, in the home and school room, there is the ever present need of men and women who have the spirit and will to help others put their best foot forward!

Great Stimulating Examples

Abraham Lincoln—No man was more maligned than this great soul. But his great moral courage farseeing vision, deep humility, understanding love and easy, warm common touch, represent a source of consolation and strength and a great alltime challenge to the whole world today. No man was too poor, or too low in the scale of life to live beyond his sympathetic reach. Regardless to the turmoil and strife about him, he said, "I do the very best I know how; the very best I can, and mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

Booker T. Washington, born a slave, amid poverty, racial strife and hatred, rose to the high pinnacle where he could smile at attempted insults and declare that he would let no man drag him down so low as to make him hate him. Booker Washington will grow bigger and more appealing as the ages pass. He had a great all-embracing heart. He was ever ready to overlook the shortcomings and failures he found in others and exert himself to pull all men to a higher level of living.

Some folks seem to be too narrow across the chest and self-centered to accord a small measure of praise and appreciation for the efforts of others. They cry for positions of leadership in life but they forget that men cannot be "Big" and "Little" or "in front" and "in the rear" at the same time.

H. Hansell Hillyer, outstanding liberal and progressive business executive, Georgia-born president of the Savannah-St. Augustine Gas Company, in writing to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, said . . ., "I think Dr. Hubert and his weekly column constitute the finest single job I know in the development of sound, racial relations in the area dominated by the Savannah Morning News, and it seems to me that great dalies like the St. Louis Post Dispatch and similar leaders in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, etc., might recognize their wisdom and value as a very real contribution to be made to our national welfare."

Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, native son of rural Georgia, unassuming, brilliant, outstanding and achieving, head of the great University of Georgia, writes, "It was an inspiration to me to visit the Log Cabin Community last month. I had no idea that so much splendid work was being done there. You, your sister, and your associates are to be congratulated on the fine leadership that you have given to that section of our state. I wish that we had other communities of a similar high quality of leadership. I not only want to congratulate you but as a citizen of Georgia I want to thank you for the work that you are doing for the upbuilding of our state and its people." His good breeding and training forced him to recognize merit among colored people.

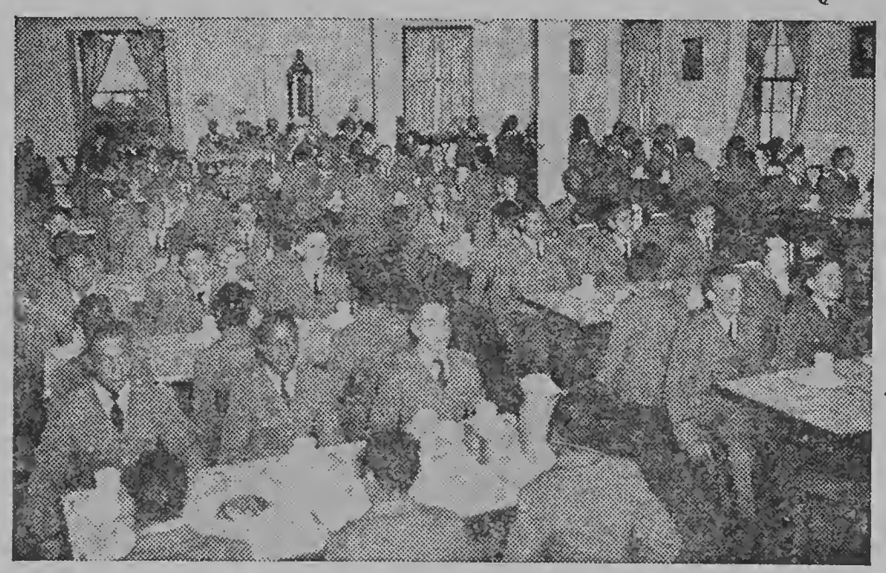
Donald Thomas, efficient and popular business, church and civic leader of Savannah writes to me "It is a source of genuine joy and satisfaction to be able to claim you as my personal friend. You are one of Georgia's greatest human assets."

Sydney Jones in a New Year's greeting says: "Savannah is extremely fortunate in having you as a citizen of our community. You are making an unusual contribution to the life of all the people." Jones succeeds because of his unusual fine personality and will to serve.

"My observation shows that wherever a Hubert has cast his lot, almost without exception, he has made a distinctive and unusual contribution."—Rev. W. C. Davis, pastor St. Phillip's monumental Church, Savannah.

The human family needs folks able to find something good in every one, and big enough to tell that individual and the world what they have discovered. Negroes have already succeeded when good manners—the ability and willingness to do and say something worthwhile for others—becomes a part of their philosophy or life.

Dining Hall at St. Emma



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The full and busy day in the life of a cadet at the St. Emma Military Academy produces a large and husky appetite, and the dining hall is a most popular spot. Much of the good, wholesome food consumed is grown right on the farms of the school property as part of the courses of the boys in the agricu tural department. Plenty of milk is available from the model dairy, eggs and chicken from the poultry farm, meat from the beef cattle and swine sections, while truck gardening provides an unlimited supply of choice vegetables. Canning projects on fruit and vegetables give the boys training and provide food for the coming winter. The students at this boarding high school live in the dormitory nearby. Each cadet selects a course in trade or agriculture along with the military activities of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Course supervised by the U. S. Army. Military discipline is maintained by the cadets under their own officers. Students come from all parts of the United States.

FARM POPULATION MAY BE CUT IN HALF

The trend toward larger farms and fewer farm operators was emphasized strongly last week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address in Chicago, and similar emphasis was placed on this trend the week before by Arthur Raper, author of "Preface to Peasantry," and "Tenants of the Almighty," in an address at Tuskegee.

Speaking before the national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation on December isn't too much to expect that before many years one man on the farm will be able to produce all the food and other farm products needed for ten in the cities."

It is pointed out that presently two men are needed on the farm to meet the agricultural needs of ten in the cities. Thus the Secretary believes that the farm population, which has shown a marked decrease in the last 40 years, may be reduced to half of its present size within a few years.

Dr. Raper, a social science researcher in the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told the farmers at Tuskegee's 55th Annual Farmers' Conference on December 12 that hand labor on cotton farms in the South compete with machine made machines.

He pointed out that mechanized cotton production would displace four out of every five of those now needed on one mule hand picked cotton farms. It is thought that this estimate indicates a reduction of Negro cotton farmers from the current level of over half a million to about 100,000 with, of course, a corresponding decrease in Negro farm population in the Cotton Belt.

In his address, Dr. Raper suggested the need for a stepped up educational program in the South to help better equip displaced farm people for the more highly specialized industrial jobs in the cities.

COTTON PRODUCTION DOWN

This year's cotton crop in the United States may total only 9,195,000 bales of 500 pounds each, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This would be 3,035,000 bales less than the 1944 crop, and 3,098,000 bales less than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The lint yield per acre is down somewhat also. It is estimated at 249.6 pounds—43.9 pounds less than the 1944 record of 293.5, but 18.6 pounds, above the 10 year average.

It is pointed out that heavy abandonment of planting during the year reduced the cotton acreage to 17,688,000 acreas for harvest. This is the smallest since 1884. And despite the smaller acreage this year, about a fifth of the crop was still in the field on the first of December.

However, there is no shortage of cotton. Our carryover on August 1 was 11,040,000 bales while total world stocks reached a record high of 26.5 million bales, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

NEW FSA HEAD

Dillard B. Lasseter of the War Manpower Commission has been appointed administrator of the Farm Security Administration to succeed Frank Hancock, who resigned a month ago to return to private business.

Mr. Lasseter comes to the Department of Agriculture with a background of wide experience in government service, having served with the National Youth Administration, the National Recovery Administration, the diplomatic service, and the War Manpower Commission. He left the position of regional director of Region 7 of the latter agency to accept the FSA post. Although Mr. Lasseter was appointed less than two weeks ago, he has already conferred with Reuben Simmons and Herbert Henegan, administrative assistants on his staff, to get a picture of the work being done with FSA's Negro borrowers.

FATHER AND SON WIN FARM AWARDS

Thirty years of planning, working, and carrying out modern farming practices were climaxed when Carroll Jones, a former sharecropper, who has climbed step by step into the ownership of 1,500 acres of land, was selected the most outstanding Alabama colored farmer of the year at Tuskegee's Annual Farmers' Conference on December 12.

It was a double triumph for this progressive farmer, because his son, too, a 19 year-old 4-H'er, received an award. The youth won the grand championship prize at the Tuskegee livestock show for his 810 purebred Hereford calf which won out in competition with 36 other animals.

Farmer Jones lives at Epps, a farming community in Sumter County, Alabama, near the Mississippi line. His parents were sharecroppers, and he was a c roppper and tenant for nearly 15 years. But back in 1913 he attended a farmers' conference at Tuskegee and saw Booker T. Washington honor a farmer who owned his land and who had grown an outstanding crop.

From that day on, Mrs. Jones worked and planned for the day when he, too, would be so honored by Tuskegee. So, he set about to own a farm and to be a first rate farmer Today he owns 1,500 acres and rents an additional 1,900 acres. There are 14 tenants on his farm; he keeps an average of 300 head of beef cattle—most of them purebred Herefords—in his improved permanent pastures; he has 75 head of work stock and over 100 head of hogs.

Last year he sold 130 bales of cotton 175 tons of hay, over 300 head of cattle and 76 hogs, netting for himself about $17,000. In recognition of this outstanding achievement, Dr. F. D. Patterson, second in line as President of Tuskegee from the famed Booker T. Washington, presented the Certificate of Merit. And so 30 years of working and planning toward a goal were climaxed.

When asked what accounted for his success as a cattle farmer, Mr. Jones replied, "Good bulls and improved permanent pastures."

Then he added, "I put 80 tons of phosphate on my pastures last year and 120 tons this year."

Also, Mr. Jones pointed out that his former county agent, C. C. Lanier, had played an important part in helping him to improve his herd, conserve his soil, and follow approved farming practices. Mr. Lanier has been appointed to the important post of State contact representative for the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

With a broad smile, Mr. Jones said that both of his sons plan to remain on the farm and continue to build it up. "Willis, who won the grand championship prize at the livestock show yesterday, was one of three 4 H boys who won trips to the National Livestock Show in Chicago this year; he got some good pointers at the show," Mr. Jones declared, "now I believe he's sold on livestock for good."

LESS THAN 5,000 JAMAICANS NOW EMPLOYED ON FARMS HERE

The number of Jamaicans employed on farms in this country has been reduced from a peak of 22,000 to 4,444 the Office of Labor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. The others have returned home, or are awaiting repatriation.

Jamaican farm workers remaining in this country are employed principally in Florida and Connecticut. Bahamian farm workers in this country number 3,900.

Farm workers generally showed a marked decline in December 1 reports which indicated that a million and a half fewer persons were employed on farms than a month earlier.

RESEARCH CHEAP COMPARED TO WAR COSTS

A recent issue of USDA, the Department's house organ, pointed out that even the cost of a huge agricultural research center such as the one at Beltsville, Md., is "peanuts" compared to the cost of prosecuting a war.

The Beltsville research center comprises 13,900 acres, 36 laboratory buildings, 31 greenhouses, and employs a staff of 2,200. And yet these buildings, facilities, equipment, and the land cost only $13,000,000, the amount required to finance our part of World War II for about an hour and a half.

Dusty bulbs and lamp shades waste electricity giving from 20 to 50 per cent less light.

Farming in Tanks of Water Hailed As Coming Industry

New York, Jan. 19—(Special)—Crops grown in tanks of water instead of from the usual acres of soil are no longer a scientist's prognostication but a distinct possibility in coming years, it was reported here today.

"Farming in water"—the science of hydroponics—is now a tried and successful method of producing abundant out-of-season crops and increasing crop yield according to an article, "Farming Without Soil," in the January issue of The American Mercury.

The article reports on the hydroponics program conducted by Major E. W. Elliott of the War Department's Supply Planning Division in combat areas. According to Major Elliott, soilless gardens, located in such places as the Philippines, in islands where the soil was not fertile or was disease-infected, filled war needs for fresh vegetables so completely that area commanders called for them much faster than they could be set up. He predicts that from the Army's successful experience with farming in tanks will rise one of the most important peacetime industries in America. He also believes that such war-starved countries as Greece could be quickly rehabilitated along the food lines by setting up soilless gardens.

Some of the advantages of this new method of producing food are:

(1) An ability to grow several times as many vegetables as on the same area of soil.

(2) The operator is not bothered with weeds or costly cultivating implements.

(3) The vegetables are bigger and better.

(4) Since plant food chemicals can be controlled on a precise basis, the food value of all tank garden products can be stepped up to their maximum possibilities.

(5) Out-of-season crops can be produced under glass.

Hydroponics, reports the article can produce an abundance of vegetables in the back yards or roof tops of congested cities with limited garden space.

The Money You Gave to The March of Dimes Is Spent Wisely to Help All

More than $850,000 has been spent at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama for treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis during the past five years, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced today.

The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is the main hospital for treatment of Negro poliomyelitis patients and training of Negro physicians and nurses in the care of polio patients.

Since 1941, the National Foundation has granted $742,503.69 to the Tuskegee Center from funds collected in the annual March of Dimes. Local chapters of the National Foundation have presented a total of $120,000 to the center, in addition to paying for treatment of patients in their own communities.

More than 200 polio patients from communities in fourteen states have received treatment at the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center. Four of these states lack proper facilities for the local care of their infantile paralysis victims.

The age range of these patients has been from one year to thirty-six years. They have come from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Facilities for after-care of infantile paralysis patients have been enlarged at Tuskegee through a grant of $132,000 from the National Foundation and $189,000 from the Federal Works Agency. This addition to the Tuskegee hospital was constructed and equipped at a cost of $350,000. Twenty-six more beds are now available for infantile paralysis patients, making the total bed capacity fifty-six.

To enable Tuskegee to improve its program for physicians and nurses, the National Foundation has made a five-year grant of $280,735 to the institution. Consultants and supervisors from the best training centers are standardizing the course in the School of Nursing. Tuskegee requires all students of nursing to learn the care of infantile paralysis patients and the National Foundation thus aids in the training of Negro nurses who will work in every section of the United States.

A new nurses home is under construction at Tuskegee to meet the pressing need for adequate housing of a hundred nurses and to provide proper classroom facilities for nursing education. For this purpose the National Foundation made a grant of $133,500.

Tuskegee provides for vocational rehabilitation of patients and education of child victims of the disease. The educational work at the center is a joint venture of Tuskegee Institute and the Alabama State Department of Education. Vocational rehabilitation of patients is achieved through cooperation of the institute and vocational rehabilitation departments and state commissions for crippled children in the patient's home states.

While undergoing treatment at Tuskegee, some polio patients have learned the three R's; and others have had additional training in trades such as linotyping and commercial photography. Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, in commenting on the center as it is today said: "The Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center was not built with the idea of reaching all Negro patients, but to be a center for training doctors, nurses and physical therapists, and for studying unusual cases. It is taking some patients, and will take more. But the greatest good will come through the kind and cases successfully treated and the enriching experience afforded Negro doctors, among whom there are at present dangerously few orthopedie surgeons."

This polio center is housed in a modern, three-story fireproof building linked to Tuskegee's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital by a one-story corridor. It cost $172,256 when constructed in 1941.

On the first floor of the building are the offices of the medical director and his administrative assistant, the plaster room where casts are made and applied, the recreation center in which child patients go to school, laboratories, nurses' lounge, and the brace shop where children's appliances are fitted after being made at Tuskegee institute.

At one end of the basement is a 20,000-gallon, temperature-controlled pool, part of the physical therapy facilities. Also in the basement are physical therapy treatment rooms, a gymnasium equipped with whirlpool and leg baths, electrotherapy machines, facilities for massage, a smaller room with exercise machines, and a Hubbard tank for the treatment of children too small to use the pool.

On the top floor, the patient floor, are six rooms with hospital beds. Walking patients and those in wheelchairs go out on the sun deck on fair days. Frequently, bed patients are moved to wheeled cots for sun baths on the deck.

Dr. John W. Chenault, medical director, has been head of the center for its inception. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a former Rockefeller Fellow in orthopedic surgery at both the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

On Dr. Chenault's medical and administrative staff are an administrative assistant, a physical therapist and two assistants, a head nurse, seven other graduate nurses, and a worker in charge of the brace shop.

Infantile paralysis patients are referred to Tuskegee by chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. A few apply direct to the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center.

Funds for this polio treatment center at Tuskegee are secured through the March of Dimes, January 14-31, nation-wide appeal of the National Foundation. The 1946 March of Dimes is dedicated to the Memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, founder of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

DIMES AIDED ME!

Clifford Marshall, two-year-old polio victim from Bowling Green, Ky., has made progress in a year. With the aid of a brace, he now walks about nonchalantly and is beginning to enjoy his childhood. When he was first admitted to the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, he could not stand on his own two legs, even with the aid of a physical therapist.

Clifford's care, his brace, muscular re-education and other treatment are provided for him at the center by the Kentucky State Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, through contributions to the March of Dimes, January 14-31. Address your gift to the March of Dimes through your local chapter of the National Foundation and help provide aid for other polio sufferers, regardless of age, race, ereed or color.

In Peace As in War—Teamwork

During the war, among numerous other paradoxes, one was increasingly obvious: the war developed fraternity and friction side by side among comrades-in-arms. Under the fierce discipline of struggles men forgot everything except the need for success in battle; under relaxation from combat they indulged every irritation grievous and petty. The gripe of the soldier was as celebrated as his valor.

This paradox will carry over in a measure into the eivilian life of the years of recovery into which we move. Certainly the old areas of friction will be as frequently eneountered, but equally certain the new demands for vigilant and united courage will be pressed upon us.

This is inescapable, and our salvation lies in constantly reminding ourseves that in war, it was the teamwork that won, not the griping.

There will always be things in people that annoy. The impulse to fuss now and then is----we presume----accomodated by our laws that guarantee free speech, even if it is eomplaining. But annoyance does not create energy for action and progress. On the contrary our advance toward brotherhood is retarded every time we exploit our differences in a quarrel. If we believe in the growing need for fraternity among all the people of the world as the only real barrier against world chaos, then we must keep our minds and hearts sensitive to the major matters which can unite us indeed in a fellowship of spirit and action that will be a part, at least, of the challenge we offer to the forces of division that noisily predict our doom.

In Peace as in war—teamwork!

Over 30 Million Quarts Of Food Canned By Colored Farm Club Women

Washington, D. C.—Over 30 million quarts of food were canned last year by colored farm club women and 4-H girls, says a recent report on Extension work among Negroes in the South by John W. Mitchell, Extension Field Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

According to the report, colored farm women and 4-H'ers of North Carolina led the South in the average number of quarts of food canned per person. In that state, 25,000 club women and girls canned 4,534,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables or 180 quarts each. In Alabama, 31,000 club women and girls canned and otherwise preserved $2,505,700 worth of food. Arkansas club women canned 2,880,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables, Louisiana clubbers canned 2,000,000 quarts of food and Texans canned 3,300,000 quarts of food. These figures do not include conservation of food by non-members of women's home demonstration clubs and girls' 4-H clubs.

The report points out how the Extension Service farm and home demonstration agents stepped up their program, worked with more families, helping them to increase their wartime production of food for home consumption and for marketing.

In Oklahoma, for example, 4,300 families improved their diet last year, and 3,800 South Carolina club women sold $92,500 worth of poultry and eggs and $32,500 worth of milk. In one Tennessee county, the colored farmers produced $200,000 worth of food. In Mississippi, colored farmers sold $302,000 worth of milk, and $105,000 worth of poultry and eggs.

The report indicates a significant wartime shifting over partly from cotton and tobacco to food crops. These crops are said to have played an important part not only in improving the diet of Negro farmers, but also in providing year-round cash income.

Also included in the report is the enlarged list of Negro Extension workers numbering 784 (including the emergency workers) who have helped 671,586 colored farm families to step up their production of food. Mississippi leads the list with 134 permanent and emergency agents serving 159,000 colored farm families. Texas comes second with 113 agents for its 52,000 colored farmers, and North Carolina, third with 88 agents for its 57,000 colored farm families. The report places the 4-H enrollment at 277,563. This represents an increase of 50,000 over the 1943 enrollment.

Lincoln, Of Missouri, Students; Shown Rare Historical Exhibit

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 12, 1946—The Negro in American Life, an exhibit loaned by the Council Against Intolerance in America, will end a two week display at Lincoln University (Mo.) on Jan. 22. The display, planned and executed by John Pbecker, consists of 22 placards depicting various areas of Negro life.

Pictured are the Negro as a worker, writer and a hero: the American Negro spiritual featuring a book by that title, by James Weldon Johnson and his brother, J. Rosemond Johnson, with a photo of the former, and one of Mrs. George W. Meyer, who has taken the Fisk Jubilee Singers on a tour of the country.

Music is represented by W. C. Handy Billie Holiday, Ethel Waters and Duke Ellington. Art was portrayed (painting and architecture) both in the African and modern modes. Among the famous Negro educators and writers were Benjamin Banneker, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, E. Franklin Frazier, J. Saunders Reddick, Richard Wright; authors and poets, architects and artists included Roi Otley, reporter and author; Langston Hughes, poet and novelist; Margaret Walker, poet, famous for her "For My People;" William Edmondson was included as the sculptor who had a one-man show of modern art in 1937.

Marion Anderson, of whose voice Toscanini said, "A voice like hers comes once in a hundred years;" Paul Robeson, Katherine Dunham, and Lena Horne were those pictured as entertainers.

The field of sports showed Sgt. Joe Louis, Ralph Metcalf and Jesse Owens.

In tribute to the late George Washington Carver, world's famous scientist, an entire poster was dedicated to his works, also including him with the author of his biography, Rackham Holt; with the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and a photo of his museum (The George Washington Carver Museum) at Tuskegee Institute.

Told in pictures was the part the Negro has played in the several wars: Peter Salem in the American Revolution; Sgt. Carney who, during the Civil War said, "With God's help I will bring back the colors with honor or else report to Him the reason why." Sgt. F. W. Pullen of the Spanish American War; Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, first American privates to receive the Croix de Guerre of World War I; Dorie Miller, receiving the navy cross, and Cpl. John D. Hilton and Pfc. Ernest Walls, each received the soldiers medal gave proof of their contribution to the war efforts. In this classification was also Capt. Hugh Mulzack of the U. S. Booker T. Washington, his ship, as well as that of other victory ships, the U. S. Frederick Douglass and George Washington Carver.

This area would not have been complete without the photo of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, and one of the "Defense Worker."

Other pictures showed Negroes in public life: Mary McLeod Bethune, W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Chas. R. Drew, Hon. W. H. Hastie, Walter White and A. Philip Randolph; Public Servants in New York City; Dr. Jerome Peterson, Hon. Francis Rivers, Hon. Jane Bolin, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Hon. Hubbert T. DeLaney and Hon. William Andrews.

Of particular interest was the poster showing white and Negro children playing together declaring "Race prejudice isn't natural—children don't naturally have it. Children learn it from older people. Children naturally play happily together."

And its neighbor with Old Glory as the central attraction, there were the people of China, the Philippines, the East and West Indies, Africa, India and South America, who (like their brothers who total more than ¾ of the world's population— NON-WHITES) when we speak of the Four Freedoms "all these people look to our treatment of the American Negro to see what we really mean."

The purpose of this exhibit, therefore, was to get a true picture of what the American Negro contributes to the American way of life, to show what they are rather than what most people think they are; "to make you think—to get you to think straight; our straight thinking has a great deal to do with the welfare of our nation with our happiness and the happiness and lives of our children."

The exhibit is being displayed on the campus under the supervision of the Office of Public Relations.

WOMAN'S PAGE

SPICY APPLE SOUFFLE WITH LEMON TOPPING

2 tablespoons butter
1-3 cup flour
1 cup evaporated milk
1 cup water
1 cup coarsely grated tart apples
1½ teaspoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
3 egg yolks
3 egg whites

Melt butter in top of double boiler. Add flour, stirring well. Add milk and water to make a thickened white sauce. Add lemon juice, spices, salt and sugar to apples and mix well. Add apples to white sauce and remove from heat. Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored and add to white sauce. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Place in ungreased baking dish in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350 degree F.) until firm and golden brown, about one hour. Serve immediately with fluffy lemon topping. Serves 8.

FLUFFY LEMON TOPPING

½ cup evaporated milk
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ cup confectioner's sugar
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind

Fluffy lemon topping can be prepared just before souffle is done. Chill milk icy cold, then whip until stiff. Add lemon juice and whip just to blend. Fold in confectioner's sugar and lemon rind.

TANGERINE NUT MUFFINS

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 3 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
1 cup tangerine juice
½ cup chopped pecans

Sift flour; measure; add baking powder, sugar, salt and sift again. Using two knives or a pastry blender, cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse corn meal. Beat egg well, add tangerine juice and mix; add to flour mixture and stir only until all the dry ingredients are moistened. Add chopped nuts and mix. Fill greased muffin pans 2 3 full and bake in 425 degree oven for 30 minutes. Serve hot with tangerine marmalade.

PLAIN CUP CAKES

½ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
¾ cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup milk

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add corn syrup gradually. Beat well. Add vanilla extract. Add egg, beating until light and fluffy. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk, beating well after each addition. Fill greased 2 inch muffin cups ½ full. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) about 20 minutes. Yield: 2 dozen 2-inch cup eakes.

After using bath towels, spread them out on racks to dry instead of folding or bunching them. In hot weather soggy towels can mildew over night.

CHEESE TIDBITS

There are many ways in which cheese can be used to make up delicious little tidbits. Combine cheese with crisp oven popped rice cereal to make a spiey, tempting "something to nibble on" which the teen-agers will adore, or spread a cheese mixture on large bread cubes then toast briefly in the oven.

A WAFFLE PLATTER

Lazy morning breakfasts and informal evening lunches often call for crisp waffles. Serve them hot with pats of butter and plenty of sirup. Add two favorite waffle companions, broiled bacon and broiled peach halves to make the meal complete.

To prepare the peaches, place a bit of butter and brown sugar in the hollow of each half, and brown slowly under the broiler.

Lightest waffles result when the egg whites and yokes are beaten separately, and the whites are folded into the batter at the last.

WAFFLES

2½ cups sifted soft wheat flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs, separated
1½ cups milk
6 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Beat egg yolks and add milk. Add to flour mixture. Add melted shortening. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake on hot waffle iron. Yield: 5 seven inch waffles.

BAKED BEANS SANDWICHES

(For all Except the Littlest)

Everybody likes cold baked beans sandwiches between brown bread with a generous dash of catsup of chili sauce to spice the eating. Quick sandwiches come from the bean pot. Make the day before, you'll have fast sandwich stuff for the morning.

HOME MADE BAKED BEANS

1 quart Navy Beans
1 large onion shredded
¼ lb. scored salt pork
2 3 cup karo
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
2 teaspoons salt

Soak beans in cold water overnight. Drain and cover with fresh cold water. Bring to boil and let boil 5 minutes. Drain and rinse with cold water to harden beans. Add onion, salt pork, karo, mustard and salt. Place in heavy casserole, cover and bake for 8 hours in moderate over (350 degrees F.). If necessary, add more water after 4 hours cooking time. Eight servings.

PUMPKIN MUFFINS

1 cup flour
3 teaspoons powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup corn meal
2 eggs
1 cup milk
½ cup cooked pumpkin
½ cup molasses
½ cup melted shortening

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt, soda and cinnamon. Add corn meal. Beat eggs. Add milk. Combine with dry ingredients. Add pumpkin, molasses and shortening. Mix well. Pour into greased muffin tins. Bake in hot oven (40 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Makes 12 large muffins.

SALMON PUFF WITH MUSTARD SAUCE

1 tall can salamon
3 cups bread cubes
1 cup cooked peas
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon paprika
½ teaspoon dry mustard
2 eggs
1 cup thick white sauce

Flake salmon and combine with bread cubes, peas, onion, salt, pepper, paprika, and dry mustard. Beat eggs and add to white sauce. Fold into salmon mixture. Pour into greased loaf pan, 4½x8½ inches. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 45 minutes. Unmold and serve with Mustard Sauce or Chili Sauce. Yield: 5 servings.

MUSTARD SAUCE

2 tablespoons margarine or butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup milk

Melt margarine or butter. Mix flour, salt, pepper, and dry mustard and add gradually to melted fat, stirring constantly. Add milk gradually, stirring well. Cook until sauce thickens. Serve hot on Salmon Puff.

POTATO SOUP WITH OATMEAL

4 cups meat stock, or use bouillon cubes
2 cups diced potatoes
½ cup sliced onions
1 cup sliced carrots
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup rolled oats
⅛ to 1 cup cooked tomatoes
Salt and pepper

To meat stock add potatoes, onions, carrots, and celery. Bring to boiling point. Gradually stir in the rolled oats. Simmer 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Add the tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper and heat.

POTATO CRUST

Line a baking dish with mashed potatoes. Fill center with vegetable stew and left over bits of meat or fish. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot over (400 degrees F.) until hot through and brown on top. If you have just a little potato make only an upper crust.

POTATO PUFF

To 3 cups mashed potatoes, add 1 egg yolk, hot milk to moisten, 2 tablespoons melted fat, salt, and any other seasoning you like. Beat well. Then fold in 1 stiffly beaten egg white. Pile lightly into a greased baking dish. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) 30 minutes or until puffy and brown.

POTATO GRIDDLE SCONES

2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 3 cup milk (about)
2 tablespoons fat
1 cup cold mashed potatoes
1 egg, beaten

Sift together flour, salt, and baking powder. Cut in fat with 2 knives or a pastry blender. Blend in the potatoes. Mix egg and milk; add to first mixture. Mix slightly. Roll ⅜ inch thick and cut into squares. Bake slowly on a hot greased griddle or frying pan. Turn several times to cook through. Makes 10 or 12.

For a main dish, pour creamed left over meat or fish or vegetables over the scones.

POTATO SCALLOP

6 medium sized potatoes
2 tablespoons flour
1½ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons fat
Pepper
2 tablespoons fat
2 cups hot milk

Peel and slice the potatoes. Put a layer of potatoes in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with part of flour, salt, and pepper. Dot with fat. Repeat until all the potatoes are used. Pour in the milk —use very fresh milk or it may curdle. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 1 hour or until the potatoes are tender and browned on the top. Add more milk if the potatoes get dry.

POTATO PANCAKES

Grate 2 cups raw potatoes and put immediately into ¼ cup milk. Add 1 egg, beaten slightly, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper and 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion. Drop from a tablespoon onto a greased frying pan. Cook until well browned and crisp on both sides. Serve hot.

TO USE SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

Sweetness equal to one cup sugar:

Maple syrup, 1 cup
Honey, 1 cup
Sorghum, 1 cup
Molasses, 1½ cups
Cane syrup, 1½ cups
Corn syrup, 2 cups

PRUNE ORANGE BREAD

As the little red school house once again welcomes its many schoolgirls and schoolboys, mothers welcome recipes for lunch box foods.

Sandwiches, a favorite lunch box food, are especially popular with youngsters when made with Prune Orange Bread. This fruity quick bread with its refreshing flavor is a tasty pep tonic at noon lunch periods. Youngsters love its pleasing flavor combination of prunes, oranges, and nuts and will tuck extra slices of this quick bread into their lunch box for afternoon snacks. Thin slices of Prune Orange Bread may be spread with softened margarine or butter and made into plain "bread and butter" sandwiches. Other fillings such as peanut butter and marmalade, softened cream cheese, or apple butter make pleasing varieties. If desired, generous slices of Prune Orange Bread may be served as dinner dessert doubling for fruit cake, or topped with whipped cream cheese and served "plum pudding" fashion.

Prune Orange Bread has also its nutritional goodness. From the enriched flour with its added B vitamins and iron to the prunes and oranges used in making the bread, it is chockful of food value.

PRUNE ORANGE BREAD

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
¾ cup chopped cooked prunes
2½ cups sifted enriched flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup ground whole orange, pulp and juice
¼ cup milk
¾ cup chopped nuts

Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs. Beat well. Add prunes and mix thoroughly. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and cinnamon. To creamed mixture add flour mixture alternately with ground orange and milk. Mix thoroughly. Add nuts and mix well. Bake in greased loaf pan in in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 1½ hours.

Yield: 1 loaf, 4¾x8½ inches.

Fragrant enriched bread makes excellent foundation for an elegant sandwich. Not only does enriched bread lend itself to a wide variety of tasty sandwich fillings, but with its added B vitamins and iron it rates high among nutritious foods.

RASPBERRY ROLL UPS

A quickly and easily prepared accompaniment for a "spot of tea" is to be found in raspberry roll ups. Cut crusts from slices of fresh bread and spread with raspberry preserves. Roll up and fasten each end with toothpicks. Toast in slow oven (425 degrees) until light brown.

Singeing the hair may make the ends of the hair more brittle.

Grease stains on leather may be removed with benzine or turpentine.

TRY THESE HINTS AND SAVE SUGAR

Drizzle a little honey or cane syrup over your cereal—some like it better than sugar.

Cook cereals with prunes, raisins, or dates, and serve without sugar. Top cereal with fresh fruit—no extra sugar is needed.

Use canned fruit syrups for sweetening other foods.

Use jelly rolls, Boston cream cakes instead of frosted cakes.

Sheet cakes require only half as much frosting as layer cakes.

Serve sweet yeast breads, such as cinnamon rolls, and sweet quick breads occasionally instead of more sugar consuming cakes. Use honey, maple syrup, cane syrup, molasses or sorghum for glazed sweet potatoes, in baked or soft custards, sauces for ice cream and cornstarch or tapioca puddings.

Substitute syrups for sugar in many cake and cookie recipes.

SUGARLESS GINGERBREAD

½ cup melted shortening
1¼ cups molasses
1 egg, beaten
2½ cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup hot water

Combine shortening and molasses and add egg. Stir until well blended. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the hot water. Bake in a well greased 9x9x2 pan in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.

PANCAKE SYRUP

Blend orange juice with honey as corn syrup to taste and use as a syrup for pancakes or waffles. A bit of grated orange peel adds pleasing fragrance and flavor.

BEEF CHOP SUEY

3 tablespoons lard
1½ pounds lean beef
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
3 cups hot water
1½ cups onions, chopped
3 cups sliced celery
1 jar bean sprouts or mixed Chinese vegetables
3 tablespoons cornstarch
3 tablespoons cold water
2 teaspoons or more soy sauce
1½ teaspoons sugar
1 or 2 bouillon cubes

Purchase ¾ inch thick slices of meat if possible. Wipe meat with a damp cloth and cut into strips with kitchen shears. Sear in hot fat quickly without browning. Sprinkle with half the salt and 1 teaspoon of the soy sauce. Add water and simmer 40 minutes or until meat begins to be tender. Add onions and celery, 1 bouillon cube, and rest of soy sauce. Cook until vegetables are barely tender, about 20 minutes. Mix cornstarch, cold water and sugar, add to hot mixture and stir until thickened. Add bean sprouts, reheat, taste and add pepper, an extra bouillon cube and extra salt and soy sauce, if necessary. Just before serving add, if desired, a few whole toasted almonds. Serve chop suey over hot boiled rice and sprinkle with a few extra almonds.

SWEET POTATO PIE

2 tablespoons fat, melted
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup corn syrup
¼ cup orange juice
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
1 or 2 eggs, separated
½ cup milk

Add fat, salt, syrup, orange juice and grated rind to the hot mashed sweet potatoes. Add beaten egg yolks and milk. Beat well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour mixture into a ten inch baked pie shell and bake in a moderate oven 30 or 40 minutes.

Put sweet potatoes in the oven or kettle without peeling and you will save vitamins.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

These Are The Vanguards

By

GILES A. HUBERT

Bill Street sent me a copy of the Souvenir program of the first annual meeting of the "paid-out" Negro farm owners of Georgia who bought their farms under FSA. There were twenty of them, twenty out of 858 Negro borrowers in Georgia who have made loans since the program started in 1938.

Now these farmers had up to forty years to finish paying for their farms. Many others are far ahead of schedule on their payments. Add to these 858 new farm owners, 342 more who have been aided by FSA to obtain purchase loans from banks, insurance companies and other sources and that makes 1200 new Negro farm owners in the state of Georgia.

These twenty "graduated" farm owners started out with a net worth of $1,110 before they enrolled in the FSA program. Now they have an average net worth of $7,616. Any way you figure it, this is fast stepping. These farmers are operating the type of farms which can compete and hold their own against all comers in the Southern agriculture of the future.

If we take the entire 858 borrowers, some of whom only joined the program a year ago, the record is good. At the end of the 1944 season the average amount due to be paid by these farmers was $146.-15 (think of it—buying a good farm at $146.00 a year), but the average amount paid was actually $227.61. On January 1, 1944 their average net worth was $1,724.00. A year later on the same date in 1945 their average net worth was $2,223.00.

Now this is **progress.** This is **dramatic,** this is **important.** In these days of agricultural mechanization and scientific progress, in these days of changing systems of farming, it becomes more and more difficult for the Negro farmer to compete. Usually his little farm is too small, too poor and too inadequately equipped.

He has the poorest schools with the poorest teachers. He is excluded from the principal local organizations which direct economic and political activities. He is without the ballot. How is the Negro farmer going to keep up with the changes and participate in the progress of an economy which is becoming more competitive?

The truth is that many Negro farmers will fall by the wayside—will be forced out of competition. The number who will be able to survive will depend upon such help as is provided by the Farm Security Administration. This program means for the farmer adequate land resources, adequate capital and the advice and guidance which allows him to compete in an advancing economy.

These 20 FSA farmers have proved the success of this method. These 858 farmers are plowing the

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Anderson Pays High Tribute To Dr. Carver

National Farm Labor Union Announces Campaign Against Ceiling on Farm Wages

H. L. Mitchell, President of the National Farm Labor Union in Memphis, Tenn., announced today that the organization was beginning a campaign against the plans of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to impose a ceiling on wages of low paid cotton choppers in the South.

L. I. Jones, chairman of the USDA Wage Board in Mississippi announced that a referendum among cotton growers would be held on April 2. to determine whether or not the Government shall set a ceiling on wages of cotton choppers at $2.00 or $2.50 per day. These wage rates were recommended by cotton planters at two hearings held by the board with the majority favoring $2.00 per day with no limitation of the number of hours to be worked.

Meanwhile, the Delta District Council (composed of locals in Arkansas and Missisippi delta counties) of the National Farm Labor Union were engaged in distributing 10,000 handbills urging all cotton producers in Mississippi to vote against the ceiling. The handbill (copy attached) calls upon growers to vote the Department of Agriculture bureaucrats out of your business."

Mitchell said, "if the referendum is approved, the National Farm Labor Union will challenge the legality of the wage ceilings in the fed

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Gibson Farmers To Use Flames In Cultivating Cotton

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., March 16.—(Special)—In order to keep Gibson County abreast of the most modern methods of farming, three of the county's leading farmers will initiate flame cultivation of cotton in West Tennessee this year.

The three farmers who will chop their cotton with flames are Neil Laymon, Frank Allen and Langton Watt of the Brazil and Gibson Wells Communities.

The new method, which takes the place of hoeing, will eliminate weeds and grass without damaging the cotton stalk.

PRESENTS USDA JOB REPORT

Aware that further reduction in force may be made in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. Ernest M. Norris, left, special assistant to USDA Personnel Director T. Roy Reid, presents Mr. Reid a summary report showing the relative employment position of colored workers in the Department during the last six years. The report points out that although colored employees number 2,119—an increase of 85.2 percent over the 1939 employment figure—they constitute only 3.3 percent of total Department personnel.

—USDA photo by Knell 2-4-46

Davis Appointed To Important Post In U. S. Department Of Agriculture

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1946—Appointment of James P. Davis, former colored field representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, to the post of an administrative officer of the Field Service Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was announced last week by Southern Regional Director C. D. Walker.

Mr. Davis, who was with the AAA from 1935 to 1945, will have as his first assignment the important job of assisting colored farm leaders in acquainting colored farmers with the protection offered their cotton crop through Federal Crop Insurance. After the close of the crop insurance sales campaign, he will assist colored leaders in acquainting colored farm and non farm people with the need for, provisions, and objectives of the agri

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Speaks At Dinner Honoring Guest Scientist

Washington, D C.—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson was the principal speaker at a dinner honoring the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver at the Penn-Harris hotel in Harrisburg, Penn., last week.

The dinner which was arranged by Clyde Zehner, Pennsylvania State director of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was held in connection with a conference for adjusting Pennsylvania's 1946 agricultural production goals.

In his address, Secretary Anderson pointed to the work of Dr. Carver as a pattern for agriculture. Said the Secetary, "In this, the year our President has called 'a year of decision,' I believe that we can well follow the example of George Washington Carver in recognizing the relationship between actions in agriculture and other parts of our economy, and in planning and acting boldly to plunge across new frontiers of scientific and economic achievement."

High tribute was paid Dr. Carver by the Secretary in his opening remarks. Said he, "I feel that this occasion, honoring the memory of a beloved and brilliant agricultural scientist is particularly appropriate during these times. While I never had the good fortune to know Dr. Carver personally, I know the record of his unselfish, far sighted service."

Continuing, Secretary Anderson added, "Despite fabulous offers from industry, this humble man preferred to give his service in the South where he felt it was most needed, explaining that 'Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South, and whatever helps the South helps the world. He was a true pioneer in science. He did much to leave a better place

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Colored Employment In USDA Nearly Doubled Since 1939

Washington, D. C.
February 4, 1946

Dr. Ernest M. Norris, special assistant to the personnel director of the U. S. Departmen of Agriculture, has prepared a summer report showing that Negro employment in the Department has nearly doubled since 1939. However, the report also shows that, in spite of the increase, colored workers comprise only 3.3 percent of the Department's total personnel.

The report prepared for USDA Personnel Director T. Roy Reid, places total full time employees of the Department—in Washington and the field—at 65,202 as of September 30, 1945. Of these 2,119 are colored. A breakdown of the job classification of the colored employees shows that nearly 55 percent are in professional, subprofessional, clerical, administrative and fiscal categories, as compared with only 17.8 percent in these classifications in 1939.

Also, the report shows that there has been a continual increase in the number of colored employees. In 1939 there were only 1,114 colored workers in the Department, in 1945 there were 2,119 (not including 593 colored Cooperative Extension agents and 376 emergency war food production aides.) This represents an increase of 85.2 percent over the 1939 figure. In the Washington office, employment of colored workers increased from 263 in 1939 to 808 in 1945, an increase of 203.4 percent.

However, Dr. Norris points out in his report that only 25 percent of the colored workers are in the highest retention group. This indicates to some extent how further cutbacks may affect the colored

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Farmers Union Asks Better Farm Homes —page 5

St. Emma Cadet Band

ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The St. Emma Cadet Band holds a most important place in the military and social life at the St. Emma Military Academy. It is a regulation 28 instrument Army band, and is a part of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps which the U. S. Army supervises at St. Emma. Music is supplied for all cadet drills and ceremonies, and in addition the band takes part in many entertainments throughout the school year. All band members follow the regular academic course at this boarding high school, as well as a subject in trade or agriculture. Shown in the photograph, grouped according to the instrument they are playing, left to right, are: Clarinet section, front row, S/Sgt. Edgar Redmond, age 17, drum-major (Dist. of Col.); Cadet Phillip Holland, age 15 (Alabama); Cadet Harvey N. Williams, age 15 (Virginia), and Pfc. Christopher Lindsay, age 15 (South Carolina). Back row, Cadet Donald Ware, age 15 (Ohio); Cadet Elwood Jones, age 15 (Pennsylvania), and Cadet William Jordan, age 15 (Virginia). Saxophones, Cadet George Thomas, age 17 (Rhode Island); Sgt. Theodore Adams, age 16 (New Jersey), and S/Sgt. Edwin Jenkins, age 16 (Alabama). Trombones, Cpl. Francis Jones, age 15 (Virginia), and Capt. Wilbur Clarke, age 17 (New York), Commander of the band. Baritone, Cadet Harvey H. Honore, age 14 (Louisiana). Basses, 1st Lt. Ferdinand Wilson, age 17 (Maryland), and Cadet John A. Reynolds, Jr., age 15 (Michigan). Percussion, Cadet Wm. Randolph, age 16 (Virginia); Cadet Raymond Holton, age 15 (Mass.); Cadet Carlos Simmonds, age 17 (Maryland), and Cadet Francis Campbell, age 15 (District of Col.). Alto Horns, Cadet William A. Freeman, age 16 (Maryland), and Cadet Leo Bradshaw, age 14 (North Carolina). Trumpets, front row, 1st Sgt. Plater Campbell, age 17 (District of Col.), and Bugler Sgt. Clifford Stewart, age 16 (Alabama). Back row, Cadet Robert Buck, age 15 (Alabama), and Cadet Coleridge T. Franklin, age 16 (Alabama). Standing at the right rear is the Conductor, Fr. Constantine, O.S.B., a member of the faculty and Dean of the school.

LANE COLLEGE FARMERS CONFERENCE HIGHLY SUC CESSFUL

Jackson, Tennessee: Dr. T. R. M. Howard Superintendent, Taborian Hospital, Mound Bayou, Miss., delivered the principal address Friday at the mass meeting closing the 42nd annual session of the Lane College Farmers' Conference. In his eloquent and stimulating address, Dr. Howard discussed the problems of the farmer in the Mound Bayou area and drew parallels to the situation in West Tennessee. He described the successful cooperative efforts of the farmer in his area. He challenged for leaders and teachers to adopt a realistic approach to the problems of the farmers.

While Dr. Howard is an outstanding physician and surgeon he was invited to the conference as a farmer. His stock farm features the most outstanding breeders of hogs in America, some of his hogs having been purchased by the Mexican government last year for use in its stock improvement program. His farm also includes 1000 pedigreed white rock hens and a $25,000 herd of pure bred Aberdeen-Argus cattle. His successful leadership both in health and in farming lead the Saturday Evening Post to publish a feature article about him in a recent edition.

Other features of the two day conference included a discussion by the champion farmer in the tri-state area. Last year, competing against 15,000 farmers in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, Burge Clemons, near Covington in Tipton County, was selected as the farmer making the greatest progress in the "Live at Home" contest sponsored by the Memphis Commercial Appeal. During the discussion of their methods, Mr. and Mrs. Clemons stated that a hail storm destroyed their cotton crop in early October but their program of crop diversification kept their income up to the prize winning level.

Another guest of the conference was John L. Yarbrough, also of Tipton County, winner of the 4-H Club contest with his champion 270 pound pig which was auctioned off at two dollars per pound.

Other speakers on the program were Prof. U. E. McKinnon, Phillips School of Theology, "How Can the Rural church Become More Useful to the Farmer;" G. S. Rivers, Supervisor, Farm Security administration, "Farm Finance and Records;" Ben P. Hazelwood, Superintendent, West Tennessee, Experiment Station, "What's New in Agriculture;" Miss Elizabeth Keller, University of Tennessee Extension Service, Knoxville, "Family Living." There were demonstrations on "Improved Kitchens", by Miss Bessie L. Walton, Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent, "Poultry Calling;" W. N. Williamson, Assistant State Agent, and "Care and Pruning of Fruit Trees;" A. M. Dobbins, County Agent.

The rural women furnished dinner on Thursday and the women of Jackson on Friday. Attendance at this years conference were not as large as in some previous years because a week of warm, sunny weather permitted farmers to pick cotton. This unusual phenomenon is the result of early bad weather last fall which caused about half of the West Tennessee cotton crop to be left in the fields all winter. Teachers reported attendance off seventy and ninety percent because of this good cotton weather.

The conference announced prizes for farmers in the counties surrounding Jackson who make the greatest improvement in the quality of their poultry, hogs and cattle during 1946.

NEGRO FARM COUNCIL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

All Officers Unanimously Reelected

Raleigh, N. C.—Bartell Lane was reelected president of the Negro Farmers County Council of Wake County, N. C., at its first meeting for the year, which also was featured by a study of community needs and workable plans for the County.

Other officers reelected were R. B. Raiford, vice-president; R. D. Wilder, secretary; and I. C. Hayes, treasurer.

Reports were heard on the progress of the Extension program affecting Wake County and its communities. Following the reports and a discussion by the group, a 15 point program was adopted for bettering farming in Wake County and of making greater contributions in the post war effort.

The program calls for: wise use of credit; community leadership; food and feed production for family needs; food and food storage; livestock and poultry production (care and management); soil conservation; team and equipment purpurchase; community co-ops; neighberhood action groups; farm ownership (under sound credit and supervision); proper fertilizers for proper crops; burning of mortgages market outlet for surplus truck crops; assistant for returning veterans in getting located on farms; and medical and hospital care for community farm families.

The Blue Cross Plan for Hospital and Surgical Care for farm families was outlined by Mrs. Jessie Q. Mills of the Hospital Saving Association.

The council meeting was conducted by W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent of the State College Extension Service.

DEATH TO BEDBUGS

DDT is a "perfect" answer to the bedbug problem, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says in a recent statement positively recommending DDT for this purpose. If the insecticide is applied properly as a 5 per cent spray to mattresses, beds, and chicken houses, these places will remain free of bedbugs for six months or more. To make a 5 per cent solution, seven ounces of technical grade DDT is dissolved in one gallon of kerosene. This is sprayed into each joint of the bed and on both sides of the mattress. After a few hours of drying the bed may be made up and used without fear of injury to the occupant. DDT powder can be used. This should be a 10 per cent dust. It is applied in the same locations as recommended for the spray.

DDT is not the answer to all "big" problems, experimenters are learning. Know what you want to eliminate before depending on DDT to get rid of it. Check with your county agent.

Migratory Labor Meeting Held In Baltimore

The Migratory Labor and Regional Farm Labor Conference. Labor Branch, FMA Extension was held at Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, February 5, 6, 7, 8. Gathered at the meeting were federal officials, area directors and supervisors from all of the states bordering the Atlantic Seaboard. The only race man participating in the proceedings of the conference was Mr. F. Marcellus Staley who is serving in the role as regional farm labor assistant for the Southeastern area. He spoke on the subject, "What Migrants Want." His address received many favorable responses.

The program in general centered around Adjusting the 1945 Migratory Labor Program to 1946 conditions, 1946 Farm Labor Supply and Demand Outlook, The Foreign Program in 1946, Long-Time Farm Labor Program, Tentative Allocation of Foreign Workers to the States, Future Emphasis on Labor Utilization Administrative Problems in 1946 and Information Techniques and Appeals in 1946.

COLORED EMPLOYMENT IN USDA NEARLY DOUBLED

(Continued From Page 1)

employees.

To help ensure against any racial discrimination in the separation of persons from the Department, Personnel Director Reid has brought some of the facts revealed in Dr. Norris' report to the attention of the personnel officers of the 29 administrative units of the Department. Also, Secretary Clinon P. Anderson has issued a memorandum on fair employment practices, pointing out the policy which the Department has established for employment of persons regardless of race or creed.

Dr. Norris' report gives a unit by unit comparison in the percentage the Department has esablished for employment of persons regardless of Negro employees. The Office of the Secretary and the Research Center at Beltsville, Md., top the list with 28.8 percent. The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics comes second with 19 per cent, and the Library, third, with 15.7 percent.

The other 25 units each shows less than eight percent colored employees. Their percentages range from 7.1 down to 0.8 for 21 of the units; four show no colored employees. However the number of employees in the latter four units comprise only about one percent of the Department's personnel.

Dr. Norris points out that one of the most encouraging signs in the Department's employment of colored workers is the improvement shown in classification status. His report shows that while colored clerical, administrative and fiscal employees total only 863, they represent 40.7 percent of the total number of colored workers in the Department. For all Department employees, the percentage in this category is 39.2—slightly less than the figure for colored employees.

FISH FARMING

Plenty of fish on the table will be the rule with at least 151 farm families in South Sebastian County, Ark., as a result of a farm pond stocking program arranged through the co-operation of the Extension Service, University of Arkansas, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. J. Cole Westbrook, county agent, arranged for 166,100 bluegills and 15,000 large-mouth black bass for stocking 151 ponds. Farmers ordered fish through the Extension Service and Fish and Wildlife Service delivered them by truck to a central point.

Of the 151 ponds, 123 were fertilized in 1945 and all will be fertilized this year. Fertilizing increases the carrying capacity of a pond the same as fertilizing a pasture increases its capacity.

Stocked ponds serve a dual purpose—fish for the farm family and water supply for the farm stock.

NATIONAL FARM LABOR

(Continued From Page 1)

eral courts. We know that if it goes over in Mississippi, every other cotton producing area in the South and West will follow."

The Farm Labor leader also said that as a last resort the Union will call on all cotton choppers to refuse to work for the miserable wage the Department of Agriculture seeks to impose on the lowest paid workers in all America.

Mitchell also revealed that he had received assurance of support in the fight against wage ceilings from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said he also expected the CIO to use its influence against the wage ceilings on farm labor.

Mitchell said President William Green wrote him, "I will gladly join with you in opposing any reduction in wages paid to low paid cotton workers employed by planters in Mississippi or any other state. The cutting of wages of these employed by cotton planters is well nigh criminal, particularly at this time when all agree the wage of all workers should be increased. I will join with you in the efforts you are putting forth to protect the wages of employees of cotton planters in Mississippi and elewhere."

The National Farm Labor Union, formerly known as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, is an independent union but maintains a working relationship with both A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

DR. BRALLIAR SAYS:

Trees Pay Rich Dividends In Beauty, Comfort, Money

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Garden Editor

Trees add much to the value of property. They add beauty and comfort too. This being true, it is only wisdom to make every attempt to preserve our trees. We should feed them, prune them if needed and give them any other necessary care that will insure their longevity and well-being.

Untransplanted trees send roots both deep and wide and so usually get most of the minerals they need, but this is not always true of transplanted trees, especially if they are not small when set out. For trees that have been transplanted use a complete balanced plant food. Trees may be fertilized at any time during the year, but early spring is the best time to feed them.

How Much Fertilizer?

How can we determine how much fertilizer to use? If we use commercial fertilizer, allow one pound to each inch of circumference of the trunk, measuring the trunk four feet above the ground.

Since the main feeding roots of the tree extend out in a circle equivalent to the circle made by the drip of the branches, this is the proper place to apply the plant food. Make a series of holes, two inches in diameter and about 18 inches deep under the drip of the branches, in a zigzag fashion.

Use Pointed Device

The holes can be made best with a ground augur but a crowbar or other pointed device can be satisfactorily used. Fill the holes with a mixture of half plant food and half soil. Then water.

Often merely sowing nitrate of soda evenly over the surface of the soil under the tree at the rate of one pound for each two inches of the diameter of the tree is all that is needed. Water well after sowing.

LIBERALIZED REA POLICY TO AID COLORED FARMERS

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1946—Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that colored farmers living on the back roads and in sparsely settled areas stand to benefit by recent Congressional action liberalizing the terms under which the Rural Electrification Administration may make loans for the electrification of farms and rural homes.

In his annual report to the Secretary, REA administrator Claude R. Wickard emphasized that Congressional action reducing the interest rate on loans to two percent extending the repayment period from 25 to 35 years will enable REA borrowers more nearly to make electricity available to all potential users in their territories.

Among such potential users are said to be thousands of small farmers on back roads, in isolated areas, and in sparsely settled regions. It it pointed out that many colored farmers live off on the back roads and in somewhat isolated areas of the South because they often find it difficult to buy or rent land more favorably situated.

Within the next three years electricity may be brought to a good many of these farmers through REA's stepped up program. Mr. Wickard reports that shortly after VE Day, 926 REA borrowers were ready with line-building plans designed to bring electric service to 1,329,000 farms and rural homes by the end of 1948.

Of the farms and rural homes to be electrified during the three year period, 774,000, or 56 percent are in the South, where incidently 98 percent of all colored farmers live. Based on need the farmers in Texas and Georgia will be the largest recipients in the Southern States. The program proposes to bring electricity to 157,200 rural consumers in Texas and 89.50 in Ga.

This rapid expansion of rural electrification is in line with a five year program proposed by the Department's Interbureau Committee on Postwar programs. The five year program envisions electric service for 3,566,000 rural consumers now without electricity. Mr. Wickard says that since REA was started in 1935, it has brought eelctric service to 1,287,347 rural consumers.

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE ACTIVITIES

By A. S. Bacon,
Assistant Supervisor—Negro Work

The enthusiasm of Negro County Agents in the state has been greatly increased after the Annual Agents' Conference recently held at the Georgia State College, the state office at Industrial College, Georgia reports. It was stated by some of the agents that the meeting was one of the best ever held, the office disclosed. Many of the agents, according to the reports, have already begun to help neighborhood groups incorporate many of the ideas obtained from the conference into the individual county and community plans. Some of the points that are being stressed are: Producing sufficient food and feed crops necessary to maintain the people and livestock in the county; producing a wider variety of cash crops to increase the family farm income and conserving our natural resources. The agents have rendered assistance to farmers in developing and caring for home orchards. Dougherty county agent reports that two demonstrations were conducted in spraying orchards for disease with an attendance of sixty persons. Mitchell county agent reports that seven demonstrations were conducted in vegetables and truck garden production. Attempts are being made to increase the family cash income by adding additional crops and livestock. Baldwin county agent reports that several farmers are increasing their farm poultry flocks, as a source of increasing farm income. One farmer has put in 300 baby chicks which he plans to grow out to layers. Sumter county agent reports that efforts are being made to get farmers to plant pepper for the canning plant located at Americus. Calhoun county agent reports efforts are being made to improve livestock production, and that one pure-bred Duroc Jersey boar has been purchased already in one community. Cooperative marketing is being stressed by some agents. Terrel county agent reports that fifteen farmers sold livestock together.

Agents throughout the state are busy encouraging and helping farmers save their soil through good soil conservation practices. Bibb county agent reports that assistance was rendered to the county soil conservation technician in the winter of 1944-45 in gathering thirty pounds of kudzu seed. These seed were sent to a state nursery, and a reports from the nursery recently states that 50,000 kudzu crowns will be sent to Bibb county farmers. A group of 4-H boys helped gather the seed.

Agents throughout the state are trying to help farmers plan for greater and more efficient production on their farms. Every available opportunity to help alleviate the acute labor shortage is being taken. The agent in Jenkins county reports that this problem is being solved, to some extent by the use of farm machinery. Two farmers, one a World War II Veteran, and a former 4-H Club boy, have purchased two tractors with cultivating equipment, a combine and a jeep to help with their farming operations.

Improving the family living condition is kept as one of the outstanding activities in the Agent's mind and program of work. Camden county agent reports that aid was given in the past month in helping construct a community church and a dwelling house.

WAKE COUNTY FARMERS AND 4-H'ers SCORE HIGH IN CORN GROWING CONTEST
W. D. PEGRAM AND R. L. PENIX TOP WINNERS

Raleigh, N. C.

Wake County farmers and 4-H club members closed the year in the Corn Growing Contest with high production yields. W. D Pegram won top honors in the adult race while Robert L. Penix won top honors in the 4-H club. The county corn growing contest got underway at the beginning of the crop year with 138 contestants in the running. The high producers on one acre demonstration plots are:

Adult:

1st prize, W. D. Pegram, Providence Community, 92.3 bushels; 2nd prize, J. E. Perry, Eagle Rock Community, 91.4 bushels; 3rd prize B. W. Lane, Springfield Community. 79.8 bushels.

4-H Club:

1st prize, Robert L. Penix, Juniper Level Community, 89 6 bushels; 2nd prize, Theron Perry, Eagle Rock Community, 86.1 bushels; 3rd prize, Lonnie L. Wilder, McCullers Community, 79.4 bushels.

Prizes for the top producers are being sponsored by Negro business institutions of Raleigh. The purpose of the contest is to promote, encourage, influence, and increase the yield of corn in Wake-County. The contest is conducted by W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent of the State College Extension Service, Raleigh.

Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church To Be Host To 1946 Sunday School Congress

Summer School of Methods Will Convene on the South Side of the Great Windy City—Denomination Please Note Change

Dr. J. H. L. Smith, Pastor Chosen Chairman of General Committee; Dr. J. M. Foster, President of the Baptist Ministers' Alliance, Remains As Co-Chairman

Chicago, Ill.—(Spl.)— By action of the Illinois leaders, association moderators and the officers of the Baptist Ministers' Alliance of Chicago and Vicinity, taken in this city last week, the Sunday School Congress has been moved from the West Side and will be held here on the famous South Side in the great Ebenezer Baptist church, located at 4501 Vincennes Avenue. Other changes by the committee and the leaders were to the effect that the Rev. J. H. L. Smith, D. D., the new entertaining pastor of the Congress, is chairman of the General Committee on Entertainment, and that the Rev. J. M. Foster, D. D., president of the Baptist Ministers' Alliance of Chicago and Vicinity and moderator of the Friendship Baptist Association, remains as co chairman.

The officers of the Housing Committee are Mrs. C. T. Mason, 4501 Vincennes Ave., chairman: with Mrs. Emma Glover as co-chairman. These two will assign all messengers who send in their requests for assignment. It is understood that the former chairman of the Housing Committee will turn over to the new chairman all the requirements for assignments.

The selecting of Ebenezer Bapt. church was brought about by the fact that Greater Union Baptist church felt that under present conditions which they are facing, they would not be financially able to decorate their building, make certain improvements and be ready to serve as host in an acceptable manner, to this large group of Baptists who will be here from every State in the Union, since the pastor had resigned and this leaves them without a shepherd, a spiritual adviser and a local church leader.

Another action taken of the executive session was that Morning Star Baptist church, 3993 S. Park way, Rev. I. M. Hendon, D. D., pastor, will be host to the Executive Committee of the National Baptist Convention of America and the Woman's Auxiliary. This will give these two extra arms of the Convention ample meeting places and housing facilities to accommodate them during June 5 9. The next was that the Brotherhood Union of the National Baptist Convention of America, which will have a department in the Sunday School Congress, will be entertained by the Forty fourth Street Baptist church at 735 E. 44th St., Rev. E. Thurston, D. D., entertaining pastor.

The announcement was made further that this general committee and the executives of the State, County and City would hold another special meeting in the Ebenezer Baptist church on the morning of April 2nd. Official notification that the Ebenezer Baptist church will entertain the task of being host has already been sent to the National Baptist Publishing Board, signed by Dr. J. H. L. Smith, pastor and chairman of the general committee, and by Mr. L. E. Cage, secretary of the committee, with Mrs. C. T. Mason, chairman of the Housing Committee. This action not only guarantees the Congress session, but is an assurance of improved facilities in every way, due to the fact that the South Side, this great metropolitan center and cosmopolitan municipality has more organized churches, with larger church auditoriums and a resident population of around three hundred and fifty thousand, the larger percent of them being Baptists, and many of them having come up here from the South, Southeast and East, making Chicago in reality one of the greatest Baptist centers in the United States.

Your Babies Paradise Blackie The Lamb

The black lamb on his farm is proud
And holds his head above the crowd
He has a right to be elated
For let it here and now be stated
That on his back black wool grows
For our comfort and warmth and mending clothes.

Make Junior happy with Blackie The Lamb. Here is how you add this delightful little home-made top to Junior's collection.

Use Steel crochet Hook No. 4.

One yard of red ribbon.
One small bell.
2 beads for eyes.
Some cotton batting.

How to gauge your stitch: 6 stitches make 1 inch; 6 rows make 1 inch. Use a double thread throughout.

Make Blackie and win a ring-side seat to the Joe Louis-Billy Conn heavyweight fight.

For complete instructions on details of contest write the Woman's editor of your local paper.

Henry Allen Boyd Honored By The Treasury Dept. of the United States

Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board and President Citizens Savings Bank Awarded Silver Medal for Meritorious Service in War Activities

In recognition of his outstanding work in war finance and in the sale of United States Bonds and War Stamps, the Treasury Department of the U. S., Savings Bond Division has just awarded Rev. Henry A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and president of the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, a silver medal beautifully designed on both sides On one side there is a picture of the United States soldiers raising the American Flag over Iwo Jima which was one of the bloodiest battles in this world war No. 2. and on the other side the familiar figure of an American citizen leaving his plough standing in the field grasping his musket and going directly to the front. It was that figure that was used on practically all war posters, on literature sent, out in the interest of the Bond Sales.

The award came last week. There is inscribled on the medal, which is the size of an American dollar, and which itself is silver. "Awarded to Dr. Henry Allen Boyd." This, the Rev. Mr. Boyd stated, was not considered as for him alone, but he declared that entire denomination represented through the National Baptist Convention of America, the Sunday School Congress, the National Baptist Union Review, the Nashville Globe and Independent and the Modern Farmer should share in this honor, as he represented all of them in the various efforts that he helped to put over while we were at grips with our enemies in the great war for the establishment and maintenance of the Four Freedoms.

The letter containing this medal was signed by Dr. Wm. Pickens of the Inter racial Section. United States War Bond Division, and was dated in Washingon, D. C., March 20th. Dr. Pickens said:

"Dear Dr. Boyd:—We are especially happy to send you this registered letter with the enclosure. The enclosure is a silver medal on which the Treasury Document has complimented you by engraving your name before sending it to you. This is done in recognition of the great patriotic and volunteer service which you have rendered to your country through the Treasury Department and its War Finance Division during the years of the war.

Personally, I am very happy to have been associated with you in that good work and I am sending you also my personal thanks for all of the cooperation which you have given us.

As you know, the Treasury now has a peace time savings organization, known as the U. S. Savings Bonds Division. I hope that our colored people will continue to take advantage of the opportunity to save by continuing the purchase of bands and stamps.

Don't neglect the back of your rug. At the time when you give the surface a thorough cleaning, turn the rug over and vacuum or brush the underside.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Giles A. Hubert ---------- Editor
Sadie Wilson ---------- Secretary
Henry Allen Boyd ---------- Publisher
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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

THESE ARE THE VANGUARDS

(Continued From Page 1)

straight furrow toward competitive success in the State of Georgia.

We are informed that in all some 252 Negro FSA borrowers have paid for their farms in full and more than 6,000 are purchasing farms under the program.

THESE ARE THE VANGUARD. They are only too few. Would that the same land, capital and guidance could be going to 100 times this number. Only then could we have assurance that Negro farm families would be taking a firm place as farm enterprizers in Southern agriculture of the future. Herein lies our hope.

SPEAKS AT DINNER

(Continued From Page 1)

than he found it, and throughout his long, industrious life he refused to believe that the frontiers of new knowledge were ever closed to anyone."

The Secretary told the dinner guests that we can do justice to ourselves and the world in which we live, only if we keep in mind George Washington Carver's unselfish ideal of interdependence and his recognition that the limits of new knowledge are never reached.

Declared the Secretary, "We must push ahead on all fronts, with research, credit, marketing, transportation, housing, and better family living.--------- We need to move ahead even faster in such great fields as rural electrification farm housing and farm family living."

Prior to the dinner meeting honoring Dr. Carver, Mrs. Ethel Cordell, a colored farmwoman of McKean County, Pennsylvania, who is helping to sponsor a school program in her community, gave a demonstration on school lunches. She not only explained to the state agricultural officials the importance of the lunches but also served them a school lunch to prove her point.

Polly: I'm going to write a novel.
Molly: Do you know how to write?
Polly: Don't have to, I'm going to use a typewriter!

The Suffrage Fight And Negro History Week

By Katherine Shryver, Executive Secretary, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

Negro History Week properly serves to remind us of the role that Negroes have played in our national history. Negro history is American history. But somebody with a pruning knife has constantly cut out of the written record the Negroes' contribution.

Pruning was often, of course, not enough. The vine had to be gouged, the blossom ripped off, or the stem stripped away. And strange fruit was bound to come of such a mistreated vine.

Negro History Week is an attempt to graft back onto the vine the chunk of root, the bud, the stem. We who have been raised under the twisted growth want a flourishing, a whole plant. We want the record complete.

Especiany we want to record the history of the fight against the poll tax, which for seven years has been headed up by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax. This organization was founded at a historic interracial meeting in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1938. The thousand Negro and white Southerners who braved "tradition" and cops' clubs included Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune (now a vice-chairman of the anti-poll tax committee), Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University, Dr. Ira deA. Reid of Atlanta University, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta University, and John P. Davis of the National Negro Congress.

A civil liberties committee set up at this meeting took a look at the many futile attempts to repeal the state laws, and decided to turn to their Federal Congress for relief from an intolerable burden. Thus was born the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, to back Congressman Geyer's first anti-poll tax bill.

In a long fight during which the anti-poll tax bill has three times passed the House of Representatives and three times been declared constitutional by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Negroes have without let-up served on the executive board of the Committee, planning strategy; or educated their organizations to the need for political action; or served on delegations to senators and political leaders; or issued statements to move the battle along at one point or another. Rev. W. H. Jernagin of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, Dr. J. Finley Wilson of the Elks, both Charles Houstons, Dr. Channing Tobias, Walter White, Robert R. Church, A. Philip Randolph, as individual and as union leader, Judge William Hastie, Thomasina Johnson, Congressman William Dawson and A. Clayton Powell, Max Yergan, have made history as Negro and white labored to defeat the fascist base in America—the poll tax system. Paul Robeson, in song and spoken word, has fought the poll tax. Negro church leaders have lent their good offices.

These are the leaders. But hundreds of thousands of Negroes through their organizations have made their pressure felt. The Southern Negroes have asked their Northern brothers to bring political pressure, but Southern Negroes have not hesitated to support this fundamental fight, sending in dimes and dollars, signing petitions at personal risk, working with their white friends to highlight the anti-South record of "their" congressmen.

The struggle has not been successful—yet. But today, thanks to the filibuster and the long educational process, the people of America know the poll taxers as a threat to their liberties. Also the vote has taken on new importance and dignity among a population that had almost forgotten the right.

And some Negro History Week in the near future will record the successful fight for a free ballot for all Americans.

EDITORIAL

The Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report has stated that diversification of the South's economy would lessen the migration of colored people to industrial centers of the North. The Secretary did not give a good exposition as to just why it is desirable to lessen the migration of colored people to northern industrial centers.

Now, there is nothing objectionable to migration of surplus farm people to urban areas as long as jobs are available in the urban centers. It is only when jobs are not available or when any particular group of people are discriminated against in employment that the situation becomes serious.

Full and expanding operation of our industrial plant is necessary in order to absorb surplus, rural population, Non-discrimination in employment is necessary in order to provide equal opportunities for employment on the part of all groups in the population.

The Secretary is right when he says that expanding industry in the South would help absorb the South's surplus rural population in non-agricultural occupations. But it is in the South where discriminatory policies in industry are often most acute. The textile industry (the South's most important) has persistently discriminated against Negroes in its employment almost to the exclusion of them. It is the South that has fought most vehemently the work and very existence of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Of course, one can say that if the whites are given employment, more of them can provide jobs for Negroes as domestic servants. But this still maintains a large poorly paid group of workers ready to move north for better employment at the drop of the bat.

The point which is made here is that whether jobs are made available to workers North or South is not important so far as the Negro job seeker is concerned. It is whether or not he is going to get a fair chance at the jobs which are or may become available that IS important. Right now, and in the near future the prospect is that he will get a better chance at available jobs in the North.

If the South ever makes up its mind to give Negroes an equal break in industrial and commercial employment, it WOULD relieve the pressure on the large industrial centers of the North. Until this is done, there is not much real hope in this direction.

Possibly the most hopeful prospect is the impending organizational drive of the CIO in the South. If the CIO carries out its affirmed policy of non-discrimination in union membership and job allocations, economic diversification in the South may mean much to the South's surplus Negro agricultural population.

POLL SHOWS MOST FARMERS BACK NATIONAL FU POSITIONS

A recent Department of Agriculture poll shows the extent to which farmer opinion concurs with the program of the National Farmers Union.

The sampling revealed:

Four out of five farmers recognize that farm income is directly related to the level of employment.

Farmers think that the government should provide jobs in case of widespread unemployment.

Farmers everywhere favor better rural medical and health facilities.

Four out of five farmers want an increase in public clinics in rural areas.

Three out of four urge flat-rate payment plans to cover doctors' and nurses' services and hospital charges.

Four out of five want hot lunches served at school.

Two out of three would maintain wartime equipment-repair shops in schools.

Half the farmers want community canneries for convenience of farm families.

Two out of three favor expansion of rural library services.

Three out of five want price controls continued in the post-war period.

Eight out of 10 want the government to help veterans returning to farming or getting started in farming with suggestions ranging from low-cost credit to outright grants of land.

DAVIS APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT POST IN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued From Page 1)

cultural conservation and other programs administered by the Field Service Branch.

Director Walker says that Mr. Davis will have his headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas, and will travel throughout the nine States forming the Southern Region during the next three months, informing colored rural groups how they may insure their cotton crop.

Crop insurance is a relatively new Government program. It was in 1939—shortly after the disastrous drouths of 1934 and 1936—that a program of federal insurance was passed by the Congress to help protect farmers against ruinous crop losses due to unavoidable hazards. Wheat was the first crop to be covered; in 1942 cotton was added to the list. Last year the program covered wheat, cotton and flax; corn and tobacco were covered on a trial basis in a few selected counties. Experimental coverage of these two latter crops is continued this year in a few counties.

Because winter wheat was not insurable in 1945, cotton growers were the largest group of farmers to insure their crop last year. Of the 200,000 farms covered by crop insurance, 113,00 were cotton farms. It is expected that with the spread of information regarding crop insurance, and with time for crop insurance representatives to confer with farm people, a still larger number of cotton farmers will protect their crops with insurance this year.

Mr. Davis, who is aready on the job, says that he expects thousands of colored farmers—tenants and sharecroppers as well as owners—to insure their cotton this year against losses caused by such unavoidable hazards as droughts, flood excessive rain, storm, plant diseases, and insects—especially the boll weevil.

In order to reach as many famers as possible with the facts about crop insurance during the sales campaign, Mr. Davis plans to work very closely with colored ministers, vocational agriculture teachers, Extension Service farm and home agents, and other groups.

The importance of crop insurance as a protection against crop losses is emphasized by J. Carl Wright, Manager of the Federal Crop Inurance Corporation, who points out that cotton farmers under the program last year received indemnity payments totaling more than 10 million dollars for crop losses due to droughts, excessive moisture and boll weevil, floods and other causes.

Mr. Wright says that the premium rate for cotton insurance is very small. Of course, the rates are not the same in all places because the risks are different.

Mr. Wright adds that premiums may be paid at the time the insurance is taken out, or at harvesting time. The rate is the same in either case, and no interest is involved if the premium is paid within two months after the premium note is due. It is pointed out that farmers may insure up to 75 percent of their average annual yield.

Application for cotton insurance must be made by farmers before they plant or before the closing date for submitting applications in their county. Mr. Wright points out that any cotton farmer—tenant or sharecropper—can insure his interest in the crop whether the landlord insures his part or not.

State by state deadline dates for taking out insurance on cotton are as follows: for Texas it varies from February 15 to April 25; Louisiana and Florida, March 25; Arkansas, April 25, for Mississippi the deadline varies from March 25 to April 10; the same is true for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. States farther north have deadlines varying from April 10 to April 25.

West-South Freight Aid Is Enjoined

The South and West's relief from differential freight rates—a 10 per cent reduction in class freight rates—has been set aside by a special eastern federal court.

Instead of appealing, the Interstate Commerce Commission has, with almost unbecoming speed, agreed to the court's order.

The original ICC freight rate order reduced class freight rates in the South and West 10 per cent and increased them 10 per cent in the "preferred" eastern area in order to make rates more nearly equal throughout the United States.

Eastern states, led by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, appealed to the court. The court, composed of three Eastern federal judges and presided over by District Judge Knox of N. Y., ordered the new rates indefinitely set aside. They contended it would cause many industries to leave the "preferred" eastern area and go to the South and West. The Eastern judges decided this was not desirable.

The Interstate Commerce Commission promptly acquiesced in the order.

An appeal against discriminatory freight rates is going direct to the Supreme Court from the state of Georgia. However, it is an original suit brought by that state and not connected with this proceeding.

Farmers Union Asks Better Farm Homes

WASHINGTON. — Alone among farm organizations, NFU this week endorsed the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, and both the National Grange and American Farm Bureau Fedcration specifically opposed the rural housing sections of the bill which would offer farmers the first real housing program they have ever had.

As a result, the Grange and Farm Bureau have seriously endangered a housing program for agriculture that, over a decade, could well run into hundreds of millions of dollars, not only bringing decent living conditions to the farm but providing many thousands of new jobs in rural areas and creating buying power that would benefit townspeople in farming areas.

(Large commercial farm operators are not interested in more homes in rural America, and the Farm Bloc organizations are apparently "going along" with them again.)

It is probably that the bill will pass the Senate pretty much in its present form, bringing its benefits to urban centers—except for Title VIII, the section providing for farm housing. As a result of the opposition of the two farm groups, there is grave danger the bill will be passed with no provision whatever for rural areas.

NFU Backs It

NFU endorsed the bill as a whole, strongly recommending, however, that the rural housing section be further strengthened by inclusion of a farm-enlargement loan program.

"Section 802 of the bill," NFU told the committee, through Legislative Secretary Russell Smith, "providing for 40-year loans at 3 per cent interest, permitting variable annual payments is perhaps the wisest and most far-reaching farm housing provision yet put forward in Congress.

"As has been pointed out repeatedly to the committee, the collateral for a farm housing loan is the income from the farm itself. If a farm housing program is to be of considerable proportions, then it must tackle the problem of farms that are too small to return an income adequate to permit the farmer to amortize a loan sufficiently large to give him a decent home. Like most other problems of farm operators, then, the inadequacy of farm units is a governing factor.

What Is Needed

"We believe emphatically therefore that the committee should provide in this section authorization for the Department of Agriculture to make 40-year 3 per cent loans, for the purchase of land to enlarge farm units now too small, and that such a program should be administered by a single agency.

"It is also our conviction that a land acquisition program for the purchase of large absentee-or corporation-owned farms, to be subdivided into family units, also ought to be undertaken by the government. Such a program is far preferable to attempting to meet the farm and rural housing problem through a large-scale construction program based in a general agricultural production and population pattern that is likely to shift greatly in the next decade. Instead of seeking, for example, to enable a landlord to construct homes for the number of tenants now on his land—a number which may be greatly reduced in the next few years—it would appear sensible to provide a program for acquisition of large units now owned, for example, by insurance companies, to sub-divide those into family farms, to establish as many tenants as possible on such farms, and along with that establishment to provide good housing for them."

Other NFU recommendations were for enactment of the provision for low-cost subsidized housing for those unable to share the 40-year credit program. This subsidized housing program would reach owners not eligible for full loans, sharecroppers and tenants. It would be operated, like urban housing programs, through local housing agencies, presumably on a county-wide basis.

It is lack of such provisions that account mainly for the fact that roughly $80 has been spent in cities for every $1 in rural areas for providing decent housing.

Concluding suggestions of NFU were:

"Such a provision as this should be administered in close co-operation with county farmer committees of the kind the National Farmers Union has advocated as part of a new national farm program. It has long been our conviction that such county committees should be set up in every agricultural county, to act as policy, advisory and appellate bodies in the operation of national farm programs, and that such committees should be complemented by a single representative at the national programs so that responsibility may be centralized at the grassroots. If such a structure now existed we believe the Section 808 administrative responsibility should lie in the Department.

"Title VIII now contains no specific provision for the encouragement of the addition of modern facilities to existing farm homes. We believe that the committee may wish to work out a Home Facilities Loan Program for installation of running water, of indoor toilets, of modern stoves, of the innumerable other facilities now lacking in rural homes. Such a section should of course be closely related to the present Section 808 loans to public agencies."

Secretary of Agriculture Suggests Farm Work Be Made More Attractive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As an inducement to get returning veterans and war workers to take farm jobs Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson suggests that farmers provide adequate housing and shorten the work-week. The suggestions were made in the Secretary's annual report which was released recently.

"The present allowance of $20 a week available under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act is somewhat higher than the average cash farm wage paid hired farm workers in March, 1945," says the report.

Continuing, the Secretary's report adds that in the South, where farm wages are lower than elsewhere, the readjustment allowances of returnees may exert an upward pressure on farm wages.

The report states that adequate housing and other items furnished free to the worker by the farmer may provide a considerable inducement for returning soldiers and workers to take farm jobs. It is thought that many farmers may find it useful to offer a stipulated work-week of reasonable length.

The report points out that, although the supply of labor for good farm jobs should be greater by midsummer than in any year since 1942, such inducements will help to offset partially the much lower level of farm wages as compared with industrial wages and at the same time attract more able-bodied young men.

In discussing the prospects of seasonal labor, the Secretary's report says that large growers may have more difficulty obtaining workers this year because prisoners of war, importees, and patriotic groups of local people are likely to be less available.

As for migrant workers, the report points out that living and working conditions of migratory laborers are not such as to attract many recruits unless there is prolonged unemployment.

However, the Secretary's report indicates that enough people will probably be available for farm work if they can be routed to the right place at the right time with assurance of employment and good pay.

Taking the long-time view, Secretary Anderson says that under full employment, agricultural production per worker will be enhanced by new and improved farm machinery, thus eventually less labor will be required. The Secretary adds that then it will be necessary to have more nonfarm jobs to absorb the displaced farm workers.

Dwindling Farming Opportunities Show Need For More Off-Farm Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dwindling farming opportunities caused by technological progress calls for a land policy that will help surplus farm workers and their families find other employment, says Agricultural Economist John M. Brewster, writing in the winter number of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Land Policy Review.

It is pointed out that such a policy is urgently needed in the South where mechanized cotton production threatens to displace thousands of white and colored cotton farmers.

Brewster reviews the relationship between land policy and population growth showing that until 1920, bringing new land into production meant morc farming opportunities as a means of providing food and fiber for a population that was growing faster than the farmer's ability to produce.

He points out, however, that between 1920 and 1940 technological progress overtook population growth. During that period, while the population increased 25 percent, farm technological advance stepped up production 35 percent; and did it with nearly two and a half million fewer farm workers.

The economist concludes that new land no longer means more farming opportunities. New soil resources based on wider use of fertilizer and lime, new varieties of crops, pest control, crop rotation and other improved practices aided by mechanization is making it possible for fewer and fewer farmers to produce more and more food and fiber. This can only mean, Brewster indicates, that year by year, more farm people must seek off farm employment. It is pointed out that colored farmers may be seriously affected, because they comprise 35 percent of the South's tenants and sharecroppers.

Brewster believes that a land policy is needed which would closely coordinate bringing new productive land into farms with ways of helping excess farm workers and their families to shift into other occupations. It is thought that while the shifting may cause some hardship, in the long run, it would prove beneficial.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel of the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that there is a direct relationship between the percentage of workers engaged in off-farm employment and the average per capita income.

He points out, for example, that in 1940 only 41 percent of Mississippi's workers were employed in off-farm jobs and the per capita income of that State's population was barely $205. While in Louisiana where 66 percent of the workers were outside agriculture, the per capita income was $365; and in Florida where 80 percent of the workers held off-farm jobs, the per capita income was $472.

Dr. Ezekiel estimates that if one-third of the number of persons working on farms in the South before the war could find off-farm jobs during the next 10 years, annual farm income in the South would increase from the pre-war level of $550 per farm family to $2,000. This is based on increased mechanization, larger cotton acreages by a smaller number of specialized cotton growers, larger scale of food from farms that would shift from cotton to food and feed crops, better farming methods, and greater industrialization to absorb the surplus farm workers.

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On the Agricultural Front

BISHOP PRAISES CROP INSURANCE

Bishop John H. Clayborn of the African Methodist Episcopal Church told the Bishops' Council of his church at their annual meeting recently in Little Rock, Ark., that crop insurance is an important additional tool which will help protect cotton farms in the South against losses caused by unavoidable hazards.

The bishop pointed out that the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes it possible now for cotton farmers to insure up to 75 percent of their average annual yield.

"This is going to bring a new day to the South," Bishop Clayborn said. "Cotton farmers no longer stand helpless as rain, floods, drought, and boil weevils destroy their crops."

COLORED 4 H'ERS MAKING PEACETIME CONTRIBUTION

Colored 4 H Club boys and girls who made such an outstanding contribution to wartime production also are making an important peacetime contribution, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In Georgia, for example 34,000 colored 4 H'ers are planning to increase their production of pork, beef and vegetables. Already, some of the clubbers in that State have helped to meet this year's onion shortagc. One 4-H'er of that State sold as many as 11,000 onion plants during January.

Arkansas' 30,000 colored club boys and girls plan to take part in several State-wide contests from hybrid corn to home and community improvements. One group of clubbers in the State plans to enter their freshly painted junior high school in a contest. The youngesters mixed the paint and did the whole paint job themselves.

North Carolina's 28,000 colored 4 H'ers are keen on increasing their poultry production. Last year they produced slightly over 200,000 head of chickens; this year they are shooting for 250,000, and they plan to grow most of their feed.

Texas' 20,000 clubbers are planning to increase their acreage allotted to market gardens along with their pig projects.

USDA PROGRAMS AID COTTON FARMERS

Several programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture may prove helpful to white and colored cotton farmers who are harried by troublesome surpluses which threaten prices.

One of the most important developments to aid cotton farmers has been the timely decision to export cotton to Japan. Under this program, Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton will be shipped to a Japanese governmental agency designated and supervised by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in Japan. Enough of the textiles manufactured will be accepted to reimburse the United States in full for the cotton shipped to Japan.

It is estimated that the textile industry in Japan can use up to 1,400,000 bales of cotton during the next 12 months.

Another Department effort in behalf of cotton farmers has been a plea by Secretary Anderson for increased production of cotton textiles here to permit American cotton to compete for the large existing markets.

Research is continuing at a rapid pace in an attempt, moreover, to develop new uses for cotton and to expand the present uses.

To help assure greater use of cotton in the manufacture of automobile tires. the Department's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans has carried out extensive tests with cotton cords. The laboratory has shown that better automobile tires can be made from cotton by using selected varieties of cotton and used in rear wheel positions gave 300 percent more mileage than tires made from regular commercial cotton. Passenger tires (6.00 16) made from standard and improved cord ran nearly 70,000 miles at 60 miles an hour on highway tests with one recapping, and the carcass was still in good condition.

In a directly allied effort, the Department is now promoting the use of lint cotton in the production of automobile batts used as filling material for seat cushions, backs, and doors. Manufacturers have indicated that they will use large quantities of low quality lint cotton if it can be obtained at prices competitive with other materials.

To help promote the production of better varieties of cotton, the National Cotton Council has prepared a set of ads on the 7-step cotton program which will be sent to advertisers, advertising agencies, and newspapers.

This is in line with one-variety cotton production. The nations 300,000 one variety cotton growers are making an extra return of $8 an acre a year on their more than seven million acres of one-variety cotton, or a total annual gain of 56 million dollars. If this sum was equally divided among the 300,000 farmers, each would receive $186.67, or enough to buy a good cook stove and a mechanical refrigerator.

NEGRO FARMER DOUBLES INCOME BY CONSERVING HIS SOIL

Joe Anderson, who lives near Marshall, Texas, in the Harrison County Soil Conservation District, has more than doubled his farm income by taking better care of his land, Soil Conservation Service reports in its March issue.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture publication points out that Mr. Anderson made only a bale and a half of cotton on six acres in 1941. But a year later he made three and a half bales of cotton on six acres. Crop rotation was partly responsible for the additional yield. Farmer Anderson's rotation now consists of cotton and corn interplanted with cowpeas in combination with hairy vetch.

In addition to building up his soil by the use of legumes, Mr. Anderson protects his farm against erosion by terracing. Within the last five years he has built nearly four miles of terraces on 56 cultivated acres of his 122-acre farm.

And because his soil conservation program provides for adequate pastures, Mr. Anderson has been able to increase his herd of cattle from nine to eighteen head. He plans further to enlarge his pasture and double the size of his present herd.

Twenty-eight acres of Mr. Anderson's farm are in woodland. He is saving this as an extra source of income later on when the trees are larger and will bring larger returns. Even then he doesn't plan to sell all of his trees. In line with approved practices, he plans to harvest them under selective cutting methods.

Most of Mr. Anderson's income from his farm is clear, because he grows almost all of his food at home. He has a small orchard, a good garden, chickens, hogs and cows. By growing his own food he helped to make more of the commercially produced foods available to his two fighting sons during the war, and, now that peace has come, his home grown food enables the United States to ship more food to the hungry peoples abroad.

HOME GARDENS CAN HELP AMERICANS SHARE MORE

During the war white and colored rural and urban homemakers made a substantial contribution to increased food production by growing gardens, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

It is pointed out that by continuing to grow gardens the American people can substitute products from their gardens for "shippable" foods which can go to starving peoples abroad.

During the war the colored farmers of Alabama had a slogan for it. They'd say, "We are keeping our hands off the soldiers' table."

By growing part of their food in their home gardens, the American people as a whole can keep their hands off the almost bare tables of the hungry peoples in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Tennessee Extension Workers Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Tennessee Extension workers was held at Tennessee A. and I. State College on January 21st and 22nd under direction of Mr. W. H. Williamson, State Agent, Miss Bessie Walton, assisted in presiding over the meeting. Mr. John W. Mitchell, Field Agent.; Mr Cornelius King and officials of the State Extension Service were prominent on the program. The outline of the program follows below:

Monday, Jan. 21 (Joint Session)
Mr. W. H. Williamson, Presiding
9:30-10:00, Devotional and singing.
10:00-11:00, Programs and Extension Policies for 1946, Director C. E. Brehm.
11:00-11:30, Readjustment of Extension to Peacetime Farm and Home Problems, J. W. Mitchell, U. S. Field Agent.
11:30-1:00, Noon.
Miss Bessie Walton, Presiding
1:00-1:30, How the State Pepartment of Agriculture Can Aid the Negro Farmer, Hon. O. E. Van Cleave, Commissioner of Agriculture.
1:30-2:00, County Program of work, J. H. McLeod, Vice-Director.
2:00-2:30, Home Improvement, Miss Lillian Keller, Clothing and Home Management Specialist.
2:30-3:30, How to Plan a County Extension Program (Panel Discussion), R. W. Moore, Asst. Director, leader.
J. R. Branham, Montgomery County.
Mrs. Alice Cottrell, Tipton County.
Miss Emma Person, Hardiman County.
A. M. Dobbins, Madison County.
Miss Kate Gresham, Davidson County.
3:30-4:00, Opportunities in Visual Education, A. J. Sims, Associate Editor and Chief, College of Information.
4:00-4:30, What Can the Extension Service Do to Improve the Health of the Youth of Our State? Miss Mildred Kemmer, Nutrition Specialist.
Tuesday, Jan. 22 (Joint Session)
Mr. W. H. Williamson, Presiding
9:00-10:00, 4-H and Older Youth Program (Panel Discussion) G. L. Herrington, 4-H Club Specialist, Leader.
E. R. Shockley, Hardeman County.
Miss Georgia Pillow, Giles County.
R. H. Brown, Shelby County.
Miss Margaret Harlan, Montgomery County.
10:00-11:00, How to Secure the Cooperation of Parents for a Better 4-H Club Program, Miss Bessie Walton, Leader.
Miss Minnie Harris, District IV.
J. K. Davis, Shelby County.
Miss Madgerine Henry, Fayette County.
F. E. Jeffries, Haywood County.
E. L. Burnett, Carroll County.
11:11:30, Looking Ahead in Poultry, W. O. Sewell, Asst. Poultry Specialist.
11:30-1:00, Noon.
Miss Bessie Walton, Presiding
1:00-1:45, Using Extension and Neighborhood Leaders in Developing Community and County Program of Work (General Discussion), G. C. Wright, Special Agent, Leader
1:45-2:45, Outstanding Projects in 1945.
C. D. Haley, Tipton County.
Miss LaVerne Epps, Williamson County.
G. A. Newbern, Maury County.
Miss Maggie Moore, Haywood County.
G. W. Senter, Davidson County.
H. W. Carter, Wilson County.
2:45-3:30, Rural Electrification Improving Standard of Living, M. Landiss, Tennessee Valley Authority (Illustrated Lecture)
3:30-4:30, How We Can Improve County Fairs, Short Courses and Achievement Days (Panel Discussion) W. H. Williamson, Leader.
Miss Anna Jackson, Madison County.
McAdams Sloan, Fayette County.
Miss Mary Woods, District III.
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1946
9:00-9:30, Our Contribution to National Health, Dr. H. H. Walker, Instructor, Meharry Medical College.
(Women's Separate Session)
Miss Bessie Walton, Presiding
9:40-10:20, Home Economic Problems of the Farm Family Following the War," Miss Jessie Harris, Director, School of Home Economics, University of Tennessee.
10:20-11:00, Handicrafts in the Development of the Home and People, Miss Isadora Williams, Asst. Home Marketing Specialist.
11:00-11:25, Family Relationship and Child Development as Should be Approached by Demonstration Agents, Miss Mildred Jacocks, District Agent.
11:25-11:45, Using Extension Specialist in Planning and Developing Extension Program of Work, Miss Helen Cullen, District Agent.
11:45-12:00, Summary, Miss Bessie Walton.
(Men's Separate Session))
Mr. W. H. Williamson, Presiding
9:40-10:20, Improved Farm Machinery and Hints on Terracing, M. T. Gowde, Asst Agricultural Engineer.
10:20:10:40. Importance of Pastures and Livestock Production, Frank Chance, Asst. Director, Experiment Station.
10:40-11:00, Labor Outlook for 1946, Eugene Gamble, Asst Supervisor, Farm Labor Adjustment.
11:00-1:25, Outlook for Farm Enterprises and the Value of Unit Demonstrations, Judd Brooks, District III Agent.
11:25-11:45, More Efficient Marketing and Diversified Farming, A. B. Harmon, District II Agent.
11:45-12:00, Summary, W. H. Williamson.

Farmers Use Billion Dollars in Credit During 1945

Farmers and their cooperative associations used more than a billion dollars in credit extended by the Farm Credit Administration in the year ended December 31, 1945, I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, reports.

"The year was marked by a big demand for production credit, by continuing large repayments on the principal of farm mortgage loans, and by the largest volume of farm mortgage loans closed since 1936," Mr. Duggan stated.

Financing crop and livestock production accounted for the biggest volume of FCA loans in the year totaling $617,204,790, Mr. Duggan said. The largest amount of this financing was through the Nationwide system of production credit associations. While the number of loans made by the PCA's in the year decreased compared with the previous year, the volume was $516,115,670 compared with $490,476,633 for 1944. The emergency crop and feed loan office loaned $16,952,105, the regional agricultural credit corporation $9,646,461, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, besides furnishing funds to the Production Credit Associations, discounted agricultural paper for privately capitalized financing institutions amounting to $74,490,554.

Farmers' buying, selling and servicing cooperatives obtained $361,915,040 in credit from the FCA. Of this amount, the 13 banks for cooperatives extended credit totaling $361,255,040 and the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund $660,000.

The 12 Federal land banks and the local national farm loan associations handled 41,909 long-term farm mortgage loans totaling $122,448,397 made for the land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. This compared with 38,845 loans and $105,292,360 in 1944.

"Despite this large volume of new farm mortgage credit written, repayments on loans made in prior years, totaling $349,110,210 reduced the FCA's volume of outstanding farm mortage loans to $1,255,984,000," Mr. Duggan said. "This reduction is in keeping with the trend in the total farm mortgage debt which has been downward since 1923 and at a greatly accelerated rate during the high-income years. It is now the lowest in 30 years being slightly over 5 billion compared with 5¼a year ago, 6½billion on January 1, 1941 and $10¾ billion at its peak in 1932."

Loans to veterans and those still in the service were given major attention in the year and accounted for $2,424,525 in long-term farm mortgage loans, and $5,646,180 in production credit association loans in the year.

SCS Official Calls For Conservation Of Nation's Soil

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28.—Conservation of the country's farmlands was described today as vital to the continued well being of the nation and to a prosperous future agriculture by Assistant Chief A. E. Jones of the Soil Conservation Service of Washington, D. C.

In an address prepared for delivery at a meeting of the National Agricultural Credit Committee at the Federal Reserve Bank, the U. S. Department of Agriculture official reminded that 95 percent of our food and a large part of our clothing and housing come originally. from the soil. He cautioned that "our soil, like other assets, is **not** inexhaustible." He said that one-fifth of the original tillable land in the United States has been ruined for further practical cultivation, chiefly by erosion, with most of the remainder either already badly damaged or subject to erosion. He reported that war crop production demands put a further heavy strain on the land.

Jones explained the significance of this condition when viewed in the light of an expected population of 165 or 170 million by 1970 in the United States alone. He stressed particularly its importance to banking and credit interests. Their real estate holdings, farm mortgage and other farm financing, he said depend directly upon preserving agricultural land in profitably productive condition.

"Building up the land and keeping it productive is like keeping a healthy bank account," Jones told the credit group. "The overdrawn depositor finds himself without cash to pay his bills. The farmer who has overdrawn his soil account finds himself without income to buy the comforts and necessities of life, the products of industry and labor, and without funds to pay off farm mortgages and other major obligations."

He cited numerous examples of steps banks, government financing agencies, insurance companies and others have taken to encourage such sound farming. He listed other opportunities for service in this field. such as these: Extending adequate credit to finance all phases of conservation, assisting in organizing soil conservation districts where erosion hazards are the worst, and doing conservation education and recognition work.

Real progress has been made in the country's still relatively new national program of soil and water conservation, Jones reported. Farmers and ranchers of 45 states, for example, have voted approximately 1,450 soil conservation districts under state enabling acts. Through these districts, the landowners and operators deal with their land-use problems as a local group, manage district affairs themselves and call on the Soil Conservation Service or any other source available for technical or other help. More than half the farms of the United States already are within such districts, Jones reported, and farmers are organizing between 15 and 20 more each month.

The speaker's strongest plea was reserved for attention to the conservation job that remains to be done. A conservation needs survey —or "national soil audit"—that has been made by his agency, he said, shows 90 percent of the country's farmland still needs soil conservation treatment. To do the basic job in the next 15 or 20 years as facilities for doing it may be made available, will require 3 1-2 million man years of labor, regardless of its source. Also needed are 1 1-2 million horse and motor equipment year, 2 1-2 million tons of seed and many million trees and other plants.

"This is not a simple task," Jones said. "It can't be done by sitting back at a desk and deciding that one or more measures can be applied to our farmlands wholesale. Land differs, watershed to watershed, farm to farm, even field to field. That is because soil types, degree of erosion, slopes and other factors vary greatly. Accordingly, we know that we can get real, permanent soil conservation only by finding out these facts through detailed surveys, and then working out acre-by-acre conservation farm plans that the farmer uses. Such a complete plan, in other words, provides for treating every single acre as it **needs** to be treated and using every acre for the crop or other purpose for which it is best suited."

The task ahead, the Soil Conservation Service spokesman concluded is one that is of concern to business and professional people and to everybody else along with the farmers. All can help, he said, pointing out that his agency had set its 1946 goal to help in putting more conservation practices on the land than have ever been realized in a single year before.

National Family Week Dates Announced

May 5th Through 12th To Be Observed in the U. S. A.

Chicago, Ill.— (Spl.) — Declaring "war's chief casualty is the home," Dr. T. T. Swearingen, director of adult work and family life of the International Council of Religious Education, reported today that "while approximately 9 per cent of the armed forces were killed or wounded, the percentage of marriages wrecked in this period rises to several times 9 per cent, with the destruction still going on."

This was brought out in a personal statement made by Dr. Swearingen as secretary of a committee representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths planning the 1946 observance of National Family Week, May 5 12, in the United States and Canada. Other members of the committee are the Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler of Washington, D. C., director of the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Ahron Opher, assistant to the President of the Synagogue Council of America, New York City.

"Likewise in homes which hold together, the authority in many of the basic human activities has been transferred to outside organizations," the statement reads. "Family activity is no longer home centered. The child is not born in the home. He is not taught in the home. His recreation is outside of the home. Religion too has 'left the hearth.'"

Pointing out that men, women and children need the strength and emotional support which comes from good homes. Dr. Swearingen stated that "in family life which draws upon the values of true religion is to be found the only enduring basis for a better world. The home is the primary unit of life. It becomes the primary unit in a constructive society only as religious values become the heart of family relations and the basis of individual attitudes and conduct. Churches are built on sound family life, and the family is never truly sound without the spiritual resources of the religion which the churches teach."

In National Family Week the three major faiths seek to strengthen the spiritual foundations of the home, Dr. Swearingen continued. This special week helps the home, the church and the community to work together more effectively in building character and rebuilding civilization. Each church and synagogue is urged to feature the significance of religion in the family through sermons, worship, classes and other groups, and also to review its whole program in the interest of a more effective program of good family living.

280,000 Negro Farm Youths Enrolled in 4-H Clubs

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1946— An all-time record of nearly 280,000 colored farm boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H clubs, Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports as plans are being completed for the observance of National 4-H Club Week, March 2-10.

Meeting in their 9,000 local clubs, colored 4-H'ers will take part in several activities, including the recruiting of additional members and the comparing of notes on wartime production.

For the knockout blow against Germany and Japan, colored 4-H club boys and girls raised 70,000 head of livestock, 1,700,000 chickens, put 28,600 acres in home gardens, and preserved 2,725,000 quarts of food.

"The 4-H war record has been completed," Secretary Clinton P. Anderson said, in pointing to the job ahead for 4-H'ers. "All who have had part in this great achievement can feel justly proud. The military victory is won. But whether or not we can rise to the higher challenge that the military victory brings is up to every individual, everywhere. That higher challenge is for us now to build a just and enduring world peace."

Department oficials say that 4-H clubbers recognize increased production and distribution of food as important keys to world peace. Indications are that they plan to work for the winning of the peace just as they worked to help win the war.

It is pointed out that clubbers will spend some time during 4-H Week taking inventory of their wartime achievements, but this will be done largely as a yardstick for measuring peacetime production. The greater part of their time will be spent discussing ways and means of increasing their food crops.

Conscious of the food needs in Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia, colored 4-H'ers are expected to set higher food production goals for this year. Also they will recruit more farm youths to join them and help increase the nation's food output.

Enrollment of colored 4-H clubbers is expected to increase again this year. It has been constantly increasing since 1941 when the membership was less than 200,000. The figures for 1944, latest available, show a total of 279,469 colored 4-H'ers, or a sixth of all clubbers in the nation. Boys totaled 113,930, and girls, 165,539. Mississippi, where there are nearly three times as many colored farmers as in any other State, leads the list with 49,633. Alabama is second with 37,641, and Georgia is third with 33,913. It is pointed out that if colored 4-H enrollment continues growing at its war-time rate recruitment during 4-H Week may increase their total membership to more than 300,000.

Southern States Hold Basketball Tournament Here

The second annual National Invitational High School Basketball Tournament was scheduled to open on Thursday of this week at A. and I. College with champions from seventeen states invited to participate. It was stated that where the champion team of a state could not be present the next best team of that state would be selected. Last week end the following states had announced their intention to participate:

Tennessee, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, Texas, Missouri, Alabama and Arkansas.

Henry Arthur Kean, director of athletics of Tennessee State College, is president of the association and B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College, Atlanta, is secretary-treasurer. The tournament, which began on Thursday, will end Saturday, March 23.

On the Agricultural Front

INDIA NEEDS WHEAT AND RICE TO WARD OFF MASS STARVATION

Delegates from the governments of India and Ceylon met with the Combined Food Board last week and explained the critical food situation in their counties.

The Indian delegate pointed out that his country—which had just suffered the worst drought in 50 years—faced mass starvation unless her urgent need for wheat and rice is met through imports. He said that India needs to import a minimum of two millions tons of cereals—principally wheat and rice—during the six months ending June 30, and an additional two million tons during the second half of 1946.

Ceylon's delegate stated that 45,000 tons of rice and flour are needed each month in order to maintain even the present stringent cereal ration of 1200 calories in his country.

The Minister of the South African Legation also will meet with representatives of the Combined Food Board to discuss the cereal needs of his country that have arisen as a result of serious drought.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told representatives of the food trades industries meeting here on March 8 that India has asked for four times more food grains than their earlier requests totaled. He said that this was due to drought which had seriously reduced all grain crops in India.

Pointing to the increased needs for food abroad, the Secretary urged the food industry representatives to develop a conservation program that will make it possible for this country to ship more food to starvation areas.

"Present export needs for wheat total 20½ million tons and only 11½ to 12½ million tons are in sight," he said, "in all the countries where wheat is produced for export. The United States has undertaken to supply a million tons of wheat monthly for the first half of 1946, but shipments so far this year have fallen below that rate."

As a step toward further assuring food for the starving peoples abroad, Secretary Anderson has designated State and county emergency food program managers to help speed the job of supplying food under President Truman's emergency famine relief program.

The designated managers are State directors of the Production and Marketing Administration and chairmen of the county agricultural conservation committees. They will set specific local food conservation goals, work out conservation measures adapted to local conditions, and marshal the forces of citizens' organizations and food trades that will help carry out the program on a voluntary basis.

NEGRO SPECIALIST HELPS SOLVE LIBERIA FOOD PROBLEM

Although Liberia is still far from producing an adequate supply of food for her people, an important step toward increased production in that country has been made by Charles E. Trout, Tuskegee trained agriculturist, who has been loaned to the Liberian Government by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Trout has taught the farmers to grow dry season gardens in swamp areas. Now several young farmers are selling products every Saturday from their gardens. Trout reports that the people scramble to buy the products.

The important long-range program which he has launched has been the organization of extension work to carry the teaching of modern farming practices to the farm people. Already 10 agricultural aides have been appointed to carry out farm demonstrations in various districts. One of their major projects is the establishment of demonstration plots where the Liberian farmers may come and see how the production of food crops may be increased.

However, a major handicap to increased production is the lack of tools, machinery and horse-power. To help provide more tools for the Liberian farmers, the Office of International Trade, formerly the Foreign Economic Administration has purchased a limited quantity of farm implements and is making them available to the farmers. OIT also is providing the farmers with improved varieties of seeds.

OIT's farm specialist, Frank E. Pinder, formerly of the Farm Security Administration, works very closely with Trout in the development of the agricultural program. Pinder, was for several years a colored county agent in Florida.

LA. SUGARCANE WORKERS GET 15 CENTS DAY INCREASE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1946.

A minimum wage rate of $2.45 per day, a 15 cents per day increase over 1945 rates, has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for non-harvest sugarcane workers in Louisiana this year. The rate is to be paid by all producers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937.

As in former years, producers also must furnish the workers without charge the accessories customarily supplied them, such as habitable housing, garden plots with facilities for cultivation, pasturage for livestock, and medical attention.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on farms in the production, cultivation, or harvest of sugarcane be paid in full by growers at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation.

FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES URGES BETTER CARE OF SOIL

Aware of the importance of the soil to the accomplishment of an effective rural church program, the executive committee of the National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches passed a resolution at its recent meeting in Memphis, Tenn., urging rural churches to take a more active interest in the problems of rural people and to take steps to encourage proper land use practices.

The resolution was presented by President W. R. Banks of Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, who headed the committee on agriculture and rural life. Points brought out in the resolution were based on a recent study of rural church by U. S. Department of Agriculture soil technicians.

The study covered 222 rural churches of the Upper South Carolina Methodist Conference. It revealed that of the 222 churches, 47 were situated in areas where the land was comparatively good, 89 were in areas of poorer land, and 86 in areas where the soil was severely eroded and largely unsuited for cultivated crops.

In the good land area, the churches had an average membership of 160, in the poorer land area, 132 members, and poorest land, only 105 members. Percentage of attendance in all areas was about the same, but contributions were lower in the poorer land areas. Annual Conference reports for 1939, '40, and '41 showed that the churches in the good land area received an average of $1,135 per year; those in the poorer land area received $762, and in the poorest area, only $533. Amount available for the pastors serving the area where the land was poorest was only about $5 a week.

In urging the rural churches to encourage the farmers to take better care of their land, the Fraternal Council of Churches is joining hands with other church groups who have already taken similar steps.

INDIAN ENGINEERS STUDY REA PROGRAM

Three electrical engineers from India are here in Washington for a three week's study of the Rural Electrification Administration and its program.

The visit of the engineers is sponsored by the British Embassy to gather information for use in planning widespread development of electrical power facilities in India.

After studying administrative phases of the REA program, the engineers will visit six REA financed rural electric cooperatives for field studies of the operations of rural electric systems.

DUAL-PURPOSE FARM PONDS

Listed among the outstanding recent achievements of U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists is the development of dual-purpose farm ponds by Soil Conservation Service. The ponds not only provide water for livestocks, domestic use, irrigation, and fire protection, but they also provide a source of food and recreation as fish ponds.

During 1945, farmers in soil conservation districts stocked more than 4,000 ponds with six million fish supplied by Fish and Wild life Service and the States. It is said that the ponds should yield 250 pounds of food for every surface acre of water; and its fun catching the fish, too.

FARMERS USE FCA CREDIT

White and colored farmers and their cooperative associations used more than a billion dollars in credit extended by the Farm Credit Administration last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Financing crop and livestock production accounted for the biggest volume of FCA loans, totaling $617,204,790. Loans to veterans and those still in service accounted for $2,424,525 in long-term mortgage loans, and $5,646,180 in production credit loans.

NEGRO ECONOMIST RETURNS TO FSA POST; FOUGHT ON OKINAWA

James C. Peterson, agricultural economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration, returned to his post last week after two years in the Navy where he served in the Pacific and took part in the battle of Okinawa.

Peterson has been with the Department since 1941. He is a graduate of Fisk University and has done a year's work in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

WE ATE WELL LAST YEAR

Although wartime food shortages sometimes made meal planning difficult, the nutritive value of the average civilian diet was higher in 1945 than before the war or in the early years of the war, say food economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The improvement in diet was due partly to the fact the people had more money to spend, and partly to the fact that the nation is becoming more nutrition conscious.

However, many people still do not get enough of the foods that make for a nutritionally adequate diet, according to studies made by the Department's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

The Bureau estimates that if everyone in the United States were to follow its moderate cost food plan, at least a fifth more milk would be needed this year than was consumed last year, about 10 to 20 percent more citrus fruit and tomatoes, and fourth more green and yellow vegetables.

At price levels prevalent during the latter part of last year, the weekly cost of food for a family of four probably would be about $12 to $14 by the low cost diet, and $16 to $18 by the moderate-cost plan. Copies of these plans are available in a bulletin entitled, "Family Food Plans for Good Nutrition" AWI 78. This bulletin may be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

80 PERCENT FLOUR

The President's order calling for 80 percent flour means that our bread will be slightly darker in color, but more wheaty in flour and more enriched by nature's processes.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture point out that for a long time modern white flour has been losing important values in the milling. In order to have flour white and with fine keeping qualities, millers have been removing the outer coat of the wheat berry and with it about seven eighths of the thiamine and niacin, three fourths of the riboflavin, and four fifths of the iron, as well as some calcium, phosphorus, and some protein of better quality than the heart of the grain contains.

Enrichment, of course, has returned some of these values—the three B vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, as well as iron. But only 65 percent of the flour and flour products have been enriched. If present levels of enrichment are continued, the new 80 percent flour will have the same values in B vitamins and iron in addition to improved protein quality. And the unenriched 35 percent will have considerably more thiamine than the unenriched white flour has had, because it will not have been removed in the milling process. Also, it will have more riboflavin, iron and niacin.

Eighty percent flour not only means more bread for the hungry peoples of the world, but it also means more nutritious bread for the folks here at home.

WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

The three chief causes for the critical world food situation are: (1) a 1121 percent per capita reduction in total world food production in 1945 as compared with pre war levels, (2) this reduction has taken place chiefly in countries that are normally dependent on imports, and (3) distribution in wartorn nations has been disrupted. These causes were revealed in a U. S. Department of Agriculture report prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

CREDIT AND COUNSELING FOR VETERANS ON FARMS

Washington, D. C., Mar. 11, 1946.

Several thousand white and colored veterans who have received loans to go into farming are being helped through the counseling service of the Farm Security Administration to catch up with the changes in agriculture which took place during the war, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Already FSA has made loans to 9,000 veterans of World War II to help them get started in farming. Along with the credit goes individual counseling in modern efficient farm management.

The first step in counseling is taken when the FSA supervisor helps the veteran make out a plan for the operation of his farm. This includes the acreage to be planted in various crops, the number and type of livestock needed, soil conservation practices to be followed, and similar details.

Next, the veteran uses the loan which he has received from FSA to put his plan to work. Loans are made to veterans who are unable to obtain elsewhere adequate credit to buy equipment, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer and various items needed for the farm household. Veterans may also receive loans to buy farms of their own.

When the veteran gets started in farming, the supervior advises him on special problems and keeps him in touch with the latest developments in modern farming. Most of the counseling is carried out on the veteran's farm.

ANDERSON ASKS FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has asked the nation's white and colored farmers to revise their 1946 production plans in order to contribute further to meeting the critical world wide need for food.

He has requested that the wheat goal be increased by a million acres, the corn goal by a million acres in the Corn Belt, and additional acreages of both corn and sorghums in other areas. The Secretary also has asked the farmers to increase their soybean goal by 1,110,000 acreas, and smooth dry edible beans by 100,000 acreas.

The white and colored farmers in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland are asked to plant 136,000 additional acres of soybeans.

4-H Youths Tackle Knotty Farm Problems

These six Maryland farm youngsters are typical of the 280,000 colored 4-H club boys and girls who will sit around conference tables discussing knotty farm problems during National 4 H Club Week, March 2-10. One of the big problems which 4-H'ers all over the South will be discussing is how to grow better gardens and produce more poultry and livestock. The youngsters above are checking last year's production figures and making plans for increasing their food crops this year. Left to right, they are Geraldine Brewer, Randolph Lewis, Lucille Crump, Rodell Gaither, Margaret Brewer, and Joseph Conway, all of Prince George County, Md.

WOMAN'S PAGE

LOOK! MUFFINS MADE WITH PEANUT BUTTER

(No shortening and only ¼ cup sugar)

If you'd like to try something brand new in muffins that's truly delicious and saves on shortening, too—try Kellogg's new PEANUT BUTTER MUFFINS. You'll love their flavor. You'll love too, the tender, melt-in-your-mouth texture of bran muffins made with Kellogg's All Bran. For All Bran is milled extra fine for golden softness.

1-3 cup peanut butter
¼ cup sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
¾ cup Kellog's All Bran
1 cup sifted flour
1 tablespoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Blend peanut butter and sugar thoroughly; stir in egg, milk and Kellog's All Bran. Let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with baking powder and salt; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 10 tender, tasty muffins.

RASPBERRY CHIFFON PIE

1 pint quick-frozen raspberries
Water
½ tablespoon gelatin
3 egg yolks
1-3 cup sugar
Few grains salt
Lemon juice
3 egg whites
3 tablespoons sugar
Baked pie shell

Reserve two thirds cup of the raspberries. Obtain juice from remainder of box and add enough water to make two thirds of a cup of liquid. Put in top of double boiler with gelatin. Let stand until liquid is absorbed and then place over hot water until gelatin is dissolved. Add the egg yolks mixed with sugar. Add salt and beat over hot water until very light and thick. Cool and add berries with lemon juice to taste. At this point you may add some red food coloring if you want a deeper raspberry hue. Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat in sugar and fold into berry mixture. Pile in a baked pie shell. Chill and cover with whipped cream.

CURRIED CHICKEN

3 tablespoons butter
¼ cup chopped onion
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon curry powder
1½ cups milk
½ cup chicken stock or soup
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
2 cups cooked chicken
6 cups Chinese noodles

Melt butter in a saucepan; add onion, and cook until tender. Add flour, curry powder, and blend. Stir in milk and chicken broth gradually, and cook over low heat until thickened. Add salt and pepper and cooked chicken; heat until piping hot and serve on Chinese noodles. Serves 6.

HOMEMADE COLE SLAW

2 cups finely shredded cabbage
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons shredded carrots
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 tablespoon olive oil
1 tablespoon mayonnaise

Shred cabbage fine; soak in ice water for one hour to make it thoroughly crisp. Drain. Add green pepper and carrots. Mix together vinegar, sugar and olive oil. Pour over cabbage. Stir in mayonnaise. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Make sandwiches of dark and light bread, cut to the shamrock pattern. Cheese spreads in these sandwiches are particularly good as an accompaniment to the suggested salad.

APRICOT NUT BREAD

1½ cups dried apricots
½ cup granulated sugar
2 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
1 cup sour milk
1 cup bran
½ cup chopped blanched almonds
2 cups sifted all purpose flour
5 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda

Rinse apricots, boil 5 minutes, drain and chop. Cream sugar with shortening, add beaten egg and milk. Combine with bran, apricots, almonds, and beat thoroughly. Add flour sifted with baking powder, salt and soda. Mix well. Pour into a greased bread pan and bake about 1 hour in a slow oven (275 degrees).

COTTAGE CHEESE RING SALAD

1½ tablespoons gelatin
1-3 cup cold water
3 cups cottage cheese
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
Dash cayenne
¾ cup light cream
3 cups mixed diced fruits (bananas, oranges, unpeeled red apples)
½ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

Sprinkle gelatin on cold water; dissolve over hot water. Combine cheese, seasonings, cream and dissolved gelatin; mix well. Turn into 1-quart ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until set. Unmold on salad greens. Fill center with mixed diced fruit. Serve with mayonnaise or salad dressing. Serves 6.

TOMATO CREAM DRESSING

1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
2 teaspoons sugar
Few grains cayenne
2 tablespoons flour
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons oil
¾ cup scalded milk
¼ cup vinegar
2 tablespoons tomato catsup

Mix the salt, mustard, sugar, cayenne and flour in top of a double boiler. Beat egg yolk slightly and add oil, then slowly add scalded milk and vinegar. Mix well and add tomato catsup. Stir over hot water until mixture thickens. then strain and cool. Serve over celery cut in narrow strips one to two inches long.

BROILED POTATOES WITH GRATED CHEESE

Cook 3 or 4 large potatoes in boiling salted water until tender. Peel and cut in half inch slices length wise. Place on broiler rack. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and brush with melted butter or margarine. Broil until they begin to brown. Turn over and sprinkle lightly with grated cheese mixed with a bit of cayenne. Broil until cheese melts. Serve garnished with finely chopped parsley.

One theory as to why engagement and wedding rings are worn on the third finger of the left hand is that the Egyptians believed a vein ran from that finger directly to the heart.

CREAMED EGGS AND SHRIMP

4 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1½ cup milk
1 teaspoon grated horseradish
3 hard-cooked eggs, coarsely chopped
2 cups shrimp, coarsely chopped
¾ cup oven-popped rice cereal
1 teaspoon melted butter or margarine

Melt butter or margarine, stir in flour and seasonings. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly. Cook over low heat, stirring frequently until thickened. Place over hot water. Add horseradish, egg and shrimp; heat thoroughly. Serve on toast or in toast cups. Sprinkle with rice cereal which has been crushed and mixed with melted butter. Yield: 6 servings.

COOKERY TIPS

Add a teaspoonful of celery seed to the dry ingredients, when making biscuit dough for a meat pie crust.

Try a lattice top on a meat pie, using strips of cheese pastry. This is especially good with ham or corned beef.

Marjoram is a fragrant annual of the mint family. Leaves are dried and used whole or powdered to flavor soups, salads, stuffings, meats and sausage. The best grade comes from France, though grown also in northern Africa and Chile.

SAUTEED GREEN PEPPERS

Remove seeds from peppers and place in boiling water for five minutes. Remove from water and remove thin outside skin. Cut into small pieces and saute in butter or margarine (or bacon drippings) until tender and slightly browned. Season with salt and pepper.

CREAMED RADISHES

Wash and cut the roots and tops from 3 bunches of radishes. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Melt 1½ tablespoons butter in a double boiler, add 2 tablespoons flour and mix well. Gradually add 1¼ cups milk and cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add ½ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, and the radishes. Reheat. Serves 4 to 6.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD BREAD SAVING HINTS

"Reach for a potato instead of more bread," is a timely slogan for Americans who are looking for good ways to help save wheat.

At breakfast, potatoes can replace wheat cereal, toast, or biscuits some mornings. If every minute counts, sliced potatoes can be fried country style, using a very small amount of meat drippings to help them brown nicely. Potato cakes can be made from left over mashed potatoes, or hash browned potatoes can be quickly prepared from boiled potato leftovers.

Letting potato salad take the place of a sandwich is one way to use less bread at lunch or supper time.

Potatoes can replace bread in stuffings, and potatoes can make a fluffy topping for meat pies and some other baked dishes instead of top crust.

Never put butter in a cold frying pan.

A small magnet is useful to pick up and hold pins when sewing.

DOUBLE TREATS FOR BABY

Babies and toddlers go for fruit ful surprises in the dessert department. Try these combinations:

1. Any of the strained fruits on sliced banana.
2. Custard pudding under a serving of strained fruit or as a topping.
3. Stir strained fruit into the custard pudding just before serving. (An inspiration for using 2 or 3 spoonsfuls of "leftover" fruits, so that the dessert appears in fresh and attractive form.)

Oil of wintergreen is not only found in the shrub called wintergreen but is contained in strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, plums, apples, peaches and some other common fruit.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD ICED COFFEE

Method : Pre cooled and served --with ice (Regular Strength)

Make regular-strength coffee by your favorite method. Use 1 heaping tablespoon of coffee for each ¾ measuring cup (6 oz.) of water. When coffee is made in metal maker, pour into enamel, glass, china, or earthenware container; cover securely and allow to cool. Place in refrigerator, if desired. To serve, pour the chilled coffee into tall glasses half-filled with ice. (From three-fourths to one cup of cooled coffee is needed for each serving, depending on the size of glasses used.) Serve with sugar and plain or whipped cream.

Method II: Poured hot, over cracked ice (Extra Strength) --

Make extra strength coffee by your favorite method. Use half again as much coffee as for regular strength brew. Pour the hot, freshly made coffee into tall glasses filled with ice. The extra strength coffee will make up for dilution by the ice without loss of flavor. (From one half to two thirds cup of hot coffee is needed for each serving, depending on the size of glasses used.) Serve with sugar and plain or whipped cream.

SHRIMP AND RICE WITH CURRY AND SPICE

A rice ring laced with green pepper holds this spicy canned shrimp curry that tastes like something right out of a Somerset Maugham novel. An inspired warm weather dish, this East Indian favorite is the answer to a hearty low point meal that is rich in protein and vitamins A and D. Curries are due for a big boom when the boys march home from far off places, so practice up now with this simple one which need only one seven-ounce can of shrimp for four generous servings.

AMERICAN SHRIMP WITH A FAR EAST FLAVOR

American cookery, never an isolationist, is going to become more international than ever on that happy day when the boys come marching home with their palates educated to fiery southern stews and subtly flavored dessert dishes. Lads whose entire knowledge of spice was limited to the cinnamon in mom's apple pie will be demanding East Indian curries and Egyptian sweetmeats and mom had better know how to whip them up.

But don't wait for the boys to come home to try this shrimp curry. Made with firm, tender canned shrimp it's that "something different" you've been looking for to vary the hum drum of rationed meals. Canned shrimp is not only a good source of protein and vitamins A and D, but of 18 important minerals as well which are far more than are usually found in a single food.

Straight from the land of overwhelming temperatures shrimp curry is a summer favorite with those who understand the art of keeping cool. Here's how to do it, together with some other spicy dishes:

SHRIMP AND TOMATO CURRY

1 7 oz. can shrimp (1¼ cups)
2 tablespoons salad oil
¼ cup chopped green pepper
3 tomatoes
2 cups thin white sauce
2 teaspoon curry powder
4 cups cups cooked rice

Drain shrimp. Heat salad oil; add shrimp and chopped pepper. Saute gently until lightly browned. Cut tomatoes in wedges; add: Cook 5 minutes. Blend a little white sauce with curry; add to remaining sauce. Arrange rice in ring on serving plate; garnish with green pepper strips. Pile shrimp mixture in center; add curry sauce. Serves 4 to 6.

SAVORY SHRIMP

1 7 oz. can shrimp (1¼ cups)
¾ cup top milk
¼ cup soft bread crumbs
¼ cup diced celery
1 egg yolk, beaten
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
½ tablespoon lemon juice
1 stiffly beaten egg whites
½ cup buttered bread crumbs

Shred shrimp; combined with remaining ingredients except egg white and buttered bread crumbs. Fold in egg white; pile mixture in greased ramekins. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

SHRIMP SOUTH AMERICAN

1 small red onion
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 7-oz. can shrimp (1¼ cups)
3 medium tomatoes, diced
1¼ cups medium white sauce
½ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper and cayenne
1 tablespoon cream

Peel and slice onion. Saute in the butter or margarine with shrimp about 5 minutes. Add tomatoes; cover; simmer 10 minutes. Add white sauce; cook 5 minutes longer. Add salt, pepper and cayenne. Add cream; if desired, serve in individual ramekins topped with a little chopped parsley. Serves 4.

RULES AND REGULATIONS NATIONAL SEWING CONTEST

1. All contestants must submit their names immediately to Neil Scott Associates, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. There are 4 divisions in which you may enter articles—knitting, crocheting, embroidery, and general sewing. You may win a $100.00 ringside seat to the Joe Louis-Billy Conn fight by producing a winner in either division.

3. International fashion and sewing experts will judge the winner in each division.

4. The prizes will be awarded on June 18th at a place in New York City to be announced later.

5. All articles submitted to Neil Scott Associates must be insured and enough postage included to cover the expense of return mail.

6. You must notify Neil Scott Associates as to what division of the Contest you are entering.

7. You pay no money to Neil Scott Associates to become a contestant. Your written statement of interest in the contest is considered as an application.

HURRY-UP VITAMINS

It took only a year and a month after plant specialists at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science sat Turrialba, Costa Rica, crossed a wild tomato with a commercial variety for American GI's to have good tasty tomatoes to eat. This almost unprecedented quick result followed good luck, good management, the wartime pressure for food and the rapid growth of plants in the tropical areas.

The hybrid tomato, which has been named "Turrialba" is one of the first fruits of Latin American co-operation at the Institute and was found after staff workers had tried out twenty-eight tomato varieties and found none of them did well.

Joseph L. Fennell, who formerly worked for the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a specialist in semi-tropical plants in Florida, but now a member of the Institute staff, reports the tomato breeding experience in the December issue of **Agriculture in the Americas**, official publication of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

In March, 1944, according to Mr. Fennell, a wild tomato of the cherry type was brought to the Institute. This was crossed with a commercial tomato—the "Cuban Marglobe," an offshoot of the widely popular Marglobe tomato introduced twenty years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—and hybrid seed for planting in November and December were obtained. Out of these plantings came enough plants for an abundant seed stock and also 400 crates of standard grade tomatoes for the troops last spring.

The "Turrialba" has not yet been fixed as to type, and, therefore, the breeders cannot release it for commercial planting, but each generation of seeds brings the plant closer to "release" as roguing and selection destroys plants not up to standard.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up An Inspiring Day

By

GILES A. HUBERT

I had one of the most inspiring days of my life last month. Ocie Lee Smith asked me to come over to Pine Bluff to make a talk on occasion of the honoring of the Arkansas "Farm Family of the Year." During the morning of that day, we paid a visit to the home and farm of Mr. Roy Collins and his family. In the afternoon there was the meeting when the neighbors of the Collins family, many other farmers of the area, Arkansas State College, representatives of the city of Pine Bluff and the State of Arkansas all assembled to pay homage and honor to this humble yet proud farm family and its achievement.

In 1939, the Roy Collins family bought, with the help of the Farm Security Administration, a delapidated, worn out sixty acre farm But Mr. Collins had faith in that land and in his own ability to rebuild its original fertility. This, in face of the fact that the former occupants had failed on the same land, they said, because of its worn out and unfertile condition.

A new house was built, new barn, smoke house, chicken house and fences. All this cost money and Mr. Collins had to go into debt. The "criticizers" said it could not be done. Well, last year Mr. Colins made 37 bales of cotton on 26 acres of that same land. He sold this for $4000. He also had 400 bales of hay and 461 bushels of corn worth $521 and he took in $217 from sales of potatoes, cattle, hogs and poultry.

The family also canned 900 quarts of fruits and vegetables and had $916 worth of food produced for home consumption. They had reduced their indebtedness from $4700 to $1,978. Mr. Collins could have already paid out in full, but he chose instead to increase his farm equipment and put comfortable furnishings in his house.

There was a green lawn in front of the house with shrubbery and flowers. The fence corners were clean. There was no wasted land on the farm. The smokehouse full of cured meat and other stored foods. There was money in the bank for next year's operations. Don't tell me that it can't be done!!

The significance of this day was not simply that the Collins family in Jefferson County, Arkansas, had been successful. It was that this family represented and typefied several thousand likewise humble but courageous Negro farm families who have been aided by FSA and other federal and local agencies to get a hold of the necessary land and capital resources to develop FAMILY FARMS WHICH CAN COMPETE IN A MODERN COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURE.

Last month we told the story of a fine group of farmers in Georgia who had paid out for their farms and many others who were making rapid progress toward a secure

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Arkansas Honors FSA Farm Family Of The Year

Poor Meal Planning Results in Mulnutrition And Ill Health

Good eating at home, at work, and at school is essential to good health, say nutritionists of the U. S. Deparment of Agriculture, who point out that by eating balanced meals and cutting down on waste, the American people can share their food with the hungry peoples abroad and still have plenty for heathful meals.

Through school lunches, industrial feeding program, through information about nutrition made available to homemakers, and other programs, USDA is helping to conserve food and improve the eating habits of the American people, nutritionists state.

They point out however that although the American people spend about 30 billion dollars a year for food, there are far too many cases of malnutrition due to poor meal planning, improper selection of foods, and waste.

The "basic seven" foods should be the pattern for meal planning at home, and for meal purchases at work and at school, nutritionists say. The "basic seven" foods are: (1) green and yellow vegetables, (2) oranges, tomatoes, or grapefruit, (3) potatoes and other vegetables and fruits. (4) meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans and peas, (5) milk and milk products (6) enriched bread and cereals in limited quantities so that our neighbors abroad may not starve, and (7) butter and margarine fortified with vitamin A. Department nutritionists suggest that at least one serving from each group should be eaten every day in order to ensure good health.

Meals prepared under the industrial feeding program and for school lunches follow the "basic seven" pattern. It is pointed out by nutrition specialists that many workers and school children rely chiefly on the one meal they get at work or at school for their day's supply of vitamins and minerals.

Surveys show that school lunches and cafeterias in industrial plants reduce absenteeism and step up efficiency. Industrial plant managers are enthusiastic over in plant feeding, and teachers report that school lunches improve scholarship.

At the peak of the school term last year, about a million colored youngsters were participating in the program, eating nourishing, well balanced lunches.

To help meet the need for fresh

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THE ROY COLLINS FAMILY, winners of the Farm Security Administration's Farm Family of the Year contest. Tamo community, Jefferson county, Arkansas. March 27, 1946.

Georgia Agricultural Extension Service Activities

By A. S. Bacon,
Assistant Supervisor—Negro Work

In keeping good agricultural Extension Service practices. Negro county agents throughout the state have been busy giving methods of producing and living, the Agricultural Extension headquarters at Georgia State College reported recently The demonstrations were given in various seasonal activities. Some of the jobs demontrated are as follows: pasture development, swine production, treating of seed before planting, corn production and dairy product production for home use and sale:

Agents in Wilkes and Clarke counties have given demonstrations in pasture development and milk production. This effort is being put forth to help farmers get additional farm income and at the same time increase the milk supply for home use. Eight demonstrations have been given in these two counties.

Farmers in Dougherty county were given demonstrations by the agent in swine sanitation and production. Six demonstrations were given in this county alone in this project.

Negro county agents in the state gave this month a toal of 407 demonstrations with an attendance of 7,607 persons.

Colored Victory Gardeners Urged To Continue War Time Efforts

The two million colored Victory Gardeners, who produced thousands of tons of food during the war, are called on again this year to grow gardens to help feed the hungry peoples abroad, said Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson this week.

Pointing to the important contributions which colored Victory Gardeners made toward the winning of the war, Secretary Anderson said that of the 18,400,000 who grew gardens last year, about two million of them were colored rural and urban families who produced large quantities of vegetables and fruits. "It is my hope that both white and colored home gardeners will do well this year as they did last, and if possible, do better."

Turning to starvation abroad, the Secretary said, " We shall do all that is humanly possible to keep faith with the starving peoples of other nations by making available as much of our food as we can possibly spare.

--------Every family must bear a part of the burden by conserving food in every practical way and by raising a Victory Garden if possible."

It is pointed out that the hungry peoples of the nations abroad are

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Exercise Held At State College In Pine Bluff, Ark

Pine Bluff, March 27—The Roy Collins family of the Tamo community near Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, has been chosen as the state winner in the Negro division of the "Farm Family of the Year" contest sponsored annually by the Farm Security Administration in Arkansas. A celebration in honor of this outstanding family was held in Pine Bluff, March 27, by means of a tour and inspection of the Collins farm at Tamo and a program in the afternoon at the AM & N College at Pine Bluff.

The Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce awarded a Sterling silver platter to the Collins family and tribute was paid by state and county officials. Mr. Giles A. Hubert, Professor of Economics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was the principal speaker during the afternoon program. Mr. Hubert paid tribute to the outstanding work done by the Collins family in winning the award as the "Farm Family of the Year." Mr. Jodie Anderson, PSA Director for Arkansas, was a featured speaker. L. A. Davis, President of AM & N College presided and Mr. Ocie Lee Smith, Special Representative for the Farm Security Administration, Regional office, Little Rock, was master of ceremonies.

State and county officials of the Farm Security Administration were introduced by Mr. Elstner C. Beal, FSA Supervisor, Jefferson County. Mrs. Ivie Foster, Associate FSA Supervior for Jefferson County, presented the Collins family to the audience. Mr. C. D McKindra, Assistant County Agent, spoke in tribute to the Collins family Mr. Arthur Lee represented the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce. Music for the program at the college was furnished by the college choir under the direction of Mrs. Aires.

Prior to the afternoon meeting at AM & N College, Mrs. Bonnie Gardenshire, Assistant Home Man-

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Offers Program To Reduce Negro Migration To North

Washington, D. C.—(NNPA)—Diversification of the South's economy would lessen the migration of colored people to industrial centers of the North, according to the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, which recently was made public. Mr. Anderson believes that widening the farm and urban opportunities in the South would cut down migration northward.

One of the causes of migration of colored people from Southern rural areas to Northern industrial centers is the mechanization of cotton production. Mr. Anderson believes that it is impossible to stop such mechanization and to offset it he urges development of a program for employing displaced Southern labor.

URBAN JOBS

"More urban jobs will benefit the South's farmers as well as the surplus farm population, through the growth of nearby markets for milk, eggs, fresh vegetables and fruit," he said. "In short, local industrialization will provide more work on, as well as off Southern farms."

He added that more diversity in the South's economy, both on and off the farm, would actually lessen the need to move away from cotton.

Soil preparation and cotton cultivation by mechanical power, the report reveals, are common already and it is believed that thru mechanical devices the labor requirement for the entire job of producing cotton can be held down to about eight hours for each acre or one-third of what it was formerly.

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How Homemakers Can Help Save Food To Fight Famine

Home help is wanted. There's a job for every homemaker to do in getting food to the world's starving masses. The time to start is NOW.

Wheat and wheat products_____ food fats and oils_____these are the mainstays in food supplies being shipped overeas to avert famine. The President's Famine Emergency Committee has called on householders to "reduce your purchases of wheat product by 40 percent and fats by 20 percent."

Here are some ways to work out this reduction, by using other foods, and by being thrifty with the wheat and fat we do use—to the last crumb and drop.

POTATOES "Reach for a potato instead of bread."

One small serving of potato can replace a slice of bread nutritionally, and the potato offers some vitamin C. besides.

At breakfast, let potatoes replace wheat cereal, toast, or biscuit.

If every minute counts, fry sliced potatoes country style, using a small amount of meat drippings to help them brown.

Make potato cakes from left-over mashed potatoes.

Prepare hash brown or creamed potatoes from boiled potatoes left overs.

Let potato salad take the place of a sandwich.

In making stuffings for meat or poultry, use potatoes rather than bread.

Top meat pies and other baked dishes with fluffy mashed potatoes instead of pastry crust.

Serve creamed meat, chicken, or fish on mashed potato instead of on toast.

In place of poached egg on toast, try eggs baked in nests of mashed potato.

Make pancakes using fresh grated potato to replace a large part of the flour.

Let cold mashed potatoes do duty for some of the flour in making hot potato scones.

OATMEAL

An average serving of oatmeal without sugar and cream equals approximately two slices of bread in food value.

If every man, woman and school child will replace two slices of bread with a serving of oatmeal each week, this would mean 135,000 tons of wheat for the hungry in 4 months time.

Use oatmeal to replace part of the wheat flour in making bread, biscuit, muffins, pancakes, cookies.

Use leftover cooked oatmeal as thickening for gravies, soups, and stews. Use cooked or dry oatmeal a binder in meat loaf, in place of bread crumbs.

Serve a Scotch soup occasionally, made with rolled oats, potatoes, meat broth, and savory seasonings.

Use cooked oatmeal instead of bread in making fruit betties and puddings.

CORN MEAL

Where corn meal is plentiful, use it in cornbread, muffins, griddle cakes, etc.

Use leftover cornbread in stuffings.

In place of a rice pudding, make Indian pudding which contains corn meal.

Make extra cornmeal mush, to slice and fry in meat drippings—and serve hot. The fried slices make a hearty breakfast dish, or can take the place of wheat at other meals.

BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT

Use pearl barley when available to give body to soups and chowders, instead of rice, or spaghetti or vermicelli.

Don't overlook buck wheat cakes as cereal food for breakfast.

WHAT ABOUT RICE?

Rice eating countries of the Far East report such imminent mass starvation that every "additional ounce" they receive is valued. In this country we can——

Use potatoes or hominy grits wherever possible in place of rice in the main course of the meal.

Avoid throwing rice at weddings now, when it is so urgently needed to feed hungry people.

THRIFTY WAYS WITH WHEAT BREAD AND FLOUR

Prevent waste of bread. It is estimated that one slice out of every loaf of bread baked every day goes into garbage. That is enough bread to feed a million people in devastated countries for half a year.

To keep bread fresh and prevent mold, store loaves in moisture proof paper wrapping in the refrigerator. Or if refrigtrator space is not available, store bread unwrapped in a well ventilated box, in a cool place, and scald and sun bread box often. Dry bread can be used, but moldy bread is a total waste.

Follow the lead of the restaurants and serve only enough bread for one slice a piece for each person at the table. Let the family ask for "seconds", and think up ways to make the crusty heel of the loaf a prized piece.

Where bread is baked at home, bring back the old time custom of slicing bread on the table, and be ready to halve the slices to fit slender appetites.

Dry bread makes good toast. Besides plain toast, don't overlook such kinds as French, cinnamon, hot milk, cheese, jelly, and the thin Melba toast that smart restaurants often serve in place of soft bread.

Use dry bread in subsantial deserts such as bread and cereal puddings, and baked fruit scallops made of slices or "fingers" of bread combined with canned or fresh fruit and a little sweetening and fat.

Turn odds and ends of bread into dry crumbs. Familiar uses of crumbs are coating foods for frying and topping baked dishes, and stuffing vegetables or meat, there are bread crumb specials.

Watch, when toasting and baking. Burned bread feeds nobody.

In making sandwiches, don't trim off and discard crusts. For sandwiches served at home make the open faced type, using one slice of bread instead of two, or better yet, try to let abundant perishable foods take the place of sandwiches entirely.

Don't hoard or waste flour. Buy flour only as needed and keep in a cool dry place, safe from insects and rodents.

Watch flour supplies closely in summer, if flour must be kept in a warm kitchen. Weevils are likely to develop if flour is stored in a warm room for a long time. "Feed hungry people, not weevils with your flour" might be a slogan.

THRIFTY WAYS WITH FATS AND OILS

A teaspoon of fat a day saved by every man, woman, and school child will mean a total saving of at least one million pounds of fat a day.

Buy table and cooking fat only as needed_____some fats turn rancid if kept too long. Make best use of every bit of fat you have, whether bought as fat or whether it comes with meat, fish, and poultry.

Bake and broil fish, instead of frying. Some fish have plenty of fat of their own for seasoning.

Serve home-made boiled salad-dressing instead of rich salad dressings. Or better yet, serve raw vegetable relish with salt for seasoning.

Make single crust open faced pies in place of two-crust kinds. Or use pastry squares on top of stewed fruit in lieu of pie. In place of pastry or cake, make the most of fresh fruit in season for deserts.

Put on ice for the duration of the emergency your taste for French fries and other foods fried in deep fat.

Trim excess fat from meat and poultry before cooking. Render separately at low temperature and strain. Save cracklings for fat and flavor in cornbreads, muffins, stews, and soups.

Collect drippings from broiler, roaster, frying pan, and the top of the soup kettle. Salvage and sterilize fat from plate waste Remove uneaten fat and meat, render carefully and strain.

Store meat drippings and render fat in separate labeled jars, or make an all purpose blend. Keep cold, dry and covered.

When fat's on the fire, watch the flame. No smoking is the rule. Once fat reaches the smoking point, it breaks down chemically, soon turns rancid,, and loses its sweet flavor.

Good ways to use saved fats are.

Number 1 use in gravy. Use saved fat olso in sauces for scalop-dishes. Or add it to soups.

Flavor vegetables with it. Add to plain boiled vegetables, mash with potatoes, mix with a little vinegar and use as a dressing for wilted lettuce, top off a baked potato with it, use for planning cabbage, squash, and other vegetables.

Add during cooking to meat that hasn't enough fat of its own.

Add during cooking to meat that hasn't enough fat of its own.

Make it the fat in meat piecrust, cake, gingerbread, waffles, muffins, biscuits, stufing or poultry or meat, macaroni, and other cereal dishes.

"Butter" bread crumbs in it.

To mask the flavor of lamb, mutton and other such fats, combine with onions or mixed vegetables in soup, or use as the shortening in crust for meat pie or in spice cake, gingerbread, or orange cakes or cookies.

Turn in for salvage to be used in making soap every drop of fat unfit for use as food.

GARDENS AND FOOD PRESERVATION

Home gardens and home food preservation have a special job again this year. Whatever we do for ourselves—in planting gardens, eating home grown fruits and vegetables, putting up food for winter—frees more foods of the kinds that can be shipped abroad, and lightens transportation loads.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Our food supply is on a scale that allows 3.400 calories per person. Some of this vanishes in waste, but there is still national abundance. Overseas. the urban population in half of Europe is existing on less than 2,000 calories and in some areas less than 1,500 calories a day—and over there good food is not wasted.

Farmers Urged To Take Care of Their Machinery

With farm work depending increasingly upon machinery, one should recognize that machinery correctly oiled, adjusted and repaired does the most efficient work, say Extension specialists in rural engineering of the U-T College of Agriculture. And it is emphasized that machinery should be ready before it is needed in the field.

This is especially important since there has been for several years a shortage of new farm equipment—a shortage that is likely to continue through this year.

Act—Or Perish

The Supreme Being must be chuckling to himself as Government and military authorities talk of the "next war." Only scientists seem capable of recognizing the import of the atomic age. Only they seem to realize that mankind cannot survive an atomic conflict "Planning" for the next war means planning for extinction.

The book "One World or None" describes what would happen if some morning an atomic bomb should fall on New York: "Half a mile in the air above the target the bomb bursts. About 300,000 of the persons living or working in an area of less than 200 blocks on Manhattan Island suddenly cease to exist. Another 300,000 are seriously injured. And thousands, who apparently escape, are to die of the effects of radiation. The destruction of property in incalulable and it is not confined to this area. Many blocks away other buildings collapse or are damaged, killing and maiming hundreds in the ruins."

The above book was written by a headline hunter. It was written by levelheaded men of science who do not frighten easily, As Raymond Moley, writing in Newsweek expressed it. "These men are in the top reaches of science. They are putting their hardearned distinction literally on the line.... They are telling the statesmen of all nations the people of all countries—they are telling you—to understand, to consider, to remember and to act—or perish."

Only the Fit Survive

Many persons have the curious notion that large businesses have no problem of survival, that they are beyond the hazards of competition and depressions. This notion is a grim joke to those who have witnessed the unremitting effort that goes into keeping some of the country's leading enterprises going.

An address by the head of a well known chain retailing organization at a meeting of the United State Chamber of Commerce reveals a few of the postwar headaches of retailers. Among other things he touched on the personnel problem of his company with the comment that "wartime conditions play havoc with the retailers, regular sales force. Enlistments and departures to war plant jobs were tremendous. In our company alone over 6.000 employers went into the Armed Services out of a total of 13,000.... The result was less and poorer service to our customers.

"Today we must rebuild our sales forces—with returning veteran employes and by training new and promising sales people. We must bring back, as soon as possible, the courteous and efficient service the public requires and is entitled to and which the retailer must give if he is to succeed in business."

Here is an established retailer, a retailer that the uniformed would assume held an entrenched position, and yet he spoke of what he must do if they wish to succeed he knows he must please consumers.Could there be any more reassuring evidence of the healthy competitive conditions existing in the distribution industry? Certainly such words belie the old-fashioned crepe hangers who think they hear the crack of doom whenever anyone mentions chain stores.

Question of Principle—Not Prices

When the government sets out to control prices, and supply and demand, the natural forces of the free market—it must reach ruthlessly into the lives of all people. There can be nothing democratic about it. The United States is trying to straddle the fence. It is trying to control "inflation" painlessly for as many people as possible with a strong show of democratic justice which may sound like good political strategy but which simply will not work. The corollary to price control is wage control Under the government's fence-straddling policy it has not been expedient to control wages. Such a step is unpopular with too many people. On the other hand, the OPA is a splinter of European dictatorship. It rules prices by decree, it sends people to jail, its spies sift through the affairs of thousands of businesses—and the private citizen is effectively barred from seeking relief from its decisions in the regular courts. If OPA is continued the principle it represents, government by unquestioned decree, must be broadened promptly. Wages too must be controlled, and strikes must be barred. The present half and half system—half free, half controlled, is leading to production demoralization.

In deciding the future of OPA, the first question to be answered is What kind of a system of government do we want in this country? This is a question of principle, not prices. By comparison, prices are irrelevant. Today no one can talk about prices with any certainty. Inflation may continue its course regardless of the system of government we decide to follow. The point is that we must choose a form of government and stick with it, of face anarchy. If the decision is in favor of the traditional American government of checks and balance under which coercion by decree is prohibited, the OPA and the authoritarian principle it represents must be abandoned. If prices go through the roof during the readjustment to the free market, the country will have to grin and bear it with the knowledge that the path of freedom is sometimes hard, although in the end its rewards are worth the sacrifice—something that Americans have known since 1776.

What Is the Difference?

The Surplus Property Administration has recommended that "Big Inch" and "Little Inch" pipelines be operated by the government as oil carriers. Oil men are opposed to such a move and point to studies made for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by an engineering concern which concluded with the suggestion that the lines be used as natural gas carriers. The report stated that continued use of the lines for oil would: (1) disrupt the existing distribution system of the industry; (2) prove inefficient due to lack of sufficient oil supplies at present terminals; (3) prove harmful to national defense requirements for overland distribution because ruinous competition would be engendered.

Representatives of the oil industry are asking whether the pipelines are to become another "Muscle Shoals." The government's Muscle Shoals nitrate plant of the last war was the starting point of the present nationwide electric power socialization program. Must oil now follow electric power as a sacrifice to expanding government? Oil industry spokesmen say that, "It is inconceivable how a government agency charged with a responsibility and vested with an authority of such magnitude as the Surplus Property Administration and operating under a mandate of Congress which demands preservation of the free enterprise system, could even suggest a course so utterly antagonistic to our way of life."

Of course there is no reason why, if the socialization of electric power receives public sanction, oil should not follow. And if that is done, is there any reason why all other industry should not be treated in like manner? How about the barber who raises the price of haircuts to a dollar or more if they wish? Why not let government cut hair "at cost?" Private enterprise in oil or power is not one bit different than private enterprise in the barber shops.

Tomorrow May Be too Late

Those who own their own homes in this period of inflated values and housing shortage, are very fortunate. But a large percentage of them have become overly complacent. They own their homes, yes. Yet they neglect to adequately protect themselves in case of fire. The fire insurance industry is making a concerted effort to impress upon all home owners that fire insurance policies should be checked periodically to see if they reflect current values. In the last few years property values have risen 30 to 60 per cent of more A home that was fully insured ten years ago is probably not much more than half insured today. If it is destroyed by fire, the owner would awaken to the sickening realization that replacements on the strength of his outdated insurance would be impossible.

So don't procrastinate. Appraise your insurance policies immediately. Don't jeopardize the most important element of security for yourself and your family—your home.

People buy insurance for protection. Fire insurance companies would be subject to criticism if they did not warn the public when inflation undermines that protection.

Negro College Fund Drive Is Launched At Notable Meeting

New York, Brigadier General George A. Harkan, commanding general, Camp Lee, Virginia, called upon the Nation to "build our mindpower to win the peace just as we overcame manpower shortages to win the war."

He addressed 300 national leaders in business and education Wednesday afternoon, April 17, at a meeting launching the third annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, held in the Rainbow Room of Radio City. The Fund seeks $,300,000 with which to aid the 333 affiliated Negro private colleges.

General Horkan appeared on a brief program that also heard Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; William E. Cotter, counsel for Union Carbido and Carbon Corp., and chairman of the Greater New York Committee for the Fund; and William W. Pierce, an ex-serviceman now attending Hampton Institute in Virginia. Frank M. Totten, vice president of the Chase National Bank and national campaign chairman for the 1946 appeal presided.

Miss Dorothy Maynor, celebrated soprano, highlighted the musical portion of the program. Miss Gladys Childress, young Negro concert pianist, also appeared as soloist with the Sperry Orchestra under the direction of Norman Pickering.

General Horkan, a native of Georgia, was successful in building morale among Negro soldiers who were trained for the Army Service Forces at Camp Lee.

General Horkan said that "to educational institutions must go high honors for the men trained and welded into a fighting machine such as our army. They were not trained for war by education or imbued with a spirit of conflict by tradition. But in springing to the defense of our institutions and traditions in a time of crisis, they demonstrated the results of education in a liberty-loving country."

The general declared that "as we make our way to peace, new frontiers of the mind must be reached. We have won the fighting war, but the breeders of conflict and misunderstanding, intolerance, greed, ignorance and complacency, are still enemies to be conquered. Education is our most powerful weapon for their defeat."

Dr. Jones said that the Fund, of which the institution he heads is a member, "Is the bright ray of hope for our colleges. In 1943 the member institutions, by their individual efforts, raised a total of approximately $400,000. The next year, in their first attempt at a united appeal, they raised more than twice that sum. Last year, they collected $1,069,000."

He explained that in the decade ending with 1943 "income from sources other than tuition declined alarmingly. Large gifts from philanthropists, which once were the mainstay of many of the colleges, had fallen off. Income from endowments, never a large factor in most instances, also dropped."

Describing the Fund as "an instrument of national unity," Dr. Jones said it has become 'a focal point around which North and South, black and white, Protestant, Catholic and Jew, can all rally to demonstrate the determination that here in America the equality of opportunity which we have talked about so long shall become a reality."

Speaking for the Greater New York Committee which has a quota of $278,000, Mr. Cotter told the group that although he had participated in many fund-raising campaigns in the past, "none of them exceeded in importance the one I have now undertaken." Mr. Cotter was chairman for Greater New York during the Victory Loan drive..

"If the task before us can be successful," he declared, "and if the cause of education, not just for Negroes, but for all Americans and for all peoples, can be carried out, we will have dealt a decisive blow to the enemies of peace who by their pernicious machin-actions for world conquest made war-bond selling a necessary condition to victory."

Less than a week after D-day in France, Mr. Pierce's "luck gave out" when the truck in which he, a staff sergeant, was rushing supplies to the front hit a land mine. He spent seven months in an Army hospital. His story, however, related to his realization while overseas that "with change came new responsibilities and problems in living and citizenship," and his determination to get an education in order to "help these less fortunate and create a consolidated understanding between men."

He discussed briefly his effort at adjustment at Hampton Institute, where he enrolled last September, and the help he had received from the institution and fellow students.

The 1946 appeal of the Fund is a nation-wide campaign, but is being focused upon more than 50 major cities in the north and south. It is being spurred by a national advisory committee of which John D. Rockeleffer, Jr., is chairman. The vice chairman for the drive are: Nathan Adams, Dallas; Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., Columbus; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. Akron; Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, New York; William Jay Schieffelin, New York; Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans.

Easy Way Protect Corn From Weevils

Corn weevils may eat as much corn in Alabama as livestock and poultry combined, report county agents in most areas of the state.

They further state that this is the proper time of the year to kill weevils in corn. Clean out the crib and disinfect with a strong solution of boiling hot lye water before corn is placed in crib.

If the crib isn't tight, line the walls and floors with old cardboard or better still building paper. A crib must be reasonably tight for successful treatment with high life or carbondisulphide, the latter being the chemical name.

After the corn is in the crib, secure a number of pie plates or other shallow containers. Buy 1 gallon commercial carbondisulphide for each 1000 cubic feet space in crib. Pour this material into the plates or containers and *close the crib.*

Do not go near the building with any kind of fire or lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe. *This material is highly explosive* and is very, very dangerous in the presence of fire. Keep the crib closed 48 hours.Open up and air out before entering. Livestock should be removed from near the building during treatment.

Two such treatments—one when corn is all in and another in about 3 months should control weevils in a reasonably tight crib.

Activities of Negro Agricultural Extension Agents

By A. S. Bacon, Asst. Supervisor —Negro Work

In facing the fact that farmers are entering into one of the most critical periods in the history of American agriculture. Negro county Agents have been busy this month holding community, county wide meetings and method demonstrations, the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service headquarters located at Georgia State college, reported recently. The purpose of the meetings have been to acquaint the neighborhood group leader with many new methods of attack and solution to the many situations facing the Negro farmers of the state. Some of the problems that were discussed were: raising the levels of living and welfare for rural people, production of sufficient food and feed or maintaining the people and livestock on the land, conserving our natural resources, and increasing the efficiency of production Most of these meetings were attended by some members of the state personnel staff located at the Georgia State College, and some were attended by Extension Specialist from the Athens' office, Savannah Office reported.

These meetings were attended by a total of 5,412 Negro farmers and farm women.

Labor Union Wins $10,000 Damage Suit Against W. Winchell

NEW YORK, April 20.—Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, announced today that a check for $10,000 was received this week from the Hearst Corporation, thus climaxing a six-year court fight by the Union against Walter Winchell, the Hearst press and the Andrew Jergens Company for statements defaming the NMU and its members.

The Union said that the Hearst check brings the total damages won by the Union in this libel action to $19,000. It stated that its suit was the first ever filed and won by an American trade union against a broadcaster and columnist.

Last June, the Jergens Company, which sponsors Winchell's broadcasts, settled for $9,000 and the Union used hose funds to establish schools to train its members for leadership. The $19,000 is the largest sum ever collected by a trade union which had sued for libel in this country. The settlements were negotiated by William L. Standard, general counsel of the National Maritime Union.

The case had appeared on the Supreme Court calendar for trial several times. Mr. Curran said, adding:

"Although Winchell frequently says that there are hundreds and thousands of people who sue him for libel but never appear in court, this time Winchell, in order not to appear for trial, agreed to settle the law suit along with the Daily Mirror, and paid $10,000 to the Union."

Union Nails Sabotage Charge

The Union's action was brought in the New York Supreme Court on July 3, 1940, in the name of Joseph Curran, as President of the National Maritime Union. The suit was filed following a broadcast by Winchell on June 9, 1940 and subsequent publication in the New York Daily Mirror of baseless allegations that the NMU and its members were engaged in subversive fifth column activit eiasdu sive fifth column activities and were actively conspiring and engaging in the sabotaging of American vessels.

Basic Question Unanswered

During Congressional hearings on the nomination of Julius A. Krug for appointment as Sect., of the Interior, Federal hydroelectric power development was discussed. Mr Krug said, "I am a firm believer on public power, because I think in many cases it can provide power cheaper than the private operation." In such cases, Mr. Krug, who is now the Sect., of the Interior believes that "adjustments with privately owned facilities can be worked out in such a way that the private investment is not destroyed."

Altogether the new Sect., of the Interior appears to be taking a constructive attitude on the power question. But there are points that need clarification. In measuring the comparative efficiency of public and private ventures, the practice has been not to make any material allowance for the heavy taxes paid by private companies as contrasted to the virtually tax-free government plants. Private companies pay on the average about 20 cents out of every dollar of revenue to government in taxes.

Also, Federal power projects, regardless of polite phrases to the contrary, will always be subject to centralized political authority. Private power companies, on the other hand, are locally regulated. Electric consumers at any time may protest to the utility commission if they are dissatisfied, and get a ready hearing. The commission is a public body. Its interest is the public. But it has no jurisdiction over the rates of Bonnevilles or TVA's—they are laws unto themselves and do not recognize local regulatory authorities.

And one other fundamental point not touched upon by Mr. Krug, is just why the Federal government should go into a tax-exempt power business simply on the promise that it can produce power cheaper than a heavily-taxed private campany. On the same theory, there is hardly an industry in the country for which a case could not be made for public ownership—until the point was reached where there was no private enterprise felt to pay taxes to finance public business. After that the "economies" of public operation would disappear and the people would find themselves living under a socialistic form of government.

Negro Colleges Not Aiding War Against Race Prejudice, Says

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—Special.—Negro institutions have done little to lessen racial prejudice by education, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection at the New York Public Library, told an audience Wednesday evening at a forum at Atlanta University. Following this challenging statement the speaker declared that not one of the Negro colleges has produced a readable American history textbook which is available to all people. He further stated that Negro schools should be more sensitive to the problem and offer corrective measures.

Dr. Reddick told his listeners that American education is actually increasing instead of decreasing race prejudice, placing the blame squarely on the textbooks and the teachers. The textbooks used in American schools, he said, are just about as bad in the North as in the South. Very little is found in them concerning the slavery revolts and the underground railroads which depicted the Negro's struggle for freedom although practically all contain sterotypes of the race which are only partially true.

In discussing the period of the Reconstruction, which practically all textbooks refer to as a carnival of ignorance and thievery, the speaker criticized historians for failing to mention the constructive program of the black Southern legislators which included a revision of the penal codes and the state constitutions, the introduction of social legislation, and the extending of the ballot to two groups.

As a solution to the problem, Dr. Reddick suggested: (1) that there should be an awareness of the process of education; (2) that institutions interested in decreasing race prejudice should attempt to select more democratic textbooks and collateral reading material; (3) the introduction of scientific corrective courses in the history of minority peoples; and (4) for teachers to be more critical in regard to school books and in turn, help students to have a critical attitude in evaluating the materials. He believes that there is wide freedom in many schools not being used and that many of the racial distinctions could be corrected with the proper pressure techniques.

25,000,000 Pounds Of Eggs Sought For Foreign Nations

Memphis, Tenn.—(IP)—The federal government is prepared to buy as much as 25,000,000 pounds of eggs to feed foreign nations faced with starvation. U. S. Department of Agriculture representatives told Southern Extension Service poultry specialists here today.

The government hopes to establish a price floor by requiring egg dealers selling to the government to pay producers an average of 27 cents a dozen for eggs weighing 44 pounds per case. H. L. Miller, of the department's Extension Service, told the closing session of a two day meeting.

CME General Conference To Elect 3 Bishops At Session In St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.—Five hundred delegates and alternates, augmented by a thousand or more visitors, are expected in St. Louis on Wednesday. May 1, when the 20th Quadrennial General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal (CME) Church will open at 3924 Finney Avenue.

The church has eight living bishops, all of whom are expected to be present. They are: Bishop C. H. Phillips, senior prelate of the Church: Bishop R. A. Carter, the entertaining bishop; Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Bishop H. P. Porter, Bishop Jno. H. Moore, Bishop J. W. McKinney, (retired); Bishop W. Y. Bell and Bishop Charles L. Russell.

Mrs. Rosa T. Hollis, president of the Women's Connectional Council will preside over the meetings of that Body, assisted by Mrs. Eula F. Harris.

According to Rev. J. C. Colclough, capable reporter of the C. M. E. activities. St. Louis is the ideal meeting place for the General Conference, because of its popularity with aspiring candidates for bishopric and other official positions, also because of its central location. Rev. Colclough points out that in 1914, Drs. R. A. Carter and L. C Cleaves were both elected at the St Louis session: in 1932, Drs. R. T. Brown, J. C. Martin, J. Arthur Hamlett and Jno. W. McKinney were elected; and in 1934, St Louis saw the elevation to the bishopric of Drs. H. P. Porter, J. A. Bray and Jno. H.. Moore. Of the twenty one bishops the Connection has had in its more than 80 years of existence, nine were elected in the Missouri Metropolis, it is pointed out.

The CME's boast of several splendid schools, including Lane College at Jackson, Tenn.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham; and Mississippi Industrial College at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Among the distinguished men holding high office in the Connection are: Dr. Luther Stewart, editor CHRISTIAN INDEX; Dr. W. J. G. McLin, editor WESTERN INDEX; Dr. W. P. Pipkins, Book Agent; Dr. L. C. Jones, editor EASTERN INDEX, Prof. G. F. Porter, Financial Secretary; Dr. Felix L. Lewis, General Secretary, Kingdom Extension; Dr. B. Julian Smith, General Secretary Religious Education; Dr. G. C. Chapman, Secretary Public Relations; Dr. C. S. Martin, Superintendent Connectional Hospital (Memphis); and Dr. C. A. Kerkenndall, Director Leadership Training.

It is understood three bishops will be chosen at the conference. Many of the ablest ministers and educators are expected to contest for these high positions. Among those prominently mentioned are Dr. Luther Stweart, editor of the CHRISTIAN INDEX and Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, former Secretary of Religious Education, but now President of the Municipal College in Louisville.

Among laymen prominently mentioned for high honors is Editor I. Willis Cole, of the LOUISVILLE LEADER and one of the pillars in the Chestnut Street C. M. E. church of Louisville.

THE FORUM

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AN INSPIRING DAY

(Continued From Page 1)

foothold on the land in that State. The same thing is true in a greater or lesser degree in all the Southern States from Maryland to Texas.

I maintain that this points the way to a solution of many of the problems of southern agriculture for black and white alike. Our job is to get as many Negro farmers as possible in the same competitive position as the Collins family. This takes land, capital and some guidance in management. It takes a financial arrangement whereby a loan can be amortized over a period of years out of the normal expected income from the farm under good management but which also provides a means by which the farmer can take advantage of good years to keep from being "snowed under" by catastrophes and bad years. FSA's variable payment plan does this. It should be adopted by banks and other farm financing agencies.

Unless a farmer or a prospective farmer is in position to have this general competitive outlook and unless he has the proper family and health requirements and general ability, he had best forget about farming and go into such other occupation as the opportunity presents. It will be better for him, his family and for the families which remain in farming if this occurs.

The outlook for Negroes in the future of Southern Agriculture will depend on how many are able to acquire the necessary land, capital and financial arrangement, and the necessary educational guidance to compete in an increasingly competitive agriculture. THIS IS THE JOB OF NEGRO AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP.

When we ponder up the number of our farm families which have inadequate resources, which are suffering the insecurity of a rotten tenance system and which are destined to be displaced by mechanization, we are likely to become overly discouraged and sink into the morbidity of a "nothing can be done" attitude. Experiences like the meeting with the Collins family, on the other hand, give one a lift and the inspiration to keep on trying. It was a great day.

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Georgia Negro 4 H Boys and Girls Lead the Nation. Negro Agricultural Extension Service Pioneer in Raising and Exhibiting Fat Beef Cattle. Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and South Carolina Follow Georgia's Progressive Leadership in Educating Folk to Live in the Big Out of Doors. Negroes Need More Common Sense Leadership.

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

A Middle Georgia County Superintendent of schools in speaking of the recent beef cattle show held by colored boys in the streets of that county seat said: "Much of the worthwhile education today is being done on the outside of the classroom. When a boy raises and fattens a purebred beef calf for a discriminating market, he has learned many of the fundamental lessons leading to success in life. When he has learned to understand, be kind and considerate to animals, this becomes very worthwhile education in helping him to find success in working with human beings." This Superintendent is thinking realistically and constructively in a way to build a "Better Georgia."

Georgia should take keen pride, in the universally acknowledged fact that Georgia Agricultural Extension Service for colored people leads the nation. Director P. H. Stone and other leaders have demonstrated remarkable vision and foresight, and much courage in developing a meaningful and realistic program of practical education for farm black boys and girls. In this and many other fundamentally sound progressive programs for the improvement of farm opportunities for black folk Georgia has led the nation. Georgia is setting the pace in sensible education for farm people, and other states seem glad to follow our leadership. What is being done is stimulative, informative and inspiring education that everyone—white and black—can understand and appreciate.

GEORGIA NEGRO FARM BOYS AT WORK

Negro 4-H boys and girls are really popularizing farming among colored people. By raising and fattening out prize beef cattle for shows and sales, participated in by both white and black folks in all parts of Georgia, these boys and girls are selling not only fine beef calves that will provide lovely steaks and roasts for the family table, but they are also selling black folks to white folks.

Starting out here at Georgia State College in the early nineteen thirties with the first beef cattle sale in Savannah, the whole program of beef cattle education has been deepened and expanded in Georgia until now we have beef cattle shows and sales in practically every important farming center in the State.

1. In Macon, early in April, William Harris of Bibb County sold the championship calf of the show, which included calves from many surrounding counties, for 51c per pound. The total receipts for his calf, including prizes amounted to $444.35. Other boys in this show received an average of 31c per pound for their calves.

2. In Albany, Sanders Newsome of Daugherty County led all of the adjoining counties in the show and sale with a calf that was admired by everyone.

3. In LaGrange, Ellie Andrews of Troupe County captured the honors for that section of the State.

4. At Sparta, twenty five calves were exhibited; nearly $150 were distributed in prizes by the local business leaders. Nathaniel Dixon of Hancock County won the $40 first prize. This same boy has 25 acres of the finest wheat in Georgia.

5. At Augusta at the Twin States spring beef cattle sale, Nathaniel Dixon led all competitors from East Georgia counties. This marks the sixth year that highest honors have gone to Dixon. He had two steers bred and raised on his farm. He was awarded both the first and sixth prizes. Log Cabin Center in Hancock County is the place where colored people in Georgia began first to raise and market purebred pedigreed beef cattle. Dixon was stimulated and inspired by Log Cabin leadership.

6. On April 26 colored boys and girls of Screven County will exhibit and sell cattle at Sylvania.

7. At Millen on April colored people of Jenkins County will have a calf sale.

8. At Statesboro, on May 2 Bulloch County 4 H boys and girls will offer the public a chance to buy their cattle.

Negroes at Valdosta and Southwest Georgia recently staged their first cattle show and sale—one of the finest in the Southeast. Here the calves were raised and made ready for sale by vocational agricultural boys. But these boys are following the dynamic leadership of the 4 H boys under the direct supervision of P. H. Stone and Alexander Hurse. 4 H boys are helping to educate NFA boys. But the big job of education is being done! In 1947 it is on the Agricultural Extension agenda to have cattle shows and sales in every populous farm center in Georgia where black boys and girls may exhibit the fruits of their labor for their own profit and for others to see and enjoy.

NEGROES NEED REALISTIC LEADERSHIP

Gordon B. Hancock of Richmond, Virginia in a recent release for the Associated Press says, "From the first I have only been supremely interested in the precarious economic structure of Negro life. The precariousness of this structure is by no means removed. No answers have yet been found for the fundamental questions propounded 20 years ago, namely, what are we going to do when the lowly white man takes over jobs made by the white man and for the white man? I have accordingly advocated a deeper interest in technical education. But to date the Negro interest in this type of education has been rather casual and in far too many cases downright indiffcrent or hostile." . . . "Negro leadership has nowhere fallen down so completely as in this area. Because it was unpopular to champion industrial and technical training, Negro leaders have "played safe" and omitted serious references to this area of industrial relations."

The farms properly managed and supervised offer unlimited opportunities—farms offer jobs that can not easily be taken from us. Our leadership must not lose sight of technical, industrial and agricultural education. These fields of industry offer ever expanding opportunity for our people. The Agricultural Extension Service in Georgia, devoted to the interests of black folks living on the land, furnishes a sensible leadership that thinking people everywhere admire and have demonstrated a willingness to follow. Unquestionably there is increasing need for a leadership that can exhibit a growing understanding of the problems facing black folks and is quick to provide a tangible expression of ability to go forward in the right direction. The ability to produce purebred beef cattle for a critical market is a step in the right direction. Negroes in Georgia should continue to diversify their farm program, assuring challenging opportunity for young folks who live on the farm.

Colored Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

doing all they can to produce more food for themselves. The United States is sending them large quantities of vegetable seed to help assure increased supplies when the crops mature. For every eight pounds of seed planted here, one pound is shipped abroad. It is expected that 30 million pounds of vegetable seed will be sent this year to 37 countries. Department experts say that on an average, a pound of seed will produce about a thousand pounds of food.

In the meantime, the home gardens grown by the American people will enable our Government to ship more food abroad. Department nutritionists say that fresh vegetables from the garden will help families cut down on bread and cereals, and it is pointed out that gardening is fine exercise for city people.

Offers Program

(Continued From Page 1)

MISSISSIPPI EXPERIMENT

In the Mississippi Delta, where about one half of the population is colored, complete mechanization of cotton production with the help of a mechanical picker has experimentally reduced the labor required to one fifth of what is necessary with mule power and hand methods, the report states.

Industrialization of the South, it is believed would afford colored persons opportunities to expand in various service trades such as gasoline distribution, local transport, amusement, cleaning and dyeing and the hotel and restaurant field.

Poor Meal Planning

(Continued From Page 1)

vegetables as well as to help make more food available for the starving peoples abroad, youngsters plan to grow school gardens again this year, according to reports. And there are indications that more families will grow gardens this year than during the war. This not only will ensure them a better balanced diet, but also will enable America to contribute more to foreign relief.

Those without home gardens can help by eating foods in plentiful supply in place of shippable foods which may be sent abroad, Department officials say. They can help also by cutting down on the use of wheat products such as bread, macaroni, spaghetti, and fats and oils.

Farmers To Cultivate More Acres This Year

Final goals to guide the production efforts of farmers through 1946, announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, call for more than 296 million acres in cultivated crops. This represents an increase of some nine million acres over the indicated acreage actually cultivated last year.

Increases are asked in acreages planted to wheat, cotton, corn, and small grains, while adjustments downward have been made in goals for potatoes, burley and dark air-cured tobacco. An increase is asked in acreages of tame hay and cover crops.

Peacetime adjustments are reflected in recommended milk and poultry products. A revision downward is urged for each, while increases are sought in the number of pigs farrowed and saved.

FARM INCOME HIGHER

The net U. S. agricultural income increased from an annual average of about six billion dollars in 1935-39 to almost 15 billion dollars in 1944. Prices of farm land have advanced about 57 per cent.

All Of Us

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATES Room 905 112 E. 19 St., New York 3, N Y Algonquin 4-4955

By Edwin R. Embree, President Julius Rosenwald Fund

Note to readers:

Edwin R Embree, who is Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago, is a native of Kentucky (born while his parents were temporarily absent from the State!) He grew up in the household of his abolitionist grandfather, John G Fee, who had founded before the Civil War and maintained in spite of mobs, a "co educational" college for white and colored pupils.

He is the author of a number of books largely on social and racial matters, the latest of which are **Brown Americans**, and **13 Against the Odds**, biographies of 13 distinguished Negroes.

NO. 11 January 29, 1946

OUR GUEST COLUMN

When a Japanese American was brought into a Chicago office, a Negro stenographer sneered, "I'll not work with any yellowbelly," and stalked out; haughty as any Nordic. Cults of Negroes in many cities gleefully engage in anti-Semetism. At the same time Jewish businessmen all too frequently exploit Negroes, and Jewish families along with their Gentile neighbors give support to the same kind of ghetto walls in America that they fled from in Europe. Catholics often show the very same intolerance to other Christians that they complain of when it is directed against them. Polish Catholics led by their priests fought Negro admission to the homes built for them by the Federal government in Detroit. In California, Negroes, Mexicans have vied in looking down on one another.

All of this is crazy.

A Negro fascist is just as ugly as a white fascist. Intolerance is just as evil in a Catholic as in a Baptist. We are not going to get democracy in America so long as each group strives for special advantages for itself.

We are not going to break the tough walls of segregation and discrimination unless all groups unite in behaf of full participation to all phases of American life by all the people.

Liberals have lost their battles, time out of mind, because we fought among ourselves rather than against the common Enemy. All of us in America—Negroes, whites, Jews, Japanese Americans, Catholics, Protestants, all of us—can build a society of freedom and security if we stand together. If any of us suffer, we all suffer.

This idea was put forcibly and beautifully by John Dunne three hundred years ago. With a slight omendation of mine, one of his great poems ends:

No man is an island, entire of itself.
Each is a piece of continent, a part of the main.
If the bell tolls the knell of any man (or any group of men),
Never send to know for whom the bell tolls;
It tolls for thee."

PLAN NOW

To replenish that wood pile that melted with the snow before another cold spell.

To cull laying hens heavy this spring; eggs will be cheaper but feed will be just as expensive.

To be ready to do some gardening in February; have seed ready.

To rub hand over each cows back at least once each week. If you feel lumps treat them for cattle grubs.

To help your neighbor in the coming Red Cross drive.

THE COLLINS review their Farm Family Record Book in which they keep an accurate record of farm income and expenditures for the year. Tamo community, Jefferson county, Arkansas. March 27, 1946.

Price of Hogs Expected To Hold '45 Levels

Hog prices for the first quarter of this year probably will average about as high as the early months of last year, when they were at the ceiling level most of the time, according to studies compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the first three or four months of this year there will be available about as many hogs as a year ago, the report says. But economists indicate that when last fall's pig crop comes to market in the late spring and summer, slaughter numbers probably will run larger than last year.

A greater pig crop than was marketed last year is said to be in prospect if farmers carry out their intentions for spring farrowing, and if they save as many pigs per litter as usual. Special emphasis is being laid upon best handling of litters, so that losses from all causes will be curtailed.

The Last Straw

Before the last coal mine strike, a coal company issued the following statement: "--Four hundred thousand men directly employed in the coal mines are going to quit work, in spite of an offer of an additional wage increase of 18½ cents an hour. They will lose as a result of this strike approximately five million dollars per day.

"These miners, by striking, will reduce the supply of all goods and merchandise for themselves and the public, since manufacturers engaged in making goods are largely dependent upon coal for fuel, power or transportation. The effort of this shortage will continue for many weeks after the miners go back to work. Millions of workers in manufacturing, transportation, and distribution industries will lose working time and wages as a result of this coal strike. The cumulative cost to America will probably be greater than the amount of the requested. British loan of three billion seven hundred million dollars." The strike weapon as it is being applied today, is actually threatening the survival of the nation. Whole industries are brought to a dead standstill at the command of a few men. Countless thousands of persons willing and ready to work, persons who have never had any trouble with the individual company where they are employed, are denied the right to work and ordered off the job. The effects of this gigantic labor monopoly are hitting at the heart of our country industrial production. High production is needed now, critically. We are not getting it—thanks to strikes. The action of the coal miners may be the straw that will break the camel's back— a patient public.

The fault for the present situation lies directly at the door of government. It is an outgrowth of the NRA, the Wagner Act, and the Morris-LaGuardia Act which exempts labor unions from the anti-trust law. As a result of these acts, labor leaders are completely beyond the law in their organizing and strike activities. They have the power to overide government. In fact, the government is apparently afraid to take the mines over in the present strike because of the fear that Mr. Lewis will defy it as well as the coal industry.

The longer the delay in correcting our one-sided labor laws, the harder it will be to correct monopolistic labor practice that are bringing the country to its knees.

United States Dept. Of Agriculture

Famine Emergency Committee
Washington, March 25, 1946
Summary of remarks by Chester C. Davis to the National Garden Conference
(For March 26, p. m. Release)

Victory Gardens this year will save lives, Chester C. Davis told the National Garden Conference meeting at the Department of Agriculture in Washingon today.

The chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee said to the garden leaders, "Victory gardens will make it possible to conserve more food and produce more food in 1946. The more gardens we have and the better gardens they are, the more food we can send abroad and the more lives we can save."

Mr. Davis said, the people in the famine stricken nations were exerting every effort to get back into full scale food production, but they have many difficulties to overcome. He pointed out that the United States was exporting large quantities of vegetable seeds to help these countries grow their own food. "For every eight pounds of vegetable seed that we plant," he said, "one pound is being sent abroad. All told, the U. S. will ship about 30 million pounds of vegetable seeds to 37 different nations this year. On an average, a pound of seed sent abroad will produce about a thousand pounds of food."

The most critical need during the next few months was said by the FEC chairman to be that of accumulating enough wheat, fats, and oils to meet the goals set for exports in the first half of 1946. Citing such factors as the shortage of tinplate and record breaking consumer demand, he said that general and localized shortages of other foods might develop from time to time.

"All these facts," said Mr. Davis, "show the need for millions of gardens in 1946. Gardens will help us conserve wheat by providing extra vegetables to make up for less bread and cereal. They will cushion against shortages which may develop here and there during the critical months. They will enable many more people to can and preserve foods, making it possible for them to donate more to collection campaigns for foreign relief. Gardens will, in short, help us meet our goals for export and protect us against shortages at home."

Exercise Held At

(Continued From Page 1)

agement Supervisor for PSA in Jefferson County interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Collins over the Pine Bluff radio station. The Collins family has nine members—mother, father, four sons, and three daughters. They were selected from approximately 3,000 Negro families who secured loans from the FSA in Arkansas.

The selection of the family was based on the following standards:

1. Must have been on FSA program for at least one year.
2. Must be current on obligations.
3. Must have kept record to substantiate progress made.
4. Major income must have been derived from the farm.
5. Evidence of good farm management by:
   a. Diversification.
   b. Soil conversation.
   c. Food and feed production records.
   d. Pasture improvement.
   e. Tenure improvement.
6. Evidence of good home management by:
   a. Live at home practices.
   b. House clean and attractive.
   c. Premises clean and beautified.
7. Maintenance of buildings.
8. Gain in net worth.
9. Wise use of income.
10. Progress made with FSA help.
11. Participation in community affairs.
12. Children kept in school.
13. Handicaps surmounted.

They purchased their 60 acre farm in 1939, planted 26 acres of vetch, 12 acres of corn and peas, cotton, interplanting 20 acres with 7 acres of lespedeza, 2 scores of soybeans, one acre of sweet potatoes, 2 acres of garden, and 8 acres of pasture Their harvest last year totaled 37 bales of cotton at $4,000; 400 bales of hay at $196; 461 bushels of corn at $225; $50 from potatoes: $167 from cattle, hogs and poultry.

The family canned 900 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and killed one beef and four hogs. Their 3 cows produced a surplus of milk and butter. The 75 hens supplied eggs and meat. Food grown and conserved was estimated at $916, while only $192 was spent for staples during the year.

They paid $1,089 on their $4,700 farm ownerhip loan this year, leaving an indebtedness of $1,978.

VEOLA COLLINS attends to the feeding of the poultry on their FSA farm in the Tamo community, Jefferson county. March 27, 1946.

USDA Suggests Ways Homemakers Can Save To Fight Famine Abroad

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1846

Starvation can be staved off in India, Europe, and parts of Africa by the white and colored home makers of America, if they will cut down on waste and use plentiful foods in place of wheat, fats and oils which are needed most by the starving masses overeas, say nutritionists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

USDA nutritionists have listed several suggestions by which home makers may help save food in a leaflet entitled, "How Homemaker Can Help Save Food to Fight Famine" Pointing out that the President's Famine Emergency Committee has called on householders to reduce their purchases of wheat products by 40 percent and fats by 20 percent, the authors of the leaflet suggest the alternate use of potatoes, oatmeal, barley, and buckwheat for wheat and rice and list 11 ways of saving wheat and 11 ways of saving fats and oils.

The publication says, for example, that if the American people would discontinue wasting five per cent of their bread or one slice of every loaf of bread baked every day, the savings would be enough to feed a million people in the devastated countries for six months. And by subtituting a serving of oatmeal for two slices of bread once a week, the American people could send 135,000 tons of wheat to starving peoples abroad in four months.

Among the other suggestions for conserving wheat, fats and oils are: (1) Reach for a potato instead of bread—one small potato is the nutritional equivalent of a slice of bread and some vitamin C besides, (2) let potatoes replace wheat cereal, (3) top meat pies and other baked dishes with fluffy mashed potatoes instead of pastry crust. (4) make pancakes using fresh grated potatoes to replace a large part of the flour. (5) Use leftover cooked oatmeal as a thickening for gravies, soups and stews, (6) use cooked or dry oatmeal as a binder in meat foal, in place of bread crumbs, (7) use leftover cornbread in stuffings. (8) use potatoes, or hominy grits wherever possible in place of rice, and (9) avoid throwing rice at weddings for the duration.

The publication points out that bread can be saved by keeping it fresh, by letting the family ask for the second slice, by turning odds and ends of bread into dry crumbs for coating, topping and stuffing, by watching the toast so that it does not burn, and by making open faced sandwiches. The leaflet also advises homemakers that flour-hoarding will result in spoilage and loss, with weevils getting the only use of it.

Methods listed for conserving fats and oils are to buy table and cooking fat only as needed, bake and broil fish instead of frying, serve home made boiled salad dressing, collect drippings, and salvage and sterilize fat from plate waste.

Don't Be a Dunce

In sounding a warning against unwise speculation, the nation's leading stock brokerage firms, as well as the New York Exchange, have urged the public to be cautious. They point out that there are few individuals who have sufficient experience and knowledge to afford the inherent risk involved in speculation. The nation's largest stock brokerage firm urges individuals to establish funds for home ownership, education, and other forms of savings before entering the security market. The New York Stock Exchange, through advertising in many newspapers, has urged the public to not buy blindly but to deal through reputable firms who can advise the purchaser on securities of the type he should consider which are best suited to meet his particular requirements.

Nothing is easier to lose than money, and if the person who has saved will follow the foregoing sound advice, it will help maintain the stability of the country, check inflation, and prevent needless financial losses and many heartaches.

HOME OF THE ROY COLLINS FAMILY, Tamo Community, Jefferson county, Arkansas—winners of the Negro Division of the Farm Security Administration's Farm Family of the Year contest. March 27, 1946.

ROY COLLINS and some of his livestock. Collins' farm adjudged winner of Farm Security Administration's Farm Family of the year contest (Negro division). Tamo Community, Jefferson county, Arkansas. March 27, 1946.

NEGRO INSURANCE WEEK WILL BEGIN APRIL 29

Local Agents Will Seek Increase of 'Million' In Risks

Managers and Staffs of Five Well Known Companies Expect to Make Banner Record in Production of New Business

One million dollars in new insurance is the goal set to be written on the lives of the Negroes of this city by the five big companies operating here in Nashville and middle Tennessee. The Nashville Insurance Managers Council made up of the members of these five companies has held regular meetings with their agents and Tennessee force and set their goal for this amount. Such well known companies as the Union Protective Assurance Company with headquarters in Memphis, Mr. W. W. Butler, district manager, of this city; The Atlanta Life, with home office in Atlanta, Ga., Mr. L. J Gunn, district manager; the Universal Life, with headquarters in Memphis, Mr. H. A. Gilliam, district manager; the North Carolina Mutual Life of Durham, N. C., Mr. F. B. Edwards, district manager, and the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago, Mr. L. B. Hurt, district manager, make up the personnel of this local organization. The president of this local group is Mr. L. B. Hurt of the Supreme Liberty Life insurance Company.

These five managers, along with their officers and agency force have cleared the deck for action. They are holding pep meetings among themselves, they have instructed their agents who work with various deputies, on many kinds of insurance policy contracts. From their home office they have gotten the green light to go ahead, to make this the biggest Negro Insurance Week in the history of Negro Life Insurance solicitation. They in their effort will attempt to put Nashville before any other district, even challenging those of the home office groups and they are planning to hold a state-wide mass meeting, to have guest speakers, discuss insurance as an investment and protection and a savings in order that men and women might build a cushion, so to speak, for them to rest upon in after years.

It is barely possible, declared one of the men this week, that one of the presidents might be induced to come over here before the week closes, which begins May 10th and goes for ten days, to meet the Nashville public and to discuss the advantages of life insurance companies.

Each of the five has qualified under the insurance law of the state of Tennessee, which is said to be as strict as those of any other state, to do business anywhere in the Volunteer State and to write contracts for Old Line Legal Reserve Policies, Endowment Policies, Sick and Accident Policies for those who are physically able to pass the necessary medical examination to secure such protection. They will also present Educational Policies, where people might insure their own lives for the protection of their children, so that at its maturity the education of the child can be carried on, even after the death of the parent.

The agents working in the district will ring every door bell, contact every family, including the husband and wife, and offer them these advantages. The following is a list of the various insurance company managers, office force and solicitors:

Complete list of managerial staff and agency force of Union Protevtive Assurance Co. District office 331½ Charlotte Ave. Phone 6-2915.

Mr. W. W. Butler, district manager; Mr. H. K. Williams, Asst. Mgr; Mr. A. G. Love, Asst. Mgr.; Miss F. E. Barnes, cashier clerk; Miss Jeanetta Young, Asst. cashier clerk; Mrs. E. L. McCline, supervisor.

Debit Manager

Mrs. L. Avery, Mrs. V. L. Bass, Mrs. T. Beene, Mrs. G. E. Benton, Mr. A. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Cook, Mr. J. W. Fort, Mrs. W. M. Fort, Miss S. Peden, Mr. F. Pillow, Mrs. R. B. Swanson, Mr. W. P. Swanson, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mr. L. Ward, Mr. J. V. Williams, Mr. S. A. Owens, Jr., Mr. J. Sherrell, Mr. Z. Patrick.

Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta eGorgia:

S. M. White, supervisor.

A. L. Carden, Pulaski; R. L. Harris, Columbia; E. S. Greer, Shelbyville; G. M. Allen, Columbia; L. K. Gray, Winchester; L. Lucas, Mt. Pleasant.

W. H. Porter,

E. B. Gooden, O. H. Paige, M. Parker, C. C. Riggins, M. Jamison, G. O. Davis, all of Nashville.

C. H. Walton—

S. C. Farley, Nashville; J. H. Jordan, Nashville; A. Wright, Franklin; H. K. Evans, Franklin; D. Smith, Nashville; R. Claibrooks, Franklin; F. A. Booth, Nashville.

T. J. Wilson—

A. A. Stratton, Nashville: F. R. Williams, Murfreesboro; J. H. Rich, Nashville; D. D. Bryant, Nashville; M. S. Brown, Nashville; Miss D. V. Thompson, clerk; Mrs. I. L. Ridley, cashier; L. J. Gunn, district manager.

Universal Life Insurance Company:

H. A. Gilliam, Dist. Mgr.; C. N. Fields, cashier; J. J. Hill, secretary; S. L. Ferguson, Ord. Supv.; T. A. Adams, Asst. Mgr.; G. T. Harvell, Asst. Mgr.; E. Anderson, Asst. Mgr.; A. J Cole, supervisor; Wm. Hill, special Ord representative.

Agents

G. C. Howard, Sp.; C. L. Curtis, M. Syler. A. W. Walker, Robert Bomar, A. E. Berry, F. J. Puckett, A. M. Dotson, G. T. Haughes, J. B. Cantrell, C. W. Beasley, S. L. Word, L. O. Lloyd, M. P. Taylor, Thomas Holt, M. Scott, M. L. Herron, H. J. Sanders, L. R. Patton, J. Lay, M. L. Hill.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C. district office, Nashville. --- --- --

F. B. Edwards, Dist. Mgr.; Me. E. Proctor, Asst. Mgr.; E. Matthews, Asst. Mgr.; R. E. Hall, special Ord. agent; J. C. Shane, special Ord. agent.

Debit Manager

W. N. Hendley, I. P. Crowe, R. Hambrick, M. P. Hubert, V. M. Stockett, C. O. Johnson, T. R. Hogue, W. I. Willis, J. R. Mitchell, M. W. Robertson, Charles Lee, H. E. Haswell, cashier clerk; M. P. Sawyers, Asst. cashier clerk.

Official list of employees of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

L. B. Hurt, Dist. Mgr.; H. A. Allison, field supervisor; Mrs. M. L. Harris, cashier-clerk; Mrs. W. M. Wray, clerk.

Debit Manager

P. P. Thompson, Miss J. Perkins, N. G. Wilson, Miss R. Brandon, Mrs. B. Ray, L. Johnson, R. L. Campbell, Mrs. M. Harwell, Mrs. M. McDonald, L. Magee, W. Finley, Mrs. E. Hilliard, G. Pinson, L. McCoy, S. Toms, Mrs. N. Joyner.

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Young Ex-Soldier Writes Powerful First Novel on Racial Tolerance

Mark Harris, whose first novel "Trumpet to the World," was published by Reynal & Hitchcock on April 1.

When Mark Harris, whose novel "Trumpet to the World" was published on April 1, was asked by his publisher to fill out the usual biographical form for the author's file, he answered "I am afraid I am too young to merit more than a paragraph of autobiography." Probably the most important event in this young man's twenty-one years was the acceptance by Reynal and Hitchcock of the manuscript he sent that house from an army hospital at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. The manuscript had been preceded by a letter dated April 2, 1944, which read in part:

"Thirteen months ago I entered the Army—enthusiastically resolved that whatever I was called upon to do, I would do—unhesitatingly, uncomplainingly, to the best of my ability. I pictured the Army then as a powerful, benevolent instrument,—a crusade, shoulder to shoulder, all colors, all creeds. . . Today I am completely disillusioned.

"In January, 1944, in an Army barracks within earshot of a lot of very unpleasant talk I began a book in which I attempted to show how segregation within the ranks was completely unnerving and disturbing to the thoughtful soldier. I tried to imagine myself a Negro soldier upon whom the burden of inequality within the ranks falls hardest. 'Trumpet to the World' is the story of a man born black in these United States and an enlightened white woman—the story of two Americans and their struggle for freedom in a land where freedom is a somewhat abused word. In part it was told me over poker hand and Coca-cola . . . by the surly, resentful, laughing, courageous Negroes whom I knew, who told what it is like to fight a two-front battle.—May I send you the manuscript?"

The answer from the publishers was an unequivocal "yes" and the manuscript was delivered in June. "Trumpet to the World," is a first novel that according to Alice Hackett, author of "Best Sellers of the Last Fifty Years," is as "controversial as 'Strange Fruit'—written with perception, deep feeling, excellent craftsmanship, and scenes of dramatic power."

Mark Harris was born in Mt. Vernon, New York, where he lived until he went into the Army in January, 1943. After his discharge thirteen months later he served as a reporter on a suburban New York paper, for a few months as a P. M. staff member, and since July, 1945 as a staff correspondent for the International News Service working out of St. Louis.

Mr. Harris confesses that "Trumpet to the World" whose title is taken from the third scene, first act of "Othello," is not his first book. At an extremely tender age he wrote a book of poems—"purely emotional"—and later a second book. Neither reached a publisher's office. In the years ahead he hopes to do much writing on progressive causes—particularly that of the Negro. He nourishes a secret desire to be in Congress one day.

When asked about his likes and dislikes, he thought awhile, then answered "I like people, all kinds—even some reactionaries, a lot of whom either can't help themselves or don't know the facts. Toward deliberately reactionary people I am murderous." His book is dedicated to Sergeant Norman Apell who with his entire company lost his life in France on August 29, 1944. Mr. Harris was married the day he received the first copy of his book.

OPA May Set Ceiling On Cotton Price

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A ceiling price of 24½c per pound on cotton is being considered by Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration. Cotton is the only major crop on which the price is not set by the government. Ceiling prices are in effect on wheat, corn, and livestock.

As might be expected, representatives of the big cotton planters in and out of Congress are saying that a ceiling price on cotton is "illegal, unfair, and unnecessary." Cotton senators and congressmen have notified Bowles that they will vote to abolish OPA if he dares to set a price on raw cotton.

It will be recalled that not a single voice was raised by these politicians from the South when a ceiling price was put on cotton pickers' wages last fall. No one but the Union raised a voice to call cotton picking wage ceilings illegal, unfair, and unnecessary.

Many of us remember what happened right after the first world war when price controls were dropped by the government. Cotton went sky high. Down in the Delta, the big planters had visions of one dollar a pound for long staple cotton. One inch cotton sold for 44c a pound. Even sharecroppers thought they were going to get rich in 1919. Everybody planted cotton. Then the bottom dropped out. Cotton went down to 10c a pound or less. The whole South was broke in 1920.

It now looks as though the "bourbon politicians" of the South have learned nothing and have also forgotten what they once knew. It remains to be seen whether Chester Bowles of OPA will have the courage to stand up against the cotton planters and impose a price ceiling on raw cotton.

Lambs Losses Prove Costly To Sheepmen

Lambing time is harvest time for the sheep raiser, and steps should be taken now to reduce the enormous yearly loss of lambs, says M. H. Kerr, associate professor of animal husbandry, U T College of Agriculture. That this is true is shown by the fact that some 80 per cent of all lambs lost before they reach market die before they are two weeks old.

Tennessee annually markets some 300,000 lambs for an approximate income of $3,000,000. This figure could be boosted considerably,Kerr says, if early lamb losses were reduced. To do this, the sheep raiser should plan his work to give him ample time to care for his flock during the lambing season. Suitable lambing pens should be made ready in advance. As ewes approach lambing time they should be kept separate from other livestock. They should lamb out on clean pasture; or, if weather is severe, in a well bedded pen.

The ewes' feed should be reduced at this time, but they should have all the fresh water they want. If the ewe is a heavy milker, don't feed her for the first 24 hours. Do not allow a ewe to lie on a cold floor or frozen ground.

It has been observed that a large percentage of lambs are born between 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning. Since this is the coldest part of the day, it is necessary for someone to be on hand to give assistance when needed, and to protect the lamb from chilling, etc. Once lambs are past the critical period, they need plenty of the right kind of feed. A good ration is made of three parts of ground corn, barley, or oats; one part of wheat bran, and one half part of cottonseed or soybean oil meal.

One source of trouble in lamb raising is improper nourishment. Lambs need plenty of an appetizing, succulent feed. Don't try to raise sheep, Kerr says, unless you have pasture for them, both permanent and temporary, since the success of a sheep program in Tennessee depends greatly upon this point.

Expert in Drama

DR. T. E. POAG, head of the Dramatic Art and Speech department at A. & I. State College won new laurels for the college by the superb performance of the Tennessee State Players Guild in the Southern Theater Festival held at A. & I. this month. His fine cooperation with the Dramatic Section of the TNEA last week made that department's program an outstanding feature of the Convention.

Chicago Baptists To Greet Congress Trio From Nashville

Chicago, Ill., (Special)—On Monday, May 6th, the Baptist Ministers Alliance for Chicago and Vicinity will present three national guests who will be here in the city as a vanguard of the Sunday School Congress 1946 session. They will be the Rev. H. B. P. Johnson, the national chorister from New Orleans, La.; Rev. Henry A. Boyd, secretary of the Congress of Nashville, and Miss S. B. Wilson, the enrollment secretary of the Congress and the office secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board.

It is said that they will arrive Thursday or Friday, May 2 or 3rd so as to be in Chicago on Sunday when Secretary Boyd plans to head a flying squadron to visit many of the local Sunday schools for a three-minute talk. Dr. J. M. Foster, the president of the Alliance, declared that they would be the order of the day Monday, May 6, so that on Monday evening the national chorister will be in a position to begin his work of training the huge Congress chorus that will serve during the 1946 Summer School of Methods. The two song books and Anthems from which they will sing have already arrived in the city. The chorus participants who will make up this group of singers will meet in the Ebenezer Baptist Church, 4501 Vincennes Ave., at eight o'clock Monday night.

Rev. J. H. L. Smith, the entertaining pastor and chairman of the local committee, will bring a message of welcome, then he will turn them all over to Secretary Boyd, chorister Johnson and Miss Wilson, who will then perfect the organization, starting them off for their year's work.

"Feed The Family First" Is Slogan

"Feed the Family First" has become the slogan for club women of Macon, County. More and more they are seeing the need for being well fed, and they know that most of the best foods can be grown right on their own farms.

A study made of 124 farm families, covering every section of the county, shows that each of the families has a milk cow. Some have more than onc. Most of these families have had milk every day in the year.

These families have an average of 19 hens each and are turning out an average of 16 pullets per family. According to reports these same families have used at home 127 dozen eggs each and have eaten $74 worth of chicken meat during the year.

The meat shortage caused many families to eat most of their chickens, and it also increased the number of hogs to be butchered this winter.

A number of farmers have taken "turn about" with their neighbors in killing and sharing beeves and hogs to supply the need for fresh meat. The surplus was either canned or put in cold storage lockers.

Meat canned by 87 of the families reporting amounted to 2145 quarts. Fruits and vegetables canned and preserved averaged 169 quarts per family. Thirty three club women reported having made cabbage kraut. Fourteen have large jars of eggs preserved in water glass for home use.

Dried peas, beans and fruits, are listed among the things stored for winter use. Every family studied had a year round garden and reported 12 or more different kinds of vegetables growing during the year. Every family has a potato patch and most of them arranged for their own syrup.

Club women know that nuts are an important part of a good diet so they are careful not to sell all of their peanuts and pecans. They saved enough for home use.

Mrs. L. R. Daly, home agent, Macon County, recommends the above type of program for every farm family and says that an effort will be made in demonstration meetings to help in the cooking and serving of home grown products.

Social "Insecurity" Plans

Estimates of the cost of a comprehensive system of compusory social security in this country are staggering, ranging as high as 25 per cent of the income of every gainfully employed person. That these estimates may be far wrong, is indicated by England's exerment with social security. A bill has been submitted to the House of Commons which includes provosions similar to those set forth in the Wagner Bill—the American version of "all out" compulsory social security.

According to the New York Times, "It has been calculated that with the new bill, and on the assumption that not more than 5 per cent of the employable population will be unemployed on the average, the British government will be taking about 24 per cent of the gross income of individuals in compulsory contributions for social security and other forms of social services."

The tragic part of these "social security" proposals is that they would seize by law what most people would otherwise be able to class as "sovings." After 25 per cent of an average person's income is arbitrarily deducted by gov't., he will have precious little cash or incentive left to provide for his own future. Moreover, payment under the government program couldn't keep a church mouse alive and healthy in these days of inflation.

A traveling preacher was due to deliver a sermon at a Western church. Arriving at the church, he paused to read the sign in front or it, which said: "Subject for this Sunday: 'Do you know what Hell is?' Come and hear our new organist."

Milton Reports Black Root Rot Took Big Toll in State in 1945

By ROY H. MILTON

As I trekked across the State last summer, the following question was presented to me on numerous occasions: "What is the trouble with my tobacco? Look at the stuff. It is just standing there. Look at those plants; they are not much larger than they were when they were set. What is the matter with them?" I would reach down and pull up one of the most stunted plants. Immediately the trouble stared me in the face. A black mass of dead roots presented itself. Sometimes a few live ones had put out near the surface of the ground. These surface roots were keeping the plants alive.

My personal survey and statements made by County Agents lead me to believe that Black Root Rot took a toll of a million dollars out of Tennessee tobacco growers' pockets in '45. Burley growers suffered the most tragic loss; yet Black Root Rot is easily controlled in Burley. The sowing of a root rot resistant variety is all that is necessary.

Black root rot is caused by a specific fungus. You have seen threads running through damp, decaying light bread. Similar filaments can be seen running through tobacco roots, attacked by black root rot, when they are cut and placed under a microscope. The spores causing the disease are much more active during cool, wet springs. Last spring was not conducive to the growth of the black root rot germ.

The disease may make its first appearance in the plant bed where the bed is used more than one time; and a susceptible variety of seed are sown. Where the disease appears in the plant bed, it is transferred on the roots to the field. Much damage may be done in the field as a result of infecting the soil by this means. Caution: Beware of sowing old bed sites. Dr. W. Valleam, plant pathologist, Kentucky Experiment Station, makes the statement that he has known black root rot to appear in a bed that has been free of tobacco plants for a period of 15 years. The germs had lived in that surface soil and had at the same time penetrated the subsoil where they escaped the burning.

The disease can be prevented in the field by resorting to one of two methods: (1) Grow a tried and proven root rot resistant variety preferably obtaining seed from a certified seed grower; and (2) by growing the crop in a long time rotation—say five or six years. Limed land and manured land afford a better medium for the black root rot germ to propagate.

A satisfactory root rot resistant variety may be obtained through the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association office, 2321 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tenn., and the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky. Our Greeneville Experiment Station has many varieties under study, but the two leading varieties are: Kentucky Experiment Station No. 16 and Kentucky Experiment Station 41 A.

The Kentucky 16 is a standup type (leaves have a tendency to stick up like a fox's ears), while those of Kentucky 41 A are semi drooped. The writer prefers a variety or strain having leaves that stand up, but he knows that the semi drooping variety has many admirers and growers. Give one a place on your tobacco farm in 1946, and blot black root rot out of your mind.

Observations through the years have shown me that the following varieties of burley may take the root rot and may be seriously damaged by its attack if burley is grown on the same land more than two years in succession, or in a short rotation, particularly in a rotation, where lime has been used: Barnett's or Barnett Special, Judy's Pride, Kelley's Improved Standing Up, Pepper and Bell's Bourbon.

Farm Drudgery Becoming Obsolete Due to Improvements In Methods

Drudgery a term long applied to farm work, is disappearing from rural vocabularies. Practical improvements in old fashioned methods of doing farm and home jobs and chores are the reason. Prominently active in this development are the 4 H Club boys and girls throughout the nation.

Many of these rural youths are utilizing electric power to perform farm tasks formerly done manually. Electrically operated equipment is being used to pump water, sharpen tools, hoist hay, heat pig and chick brooders, ventilate barns saw wood, milk cows and cool milk. In farm homes, electricity is being applicd to washing and ironing clothes, sewing, cooking, cleaning floor coverings and numerous other household jobs. Club members on forms not yet electrified are likewise saving time, labor, steps and money by applying modern methods of work simplification.

Numerous farm boys and girls are participating in the 1946 National 4 H Better Methods Electric Activity directed by the Extension Service. As incentives to cut standing records of achievement, the Westinghouse Educational Foundation offers merit awards. These comprise gold medals, trips to the 25th Anniversary National 4 H Club Congress in Chicago, December 1 5 and 200 college scholarships to county, state and national winners, respectively.

A dinstinctive feature of this activity is that it may be applied to every 4 H project. Four H members can produce full information from their county extension or home demonstration agents.

Last year's state and national winner in Tennessee was Charles Peal of Dyersburg. County winners were named in Crockett. Tipton, Marshall, Hamilton, Warren and Greene.

Competition To Bring Changes in Fruit, Vegetable Markets

Competition will be keen in the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables in years to come, according to H. J. Williams of the Atlantic Commission Company, Rochester, N. Y.

D. W. Buck, a representative of the company, presented Williams' address at the sixth annual Tennessee marketing clinic this week and pointed out that many changes must be made in the present marketing system of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The consuming public will demand that more care be used in grading, handling and packing, Buck said. He told the group that during the war demands were so great for fruits and vegetables, many producers and distributors had to practically discontinue grading their products. In many instances certain vegetables were placed on the market and sold at a ceiling price that would not have been salable under normal conditions.

As the income of the consumer increases the amount of fresh vegetables consumed also increase, Buck declared. He told the group that if the producer expected to get as much of the consumer dollar as possible, it will be necessary for him to follow the six points:

1. Production must not be done haphazardly.

2. Production, grading, packing and marketing must be carried on economically.

3. Make use of simple packing plants.

4. Use grading and packing lines to prevent excessive handling.

5. Adopt a standard system of inspection, grading and packing.

6. Use new, standard, clean and attractive containers.

If the producers will work cooperatively in developing more direct routes from the farm to market, use better transportation and refrigeration, and market more matured products the demand for the products will be greater, Buck declared.

It was pointed out at the meeting that more than 40 per cent of all fruits and vegetables produced were wasted. The greatest part of this waste occurs on the farm. However, there is some waste involved each time the products are handled.

Frozen foods, the use of air transportation for fresh products, cooperatives, and possibilities for production on Cumberland Plateau were among the topics discussed at the clinic.

The annual marketing clinic is sponsored by the Chain Store Council cooperating with the U-T College of Agriculture and State Department of Agriculture.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By JESSE SAFLEY

PRESIDENT TRUMAN recently asked that the American people prepare for less food for the next several months. He suggested that it might be necessary for us to take another notch in our belts in order to prevent millions from starving in other countries.

The American farmer, of all people, would be the last man on earth to be responsible for people starving. He proved this during the war years. He produced under the most unfavorable conditions in the history of American agriculture. The only thing new he was given to work with was young and inexperienced labor. However, the job was done. Our people were fed and fed well.

Much of our enormous production was done by farmers who felt a duty to their country and their sons and relatives serving in the armed forces. They never ate a meal without wondering if their boys and girls were eating too. If by doing without sugar, coffee, farm machinery, fences, gasoline, tires and many other things plus working hard 14 to 18 hours a day would help these boys and girls, they were willing and did not complain.

Many of these soldiers are back home now, many others will be here soon. Farmers are going to known definitely that their boys are having plenty of food. But, I doubt seriously if all these farmers are going to continue working two days in one to produce food for people that are working only eight hours a day, those on strikes and those who are asking extra pay for changing clothes at the plant. Farmers not only have to work long hours without machinery. They can't even buy clothes to change. It's not because they are short of money to buy the clothes. There just aren't any clothes on the market. Why? It is not the farmers fault because there is plenty of the fiber.

The food supply is getting short. Meat may be scarce soon. The meat shortage has begun to worry some of our higher government officials. They want to do something to help. Some one has suggested that a good way to increase the meat supply would be to lower the ceiling price on heavy hogs. Feed is scarce and it takes more feed after the animal attains a certain weight.

The idea might work, but I sure would hate to have my preacher around when some farmers I know find out that it is in effect. One reason our meat supply is low is because there is very little profit to the farmer in feeding hogs. Some people who may not know might be interested in learning just about how much money a farmer does make out of a hog. Today, the most a farmer can receive for hogs on foot in Middle Tennessee is $14.55 per 100 pounds or $29.10 for a 200 pound animal. The hog actually costs him around $26.85, not including labor and use of equipment, which leaves a net gain of $2.25 for feeding it more than six months. The average shoeshine boy makes more than that each afternoon after school. If he did grow his own feed, he could easily have sold it at the same value.

You should understand by now why there is a shortage of meat. Some say lower the price to increase supply. Meat is not the only food product expected to be short.

When some folks start doing without bread and butter, there will be some more howling. Butter is already short and bread may be soon.

Farmers may have to keep on working without tools and equipment. He may continue to work 14 hours a day and even have to wear the same clothes week after week, but there is one thing sure, he'll never have to do without food.

If the American people would stop to think, they would realize that every bite of food they consume was grown on a farm. Yet, little consideration is given the farmer.

I have said before and I remind you again that every person who enjoys eating should be willing to help the farmer with his problems, instead of making it harder for him.

Soapboxers at It Again

The "holier than thou" individuals who seek publicity and public favor by attacking business, are out in force to defeat the Bulwinkle Bill which would definitely establish the authority of the Interstate Commission in approving the functions performed by rate bureaus and other similar carrier organizations, in establishing railroad rates which are subject to the approval of the Commission.

The Department of Justice sometime ago brought suit against the railroads on the grounds that the working together to establish uniform rates, they are conspiring to monopolize trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The Bulwinkle Bill would in no manner exempt railroad companies from the anti-trust laws, but it would specifically exempt from the Act their rates-making practices which have been developed over a period of 50 years under the Interstate Commerce Commission Prohibiting railroads from cooperating with each other under properly designated government authorities, in arriving at fair and equitable rates, would not carry out the real intent of the anti-trust act, but would result in great loss and inconvenience to the public.

Both the Interstate Commerce Commission in approving of fixing rates, and the railroads in initiating rates, are required to do so with a view to carrying out the national transportation policy declared by Congress; under that policy rates must be established and maintained all to the end of developing, coordinating and preserving a national transportation system; each railroad in establishing a rate, whether it be local or joint, must view the rates structure of which the rate to be established is a part, in its entirety; railroad rates through the country are parts of an integral whole and the railroad rates structure is not a loose aggregation of separately established rates but a single entity composed of interrelated rates. It could not be arrived at by each road working alone.

There is little ground for believing that the original intent of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was to prevent this type of cooperation in the public interest under a public regulatory authority such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Public Ownership Defeated

At recent elections in Oklahoma, the people of Tulsa, Muskogee and McAlester voted overwhelmingly against candidates running on municipal ownership tickets. The real issue of each election was to decide if the people would discontinue the services of the private electric utilities and obtain their power from government-owned and operated hydroelectric plants. Cities and towns are finding that tax-exempt public power plant are costly luxuries for taxpayers, and without tax-subsidies cannot compete with private plants in rates.

WOMAN'S PAGE

COUNTRY PEACH PUDDING WITH LEMON SAUCE

8 canned cling peach halves
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup shortening
1 egg
1 cup milk
Red jelly

Drain peaches. Sift together dry ingredients; cut in shortening. Add beaten egg and milk; beat 1 minute. Pour into greased rectangular pan (9x6x2 inches). Arrange peaches cup side up on top of batter. Place teaspoon jelly in each peach. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 40 minutes. Serve warm with sauce. Serves 8.

Lemon Sauce

1 cup peach syrup
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
Dash salt
½ teaspoon lemon extract
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Add peach syrup to blended mixture of sugar, cornstarch and salt. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thick and clear. Add flavoring, spice and butter.

ORANGE CHEESE SALAD

1 tablespoon gelatin
1-3 cup orange juice
2 large oranges, sectioned
2 cups cottage cheese
¾ teaspoon salt

Sprinkle gelatin over orange juice. Allow to stand 5 minutes. Dissolve over hot water. Combine whipped cream, oranges, cottage cheese and salt. Fold together. Add gelatin, stirring lightly. Pour into ring mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Unmold on salad greens. Serve with choice of dressings. If desired, garnish with additional orange sections. Eight servings.

STEWED RAISINS

Most of us are familiar with using raisins "as is" for salads, and in puddings and baked dishes. Try having them served as a cooked fruit for breakfast or dessert. The quick cooking method is recommended for plump, tender, well-flavored raisins. Allow one cup of water for each cup of raisins, boil 10 minutes, and add ½ tablespoon sugar for each cup of fruit.

GINGER FLAKE CAKE

¼ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup molasses
2 cups corn flakes
1 cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ cup hot water

Blend shortening and sugar thoroughly. Add egg and molasses; beat well. Stir in corn flakes, which have been crushed into fine crumbs, and sifted dry ingredients. Add water and beat until smooth. Pour into greased baking pan and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 35 minutes. Yield, 9 servings, 8x8-inch pan.

APRIL PLENTY

Eggs, older chickens for stew and fricassee, large turkeys, potatoes, fresh citrus fruits, cauliflower, and fresh frozen fish (but not shellfish) are expected to be plentiful in April the country over, according to production and marketing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Supplies of fresh and frozen fish will not be the same in all localities, however.

The refrigerator car shortage, though still critical, is easier than it has been, and, with favorable weather conditions perishable foods should reach markets with less difficulty.

OYSTERS A LA KING AU GRATIN

1 pint oysters
1-4 pound mushroom caps
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1-2 cup celery
i green pepper
1-2 cup water
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1-4 cup cream
1-2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.
Salt and pepper to taste
1-2 cup cracker crumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine.

Pick over and wash oysters. Parboil in their own liquor until edges curl. Drain and reserve liquor. There should be a half cup of liquor. Peel mushrooms and cut in slices. Panfry in one tablespoon butter or margarine. Parboil green pepper for two minutes in boiling water. Drain and cut in narrow strips enough to make two and one-half tablespoons. Wash celery and cut in strips lengthwise, then crosswise in fine pieces. There should be enough for one-half cup. Cook seven minutes or until tender in one-half cup of water. Melt two tablespoons of butter or margarine and blend in flour and when smooth add the oyster liquor and cream. Add oysters, celery, mushrooms and pepper. Season to taste with pepper and salt and add Worcestershire sauce. Turn into a casserole and cover with cracker crumbs mixed with melted butter or margarine. Bake until crumbs are brown. Serves four.

POTATO VARIETY

When the thought of mashed, baked, or fried potatoes doesn't spark your appetite interest try cooking them in salted water to which a few bay leaves have been added and then roll them in a mixture of melted butter and paprika.

The juice of the crocus was used by Roman women as a hair dye. In recent years it has been used in making cordials and as a coloring for cake.

FRENCH POTATO BALLS

With a French cutter, cut balls out of parboiled potatoes (boiled 10 minutes in jackets), allowing six balls for each person. Fry in deep fat to a golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with salt.

SHRIMP IN HORSERADISH SAUCE

1-2 cup butter or margarine
1-2 cup flour
2 1-2 cups milk
1 6-ounce jar prepared horseradish
Salt and pepper
3 dozen medium shrimp, cooked

Melt butter in double boiler. Mix in flour. Add milk. Cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add horseradish. Season with salt and pepper. Fold in shrimp and reheat. Six servings.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETS

2 cups cooked mashed sweet potatoes
Dry bread crumbs
1-4 cup butter or margarine
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg
3 green peppers, halved
1 1-2 cups white sauce
Parsley

Mix potatoes, 1-3 cup breadcrumbs, butter or margarine, seasonings and egg. Shape into croquets. Cover with dry breadcrumbs. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees) 30 minutes.

Parboil green peppers. Cut them in half and remove seeds and membrane. Fill halves with sauce made thus:

Melt 3 tablespoons butter or margarine. Remove from the stove and blend in 3 tablespoons flour until smooth. Add 1 1-2 cups milk and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Season with 3-4 teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Fill pepper halves and garnish with parsley. Serve on hot platter with sweet potato croquets.

BREAKFAST TREAT

The flavor of donuts and the flavor of apple butter are natural affinities. When the donuts are split and toasted, this flavor combination is enhanced. To tempt lagging morning appetites try this delightful combination.

Eye astigmatism is caused by scarred or wrinkled condition of the cornea, the transparent windows in the skin of the eye before the lens.

SCALLOPED TUNA AND CABBAGE

Oil drained from tuna
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 cup water
1 2-3 cups evaporated milk
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup cheese, grated
1 quart chopped cabbage
1 7-ounce can tuna
1 cup buttered bread crumbs.

Drain oil from can of tuna into saucepan; blend in flour. Add water gradually and cook over low heat until thick. Blend in milk and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add salt and cheese and stir cheese until cheese is melted. Remove from heat, add cabbage and tuna, mix well, and place in buttered baking dish. Top with buttered crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) until browned about 20 minutes. Yield: 6 servings.

CHEESE POINTS

1 3-4 cup flour
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
4 tablespoons lard
1 teaspoon sugar
3-4 teaspoon salt
4 1-2 tablespoons cold water
Grated cheese
Few grains cayenne

Cut together flour, butter or margarine, and lard until shortening is the size of small peas. Mix sugar, salt and baking powder with cold water and add to first mixture, stirring with a knife. Roll paste, one quarter inch thick, sprinkle with grated cheese and cayenne. Fold in two layers, roll out and repeat twice. Cut in three-inch strips and then in triangles two inches wide at the base. Bake at 400 degrees until delicately brown.

Sugar mixtures for candy should be simmered slowly rather than boiled or they will crystallize in the pan.

QUICK CONSOMME

Do you want to throw together a quick consomme that tastes as if you'd labored hours over it? Mix together two-thirds of a can of beef consomme with a half can of tomato juice. Season well with celery seed and dill seed or you can flavor it with a bay leaf, one or two cloves and a good tablespoon of paprika.

SAVORY SPINACH RING WITH LIMA BEANS

4 cups cooked spinach
3 tablespoons chopped bacon
1-3 cup minced onion
1-4 teaspoon celery seed
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 egg, beaten
3 cups seasoned lima beans

Cook spinach with bacon and onions over low heat for about 5 minutes. Add seasonings and egg. Press lightly into buttered ring mold and bake 5 minutes, or until very hot. Unmold on heated platter and center with the limas.

After preparing fish, rub hands with salt and lemon juice before applying any soap. It will remove odors.

ANGEL TARTS

2 1-2 tablespoons flour
6 tablespoons sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1-2 tablespoons margarine or butter
1 egg
1-2 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 banana, sliced
Sweetened sliced strawberries

Blend flour, sugar and salt. Add milk and cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture is smooth and slightly thickened. Add margarine or butter. Beat egg and add. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cool. Add vanilla extract and mix well. Arrange sliced banana in 2 baked tart shells. Pour cream filling over them, and cover with strawberries. Yield: Enough filling for two four-inch tarts.

ASPARAGUS BAVARIAN SALAD

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1 cup hot asparagus liquid
1 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon celery salt
1-4 teaspoon white pepper
2 cups cooked asparagus
3 tablespoons red or green pepper, diced
1 cup cream or evaporated milk, whipped

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot asparagus liquid. Add salt, celery salt, and white pepper and cool. Rinse mold in cold water and arrange stalks of asparagus around sides of mold. When mixture begins to thicken add remaining asparagus, which has been cut in small pieces, and red or green pepper. Fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Pour into the mold and chill. When firm, unmold and serve with mayonnaise or French dressing. Serves six.

There are twenty-two known amino acids, of which ten are indispensable, and meat has all of these.

EGG AND BROCCOLI ASPIC

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 can (10 1-2 oz.) condensed consomme
1-8 teaspoon pepper
3-4 cup mayonnaise
1 1-2 cups diced hard-cooked eggs
2 cups diced cooked broccoli

Soften gelatin in cold water. Season consomme with salt and pepper, and heat. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken add mayonnaise and blend well. Fold in eggs and broccoli. Rinse a 5-cup ring mold with cold water, garnish sides and bottom with small broccoli heads and slices of hard-cooked egg. Pour in enough of gelatin mixture to cover bottom of mold. Chill until almost firm, then pour in remaining mixture. Chill until firm. Unmold onto salad greens and serve with additional mayonnaise. Six to eight servings.

Note: Soup made with bouillon cubes, or soup stock may be substituted for consomme. Any desired vegetables, such as string beans, carrots, or spinach may be substituted for broccoli.

Tea was used in China as a medicine rather than a beverage until about 500.

Garnish salads liberally with paprika for eye and taste appeal. Paprika has a mild flavor and can be used without stint.

HOT SHRIMP SALAD IN GRAPEFRUIT BASKETS

4 medium-sized grapefruit
2 1-2 cups cooked shrimp
1-4 cup grapefruit juice
1 1-2 cups diced celery
1 tablespoon grated onion
1-4 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1-2 cup mayonnaise
1-4 cup French dressing
1 cup finely rolled potato chips
1-2 cup grated American cheese

Cut grapefruit in halves; hollow out pulp to add to shrimp mixture. Clean shrimp and sprinkle with grapefruit juice; add celery, onion, salt, pepper, mayonnaise, French dressing, grapefruit pulp and heat thoroughly over low heat. Fill grapefruit shells with shrimp mixture, top with potato chip crumbs, sprinkle with grated cheese, place on a baking sheet and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) for 10 minutes. Garnish with ripe olives and parsley and serve hot. Makes eight servings.

It is estimated that there are 50,000 distributors of fluid milk in the United States.

TAPE UNDER BUTTONS

Lost buttons, especially those torn out of garments, add greatly to the burden of family mending in many households.

Spring and summer clothes of thin fabric are likely to suffer most from buttons that pull out, taking some of the fabric underneath with them. A simple way to prevent such damage is to stitch tape on the inside of the garment under the button line. The stitched reinforcement does not show when the garment is buttoned and distributes the strain so that the small area of cloth to which the button is attached does not take the full pull. Stitch down each edge of the tape, then sew buttons through the center part of the tape.

On rayon clothes such a tape will prevent the damage that often comes from pressing too hard or with too hot an iron under buttons.

COLORED COTTONS

Russia is experimenting in the production of yellow, green, pink, blue and brown tinted cotton. Moscow textile mills will manufacture 350,000 children's suits from the naturally colored fiber this year.

Sorghum plants were first introduced into the United States from France in 1855.

EASILY SCORCHABLE FOODS REQUIRE EXTRA COOKING CARE

Most home cooks know from experience that some foods scorch more easily than others. Milk, for example, when cooked directly on the stove soon browns and burns on the bottom unless the heat is very low. The protein in the milk coagulates as the heat reaches it. The coagulated protein adheres closely to the pan soon becomes dry and then burns. This is why recipes for milk dishes, such as white sauce, cocoa, and custard, suggest heating the milk in a double boiler. Other familiar scorchers are cheese and eggs. The protein coagulates in the same way—one reason for always cooking cheese or egg dishes at low heat.

Some mixtures scorch easily because the heavy solid part settles to the bottom in a close rather dry layer, leaving the liquid or watery part on top. The cook, seeing only the liquid on top, often forgets what is going on at the bottom of the pan, and scorching results. Familiar scorchers of this kind are bean and pea soups, chowders, catsup, chili sauce and apple butter. Low, even heat and frequent stirring are advised to prevent scorching of such mixtures.

Some sweet foods scorch easily, too. Molasses and honey cakes and cookies need to bake at a lower temperature than plain cakes and cookies. Chocolate has a tendency to scorch, so chocolate cake, also, should bake in a slightly lower oven.

When cooking any of these scorchable foods on top of the stove, it is best to use a kettle with a heavy bottom that distributes heat evenly. Heavy aluminum is good for this purpose; enamelware and stainless steel poor. When cooking over burners that cannot be adjusted to very low heat, the cook will be wise to protect against scorching by using an asbestos mat between pan and burner.

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The Road Up A Permanent "FSA"

By GILES A. HUBERT

The good news came this month that both the house and the Sen ate had passed legislation which provides for a permanent Farmer's Home Corporation which will take the place of the Farm Security Administration and broaden its ac tivities. The new agency would remain a part of the Department of Agriculture.

Thais is a signal victory for those who have fought for all these years against the powerful interests which have endeavored to kill FSA and the type of ser vice which it performs. These interests, if they could not kill the agency outright, wished to take it out of the Department of Agricul ture and placed under a commis sion which could be politically controlled by them.

Negro farmers can take hope at this turn of affairs. FSA has established a tradition of fairness, which, although not at all times lived up to, has set this agency out in front in Negro participation in its services. FSA stands ACE HIGH with Negro farmers even though it is to be criticized by them on specific counts.

At the end of the war there are still 37,700 Negro Standard Rural Rehabilitation borrowers from FSA in the Southern States. This fig ure represents 29 percent of all FSA borrowers in 14 Southern States, white and black.

These Negro FSA borrowers have an average farm size of 80 acres. They owned and average $1,542 worth of assets and they owe an average of $569. This gives them an average net worth of $973. They had reduced their Re habitation debt from $1,254. on the average, to only $488 at the end of 1944.

Now, these are the ordinary Standard R. R. borrowers. This does not include the astounding progress that has been made by Negro Tenant Purchase or Farm Owner borrowers. We referred to this group in last month's column.

The significance of all this is that it gives Negro farm leader ship a nucleus around which to build the future of the Negro in Southern Agriculture. Now that we are likely to have a permanent agency which will continue to provide the type of opportunities for Negro farmers that has been provided by FSA, the prospect is brighter.

The provisions in the new Bankhead bill for a loan program for the enlargement of farms to economic units and for placing aid to veterans under the new agency greatly improves the out look of help to the Negro farmer.

Here we have the facilities with which we can plan for sta bilizing a larger and larger group of Negro farm families and pro viding them with the necessary land, the necessary capital facil ities and the necessary guidance to allow them to compete on an

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1600 Farm Men, Women at Farm Conference at Va. State College

Number Of Prominent Persons Were Present With Advice And Information

Ettrick, Va.— Sixteen hundred farm men and women attended the State Farmers' Conference at Virginia State College on April 11. Devotionals were conducted by Dr. Harry Roberts. The Welcome Address was given by Dr. L. H. Foster, President of the College. Dr. Foster paid high tribute to the farmers for their contributions made in winning the war. He urged a re dedication to the tasks ahead with the lessons learned in war to promote the blessings of peace.

Mr. L. B. Dietrick, Director of the Virginia Agricultural Exten sion Service stated that farmers must "Adjust or Adjourn" if they expect to hold their own and move forward. Farmers must keep up to date on facts of production and policy making. When the country was young 90 per cent of the pop ulation was required to produce necessary food. At present only 20 per cent of the population is required to produce food. If we are to maintain and improve our standards of living more people must secure employment in cities. The country needs state and na tional legislation to insure better housing conditions for tenants, contracts that will protect the landlord and tenants, social secur ity, education, improved health facilities, greater use of electric ity and telephones and better roads. Mr. Dietrick concluded by stating that policies outside the former's fence lines affect him daily.

Miss Helen Ricks, District Agent of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service spoke on "Bet ter Homes - for Better Living." Miss Ricks stated that there are more than 100,000 houses on Vir ginia farms that are below stand ards required to maintain good health. From these homes we get

(Contiuned On Page 2 Col. 1)

4-H Clubs Witness Paint Demonstration

Raleigh, N. C.—A total of 253 4 H Club Boys participated in 14 "home made" paint demonstra tions recently staged in 14 of the county's 16 schools with organized 4 H Clubs. Aside from club members, a total of 14 adult 4 H leaders were on hand to witness the demonstrations.

4 H members were taught how to make paint by using old burnt motor oil and motor coloring. Colors of motor coloring used were venetian red and Spanish brown, which gave two colors of paint when mixed, red and brown. After mixing the paint it was used on boards to give the clubsters the benefit of seeing its fine finished surface. It was brought out that the paint mixture may be used on dwellings and all outbuildings, and can be made on the farm at a cost of Ten Cents per gallon. De scribed by one 4 H Club as "Mama Made Paint."

The demonstrations were con ducted in the schools of Juniper Level, Springfield, Wendell, Riley Hill, Eagle Rock, Lockhart, Roles ville, Sandy Fork, Fletcher Grove, Jefferies Grove, Shiloh, Apex, Holly Springs, and New Hill.

They were under the supervision of W. C. Davenport of the State College Agricultural Extension Service.

Dairy Products Bring Big Income

Mr. and Mrs. James Hall of Sar dus Community, Chambers County, have kept a record of poultry and dairy products sold from their farm

The Halls live on a milk route to the Carnation plant at Dadeville. From January 1 to October 1, they sold to the milk plant 5849 pounds of milk which brought them an income of $184. These cows gave a return of $4 per month each. With the proper pasture, better cows, and two milkings per day, each cow should give a return of $7 to $8 per month. The Halls now see the value of income from cows. It comes in monthly and solves the credit problem. They plan to do a better job with the cows next year.

They bought 100 baby chicks and lost only a few of them. After eating some of the fryers, they sold $20 worth. Mrs. Hall also raised a nice flock of turkeys which she will sell.

—Negro Farmer

Beef Cattle Production at St. Emma

ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The Agricultural School at the St. Emma Military Academy has secured a new herd of sleek and beautiful black-haired Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle for the school farms, to be used in the training given the cadets who study beef cattle production. This course includes judging, breeding, managing and feeding of beef cattle, also the fitting and showing at fairs and sales. Marketing and keeping records are also important parts of the course. Shown in the photo graph are Cadet Pfc. Leo Bradshaw, 15 (North Carolina) and 1st Sgt. Plater Campbell, 17 (District of Columbia). These boys also follow the regular high school studies at St. Emma, and are members of the Cadet Corps.

Negro County Agents And FSA Supervisors Help Veterans Avoid Farm Booby Traps

Washington, D. C.—Colored vet erans are being helped to steer clear of booby trap farms by Ne gro county agricultural agents and Farm Security Administration su pervisors, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Veterans who call on the county agent or the FSA supervisor are given first hand information on booby trap farms in the area. These agricultural workers point out the advantages and disadvan tages of farms offered for sale or for rent. They describe the kinds of crops which are grown in the various local communities, point out the best soil types and the number of acres required for growing these crops, and explain how a given farm measures up.

The agents and supervisors also emphasize the need for obtaining a farm of adequate size to produce enough to provide a reasonably comfortable living, and they warn

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Colored Farm Youths Being Trained In Electricity Through REA Expansion

Washington, D. C. — Colored youths in some rural schools are learning about electricity—how it works, what it can do, and how to repair electrical appliances, say officials of the Rural Electrification Administration of the U. S. De partment of Agriculture.

One such school is the Dinwiddie Training School at Dinwiddie, Va. Here students repair electrical ap pliances which farmers bring to the school shop. The shop instruc tor, Wellington A. Hill, not only teaches the students how to repair electrical equipment, but he also encourages farmers to bring their broken appliances to the shop for repair instead of letting them lie around the house or throwing them away.

First year students at the school are taught a unit in fundamentals and uses of electricity. In this course, the students learn about fuses, switch boxes, connections, and other equipment that bring

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More Negro Farm Homes To Be Electrified By R. E. A.

Washington, D. C.—More Negro farm homes in the South are to be electrified as a result of the Rural Electrification Administra tion's approval of a $5,500,000 loan to 16 electric cooperatives in 10 Southern States, officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said this week.

The REA loans will finance construction of 3,469 miles of new power lines to bring electricity to 13,025 Southern farms and rural establishments. About 9,500 col ored farm families live in the counties where the new lines are to be constructed. REA officials say that this extension of lines will make electricity available to a large number of these families.

There are more colored farm families than white ones in two of the counties in which lines are to be constructed. These counties are Pike of M ississippi, and Hali fax of North Carolina. Accord ing to the 1940 census, there were 1,627 colored and 1,515 white fam ilies in the former, and 2,286 col ored and 1,266 white families in the latter.

REA officials say that extension of lines into unserved areas not only provide incandescent lights to replace the old fashioned Kero sene lamp, but it also will help the farm people in these areas to have such home necessities as ra dios, electric irons, washing ma chines, and electric refrigerators.

They point out that the farmer's heavy schedule of duties also is lightened by such devices as an electric pump to draw water for his livestock and for irrigating his home garden or truck crop, electric brooder for his baby chicks, and portable motor for his cream separator, sausage grinder,

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Colored Farm Youths

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electricity to farms. A more detailed two-year course in these fundamentals is offered to boys during their third and fourth years of high school. In this course, students also are taught the history and theory of electricity and some fundamentals of radio.

During the fourth year special emphasis is placed on practical applications. Students begin by working on practice jobs in the shop. Then after they have gained sufficient knowledge and experience, they are sent out to work on housewiring and other jobs in the community.

REA officials point out that such training in electricity as is given in the Dinwiddie school and other schools is one result of the expanding program of the Southside Electric Cooperative of Crewe, Va. This is one of 900 REA financed cooperatives in America that are bringing electricity to thousands of rural families and institutions that have never had it before.

Southside co-op officials say that they plan to expand until every farmer, and all the rural schools, and churches in their territory are served. They point out that the training received by the youths of the Dinwiddie school and other schools will help achieve this purpose, because rural people with skills in electricity can help with the wiring of homes and the repairing of equipment and appliances.

Number of Prominent

(Continued From Page 1)

the most of our children. If we are to have better homes more people must develop a greater desire to have better homes. Details plans must be made by the families with assistance, and incomes must continue to improve.

Mr. L. M. Walker, Jr. Commissioner of Agriculture in Virginia, said that high wages and low prices for farm products have put a squeeze on farmers. Mr. Walker advised farmers to organize. You cannot accomplish very much in an organized society if you continue to live as a rugged individualist. Do not buy on time, defer spending unless necessary, and encourage interested youth to remain on the farm. He outlined the functions of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration and assured the group of his desire to be of service.

During the afternoon session Mr. J. E. Settle, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry gave a demonstration in selecting the Market Type of Livestock. One group of farm men and women took part in judging mules, milk cows and hogs. The first prize which was a Guernsey Bull Calf was won by Mrs. Pattie Lee of Buckingham County, who had 225 points. A pure bred Boar was second prize and was won by J. W. Hudson of Mecklenburg County, who had 210 points. There was a tie for third prize by Nathon Boyton of Essex County and S. E. Hawkins of Halifax County, who had 198 points each. A pure bred Boar was awarded to both Boyton and Hawkins.

The Home Production of Poultry, and the necessary equipment needed was demonstrated by Mr. E. J. Thornton, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, and Mr. A. J. Miller of Agricultural Engineering Department. Mr. M. T Carter, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics gave a demonstration and lecture on marketing poultry products At 3:30 p. m., the group re assembled in Virginia Hall to hear the College Choir, directed by Mr. J. Harold Montague.

Dr. Dabney Lancaster, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Virginia was presented to the group by President Foster. Dr. Lancaster urged the group to continue their interest for better education for every one in Virginia. He pledged his efforts to work towards that end.

In summarizing the conference Ross W. Newsome advised the farmers that this was the time to pay up all bills and remain out of debt, to use lime, phosphate, manure and cover crops to improve their soils. Good soils are needed to produce good livestock and healthy people. Invest in War Bonds now, and when equipment and materials are available, spend some of their savings to buy things that will enable them to operate their farms more efficiently and make their homes more liveable.

The conference was sponsored by the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service and Virginia State College. Dr. J. L. Lockett, Director of the Division of Agriculture, Virginia State College, presided at the conference.

Negro County Agents

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veterans against renting or buying poor unproductive land and against paying more for a farm than its long time earning capacity indicates that it is worth.

Discussing a report showing a continued rise in farm real estate values issued recently by the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Secretary Clinton P. Anderson said that inflated land prices deny our veterans their rights to security and opportunity in agriculture. "Few veterans can afford to take the risks involved in current high prices for farm land. Continued speculative up bidding of farm values will only increase the difficulties they face in getting established again in civilian life."

The BAE report shows that farm land prices rose 13 per cent last year and seven per cent during the last four months. As compared with average prices during the 1935 39 period, farm land is now up 71 per cent, meaning that a small farm which might have been purchased during the 1935 39 period for about $1,000, now costs $1,710.

High land values have caused the Farm Security Administration to slow down its farm ownership lending program in order to protect veterans and other prospective farm buyers from getting caught in an inflation booby trap. However, thousands of white and colored veterans of World War II are receiving loans to operate the farms they already own or are renting.

Up to March 1, about 11,000 veterans had received operating loans, and it is estimated that 10,000 more farmers— principally veterans— will receive operating loans this spring through an additional 15 million dollars which Congress has made available to FSA.

However, another factor that is slowing down the farm purchase loan program, according to colored advisers on the staff of FSA Administrator Dillard B. Lasseter, is the Negro veterans are not applying for these loans in as large a number as was expected. In 1944 an Army survey showed that 60,000 Negro enlisted men were planning to farm after their discharge. But according to FSA reports, in some of the home areas of Negro farm veterans, Negro applications have been negligible.

The advisers believe that the dearth of Negro applicants is due partly to their lack of information regarding the aid and services offered to veterans with farming experience through the Farm Security Administration. FSA loans and guidance are available to veterans who are unable to get credit from any other source. Special farm purchase loan funds have been earmarked for veterans. The colored advisers urge that qualified veterans seeking FSA loans should consult the county FSA supervisor or the county agricultural agent.

4-H Girl Is Success In Her Poultry Work

Jessie Watkins, 4-H club girl of Rogerville Community, Lauderdale County, Ala., received $105 from chickens in March. She sold 250 six-weeks old fryers weighing two pounds each for 42 cents a pound.

Early in February Jessie bought 300 baby chicks and followed recommended practices in feeding and care. She plans to raise 300 more chickens this spring for the market. Money from her poultry project will be used to buy a bedroom suite and other furnishings for her room.

Inflation Not Number 1 Problem

Controlling inflation is not the nation's number one problem. The number one problem is how to preserve representative government in the face of inflation. It may be impossible to preserve representative government because that is a political question and political questions are clearly within the power of the people to decide.

The argument is often heard that unless inflation is controlled, the resulting chaos will automatically destroy freedom, and history is called upon to support such an argument. But in answer to this it can be said that there has never been another nation in history like the United States. Her people are highly literate, closely integrated by modern communication and transportation, and well informed on the problems of the day. They have been taught almost from the cradle that their heritage of independence is their most valued possession. Nothing can take this heritage away from them. If it is lost, they alone must lose it. If they permit it to be lost in the turmoil of transitory economic upsets, they deserve to lose it. But they should realize now that the suffering of inflation will be as nothing compared to the suffering of political tyranny once it has a secure hold upon their lives.

No, inflation is not the nation's number one problem.

The Catch Is Human Nature

Usually when people are forced into doing what they do not want to do, or think they cannot do, or when natural laws are contravened by man-made laws, the reaction is incalculable. Compulsory health insurance is one of these instances. If it is adopted, the financial cost may boomerang in unexpected ways against the millions it was designed to protect. For example, it is proposed that half the cost of government-controlled medical care be borne by employers who would be taxed an amount equal to the medical care payroll deduction of the employe. This sounds good to the worker but many economists believe that such a levy against employers would so upset the economic system that, in the end, the worker would have to pay both his own and his employer's share.

According to an authority who has spent fifteen years studying the actual working of compulsory health insurance in various countries, "this might happen in any one of a number of ways. The price of goods might go up, and his (the workers) wages buy less. The employer might substitute machinery for some workers, and cut production to lay off others. Unemployment would result, and a wage cut would follow. Certain economists contend that the resulting wage plus the employer's tax would just equal the former wage. If such a contention is true, the worker will have to decide whether health insurance is worth 6 per cent of his income to him. That is almost half again as much as he now pays— on the average—for medical attention."

It is the old story. You can't get something for nothing.

The Beginning of Civilization?

The State Department has drawn up an American proposal for international atomic control to be submitted to the United Nations, which is encouraging. The proposal is based upon a report written for the State Department by a committee of leading scientists and business men who literally worked night and day for two months as practical men trying to find a solution to a practical problem.

Life magazine sums up their efforts in the following words: "The answer . . . sensibly recognizes that not even the atom can frighten nations into mutual trust. So . . . the report would set up an Atomic Development Authority which would work toward full international control by stages, none of them irreversible. In effect the U. S. would share its atomic secrets with the ADA only as fast as Russia and other countries give ADA personnel the right to free entry and inspection of all atomic facilities. The ADA would gradually take title to all uranium deposits and processing plants and would also build them in other countries. But it would do this on such a schedule that at eery step 'any nation such as the U. S., will still be in a relatively secure position, compared to any other nation.'

"An important fact turned up by the committee is that fissionable material can be 'denatured,' i. e., rendered useless for explosives while useful for peaceful applications. The ADA would distribute only denatured plutomium among member countries. To turn this into the dangerous variety can only be done by a different and hard-to-conceal process. . . . "

If mankind can adjust itself constructively to the atomic age it will for the first time be justified in applying the term "civilization" to its collective endeavors.

Dad, what was your great ambition when you were a kid?

"To wear long pants, son. And I've got my wish. if there's anybody in this country that wears his pants longer than I do, I'd like to see him."

Wheat-Sharving Loaves

Last week, the Office of Information release-room tables took on a new fragrance and appeal, awing to their use temporarily as a sideboard in which the Beltsville bakers of NSDA Gram Branch had spread out several loaves of good tasting bread made from the newly order 80 per cent extraction flour, to compare with other bread of ordinary white flour, later samples of these loaves went to Secretary Anderson and President Truman. I can get you photos of the Secretary nibbling the new bread and some shots of the loaves too, if you say so. It would make a new "miracle of the loaves," if not of the fishes. After all, isn't it about the same thing, when you have a bigger crowd to feed, something different must be done.

Small Savings Are Important

In many small ways the housewife can make an important contribution to food conservation. Added together these savings are important.

Prevent small every day wastes, the oil that runs over the side of the can, the cooking fat scraped out carefully when the container is thrown out.

Fats are often spoiled by careless cooking or improper storage. More attention should be given to careful scraping of dishes, pans and containers of fat.

A rubber-tipped dish scrapper is now selling again at kitchen supply counters. This is one of the best utensils for removing that last bit of fat, or any other food.

Remnants of cooking fat in cans should be melted down and poured out for use before the can is thrown away.

Pan dripping left from cooking meats should be scraped out. The part that has "browned on" will loosen by heating with a little water and then can be saved for gravy, soup or sauces. Too often these flavorful dripping go into the dish pan rather than the gravy bowl.

Much fat is wasted by careless cooking. Once fat has been scorched, or allowed to become rancid, it is good for nothing but soapmaking. In frying heat should always be watched to prevent wasteful scorching.

To keep fat from turning rancid or becoming moldy, keep it dry, cold and covered in a dark place, in the refrigerator, if possible.

A Permanent "FSA"

(Continued From Page 1)

equal basis with other farmers.

THIS IS IMPORTANT. THIS IS BASIC. Negro teachers, preachers, Extension Service Agents, Soil Conservation workers, and all workers in all departments and places of our agricultural work should take hope and throw the full weight of their support and energies behind this permanent "FSA." We should also stand ready to offer constructive criticism of the agency in its policies and operations as these affect family farmers in general and Negro family farmers in particular.

HERE IS THE TOOL. LET US BE PREPARED AND READY TO USE IT TO THE FULLEST FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEGRO FARMER.

FSA Wins Basic Law In Senate

Washington—Early adoption of a sound permanent law establishing a generous and permanent Farm Security Administration program appeared possible after the Senate last week passed without dissent the Bankhead Bill, S1507, to broaden the scope of the Bankhead Jones Act by bringing veterans under it, adding new loan programs, and giving FSA permanent operating authority.

Coming on the heels of House passage of the Cooley Bill, the Bankhead bill's passage opened the way for a conference between Senate and House in which provisions of the former could be rewritten to include the Bankhead Bill provisions.

The result will almost certainly be the best Farm Security legislation in history. FSA would become the Farmers Home Corporation, remain in the Department of Agriculture, and look forward to permanent operation without the necessity of awaiting action every year in appropriation bills.

NFU'S Fight Won

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Credit Agency Bill, strongly opposed by NFU' remained locked in the Senate Agriculture Committee, and it appeared unlikely that it would be reported. Therefore NFU's fight against consolidating FSA with other agencies and taking them out of the Department of Agriculture seemed to have been won, at least for this Congress.

The Bankhead Bill would greatly expand the scope of FSA by bringing under it veterans, and in addition providing a farm enlargement loan program long advocated by NFU. The latter is of very great significance and could easily prove more important than outright farm ownership loans so long as land prices remain at present high valuations. Under the bill, loans may be made to "improve family-type farms, to enlarge undersized farms, or to refinance indebtedness against under sized or under improved farm units."

This provision will assist thousands of family type farmers who have never been eligible for assistance under any existing government credit programs.

In addition, the bill specifies that "the average value of efficient family-type farm-management units" shall be the limit of the loan made for purchasing a home. This would end the obnoxious "average value of all farms" requirement imposed upon FSA by the House Appropriations Subcommittee in the past, which has greatly reduced its farm ownership loan operations.

Moreover, the bill sanctions the rural rehabilitation loan program so long left at the mercy of the appropriations groups concerning grants to individuals and to health co operatives:

"Grants may also be made to such eligible individuals where necessary to aid in their rehabilitation, and to cooperative associations furnishing medical, dental or hospital services to such individuals."

Less than half the cities of the United States of more than 1,000 population have airports.

Hale Farmers Are Succeeding With Winter Grazing Crops

Two hundred and fifty acres of grazing crops were planted by Negro farmers in Hale County last year. This acreage included 23 result demonstrations to show the value of grazing in a livestock program.

Farmers who planted these crops used 400 pounds of phos phate per acre, then broadcast and disked the seed into the soil. Two hundred of the 240 acres planted the first year are now giving good grazing.

Ernest Chavers of the New Hope Community has a six acre demonstration plot of Caley peas. He is grazing six of his best dairy eows on this area. Chavers already has reported about 366 days of successful grazing.

Peter Collins of Sunshine Community reports good results from his result demonstration. He has a p lot of 12 acres of Caley peas. He averaged 40 days of successful grazing with 12 of the best producers from his herd of 30 dairy cows.

Richard Blunt of the Curry Grove Community is doing a good job with alfalfa. He has five acres planted. He first turned under a heavy growth of winter legumes on this area, then applied barnward manure and 400 pounds of phosphate per acre. He is doing much to break down the idea that alfalfa will not succees on Black Belt soil. This idea is common among a large number of farmers in this area. Blunt believes that if well drained lime land is selected and highly fertilized a good crop of alfalfa can be produced. His alfalfa is about eight inches in height and should be ready for the first cutting about June.

Six demonstrations of crimson elover were started last fall in the northern part of the county. These demonstrations consisted of 30 acres. Four of these demonstrations are succeeding and have given early spring grazing. Allen Muse and A. J. Holley report good grazing for their hogs and dairy cows during late winter and early spring months.

Many farmers visited the experiment station at Marion Junction in March to see what is being done with Caley peas, alfalfa, and elovers. After seeing the results, they went home with renewed faith to improve their plots and help their neighbors get started with grazing crops.

A meeting at the result demonstration in every community is being conducted. This is to further the devolopment of the demonstration and to use it as a teaching value in getting more acres established throughout the County. —NEGRO FARMER.

Crop Production Report for February

Weather factors for the future crop season seem to be the biggest question mark ahead, according to Crop Reporting Board's analysis of conditions in the critical food year of 1946.

Final reports are in on citrus fruit volume for 1945 and prospects for the third largest tonnage of winter truck crops are in sight.

Total citrus output for 1945, 187 million boxes, 50 per cent above the 10 year average, with oranges making 106 million boxes, provides a backlog of high vitamin foods. Grapefruit accounted for 62.8 million boxes and lemons made about 14 million.

MILK PRODUCTION— January estimate was 8.6 billion pounds which hit the lowest level since January, 1941. Percentage of cows milked on Feb. 1 was 63.4 percent, or the laowest in 21 years for that date.

Significant notes are available from the report as to feeding of dairy herds. Milk cows numbers are definitely down and still going down. Farmers are turning their poor milkers and strippers dry, while feeding the rest more liberally. The rate of grain fed per cow for the whole country was 5.5 lbs. per head daily, which is 15.5 per cent above the 1935 44 average rate. Milk produced per cow Feb. 1 on a national basis was figured at 13.4 lbs. daily, or about 7 per cent better than the 10 year average.

Favorable weather and no apparent reduction in feeding of flocks resulted in a record high rate of laying. January production was said to be 4.2 billion eggs, 2 per cent above last year and 48 per cent over the 10-year average. Rate of lay per hen was another record, at 10.2 eggs for January.

POTENTIAL LAYERS (laying hens plus new pullets) as of Feb. 11 was estimated at 444,188,000 birds, at least one per cent above last year on this date and 7 per cent above the 5 year average. Intentions to buy baby chicks took a drop of 14 per cent under purchase in 1945. Farm egg prices for January averaged 41 cents a doz., but markets were weaker than they were last year under somewhat heavier receipts. Yet demand caught up well with heavy supplies. The mid January cost of the farm poultry ration was $2.98 per hundredweight, or 12 cents higher than it was a year ago.

4 H CLUB GIRLS PRODUCE FOOD

Madison County 4 H Club girls are selecting garden and canning projects so they can produce and conserve more fool this year.

Club girls learn from their garden projects how to (1) increase food supply, (2) use fertilizers properly, (3) cultivate vegetables, (4) select the kinds of vegetables suitable for their section, and (5) control garden insects.

Dorothy Pulley, 4 H Club girl of Toney Community, is beginning her fourth year in 4 H Club work and has projects in gardening and clothing. Last month she made a report on her work during the month of February. She planted lettuce, turnip greens, mustard, English peas, cabbage and carrots. "I am going to see how many different kinds of vegetables I can grow in my garden this year. I am planning to sell and can vegetables that will not be needed by the family during summer," s ays Dorothy.

Dorothy has also made a good start with her sewing project. She made a dress for herself in February and plans to make at least one garment each month. Dorothy is setting a fine example for 4 H Club girls in the county.

Grand Champion Fat Hog Sells for $841

The grand champion fat hog in the Chattanooga 4 H Club and FFA Fat Hog sale brought $2.90 per pound or $841. The hog was owned by R. J. Hagley, a 17 year-old FFA member from Charleston, Tenn. J. S. Robinson, swine specialist of the University of Tennessee, who was in charge of the sale, said he believed this was a record price for pork on hoof Fred Fisher, of Rockwood, was the purchaser.

Gene Porter, of Bledsoe County and another FFA member, sold the reserved champion which brought $1.90 per pound.

Club Calves Are On the March

The 4-H club boys and girls of Montgomery County have increased their Beef Calf Projects by 350 per cent. They have 18 this year, and last year they had only four. The increase was caused by the information gained at the Fall Stock Show in Montgomery last April. Farmers and their boys and girls attended the show upon the request of their agent, J. T. Alexander, who said, "Parents and club boys and girls saw at first hand what it takes to have a good calf." Club members are now planning to make entries in the 1946 Fat Stock Show.

4 H clubsters are encouraged when state extension supervisors and others visit their calf projects.

Among Us Scribes

TRIP DATES — August Hanke, Watt Pub. Co., Mt. Morris, Ill., reminds us that the Annual Boy Scouts of America Convention is at St. Louis on May 16, 17, and he is a member of the steering committee and wants to attend. But he is afraid thas will conflict with the editorial trip to Washington and Beltsville. How many editors are boy scout enthusiasts and see any conflict ahead, as Hanke does?

SAME TOPIC — Cy Moffit and Wis. Ag says he is coming to join in with the eidtors on this same excursion, as he has never been East and wants to climb the Monument and so forth . . . . Milon Grinnel writes that he hopes V. P. John Pickett of S. California will dust off his grips and buy a ticket for the event, to represent the Golden West

OMIT "VICTORY" — Andrew S. Wing, manager of the former National Victory Garden Institute writes to remind us to omit the Victory from the title henceforth—everything else stands however. It will be tuned to help the home gardener in a year when food will be needed badly.

BEECH & WILLIAMS—Southern Farmer, Montgomery, announces the new editor, Gould Beech, returned veteran, former editor of Rural Alabama, an extension periodical, and reporter on other Alabama papers. Aubrey Williams, publisher, says Beech is a hard hitting liberal writer.

NEGRO FARM JOURNAL—Modern Farmer, founded 18 years ago by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of the Negro National Baptist Convention, is edited in a sprightly and useful style by Giles A. Hubert, professor of economics at Fisk University, Nashville. Hubert owns a 500 acre farm in a colored community founded by his grandparents, known as the Log Cabin section, in Georgia. He spent a year in Denmark before the war, and has traveled in the West Indies studying agriculture there. He is in a wonderful position to extend aid and comfort to many colored rural families. Good luck to him.

ELLIOTT TO PF—Joe Elliott has left his job as associate editor of University of Tennessee to become associate editor on Progressive Farmer at Birmingham, where Alex Nunn presides.

CORRESPONDENTS — Letters from J. E. Cananaugh, Hoard's Dairyman; Sam Guard, Breeders Gazette; M. C. Small, Turkey World; Richard Lane, So. Refrigerator Journal, new Memphis mag for frozen food industry; Geo. Edwards, Western Live Stock Journal-Los Angeles; and Jim Draper, Southern Stockman, who sent us a good yarn about livestock feeding studies by Memphis Chamber of Commerce, which we will soon quote.

JEWISH INFORMATION SET UP—As a public service an information section has just been established by the American Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway, New York. A two color wall newspaper issued monthly for classrooms and public places, a weekly feature service and a pamphlet series are issued.

FARM LABOR REPORT—In February, 1946, all persons employed on farms numbered 7,799,000, compared with 8,051,000 a year ago. Hired workers alone amounted to 1,424,000 persons, 5 per cent less than last year. Extension Service gives the 1945 veteran placements on farms at 34,368 as hired hands or tenants. Annual 1945 national farm wage rates averaged 350 per cent of the 1910 14 base, compared with 154 per cent of it in 1941. Per month with board, the 1945 average wage was $82.30, hitting a high of $142 in Washington, and a low of $32 in So. Carolina.

POTATO MISHANDLING INJURIES (USDA Circular 744)

Inasmuch as shipments of early potatoes from 23 Eastern and Southern States in 1944 totaled 72,738 carlots, the new circular 744 by D. H. Rose, Division of Fruits and Vegetable Crops, Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA brings some important cautions to save losses in handling and shipping.

Some of the worst injuries caused by bad methods or carelessness are included, with typical photos. Among these are feathering or pealing of the outer skin, (resulting in browning and sticky decay) bacterial soft rot and black rings caused by excessive temperatures.

Types of leads are discussed as to their suitability for various distances and other conditions. These include the 3-2-3 and 5-3-2-1 phyramid load, 360 bag pyramid, 450-bag through load, aisle loads of 300 100-lb. bags, and a 3 by 5 "bumped" load of 360 bags in stacks crosswise of the car ends and doorway. These are interesting comparison, full pictured.

Icing and pre cooling and the limited use of fan equipped cars, and the relation of containers to bruising damage are discussed in some detail. The author says that tests reveal that in the absence of decay, claims for shrinkage in transit above 2.5 per cent cannot be supported.

Wheat Crisis in World War I

Early in 1918 the U. S. had a small wheat carryover, only 30 million bushels. Yet the plight of Europe's war torn people was desperate, so Americans responded as usual.

People observed two wheatless days each week and were asked to have one wheatless meal each day. Consumers purchaees of wheat flour were cut to 255 pounds at a time in cities and 5505 pounds in the country. But to get this flour customer had to buy as well the same amount of wheat flour substitutes. Such substitutes included corn meal, corn grits, rice and oatmeal. No wheat was sold for livestock feeding. (However, fewer households buy flour for bread making at present.)

Congress prohibited all distillation of liquors after Sept. 1917. This saved 40 million bushels of grain that year. Later, in December of 1917, no grain unless unfit for human or animal use, was allowed to be used in alcohol distilling of any kind whatever.

USDA to Review Goals and Supplies of Food

In an anniuncement made late in the past week, Secretary Anderson said that a general review and analysis of the whole production goal picture is in order. This is beease of the serious world food situation.

Besides asking SDA staff specialists to review production goals, the Secretary included a request for a similar review of all procurement figures and distribution programs, so as to obtain accurate facts on available supplies and decide on the proper way to allocate them in view of the altered requirements. The revised figures and suggested changes to be proposed should be available in special emergency reports within two weeks, according to the Secretary's expressed desire.

In a talk at the National Farm Institute at Des Moines on Feb. 15, in reference to soybean support prices and the fats and oils requirements, Secretary Anderson stated that because the need will be greater than anticipated, the Department has recommended to the Economic Stabilization Director that the same support price as prevailed last year for soybeans be continued, at $2.04 a bushel.

U. S. Flour Extraction Rate Compared

United States flour mills under the proposed order to extend 80 per cent of the wheat will still operate under a lower milling rate than many other countries USDA figures indicate. Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations gives these percentages of wheat extracted under official regulations in various countries:

85 per cent in Netherland, Norway, Poland, North Africa and United Kingdom; 90 percent in U. S. zones of Germany. Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Yugoslavia; 90 to 95 per cent in France, and from 80 to 96 per cent in Russia.

More Food Is Goal of 4-H'ers in Morgan County

Late winter and early spring found Morgan County's 4-H club members busy preparing 1946 project "more food on the farm" as their goal.

They selected gardening poultry, swine and other livestock, field crops, food conservation and preparation for their project. The boys and girls have been taught through demonstrations how to get an early start with garden Small boxes were filled with garden seeds, and placed indoors near windows where they could get light and sunshine.

Information and demonstrations on poultry production included preparation of ample nest space, egg selection for incubation, and proper feeding and housing of baby chicks.

4-H boys will grow more corn this year.Efforts will be made to increase the yield per acre. They are using varieties that give high yields. They have learned the proper use of fertilizers and the best methods of cultivation. Club boys will be able to grow more livestock when they grow more corn on each acre.

At present 310 girls and 252 boys are enrolled in Morgan County 4-H club.

Other Nations Also Conserve Wheat

According to OFAR announcement, some of the recent programs to be put into effect to secure a large international "pool" of wheat to help relieve distress and hunger in foreign countries, are as follows:

Argentina has discontinued using wheat for fuel, and an inerease in guaranteed prices for farmers may result in a rise over the 1945-46 small crop of 4½ million tons. Australia is rationing wheat for feed and expects an increase in acreage for 1946-47. Canada is considering making No: 4 Manitoba wheat, formerly fed to livestock, available for food, and wheat acreage goals for 1946-47 are reported at 23.4 million acres, or the same as last year's harvested acreage, but larger than the goal of 21.5 million for that year.

The United Kingdom will continue to forbid the use of wheat for livestock and acreage goals of 2.5 million acres for 1946-47 are about the same as last season. (Following a conference with Sir. Ben Smith, British Food Minister, Secretary Anderson announced last week that the United Kingdom had agreed to reduce its import requirements of wheat for the coming months.

MILK SUPPLEMENTS FAMILY'S INCOME

Jim Thompson of Lauderdale County is supplementing his income by selling milk and butter to the local creamery. His monthly check from milk and butter is $110.

Thompson bought seven grade Jersey cows in December. At first he sold milk to the eheese plant in Russellville. Because of the distance of the plant from his home, the cost of driving a truck to carry his milk was too high. He decided to sell his milk at home, and cut the cost of handling. Now he sells 176 pounds of whole milk daily to the creamery in Florence at $.04 per pound. Each week he sells 30 gallons of butter milk at 30 cents per gallon and 14 pounds of butter at 50 cents per pound.

Thompson has had to buy some feed for his cows while he is getting his permanent pasture ready for grazing. When his pasture is ready the cows will get their own feed and the cost of producing milk will be cut.

In less than four months, Thompson has had to buy some of his income from milk. In the coming months he is planning to repair and beautify his home.

Thompson says he likes "having a steady income."

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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More Negro Farms

(Continued From Page 1)

grindstone, and feed grinder.

Lights for rural church, and electricity for the school shop and the local establishments serve the entire rural community.

The Southern States in which loans were approved for cooperatives are: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. REA loans were approved also for 14 cooperatives in eight States in other regions.

4-H Club Boy Aids Food Production

With his garden project Thomas Hurd, member of Union Rosenwold 4-H Club, Elmore County, played his part in the food production program. During the past 15 months, he received more than $120 from the sale of vegetables. He sold them daily on the Wetumpka market as he rode to school on his bicycle.

In his one-half acre garden, he grew English peas, squash, cabbage, string beans, butter beans, onions, okra, carrots, and pepper during the spring and summer months. He is growing turnips and rutabagas in his fall garden.

Thomas owes his success to such practices as getting good seeds, using fertilizer, preparing his soil well, and controlling diseases and insects.

The clubster did not forget the family table and jars. Vegetables from his garden were canned, dried, and stored for future use.

Soybean Meal Damages Hatchability of Eggs

Soybean meal has proved valuable as a protein in poultry food. But poultry specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture warn against too heavy feeding of soybean meal to laying pullets and hens in breeding flocks. As far as egg laying, size of eggs, or body weight are concerned, heavy feeding of soybean meal seems to have no bad effect. More than ten per cent of soybean meal in the diet of breeding flocks does lower the number of eggs hatched.

—Negro Farmer

EDITORIAL

One summer, a friend of mine, who was an official of the Department of Agriculture and a Southerner, and I were driving through the lower tier of Southern States and this friend made the following statement: "Lord, I wish that something would cause it to rain paint down on this country.

Well, it may not actually rain paint, but the prospect is that we may have many more painted houses. The general Housing Bill recently passed by the Senate provides that any farm owner, otherwise unable to secure credit on *reasonable terms*, can obtain a loan at 4 per cent for 33 years terms to build him a house or to build and improve the housing of his tenants.

The bill also provides that county and city housing authorities can secure funds to build adequate housing for farm laborers and for rural people employed off farms and who have no prospects of securing economic sized farm units.

When this bill becomes law and if it is democratically carried out, the South, in a few years may appear as if something had rained paint down on the country.

How much easier it will be to interest the youth of the open country in the life that they live if this life can include a decent, comfortable place to live—a home that will compare favorably with what he can expect to have if he went to the slums of the city.

If it will "rain paint," then let it rain; LET IT RAIN.

AKAs Push Food Conservation to Check Starvation Abroad

Joining in the Famine Emergency campaign to help check starvation abroad, the Non-Partisan Council of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority is sending out letters to its 175 local chapters, calling on them to help spread the food conservation message, according to a statement the U. S. Department of Agriculture received this week from AKA headquarters.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, national official of the organization, says that along with the letters go brochures and leaflets on the Famine Emergency campaign. She says that she expects the local AKA chapters with their 6,000 members to stimulate conservation activities in such major center as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Johnson points out that although thousands of white and colored Americans here at home are undernourished, our situation is almost ideal compared with starvation diets in Europe, and in parts of Asia and Africa.

The letters to the local AKA chapter suggests that Victory Gardening be encouraged, and that potatoes, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables be used when possible in place of wheat products, fats and oils. The membership is urged especially to cut down on bread, macaroni, spaghetti, pies, cookies, and breakfast cereals.

Mrs. Johnson estimates that the AKA membership alone could save 20,000 loaves of bread a month by serving their families potatoes instead of bread twice a week.

At Random

Pictures for illustration stories about the hunger abroad and its relief are being assumbled. Red Cross, UNRRA and the Army Signal Corps are the chief sources. If you wish to deal direct on this write to Chas. W. Jackson, OWMR, 734 15th St. N. W., Washington 25, D. C., giving your preferences. . . A statement on aspects of the British Loan Agreement has been prepared by State Dept. for your reference. . . . .A thick report of many pages on world food situation is ready from OFAR. Those who wish copies may apply through me or direct to Francis Flood's office.

Farm Credit Veteran Loans Reviewed

The national summary of approved veteran farm loans for World War No. II by Farm Security Administration has been supplied by Ralph Picard, FSA director of information, as follows:

Under Rural Rehabilitation, for current fiscal year they consist of 2,770 loans for $4,897,296; plus supplemental loans of the same nature amounting to $289,442 on 289 loans. Under Farm Ownership section, there were 217 loans made for $1,574,625. Under "other" loans there were 29 placed for $39,962.

Cumulative loan figures for veteran farm loans through December, 1945, show 5,320 RR loans for $8,110,503; supplemental RR loans in addition numbering 774 for $570,675; Farm Ownership loans of 283 for a total of $1,911,409; and "other" loans amounting to $73,972.

Farmer Sells Baby Chicks

In 1927 Claude Thomas of Benson Coummunity, Tallapoosa County, with a few hens and a will to succeed, went into poultry business. The first year he hatched around 400 chicks in his 75 egg Capacity incubator.

By 1945 his hatchery had been enlarged and improved with much hard work and cost of $570. This cost included his brooders and a 400 egg capacity incubator. He keeps a flock of 122 certified hens which he carefully selects and culls.

Thomas' egg production in 1945 was more than 11,000. He hatched and sold almost 10,000 chicks which netted him $15 per hundred.

1946 Livestock Numbers

Hogs anl poultry up, all other livestock down, was the Jan. 1 inventory report. In terms of grain consuming units the total was a trifle larger than a year ago, but in terms of hay and pasture units, the number of livestock was 4 per cent less. Feed grain supply per animal unit, including poultry, is 5 per cent smaller than 1945 but much greater than two years ago.

Agriculture Department Seeks to Improve Working Conditions for Negro Migrants

Washington, D. C.—The need for improved employer-employee relations to make for more effective utilization of Negro migrant farm workers has been emphasized by Barnard Joy, chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension recruitment and placement division, in a memorandum to State supervisors of the emergency farm labor program.

The memorandum, entitled "What Negro Agricultural Workers Want," was accompanied by a copy of a paper read before the Atlantic Coast Migratory Conference at its recent Baltimore meeting by Frank M. Staley, colored farm labor assistant.

Mr. Staley explains in his paper that acceptable housing, good camp and field managers, improved transportation, and reasonably good pay will attract and hold efficient colored migrant farm workers.

"The Southern Negro migrants want housing arrangements that permit them to maintain their group unity with facilities for living, cooking, and eating as a family unit," says Staley.

He also urges that truck transportation be replaced by buses, and that camp and field managers be selected more carefully.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By James Sofley

Since the first of May, we have visited 73 rural homes located in seven counties in Middle Tennessee. Most of these homes were farm homes. However, a part of them were located on small lots. The thing in which we were most interested was to find out how many hogs the average rural family was feeding and to what use they were going to make of them. Thirty-seven of the 73 families visited did not even own a hog, 11 farmilies owned one or two and the other 25 owned seven or more. Only one of the 73 families was feedng hogs for the market, but a number of the others were going to sell a few pigs.

No one can blame a farmer for not feeding hogs for the market because there is absolutely no money to be made out of it. But we believe that any rural family which does not feed one or more hogs for home use is making a mistake. We realize that a farmer can find many reasons for not raising a hog if he didn't really want to feed one, such as not being able to buy small pigs or not having a place to keep them or that the government has asked us not to feed grain to livestock, or that you can buy the pork cheaper than you can grow it. This farmer fails to realize that he won't be able to buy pork or pork products next winter, so now it is either "do" or "do without."

Hogs can be fattened for home us with very little or no grain if the farmer is willing to put out a little extra effort. The average rural home has enough scraps from the kitchen to go a long ways towards feeding one hog. Now that vegetables in the garden are getting large enough to eat you have extra food for the hog and as the growing season progresses, there will be still more. Your hogs may not want to eat raw cabbage leaves, old carrots and onion stems. Have you ever tried cooking them? Some of you will probably hesitate cooking for a hog, but chances are you are cooking for dogs and cats daily. Just think, you have the consolation of knowing that some day you will get to cook the hog.

That hogs will eat that will be a help towards fattening them. For instance, they will eat weeds from the garden and potato patch, johnson grass roots and sassafras leaves and a lot of other wild vegetation if, they are given a chance to eat them. We know that hogs will eat these things because we have fed them all these things not just once but for weeks and weeks. The hogs will not fatten as quickly as they will on grain and tankage, but they will gain in weight.

We believe that any rural family that wants pork can have it and we are also sure that those who can and don't will "squawk" the loudest this winter when they are unable to buy lard, bacon, ham and other pork products. Any rural family which does not have these things this winter will have no one to blame but themselves. How many hogs are you feeding for home use.

Again we want to remind you to attend the Middle Tennessee Farmers and Homemakers Institute at the Experiment Station at Columbia next Wednesday, May 15, if at all possible. It will be a day that you will long remember. In addition to gaining valuable farm information, you will see and meet farm friends from all sections of the state. Lunch will be provided by the Maury County home demonstration women or you can bring a picnic lunch. There are many beautiful shade trees that would make good picnic spots. We'll see you at the "station."

Nashville Banner

Screwworms Playing Havoc With Livestock

Livestock producers this year had great trouble with screwworms.

W. H. Gregory, API extension livestock specialist, says that "this epidemic is caused by warm weather during February and March and the over-wintering of insects in Florida. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. It is very important that every animal be seen at least three times a week. Look for the bloodstained liquid coming from a wound which is a sign of the screwworm being there.

Smear No. 62 is the best remedy known for wounded animals, and also for killing the worms in animals. It should be applied twice a week to any wound, no matter how small, to guard against Screwworms.

"Animals should not be dehorned, branded or castrated during screwworm season."

—Negro Farmer

Prepared for Meat Shortage

A meat and lard shortage this year will not effect Mrs. Annie B. Orr, pantry store demonstrator of Danville Community. In addition to cured meat, she has canned 86 quarts of meat for her husband and herself.

Mrs. Orr knows that the family diet should include a certain amount of meat, especially lean meat. She also knows that cured salt pork will not give the body the needed amount of protein. Therefore, canned food on her pantry shelves include pork, beef, chicken, opossum, and rabbit.

Although Mrs. Orr cans many jars of foods, she does not forget that the quality of the canned products is as important as quantity.

USDA Favors National Health Legislation

Washington, D. C.—(Notice to Correspondents: There follows a summary of a statement prepared for delivery by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan The text of the 20-page statement is available on request from Press Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture.)

Testifying on the National Health Bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced today that the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill "has the full support of the Department of Agriculture, and I am convinced that it has the backing of the farmers of America."

Appearing as the representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan read a prepared statement which emphasized the fact that the rural portion of the population makes up 43 percent of the total, and therefore, has a large interest in the consideration of any national health program.

The Assistant Secretary stressed the fact that rural areas have lagged behind the cities in health and medicine care progress and that the natural advantages of country life therefore have been outweighed. He pointed out that farm youth had higher rejection rates from Selective Service examinations than those from the cities while a Farm Security Administration survey revealed an average of three and one-half significent physical defects in every person examined.

"Despite this burden of preventive illness and premature death," the Assistant Secretary reported, "rural people are provided with less of every type of medical service and facility than are those in the city." Rural sections of America have far inferior public health services, less extensive material and child health activities, and inadequate welfare services for the medically needy. Using many figures and graphic tables to illustrate these points, Mr. Brannan pointed to Title I of the Health Bill, the part in which Federal aid is provided to the States for needed expansion of their public health and welfare activities, as the only feasible solution to these health problems, highlighted in rural areas by their low economic conditions.

The great need for hospitals and health centers in rural communities was a major point, and it was emphasized by the witness that the hospital facilities envisaged in Senate Bill 191, the Hospital Construction Bill, could never be maintained adequately in the economically depressed sections of the country unless nation-wide health insurance also is enacted to afford the medical purchasing power necessary to bring sick people into hospitals.

Mr. Brannon declared that the most crying need in rural America is for doctors, dentists, and other health personnel. He analyzed the serious maldistribution of physicians in the country, showed how the war had aggravated this situation, and indicated that specialists and consultants were practically unknown in many rural communities.

"Although it is generally agreed that the minimum proportion of physicians to population should be 1 to 1000, many farm counties have been struggling with ratios of 1 to 3000, 1 to 5000, and even worse," he said. Mr. Brannan added that the low effective medical purchasing power of rural areas acts as a deterrent to the doctors and stated that a nation-wide health insurance program would provide adequate funds for all needed medical services in every community.

In underlining the farmers' relative hardship in meeting the costs of modern medical care, Mr. Brannan reported that the per capita net income of all nonfarm persons in the United States in 1943 was over two and one-half times that from farming with urban families spending about twice as much for their medical needs. A compulsory prepayment plan covering the entire nation is the only possible method of bringing health care within the financial reach of every citizen.

The Assistant Secretary analyzed the extensive voluntary prepayment plans sponsored by the Farm Security Administration and the Department of Agriculture's Interbureau Committee on Postwar Programs and drew heavily on this experience to indicate the limitations and weaknesses of the voluntary approach to health insurance despite the fact that these plans have been a material step forward for the low-income farmer. Mr. Brannan went on to point out that the other voluntary sickness plans such as the Blue Cross and medical society schemes are "geared to city incomes and to the existence of adequate facilities." The point was made that "where such plans do extend into rural areas the chief reason for low farmer participation is simple—the costs are too high in relation to the services rendered." Mr. Brannan paid tribute to the few rural cooperative hospitals and health associations that function today, but demonstrated their scarcity. Such plans could be expected to find an expanded place under a national health program. Mr Brannan continually stressed that local and even State areas are too often unable to finance for themselves the total health needs of their populations.

"Only a nation-wide plan," he said, "has the actuarial soundness to provide equally comprehensive medical care to those in the cities and those in the country, to the economically insecure as well as to the prosperous."

However, the Department official was definite in his view that the bill clearly specified State and local participation and control of the day-to-day administration of the program.

Finally, the Assistant Secretary pointed to the results of several opinion polls to demonstrate that rural people were coming more and more to demand better health planning.

TENANTS CAN INSURE COTTON CROP

—USDA Photo by Forsythe.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches is shown asking James P. Davis, right, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture whether or not tenants and sharecroppers, as well as owners, can insure their cotton crop against unavoidable hazards with the Department's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Mr. Davis' reply is yes, and he explains that sharecroppers can insure their part of a crop whether the landlord insures his part or not. He adds, however, that the deadline date for insuring the 1946 cotton crop comes within the next few weeks in most areas. Mr. Davis, who is a member of the field staff of the Field Service Branch's Southern Region, and Dr. Jernagin are looking at a miniature bale of cotton.

On the Agricultural Front

Negro Farmers Help Fight Starvation Abroad

The nation's 600,000 colored farmers are joining in the fight against starvation abroad, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service Directors.

In Texas and South Carolina, for example, colored farmers in several counties have pledged to cut down on farm waste; in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, they are enlarging their home gardens; in Arkansas and Florida colored homemakers have indicated that they plan to increase their home canning this year, and in North Carolina, colored farm people already have contributed 20,000 cans of food to UNRRA

The need for greater production and conservation efforts was emphasized last week by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson in a statement on the Wheat situation.

"Today's report of about 339 million bushels of wheat in all positions on April 1, reveals a very serious situation with regard to total supplies," he said. "The current estimate is several million bushels below earlier unofficial estimates. . . . We must tighten our belts and fight all the harder to reach our export goals. We must eat less."

Cut Hemisphere Rice Shipments To send more to India and Far East

No rice allocation is recommended for European countries and requirements of the rice-importing areas of the Western Hemisphere have been scaled down by the Combined Food Board in order that all available supplies may be reserved for India, China, and the other rice-eating areas of the Far East.

The Board points out that widespread crop failures, coming at a time when wartime strains have already reduced production substantially, have given rise to a desperate situation. Wholesale famine is threatened in many rice-eating areas of the Far East. Present estimates indicate that Burma, Siam, and French Indo-China, which normally ship about six million tons of rice, will export less than 1,500,000 tons this year.

Potatoes Are Not Fattening

The white potato has been bitterly maligned as a producer of inflated waistlines, according to nutrition experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. who recommend the spud as a replacement for bread in the nation's daily diet.

The experts say that it isn't the potato but the company it keeps—generous helpings of gravy, butter and margarine—that cause waistlines to bulge. Nutritionists point out that potatoes are 80 percent water and 20 percent protein, starch, iron, other beneficial minerals. and some B and C vitamins.

From a nutritional standpoint, a small serving of potatoes can replace a slice of bread. A medium sized potato provides about 100 calories, the same as a thick slice of bread. a serving of green peas, sweet corn or lima beans. Many families who are anxious to help relieve starvation abroad are eating potatoes instead of bread in order that more wheat may be shipped to famine areas.

Booklet of Home Freezing

Homemakers who are seeking information on how to preserve fruits and vegetables by the home freezing methods may now obtain an illustrated booklet which gives step-by-step instructions, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

The booklet answers such questions as: How to seal different types of containers, how to sweeten fruits and prevent them from darkening, and how long to scald vegetables. It also gives direction for constructing simple home-made equipment to fill and seal packages.

Free single copies of the booklet "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables" (AIS-48) may be obtained from the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington (25) D. C.

Nearly 10,000 West Indies agricultural workers are now employed on farms in the country. the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported last week.

About 2,600 Jamaicans and Bahamians were employed in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and about 7,000 were working on farms in Florida. It is estimated that 12,000 West Indies workers will be brought here this year to help with the cultivation and harvest of crops.

Retires After 47 Years Service

Walter Morgan, a colored employee in the Office of Plant and Operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. retired for the second time on April 30 after completing a total of 47 years in the federal service.

Prior to his appointment in the Department in 1921, Mr. Morgan had served 22 years in the United States Navy and had retired with the rank of chief petty officer. As an officer in the Navy, he served during two wars—the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Upon Mr. Morgan's retirement from the Department, Arthur B. Thatcher, chief of the Office of Plant and Operations, commended him for his years of service to the Department and presented him a token from fellow employees.

Long Range Calendar

March 2-10-National 4-H club week; in March and May, Spring Cleanup Weeks, picked by States; May 3-5-Institute of Education by Radio, Ohio State University; May 26-4-H Club Sunday; June 7 or thereabouts, 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C.; July 21-27, National Farm Safety Week; Oct. 6-12, National Fire Prevention Week; Nov. 2-10, 4-H Achievement Week; Dec. 1-5, National 4-H Club Congress.

A Popular All-Season Crop, Broccoli Earns Ample Space

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor,
The Nashville Tennessean

The popularity of broccoli is growing every year. It has only been a few years since most of us saw it for the first time on the vegetable counters of a few of our most progressive groceries. The public in general liked it but even then the general opinion was that it could not be grown here. A few tried it and found that it is very easy to grow. Now a good percentage of our progressive gardeners grow it.

Broccoli takes space, but as it is an all season crop it earns it. A dozen or so good plants set the distance apart as cabbage will furnish the average family all summer and till early winter. Give it rich soil and good cultivation and it will do the rest. At this season it is best to plant it where it is to grow and thin to a single plant in each hill when it is well up.

Collar Helps Cabbage

Where cabbage is or has been troubled with maggots, put a collar of tar paper around the stems from an inch below the top of the ground to three inches above and leave it there. This applies to cauliflower and broccoli as well.

All of the cabbage family crops require rich soil to do well. if any of them are not doing well, side dress them with a spoonfull of a good nitrate fertilizer hoed in an inch deep and two or three inches from the plant.

As fast as one crop is harvested plant another in its place. This is not only economy of effort and space but preserves the fertility of the soil. Soil that is bare loses its fertility.

Delay Watering Plants

Do not be in too great a hurry about watering either your lawn or your garden. Wait till the plants are actually suffering for water.

Deep rooted plants do the best and plants do root more deeply when they need more water than when they find all they need in the surface soil. When you do water use enough to thoroughly wet the soil a foot deep, and then work the soil an inch deep as soon as it is dry enough to work.

As fast as the very early vegetables are harvested plant more lima beans or peas for use green as well as for use dry next winter.

4-H Boy's Champion Calf Brings $1,000 At Sock Show

A champion Hereford calf raised by Willie Jones, a 4-H club youth of Sumter County, Alabama, brought a total of $1,100, including prizes, at the Montgomery, Alabama, Livestock Show recently.

The calf weighed 970 pounds and sold for $1.01 per pound. In addition, his owner was awarded over $100 in prize money for exhibiting the grand champion.

The youth's father, Carrol Jones, was acclaimed the farmer of the year at Tuskegee's annual farmers conference last December.

Dr. J. R. Otis, State Leader of Extension work among colored farmers, says that increased emphasis is being placed on livestock production in Alabama as a means of helping to round out a balanced farming program. The idea, he says is to get farmers to stop putting all of their eggs in one cotton basket.

There are 35,000 colored 4-H club boys and girls in Alabama. Most of them are said to be carrying livestock, poultry or garden projects.

Teachers Praise Soil Conservation

The 47th annual session of the Arkansas State Colored Teachers Association which met in Pine Bluff, Ark., recently praised the soil conservation work being carried on in the State by colored farmers. The association stressed the importance of conserving our soil resources in order to produce better crops and raise the standard of living.

Spring Conclave

By this time, most of you have received official word from President John Strohm that the spring vacation meeting of farm paper editors and writers will be held May 12-17, beginning at Washington, D. C. and winding up at New York City. The plan is to have everybody get into Washington if possible by Sunday night, May 12, and be ready to pile into the autos Ernest Moore and the ARA staff will provide early Monday, May 13, for a trip to the research demonstrations at Beltsville, Md.

Two days, Monday and Tuesday, will be devoted to Beltsville projects, with the details forthcoming soon. On Monday evening there will be a dinner party in Washington, with some select speakers and perhaps some open discussion. Remember that this is your party and the staff is going to make it the best ever as an overture to peacetime farm journalism.

Forty-seven per cent of the counties of the United States lack airport facilities.

Many Changes Made By Cheese Producers In Last Three Years To Improve Ratings

More than 24,000,000 pounds of cheese were produced in Tennessee in 1945. The cheese industry in the state has continued to grow in both size and quality of product. Today Tennessee ranks tenth in the United States in the production of cheese. This industry has made available markets for milk in areas where it was impossible to sell it for raw consumption. It has provided a cash income for many farmers blessed with large pastures suitable for grazing, but lacked a market for their milk.

Not only is Tennessee producing a large quantity of cheese but the percentage of No. 1 cheese is high also. However, the quality of Tennessee cheese has not always been as high as it is today according to L. S. Edwards, dairy manufacturing specialist.

Edwards said the percentage of cheese grading No. 1 is much higher today than it was three years ago. Figures are not available on all cheese produced in Tennessee, but that graded under government standards was 85.4 per cent No. 1. In 1943, the percentage of first class cheese was only 70.5.

Edwards termed this as a "great improvement." Many plants found that in order to improve their product, it would be necessary to change methods of processing. In order to produce cheese that would meet government requirements, many plants adopted an eight-point program. The program included (1) quality milk, (2) complete pasteurization, (3) controlled starter, (4) procession cheese making, (5) cleaning program, (6) dry floors, (7) insect and rodent control and (8) factory analysis.

To carry out this program, many plant managers found it necessary to rearrange the entire plant and to make many changes in their processing methods.

It is hard to believe that whole milk can be processed into a yellow "hunk" of cheese in a few hours, but that is what happens at a cheese plant. However, it really isn't cheese until after it has been cured for a few months.

The first step in processing milk into cheese is pasteurization. The milk is heated to 164 degrees and cooled. It is then run into large vats which hold more than 10,000 pounds. The "starter" is added to the milk in the vat which is continuously stirred for one hour. The stirring prevents the butter fat from rising to the top. At the end of the first hour, rennet is added for the purpose of coagulating the milk. This process requires 20 to 30 minutes. The coagulated milk is then cut into small bites. For a period of 30 minutes, the milk is heated to 104 degrees. The purpose of this heating period is to separate the curd from the whey. After two and one fourth hours from the time the milk first enters the vat the whey is drained off from the curd. About one tenth of the original weight of the milk remains in the vat as curd.

The curd is packed about 12 inches deep in the vat and allowed to set for two hours. After this it is cut out in large slices and passed through a process called milling, where it is cut into small pieces. Salt is then added and the cheese is packed into presses. This is the process used in making American cheddar cheee.

Many wonder why they are unable to purchase good cheese in the past few years. The main reason is the greater part of our No. 1 cheese has gone for government purposes. The cheese that does reach the local markets is usually too fresh to be very good. cheese should be allawed to ripen at least two months, but due to the limited supply most of our cheese is only a few days old.

A nationwide 50-city price tabulation shows the service station price of gasoline to average 20.21 cents a gallon including an average tax of 6.05 cents.

USDA Backgrounds in Grain, Food and Feed Situation

Attitudes of the Department official toward certain points in the world wheat and food relief problem are given here for your information. Some of the statements of Secretary Anderson given at a press conference Feb. 8 are drawn upon, but not directly quoted.

The proposed order called for 80 precent wheat bread is not nutritionally injurious to consumers. In fact, the British credit an even higher (85 percent) extraction rate for part of the decided improvement in the growth rate of their children during war years. Claims of some of the millers that were taken unaware by Government decision to require a greater wheat extraction for flower is hardly a fair statement because phone conversations and other discussions with trade representatives had already taken place. On Monday, Feb. 11, the advisory committees for the bakers and millers came to Washington for a conference when they were given opportunity to set forth their views. One instructive revelation was that an 85 per cent rate had been planned, but it was cut back to 80 with the thought that that was what the industry could live with. It is believed, moreover, that the brewers and distillers, had they been consulted beforehand, would also have advised against reducing domestic use of grain.

To get wheat for export relief feeding is the sole purpose behind the bread order. This country has determined to stand by its original purpose to send 225 million bushels of wheat abroad during the first 6 months of 1946, but no exact monthly quotas for different countries are set. The program thus may be kept flexible.

Officials, studying the feed supply all fall, were particularly concerned about the soft corn situation in relation to other grains. Nevertheless, it would have been premature to talk scarcity before the true reserve stocks picture came to hand about January 28, 1946.

The entire situation is further aggravated by the reduced world supply of rice. Many millions of people in Southwest Pacific zones and in China and Japan depend mostly on this cereal, to the same extent that Europeans rely upon wheat and rye. Some rice will be available for export from the United States to help feed these people. Great Britain has cut out its entire rice imports. The program calls for the domestic distribut- of rice, primarly in 13 States where it is most commonly used, under the supervision of the rice industry.

In considering the situation, three commintments which have been made by the Government should be noted. The primary point is that they all cannot be readily kept under present circumstances, without the emergency wheat program. These commitments are (1) not to alter the ceiling price on hogs; (2) not to raise the ceiling price on corn; and (3) to export at least 225 million bushels of wheat.

This dilemma presented itself when all reserve grain stocks here were found to total only 689 million bushels as of Jan. 1, compared with 835 million bushels year ago, plus the widespread prevalance of high moisture soft corn of inferior feeding quality and the ever present difficulty of supplying adequate railroad transportation.

Along with this, there had been a 37 per cent increased disappearance of wheat in the final quarter of 1945 over that of 1944, with a much heavier remand for all types of feed, particularly for poultry which tightened up the picture. The Department feels that it is unfair to blame the wheat scarcity upon the farmers, who have been accused of holding wheat for higher prices. Many elevators are full to capacity (estimates place plugged elevators at 1,000) and box cars are not available in sufficient numbers to clear them out for new consigments.

Greater movement of grains from leading production centers to deficit areas is suggested to relieve the worst shortages and where liquidation of livestock and poultry would work hardship. How to induce movement of any available surplus of farm grain to be sold for feeding purposes elsewhere is the question. The Department spokesmen do not favor a straight out price increase to accomplish this. Under customary methods of handling wheat, this cereal is not usually bought and sold in the black market channels, while corn is more easily adopted to bartering and out-right black market trading.

An increase in wheat prices would give notice quickly that other wheat price increases could easily follow. The balance of successive wheat plantings could be upset in periods after the crisis is past, and in this connection the warning that Dr. Howard R. Tolley, BAE chief, has issued at Des Moines is of interest.

However, the main point to bear in mind in considering the immediate disadvantage of a price increase is that, insofar as wheat growers are holding back stocks, they would continue to keep back their holdings for another rise.. In any event, farmers have not shown a widespread, over-riding tendency to refuse to market their crop. As a matter of fact, an inadequate supply of box cars is a much more pressing problem. The question very well could be: How can farmers deliver to plugged elevators? The Department is aware of the various factors in the situation.

Some discussion has centered, however, around a proposal to adjust ceilings and support prices so as to discount the marketing of heavyweight hogs and thus save on grain and protein supplements. A marketing program of that kind, raising ceilings on hogs of less than 225 pounds and lowering them for weights over that figure, is a possibility, but it has not yet taken specific shape. Government representatives have talked it over with pork producers. The idea would seem to be that feeding of hogs beyond 225 pounds ought to be discouraged. Heavyweight porkers, therefore, should be cleared out as fast as markets can take them without a price-reducing glut. At least, such clearance would safeguard producers from finding themselves with heavy hogs on their hands, if the ceiling is lowered. Farmers should avoid a marketing stampede but in electing to sell, ship the larger hogs. Some such objective may be sought, using the common average market weight of 225 pounds as a turning point.

Some market observers, however are inclined to hold to present ceilings in the expectation that difficulties in obtaining feed would result in a movement of the heavier animals.

The original purpose in the encouraging fat-hog marketing was to add to the fats and oils supply. An assurance not to take action to reduce prices on hogs until Sept. 1, 1946 was given early last year. But the Government is inclined to believe that it would be better, if necessary, to break that pledge than to let people abroad go hungry as long as the average income from hog production is reasonably well maintained. An added suggestion points to a possible set-aside program that would move into cold storage any excessive livestock marketing.

More than four million home oil burners now are in use in the United States, all of them placed in service after 1920.

"Fight Famine" Highlights

(Some Releases Reviewed)

LESS GRAIN FOR ALCOHOL—No wheat or wheat products and no No. 1, 2 and 3 grade corn may be used for beverage alcohol manufacture during March, April and May. Amounts of other grain equivalent to 55 days' mashing capacity may be used, with the exception that the rye used may not exceed 6 per cent of the total of each distiller's grain allowance, or a limit of 2,000 bushels, whichever is greater.

RICE ALSO DOWN — OFAR world reports show a total rice production of 6.2 billion bushels for 1945 46, which is 10 per cent below last season. Huge slashes in ricc output are reported in the heart of Asia, especially in the Japanesc occupied zones. More help must come, therefore, from America, where the rice crop in both continents is somewhat higher.

SET ASIDES RESTORED—Federally inspected meat packers are setting aside, under USDA orders, 7½ per cent of the live weight of hogs killed each week, and the set aside for lard they produce has been jumped from 3½ to 5 per cent of live weight of hogs slaughtered. Only 11 States with small production are excused from the order.

GRECIAN OIL EXCHANGE—In return for the release of 3,000 metric tons (2,204.6 lbs to ton) of soybean oil exported to the Greek Government under Commerce Department license and subsidy clearance by CCC, a like amounted of Grecian olive oil will be imported to this country. Similar exchanges may be arranged with other countries to permit soybean oil exports in limited volume when olive oil is forthcoming in return.

INTRODUCING 80 PERCENT FLOUR—The President's order calls for a flour made of 80 percent of wheat, but British flour has called for 85 percent during most of the war years. Calcium was added to this flour by the British, but no need for this is anticipated in the United States where supplies of milk and milk products and green vegetables are so plentiful.

Many people know how important bread and grains are for their energy value. They contribute more than a quarter of the calories and protein in the national diet. This amount of protein is almost as much as that from meat, poultry, game, and fish combined, though this protein is of poorer quality unless it is eaten with milk, meat, eggs, or other high quality protein foods.

If present levels of enrichment of flour are maintained, the new 80 percent flour will give these same B vitamin values and in addition improve the protein quality. The 80 percent flour unenriched does not have as much thiamine, riboflavin niacin, and iron as the present enriched white flour.

USDA BAKERY BUSY— Using the proper formulas for 80 per cent extraction flour ground in the mills and baked in the laboratory of the Grain Branch of PMA at Beltsville, Md., several trial loaves of this new "hunger fighting" bread wore submitted to President Truman and high Government officials last week.

As a simple example, it is pointed out that if a housewife mixed one cupful of whole wheat flour with two cups of white patent flour the resulting mixture would just about equal the color and composition of the 80 per cent flour aforesaid.

GERMAN FOOD IMPORTS—In 1938, the last full year of versified data, Germany imported 1,267,600 metric tons of wheat (about 48,55 million bushels at 2,204 lbs. to metric ton) about 455,300 tons of barley, 1,895,400 tons of maize and 275,600 tons of rice, as well as 137,500 tons of meats, 92,200 tons of butter and 32,500 tons of cheese. This is from Department of ommerce report.

PROCEDURE IN TREATING INFECTIOUS MASTITIS (From BAI)

Part of supplement just issued to FD. 1422:

"Before attempting chemotherapeutic treatment in an infected herd, the following procedures should be followed. Quarter samples of milk from each cow, aseptically obtained, should be submitted to a bacteriological laboratory to identify all infected cows in an infected herd may give temporary relief insofar as these particular cows are concerned, but will do little towards solving the problem of mastitis. Cows having severely diseased udders, as evidenced by hardening of the udder tissue, are poor risks for treatment because they do not respond readily to drug therapy and seldom prove to be economical producers even if the infection is climated. Such cows may be detected by having a veterinarian experienced in this type of work make a physical examination of the udders.

"Following identification of all infected cows and the elimination of cows which are found to be too seriously diseased to warrant treatment, the herd should be divided into healthy and infected groups and milked separately, although the two groups may be stabled in the same barn if necessary. It is at this stage of the program that considerable saving in time, animals and expense may be gained by the use of drugs to treat each infected quarter. Treatment consists of injecting a solution of a drug into the infected quarter through the teat canal. As conditions on different dairy farms vary considerably, it is impossible to make definite recommendations regarding the drug and dose which would be most suitable for use in each herd. Your local veterinarian will be in a position to suggest the drug and dosage which will be most likely to give the best results. He will, also, give advice regarding the collection of milk samples and where they may be sent to be tested. As none of the drugs being used at the present time are effective in curing all cases of mastitis, it is desirable to have a second bacteriological examination made of the milk following the first treatment or which did not respond favorable may either be retreated or eliminated. It should be emphasized that cows that have been freed from udder infection may become re-infected if the infection remains in the herd or on the premises. After a herd has been shown by test to be free from infectious mastitis, it is advisable to have a re-test made several months later as insurance against the possible recurrence of the infective organism in any of the animals. No replacement animal should be added to a herd until the milk from all 4 quarters have been examined bacteriologically and found free from infective organisms.

"It must also be understood that drug therapy is by itself only a helping factor. The ultimate success of any treatment for this disease depends in great part on the willingness and ability of the herdsmen to pay strict attention to the employment of recognized sanitary practices in milking and handling the herd, and the protection of the cows from sources of infection and injury to their udders."

SHOW STOCK MINUS PRICE CONTROL—OPA regulations exempt from all price control the sales of cattle, calves and hogs which have been shown at a recognized exhibition, provided the sale is held at the same place and during the show program.

TWO NEW ISSUES—A graphic summary of the agricultural resources and geography of the Philippines has been published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, free temporarily upon request at Office of Information. Many ways to serve and season fresh green vegetables are found in leaflet AIS 3, revised and rewritten.

Bots Film Praised

"If you were to see the USDA film on bots you would surely want to go to the defense of the horse," says Pacific Rural Press. This noted film was shown at the Annual Conference of the California Extension Serrvice at Berkeley, conducted by Kenneth Mc Kay, extension veterinarian. The original was made by USDA motion picture section in the Office of Information, under technical direction.

Projects Bring Steady Income

Last year the Kirksey family of the Dollar Hide Community, Greene County, received $350 from about 700 broilers which they raised in lamp brooders.

This year the Kirkseys are planning to raise more chickens for market and have built two more lamp brooders. They are planning to raise more feed for their chickens in order to cut the cost of growing them.

From 35 pullets enough eggs are gotten for the family of eight and ten dozen are sold each week to the Eutaw high school.

In addition to selling poultry products the Kirkseys are selling vegetables and milk. From last October to this April, they received $385 from milk and vegetables. Most of this money was used to repair and paint their house.

By selling poultry, milk, and vegetables, the family will have a steady source of cash income during the year. They are now making plans to put running water in the house with the income from milk, poultry, and vegetables.—NEGRO FARMER.

Forty Year Loan Paid in Five

W. M. Ross is the first Negro farmer in Chambers County to complete payment on his farm and home under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act.

In 1940, Ross made an agreement with the Farm Security Administration for the purchase of a 160-acre farm. He was given 40 years in which to pay a $3,170 loan.

Through careful planning and hard work, he grew enough food for home use and some for market. He sold cattle, hogs, cotton, chickens, eggs, and also timber from his 60 acres of woodland to help pay his debt.

At a recent meeting FSA officials presented the deeds to Mr. and Mrs. Ross.—NEGRO FARMER.

Milk Brings Income on Marengo County Farm

Good management and careful planning have made dairying a major cash source of income for Mr. and Mrs. Williams Juniors of Marengo County. Last year they sold $2,460 worth of milk as compared with $940 worth of cotton.

The Juniors decided to sell milk after they had attended a milk production meeting in 1944. They rented 60 acres of land from their landowner to provide four acres of grazing per cow. As a part of his feeding program Juniors uses Caley peas followed by Johnson grass and oats followed by Johnson grass.

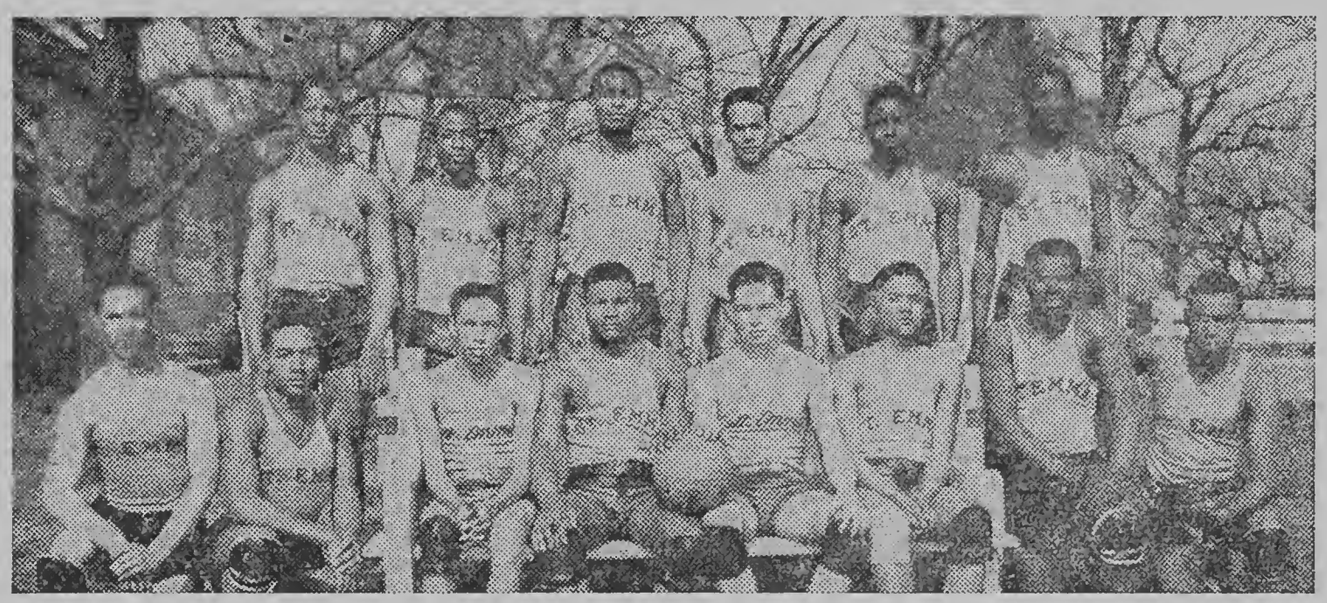
For the past two years, the Juniors averaged $112 per month from milk, as compared with $32 per month from cotton. This year, they plan to increase their milk production by properly culling and managing their herd. Juniors said, "Selling milk was first a side line to supplement my cotton, but now, cotton is grown as a side line to supplement milk."—NEGRO FARMER.

Garden Seed Saved For Planting, Sale

Mrs. Lucy Ann Howz of Hopewell Community, Perry County, saved enough vegetable seed from her garden last year to plant a garden of one and one half acres this year. She also had surplus seed to sell to her neighbors. With this money she bought other seeds which she did not have.

Already she has planted 10 different vegetables. "I did not sell any vegetables last year because I knew my family of 13 needed fresh vegetables every day. I did not have to can very much vegetables because of my year round garden. With fresh vegetables, canned foods, chickens, fruits, and other home-grown products, I am able to serve well balanced meals."—NEGRO FARMER.

St. Emma Military Academy Trojans



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. This year the St. Emma purple and gold varsity basketball team resumed its visits to Richmond, Petersburg and Charlottesville to take part in the Virginia District and State Tournaments. Shown in the photograph, front row, left to right, are Capt. Francis Barial, age 17 (Mississippi); Capt. Cecil Best, age 17 (Connecticut); 1st Lt. James Miller, age 18 (Oklahoma); 1st Sgt. Plater Campbell, age 17 (District of Columbia); 1st Lt. Harrison Hairston, age 17 (Ohio); Cadet Phillip Holland, age 16 (Alabama); Cadet Daniel Wilkins, Jr., age 15 (Virginia), and Cadet Leroy Barton, age 16 (South Carolina). Back row, Cadet David Brown, age 16 (Florida); 1st Sgt. Raphael Smith, age 18 (Connecticut); S/Sgt. Burdette Campbell, age 16 (District of Columbia); Cadet Walter Lisby, age 15 (Pennsylvania); Capt. Wilbur Clarke, age 17 (New York), and Cadet James Yates, age 16 (Virginia).

Processing of Food for Freezing Important Home Economist Says

Much of the food processed for freezing is improperly handled before it is put into frozen food lockers, Mary Love Stegall, home economist for the TVA, said this week. "We can't expect to take better food from our lockers than we put into it," she said.

Miss Stegall emphasized many points which are essential in preparting food for freezing. Among those mentioned were: the selection of the products, handling, processing, picking and cooking.

Fruits and vegetables must be at a stage of maturity most desirable for use as fresh products. The meats that are frozen should be from correctly slaughtered animals, and the carcass should be chilled as quickly as possible after slaughtering. It was pointed out that many people allow fruits to become bruised or they waste too much time in getting it to the locker after it is taken from the tree or vine.

Too many people think that freezing is all that is necessary around a frozen food locker. Selection and handling of the food before freezing is of major importance, as well as packing. All foods intended for freezing should be in air tight packages and as much air as possible should be removed from the packaged products. Miss Stegall pointed out that there were many types of papers and containers on the market for locker plant use. Some of these are good but many are undesirable. Locker plant managers can and should supply the approved type of material.

Cooking a frozen food is another important matter, she said. Plenty of literature is available and will solve this problem if the housewives will make use of it, she declared.

Five points given in favor of frozen food were:

1. Allows for a variety of fresh nutritious foods through the year.
2. Requires less work in processing.
3. Eliminates spoilage.
4. More value for money invested.
5. Allows for consumption of home grown products.

"The person who gets the most value from his frozen food locker is the one who makes the greatest use of it," Miss Stegall said.

Salt, Water Prevent Overheating of Horses

Overheating of horses and mules can be prevented by giving them all the salt they want, and plenty of water throughout the day, according to the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. It is suggested that a barrel of water be taken to the field so horses can have a drink every hour during hot weather.

Mature horses doing ordinary farm work should be fed about a pound of grain and a pound of good, bright, clean hay per 100 pounds of weight per day. Yellow corn is recommended for half of the grain, along with one feed of good alfalfa hay. When the work is hard, the amount of grain fed should be increased. Many farmers turn their workstock on pasture at night and on days when not working.

Kentucky Farmer's Profit From Hens Surpasses Tabacco

From a flock of 460 New Hampshire hens, Phillip Depp of Metcalfe County, Kentucky, made more money during the month of December last year than he cleared from his four-acre tobacco crop. By starting with certified quality chicks and following a good summer feeding program, he brought his pullets into production early, thus giving him the benefit of high prices, according to County Agent William Newman.

Depp started 1,100 chicks on April 13 with an electric brooder, and lost only 3 per cent. For 12 weeks he fed a commercial starter and grower. Then the pullets were put on a range of rye grass, crimson clover and rape, and self-fed grain and oyster shell supplemented with half as much mash as grain.

Ten days before housing, which was not until November 1, because of construction difficulties, Depp put his flock of 500 pullets on a full feed of laying mash. From mid-November, electric lights burned all night, resulting in 75 per cent production which has been maintained steadily with the birds in good health and condition. During the months of December and January, average production per hen was 24.7 eggs.

Pasture, Roughage for Dairy Herds Strongly Urged

Greater use of pasture and roughage for dairy herds is strongly urged by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson who has called for every effort toward maintaining a high level of milk production.

"Demand for dairy products is now considerably higher than it was before the war," Secretary Anderson said. "This high demand calls for the highest possible production during the next 12 months. Increased use of pasture and roughage will help maintain production and conserve grain urgently needed to prevent starvation in other countries."

Latest reports show that milk production is currently two or three per cent under last year's production, and below the level needed to achieve the 1946 goal of 102.8 billion pounds. On a per capita basis, civilian and military, production is at about the same level as in the early thirties, when the national income was at one-third the present level.

Dairymen in their efforts to supply the urgent demand for dairy products in the face of limited feed concentrate supplies, have an advantage in that about two thirds of all nutrients consumed by milk cows comes from roughage such as grass and hay records of the dairy herd improvement associations show that herds which maintain the best production during the critical months of late summer are those where the best provision is made for summer pastures.

Plan Now

To treat sheep for stomach worms and to keep salt and phenothiazine before them all summer. A mixture of one pound of phenothiazine with nine pounds of salt will control the worms.

To vaccinate all young cattle for blackleg.

To provide plenty of fresh water for all livestock. Water is much cheaper than feed.

To set only your alloted acreage to tobacco. It will be much easier to leave the plants on the bed this spring than it will be to pay a heavy penalty on the crop next fall.

To paint your name on your mail box, if it is not already there.

Alabama Farmers Establish Co-Op

Seven months ago 12 farm families of Marion and rural communities of Perry County organized a cooperative association to help them market their surplus farm products. Each family paid $550 into the co op.

Since organizing, the number of families has grown to 60. After $3,000 had been paid in, members begar to work out a paying project. They are now operating an up to date cafe, a soda fountain, a large grist mill, and a grocery store. Plans are being made for a curb market. The farmers are selling their corn through the grist mill and store for $2,40 per bushel. They also get corn from farmers who are not members of the co op. This paying enterprise is owned by farmers and operated by their wives and hired help. It is serving the public well.—NEGRO FARMER.

Home-Made Soap Recipes Are Offered

Adolphus, Ky., April 27—(Spl.)—Mrs. J. B. Hinton, Adolphus, Ky., read with much interest the article about making ash lye soap which was recently published on the BANNER farm page But, recalling some of her own experiences in testing the soap mixture with a feather, she says the feather, when it fails to strip off right, does not indicate how much lye or grease should be added.

Also, she said, "old fashioned soap makers are born and not made."

Here is her favorite recipe for home made soap: To one 13 ounce can of concentrated lye, pour one gallon of water into iron kettle. Dissolve the lye, add 4 pounds of grease and 2 tablespoons borax. Let boil for at least one half hour until it thickens. Cool, cut out the white cakes and pat away to dry; dip out the brown jelly-like soap in bottom of kettle and use to dissolve in hot water (for scrubbing out brooder houses) or for any cleaning purposes for which the ash lye soap would be used.

If bones are used in soap making, dissolve three 13 ounce cans of lye in three gallons of water, add from 15 to 20 pounds grease, according to the amount of bones used: let boil until it thickens, then cool and take off top. Throw away waste matter in bottom of kettle. Pour in one gallon of water and one can of lye; add the lye and grease mixture that had just cooled, and let boil until it thickens. Finally, cool, cut out into cakes and store away where they can dry.

Cold water soap seems to be one of the easiest methods to make soap. Here is Mrs. Hinton's favorite recipe: To one 13 ounce can of lye dissolved in 1 quart of soft water that has been boiled and cooled down to luke warm, pour enough melted grease to fill a half gallon syrup bucket to within one half inch of the top. Both the dissolved lye and the melted grease should be luke warm.

This mixture should be poured into an enamel vessel. Stir constantly until it becomes thick Then set in a cool place for an hour or so, cut into cakes and put away to dry.

To Help Veterans Get Farm Machinery

Through a recent amendment made to WFO 135, USDA has taken steps to clarify the procedure by which veterans may get farm machinery. There are 16 groups of machines on which preference to veteran farmers may be granted, and the order is administered by the Materials and Equipment Branch of PMA.

According to the amendment a "veteran's preference certificate shall become void, unless presented to and accepted by a dealer within 15 days after the date of the issuance" by a County Agricultural Conservation Committee. The amendment also provides that a certificate expires 60 days after issuance. It, however, may be extended when necessary by the county committee for additional 60 day periods "upon a written request by the veteran stating the reasons why the extension is required."

Certificates issued prior to the effective date of the amendment will become void in 30 days if not filed with dealers. Certificates issued prior to the effective date of this amendment and on which farm machinery has not been delivered within 60 days will expire unless extension is granted by the county committee.

A dealer may, if he so elects, according to the amendment, fill an order on a certificate from equipment on hand. "If the dealer does not so elect, the preference to which the veteran is entitled by reason of the certificate applies to the next item of like equipment received by the dealer, or received by another person for the dealer's account, after the presentation of the certificate to such dealer." No dealer is required to honor the certificates of a veteran who is unwilling or unable to meet the regularly established price and terms of sale and payment.

WOMAN'S PAGE

A FAMILY PLEASING DINNER THAT'S NICE ENOUGH FOR COMPANY

Ham Slices (or hocks) and Greens, Carrots, Cucumber Tomato Salad, Peanut Butter Corn Bread,* Fresh Fruit and Blue Plate Coffee.

*PEANUT BUTTER CORN BREAD

¾ cup sifted flour
1½ cups yellow corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs, well beaten
1½ cups milk
¼ cup melted fat
1 3 cup New Blue Plate Peanut Butter

Sift dry ingredients. Add beaten eggs and milk. Blend melted fat with Blue Plate Peanut Butter. (It's smoother than ever, richer in flavor). Stir into first mixture. Pour into hot, well greased pan and bake in hot oven 20 minutes. Serves 6.

BAKED PEAR HALVES WITH LEMON SPICE SAUCE

6 canned pear halves
1 cup corn flakes
1 tablespoon butter or margarine

Roll fruit in corn flakes which have been crushed into fine crumbs. Place in buttered baking dish, cut side up. Dot with butter. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) about 25 minutes. Serve with Lemon Spice Sauce.

Lemon Spice Sauce

½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 cup fruit juice
2 tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
⅛ teaspoon salt

Mix sugar and cornstarch together. Add fruit juice gradually and cook, stirring constantly until sauce is clear and slightly thickened. Add butter, lemon juice, nutmeg and salt. Serve over hot baked fruit.

Grated horseradish added to white sauce and served with fish is excellent.

PRUNE PIE WITH COTTAGE CHEESE

3 cups pitted, cooked prunes, unsweetened
¼ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
Few grains salt
¾ cup prune juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 teaspoons butter

Drain prunes. Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt. Stir in prune juice gradually. Cook in saucepan, stirring constantly until thickened and clear. Add lemon juice and butter. Stir in prunes. Pour into 9 inch baked pie shell. Cool. Top with spoonfuls of cottage cheese.

MUSHROOMS IN SPINACH RING

1 pound spinach
½ pound mushrooms, sliced
3 tablespoons butter, melted
¼ cup sifted flour
1¼ cups milk
Salt and pepper

Pick over and wash spinach; put in large cooking pan. Sprinkle with salt. Cover tightly. (Water which clings to leaves is usually sufficient for cooking.) Cook until just tender. Drain well. Press spinach into small heated ring molds.

Cook the sliced mushrooms in the butter in tightly covered pan about 5 minutes over low heat. Place over boiling water. Add flour. Mix well. Add milk all at once and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Season with salt and pepper. Turn spinach out on heated platter. Fill center with mushrooms. Three or four servings.

TO MEASURE LIQUIDS

When measuring liquids use a cup which has a space above the one cup line. This will prevent spilling and it will avoid the tendency to skimp on measurement. Place on a level surface at eye level, if possible.

BRAN SHORTCAKE DOUGH

½ cup bran
¾ cup buttermilk
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 teaspoons butter
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup shortening or margarine

Soak bran in buttermilk. Sift flour, baking powder, soda, salt and sugar together. Cut in shortening until mixture is like coarse cornmeal. Add soaked bran; stir until dough follows fork around bowl. Turn out onto lightly floured board. Pat into two layers. Place one layer in greased round pan; spread with softened butter. Cover with remaining layer. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees) 20 25 minutes.

NOTE: If sweet milk is used instead of buttermilk, omit soda and increase baking powder to 3 teaspoons.

VEAL TIMBALES WITH CURRY SAUCE

1½ cups ground cooked veal
4 tablespoons butter or fortified margarine
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 lemon
1 tablespoon minced onion (optional)
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup curry powder

Melt butter in top of double boiler and stir in flour until smooth. Add milk and salt and cook until thickened. Let sauce stand over hot water.

Separate eggs and beat yolks slightly. Grate lemon rind and squeeze out juice. To ground veal and yolks, 1½ cup of the white sauce, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, onion, and salt. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into the meat mixture. Bake in greased individual custard cups in moderately low oven (325 degrees F.) about 25 minutes or until set.

To hot white sauce add curry powder and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Unmold timbales and serve with curry sauce. Sprinkle grated rind on top of each timbale.

SUBSTITUTES URGED TO SAVE FOOD

Washington, May 1—(AP)—How's your conscience today? A starving child's next meal may depend upon it.

For Americans who want to help hungry millions of their fellow men abroad, there are definite, everyday ways to do it.

Here are some, suggested by the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Home Economics:

Wheat is the No. 1 cereal for shipping abroad, rice is urgently needed in the Far East. In place of wheat and rice, use oatmeal and cornmeal when possible.

If wheat and meal foods are scarce, substitute second helpings of potatoes, carrots, turnips, corn, peas or lima beans.

Use oatmeal occasionally to replace part of the wheat flour in making bread, biscuit, muffins, pancakes, cookies.

An average serving of oatmeal, before sugar and cream are added, equals about two slices of bread in food value.

Use leftover, cooked oatmeal as thickening for gravies, soups, stews, in place of breadcrumbs in meat loaf or in making fruit bet ties and puddings.

When cornmeal is plentiful, use it in cornbread, muffins, griddle cakes, corn meal mush.

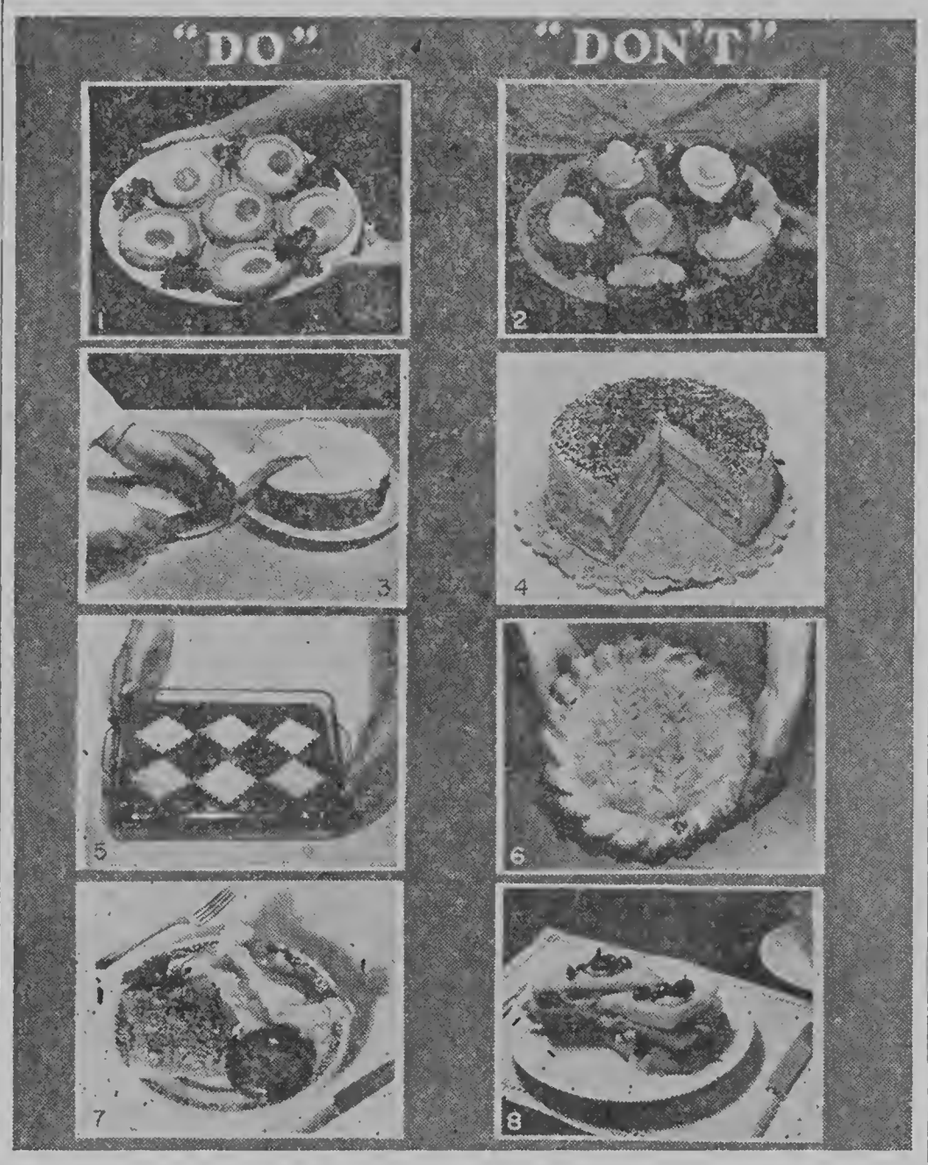
Use leftover cornbread in stuffings, or slice and toast it.

Use pearl barley when available to give body to soups and chowders, instead of rice, spaghetti or vermicelli.

Don't overlook buckwheat cakes as cereal food for breakfast.

Use perishable foods when they are abundant. Save the others for shipment abroad. On the abundant food list at present are: poultry, eggs, fresh and frozen fish, potatoes, many fresh fruits and vegetables.

Crops from home gardens free more market crops to feed the starving.



President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee is seeking to conserve wheat and fats and oils so as to supply more to famine stricken peoples over the seas. FEC has asked Americans to cut down their use of wheat and wheat products (bread, cake, crackers, and the like) by 40 percent; fats and oils by 20 percent.

These "do's and don't's" are suggested ways of helping to get those reductions.

(1 vs 2)—Bake eggs in mashed potato cups instead of serving poached eggs on toast. Potatoes are in good supply. One small serving of potato, as in the potato cup, offers approximately the food value of one slice of bread.

(3 vs 4)—Skip the three layer cake, lavish with flour, sugar and fat, for the duration of the famine emergency. For a party cake once in a long while serve a cake of two thin layers with fruit filling and meringue topping, or a plain loaf cake or cup cakes. Best for conservation are desserts of fruit, egg or milk rather than cake or pastry.

(5 vs 6)—Instead of the customary two crust pie, serve deep dish pie with pastry cut cuts, or a one crust pie to save flour and fat—precious foods today.

(7 vs 8)—Open face sandwiches made with one thin slice of bread help save bread, and thus free wheat for export. Skip the triple layer clubs that use three times as much flour, also the usual two slice sandwiches, when possible.

Save and Waste Not

Washington, D. C.—This is a daily, constant reminder that the lives of millions of people in famine-struck lands depend upon the help that Americans can give in these four ways:

1. **Eat less wheat products and fats** such as bread, cereals, macaroni, pies, cookies, cakes, salad dressing, etc.

2. **Waste nothing.** Dress up leftovers. Buy no more than you can use. Clean your plate. Re-use them salvage kitchen fats.

3. **Serve more plentiful foods** such as potatoes, eggs, poultry, fish, fruits and vegetables in season.

4. **Keep up your victory garden** and preserve food at home.

It may be used in newspapers as an ad drop-in, as a cut in connection with stories on food conservation and other famine-relief activities, and in other ways that will stimulate public consciousness of the famine campaign and the urgency of active, personal participation by every citizen. You may find more uses for it on letters, in promotional material, and in other types of printed matter. Its consistent use in many different ways will identify stories, appeals, suggestions, and advertisements specifically directed toward food conservation and famine relief generally.

Useful Articles Made From Sacks

Farm women in Bullock County are making many useful articles from feed and fertilizer sacks. Mrs. Milton Cobbs of Great Hope Community, gave a method demonstration on bleaching sacks. She showed the club women that the articles made from sacks could be pretty as well as useful.

Club women from all over the country have made pillow cases, sheets, scarfs, towels, spreads, table cloths, short coats, shirts, curtains, and shopping bags from sacks

The shortage and high price of textile goods creates a need for more farm women to solve their clothing and household linen problems the same as Mrs. Cobbs has done.

—Negro Farmer

4-H'ers Make School Garments

4-H club girls of Morning Star Community, Perry County, completed 11 skirts of cotton material at their March meeting. None of the skirts cost more than a dollar.

Now that they have made skirts, they are working on blouses. By the end of the year, they will have made a number of garments for school.

These club girls are improving their school wardrobes and saving money while they are learning to make clothing.

Neil Scott Associates Sewing Contest Endorsed by United Negro College Fund, Inc.

New York, N. Y., April 23—The creative efforts of Neil Scott and Associates received distinguished acknowledgement today when their National Sewing Contest was formally endorsed in a weekly news letter to the presidents of the thirty-three participating colleges in the United Negro College Fund Drive.

The News letter said: "A National Sewing Contest now being conducted among the students of Negro Colleges by Neil Scott Associates, in behalf of a major thread account, has changed its prizes from a seat at the forthcoming Louis-Conn prize fight to scholarships valued at $100.00 each."

"Under these circumstances, we consider that the competition in your particular institution should be given whatsoever stimulation possible. Because of the splendid opportunity the competition offers for uncovering special talents among young women students, it would be worthwhile if some sort of exhibit could be arranged at which the individual efforts of the contestants can be shown." This statement was signed by Ernest Johnson, Publicity Director.

The Neil Scott Organization sponsored the National Sewing Contest in the hope of interesting Negro women in home sewing, by which they could save more than $1,000,000,000.00 per year. More than 5,000 women have entered the contest and are competing for the $100.00 prizes. All of the contestants are being asked to submit their work to the Neil Scott Organization by June 1, 1946. A board of Internationally famous judges are being selected to judge as to who should be the winner. The judges' decision will be final.

Sumter Woman Sews and Farms

Miss Beulah Rumbly, Sum- County, is a success in sewng as well as farming.

This Intercourse Community leader sews at home for a local store in York. She makes evening dresses, pajamas, shorts, slips, and street dresses for sale. Money received from sewing was used to remodel her kitchen and to buy furniture for her living room. She is now planning to remodel her front porch.

Upon the death of her father, Miss Rumbly took over the management of the 80, acre farm. She cultivated 40 acres and the remaining acres are in pasture and woodland. Her main crops are cotton, corn, and potatoes. She also sells timber. The year-round garden, three milk cows, chickens, and turkeys supply her three sisters, mother and her with plenty of wholesome food.

Her pantry shelves are filled with 300 quarts of fruit, vegetables, and meats which she produced at home. She raises all of the feed for her livestock, with the exception of hay. Each fall she plants Austrian winter peas to build the soil.

In normal times, 22.2 per cent of all airport income in the United States comes from the sale of aviation gasoline.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIX. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1946 No. 5

The Road Up

Farm Ownership Veterans' Opportunity

By

GILES A. HUBERT

One million veterans of World War II have indicated their desire and are making efforts to get resettled in agriculture. Most of them want to own farms. Most of them have an agricultural background and know what farming is.

How many of these are Negroes, we don't know, and early estimate said 27,000. It is my opinion that many more than this are or would be interested provided they could foresee the possibility of owning a good farm and living in a comfortable farm home.

During the past year the Farm Security Administration made it possible for nearly 2,000 veterans to begin purchasing farms. It looks forward to being able to make direct loans for farm purchase to as many as 20,000 veterans within the five year period following V-J Day. In addition to this the "Cooley Bill" which gives permanent states to FSA gave the new organization authority to insure farm purchase loans made by other agencies, i. g. banks and mortgage loan companies, up to $100,000,000 per year.

I doubt that many Negro veterans know about this or know how to go about securing farm purchase loans or whether or not they can qualify for such loans. Every veteran interested should go to see the **nearest Farm Security Administration Supervisor** or to the nearest State or Regional office of the FSA.

After the veteran qualifies, **he still must find a good farm**—that is good enough to be approved by the local FSA committee for a loan.

This, it appears to me, could very well be a community responsibility and a community undertaking. Each good farming community could organize a veteran's advisory committee or rather a committee on **Farm for Veterans.** This committee would take for its responsibility to locate farms that are available or that might be available.

They would wait on the local county FSA supervisor and the local FSA committees (who are usually all white) and let them know that the community is interested in the problem of Negro veterans securing farms. They would tell these agents that they were ready and willing to help veterans secure good farms in their area or county.

These committees should contact veterans who went to the war whether they have come back home or not; contact them through their families or friends. They would write them letters informing them of the availability of an opportunity to purchase a good farm and to secure FSA aid.

The problem is to get the interested veteran, the agency and the farm together. Community action of this type would be the best way to get action out of local officers

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

16,000 Veterans Receive F. S. A. Loans

367,000 Veterans Return To Farms In The South

Washington, D. C.—Of the 650,000 white and colored veterans of World War II who had returned to the farm by last March, 367,000 returned to farms in the South, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Among those who returned to farms in the South, 276,000 are either operating their own farms or are working on farms with their parents. About 91,000 are employed as hired workers.

During the war 671,000 white and colored farmers and farm laborers were inducted and enlisted in the armed services. The number of veterans now on farms represents 55 per cent of the total number of farmers and farm laborers who entered the armed services.

While some veterans are returning to farms and farm jobs which were theirs before the war, others are being placed through Extension Service Farm Labor program. A recent report shows that between January 1945 and April of this year, Extension Service helped 50,797 white and colored veterans get started in agriculture as hired hands, sharecroppers, and tenants.

17,000 WEST INDIES WORKERS ON FARMS HERE

Approximately 17,000 West Indies agricultural workers are now employed on farms in this country.

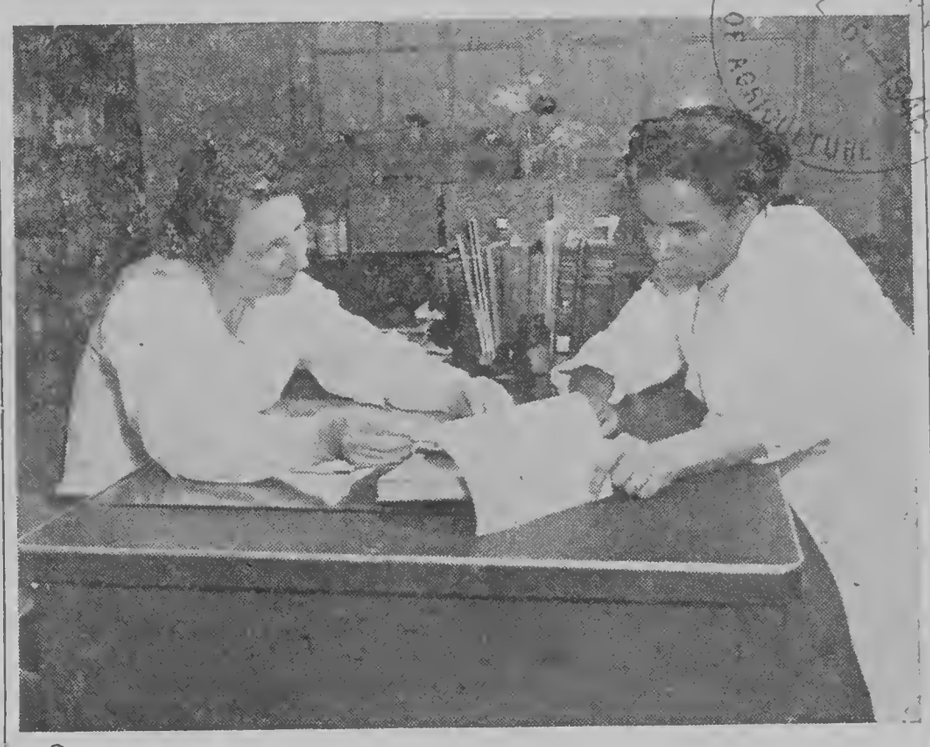
(Continued On Page 2 Col. 1)

PMA Committees Must Approve Farm Building

Under the veterans' housing program, any farm dwelling costing $400 or more, or any other farm building costing $1,000 or more, must be approved by the county and state PMA committees before the materials can be obtained, states W. B. Crawley, chairman of the state committee.

An application, containing all necessary data in regard to the materials needed, the total cost, and the necessity for the building, must be filed with the county PMA committee. The state committee has the final approval of all farm constructions up to $10,000 for a single family dwelling; $17,000 for a double family dwelling; and $50,000 for barns or other farm construction.

Assists In Nutrition Research



MISS KATRINE WHITE, right, scientific aide in the Beltsville laboratories of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is shown conferring with Mrs. Helen W. Warren, food chemist, on future assignments. Miss White, who is a graduate of Livingston college where she studied chemistry, assists Mrs. Warren in carrying out studies in vitamin research.

Soil Conservation Can Bring New Prosperity To Southland

Washington, D. C. — Better health, better education, and better opportunities will come to the white and colored farmers of the South with the application of improved soil conservation practices, says former Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana in an article appearing in the May issue of the U. S. Department of Agriculture publication "SOIL CONSERVATION."

"Despite our obvious dependence on the land for our very existence," says the former Louisiana governor, "this Nation as a whole is seeing its soil material washed and blown away through erosion at the rate of three billion dollars a year. At least 500 million dollars in soil is being washed from the States of the South into the Gulf of Mexico each year.

Pointing to the low standard of living on the farm as a result of improper care of the soil, former Governor Jones says that before the war, Louisiana farmers aver-

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 2)

Colored USDA Technician Aids In Important Food Research

Washington, D. C.—The keeping quality of home-canned foods and their retention of food nutrients are important research problems which Miss Katherine White, colored scientific aide, is helping food chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to solve in order to provide improved food conservation methods for American homemakers.

Miss White, who is a graduate of Livingston college where she studied chemistry, has been employed in the Beltsville Research Laboratories of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics for nearly two years. Her duties include incubating samples, preparing testing solutions, and assisting the chemist in charge in carrying out tests for purifying and concentrating vitamin B-1.

The 23-year-old scientific aide,

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 3)

Ex-Servicemen Get Aid From Farm Security Administration

Washington, D. C.—A new high in Farm Security Administration loans to white and colored veterans was reached when 5,400 ex-servicemen were financed in the purchase of farm operating equipment or family farms within a two months period, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said last week.

The loans, made during March and April, constitute nearly a third of the total number the agency has approved for veterans during the past two years, according to FSA Administrator Dillard B. Lasseter.

"We expect this record lending to continue," Lasseter said. "More than 20,000 veteran applications, most of them of recent date, are now on hand in our country offices and are getting preferential attention. Thousands of applications come in each month, and there is no indication that the peak has been reached."

More than 16,000 white and colored veterans have already received FSA assistance. A thousand of them obtained farm purchase loans under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act from an earmarked fund set up by Congress for this purpose. The rest have loans to buy farm machinery, livestock, and other operating needs. In all, veterans have received $33,424,000 in loans from the agency.

Various handicaps had to be overcome before any great number of loans could be made. "In many areas, real estate prices have risen far above their pre-war levels, and veterans wanting to buy farms have a hard time finding any for sale at a price that the productivity of the land will justify. Moreover, veterans in some parts of the coun-

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Colored Farmers' Curb Market Was Feature In Broadcast

Washington, D. C.—In recognition of the tenth anniversary of the first Alabama curb market operated by colored farmers, WAPI, a Birmingham, Alabama, radio station, featured the market in a broadcast on June 8, 12:45-1:00 p. m., according to a report the U. S. Department of Agriculture has received from Alabama Extension Service.

The broadcast presented a brief history of the market which is situated in Tuscaloosa, Ala., pointing out how colored County Agent Charles E. Trout, now in Liberia, West Africa, on a special agricultural mission, launched the curb market to provide an outlet for the surplus fruits and vegetables produced by the colored farmers in his county.

The market opened on May 23, 1936, with four sellers exhibiting their wares on kitchen tables and packing boxes in a vacant corner lot. Sales for the first day totaled only $11. This year the market is averaging $100 per day. Then as now, the market is operated two days a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The kitchen tables and the packing boxes in the vacant lot have been replaced by a well built shed which houses the stands of 34 farmers. These farmers have organized a Curb Market Association with an advisory board and a clerk. Last year the sales of the association totaled $10,000.

During the broadcast, Mrs. Belle Bryant, one of the members of the association was interviewed. She has been selling vegetables, fruits, flowers, buttermilk, eggs, poultry, and smoked meats at the market for nearly eight years. Her sales average $750 per year. She has used the extra money from the mar-

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 2)

367,000 Veterans

(Continued From Page 1)

the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

An island-by-island breakdown shows that some 10,000 of these workers are Jamaicans, about 4,000 are Bahamians, and 3,000 are Barbadians. These workers are employed mainly in Florida, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Illinois and Ohio.

SUGARCANE WAGE HEARING NOW SET FOR JUNE 13

A sugarcane wage hearing will be held at Clewiston, Florida, on June 13 for the purpose of receiving evidence on fair wages for the cultivating and harvest of the 1946 Florida cane crop, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

The hearing was formerly set for May 18, but was postponed until the June date in order to permit witnesses to testify who would have been unable to have appeared at the earlier date.

The hearing is being held in accord with the Sugar Act of 1937 which provides, among other things, that in qualifying for conditional payments, sugarcane producers must pay wages at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation.

Colored workers, including West Indians, make up a large part of the sugarcane workers in Florida.

U. S. MISSION TO AID PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

An agricultural mission will be sent to the Philippine Islands before July 1 by the U. S. Government, through its Departments of State and Agriculture, on invitation of Philippine authorities.

The mission, which plans to spend about five months in the Island, will collaborate with Philippine agricultural scientists, educators and administrators. Its task will be to advise with the Philippine authorities on a national agricultural program.

WHAT YOUR SLICE OF BREAD MEANS

The extra slices of bread which millions of white and colored Americans are setting aside for the starving peoples abroad will go a long way toward saving human life, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says.

Officials of the Department point out that the residents of a single State could make an important contribution to the relief of the starving by cutting down on bread consumption. Take New York State, for example, if each of the 571,000 colored residents alone gave up one slice of bread at each meal for a month, the total would be over 51 million slices, or two and a half million loaves. And since there are 72 loaves in one bushel of wheat at 80 percent extraction, the slices of bread saved by colored New Yorkers would be equivalent to 35,000 bushels of wheat. Add to that the contribution of the 13 million white New Yorkers and there would be enough wheat saved to keep over 300,000 starving children in India and Europe alive.

SCHOOL CHILDREN HELP FIGHT FAMINE

Chester C. Davis, chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee has sent a letter to school officials thanking them for their cooperation in helping to get the famine message over to the American people. He says that the school children of the nation have carried the famine message into 22 million homes.

Asking the continued cooperation of the schools, Davis says that youngsters can further help fight famine abroad by eating only one slice of bread per meal, cutting down on rich pastries, eating more potatoes and fresh vegetables, leaving no food on their plates to be wasted, saving used fats, and by keeping their Victory gardens producing.

GARDEN SURVEY

A nationwide survey of home gardening and food preservation made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that 49 percent of the American families had gardens in 1945. This totaled nearly 18½ million gardens. This year the Government is asking for 20 million gardens to help relieve starvation abroad.

The vegetables most widely grown in home gardens last year were: tomatoes, string beans, onions, lettuce, radishes, beets, cabbage, and peas. Although, gardeners reported having grown 35 different vegetables.

As for food preservation, the survey shows that more than 25½ million families did some preserving. About nine-tenths of the farm families and about two-thirds of the non farm families did some canning.

BUYS LIVESTOCK FOR UNRRA

Since January, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been buying livestock through regular trade channels for shipment abroad by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Although, the Department purchased 20,000 dairy heifers, 650 bulls, and 36,700 horses. UNRRA has asked the Department to buy 60,000 additional horses for it.

4 H'ERS RAISE FUNDS FOR STATE CAMP

Colored 4 H boys and girls of Greene County, Georgia, have raised $521 to go toward the establishment of a State 4 H Camp, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Georgia State Extension Service.

The funds were raised through a "Miss Green County" contest. The county has become well known in agricultural and social science circles through Arthur Raper's books, "Preface to Peasantry," and "Tenants of the Almighty." Both books deal with rural life in the county.

Colored Farmers' Curb

(Continued from page 3)

ket to help send her children to college, remodel her home, buy furniture, and operate her cotton crop on a cash basis.

Department officials point out that the curb market idea is spreading. Colored farmers in North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas have established such markets through which they are protecting themselves against the hazards of one-crop farming.

In Liberia where former County Agent Trout is establishing an extension program to help the farmers in that country improve their production methods, curb markets, similar to the one in Alabama, are springing up. Trout reports that the President of the country buys his fresh vegetables from the curb market in Monrovia.

Soil Conservation

(Continued from page 1)

aged only $186 a year in cash income. Continuing, he said, "Louisiana was no exception . . . the average income of the South's people as a whole was $25.50 per capita per month, the cash income of our owner farmer was $15.50 a monh, and of our tenant farmers, $6.25 a month."

The farmer governor also states that before the war, 30 percent of the Louisiana farms had no milk cows, 27 percent had no hogs, 16 percent, no gardens, and 11 percent, no chickens. And he says that the State was importing 50 million dollars worth of livestock and seven million dollars worth of poultry that could have been produced by Louisiana farmers.

However, he says that the situation is changing. "Already we have the most complete soil conservation set-up in the Nation." We are wiping out our deficiencies in livestock, says the former governor. "In 1941 we had no agricultural lime plants and we placed only 10,000 tons of lime on all Louisiana farms. In 1944 we had three lime plants in operation and placed 300,000 tons of lime on our farms and pastures. We need three million acres of improved pastures."

Describing the soil conservation program underway in Louisiana, former Governor Jones says that while 87 percent of the State's agricultural area is embraced in soil conservation districts, only 9,300 of the State's 150,000 farmers have signed aggrements to install coordinated soil conservation programs.

Department officials point out that 17 colored soil conservationists and seven Field Service contact representatives are playing an impartant part in the over all program of the South by helping to encourage colored farmers to adopt sound soil and water conservation measures. Of the 370,—166,120 acres in farms of the South in 1940, colored farmers operated 30,192,000 acres, of which they owned more than a third. Louisiana colored farmers owned over half a million acres.

Former Governor Jones says that if the white and colored farmers of his State will continue to conserve their soil and diversify their farming program, the rural people will be healthier because of improved nutrition, their schools and churches will be better, and their opportunities in general will be improved.

Ex-Servicemen

(Continued from page 1)

try have found that few productive farms in their locality are available for rent," Lasseter said.

Veterans' persistence in locating farms and the aid of FSA committees are partly responsible for the recent increase in loans. "If they were less in earnest about becoming farmers, we would not have been able to help so many of them," he said. "But they have been making a diligent search for farms, and they are turning up good ones."

Operating assistance is given only to veterans with farm experience who are unable to obtain the credit they need from other sources. The loans may range up to $2,500 at five percent interest for one to five years. Farm purchase loans, which may go as high as $12,000, and are repayable at three percent interest in up to 40 years, may be made to any qualified veterans who can find a farm for sale at a price in line with its long-time earning capacity value, and who needs FSA's individual guidance in sound farming to be successful as an owner.

Colored USDA

(Continued from page 1)

who was graduated from the Salisbury, N. C., college in 1944, is one of the first colored women to be employed to do scientific work in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Her appointment and that of these other aides is an outgrowth of a conference of teachers of home economics in Negro colleges which was held at the Department of Agriculture here in 1942.

Cotton Yield Good, Acreage Low In '45

Alabama's 1945 cotton acreage was the smallest since 1871, but the average yield of lint per acre was the second highest on record.

The 1,400,000 acres of cotton harvested last year yielded 931,000 bales worth $104,709,000 and 357,000 tons of seed valued at $18,100,000. The 319-pound average yield of lint per acre last year is surpassed only by the 1944 yield of 339.

J. T. Belue attributes much of the higher cotton yields to the fact that more farmers are following recommended practices of the one-variety cotton program, are using adapted varieties, better fertilizer, and improved cultivation and handling practices.

During the present world food crisis, full use of oatmeal as a wheat substitute is urged by nutrition specialists. Protein in a bowl of oatmeal with milk, or oatmeal in cookies, containing egg, or oatmeal blended into a meat loaf—all supplement the protein in milk, eggs and meat. Even a little protein from an animal source teamed with the oatmeal grain forms a highly nourishing combination.

Milk Gives Tallapoosa Farmers Income In Addition To Cotton

Sixty farmers of Tallapoosa County have learned that it is not wise to depend on cotton alone for their major income. They are supplementing their cotton income with milk.

These farmers are selling their milk to the Carnation Milk Plant, at Dadeville. From January through March they sold to the plant 153,100 pounds of whole milk with an average milk test of 4 per cent butter fat. They received $4133.70 and a subsidy of $1061.70 from PMA, an average of $96.59 per farmer for each of the three months.

Harry Kelly of Ozias Community, who is now milking four cows, sold 3,400 pounds of milk for $91.80 and received a milk subsidy of $23.80. After paying all expenses, Kelly cleared $69.50 for the three months.

Kelly says, "I am not going to stop growing cotton, nor will I depend solely on it for my income. I will always supplement my cotton with milk."

During the winter Kelly grazed his cattle on temporary pastures which consisted of frosted kudzu, oats, and grain sorghum. This year he has planted four more acres of kudzu and two acres of lespedeza sericea for hay and grazing.

Mrs. Arnold Crayton, leader of the Jackson's Gap Community Club, is setting an example for her neighborhood. Milk from her six cows supplements her cotton income. She sold the milk plant 3,947 pounds of milk over a period of three months. She received $106.56 and a milk subsidy of $27.62.

The farmers of Tallapoosa County are not buying commercial feed; they are growing their feed. They are improving their pastures and growing grazing crops. Every farmer knows that a good pasture brings greater returns in milk and money.

KEEP THE WHEELS TURNING

A shortage has devoloped of which the public has little knowledge, although it can have a far-reaching effect. That shortage is lead--the lead that goes into gasoline. Unless the oil industry can secure enough lead to maintain the octane rating of gasoline, the private and commercial motor transportation system will be seriously impaired. Old cars and poor gasoline could bring about a widespread breakdown.

Spokesman for the oil industry, in discussing the problem, "recognize that there is a severe shortage of metallic lead in this country and we agree that a curtailment in the use of tetraethyl lead is necessary. We likewise feel that the petroleum industry will cooperate to the fullest extent possible consistent with reasonable performance of truck, buses, and passenger cars in this country today." During the month of April, the government allocated 3,500 tons of metallic lead for use in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead. This is approximately two-thirds of the unrestricted consumption rate. In the opinion of petroleum authorities, it is essential that the metallic lead allocations for May and subsequent months be at least 4,000 tons if serious consequences are to be encountered in the petroleum and transportation industries.

There are things that this country cannot do without--one of them is good gasoline. A nation on wheels, without gasoline, is like a dairy farmer with a barn full of dry cows.

BEWARE

Everyone who has a dollar of savings in the banks, in securities, in life insurance, or for that matter in government bonds, has a direct interest in industry. These people, and they are counted in the tens of millions, either own industry or are beneficiaries of its operation. Crusades carried on against industries are realy crusades against millions of American citizens. Leaders in industry are trying to awaken the people to the fact that if savings are taxed or "socialized" out of existence by expanding government, the political independence of the individual will disappear.

The President of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company says, "The competitive enterprise system is not perfect and can still be improved; but is preeminent in that it has given more necessities, more of the good things of life and at the same time more freedom to the American people than any other system has given to any other people on the face of the earth." And the President of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company says, "I have a deep conviction that unless people in our industry speak plainly and fearlessly we are going to encourage any help from others, and without that we cannot long exist. I feel, too, that I am merely a steward for some 2,000 employes, 6,000 stockholders, 200,000 customers. My stewardship for stockholders includes 33 charitable and religious organizations, 21 educational institutions. 11 fraternal organizations, 9 hospitals, 11 investments trusts, 3,031 women, and some other groups which reach right down into the fundamentals of our American citizenship. I should be very remiss in carrying out my obligation if I fail to do less than tell the whole truth.

Only the stupid will write off warnings from such men as these against the brand of liberalism that constantly attacts the achievements and possessions of private citizens.

INCUBATORS, SHOES, AND DEAD MONKEYS

The Wright Brothers, at the time of their historic flight, would have been astounded if they could have looked ahead to the manner in which the airplane would soon be utilized by imaginative man. They would have been amused too at some of the cargoes carried. Recent shipments have included incubators, broken-in shoes and dead monkeys.

Not long ago the birth of triplets in a Kansas City hospital created a sudden emergency that would have ended tragically in "the good old days." However, an incubator was delivered by air express in a few hours. In another instance, a number of dead monkeys were air-expressed to the Museum of History in New York, all the way from Columbia, South America. Speedy transportation was necessary to prevent deterioration of the carcasses before they could be treated by taxidermists. The oddity of the shoes was occasioned by the vacationist who wanted his favorite pair of broken-in shoes delivered quickly to him in Mexico City--and they were, by air express, the morning after a telephone call to his wife.

These incidents may sound like a joke, but they are really part of the day's work of the Railway Express Agency--which like every other private enterprise depends for its existence upon rendering a service that the public wants, and rendering it efficiently when it wants it.

COSTLY LOAFING

The magazine Newsweek of April 8 published the following brief item:

In February, the Labor Department reported strikes lost the nation 21,500,000 man days of work. At $1 an hour, the level of average hourly wages the department found in its last survey, February strikes cost the workers $172,000,000. In February, 1929, strikes took only 156,000 man-days. At 56.6 cents an hours, the 1929 yearly average, they cost $706,368. In February, 1939, strikes took 553,000 man-days. At the 1939 yearly average of 63.3 cents an hour, they cost $2,800,392."

THE IMPORTANCE OF GARDENING TO THE FUTURE OF THE NATION

M. L. WILSON
Director of Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture

There are many things to be said about the importance of home gardens in relation to the food situation and the humanitarian aspects of the saving of lives in the civilized world today. Secretary Anderson and some of the others on this morning's program have gone fully into that. But there is another aspect of gardening that is very important for the consideration of your conference this week.

On March 11, Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri gave an address on the floor of the House of Representatives in tribute to victory gardeners and their contributions to the food needs of the world. In that address, Congressman Cannon said:

"They want to continue it in the future, not only in growing vegetables, BUT IN WORKING IN THE BROAD PHASES OF GARDENING THAT WILL IMPROVE AND ENHANCE THE HOME GROUNDS AND TEND TOWARD A HAPPIER FAMILY LIFE."

That is a significant statement to be made in Congress. It summarizes in one brief sentence the fundamental aim and purpose of gardening in our national life. It comes appropriately from a man who is not only a great parliamentarian, but an authority on history and a practical horticulturist.

New Point of View on Human Development

There is a trend in higher education now which is becoming more and more pronounced in many of our colleges and universities. By way of illustration I might mention the University of Chicago. It has set up a committee to coordinate all of the sciences dealing with man—the biological sciences, the psychological sciences, and the social and cultural sciences—so that the student gets a concept of the nature of man, his development, and his needs.

Horticulture and Healthful Living

Considering this kind of academic education, which places great emphasis on human development, it seems that the field of horticultural science, and its application in practice, would have A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE. Horticultural science and horticultural skill, like any other skill, deals with knowledge that has to be studied and understood. Its development, all the time, requires people's interest in horticulture and such interest in developing as we have seen in the victory garden program. Horticultural science, I would say, includes knowledge in the field of genetic science, plant insects and diseases, the newer knowledge about fertilizers, plant nutrition, and the like.

WE NEED GARDENING EDUCATION of this kind as the tremendous response to wartime victory gardening has shown. The growing of plants—not only vegetables and fruits—but trees, shrubs, and flowers—can be a real asset to the ADVANCEMENT OF MODERN LIVING, RURAL AND URBAN. Horticulture is one of the arts which it is necessary for more and more people to take part in if we are to follow the advanced concept of the individual person being most fully developed educationally to fit into modern, civilized society.

Trade, Press and Professional Participation Needed

If we are to have general understanding of the simpler phases of horticultural science, and broad application of the art of horticulture, then such continued emphasis on gardens as we had during the war, and as your conference plans to urge as a CONTINUING PROPOSITION, APPEARS ESSENTIAL. That means enthusiastic participation and leadership everywhere of the horticultural trade—seed and nurserymen, large and small; trade associations; professional horticulturists and horticultural societies; civic associations; town and city administrators; garden clubs; garden editors; garden writers and garden magazine publishers; 4-H Club and other Extension cooperating groups; leaders in educational circles, teachers in the schools as well as the colleges and universities; citizen's garden committees; industrial leaders sponsoring garden programs for workers; worker garden clubs; and the host of other victory garden enthusiasts represented here and having a genuine interest and responsibility in the CONTINUED PROMOTION OF MORE AND BETTER GARDENING AS A PART OF MODERN LIFE. I hope that all of you will get better acquainted with the services and cooperation along gardening lines which you can get from the Department of Agriculture and the cooperating agricultural colleges and State and County Extension services.

What Farm People Are Doing

In the way of a report, I can say that many of the State Extension services are rapidly incorporating garden programs such as landscape and farmstead beautification into their teaching. I should also say that they are finding many people with a high enthusiasm for these projects. Last year over 88 HUNDRED 4 H CLUB BOYS AND 90 THOUSAND GIRLS WERE ENROLLED IN HOME GROUND beautification work and a total of about 175 THOUSAND FARM MEN AND WOMEN were extension cooperators in home ground improvement. State agricultural colleges are aware of the IMPORTANCE OF THE BROADER ASPECTS OF GARDENING and in many States they are pushing it hard through the Cooperative Extension Service.

City Horticultural Agents Needed

Although the Smith-Lever Act states that the purpose of cooperative extension work is" . . . to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage application of the same," many people still think of extension work being a service concerned only with the problems of farm people. In the words of the basic legislation this certainly is not the case, although in practice there are, of course, limitations in personnel. Certainly, here in the Department of Agriculture, and at many State land grant agriculture colleges, there is a growing feeling that there are many aspects of service in fields dealing with knowledge of growing things and the science of living that GO DISTINCTLY BEYOND PEOPLE LIVING ON FARMS. Services made available by county extension agents to many cities in many states, in connection with wartime victory gardening, are an outstanding example. In the continued garden program, there is a great opportunity for the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges to PROVIDE A SERVICE TO URBAN AREAS. We need extension agents in the cities who do what the county agricultural agents do for farmers. Perhaps an assistant to the county agricultural agent, especially trained in horticulture to serve urban areas, could supply the service needed in many counties with large urban populations. However, as I have said, the initiative in the cities, as has been the case all along in the country, MUST COME FROM THOSE COOPERATING GROUP WHO SEE THE NEED FOR SUCH SERVICE and who want it badly enough to do something about it.

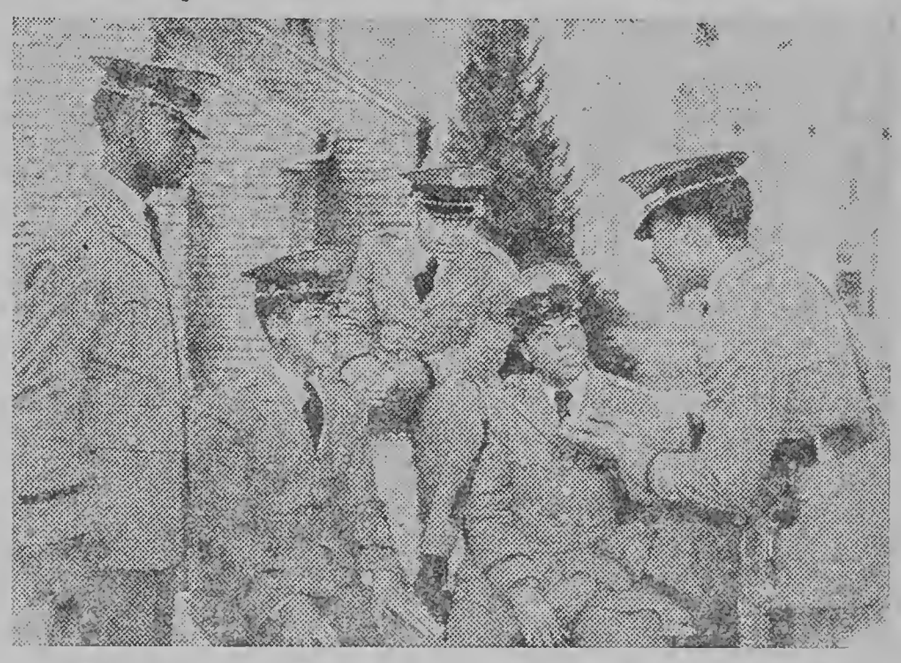
Education Must Keep Pace With Science

Some years ago, before the rumblings of World War II, there were many leaders in this country who emphasized the need for a program of decentralization. Under this plan FACTORIES LOCATED IN RURAL AREAS could become the source of livelihood for industrial workers who could LIVE IN A NEARBY GARDEN CITY OUT IN THE OPEN. Unfortunately the war came so fast, and the expansion of wartime industry largely took place in the already overcrowded industrial areas that we actually greatly increased centralized industry. As we convert to peace, we are in an appropriate time to AGAIN CONSIDER DECENTRALIZATION PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. Many large industries have already ADOPTED THIS PLAN AS A policy. The National Garden Conference could certainly give further thought to it in the interest of a broader emphasis on gardening and A HEALTHIER AND MORE SATISFACTORY LIFE on the part of many workers and their families.

The close of World War II unfolded before our eyes another great development in the field of science—THE HARNESSING OF ATOMIC ENERGY. Should mankind be so foolish as to use this new development for scientific warfare, then, of course, a decentralized, de urbanized life would be essential for our very existence. I think, however, that most of us here have hopes that ways and means can be found whereby atomic energy will be used for an era of human betterment, a civilization such as ALL OUR FOREBEARS OF ALL THE AGES HAVE HOPED WOULD SOME DAY COME. It is in such a civilization that the broader aspects of gardening will find its rightful setting. With atomic energy HARNESSED TO SERVE MAN, the STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE HUMAN FAMILY WILL RISE TO UNDREAMED OF HEIGHTS.

Such a civilization, however, will require the fullest expansion of educational effort. It will require enthusiasm for the worthwhile things in life, like that which was generated almost spontaneously by 20 million victory gardens during World War II. If the many groups represented here go home in full support of the recommendations your conference will adopt, we may have hopes that this program for BETTER GARDENS AND BETTER HOMES AND BETTER COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION will be one of the real factors that will contribute PHYSICAL HEALTH AND GREATER MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUE to everyday American life. And these after all are the VALUES ON WHICH CIVILIZATIONS ARE BUILT!

Perhaps It's the $64 Question



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. Each month the student school paper of the St. Emma Military Academy, "The Belmeadian," features a popular column known as "The Inquiring Reporter." Here we see the editor at work interviewing an interested group on the campus. Shown in the photograph, left to right, are Cadets George Cagle, age 16 (Dist. of Columbia); F. X. Littlejohn, age 15 (Florida); Raymond Carter, age 16 (Ohio); Isaac Leon Newkirk, age 17 (Georgia); and the reporter, 1st Lt. Harold Gregory, age 17 (Virginia). The school dormitory and the St. Edward Chapel are shown in the background.

The Food Situation—How Gardening Can Help

Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture

Starvation Stalks Abroad

Everyone in this assembly knows that we are facing the most serious international food crisis of modern times. At least until the next harvest we shall be pressed to the limit of our ability to keep enough food supplies moving into stricken areas of the world to do our part in preventing widespread starvation. These food supplies will not assure well-balanced diets to the hungry people looking to us for help. They will do little more than to supply the small margin between life and death, the margin between minimum health protection and slow starvation.

At present we are ear-marking about 16 percent of the food supply available in this country for export—including relief needs. At least until the next harvest we shall need to ship every bit of food we can spare. And **we can expect a continuation of the need for relief feeding in 1947.** It will take another growing and harvest season to build up our own reserves again. Poor growing weather and poor crops abroad would result in continued urgent need abroad, just as bad weather here would cause food shortages in this country. We must prepare for all our needs and we must plan on producing considerable quantities above those needs, to **provide a margin for safety.**

During the war years you succeeded well. While husbands, fathers, and sons were fighting the enemy thousands of miles from home, almost half the families in America were tending Victory Gardens—growing Food for Freedom. Those 18 and a half million gardens were one of the big reasons why we were able to eat more and eat better during the war in spite of huge shipments to our armed forces and to our allies. During the war, **as much as 40 percent of our fresh vegetable supply came from Victory Gardens.** That was an amazing achievement.

Victory Gardens Will Release Food for Use Abroad

I think the President, the Famine Emergency Committee, and the Department of Agriculture have awakened everyone to the fact that, as far as the food situation is concerned, **the pressure is not off.** The pressure is greater now than ever. There are more people looking to us for food than ever before. There is **more need for Victory Gardens in this first year of peace than there was in any year of the war.** The war against famine is just reaching the stage of a decisive battle. If we lose this war we will jeopardize all that we gained on the battlefields.

In late February, President Truman called on home gardeners to continue their efforts in 1946, to produce and conserve food to help meet needs for foreign relief. Following the President's appeal, we called on all Governors, the mayors of our large cities, the Extension Directors, and many other leaders in national organizations, in industry, in radio, in the publishing business, and in many other fields to lend their efforts to a mighty garden campaign in 1946.

The response has been splendid. We have been assured of full cooperation by almost everyone we have called upon to help. We can interest many millions of families in having gardens this summer. Almost all those who have had successful gardens in the past are interested in continuing. In addition, millions of returned servicemen are good prospects for new recruits to the ranks.

Successive Planting and Home Food Preservation Are Important

Almost half the Victory Gardeners who were interviewed last fall said they did not plant a second crop after the first crop was harvested. That would seem to be one of the shortcomings of our past programs that we might undertake to remedy this year. Another thing our surveys demonstrate is that people with gardens are far more likely to can and preserve some of their family's needs than people without gardens. This year it is highly important that our people do a lot of canning and preserving.

A Continuing Garden Program for a Nation of Gardeners

This conference will, I believe, assure the success of this year's Victory Garden campaign. I hope it will lay the foundation for a continuing garden program that will give every family in America an opportunity to enjoy a richer life through the recreation, the security and the general community improvement that more attractive grounds and gardens provide. I hope that through your planning and the program you develop here, America will be on its way to becoming a nation of gardeners—a nation in which every plot of good ground adds something to the **beauty of our surrounding and the health of our people.**

Home Gardens Contribute Much To Better Diets and Better Health

I think virtually all nutritionists will agree that the average American family should eat more vegetables. It has been proven by numerous studies that people who raise their own almost invariably eat more vegetables than people who don't. People who raise gardens say they eat more vegetables than they did before they had a garden. I suppose one reason for that is that people—and this applies especially to children—are more likely to eat things they grow themselves, regardless of personal likes and dislikes. A child who does not like vegetables will probably eat those he helped to raise—and chances are he'll learn to enjoy them. There is no question that **gardens tend to improve eating habits** by increasing consumption of vegetables. This benefits commercial producers and canners directly—and it means a healthier, better balanced diet for our people. I believe, for example, that the rapid rise in the popularity of tomatoes and increased consumption of commercial vegetables during recent years may be credited to a large extent to their widespread promotion through home gardening.

A Healthier, Happier and Stronger Nation

The National Garden Conference is another milestone on the road to a healthier, happier, and stronger nation. To the extent that the garden program will make it possible to ship more food abroad, it will improve the chances for enduring peace. It will make the world a better living place for our children and the **generations to come.** I look forward with confidence to the success of your undertaking.

Vegetables Pay Bullock Farmer

Dave Rayborn, Mt. Zion Community, Bullock County, has already made $175 from his one-half acre garden plot this year. He sold turnip greens, English peas, cabbage, and onions. The plot also furnished enough fresh vegetables for table use and canning.

Rayborn fertilized the plot with 325 pounds of phosphate, 50 pounds of potash, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 5 tons of barnyard manure. The land was flat broken and harrowed well before planting.

Rayborn has found that raising vegetables for market is one of the best means of supplementing cash income on the farm.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Fraternal Council Urges 6,000,000 Church Members To Conserve Food

Washington, D. C.—The Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, representing 11 major denominations and 6,000,000 members, has informed the U. S. Department of Agriculture that it is sending letters to local colored ministers throughout the nation, calling on them to urge their members to conserve food to help stave off starvation abroad.

Bishop A. P. Shaw, president of the council, says that, although many of our people right here at home are undernourished, few are in such straits that they cannot share at least a slice of bread with our starving neighbors in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

He points out that if each member of FCNCA churches gave up just two slices of bread a day, the weekly aggregate would be about five million loaves of bread. "This," he says, "would go a long way toward relieving the starving peoples abroad."

The letter which the Council is sending to its ministers suggests that churches buy seeds and distribute them among their membership as a means of encouraging all members who have adequate plots to plant gardens so that a larger part of the commercially grown foods may be shared with hungry peoples overseas.

The letter also suggests that members cut down almost half on wheat products and about a fifth on fats and oils. Such foods as potatoes, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables when plentiful are urged as substitutes for foods needed so badly abroad. Among the slogans suggested by the Council are: "God gave; let us give," and "We gave bullets, now let's give bread."

The letter closes with a reminder that the children of Europe and Asia are in danger of starvation—"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me."

Nation's Largest Home Building Program

WILSON W. WYATT
Administrator, National Housing Agency

You who have read the report I made to the President on the Veteran's Emeregency Housing Program know that we have set as a goal we must meet the largest building program this nation has ever known. This must not merely be the goal of those who are working in federal housing agencies—I hope it will be the goal of all Americans who believe our returning VETERANS SHOULD HAVE HOMES in which to resume normal civilian life with their families.

Community Action and Team Work Necessary For Better Living

When we set this goal we COUNTED ON ALL AMERICANS AS MEMBERS OF OUR TEAM and according we set up COMMUNITY ACTION as one of our keystones. We are asking every community to set up an Emergency Housing Committee to survey its local needs and to lay plans to meet them as part of the OVERALL NATIONAL PROGRAM. I know you are all convinced of the seriousness of the emergency and are wiling to do your utmost to dissolve it. As a group devoted to improving your communities, to bringing about BETTER AND PLEASANTER LIVING FOR EVERYONE, you, I know, are interested in what kind of housing we propose that the nation provide for the veterans. Statistically I can tell you this—we propose the starting of 2,700,000 medium AND LOW COST HOMES BY THE END OF NEXT YEAR.

The Importance of "OUTDOOR LIVING ROOMS"

We all know that we must do more than just provide the veteran with a floor, four walls and a roof. THAT DOESN'T MAKE A HOME. He wants a design of house that appeals to him; he wants comfortable attractive furnishings inside it and he wants a PLEASANT YARD AROUND HIS HOME. Most every veteran will want a place where he and his wife can GROW FLOWERS AND SHRUBS and many will want enough ground to grow vegetables as well.

You know as well as I do the importance of elbow room around a man's home, of space to relax—TO BUILD AN "OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM." You know as well as I do the BENEFITS WHICH ACCRUE TO A COMMUNITY from such types of housing—how the cost of crime and disease that festers in city slum jungles is cut down by SUNSHINE AND FRESH AIR and the other things that make a better environment.

Community Benefits of Attractively Landscaped Grounds

All this leads me back to what I started earlier—that the community is one of THE KEYSTONES OF OUR PROGRAM. It is the community which can plan so that the veterans' homes can be built on attractive lots, so that group housing and slum clearance housing can be set up on ATTRACTIVELY LANDSCAPED GROUNDS.

The first task is to get the veterans some kind of shelter for themselves and their families. The next task is to get them attractive permanent homes.

But I want all of you here to know that I think as you do—that four bare walls and a plot of ground ARE NOT ENOUGH. I want to set our sights high—to achieve better homes and BETTER LIVING for AMERICANS THAN ANY NATION HAS EVER KNOWN BEFORE.

I am sure that all of you will help us to do the job—and to do the job right.

Bilbo Cries In Pain

The great Senator Bilbo cries out in pain: "Are you folks going to let these Negroes vote against me too?" Gosh! the race must be close down there in the Magnolia State.

Trouble is that Mister Bilbo hasn't been interested in many people voting at all. But look—what's been happening. During the war, Mississippi went all out in inviting industry to locate in the state. Thousands and thousands of "poor white" backwoods people went to towns and got their first decent money paying jobs.

These people found out that there was something else to eat beside corn pone, fat back and sorghum. They found that there was something else to wear besides overalls and that people didn't necessarily need to go bare footed all the year except in winter.

They also learned that people could vote and ought to vote and that there were some other issues besides **"White supremacy."** These white people for the first time learned that they were also citizens of a great country and of a world. These people are going to vote in this summer's election and they are not likely to vote for Bilbo. Why?

Because they are not interested primarily in better wages and working conditions, better housing and recreation facilities, better schools for their children, something else besides **"White Supremacy."** And then too, some of them—many more than one prospect—have become members of labor organizations, even CIO.

This is what's making it hot in Mississippi. This will help Ol Sol make July and August exceedingly torrid months for friend Bilbo.

Now comes the court decisions allowing Negroes to vote in white primaries. That is the last straw. Thousands of Negroes voting in Georgia and Florida. Thousands more say they are going to vote in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. They have registered, they have paid their poll tax.

So Mr. Bilbo, in real and fearsome agony, cries out to **"white Supremacy."**—"You Anglo-Saxons look here—don't let these Negroes vote."

Trouble is they will vote along with thousands of whites who have never voted before. And, not any of these will vote for Mr. Bilbo. Let us hope that these will be numerous enough to put out the old "court house group."

Maybe they won't this time, but the river has been crossed—it wont be long now.

Farm Ownership

(Continued From Page 1)

who often are not very concerned or who are busy serving the other people first. Should local efforts fail, then a county-wide organization could send a committee to wait on the stat and regional offiicals. The thing is to get busy and DO something.

When many veterans, and especially. Negro veterans, say that they are not interested in returning to agriculture, what they mean is that they will not under any circumstances, return to farm tenancy and the frustrations of the usual overlordship and subjugation found on southern farms. **They didn't fight for that.**

They might be very much interested, and many of them are interested in securing a chance on a good and adequate farm unit, with a good comfortable home to live in and adequate capital to work with. He would be further interested if this farm were located in a good community where most of his neighbors would be of his kind and a good place for his children to grow up.

Rigid Culling For Flocks Is Advised

Close culling of poultry flocks is urged by P. O. Davis, API extension service director. Reasons are:

(1) Sharp culling is needed immediately to conserve grain for people.

(2) Increase in grain prices will increase cost of maintaining poultry flocks . . . so producers will find it more profitable now than ever to cull out unprofitable birds.

(3) Feed saved will leave that much more feed available for good layers and for raising the young flocks.

SAVE THE GOOD

Casualty records of a large life insurance company, covering the two World Wars, offers an interesting gauge of medical progress during the past quarter century. During World War 2, the company paid $5,668,344 in deaths claims on war casualties, representing 7 per cent if all death claims paid during the period. In World War 1, the war claim payments represented 11 per cent of all death claims paid. Death claims in World War 2 resulting from disease, were $890,267 or 10 per cent of total war claims. The corresponding figure in World War 1 was 58 per cent of the total. In World War 2, military statistics show one death from disease per 1,000 men per year, compared with 65 men per 1,000 in the Civil War.

Life insurance companies do not juggle figures. The medical progress indicated above is real. It explains why the medical profession, and large sections of the public are favorable to a go-easy policy when it comes to political reorganization of the American medical system. No other nation has shown such striking scientific advances in medicine. In fact, in those nations where the government has participated most actively in medical activities, standards have deteriorated dismayingly.

Legislation now pending in Congress, such as the Wagner-Murray Bill, would make government the dominant factor in medicine in the same manner that spelled lack of progress abroad. We have the best medicine system in the world and the question is how to expand it, rather than copy the European failures. Nationwide compulsion is not the way.

Farm Credit Administration

United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas City 8, Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the recent repayment of $5,169,173 to the revolving fund of the U. S. Treasury by the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, all but one of the 12 Federal land banks of the country have repaid their Government-owned capital and paid-in surplus, according to I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

In the organization of the Federal land bank system it was intended that the capital stock of the banks should be owned primarily by the national farm loan associations which are in turn completely owned by their members. However, in the early Thirties, when the Federal land banks were given the task of refinancing many farm loans and the interest and principal payments on thousands of loans were extended or deferred, the Government assisted the banks by subscriptions to capital and paid-in surplus.

In all, the Government subscribed $125 million to capital and paid in $189 million to the surplus of the banks. Agriculture recovered and the financial position of farmers improved, the land banks began a program of repayment. Of the $314 million total which the Government made available to the banks, all but $76 million has been returned, Governor Duggan reported.

Capital stocks of the 12 Federal land banks totaled $106,290,708 as of May 1, 1946, of which $64,803,743 was owned by the national farm loan associations. The Government-owned capital was $39,957,850, all of which is in the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.

FOOD RETAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The food chain store of the country. through the National Association of Food Chains, have published a booklet entitled, "Food Retailing Opportunities." Its foreword begins simply: "Millions of veterans are now entering business and professions. We, as food retailers, believe many of these veterans are qualified to enter the retail food business either as proprietors or as employes of established organizations. We believe we owe it to these men to give them the benefits of our experience. the purpose of the booklet is to assist them in two ways: (1) To help them form sound conclusions as to whether they have the proper qualifications to run a modern retail food store, and (2) if they do decide to enter this field, to help them be successful merchants."

The booklet discusses capital requirements, location, leases, layouts, licenses, merchandise, etc. It also touches on the underlying philosophy of modern mass merchandising. "One of the great contributions," it says, "of the retail food industry during the past several decades has been to reduce the cost of handling food. This means that more of the average family's money is available to buy other things. Thus, the standard of lifing has been raised. The food store operator of the future, chain or independent, will continue to render great service in this field in which he deals with the first essential of life--and his rewards will be measured largely by the extent of his contributions."

"Food Retailing Opportunities" will be of value to every prospective food retailer. Also it states the case effectively for the highest standards of distribution generally.

Farm Owner

WILLIE DENSON, World War II veteran, and his wife, Elnora, and baby. He is the first Negro World War II veteran in the Southeast to purchase a farm of his own under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Despite a crop failure in 1945 he was able to meet the payment on his loan, May, 1946. —FSA photo by Davis.

Improvements In Home Bring Owner Pleasure

Mrs. G. W. Daniel of Pittsview Community, Russell County, is proud of the improvement made in her home.

During the winter months she added more rooms by having the ends of a large hall-way closed. A partition was used near the back of the hall-way to make a large and a small room. The larger one is the living room and the small one a pantry for storing food. After completing these two rooms, the house was painted, All windows and doors were screened to make the house more sanitary.

Mrs. Daniel was able to make these improvements in her home with money received from the sale of vegetables. Some of this money will be used to buy furnishings for her home.

—Negro Farmer.

Fire Took 3,500 Lives Last Year

Fire caused a loss of 3,500 lives and $185,000,000 worth of property on farms and in rural communities last year, which is reason for greater effort in fire prevention this year, says Cecil Clapp, API extension forester. Fire losses are at the highest level since 1930, despite the fact that 85 to 90 per cent of farm fires are preventable.

May 5-12 Was Home Week In Alabama

With the slogan "Today's home builds tomorrow's world," Alabama's 50,000 home demonstration club members joined other rural women over the nation in observing National Home Demonstration Week, May 5-12.

"The week was set aside to call attention to the progress made in rural family and community life by the home demonstration program," says Elizabeth Forney, state home agent, API.

Around 80,000 Alabama homes were influenced by the home demonstration program last year.

Smith-Doxey Forms Are Now Available

J. T. Belue, API extension cotton specialist, urges that applications for Smith-Doxey cotton elassification be filed as soon as possible. The closing date for applying for this free service in Alabama is August 1.

Classifieation and market services are available to one-variety growers in a eotton improvement program. County agents have reeeived application forms and can furnish assistance to groups wanting to form one-variety organizations.

MR. WILLIE DENSON BECOMES FARM OWNER

Willie Denson, Route 1, Wetumpka, Alabama, first Negro World War II veteran in the Southeast to become a farm owner in the Farm Security program, was able to meet his payments at the end of 1945 despite a crop failure because of illness in his family.

Denson purchased a farm of 160 acres with 80 acres in cultivation during the fall of 1944. His wife was ill during most of the year and he was unable to give his crop the attention he had planned. This year, however, he says things will be different since his wife has regained her health and they have a baby who is also hale and hearty.

The ex-soldier plans to have a 3 acre garden this year to help out in the food for peace program. The diversified farm plan which he drew up with the aid of the FSA supervisor calls for 1-2 acre of sweet potatoes, 1-2 acre of cane, 10 acres of corn, 4 acres of other grain, 10 acres of eotton and 10 acres in pasture. In addition, Mrs. Denson will raise 100 baby chicks. They have two cows and one hog.

Under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, he will have 40 years to repay his loan at three percent interest.

Choctaw Farmer Is Part-Time Logger

Needham Horn of Pushmataha Community, Choctaw County, is a farmer and part-time logger.

Horn has a farm of 240 acres, with 100 acres in cultivation; the other is pasture and woodland. He cultivated 50 acres last year. The other 50 acres were cultivated by a tenant. His farm income from livestock and crops was $950. Horn has no idea of giving up his farm to log. But he has made a job for himself and neighbors during the winter and lay-by season. He buys timber and sells logs to a nearby sawmill. He has a complete logging outfit with all modern machines.

There is an interesting story of how Horn started his logging business. He says, "When tractors came into my community, I hired a man to break my land and get it ready for planting, cheaper than I could by using my mules. I had some timber on my farm to sell and knew that I could make more by eutting and hauling it myself. By doing this, I received twice the amount I would have gotten if I had sold to a timber buyer.

"I contracted with some of my neighbors for timber on their land. They were eager to sell to me because it gave them something to do during their spare time. Last year after paying my expenses, I cleared $1,900 from my logging business alone."

—Negro Farmer.

Older Youth Of Nansemond County

SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

The Older Youth of Nansemond County are not being forgotten by any means in the Extension Program for 1946.

This group came together February 6, and set up objectives and formulated plans for carrying out these objectives. Two outstanding objectives were to improve the livestock in the county and carry some hybrid corn demonstrations.

As a result of the above objectives seven registered puie-bred Berkshire males and gilts have been brought into the county by these young men from the Va. Ida Farms Petersburg, Va., which is owned and operated under the supervision of J. E. Settle, Director of Animal Husbandry at Va. State College.

These hogs are offspring from some of the best breeds of hogs in Virginia, representing such breeds as Va. Ida Typesetter, Fairacre Typesetter, Va. Ida Grenadier Countess, Epoch Grenadier 88, Pencroft Leigh 5th and Va. Ida Trueworth Leigh.

These young men paid $300.00 for these animals which were farrowed August, September and October respectively. This project was partly financed through the American Bank and Trust Company, Suffolk, Va. Papers were delivered with all of these hogs.

Thirteen of these members are condueting Hybrid Corn demonstrations under the supervision of the Extension Service. Nine different hybrids are being used in these demonstrations namely Ky. 72-B, U. S. 357, Funk's G-135, Funk's G-515, Pioneer 314, 313, 300, 200, and Tenn. 10. These demonstrations involved 15 1-2 acres of land. These demonstrators used an average of 400 lbs. 3-12-6 fertilizers sidedressing with from 150 to 200 lbs. of soda.

There are sixteen active members in this club, they meet once monthly in the farm agent's office to discuss the farm problems and other current matters.

There are five GI's who are very active in the organization. Eight of these members are full time operators of their farms, and the others are partnership with their fathers. Two thirds of them were former 4-H club members, four of them are married and have families.

This group not only has plans for carrying out Agricultural activities, but plans for recreational activities as well. Some of the recreational activities already under consideration for the Summer are picnic at the Seaview Beach one day and a banquet during the Fall.

James Harris,
County Agent.

OIL FROM MUD

A few years from now atomic-age techniques may make possible the conversion of seabottom mud into petroleum. This startling statement came from the Ameriean Chemical Society. It just goes to show how foolish it is to make grave predictions about American oil resources. Much of the oil that is being used today could not have been drawn from the earth a generation ago when a petroleum famine was predicted in twenty-five years. But the seientists and the petroleum industry have always succeeded in pushing the prognosticators out on a limb and sawing it off with technology. Eventually the prophets of exhaustion may give up.

Scientists are developing the theory that crude oil is found by the radioaetive transformation of organic substances. They are duplicating in the laboratory the radioaetive process that may explain how nature, over a period of ten million years, accomplishes the conversion of protoplasm, proteins, fats, and other materials, into oil.

The moral seems to be to make the fullest use of the resources available to us today, and tomorrow will take care of itself--if we let the seientists and industry alone.

CO-OPERATION FOR GOOD

By J. R. Otis

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the year has been the work of the Montgomery County Negro farmers who have set about to provide a public facility that has long been needed. The job is about us, all we need to do is to recognize it and decide that we will do something about it. Exactly, this is what Dr. Booker T. Washington meant when he said, "Let down your bucket where you are."

These Negro farmers of Montgomery County have organized a cooperative association and purchased property fronting on Monroe and McDonough streets. The purpose is to provide rest-room facilities for thousands of farm people thronging Montgomery's streets from Montgomery and six near-by counties. This service is also available to Negro citizens of Montgomery and surrounding towns who find their way to the State's Capital to shop.

The property was purchased at a cost of $13,500. This group of citizens has already raised by volunteer contribution from themselves, $2,500 for the down payment and expenses incidental to purchase.

The project will be a Community Center that will provide the following services:

(1) Rest-room facilities; (2) a waiting room with equipment for mothers with babies; (3) Health Center; (4) office space for Negro County and Home Demonstration Agents; (5) a quick lunch and fountain service; and (6) an auditorium with facilities for educational movies.

The project will cost between 75 and 100,000 dollars and it is the plan to have it completely finaned by business firms and interested citizens of the city and eounty of Montgomery. The only contribution that is asked of the city and county governments, is the annual contribution for maintenance-janitor service, lights, water and heat. The city of Selma finds that an investment for maintenance of their colored community centers is a paying one. Likewise, the city of Montgomery should find it a wise investment.

The support of the city, the county, and business firms and lay eitizens, white and black, is humbly sought. These farmer citizens of Montgomery County have made an effort to help themselves. They want to make the capital city of Alabama a place of clean living and an example of fine race relations.

The organization has been greatly encouraged by the fine cooperation and moral support of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, the Alabama Farm Bureau, the city and county officials, and the city and county Health Departments, O. C. Crowe, president, and I. S. Davis, secretary-treasurer, are confident that the money will be raised and the project will become a reality.

U. S. Department Of Agriculture Notes

Broadcast by Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, Sunday, May 12, 1946, at 3:00 p. m. e. s. t., over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

(For Release at 3 p. m., Sunday, May 12.)

The government has taken, within the past few days, a significant step in our national effort to obtain more wheat for the relief of famine which threatens the people of many other lands. Last Wednesday, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, and the Department of Agriculture jointly announced higher ceiling prices on the principal grains. The ceiling price on corn will be raised 25 cents; wheat will go up 15 cents, with comparable increases for the other grains.

This step is important not only to farmers, but also to consumers. There is every indication that the world food shortage will continue at least until the 1947 harvest. There should be some temporary relief of the critical famine situation near the end of the summer when European grain harvest is completed, but only temporary. Most of the nations of Europe do not produce nearly as much grain as they consume in normal times, and the shortage of manpower, farm machinery, fertilizers. and tractor horse power resulting from the war dooms their production this year to be even smaller than in the pre-war years. In order to avert another famine, they must nave grain shipped to them during the coming fall, winter, and spring. There simply will not be enough grain produced in the U. S., and other countries that have grain to export, to permit feeding record numbers of livestock and still provide hungry people with the grain they need to maintain life. We must make a choice between feeding starving people and maintaining our livestock numbers at record levels. Our choice, obviously, must be in favor of people.

During the war, the most urgent needs from American farms were for livestock and their produets; meat, milk, eggs, and poultry. These needs called for increasing the number of livestock to record levels and then feeding heavily to get maximum production. We produced a great deal of grain during each of the war years, including 1945. But the heavy feeding of livestock caused us to use up reserves of grains that had been built up before the war. Within the last year, our reserves have disappeared. We must live and share out of the grain produced last year and what will be harvested in 1946.

The significant thing that we must realize is that, with the end of the war, the stopping of lend-lease, and the reduced size of our armed forces, the urgent demand has shifted from meat, dairy and poultry products to grain to feed hungry people. Millions of people in liberated countries are crying for our food grains. When it comes to feeding people, we must face the fact that several times as many people can be fed directly with grain as can be fed if the grain is converted into livestock. So what we need from the farms of America is more grain and less livestock and livestock products.

It is this change in need that prompted the decision to raise price ceilings on feed grains and protein supplements. The effect will be to encourage farmers and ranchers to reduce the number of animals they produce, to send them to market at lighter weights, and to encourage poultry raisers to cull the low producing birds from their flocks. The early result may be more poultry and more meat animals coming to market. But the long range effect during the next year, will be reducing our meat consumption below present levels.

We are now in the midst of the most critcial period of the famine in lands overseas. Everything must be done to make our limited supplies of grain go as far as possible in saving the lives of starving people.

In the meantime, during the present critical period, millers are extracting larger amounts of flour from each bushel of wheat; brewers and distillers are getting along without wheat. And farmers are feeding as economically as possible. These economies will do much but they cannot replace the savings that can be made by your family and mine as consumers. Each one of can help now and in the months to come: we can buy less bread and be sure that we use all we buy. Every piece of bread saved means a life spared for one more day. Your generosity and self saerifice are essential in this effort to save human lives.

Importance of Vegetables And Fruits In Meeting Nutrition Needs

Frank G. Boudreau, M. D.
Chairman, Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council

It is inspiring to realize that we who are conferring here today, have a share in the success of UNO. Other international conferences have been held and more will be convened in the future to deal with the numerous political and economic problems which face the world today. It is unlikely that any of these conferences will bring peace to the world while **millions of its people live in daily fear of starvation.** . . .

Abroad, homes and plants are destroyed, millions are scattered as refugees. **They need everything:** seeds, fertilizer, lumber, artificial limbs, food, transportation; there is almost no article in common use among men which they do not lack ...Everywhere is the pervading anxiety and gloom of hunger. I do not wish to exaggerate the situation yet when I think of it in terms of human beings, like you and me, I shiver with the scantily clothed hungry child coming from a fireless home or cave, and suffer with the men and women trying to build up anew their broken and shattered lives. No progress can be made on the **road to peace until these neighbors of ours have been fed and clothed and housed.** Peace cannot be built on political agreements alone. It must rest on a foundation of **satisfied human needs,** and on friendly relationships between peoples.

Food Meant Victory

Food was one of the decisive factors in the first World War. It was of **even greater importance** in the second World War. When food was needed during the war, in greater quantities than we had ever produced before, our farmers and gardeners rose to the occasion. We produced enough food for our Allies and we fed our armed forces and our people better than they had ever been fed before. Food meant victory to ourselves and our Allies, and we spared no pains to produce it in abundance. **Food also meant health** to our people.....Now we must **complete our victory** by restoring our friends overseas to health.....The urgent need in Europe to prevent acute and prolonged starvation can be met only through the cooperation of **virtually every family in this country.**

Now Food Is Needed to Gain Victory Over Famine and Disease

Epidemics have always found their most fertile soil among the starving and the malnourished. We have more powerful defenses against epidemic disease than ever before, but the **best defense is prevention.** Epidemic disease does not, as a rule, spread rapidly among the well fed. By **helping to feed** our neighbors we help to **protect our own families,** for with modern methods of transport epidemics respect no boundaries.

Vegetables and Fruits Rank High Among Protective Foods

My task is to speak of the importance of vegetables and fruits in meeting nutrition needs. These rank high among the protective foods...Our appreciation of their nutritional value is something relatively new...A great surprise in nutrition studies, says Dr. McCollum, was the discovery of the **remarkable dietary qualities** possessed by the leaves of plants where these are edible. The leaf of the plant is a complete food, rich in actively functioning cells. Those cells contain everything which is necessary for the metabolic processes; and they supply all the nutrients which an animal requires. This is not, however, an argument for vegetarianism, since man's needs are not necessarily identical with those of domestic animals....

Fruits are outstanding in two respects: for their **flavors** and for **their anti-scorbutic properties.** I need not remind you of the value of the love apple or tomato, which is a cheap source of ascorbic acid, popularily known as Vitamin C. Apples, pears, peaches, and apricots also contain this valuable nutrient but in smaller amounts...The berries resemble the fruits in nutritive properties and in richness of flavor. Raised in the home garden and brought fresh to the table, they are subjects both for the poet and for the serious minded nutritionist. All of the fruits and most of the vegetables when fresh or properly cooked contain a vitamin which does not figure in nutrition textbooks. It is vitamin Z, the zest vitamin, which causes the mouth to water and **makes eating one of life's pleasures.**

Vegetables and Fruits Overcome Most Common Deficiencies of Diets

Vegetables and fruits do not, as a rule, supply much energy, but energy value is easily obtained from other foods. Moreover, those who have a **tendency to obesity,** which is common in this country among men and women leading sedentary lives, need to get their **iron, calcium and other minerals and vitamins without taking in much energy.** This they can do from **vegetables and fruits.**

Increased consumption of vegetables and fruits would greatly improve the American diet and it would help to overcome its most common deficiencies. Vegetables and fruit taken as a group, states Dr. Sherman, may be ranked next after grain products and milk in importance as constituents of an **economical and well-balanced diet.** They tend to correct both the mineral and vitamin deficiencies of the grain products and in a sense they supplement the milk also in that many of the vegetables and fruits are **rich in iron or vitamin C or both.** Increasing use of vegetables and fruits seems to improve the food value of the diet **at every point at which the American dietary is likely to need improvement.**

Preservation of the Characteristics of Youth

What is likely to happen if we succeed in improving the American dietary by means of a greater consumption of vegetables and fruits? The relation between diet and health is a very close one. The **best fed peoples are** invariably the **most healthy.** According to McCollum and Simmonds the **liberal use of the protective foods** means "the preservation of the characteristics of youth." The larger the percentage of calories taken in the form of the protective foods, the smaller was the percentage of failure in the preservation of the characteristics of youth.

The protective foods, among which vegetables and fruit are high, **will do more for the women of America than all the beauty shops,** and unlike the beauty shops, men and boys are also admitted to their benefits.

According to Doctor Sherman, the available evidence as a whole seems to justify the conclusion that preservation of the characteristics of youth **and extension of the prime of life** are very significantly aided by the taking of **a liberal proportion** of the needed calories in the form of the protective foods.

Gardens Help Build Peaceful World and Improve Nutrition of Americans

This is the beginning of a great campaign to save food for our friends abroad while **improving the nutrition of the American people.** By raising and consuming **more vegetables and fruit we shall need less cereals** and other energy foods. Cereals are ideal for shipment abroad; they have been throughout the ages the great remedy for famine. So in addition to all the other advantages which home gardeners enjoy, they can have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping to build the foundations of a more peaceful world..

Dividends From Victory Gardens

When winter comes again I can imagine a typical home gardener's family sitting around the fire, thinking with satisfaction of their part in the relief of famine abroad, and looking forward to appetizing meals throughout the cold months because of their store of canned and preserved vegetables and fruit. Father looks younger than he has for years, those sagging abdominal muscles have tightened up a bit, and he has lost some excess weight. That tired feeling has left mother and there are dimples in her cheeks and a smile on her face. Beneath the sunburn on the children's cheeks glows the rich red dye of health. These physical benefits are accompanied by the stimulation of interest in the new world of soils, plant growth, and insects. the family has come closer to nature than ever before, and as always nature has laid on them her healing touch.

Vegetables and Fruits Have Great Nutritive Value

This may sound like a fanciful account of the benefits of home gardens. But I can assure you that it is based on fact. Nothing was more surprising to the old student of nutrition than the discovery that vegetables and fruit have great nutritive value. This discovery has been amply confirmed in practice. **Clear eyes, good complexions, sound gums, good digestion and proper elimination** are some of the rewards of home gardener.

His best reward will be the knowledge that by saving food for shipment abroad he is an active partner in mans most ambitious undertaking, building a **solid foundation for world unity.**

THE DREAM IS ENDING

Every dream must **end. The A**merican dream of coming out of the worst war in history better off than at the start of the war, is being dispelled. It was an unhealthy dream in which public debt was called savings, wages were unrelated to prices, and profits were evil. The coal strike and a fuel famine in industry are helping to bring us down to earth. Condemnation of Mr. Lewis and his **United Mine** Workers, by high officials, sounds more like frustrated hysteria than the formidable warning of an outraged government.

The position of the government is untenable and everybody knows it. The striking miners are doing nothing that is not permissible in the dream world in which we have been diving. **They have simply ta**ken the dream at face value as it has been peddled to them by a partisan government for many years. They are out to get their share of the dream. Their action has now been termed a "national disaster," by the Administration, and yet the highest officials in government have maintained that wages can go up while prices are held down. world reasoning. One sided labor The **real disaster is this dream**world reasoning. One-sided labor laws, prejudicial wage and price tinkering, constant vilification of private enterprise, over-riding of property rights, **general derision of** the efforts of business men to keep solvant and maintain privateemployment, these were **all part of the** dream, inspired by **high-riding pub**lic servants and labor leaders who seemed to care what **happened so** long as they remained in the good grace of their followers.

Well the dream is ending. **It now** remains to be seen **whether the** American people can get the sleep out of their eyes **before the right** to private property and personal liberty is a thing of the past. The miners' demands, if acceded to, can control management and confiscate earnings. They would set a pattern for like action in every industry.

TOO SMALL TO MEASURE

The season of corporate annual reports has rolled around again, and they contain much significant information pertinent to current events. A report of a sizable food chain store system notes that "your company continues to be seriously handicapped by the continued existence of wartime regulations and the carry-over into peacetime of governmental management of the economy." How many of these reports, intended **primarily for** stockholders **contain similar ob**servations? Probably thousands.

Another page of this particular report presents a graphic illustration of what becomes of a sales dollar after it has been received from the consumer. Over 80 cents is paid out to farmers and other suppliers of goods, over 10 cents is paid in wages; profit for stockholders and surplus amounts to 77-100 of a penny is paid out as compensation to elected officers of the company. If all profit were eliminated, a dollar item could be reduced ¾ of one cent, or if all company officers served for nothing. a $12.50 purchase could be shaved to $12.49.

A similar relationship between sales, cost and profits obtains in all mass distributing organizations. The profit per dollar of sales is almost too small to measure. **Volume** on a reasonable price. Mass distributors can not increase prices unnecessarily and stay in business.

LEARNING THE HARD WAY

An entire community--hotel, store garage, homes--was destroyed by fire recently in the state of Washington. In ten minutes thousands of dollars worth of property and a town were wiped off the map. Thirty families were stranded. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

In this case the fire may have been unavoidable. It was thought that a chimney spark on a dry roof started the conflagration. However, the citizens of this town should not forget the lesson they have learned. When they build again, and that will be no easy job in these days of shortages and high costs. they will undoubtedly give serious thought to the elimination of fire hazards. It is a good bet that hereafter they will make certain that their fire fighting equipment is in good order. If they have any luck at all, the nation's number one property destroyer will find slim pickings in their region for a long time to come.

Thousands of other communities could profit by the experience of this little Washington town. It learned its lesson the hard way. Others can learn the easy way, profiting by experience. They should follow the advice of fire prevention experts with greater diligence. They can revise obsolete ordinances, check the adequacy of water supply, encourage individual awareness of the danger of fire. They can go far towards eliminating a half-billion-dollar fire loss each year.

Anyway. there is one community in Washington that should hereafter be a good citizen from the standpoint of practicing fire prevention.

NO TIME FOR NAME CALLING

Name calling is out of place in the present emergency. The disgraceful antics of some labor, business and government officials at a time when practically every institution of American life is in danger, is inexcusable. The exchange of epithets between the head of the National Association of Manufacturers and a United States Senator, is typical. Each condemned the motives of the other in regard to price control. The public gained nothing from the exchange and the press wasted tons of valuable news print.

There are sincere, intelligent, patriotic people on both sides of the price control controversy who are struggling with a staggering economic problem--the sudden appearance of a back-breaking public debt. That a large part of the debt was unavoidable due to war, is water over the dam, and so is the profligate spending of the government for the past decade, and its failure to collect taxes to meet ordinary expenses.

The problem now, other than attainment of a balanced Federal budget, is how to prevent our representative form of government, together with the economic and political liberties of the people, from being crushed in the struggle of various groups to escape the hardships of postwar turmoil. No matter what happens, the law of the land and the safeguards against oppression, born of the wisdom of the ages and written into the United States Constitution, must be preserved. They cannot be preserved if they are ignored in attempts to control inflation, strikes, or any other economic disturbance. Nor can they be preserved if the government bows to the unreasonable demands of any group.

AN ADMISSION OF FAILURE

The railroad unions have always been given credit for outstanding ability in settling their wage controversies without **destructive** action. They have not been classed with the more radical elements in labor controversies. **It came, there**fore, as a shock to see President Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, recommending immediate seizure of "make suitable adjustments of grievances with employes."

The brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers rejected the report of the presidential fact-finding board which recommended wage increases of sixteen cents an hour. They are showing a woeful lack of intelligence by rejecting the recommendations of an indeupendent gov ernment agency, and in having no better suggestion than government ownership of the industry in which they work. Asking for government ownership is an admission of inability to solve problems as free and independent citizens. Under government ownership there would be no place for unions—when you work for the government you don't strike— that becomes revolution and the Army takes over. At the present time when a union strikes against a private company, sympathy is more apt to be with the workers than with the **employers** But when government owns an enterprise, a strike becomes an attack on all the people, for they are then the owners and employers.

If the brotherhoods figure that under government ownership they could strike with impunity and refuse to abide by awards that do not meet their demands, they favor anarchy. Certainly men as intelligent as the members of the railroad union cannot contemplate any such course.

Running to the government, like a cry-baby to her mother **when he** wants all the other **little boy's** candy, is not the American way of doing things.

4-H Boy Grows Corn To Buy Dairy Calf

Robert Lee Burton, a 4-H club boy of Ozias Community, Tallapoosa County, produced 25 bushels of corn on his one acre project, sold the corn for $43.75, and bought a dairy calf.

Robert had talked to his county agent about getting a calf but he had no money with which to buy it. The agent advised him to grow a corn project last year. Money received from the sale of the corn could be used to buy the calf.

The calf was bought. Robert said, "I am carrying a calf and corn project this year. I believe a clubster should grow into farming through 4-H club work."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OUR SAFEGUARD AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY

We may well pounder the prophetic warning voiced by Thomas Jefferson long ago when he said: "When all government, domestic and foreign, in little or great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government as vernal and oppressive as the government from which we separated."

THINGS ONE REMEMBERS

By R. M. Hofer

I just looked in Webster's dictionary to refresh my mind on the meaning of socialism. It defines it as "a political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities."

From this definition one can draw his own conclusion as to what he thinks is socialistic in the United States.

Among The Pastors

Rev. V. A. Edwards, Director
Better Rural Living in the Postwar Period

Under this subject, Dr. Arthur Raper, the Social Science Analyst of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture discussed the changes that are taking place in the "Old Cotton South" before the 55th annual Farmers' conference at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December, 1945.

"Because Georgia is an integral part of the section of the United States East of the Mississippi River known as the Old Cotton South, and because rural pastors and churches get their support from the people, I am taking this opportunity to point out a few things in Dr. Raper's very timely and significant statement.

"Cotton," says Dr. Raper, "has long been the South's main crop, and most of it has been put in the ground and cultivated by one-mule plows, thinned and grassed with long handled hoes, and picked by hand. Because of these hand methods of production, the farm families in the Nation live in the 14 Southern States from Virginia around to Texas and Oklahoma; these families cultivate about a third of the country's cropland, and receive about a fourth of the country's farm income.

It now appears that there will be a rapid increase in the mechanization will of cotton production within the next few years. This mechanization will solve some of the South's old economic and social problems, and create some new ones. Many changes will take place throughout the South but the greatest changes of all will probably occur in the Old Cotton South, east of the Mississippi River where farms are smallest and incomes lowest.

"About a third of the farm families in the 14 Southern States own small to medium-sized farms, and a few of them are plantation owners. Over three-fifths of families live on somebody else's land as renters or croppers or wage hands. But be we big or little farmers, owners or tenants, white or colored, most of us get most of our cash each year from Cotton."

"Hand methods of cotton production are out moded—I've seen whole big fields of good cotton grown without the use of a hoe, a mule, or a hand picker. The growers were pleased with the results, and expect to expand their all-mechanized operations."

As to comparison of costs of machine picking with hand picking: Two years ago (1943), as reported in Acco Press (an Anderson Clayton Publication of Houston, Texas) cotton was harvested in the Mississippi Delta by mechanical pickers mounted on tractors for $5.26 a bale as contrasted with $39.41 for hand picking (at around $2.50 per cwt. seed cotton.)"

It stands to reason that the greater mechanization of cotton production the fewer farm families will be needed in the best land areas. "In Georgia a group of Agricultural experts estimated that 2,500 mechanical pickers would be needed in the State by 1950. This would mean a reduction of about 100,000 adult workers or around 50,000 farm families. In other phases of agricultural production it is to be remembered that similar changes are taking place." An over-all estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that with full employment opening up in non farm job opportunities and a concerted effort to help some families leave agriculture for other occupations, the number of people working on Southern farms would likely shrink from 4,400,000 persons in 1940 to around 2,800,000 in 1956.

Such a highly possible shift of population will be at least a two-fold concern to rural pastors. The first concern is the effect the shift of population on the community institutions, particularly the church. As the membership shrinks so also does the financial support. The second concern may be that of helping to prepare this huge mass to shift advantageously to all concerned.

While many instances the die is cast, the effect of the shift has already been felt, there are still other situations where progressive leadership can bring the machines and the people together in such a way as to improve the community. For example many small independent farmers can develop group activities. Small operators as Dr. Raper suggests can be served by their neighbor's machinery when custom work is done at equitable rates, or a group of small farmers can own and operate machinery jointly. Part-time off-farm work will be helpful in many areas in stabilizing the small independent farm families on the land. Organized efforts at increasing production and marketing of marketable products, such as swine, dairy and poultry products and vegetables. These are great days for spiritual leaders to be courageous, helpful and faithful to the people they are privileged to serve. Self confidence and confidence in fellow men is needed to inspire the pooling of our newly gained resources, for the enrichment of life in both rural and urban communities.

In this period of transition and adjustment there are ways in which the following agencies can help: the public schools and colleges, vocational agricultural and extension services, the Farm Security Administration, Farmers Organizations, and the churches. These are days which challenge the leadership of rural communities, and in a very special way the pastors of rural churches.

Pledges Paid

The members of the Georgia Council of Town and County Pastors in their January meeting made pledges to be paid in by April 1. To the following pastors have paid their pledges: Reverends H. Vernon Greene, A. M. Reeves, A. L. McDonald and J. C. Solomon. List the cash pledges also.

The Rural Church Women
The Fourth Annual Women's Institute:

The Fourth Annual Institute for Town and Country Church Missionary Women was held at the Fort Valley State College, April 1-5. Forty-two women attended the institute. Without a doubt, the writer feels safe in saying that the fourth institute was the greatest of all the institute sessions. It is not by accident that this is so; it is the result of fellowship in service. It is the result of efforts put forth by the rural church women to improve their homes, their churches and communities.

Five Missionary Societies submitted written reports of their activities. By the decision of the judges there was a tie for first honor between Bethseda Baptist Church Missionary Society, Mrs. M. W. Reddick, President Americus and the St. James A. M. E. Church, Mrs. O. M. Roberts, president Adel.

The Leaders of the Institute were President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; Mrs. A. L. Luce of Fort Valley, who was responsible for the morning devotions; Mrs. Rhussus Perry, representative of the Baptist Board of Missions of Tuskegee, Alabama, who conducted the following courses: "Programs of Missions for the Church and Community" and, Religious Education in Relations to Vocation Bible Schools; Miss Mary Branche, Instructor, of Health Education, Fort Valley State College, offered a course on "Family Relationship and Health;" Mrs. R. T. Hollis, President of Women's Connectional Council of the C. M. E. Church, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; offered a course on "Leadership Training In Rural Mission Work." Mrs. Allee W. Green of the Department of Home Economic, Fort Valley State College, gave a course on "Helping Our Children to "Grow Up" in the Home."

The evening programs were conducted by the Georgia Council of Town and Country Missionary Women. On Tuesday evening, Mrs. R. T. Hollis represented the Council of Town and Country Women creditably on the College's weekly radio broadcast.

The Council elected the following persons to the staff of officers for the year 1946-47: Mrs. N. M. Beasley, President; Mrs. M. V. Harrington, Vice President; Mrs. Katie Stewart, Secretary; Miss Funnye Fruitt, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Ella D. Glass, Treasurer. The Institute closed with a very fitting program to the College Assembly. For the hospitality so graciously offered by the Fort Valley State College they gave a resolution of thanks.

Rural Youth and the Community Vacation Bible School Conference:

For May 18, 1946, at the Stewart Chapel A. M. E. Church, Rev. A. R. Cooper, pastor, Macon, Ga. The Fifth Annual Vacation Bible School Planning Conference is scheduled. The time is 10 a. m. The conference is sponsored by the Central Georgia Vacation Bible Association, Mrs. Minnie H. Butler, Principal, Hazel Street Public School, Macon, Georgia, President. The theme is: "Christian Training for Balanced Living." The leaders of the conference are: Rev. T. Reid Lawrence, Director of Religious Education, Fort Valley District of the A. M. E. Church, and pastor of St. Peters A. M. E. Church, Fort Valley; Rev. A. R. Cooper, pastor Stewart Chapel A. M. E. Church, Macon; Mrs. Rubun Word of the Tatnall Square Baptist Church, Macon; Mrs. Bessie David of the Central Union Baptist Church, Fort Valley; Mrs. James R. Miller of the Vineville Baptist Church, Macon; Mrs. Lillian D. Edwards, Jeanes Supervisor Peach County, Fort Valley. The Pastors Missionary Society Presidents and Sunday School Superintendents are urged to send leaders to the conference to get the inspiration and information which will be helpful to them as they seek to administer to the religious needs of the children during the summer in their respective churches and communities.

On May 25, a similar Vacation Bible School Conference will be held in Thomaston, Georgia. Mrs. Evelyn Settles is the chairman of this district of the Vacation Bible School Association. The Conference will be held at the A. M. E. Church, the Rev. A. M. Threats, pastor.

Greetings to Graduates of Rural Public Schools:

During the month of May the majority of our County Schools will have their closing exercises. To the large number who will be graduating from the elementary and high schools I challenge you to higher heights, and nobler achievements. The challenge comes in the language of the poet, Rittenhouse, entitled "My Wage."

MY WAGE

"I bargained with life for a penny
And life would pay no more,
However I begged at evening
When I counted my scanty store;

For Life is a just employer,
He gives you what you ask,
But once you have set the wages
Why, you must bear the task.

I worked for a menial's hire,
Only to learn dismayed,
That any wage I had asked of Life,
Life would have paid."

The Crisis of Civilization:

In his book, "Christianity and the Cultural Crisis" Charles D. Keau discusses the "Crisis of Civilization. The author thinks that a crux of the crisis is involved in the reluctance on the part of the people to change. "It is our expression by uneasy anticipation of the difficulty of adjusting our ways of doing things to strange circumstances. There are both insecurity and uncertainty in the knowledge that governments after the war may have to evolve in previously unknown directions if they are going to function. On the other hand the "crisis of civilization" means that these are evidences of such a **profound cultural dislocation** that neither the buttressing of old forms of life nor the creation of new ones will by themselves insure tranquility."

This cultural dislocation is a significant factor with which contemporary civilization, and youth especially has to deal. The author feels that the attitude of objectivity, or view history as sequence of external and impersonal event for which one has no responsible part. "We cannot understand the meaning of history, and unless we appreciate its problems from the viewpoint of being connected with them, we cannot deal constructively with our contemporay world situation."

In this brief statement the writer has perhaps given a rather inadequate perspective of the contents of the book: "Christianity and the Cultural Crisis." However, it is my feeling that the author expresses a point of view that is well worth considering during these reconstruction days.

Here Miss White is shown performing her duties in one of the nutrition research laboratories. She prepares testing solutions, incubates samples, and in many other ways assists the chemist in charge. —Photos by Forsythe 6-10-46.

A Way To Solve The Rural Church's Financial Problems—Lord's Acre Plan

By Rev. E. T. Dixon

During the war years, the rural church's money problems increased. This was due to the fact that a large number of people left the farm for jobs in defense plants.

Now that the war is over, some people are returning to their farm homes. Some of them have seen well-organized churches as a strong force in various communities. These people, who till the soil for a livelihood, know that their church must remain a strong force in their rural communities. They know that their churches have many kinds of contests. They raffle cakes and quilts, and sell suppers to help finance the church More and more they realize that such practices are unbecoming to Christian fellowship.

There should be a plan that will bring money into the churches' treasury and yet remain a Christian plan. This plan should make use of the things at hand and still meet the needs of the church.

"The Lord's Acre" is just such a plan. It is a money-raising plan. It is a plan by which God can be related to the daily life of the people and the community. Nothing is needed but God's holy earth and a group of sincere people.

The Lord's Acre Plan is a plan which a member or members of a rural church can carry out. One can set aside and dedicate to the Lord a part of one's farm crop or farm stock. Then raise it, sell it, and give the money to the church. For example: One may dedicate a calf, pig, or chicken; or an acre of corn, or peanuts.

A small church in Masonville, New York, netted over $800 in one season through the Lord's Acre Plan. The pastor said, "Those who had been 'professing Christians' found that religion goes deeper when it gets into their muscles."

The rural churches can no longer remain poor and struggling. They must keep their rightful place in the communities and meet the needs of people.

—Negro Farmer.

AN EXPENSIVE WAY

With the introduction of the Wagner Murray Dingell compulsory health insurance bill, the old struggle of socialism versus private enterprise is back again. It doesn't matter whether it is fish and ships electricity, pills, or cigars, the socialist wants a government label instead of the trade mark of private enterprise.

Dr. R. L. Sensenich, testifying before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, said the bill which is designed to benefit those two poor to pay for medical service, is by no means cheap. In commenting on the estimate of Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, that the cost would be about $27 a person a year, Dr. Sensenich figured that in a family of three, three times $27 would be no small contribution. He also made the point that even a system of compulsory health insurance will not bring medical service to those who are negligent of their health, and claimed that many of those who are not treated for ills today are among the groups.

The American Medical Association advocates a national program to improve the general health of the nation. Dr. Sensenich contends this could be accomplished by a voluntary plan or plans which would provide facilities for the care of the sick, with local government contributing necessary funds or facilities in especially poor areas. "The entire public should not be regimented into a plan to care for a relatively much smaller group." he said.

BELL BOTTOM TROUSERS

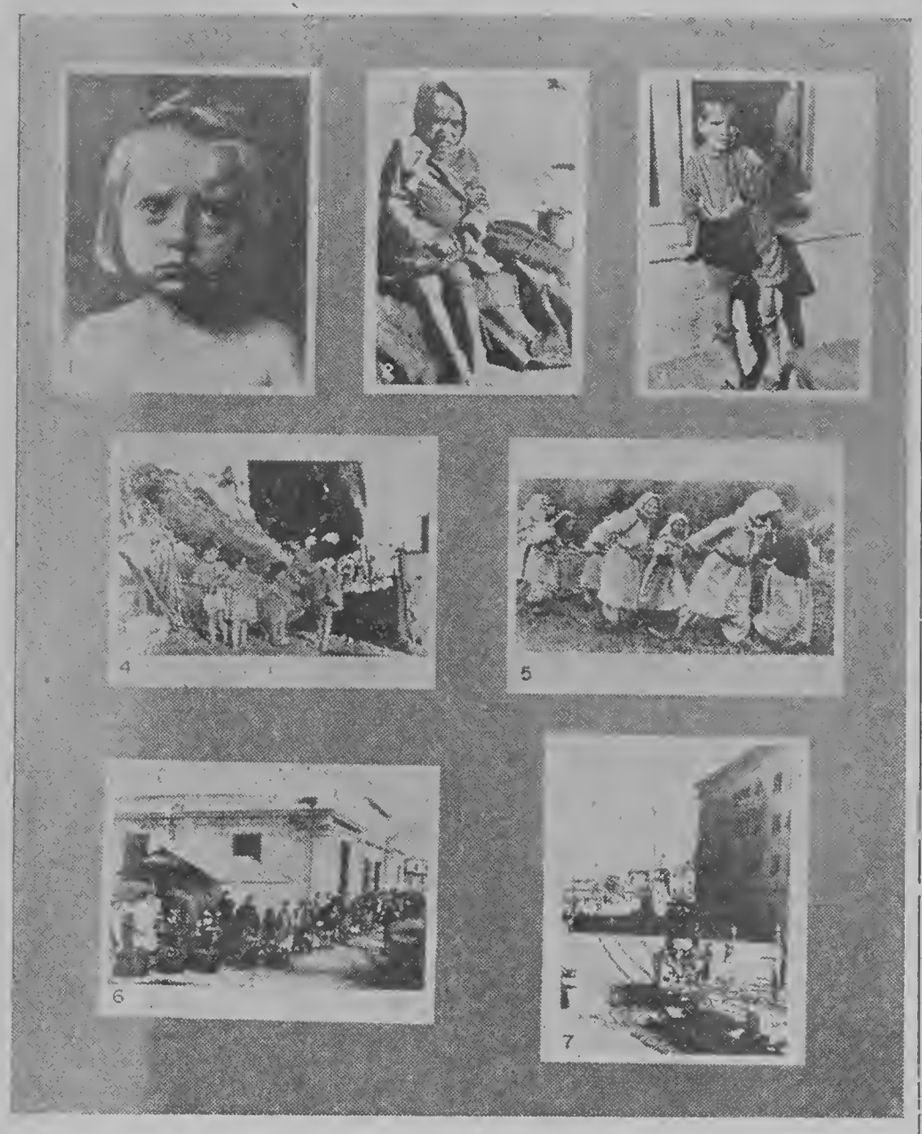
The ditty "Bell Bottom Trousers," may soon have the nostalgic note of "A Bicycle Built for Two" if efforts to change the sailor uniform are successful. Critics of the old uniform point out that modern ship facilities take much of the win out of the argument for the practicability of the traditional uniform left over from the days of wood and sail. Some of the older men in for the emergency feel that while the "monkey suit" may have a certain jauntiness on the youngsters, it does not lend dignity to age.

On the other hand, there is no getting away from the fact that a man-of-war's man with his present outfit can cruise for a year with no more than a scrubbling brush, a whisk broom and a little shoe polish, and look as smart on his first liberty as he ever did. The three creases in the collar, like the reverse seam creases in the "bell bottoms," are always there after being stowed in a seabag with seaman-like skill.

For years the male civilian has been adopting more and more the bluejacket's neckline in business, after knowing its comfort in sportswear.

Many an old Navy hand feels that when "the fleet's in" and a tide of battlejackets instead of bluejackets, overseas caps instead of jaunty flat hats, begins to roll down the street, "something about a sailor" will be gone.

WOMAN'S PAGE



AMERICAN FOOD WILL HELP THOSE WHO STARVE IN EUROPE

(1) SHE DOESN'T UNDERSTAND what tuberculosis is, but she is only one of the thousands of Czechoslovakian children threatened with death by this dread disease. Tuberculosis often results from lowered resistance due to insufficient food. Americans can help to replace the sorrowful look in this child's eyes by saving on bread, fats, and oils, and so releasing more food for the hungry.

(2) "MALNUTRITION" — Lack of enough of the basic foods—did this to the Greek child shown in this picture and thousands like her. Only food from America's abundance will help. Wheat, fats and oils—that is the need.

(3) TO BUILD PEACE, WE MUST FIRST BUILD MEN.—But this little Greek boy, a victim of malnutrition, will make no contribution, unless he gets healthful, nourishing food at once.

(4) CAVE DWELLERS OF EUROPE, 1946 STYLE — Ragged, hungry children living in caves—that is the fruit of Europe's "Victory Garden" this year. Americans are diggins in Victory Gardens all over the country to help in feeding the starving millions while UNRRA is moving cave-dwellers like these near Naples to more habitable quarters and replacing their rags with decent clothing. Five hundred people, including 200 children, have been living in this cave near Naples.

(5) PRODUCING FOOD THE HARD WAY is the only way open to these Yugoslav peasants. With machinery destroyed by war, Europe's millions are making every effort to feed themselves by forming human plow teams such at this But the time is now. Hunger will not wait for the next crop. The children of these peasants are starving now. And now is when they need all the food America can possibly ship.

(6) CHOW LINE—These Italians are fortunate—for the time being. But many milions of their neighbors are starving. Americans are asked to help save them by reducing wheat consumption and the use of fats and oils. A record U. S. production makes it possible for Americans to give life to these famished millions.

(7) "THE FOOD'S IN"— and with it, new hope of life for starving thousands. Shown in this picture is the arrival of UNRRA wheat in Sibenik, Yugoslavia. Requests for wheat have been received in such volume for all European countries that almost unlimited supplies can be used.

While Americans are eating better than ever before, more people in Europe and Asia face hunger, malnutrition and actual death by famine than at any time during the war. In some countries of Europe, the average amount of food available per person is down close to 1,000 calories a day. That means a total daily ration of all kinds of food equal to 10 bare slices of bread. It is less than one-third the average food consumption in this country.

That, briefly, is the food situation in great areas of the world. The United States is the main hope for staving off mass starvation.

Household Hints

If you are packing your woolens away in boxes or trunks, use plenty of moth flakes or crystals. Usually four ounces will give protection, but it's best to overdose and be safe.

When your recipe calls for sour milk and none is available, extension nutritionists suggest that you make your own sour milk. The usual ratio is one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice to one cup of milk.

If cream is to be kept after whipping, keep it in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

Wash your brooms occasionally for best results, shake out water, and hang with handle down.

Mend rips and tears, darn or patch worn places, and sew on loose buttons before washing garments. Always close zippers before washing.

To get the best use from fat in cooking as well as save it for use gain, heed the "no smoking" rule. When fat is overheated and reaches the smoking point, it starts to break down chemically. To prevent fat from smoking, keep the heat low when melting fat for sauce or pan-frying. Cook meat at moderate temperature which is best for the protein as well as the fat.

Before handling fish, chill hands thoroughly in cold water and this will prevent the odor of raw fish from clinging to the hands. After handling fish, wash hands in hot water and salt before using soap.

The pan and its handle should be well balanced so that the pan stands steady even when empty. Too heavy a handle makes a tipsy pan that is awkward and may cause dangerous spills of hot water or feed.

One small serving of potato can replace a slice of bread nutritionally, and the potato offers some vitamin C besides.

TATERS, TOMATERS, GREENS

Turnip green, hog jowl and cornmeal dumplings is a combination which sets Southern mouths to watering, and justifiably, at its very mention.

By MARY LYLES WILSON

The very mention of turnip greens, hog jowl and cornmeal dumplings, a combination of delicacies long claimed by the South as its very own, is enough to set any good Southern mouth to watering.

Served with a casserole of candied sweet potatoes and its already-abundant vitamins enhanced by celery, radishes and carrots, this meal-in-one dish is a natural for the springtime. Nothing can compare with the aroma of fresh greens cooking, and the proper treatment afterwards involves sprinkling chopped up onion and a few drops of sweet vinegar over the greens, flanking them with a piece of browned bacon and pouring a little melted butter over the cornmeal dumplings. Find a more toothsome treat if you can!

In the South, we feel that there is only one way to cook turnip greens—with hog jowl, salt pork, ham hock or meat drippings. Perhaps this isn't the most healthful way to treat greens, but it's mighty good and we like it that way. However, greens may be cooked in clear salted water until tender—about 20 to 30 minutes, depending on their age and size—and then chopped up and seasoned with bacon drippings, melted butter or margarine.

Various types of greens, including mustard, kale, turnip greens, poke salad or spinach, may be combined. Hard cooked or poached eggs usually accompany greens, especially when the greens are not cooked with meat.

To compliment a platter of greens, you might try macaroni and cheese, stuffed baked potatoes, baked tomatoes with corn, curried rice, or chicken and noodles en casserole, any of which would be good.

A menu I like includes mixed greens, cooked in clear water, spaghetti casserole ring, cornmeal muffins and baked peach dumplings with peach sauce. Another one consists of turnip greens with bacon squares, macaroni, vegetable salad, hot fried corn cakes, sliced onion in spiced vinegar and apple delight.

Turnip Greens—Bacon Squares or Jowl

Select tender young greens. Look over each leaf. Break off any stems that are large or tough. Let stand in cold water, to which a teaspoon of salt has been added, for 30 minuttes. Wash through five or six waters. In this way all grit will be removed. Place in pot with the meat which has been cooked 30 minutes in enough water to cover well. Cover and cook slowly one to one and one-half hours. The last hour of cooking drop in cornmeal dumplings. Serve as pictured, with bacon, which has been removed from greens and browned on the surface in a skillet, in the center of the greens and dumplings around it.

Cornmeal Dumplings.

2 cups cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons melted fat
Liquor from greens

Combine cornmeal, salt and fat. Make into a soft mush with pot liquor from turnip greens. Chill before molding into balls or cakes. Drop into boiling greens. Cover and steam one hour.

To glamorize cooked macaroni build it into an attractive nest and fill with leafy cooked spinach topped with sliced hard-cooked eggs in white sauce. This delightful entree takes only 15 minutes to prepare. While the macaroni is cooking, make a satiny white sauce, hard cook the eggs, and cook the spinach. With this dish, serve assorted relishes and rye bread and for dessert, sliced peaches with peanut butter cookies.

Spaghetti Casserole Ring

1 tablespoon salt
3 quarts boiling water
6 ounces long spaghetti
2 tablespoons fat
1 12-ounce can table-ready meat
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 4-ounce can mushrooms
3-4 cup cooked kidney beans
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
3-4 cup grated American cheese
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 cup condensed tomato soup
1-2 cup water

Add one tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender (about 12 minutes). Drain and rinse spaghetti. While spaghetti is cooking, melt fat in skillet. Cut meat in half-inch cubes. Brown meat and onion in fat (about five minutes). Remove from heat, and add mushrooms, beans, one-half teaspoon salt, pepper, cheese, and Worcestershire sauce. Arrange spaghetti around edge of greased one and one-half quart casserole, pressing it against edge of dish to form a ring. Place meat mixture in center. Combine soup and water. Pour soup mixture over spaghetti. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. Serve hot. Serves four.

Macaroni Taste-Teaser

1 tablespoon salt
3 quarts boiling water
6 ounces elbow macaroni
1-4 cup margarine or butter
1 1-2 cups grated American cheese
1-4 cup chili sauce
3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Add one tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add macaroni and continue boiling until macaroni is tender (about eight minutes.) Drain and rinse macaroni. While macaroni is cooking, melt margarine or butter in skillet. Combine cheese, chili sauce, Worcestershire sause, one-half teaspoon salt, pepper, and macaroni. Add to melted margarine or butter. Heat thoroughly, stirring occasionally. Serve hot. Serves four.

Macaroni Vegetable Salad

1 tablespoon salt
3 quarts boiling water
6 ounces long macaroni
1-2 cup salad dressing
1-2 teaspoon celery salt
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons French dressing
1-4 teaspoon prepared mustard
1-2 cup shredded carrots
1-2 cup diced celery
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon minced onion

Add one tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Break macaroni into short pieces and gradually add to boiling water. Continue boiling until macaroni is tender (about 10 minutes). Drain and rinse macaroni. While macaroni is cooking, combine salad dressing, celery salt, one teaspoon salt, French dressing, and mustard. Mix well. Add celery, carrots, green pepper, and onion. Fold in macaroni. Chill thoroughly. Serve on lettuce leaves or beds of watercress. Serves four.

Apricot Roll Pudding

1 cup canned apricot halves
1-2 cup pitted chopped dates
1 cup chopped roasted blanched almonds
1-3 cup honey
Few grains salt
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 1-2 cups finely crushed melba toast crumbs
Vanilla custard pudding

Chop apricots fine and drain. Combine with dates, one-half cup almonds, honey, salt, flavoring and toast crumbs. Blend thoroughly and form into roll about two inches thick. Roll in remaining almonds. Wrap in waxed paper and chill thoroughly. Cut in thin slices with sharp knife. Serve in stemmed dessert glasses, alternating each slice with a layer of vanilla pudxding. Serves 10.

Apple Delight

6 medium-sized tart apples
6 pecans
1-8 teaspoon powdered allspice
Dash powdered cloves
1-2 tablespoons stale cake crumbs or sweet cracker crumbs
4-8 tablespoons honey, corn syrup or molasses
4 tablespoons fortified margarine.

Wash, quarter, core and slice the apples. Arrange in glass pie plate in decorative pattern. Crush or cut up the pecans. Add allspice, cloves, cake crumbs and sprinkle over top. Mix water with sweetening. Pour over top. Dot top with margarine. Bake in moderate oven, covered, about 40 minutes. Serves four.

Ham-Macaroni Salad

1 16-ounce package elbow macaroni
1-4 cup vinegar
2 cups diced cooked ham
1-4 cup chopped pimiento (optional)
1 cup chopped celery
1-4 cup grated onion
2 teaspoons salt
1-2 teaspoon pepper
1-2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
Lettuce or greens
1 fresh tomato

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender; drain. Pour vinegar over macaroni and let stand 10 minutes. Toss all ingredients together except greens and tomato. Pile salad on crisp greens, and garnish with tomato wedges. Serves 8 to 10.

Deviled Eggs

4 hard cooked eggs
1-2 teaspoon prepared mustard
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 teaspoons vinegar
3 tablespoons milk

Cut eggs in halves lengthwise. Remove yolks and press through sieve. Add prepared mustard, salt, vinegar, and milk and mix until light and fluffy. Fill egg white halves with yolk mixture.

TRY THIS FOR YOUR PICNIC

Carrots and Peas in Parsley Sauce

1 cup milk
2 tablespoons enriched flour
2 tablespoons margarine or butter
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup chopped parsley
1 cup sliced cooked carrots
1 cup cooked peas

Make a thin paste of flour and one-fourth cup milk. Put remainder of milk, margarine or butter, and salt in top of double boiler. When hot, add flour-milk mixture, stirring constantly until thickened. Add carrots, peas and two tablespoons parsley. Serve hot over slices of Bologna on toasted bread. Sprinkle with remaining parsley.

If you prefer to serve plain hamburgers instead of cheeseburgers, here is a springtime casserole that will be most satisfying with them.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Charlie M. Jones, World War II Veteran Returns To Farm

What Think Ye Of Christ?

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd

Guest Column
Editor Out of City

In this age opinions of things and men are more freely exprest than at any other time of my two score years of living. Generally it is not necessary to ask one what his opinion on a certain thing is, because men volunteer to express their thoughts. There is at least one exception to the foregoing statements: men do not express their opinions of Christ as freely as they should.

Christ Himself is anxious to hear the world express its opinion of Him. When He lived in the flesh, He asked for the opinions of men. "Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?" Whom do ye say that I am?" are proof that He wanted personal expressions. These words were Christ's words. On another occasion we find Him saying, "What think ye of Christ?" "Whose Son is He?" Evidently these men to whom Jesus spake, had expressed themselves concerning other men, and other things, but they had not expressed themselves on the subject of Christ.

Without a doubt, the world is losing much good by confining its expressions of opinions to the secular things of life. The writer does not wish the reader to misunderstand him. It is fully realized that many persons are telling others what they think of Christ, but the majority has its minds and conversations centered around other things. If the question is asked, "What think ye of modern music?" their will be diversities of opinions and many reasons for these opinions. Men are ready to answer when asked, "What think ye of the gambler?" "What think ye of the dancer?" "What think ye of the organization called the Church?" "What think ye of the liar?" "What think ye of the home-breaker?" In studying the answers, you will find that some opinions are justifiable and some are ungrounded. We cannot have the correct opinion of things until we enter the realm of correct observation and fair judgment. Neither can these things exist until we have gained the proper thinking about Christ.

My thoughts concerning my fellowman are measured largely by my thoughts of Christ. Honest thinking about Christ, filters one's mind that he may think clearly about other things. True thinking about Christ takes away prejudice, partiality, misunderstanding, lack of proper consideration, biased attitudes hatred and egotism. These bits of trash in the water of our minds make our opinions unsafe, and some times dangerous.

It is the writer's opinion that the world should devote more of its thinking to Christ. Our opinions of the church or of society may be correct, and yet not helpful. A man's opinion of society is getting rotten. Perhaps in many instances it would be right, but he has not helped society or himself unless he has centered his thoughts upon what Christ would do when He finds society rotten. One may say, "I think the church is weak." If we judge by some who claim to be factors in the church we must agree, but in thinking of Christ, we find

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Farm Employment Up 267,000 In South

Washington, D. C., June 24, 1946. —There were 267,000 more white and colored family workers and hired hands employed on farms in the South on June 1 than a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The largest increase occurred in the West South Central region—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas—where total farm employment increased from 1,911,000 on June 1, 1945, to 2,045,000 on June 1 of this year.

Hired workers accounted for 21.6 per cent of the increase. Similar increases occurred in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

However, total farm employment in the South was nearly a million less on June 1 than for the same date during the prewar period (1935 39). But wages averaged three times as much as before the war.

BAE also reports that through the Extension Service farm labor program, 58,191 white and colored veterans of World War II were assisted in finding farm employment between January 1945 and April of this year.

NEGRO FCA AIDES RETURN TO CAPITAL

Cornelius King and Lawrence J. Washington, information aides of the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have returned to Washington with the agency which moved back from Kansas City, Mo., a few weeks ago. FCA moved to Kansas City in the course of the wartime decentralization of the Government.

Mr. King and his assistant, Mr. Washington, perform the important function of keeping colored farmers informed on credit services available through FCA. Individual colored farmers have borrowed as much as $11,000 through FCA.

Pig Crop Drop Forecast

Washington, June 29—(AP)—The Agriculture Department this week forecast a 1946 pig crop of 81,500,000 head or about six per cent less than last year and the smallest since 1940.

This reduction will be reflected in smaller supplies of pork in butcher shops during the late winter of 1946 and spring and summer of 1947.

Charlie M. Jones of Linwood, Alabama

CHARLIE M. JONES, World War II veteran, of Pike County, Alabama, poses with the mule that he purchased with a Farm Security loan. May 1946.
FSA Photo by Davis

7,000 West Indies Workers Employed On Southern Farms

Nearly 7,000 of the 18,000 West Indies Agricultural workers in this country are employed on farms in the South, the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

About 6,000 of the West Indies workers employed in the South are working in Florida, cultivating sugarcane and cultivating and harvesting truck crops. The others are employed in Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia. North Carolina is to have 1,200 Bahamian men and women on its farms within a few weeks. The prevailing wage for the foreign workers in that State has already been set at 50 Cents per hour for men and 40 Cents per hour for women. However, the prevailing will not affect those who work on a piece-rate basis.

The West Indies workers contingent is composed of 10,000 Jamaicans, 5,000 Bahamians, and 3,000 Barbadians.

MILK AND COTTON A GOOD COMBINATION

Sixty colored farmers of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, have found milk and cotton to be a good combination for an assured year-round income, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Negro Farmers Net $900 By Scaling Timber

Two colored farmers, Arnie Royster and W. B. Brooks of North Carolina, netted $900 by consulting with a farm forester and having their 17 acres of timber scaled, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from North Carolina Extension Service.

The farmers had been offered $3,100 for their timber by sawmill men, but refused to accept the offer until the timber could be scaled. It turned out that the 17-acre tract contained 300,000 feet of lumber which brought a scale price of $4,000.

DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL AD DRESSES CHURCH CONGRESS

Clyde F. Clark, educationist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Field Service Branch, addressed the National Sunday School and Baptist Young Peoples Union Congress in Chicago on June 19.

Discussing the urgent world food situation, Mr. Clark pointed out how the young people of the church could help make a further contribution toward relieving starvation in Asia, Europe, and Africa. And he praised the nation's colored farmer for the important part they are playing in helping to produce more food by using modern farming practices and increasing the productivity of their land.

Resident of Linwood, Pike County, Alabama Wants to Build Home

Washington, D. C. — Charlie M. Jones, Negro World War II veteran, Route No. 1, Linwood, Pike County, Alabama, home unscathed after several years service in the South Pacific, stood in the yard of his mother's home and pointed to a clump of trees across the road. "Right there," he said, "is where I want to put me a house among the trees and for the rest of my days do nothing but farming out and out."

Jones was asked when he first decided that he would round out the rest of his days on a farm in Pike County.

"The day they put me on that ship to send me to the South Pacific was the time I made up my mind that if I ever get out of the Army alive I was going to do some farming right here from then on," he replied.

When Jones was discharged on January 1, 1946, he applied to the Farm Security Administration for a rehabilitation loan of $410 with which to purchase the mule, seed, feed, fertilizer and plow tools he needed to get a new start in farming. His application was approved by the County FSA Committee. He is renting 40 acres and with his wife and two children lives at the home of his mother who owns an 80 acre farm.

Jones entered the service in November 1943 and received training at Camp Barkley, Texas. Thereafter he saw service in New Guinea, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, while attached to the 728th Medical Sanitary Company on hospital duty and on first aid duty on the battle field.

He came through without a scratch and according to his own statement he is "just a lucky man."

His crop plans for the year include 10 acres of cotton, 10 acres of peanuts, 12 acres of corn and 3 acres of truck crops. He also plans to plant 10 acres in winter legumes next fall.

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Governm't Capital In Production Credit System Being Reduced

Washington, D. C.—Government capital in the production credit system has been further reduced by the return of $7,050,000 from the production credit corporations to the Revolving Fund of the United States Treasury, C. R. Arnold, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, recently announced.

In three successive annual payments, $18,750,000 of the capital which the Government originally invested in this short-term credit system has been returned. Repayment of Government capital has been made possible by the progress in member ownership of the cooperative production credit associations, according to Commissioner Arnold. As the farmer-owned capital increases and the associations accumulate earnings, the need for Government capital decreases, he pointed out.

Farmer-owned capital of the 506 production credit associations of the country amounted to $34,224,000 as of April 1, which with $36 million of accumulated earnings, represented 58.7 percent of their total net worth, Arnold said. Stockholders in the production credit associations have increased in number each year since organization 12 years ago, he reported, and now total over 370,000.

First Cotton Bloom

Huntsville, Ala., June 20—)Special)—The first madison County cotton bloom of the season was brought to the county farm agent's office this week by Wright Caudle, Negro farmer of Madison precinct. It is nearly a week earlier than the average, and cotton experts declare it is earlier than any other on record. Caudle planted the nine-acre field from which the bloom was taken last April 2.

American Bonfire

France has her eternal flame which tourists may visit, but that is nothing compared to America's perpetual bonfire that roars along to the tune of a half billion dollars' worth of property annually.

In April alone the American bonfire consumed $52,000.000 worth of homes, farms, hotels, restaurants dance halls and heaven alone knows what else. It is getting hotter all the time. Currently it is burning at a rate that has never been equaled since the National Board of Fire Underwriters began compiling losses sixteen years ago.

One of the most effective ways to ease the housing shortage would be to use a little more care where fire is concerned. There are very few unavoidable fires. Cigaretts and matches are the great destroyers. Greater caution in the use of these two items alone would work miracles.

Next to preventing destruction, the most important consideration is the rising cost of the fuel that keeps the American bonfire blazing. Property values are rising rapidly—so rapidly that contractors hesitate to commit themselves on building costs. This means that fire insurance policies can become outdated. A fully insured home of ten years ago would be only about half insured now with the same dollar coverage. Insurance companies are trying to impress upon the insuring public the insidious menace of inflation to yesterday's insurance policy.

Next month another forty or fifty million dollars' worth of property will disappear in smoke and flame. Night and day the awful pageant will go on, until the American people realize their bonfire is a disgrace to the nation—then maybe they will do something about it.

Rural Electrification And Main Street

Farmers have been the prime beneficiaries of the REA program. No one can question advances brought to the farm by electric power. . .

Our Government, through REA, has invested upward of $450,000,000 to bring light and power to 1,400,000 rural users. And the rural people who have been aided by that program have spent at least an equal amount for house wiring, for electric appliances and equipment, for plumbing and for farmstead renovation. . . .

Electricity has proved to be a money-making tool for the farmer. He has used it not only to lighten his own labors but to increase his farm revenue. Therefore, in addition to the direct investment of large sums of money for labor, supplies, appliances, and equipment, rural electrification has had an important secondary effect on Main Street's prosperity.

If this country is to experience any great future exodus from rural to urban areas, the migration is least likely to occur from farms and farm areas which have been aided by electricity.

—**Claude R. Wickard**, in Rural Electrification News

Had The Doctor Lately?

A one-man farm could be run for 123 years on the estimated man days lost each year through farm accidents.

Still worse is the fact that carelessness and lack of safety measures on farms cause a death rate greater than in all other occupations combined. During World War II action of the enemies resulted in the death of 261,608 men. At the same time home accidents in this country killed 335,000 persons and injured 36,000,000.

These thoughts should make every member of the farm family sit down and take stock. To decide how in their own jobs on the farm the risks and carelessness can be removed to make the jobs safe. As all farm people join in the observance of National Farm Safety Week, commencing July 21, safety precautions on the farm become an important item for all of us.

Farmers have been called upon to produce food abundantly to help feed the millions of starving people in other nations. They are asked to make their farm as efficient as possible so that we here in the United States will not have to undergo undue shortages. To produce efficiently and at a maximum, there is no place for lost days due to accidents. Nor is there a place for lost time and production due to a more serious cause—death.

President Truman, in his proclamation of National Farm Safety Week, suggested a start all farm families can make. He asks farm people to resolve to eliminate at least one hazard a day until their farms are as safe as they can possibly make them. By taking the risk out of each job—even if just one day—health and life can be prolonged on every farm.

The President's suggestion was not directed at just the farmer. To be sure, phenomenal advances in farm mechanization have resulted, thought not necessarily so, in more farm accidents on the farm. Farmers continue to jump off the tractor while it is still running; they allow children and other people to get on the tractor while it is in operation and they disregard safety rules and safety guards provided by manufacturers on tractors and other farm machinery.

The president was talking to farm women and children as well as to farmers. Falling down the steps, pulling hot pots of liquid off the stove, trying to become an expert electrician in a matter of minutes, trying to save meat of vegetables with the mind or eye on something else—these and many more housekeeping pitfalls gain victims every day. The kitchen is said to be the most dangerous room in the house. Dangers in the other rooms are less severe. In all of their work the farm women must be as careful as farmers must be in their outside work to prevent accidents and death. They have themselves and children to protect.

When we stop to realize that twenty-five per cent of all occupational deaths occur on the farm and that twenty-five per cent of the home accidental deaths occur in the farm home, it becomes clear that its time to stop and think. National Farm Safety Week is a start, but it most assuredly should not be the end, of reducing death an injury in farm life. Farming can be a pleasant way of living. It need not be an easy way of being injured or killed.

Basic USDA Food Conservation Guide:

Washington, D. C.—(Note: The Department of Agriculture has had many requests for basic food conservation recommendations during the famine emergency, in addition to the various specific how-to-do-it advices the Department has issued for homemakers, public eating places, and the food trades.

Requests have come from writers, speakers, and leaders or organizations who either in their professional capacities or as volunteers, are rendering a public service of information helpful to the famine emergency program.

In response to these requests, the Department has issued the following food conservation recommendations, which had been prepared primarily as a guide for copy writing for use within the Department. They are being given wider distribution in anticipation of the need for a conservation guide. Additional copies are obtainable on request from the Department's Press Service, Office of Information.)

The critical stage of the world famine emergency is expected to last until new harvests are moving freely. The United States as the best fed nation in the world and the nation with the largest available resources for supplying starving peoples can afford to tighten its belt and modify its customary wasteful eating habits in order to increase the size of a lifesaving exportable surplus. The United States can make a sizable contribution to famine-stricken Europe and to the Far East without impairing the essential nutritional value of our diet here at home.

Of the foodstuffs most useful in meeting the present emergency, cereal grains and fats and oils are outstanding, with wheat easily topping the list. Wheat is the one foodstuff the United States can export that will best do the feeding job that needs to be done—and do it quickly. To make the largest amount of wheat, rice, and other cereals, and of fats and oils available for shipment abroad immediately, the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations to the American people:

1. Conserve Food in Every Possible way

Avoid waste. Prepare no more food than your family needs. When ever possible, use left-overs and reuse cooking fats. Let no usable food end up in the garbage can. Eat less. If you customarily overeat — as many of us do—now is the time, of all times, to help yourself to health and your world-neighbor to life.

2. Eat Potatoes Instead of Bread, Rice, and Other Cereals

Throughout the country, potatoes are plentiful. They are reasonable in price, and they are an acceptable alternate for cereals during a period of emergency. We can ship abroad all the wheat, flour, and other cereals we can get to our ports, but we can ship only limited quantities of potatoes because they are too bulky and perishable to ship except in dried form.

3. Eat Cereals Sparingly, Particularly Wheat Products

All Cereals are important in the famine emergency. Drain on the supply of any one increases the shortage problem for the whole group. We must save in the use of all of them. It will often be desirable, where supplies are available locally, to use oatmeal and cornmeal instead of wheat and rice —which are the most urgently needed cereals for relief shipment.

4. Use Less Fats and Oils

Bake, broil or steam meats, poultry and fish instead of frying them. Avoid deep-fat frying of foods. Save all meat drippings for seasoning vegetables and other foods. When you no longer can re-use fats for food, turn them in for salvage so they can replace edible fats and oils in the manufacture of soaps and other essential products.

5. Eat Fish, Aggs, and Poultry—Which are Relatively Plentiful

Fish stocks—particularly frozen fish—are at an all time high. We are entering the season when eggs are abundant, and in most areas poultry supplies are plentiful. Use of these plentiful proteins—especially in connection with plentiful vegetables—will do much to compensate for reduced consumption of cereals and will help to relieve the demand for beef, pork, and lamb, which are much needed abroad and will be short of demand.

6. Eat Locally Abundant Vegetables

Fresh vegetables are and will be abundant in many areas. Many must be used locally or be wasted. Use them. These vegetables add much to the palatability, variety, and nutritive value of the diet. If you can possibly grow your own vegetables, do so.

7. Produce Food If You Can

In order to help starving people through the 90-day pre-harvest crisis, the United States is drawing upon reserves of food usually carried over. It is doubly wise to rebuild these reserves, for while the pre-harvest crisis may be relieved by new crops, need for food throughout the world will remain large throughout 1946. For these reasons, farmers are asked to continue or increase their production efforts. Victory Gardeners are asked to keep their gardens growing. Housewives are asked to can surplus fruits and vegetables.

8. Share—Don't Hoard

Hoarding is often a prelude to waste. Sharing defeats waste—frees needed supplies for shipment abroad.

4-H Club Activities In Georgia

By Augustus Hill, Assistant Negro State Club Agent

The term "cooperation in action" was certainly exemplified recently in Greene, Morgan and Liberty counties. It was in these counties that unusual interest was observed in 4-H Club work between county agents, 4-H Club members and local citizens.

Sometime ago county and home Extension agents were asked to solicit funds to help build a State camp for Negro 4-H Club members of Georgia. As to how they would go about raising these funds was left entirely with each agent. From all indications, any number of methods are being used to carry out this request.

In **Greene county,** Agent C. L. Tapley sponsored a popularity contest between twelve community 4-H clubs. Handsome prizes, consisting of a lady's Bulova wrist watch, Ever Sharpe fountain pen, lady's lockette and photo album, were awarded the leading contestants in this event. The top winner of this contest was crowned "Miss Greene County of 1946."

Below is a summary of Mr. Tapley's 4-H Club contest:

Financial Report

Union Point	$164.60
Greensboro	100.00
White Plains	52.48
Andrews Grove	31.00
Woodville	27.00
Alexander Center	26.35
East Over	25.00
Siloam	19.01
St. Paul	7.60
Brown Chapel	6.75
Total	$521.29

Winners

1. Miss Julia Saggus, Union Point School, Sponsor: Mr. H. W. Tapley.

2. Miss Kathleen Smith, Greensboro High School, Sponsor: Miss Ethleen Barnhart.

3. Miss Edna Mapp, White Plains School, Sponsor: Miss Elvira Greenard.

4. Miss Bessie Twilley, Andrews Grove, Sponsor: Miss Bessie Stephens.

Over in **Morgan county,** Agent L. C. Trawick, Jr. held his annual 4-H Club picnic and also the crowning of the "4-H Club Queen for 1946." Approximately 600 4-H Club boys and girls, teachers, preachers, doctors and local school officials attended this affair. Reverend W. M. Mitchell and wife were host and hostess to the group. Rev. Mitchell is principal of one of the schools in Morgan county and also a 4-H Club advisor. An excellent program was rendered during the day with 4-H clubsters, teachers, preachers, school officials and all taking part. Out door activities consisted of soft ball games, sack races, ring plays, etc. All seemed to have enjoyed this beautiful day of fun.

Mr. Evans B. Cooper and Miss Mattie Mathis, the county and home agents of Liberty County sponsored a similar program to that of Mr. Tapley's 4-H Club Rally Day. More than 700 clubsters, State Extension officials, teachers and preachers attended the program.

Liberty county's program for the day was as follows:

1. Devotional Exercises.
2. Discussions: Coming Events on 4-H Club Calendar. 4-H Club Boys: Mr. Augustus Hill, Asst. Negro State Club Agent. 4-H Club Girls: Miss Camilla Weems, Asst. State Agent for Negro Work.
3. Folk Dance, Virginia Reel.
4. Intermission: May Pole Dance.
5. Movie.
6. Rally and Dismissal.

Liberty 4-H Club contestants reported over $200.00 in this drive.

A MEDAL FOR BETTY

Betty Hunkin, a slim, dark Welsh girl, was regarded as one of the most efficient nurses in the British Army hospital in which she served in India.

Betty was the shy, quiet type, always pleasant but with little to say as she moved among the sick and wounded, applying an ice pack here or a fresh dressing there.

"A model nurse, but too diffident ever to command others," her superiors thought.

No one suspected that Betty had the making of a heroine—not until recently, when angry shouts and a death scream broke the mid-day quiet in the hospital at Trimulgherry.

The uproar came from a ward filled with tough, bearded Sikhs, most of them convalescents. It wasn't Betty's ward, but she ran toward it without hesitation. A stream of frightened nurses and patients erupted from the door. Betty kept going.

Pressing through, she found herself in the midst of a swirl of angry, yelling Sikhs, slashing at one another with knives. Five minutes before they had been disciplined soldiers of the British Raj. An insult had been passed, men had taken sides, and now they were milling tribesmen with murder in their hearts.

Betty stepped over one bleeding form and jammed several warriors aside with her elbows.

"Stop it!" she cried. "Stop it—this instant!"

Soldierly training reasserted itself as the Sikhs recognized the voice of authority. Reluctantly they lowered blood-stained knives and stepped back.

Only one disobeyed. A bearded giant, the ring-leader who started the battle, turned and fled. Betty pursued and cornered him in the garden. She advanced, despite the weapon which he waved menacingly.

"Give it to me," Betty ordered, holding out her hand.

For half a minute the Sikh glared at her defiantly. The slender nurse's eyes didn't waver. Furious, but afraid to strike, the Sikh finally held out the knife, handle first, and submitted to arrest meekly.

One man was dead and many had wounds. Betty helped care for them and went back to taking temperatures in her own ward—without a word about her exploit.

There was plenty of talk about it latter, however, when Betty Hunkin was called before a visiting general, while her sister nurses stood at attention on the parade ground.

The general said Betty's action was one of the most courageous in the annals of the nursing corps and he pinned the medal of a Member of the Order of the British Empire on her starched, white uniform. Betty stammered her thanks. When friends pressed congratulations on her afterwards, she made only one comment:

"What I did wasn't much. My Uncle Vickery, now, saved a wounded comrade under fire and killed three eñemies while he was doing it. They gave him the Victoria Cross. Now he's my idea of a real hero."

"In times of trial," said the preacher, "what brings us the greatest comfort?" And from the back row an answering voice: "Acquittal!"

Motor-Driven Hay Hoist Time, Labor Saver on Farm If Properly Installed

By Kenneth B. McPherson

This is the hay making season and it will continue until frost. Regardless of the kind or type of hay, whether it be baled or loose, it must be stored. That storage means lifting, not just pounds, but many tons.

Hay may be lifted or hoisted with a pitch fork, a horse, a team, a truck, a tractor, or a motor. A motor driven hay hoist may be a great convenience, and a time and labor saver, or it may be just another gadget, depending on how one rigs it up and uses it. A hay hoist installation should be designed to save man labor and horse labor at a time when both man and horse labor are at a premium.

The advantage of an electric hay hoist is not just in the fun of using it, or in saving time. Haying is a time of peak demand for both horses and men on the farm. The hoist saves a man and a horse, and it does not eat anything when it is not in use. The hoist is useful at other times for handling bated straw or sacked grain with slings. It can be used profitably at any place where heavy loads are lifted frequently.

Several Types

There are several types of hay hoists on the market, some of which are available now even though many other needed articles and machines are hard to find.

The kind that is most commonly found on Middle Tennessee farms is a double drum machine. The hay carrier rope is attached to the large drum which serves as a reel to bring in the load of hay from the wagon to any point on the hay mow. The drum motion is controlled by a lever operating a cone-clutch. Forward movement of the lever starts the drum turning and it stops as the lever is released. The second drum is a smaller one which serves as a reel to return the fork and carrier to the wagon. If the carrier travels 35 feet or more, much hard work and time will be saved on the pull-back. A retarder spring on the return drum prevents it from spinning faster than the rope is drawn off by the travel of the hay car. A brake is also provided to permit the operator to stop either the fork or the carrier at any desired point. Single drum hoists are also on the market but with such a machine the pull-back is done by hand just as in a horse-drawn installation.

The motor for operating the hoist may be anything from one horse power up. One horse power is a little slow requiring more time to remove a load from the wagon to the mow. A three h. p. motor is about right where the motor is to be used for hoisting alone. The correct speed can be obtained by using a 24 inch flat pulley on the hoist and a four inch three groove, V pulley on the motor. Five horsepower or anything at hand up will work fine and get the hay in faster too.

Few Pulleys Best

The hay hoist can be located in any convenient place as long as the main rope from the nearest pulley is in direct line with the center of the barn. It must be well anchored to take the hoisting load. It should be kept in mind that the fewer the pulleys, the easier the pull.

The most popular type of installation in Middle Tennessee is the one with the hoist location in the front of the barn. The equipment is mounted on a platform, 5 feet by 5 feet. The platform is raised on posts or on brace work, to the front barn wall. The hoist on the platform is usually 10 to 15 feet above the barn floor at a point to either side of the hay intake opening, where the operator can see both the load on the ground outside and the mow on the inside. Hay can easily be piled in under the platform.

This installation is generally in barns where a hay drier is used and hay is being brought in from the field frequently. A number of hoists have been installed like this on Davidson County farms this spring. One has been fixed where the man on the wagon who sticks the fork can operate the hoist and never leave his wagon. Frequently, however, there is some elderly man or young boy about who will take delight in serving as operator.

By reversing the fork only, the same machinery can be used to take hay from the barn to the outside for bailing. The hay can be let down directly onto the baler platform.

Bill of Rights Works Both Ways

In April Congress passed the Lea Bill which provides fine and imprisonment for any union which compels broadcasters to hire more employes than are needed "to perform actual service." In calling a strike at a Chicago radio station because the station refused to employ three additional librarians, James G. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians said the union appreciates that its action is contrary to the restrictions of the Lea Bill, but that he and his union would resist this law "until we are told by the Supreme Court of the United States that the Bill of Rights and the abolition of slavery do not apply to American musicians."

There is comedy in that statement. Just where does the Bill of Rights give any man authority to tell another man to hire three people he doesn't need, or to tell men working for another man to stop working, or where does it provide that before a man can work he must join some organization and pay monthly dues for the privilege of working? The Bill of Rights would permit a man to join any organization he desired and by the same token it would respect his right not to join. It is supposed to work both ways.

The Bill of Rights came into being to help guarantee freedom. When a man is forced to join and pay any specified organization, regardless of his desire to do so, before he can earn a living, he is not a free man.

Save the Grain

A number of years ago the food chain stores staged "producer—consumer" campaigns to move surplus crops. At that time there was a surplus of nearly everything. The chain retailers' campaigns to move these surpluses were in reality drives to teach consumers to eat a greater variety of foods, and more of them. The efforts were a spectacular success.

A gigantic producer—consumer campaign is now being inaugurated to help indirectly with Europe's famine. This country is raising a record crop of early white potatoes—60 per cent above last year, with nearly all areas from California to the Carolinas ready to harvest. Also, onions are coming on the market in abundance, as well as a wide variety of vegetables and fruit. With old-fashioned enthusiasm and typical promotional efficiency, the food chains have swung into the job of helping move the record potato crop onto the consumer's dining table as an alternate for bread. Other crops will be included in the program.

If past experience is any criterion, the organized assistance of the mass food distributors in the present emergency will prove effective. Thousands of stores in every section of the country will make it their business to shove the sales of abundant food items with every resource at their command. This will automatically ease demand for grain products essential to European relief.

The program of the organized food retailers is in accordance with recommendations of the President's Famine Emergency Committee, the Production and Marketing Administration, and other government agencies. It differs from any previous promotional effort in one all-important respect—lives depend upon its success. If the public will keep this point in mind, the efficient use of American abundance will be assured.

JAMES BANKS, World War II veteran, his wife and baby, two-year old Margaret Lee Banks, on the site of the home he is building in Pike County, Alabama, May 1946.
FSA Photo by Davis

Production Waits On Whims

For months members of the petroleum industry have been calling attention to the fact that the petroleum supply is adequate to meet all demands. Acting upon the claims of OPA thPat as soon as a commodity was in sufficient supply, price controls would be removed, they long ago recommended that the oil industry be "decontrolled." Price control over oil has not been removed.

This is a sample of OPA "flexibility" and responsiveness" to changing conditions. It is a sample of why production is so far behind demand. No industry can operate efficiently when it must wait indefinitely the pleasure of public officials on questions that can make or break a business.

The most dangerous thing about the OPA is its obvious reluctance to part with its power. In the case of oil, the need for control ended with the termination of the war. The result of continuance has been increasing confusion. As one oil man pointed out, "under fixed price ceilings the tendency is to manufacture those products which produce the most profit. This has resulted in industry-wide overproduction of certain products and a weakening in their market prices; whereas other products, which normally would have been produced in greater volume to balance demand, continue to sell at unprofitable prices set by the government."

Congress should not be criticized for moving with caution in renewing price control.

Simple Truths About a Great Country

When our government takes over any of the country's basic industries, such as coal or railroads, millions of persons should realize something is happening wholly foreign to American political ideals.

Representative Boren of Oklahoma recalled these political ideals when he said:

"The cardinal principle of the American way of life is the recognition of the importance of the individual count in the American system.

"All the rights in the Bill of Rights are individual rights. Every individual is guaranteed the protection of his life and his property, his freedom. The guarantee of trial by jury is a guarantee to every individual.

"Our generation has forgotten that the system of private property is the most important guaranty of freedom. It is only because the control of the means of production is divided among many people acting independently that we as individuals have any freedom as to what we do ourselves. Whenever all the means of production are vested in a single hand, whether it be nominally that of a group of 'society' as a whole, or as a dictator—whoever exercises this control has complete power over us. In the hands of private individuals, economic power can be an instrument of coercion, but can never control the whole life of a person, but when economic power is collectivized into an instrument of political power, it creates a degree of dependency scarcely distinguishable from slavery."

If as a people we cannot understand such simple truths, we no longer deserve to be free.

A Lesson in Distribution

The sale of surplus war property is a sad lesson in distribution that the nation will long remember. Politics, mismanagement, cumbersome rules and general confusion have nearly blocked the sale of billions of dollars' worth of material which the country desperately needs. Everything from blankets to tractors is rotting away in supply dumps, in spite of the fact that everyone wants it moved quickly, including the officials in charge of the surplus disposal program.

The lesson is that an efficient retail distribution system cannot be set up overnight. Moreover, it cannot be set up at all if it is burdened with red tape. The government could probably learn a few things from the retail distribution industry. This industry has been working for years to develop the most efficient methods of moving from producer to consumer. Of course, unlike the government, private distributors are compelled to seek efficiency or sacrifice a slim margin of profit. Some of the larger chains have developed distribution to such a fine art that they are able to operate on profit margins of less than one percent of sales. They do it because they have learned to handle mountainous volumes of goods with a minimum of waste motion. And they try to have what consumers want at the right place and at the right time.

The job of distributors is doubly difficult at the present time, partly because they must fight an uphill battle to convince government regulators such as the OPA that excessive red tape and unnecessary rules are anathema to efficient distribution, a fact that has nearly wrecked the government's distribution of surplus property.

Junior: The drum you gave me was the best present I ever got.

Uncle: I'm glad to hear that.

Junior: Yes, Mother gives me a quarter a week not to play it.

Beef Cattle Raisers to Rely Upon Pasture

Because of grain shortage, Tennessee beef cattle raisers will have to depend more heavily upon pasture and roughage for finishing cattle for market this year, W. P. Tyrrell, assistant Extension Livestock specialist, University of Tennessee, said today.

Experiments conducted at the Middle Tennessee agricultural experiment station show there was little difference in finish between gross fed, and grain and grass fed calves in test lots. The tests were made by H. R. Duncan and others of the experiment station staff. Both groups of salves in the experiments were started on grass about the first of April after wintering on identical rations of cottonseed meal, sorghum silage and alfalfa hay.

During the 1942-43 feeding period, heifers on grass alone carried 64 days longer; weightd as much and sold for practically the same as those on pasture and grain. During the 1943-44 feeding period it was found that financial gains were in favor of heifers fed grain while on pasture. Final finish condition was about the same for both lots during the two years. The 1944 4 grain and grass fed salves sold for $2 more per hundredweight, and averaged $5.77 more profit per animal than those on grass alone.

Either plan of feeding seems satisfactory under Tennessee conditions, Tyrrell said. Earlier finishing practices have proved more profitable and seem advisable on farms where home grown grain is available and pasture limited. Succulent pasture during the hot, dry months of July and August have been found especially essential for heifers fattened on grass alone. However, cattle feeders who are following the "grass alone" method of feeding are advised to follow the late summer market closely, and avoid the market break which usually occurs in the last half of September or early October.

Sadder but Wiser

The railroad unions now know what government ownership means to striking unions. It means being in the uncomfortable position of striking against one hundred and forty million people; it means defying the representative of these people—the President of the United States; it means the end of negotiating and compromise—in short, oblivion for the union.

In fact, the whole case against government ownership of any industry became apparent in the railroad strike. As long as an industry is privately owned, controversies between management and labor remain merely disputes between groups of private citizens that can meet each other as equals at the conference table. Government then is a third party, an umpire and arbiter. Its only interest should be fair play all around. But once government operation materializes, private industry disappears from the scene, tension mounts, and the striking group finds itself cast in the role of a public enemy. There is no one to speak for it—thus it was with the railroad unions. When the government took over the rails and officially condemned the strike, that ended the matter. When the unions tried to defend themselves there was no one to listen to them or sympathize with them. They could go back to work or suffer the consequences—they went back to work.

Before the railroad strike, the head of one of the unions, Mr. Whitney, observed that government ownership was greatly to be desired in the railroad industry. It would be interesting to know how he feels about it now. Regardless of how he feels, he has rendered the country a very great service. He furnished an object lesson in socialism that should chill the heart of every American who is sponsoring it in any form.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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7,000 West Indies

(Continued From Page 1)

Alabama State Extension Service.

The 60 farmers are selling their milk to an evaporated milk plant. From January through March they sold 153,100 pounds of milk and grossed $5,195.40 of which $1,061.70 was in subsidy payments from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It averaged out to about $32 per month each for the farmers. Most of the farmers have three or four cows. These farmers say they like the idea of having money all year-round instead of just in the fall at cotton ginning time.

FSB OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERED IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

James P. Davis, administrative officer of the Field Service Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has established headquarters at 802 West 9th Street, Little Rock, Ark., according to announcement made by his office this week. Mr. Davis travels throughout the South conferring with farmers, farm leaders and rural ministers on agricultural problems.

FOOD PROSPECTS

More food will be produced throughout the world this year than last, but the level of production will be less than during the prewar period, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

In Europe, a considerable increase in grain and sugar is expected in 1946-47. A slight increase is expected in fats and oils, but little or no change in the production of other foodstuffs. Extraordinary social changes, shifts in population, and the shortage of draft power continue to restrict production.

In the Far East, increased acreage of food crops is expected, but the increase may still leave production far below the prewar level. Early spring rains in eastern India are enabling the farmers there to get their crops in early and under favorable conditions. Conditions for the spring wheat crop of China also are favorable.

Plan Now

To sow a few acres of alfalfa this fall, especially if you are a milk producer.

To stay with that garden and produce enough vegetables for home use this summer. Even though you have heard that there is a surplus of potatoes and cabbage the price has not noticeably changed on the retail markets.

To continue to pay off the farm debt as rapidly as possible and to think twice before making additional debts.

To save all the black berries on your farm. If you have more than you can care for let someone else pick them. If you are in need of berries get the farmers' permission before taking his.

To buy loaf bread only for emergencies.

To have a summer and fall garden equally as good as your spring garden.

To save all the potatoes you grow. Even though new potatoes are not selling at a very desirable price, chances are they will be much higher before another crop can be grown.

To attend the Junior Riding Club horse show at the State Fair Grounds on the nights of June 27, 28 and 29. All profits of the show will be used to build a district 4-H Club camp at Columbia.

To measure your tobacco field and grow only your allotment.

To have soil tested for fall crops.

More Sows Reported Farrowed in State

State agricultural statisticians said yesterday that nine per cent more sows were farrowed in the six months ended June 1, than in the same period of 1945.

However, their report said, the 133,000 sows farrowed still is 11 per cent below the 10-year average of 149,000 sows. Approximately 838,000 pigs were saved compared with 781,000 in the spring of 1945 and the 10-year average of 914,000.

The report, based on a poll of farmers in the state, said that some 127,000 sows were expected to farrow next fall or about two per cent less than in the fall of 1945 and five per cent below the 10-year average.

However, it added, "the indicated decrease for Tennessee is much less than the expected reduction of 16 per cent for the United States as a whole."

What Think Ye of

(Continued from page 1)

that He would say, find the weak, and make it strong. We should have our thoughts about all things, but thinking about Christ lifts me to higher heights. Think Roosevelt, and you see a government. Thing Einstein, and you see many scientific discoveries, Think of H. G. Wells, and you recall history. Think of Hitler, and your mind is on war; but if you think about Christ, your mind is set on hope, faith, joy, peace, and eternal and complete bliss. Be fair to yourself, take your mind off other things for awhile, and think about Christ.

A midwest oil company plans direct company operation of as many as 100 service stations in 15 states as part of a long-range program to train veterans for superior station operation.

A barge terminal with storage capacity of more than 3,200,000 gallons of petroleum products is under construction near Charleston, W. Va.

She: Enthusiasm is contagious.

He: Not always. I've courted girls who didn't seem to share my enthusiasm in the least.

WHAT IS YOUR PRICE?

By Ruth Taylor

What is your price?

Ask that of any man, and the chances are you'll get an indignant answer "I don't wear a price tag. I'm not for sale."

But, unfortunately too many people have a price of some sort. They wouldn't take a money bribe—fewer people do than is realized. However, they do ask favors, and return them. They don't speak out when they should, for fear of offending someone of importance to them. They don't want to "hurt people's feelings," by telling a bold and unpleasant truth. They are willing to compromise with issues in order to gain a point. They are warped by prejudices and swayed by their likes and dislikes.

The man **without** a price, the incorruptible man, is a man **above** price. He has an anchor in his principles. He is not moved by fear or favor. He stands on truth as he sees it, and he is strong in the hour of crisis. He is dependable in both small and large things. His word is good because it is never given carelessly.

The incorruptible man is not afraid. He will speak out against evil wherever it exists. But he will not condemn his fellow men without due cause—and then never misjudge a group by the action or opinions of one man. He holds no unreasoning prejudice. He treats his fellow men as individuals and respects their beliefs as he demands respect for his own. The only aristocracy he recognizes is the aristocracy of character, of good thoughts, of good manners. He neither looks down at or up to his neighbor. He is tolerant of everything except intolerance.

Given a nation of incorruptible men and the world could be a world at peace. The world will always follow the strong man, and the incorruptible man has an inner strength that is never more apparent than in the hour of adversity. He is like the city founded upon a rock. The incorruptible man is the honor, and the base, of a good community or a great nation.

What is **your** price?

The Cost of Cheap Power

Seldom has such a painstaking analysis of public versus private electric power rates been made available to the public as that recently released by J. J. Deuel, Director of the Public Utilities Department of the California Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Deuel based the analysis on claims of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Interior Department of the Federal government to the effect that Federal power projects could supply power to farmers cheaper than the private power companies now serving the area.. He found that supposed statements of fact of these public agencies were nothing more than misleading propaganda; promises of " "cheap" power, upon closer investigation, evaporated in a maze of qualifications; rates were based upon assumed consumption levels twice the actual figures; farmers would be called upon to supply their own transformers and equipment now supplied by the power company, ranging in cost from $400 to $2,000; some of the lush promises were in direct conflict with the reclamation law; statements as to the present rates paid by farmers were highly exaggerated; finally, the cost of the Federal undertakings would be amortized without interest—in violation of the Federal code. The upshot of the analysis was that many California farmers would have to pay more for taxexempt Federal electric power than they now pay to the heavily-taxed private electric companies.

Mr. Deuel accompanied the analysis with a straight statement of local Farm Bureau policy, which says in part: "We are frequently accused of representing the power companies------We are also accused of being opposed to public ownership. We again deny that allegation. We have supported the organization of irrigation districts and other cooperative movements ever since the inception of the Farm Bureau, where they are organized and operated by the interested parties who own the land, use their services and pay the bill.

Where the Profits Go

The favorite pasttime of some of today's self-styled liberals is to tear the hide off corporation profits. Where do these profits go that these liberals so enjoy castigating?

Consider one of the leading corporations, an oil company. This company earned a net profit of nearly $9,000,000 in 1945—a lot of money. But as the company points out, this profit, like tax revenue, is divided among a lot of people The company is owned by about 35,000 individual Americans, enough to make a city the size of Santa Barbara, California. They live in many sections of the country. They own an average of 137 shares of stock a piece. No one holds more than 1 1-4 per cent of the total shares outstanding. The $9,000,000 divided among these 35,000 people averages about $250 per person. However, this company, consisting of 154 million dollars' worth of oil wells, refineries, service stations, etc., set aside $4,000,000 for the business. Dividends paid out—money that actually went to the owners—averaged just $137.49 per stockholder—$11.46 per month Wages paid out averaged $3,283 per employe, or $274 per month.

No matter how the critics of profit paint the picture, they cannot conceal the fact that American industry does not represent the investment of a few millionaires, but the combined savings of thousands of citizens. Neither can they conceal the fact that without some such method of financing heavy industry, American mass production, the envy of the entire world could never have been accomplished.

We are unalterably opposed to that type of public ownership operated by bureaucrats by remote control from Washington-------- We fear some farmers do not realize the benefits which they receive from the diversified load of power companies----and we know what their great disappointment will be if some day they find themselves securing service from a rural power district which has no other type of load except agricultural power, service."

State Firm to Ship 75,000 Horses, Cows To Europe

Memphis, Tenn., July 6—(AP)—A Memphis firm will ship approximately 75,000 horses and cows to Europe this year under the UNRAA program.

Owen Brothers Horse and Mule Commission Company, which boasts the world's largest mule business, announced it had received a contract to start shipment as soon as possible by way of Savannah, Ga.

The company said the first shipment would be made as soon as necessary stockyards could be built in the Atlantic Coast city—"in three or four weeks."

Stockyards capable of handling 5,000 head at one time will be built in Savannah.

H. H. Small, office manager, said as many as 15 shiploads of 800 horses and cows each probably might be dispatched weekly.

While Owen Brothers handles around 50,000 mules annually, Small said he understood mules were not included in the contract awarded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The ratio, he asserted, will be four or five horses to each cow.

A sign in front of a shoe repair shop pictured several styles of rubber heels and a beautiful girl who was saying, "I'm in love with America's Number 1 heel." Underneath, in small feminine handwriting someone had added, "Too bad, sister! I married him."

Sign in front of a gas station: FOUND—Something. Either a hat or a bird. Blew in or flew in. Owner may claim same by identifying it.

Hope Reborn

The United States is destined to eat less in the near future, in order that other countries may have a little more food. Far from hurting the health of the nation, medical spokesmen say it will do us good. In fact, the health magazine Hygeia, a publication of the medical profession and a recognized authority in its field, declares that "this cannot possibly harm the average American citizen. Indeed it is likely to help him, since overweight after middle life is recognized as one of the important causes of abbreviated longevity." It then gives some practical suggestions for diminishing the consumption of wheat and fats, such as one-piece sandwiches, buckwheat cakes for breakfast, the substitution of fruits and other desserts for pastries and cakes, broiled instead of fried meat, and bread and jam without butter.

The wholehearted manner in which our people have expressed a desire to share food with other nations, is encouraging. It is the mark of a reviving civilization.

"How," writes a distracted parent to this office, "Can I convince my daughter that the young man she goes with is worthless?" Have her marry him.—Atchison Globe.

Poultrymen Told to Sell Non-Productive Birds

Following the steps taken recently to encourage movement of grain for shipment abroad, U. S. Department of Agriculture poultry officials are urging the nation's poultrymen to sell non-productive birds to reduce producing costs of both eggs and meat chickens.

The higher ceiling prices placed in effect on corn, wheat, and other grains and proteins to make more available for direct human consumption do not permit feeding "boarders" in the average farm poultry flock, officials point out.

Milking Machine Saves Time, Labor; Returns Cash Profits

By Kenneth B. McPherson

While there may be some people who really enjoy milking by hand, most farmers and dairymen who have had experience consider hand milking one of the most difficult and time consuming jobs connected with dairying.

As labor-saving machinery has been introduced into factories, the workers get better wages, largely because machines help them to produce much more and at lower cost than is possible by hand. In farming too, so far as mechanical power has been adopted, it has greatly increased the output per man and reduced production costs. There is still too much hand labor in farming, however, especially in the dairy business.

Suppose a man had 15 cows each giving milk ten months out of the year and dry the other two months. How do the value, the importance, and the labor of harvesting the milk crop compare with the importance, the value and the labor of harvesting other crops on the farm?

Good average cows in Middle Tennessee can be expected to produce 4,000 pounds of milk a year. From this little herd, that is 60,000 pounds or 30 tons of milk, the same weight as 1,000 bushels of wheat or potatoes. Certainly, the price of milk goes up and down but it is usually higher pound for pound than other farm products and will therefore justify as much investment.

Year in and year out the average man will harvest from 50 to 75 pounds of milk an hour by hand. On a spurt he can double that and when the cows are fresh he might be able to treble it. But 15 cows twice a day for 300 days each means 9,000 milkings to do. It would take seven miles of staunchions to hold that many cows and 120 ten hour days, four solid months, to milk them.

In this day and age no one would think of going out to cut 30 tons of hay with a scyth, or to rake it up with a hand rake. Some men would hesitate to pitch that much hay onto a wagon and more shun pitching it by hand up into the hay mow or on to a stack.

Who would cradle a field of wheat yielding 1,000 bushels, or bind it by hand, or thresh it with a flail? For that matter, who would even dig 1,000 bushels of potatoes with a fork even though he could roll out many times 75 pounds an hour.

Machines have lowered the cost of producing and harvesting all these crops, and milking machines offer a fine opportunity to increase profits by reducing cost in the dairy business.

The milking machine is also a factor in producing clean milk. The milk is drawn into a closed container and has less possibility of contamination than by hand milking even though a small top pail is used. Bacteria, of course, are always present and it is almost impossible to have absolutely sterile utensils. A milking machine may increase the bacteria count materially if the machine is not properly cleaned and stored. Too much importance can not be placed upon the proper cleaning and storage of the milking machine parts that come in contact with the milk. The task of cleaning is not a difficult one, but should be practiced regularly and religiously according to the instructions of the manufacturer for his particular type of machine.

The milking machine has proved its worth as a time and labor saver on many farms. If properly cared for it will help materially in producing clean milk with low bacteria count. If operated intelligently it will not only relieve the labor problem and arm aches of hand milking, but will pay for itself and return cash profits in a reasonably short time.

Don't Eat Seed Beans Health Director Warns

Knoxville, June 15 (AP)—Knoxvillians were warned today by City Health Director W. H. Enneis not to eat seed beans, after a physician reported a 14-year-old school boy died from eating chemically-treated seed beans.

The physician in the case said all indications point to death by poisonous beans which had been treated chemically to kill off bugs and parasites," Dr. Enneis said in issuing the warning.

"Some seed beans are treated and others are not, but a safe rule is: 'Don't eat seed beans'"

Farm Outlook Appears Bright Through 1947

Washington, July 6 — (AP) — Farm prosperity, which rolled to a historic peak during the war years, "should continue at least until well into 1948," the Commerce Department said today.

But after that, it cautioned, "there is no assurance that the old farm problem—lack of adequate markets and hidden farm unemployment—may not again appear."

During the war, the department said, the nation's farmers enjoyed a 200 per cent increase in net income and piled up a $10,000,000,000 backing of savings in cash and government bonds.

From 1940 through 1945, the farm population decreased by 5,000,000 persons to a total of 25,000,000, or 18 per cent of the nation's population, but the net income from farming rose from $5,600,000,000, to $14,800,000,000, the department said.

Now, it said, farm land prices have gone 69 per cent above 1939 but "there is as yet no evidence of any extensive back-to-the-farm movement" even on the part of veterans who were drafted away from farm areas.

The farm market now is larger than ever, but the part it plays in bolstering the postwar economy will depend in part on whether savings go into purchase of goods or into speculation in farm land, the department said.

Three factors were rated important in the department's view of the farming outlook.

1. "The best insurance of continued farm prosperity lies in an adequate number of jobs in business and industry for the excess farm population and continued business prosperity with a high level of wages so that people can continue to buy farm products."

2. Fifty per cent of the nation's farm produce nine-tenths of farm output, and many farms furnish "only a meager subsistence and very little cash income to their operators."

3. The birthrate on farms exceeds that in cities and, coupled with the trend towards increased mechanization and larger farms, "means increasing numbers of farm people will be seeking industrial employment."

The Nnited States consumes in the neighborhood of 4,200,000 gallons of lubrication oils daily.

Tests Scheduled For Cows Entered In State Sales

Michigan State Holstein-Friesian Association, at its annual meeting, voted to test each cow entered in the state sale in milk at the time of the sale for mastitis after the cattle are assembled in the sale barn.

This procedure was followed by the Tennessee Jersey Cattle Club at its anual sale last month and is believed to be the first time any association ever adopted this practice. The Michigan association is also following the Tennessee group in that they are testing each animal for Bangs before it is allowed to be sold in a state sale.

Tennessee for the past several years has required that each animal sold in state sales or entered in state shows be tested for Bangs. No Bangs reactors or even suspects are allowed in the shows and sales.

TOMATOES POPULAR VEGETABLE

The tomato has a clear claim to first honors as the most popular vegetable, according to results of the sample survey of 1945 victory garden by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics. With need for garden production even more important this year than last, the department anticipates that the tomato will hold its lead this season.

In 1945 victory gardens, the survey showed that the tomato was grown in 88 per cent of the farm gardens, and 90 per cent of nonfarm gardens. On farms, this compared with 85 per cent that included onions, 84 per cent string or wax beans. 75 per cent lettuce, and 72 per cent radishes. Potatoes with 75 per cent and both green peas and cabbage in 70 per cent of the farm gardens were the other crops grown by 70 per cent or more of the farm gardeners.

Threats Will Not Help

When the West Coast developed an incipient smallpox epidemic, health authorities and the medical profession moved with astonishing efficiency. Vaccination of hundreds of thousands of persons and prompt isolation of known cases soon put a stop to spread of the disease.

Alertness to this kind on the part of medical authorities is so thoroughly taken for granted that not a word of commendation for the doctors was discernable. Rather, at the very moment that this age-old scourge appeared and nothing prevented it from sweeping the entire population except prompt action from the medical profession, there were a number of senators down in Washington scoring the medical profession as selfish and behind the times because it opposes Federal domination of medicine.

This lack of appreciation for the benefits brought to all the people by science and the medical profession, is amazing. Naturally, there is room for improvement, and improvement is coming along coninuously in standards and extent of care. But one thing is certain: The manner in which political pressure has put a time clock on the physician's desk, with the plain implication that he must produce the perfect medical system by five o'clock tomorrow morning or submit to government dictation, is going to help no one.

Roadside, Curb Markets Help Sell Farm Produce

Marketing of surplus farm products direct from the farm to the homemaker is one source of cash income which should not be overlooked by farm families, Miss Isadora Williams, marketing economist with the Agricultural Extension Service. University of Tennessee, said this week.

Produce can be moved from the farm directly to the table through roadside market, special day markets, and curb markets, Miss Williams remarked, pointing out that such media have added more than three-quarters of a million dollars to incomes of Tennessee farm families in recent years.

Conservation Pays Dividends In Lawrence

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., June 29—(Special)—In Lawrence County 1,988 farmers earned $167,017 in 1945 through soil conservation practice carried out on 118,000 acres of crop land, according to C. T. McAnally, chairman of the Lawrence County ACA committee.

The principal practice carried out to earn the $167,017 were: Lime, 19,512 tons; superphosphate, 412 tons; basic slag, 177 tons; potash, 99 tons; terracing, 91,400 feet, and seeding of winter cover crops 19,903 acres.

Under the 1945 Dairy Feed Production Program, farmers in the county were paid $67,307. Under the Beef, Sheep and Lamb Production Program farmers received $527 in 1945.

Fifty-five cotton producers had Federal Crop Insurance on their 1945 cotton crop—a total of $575 was paid in indemity to 12 producers who had losses. This year 143 cotton producers and 96 wheat producers have insurance.

This year's agricultural conservation program for Lawrence County is again aimed at assisting farmers in carrying out conservation practices that will rebuild and conserve the soil. In doing this the local Agricultural Conservation Association has been allotted $132,221.

The practices included in the 1946 program for Lawrence County are liming, phosphate, potash, pasture development, terracing and winter cover crops. These practices were determined by the combined recommendations of community and county AAA committees and representatives of other agricultural agencies.

Where Will It End?

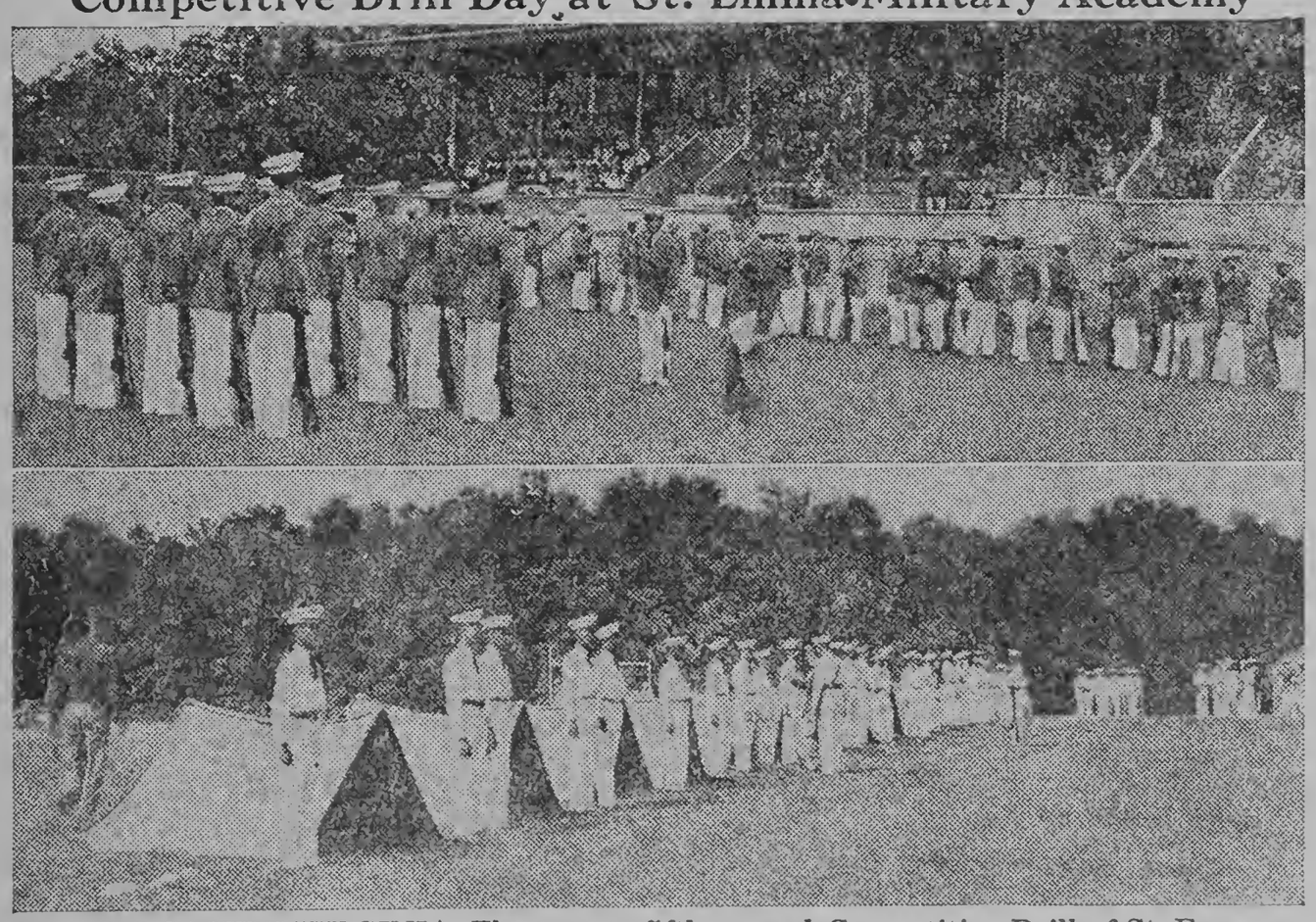
Demands for health and welfare funds will appear more and more in union controversies with management. Even if the principle of the private tax now involved in the coal strike is outlawed, the problem will remain. Social security, which is supposed to be at least a partial answer to such contingencies, is seldom mentioned because inflation is tending to dwarf the value of the present social security program. Inevitably, sentiment will arise for increased social security benefits. This will mean in all likelihood more public debt and still more inflation. And so the crazy circle goes, with the living standards of the great mass of American citizens falling steadily lower.

On top of it all comes the proposal to spend billions of public money on a nationwide state medical system. With socialized medicine tacked onto social security, the overall program may ultimately cost the working people of America 25 percent of their income. Such is the estimate of qualified authorities. This is exclusive of taxes to support a peacetime Federal government that spends several times as much as in prewar years.

Where will it end? We should begin asking ourselves this question. England, whose people are burdened with a near bankrupt government, is in the process of conversion to state medicine. The cost of the scheme in the early years is estimated at more than $600,000,000. Some of England's financial difficulties may be eased by a loan from America. But what about America? Who is going to bail us out when we get into trouble?

It begins to look as if the proposed obligations of our Federal government will require near confiscatory taxation on the earnings of everyone, confiscatory taxation means the end of liberty—a high price to pay for even the most desirable social reforms.

Competitive Drill Day at St. Emma Military Academy



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The twenty-fifth annual Competitive Drill of St. Emma Military Academy Cadets produced many spirited events in an all-day contest to determine the winners among the companies and individuals of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps at this boarding high school. The upper picture shows the elimination drill among cadet privates. The lower photograph shows the shelter tent contest. In the grandstand are relatives and friends, many of whom travelled long distances from their homes throughout the entire Eastern United States. The students from nearby St. Francis de Sales Academy for young ladies also were guests.

Neglect of Leaky Water Faucets Is Costly and Wasteful Practice

By Kenneth B. McPherson

It is an easy matter to neglect a leaky faucet. Most of us are inclined to let the drips continue to drop until it exactly suits our convenience to repair it. This is usually a costly and wasteful practice, especially if it is the hot water faucet.

In that case, not only is the pumping energy wasted but cosiderable heating energy as well. If steel pipe is used for the supply plumbing, the rust in the water is also likely to stain the enamel on the fixtures, a damage in addition to the surprisingly large volume of water wasted.

The Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornel University has made some studies on water losses from leaky faucets and also the kilowatt hours of electricitly required to heat water lost through a dripping hot water faucet. It found the following to be true:

Faucet leaking 30 drops per minute, 54 gallons per month lost; faucet leaking 60 drops per minute, 113 gallons per month lost; faucet leaking 120 drops per minute, 237 gallons per month lost; faucet leaking ½" solid stream before forming drop, 1105 gallons per month, and faucet leaking 1½" solid stream before forming drop, 2202 gallons per month lost.

In the case of a hot water faucet there may be, in addition to water losses, quite a heat loss too. With the ordinary household water heater set to heat water at 140 degrees Fahrenheit, an average of one kilowatt hour of electricitly is consumed for every three and one-half to four gallons of water heated. At one kilowatt hour for every four gallons, the energy to heat the water wasted at the rates shown above would be:

Faucet leaking 30 drops per minute, 13.5 Kwhrs. per month; faucet leaking 60 drops per minute, 28.2 Kwhrs, per month; and faucets 120 drops per minute. 59.2 Kwhrs. per month; faucet leaking ½" solid stream before forming drop, 250.5 Kwhrs, per month; and facuets leaking 1½" solid stream before forming drop, 550.5 Kwhrs. per month.

New washers for faucets are cheap. New faucets themselves sell for as little as a dollar each. It is obvious that a little time and money spent repairing faucets yields good returns.

The job of repairing leaky faucets is a very simple one that can be done by any man or woman. Generally, the only tools needed are a small pipe wrench and a screw driver.

First examine the faucet in order to see where the leak is. If water is being lost at the spout, the trouble is due either to a damaged washer or to a damaged seat or to both. The stem packing may be defective if water is leaking at the stem when the water is turned on.

After determining the cause of the leak, turn the water off. Then take the faucet completely apart and repair or replace the worn part. To protect the finish on the faucet, use a heavy cloth on the jaws of the wrench. If the leak is caused by a defective or worn washer it should be replaced with a new one. If possible a composition washer made of asbestos and rubber should be used on the hot water faucets. A pure rubber washer will soon be destroyed by heat.

If the screw which holds the washer is rusted to such an extent that it can't be backed out without breaking, it should be drilled out and replaced with a new one.

This type of repair work should not be neglected. It must be done sooner or later. Delay in this case costs money.

Little Emily, age five, kept watching very intently a man eating corn on the cob at the next table in the restaurant. Finally she looked up with wondering eyes. "Mamma," she said, "why is it that no music comes out?"

Square Milk Bottles Are New Improvement

It was exactly 50 years ago when the first glass milk bottle was used and Dr. H. D. Thatcher, New York, is credited with being the inventor.

He had considerable difficulty in convincing the public that the glass bottle was the thing to use. The first bottles, unlike our present ones, did not have a cap-seat but were covered by a medal cap with a spring attached. A number of improvements have been made in the style of the milk bottle through the years.

The most drastic change was noticed recently when the dairy plants started using the square type bottle. The new bottle is supposed to take up one-fourth less refrigeration space than the round type.

Some Unsaid Things

"Continuing its program of boasting about the economic advantages the Tennessee Valley Authority has created at the expense of the taxpayers of the entire country," says the Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer, "the Tennessee Department of Conservation is currently printing an advertisement in national publications which says among other things:

"Power lines have brought to the area a new way of life. Farms have become mechanized____Motors have taken the place of man power. Modern appliances have made living more enjoyable. Workers have more time for self-development and recreation_____'

"The advertisement doesn't say how many farms have become mechanized, or to what extent motors have replaced men. Actually, after 10 years of TVA, directed primarily at electrifying a vast rural area, only 25.6 percent of the farms in Tennessee are electrified. In that respect, Tennessee ranks 41st among the 48 states of the Union.

"West Virginia, getting power through private enterprise and without Federal subsidization of nearly a billion dollars, has electrified 33.8 per cent of her farms. Tennessee has increased farm electrification 551.3 per cent in 10 yrs., West Virginia, 820 per cent.

"The advertisement leaves some other things unsaid. It mentions that flood control____has been accomplished. Assume for the sake of argument that the big dams have stopped the floods. But to do so, they have permanently flooded territory with an estimated crop value of $3,000,000 whereas the average flood damage was figured at $1,784,061.

"This propaganda is directed at private industry, inviting such industry to seize upon the opportunities awaiting in the Tennessee Valley by locating plants there. Ironical, to say the least, that such an invitation should come from a private enterprise.

"The advertisement offers no operation that is the antithesis of assurance that new industry locating in Tennessee will not be absorbed by the government like private companies in the power field have been."

Canning Supplies Easier to Obtain

With home canning as important as at any time during the war, housewives will find the task easier this year because of greater canning supplies, according to specialists at the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

There will be little difficulty in getting either a pressure canner or waterbath canner, as aluminum and enamelware are in good supply. Jars and tops are ample, and rubber rings are of better quality than during the war years. Glass jars will be plentiful, although tin for cans continues to be scarce.

Of the 634 locomotives placed in service on U. S. railroads last year. 534 were diesel.

A Ceiling On Red Tape

Regardless of whether the Emergency Price Control Act is renewed or abandoned, something must be done to put a ceiling on the red tape issuing from OPA. The variety trade which accounts for a tremendous volume of retail sales in the United States, must abide by thousands of confusing orders. Following is a summation of them as of March 1, 1946.

First of all, there is the General Maximum Price Regulation to which there have been 66 amendments. There are 15 supplementary regulations under the GMPR and 390 amendments thereto affecting goods and services sold through the variety trade. There is a Maximum Import Regulation and 9 amendments all of which are potentially of interest to the variety trade. There are 268 numbered price regulations with 2,506 amendments covering goods and services sold through the variety trade. There are 4 food product regulations that affect the thousands of variety stores that have soda fountains, luncheonettes and food departments, and these 4 food regulations now include 25 supplements with 97 amendments. There are 3 procedural regulations with 12 amendments which variety stores as well as other retailers and business concerns must observe. There are 36 supplementary orders with 131 amendments that directly cover goods and services sold through the variety trade. There are 3 general orders with 6 amendments. The total of the regulations, orders, amendments and interpretations is 3,576.

But in addition to these there have also been 11,848 individual orders of which half or more probably two-thirds, affect either the purchase costs or the selling prices, or both, of goods handled in variety stores.

Finally, the OPA has issued and is issuing a large number of individual orders that are not even printed in the Federal Register, known as letter orders. These orders authorize prices in individual cases of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. There have been hundreds, perhaps thousands, of them. The variety trade is concerned with every one of these letter orders that fixes a price for one of its members, its sources of supply or its competitors.

The variety trade which was affected by a mere 800 regulations, orders, amendments and interpretations back in April, 1944; was, March 1, 1946, affected by 3,576 general regulations, orders, amendments and interpretations. If one may include the individual orders listed in the Federal Register, not to mention the letter orders issued to individual concerns that are not even printed in the Federal Register, the present number of regulations, orders, amendments, and official interpretations that do concern the variety trade is in excess of 8,000, ten times the number reported in 1944.

Farm Land Prices Continue To Soar

Here's a report on the buying and selling of farms.

It shows that farm real estate values in most parts of the country continue to rise much the same way they did after World War I. What's more, it shows average values have already reached uncomfortably close to the peak they hit in the boom, just before the bust, after that other war

So many sales at higher prices are taking place, economists doubt that buyers are giving proper consideration to the long term earning capacity of the land. If so, many buyers may find they've paid too much for their land.

"Shall We Say Grace?"

Pork Rated High In Food Supplies Of Farm Families

"Farm families consume more pork than all other meat combined," Grady Sellards, of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, said today in a plea for the production of larger home food supplies. "Hence pork assumes a place of much importance in the family living. This is true because from the pig are obtained fresh meat, cuts for curing, for sausage and for lard for use in seasoning.

"Excellent cuts of pork can be obtained from finished hogs weighing around 200 pounds. On each farm one or more heavy hogs may well be produced for converting into lard and sausage. The practice of carrying shotes through the summer on limited feed and finishing them in the fall to excessive weights is not practicable, except for those animals to be used for lard production. The cuts from such animals are over-fat and do not make a good cured or canned product. Certainly, if this is the only kind of hogs available they should be used.

"In the production of hogs for home pork, full advantage should be taken of using waste or low-quality grains, pasturage, skim-milk and kitchen waste. But care should be taken to provide balanced rations, just as would be done in feeding for market."

The Easonian Seminary

Dr. James T. Mason, President

Summer Session for Teachers 30-Day period: Largely attended.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dr. James T. Mason believes in the teachers knowing what they are attempting to teach. He says guess work will not do If you don't know your lesson you can not teach it so don't attempt to fool yourself and the students too. So he insisted upon all the teachers who expected to teach attending the sessions of the Summer School.

Lady (at telegraph office): What will it cost to have my umbrella sent to me by telegraph?

Telegrapher: Why, madam, it can't be done.

Lady: Don't try any of your smartness on me, young man. If you can send flowers and money by wire, why can't you telegraph

Blackberry Prices Justify Harvesting

The 1946 crop of wild blackberries is again demanding a price that definitely justified its harvest On the local curb market the berries are selling for 35 to 40 cents per quart or wholesale at about $7 per crate. "I reckon people just like blackberries better than they used to" one man seen at the market remarked. "I have picked and delivered them for 10 cents per gallon, and I have seen the time when I couldn't sell them at all," he said.

With an unusual amount of rain the berry crop is good in most sections. County Agent H. W. Andrews of White County said that two to three refrigerator truck loads are being shipped from the Sparta area daily. "The farm people are receiving from 60 to 75 cents per gallon for their berries," Andrews said.

The frozen food plant at Portland started processing blackberries from Clay and Overton Counties this week. The plant is paying 15 cents per pound for the berries delivered at the plant. One six-gallon crate of good berries will weigh 36 to 37 pounds. The Portland plant processed a little more than 500,000 pounds last year and expects to almost double the amount this year.

Some farmers who own a large acreage of the wild berries are experiencing trouble in getting them picked while others are offering as much as 10 cents per quart to pickers.

Frozen food plant officials say the blackberries make a very desirable product for the home locker. If picked at the right time and properly cared for before being placed in the "quick freeze room," the fresh flavor will be retained to a greater extent than in most other fruits and berries.

On Guard!

A free press, most vital of the Nation's safeguards against oppression and exploitation of the people, cannot exist without free enterprise. Without private ownership and free enterprise, there would be no need for the thousands of newspapers and publications which this country now has. Fifteen or twenty official organs would suffice. This is overwhelmingly proven by the evidence of modern history.

Mowing Pastures Gives More Feed To Offset Shortage

Pastures are carrying an extra load this year because of feed shortages which makes extra attention to the pasture necessary for best results, agronomists of the UT Agricultural Extension Service have announced.

A favorable season has kept weeds as well as pasture plants growing and both need to be kept under control by mowing. Some of the pasture plants may have reached the heading-out stage becoming tough and unpalatable. Clipping will stimulate a fresh growth to provide grazing late in the season. Mowing also is needed in most pastures at this season to eliminate weeds, which take up a considerable amount of moisture.

Weeds and sprouts common in pastures now are bitter weed, iron weed, golden rod, yellow top, squaw weed, ox-eye daisy, dock, plantain, white top, butter cup, dog fennel, sumac. sassafaras and presimmon. All of these injure pastures by shading and crowding out grasses; but they also will rob the soil of moisture when it is needed most —in the hot, dry days of July and August.

The carrying capacity of many pastures can be increased from 25 to 50 per cent by mowing and clearing off the undergrowth. Two mowings each summer is an inexpensive way to have more grass.

Increased pasture production is extremely important now, agronomists say, as the end of feed problems is not in sight. Pasture improvement should include fertilization, where needed, by the use of lime and phosphate. The use of these materials has increased enormously in the past few years, but there is still room for their further use, it is pointed out.

VETERANS URGED TO FILE FARM TRAINING FORUMS

Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 29—(Special)—Rutherford County war veterans who wish to enroll in the farm training course now being offered through the Veterans Administration and local school authorities have been urged to file applications by July 12.

Myers Parsons, supervisor of the first group of 25 veterans already enrolled, said that the County Advisory Committees would meet July 12 to consider applications. This committee, composed of local agricultural teachers and representatives of a number of agricultural agencies and groups, must approve all veterans admitted to the training.

Under the program, veterans are taught to farm, while living on the farm, and receive the government subsistence payments of $65 a month ($90 if with dependants) just as though they were attending college or taking business job training.

Parsons said if there are enough applicants, another class will be immediately formed, and another supervisor obtained.

To receive the farm training, veterans must own a farm or have control of a farm by lease or other arrangement. The training can be continued for a year longer than the veteran spent in service up to a maximum of four years.

Community improvement is one thing in which you win if you don't get a prize.

IT'S ABOUT TIME to make a table for your terrace from a telephone cable spool. Try to find 2 or 3 of these to hold beach umbrellas which you stick into spool centers. Paint the spools to match your chairs.

Sarge: Now in case of emergency, the first thing to do is put on the brake.

Recruit: I thought that came with the truck.

The world's proved petroleum reserves total approximately 60 billion barrels, of which more than 20 billion barrels are in the United States.

Pay Or Walk

Based on figures presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission to substantiate their request for a 25 per cent rate increase, it is evident the nation's rail lines are justified in seeking relief from conditions entirely beyond their control.

The freight rate increase proposed would not produce as much additional revenue for the railroads as the increases in their expenses due to rising prices and rising wages since the beginning of the war. It is estimated that if the proposed increases could have been in effect for the entire year 1946, which obviously they could not, they would produce slightly less than $1,000,000,000 in additional revenues. Over against this there is the fact that increased wage levels, averaging nearly 48 per cent since the beginning of the war in Europe will cost the railroads $1,355,000,000 in 1946, while increased prices of materials and supplies which the railroads must buy will add an estimated $500,000,000 a year to their expenses, or a total of $1,855,000,000.

It is estimated that freight traffic this year will be 19 per cent below 1945 and 25 per cent less than 1944, and that passenger traffic will drop 29 per cent below 1945 and 32 per cent below 1944.

With abnormal war traffic the railroads met costs, paid $3,876,000,000 in Federal income taxes, and earned an average of 4.97 per cent on property investment after depreciation.

The government has a greater financial interest, through tax receipts, in the ability of railroads to earn a profit than have the owners of the railroads, because the rail lines pay more taxes than dividends. It is no longer a question of whether freight rates will have to be increased, it is merely a question of how soon, to prevent unnecessary loss to the government and railroads alike, and assure efficient railroad service to the nation.

What Does the Returned Soldier See?

For millions of Americans, this will be the first Independence Day they have spent at home in four years. As they attempt to resume a productive life in civilian society, the changes they face since their last "Fourth of July" are almost beyond believing.

A year ago the Army alone had some 10,000,000 men in uniform—now it is approaching 1,500,000. The country's resources were then devoted to pursuing the war against Japan. Most important of all, the majority of people, regardless of other differences, were working in close cooperation to attain the all important goal of victory in war.

Since the defeat of Japan, we have had a new and equally important job—production for peace, the reemployment of our people in pursuits that will contribute to the welfare of all, a fresh start after the economic ravages of war. That job requires the same devotion to purpose, the same massing of tools and skills, the same understanding of our problems, as did the job of achieving miitary victory which we performed so magnificently.

What does the returned soldier see on the first Independence Day at home in years?

He sees a country faced with shortages of food, housing, clothing and other necessities to an extent greater than at any time during the war.

He sees a country bedeviled by strikes, indefinite delays in production of vitality needed goods, loss of billions of hours of work, the savtge dislocation of the economy.

He sees a government which is vacillating in emergencies, which truckles to pressure groups, and which has refused to grapple decisively with the issues of the time.

He sees political controls on business, largely imposed by bureaus which usurped the functions of the courts, which make it impossible to start a new business or expand an existing one—controls which prevent employment and production.

He hears talk of ruinous inflation on the one hand and disastrous deflation on the other—possibilities which are the direct result of the failure of government and labor to measure up to the responsibilities now before them.

The soldier who came home with high hopes is finding those hopes impossible to realize. The soldier who read of the "sacrifice" of the people at home is becoming cynical and embittered. This 4th of July, like the first, was to have been for him the observance of a new birth of freedom, of opportunity, of human progress in a world at peace.

Actually the failures which the veteran sees are minor compared with the opportunities for development that remain in this country. The fact that these opportunities are temporarily strangled by pressure groups and politics and bureaucratic restrictions, is an invitation to the returned soldier to direct his energy to the job of reclaiming the United States as a land of opportunity where government is the servant and the individual is the master—the kind of a land that our first Fourth of July commemorated.

As a nation we have always been able to marshal our resources and fight for independence in an unselfish manner. It is possible for us to follow this same course to preserve a sound and prosperous nation in peacetime?

No political philosophy yet advanced can compare with the dream of our forefathers who asked only for a land dedicated to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the dearest possession of every American citizen.

"If an electric train was going 30 miles an hour and the wind was blowing 40 miles an hour with the train, would the smoke go forward or backward?"

First Student: "The smoke would go straight up."

Second S.: "It would go forward."

Third S.: "It would go backward."

"You are all wrong, there would be no smoke from an electric train."

State of the Nation

Anyone who conducts a business successfully in the face of the growing mountain of government controls, must have a corps of lawyers at his elbow. An individual with a good idea and the willingness to risk his savings to back his idea, is kept by the grace of countless not enough. He cannot go ahead exbureaus and agencies staffed with hopelessly confused little bureaucrats. Every move he makes must be paved with prioroties, allocations, certifications, and directives. If he does manage to run to the gauntlet and come out with an article the public needs and wants, he cannot sell it unless the price is approved by a government agent acting under the authority of an unintelligible formula. In the meantime, the government continues to print tons of hopeful advice to aspiring small business.

Such is the state of the nation. Paradoxically, large industries able to hire lawyers, and survive the present crazy system if anyone can, are the most vociferous in their condemnation of the situation. They realize that they were once small and they want to preserve the kind of a country which keeps alive the hope of the beginner. They realize too that if a crop of healthy small business is not developing continually, big business and big government will gradually destroy opportunities and freedom for the individual.

As the president of one leading oil company asserts: "...Business and industry to succeed must serve the public. This is best done through competition. To have competition we must preserve at all costs an enviroment in which the little man can continue to challenge the big fellow for public favor.... Faith in competitive enterprise has guided my life. Within my lifetime the company founded by my father grew from a very small enterprise to one of substantial size."

We cannot restore individual opportunity in this country unless we reject government by decree, which is the kind of government we have now as far as business is concerned. and which is the kind we will have tomorrow for all of us if a resurgence of confidence in independent action does not appear soon.

Production—The Hope of Coal Miners

Even in the depths of the coal strike crisis the coal industry continued to lay plans for future development of the coal business. These plans will benefit the miners as much as they will the operators. They represent a serious attempt to offset the increasing disparity between wages and output per man shift in the mines. Actually they are the only hope for the future of the coal miner. Rising wages and rising prices can ruin any industry if they get out of line with competitors, and coal has reached its limit if it is to stay in the competitive fuel market.

Mine union leaders from this point on can either bring hardship and unemployment to their followers or they can encourage the use of coal by helping to hold costs down to manageable levels. This is not hot air. It is the disagreeable truth and any miner who wishes may look up the figures for himself They are a matter of public record.

There is the case history of the coal industry in England that was ruined beyond repair in the foreseeable future, at least in part, because wage problems and other demands of miners were not resolved in coordination with the needs of the industry. The result has been tragic. No one wants a repetition in this country.

Increased production is the only sure path to sustained wage increases. But it takes more than mechanization to increase production—it takes rising consumer demand, stimulated by a fair price for coal. This is a fact of life that every miner will have to learn.

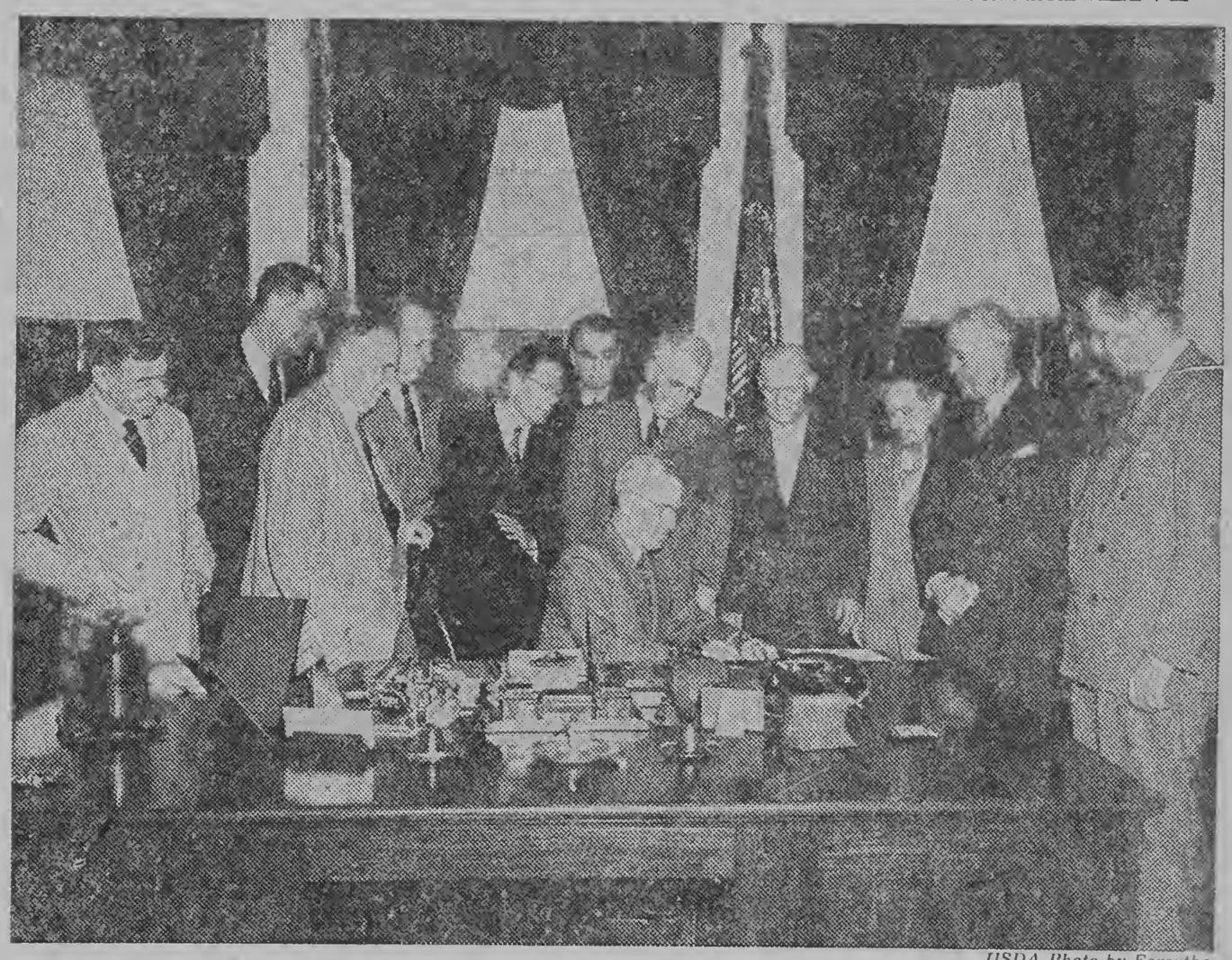
Fresh Kid: Give me a dime, Dad.

Dad: Don't you think you're getting too big to be forever asking for dimes?

Fresh Kid: I guess you're right, Dad. Let me have a dollar.

Dallas, Texas, is located approximately in the center of some 70 per cent of the nation's crude oil production. P. S.: So is Ft. Worth.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM MADE PERMANENT



USDA Photo by Forsythe

With President Truman signing the National School Lunch bill, the eleven-year-old program has become a permanent source of good nutrition for the white and colored school children of America. At the peak of the temporary program more than a million colored youngsters received lunches. Looking on, as the President signs the bill which authorizes the United States Department of Agriculture to assume half the expenses for school lunches in any State assuming the other half, are Agriculture officials and members of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees. Left to right: Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri, Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, Rep. Malcolm C. Tarver of Georgia, Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, Sen. Allen Ellender of Lonisiana, Rep. Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, Rep. John W. Flannagan of Virginia, Executive Assistant to the Secretary Nathan Koenig, Director of Food Distribution Programs Paul C. Stark, Under Secretary N. E. Dodd, and Production and Marketing Administrator Robert H. Shields.

WOMAN'S PAGE

FREEZE WITH EASE

For the homemaker with a locker cabinet that's the quickest and least troublesome method to preserve fruits and vegetables.

By MARY LYLES WILSON

With home freezing cabinets becoming available more people can enjoy this simple and successful method of preserving foods. Food can be prepared for freezing more quickly and with less work than by other methods of preservation, and when it is properly handled natural quality and nutritive values are retained.

Essentials of freezing are about the same as for successful canning. Selection of high-quality foods is important, for freezing does not improve low grade foods.

The slogan "an hour from the garden to the container" is still good, for fruits and vegetables are best suited for freezing when they are ready for immediate table use. Many foods lose food value and quality by standing.

Follow directions accurately and carefully. For best results blanch not more than one pound at a time, in order that adequate heat penetration may be assured.

Remember that not all waterproof material is moisture and vapor resistant, and make sure that foods are packaged in resistant material.

Rate of cooling depends not only on air temperature but on air movement and upon the size, shape and arrangement of the packages. In general, an air temperature of zero to 10 degrees F. is required for the initial freezing.

Sanitation and cleanliness in handling foods for freezing are most important. Be sure that the water used is pure and clean and that all utensils are clean and that no one is permitted to handle and pack the products until his or her hands are thoroughly washed. Remember that the most harmful bacteria comes from the soil. Peas should be washed before shelling and all other foods thoroughly cleansed.

Retention of the nutritive value of fruits and vegetables depends largely on their treatment before freezing and then on the storage temperature and methods of cooking and serving.

Pint sizes of food will be found most convenient for families of three or less. However, quart containers are usually more economical. A quart container will hold about six servings of most vegetables, while a quart of frozen fruits in syrup will provide about eight servings.

The folowing advice comes from Harry Colton, food processing specialist of the University of Tennessee.

All vegetables except sweet peppers and rhubarb should be blanched to stop the natural processes of growth and decay. Those two vegetables and fruits are protected from that activity by their acid contents. Fruits with the exception of apples, are usually not blanched.

If the period between harvesting and freezing is prolonged, freshness is lost, sugars change to starch, vitamins are destroyed and bacteria multiply. If delays are unavoidable, the product should be kept as cool as possible short of freezing. This is especially important with vegetables after they are blanched. Peas and beans retain freshness better when left in the pod.

Fruits are in two general classcleansed and prepared wholees: (1) small fruits, which can be without excessive injury to the skin and leakage of juice, and which do not oxidize or darken easily, and (2) fruits which should be pitted or peeled and which darken quickly when cut or peeled surfaces are exposed to the air.

Three methods are used in packing fruit: (1) dry pack (without sugar). (2) sugar pack, and (3) sugar-syrup pack. Tin containers if used should have fruit enamel linings. Plain unlined tin containers, however, may be used for dry packs if they are lined with leak-proof paper to prevent contact with the metal.

Fruits in the first class may be packed dry without sugar. Dry pack is used for fruits to be made into pies or for later processing into preserves, jelly or juices.

Fruit should be sorted carefully and usually washed. Then it should be well drained to prevent its freezing into a solid mass.

Fruits of the first class and cherries may be packaged by the sugar pack method, whole, sliced, chopped or crushed. One pound of sugar to three or four pounds of fruit should be used, the whole well mixed so that the fruit is coated by the dissolved sugar and juice. All sugar should be dissolved before freezing starts.

Fruits for all uses may be packed by this method. The sugar pack or sugar-syrup pack is usually preferred for desert purposes. Take note of the quantities of sugar so that the correct amounts may be added if frozen fruit is to be made into preserves or jellies.

All fruits may be packed in syrup which helps to prevent dehydration if the containers used are not strictly moisture and vapor proof. This process is not as desirable as the dry and sugar packs for pies or jellies. With this third method the fruit may be packed whole sliced, chopped, or crushed, covered with 40 to 60 per cent syrup (3¼ to 7 cups of sugar to one quart of water), according to taste and the acidity. The sugar may be dissolved in hot water, but the syrup must be cold when added to the fruit.

Wash, sort and trim vegetables before blanching. Cauliflower heads, broccoli and other large items should be divided into the sized pieces desired for serving. Small pieces blanch and freeze more quickly than large pieces and pack more easily into containers. It is not desirable, however, to expose any more cut surface than is necessary to the blanching steam or boiling water.

Vegetables are usually blanched by dipping into boiling water. Steam blanching may be used if equipment is available. Take care that steam reaches all parts of the product. Blanching times given for water blanching should be increased by one-half.

At least one gallon of boiling water should be allowed for each pound of vegetables, two gallons for spinach and other leafy vegetables which wilt quickly and tend to cling together. The object of blanching is to insure that every part of each individual piece is raised to the boiling point. For instance, corn on the cob must be scalded until the center of the cob has reached the required temperature: otherwise, within a short time, the spread of enzymic action will result in a disagreeable cob flavor.

But blanching too long will result in a loss of vitamins C and A and a lowering of the quality of the product. A slight overblanch is preferable to under-blanching.

Following are blanching times. Start count when boiling is resumed after immersion of vegetables.

	Minutes
Asparagus, small stalk	3½
Large stalk	4½
Lima beans, small	1
Medium	1½
Large	2
Snap beans	2-4
Broccoli, Small Pieces	3
Medium Pieces	4
Large Pieces	5
Cauliflower, Small Pieces	3
Medium Pieces	4
Large Pieces	5
Peas	1
Spinach	2½
Corn on cob—	
Small Ears	6
Medium Ears	8
Large Ears	10

After blanching, vegetables must be cooled quickly and thoroughly by dipping into the coldest water available, changing the water as it becomes warm.

When cool, the vegetables should be drained well, packed into containers and placed in the freezer as quickly as possible—preferably within three or four hours after harvesting. If they are allowed to return to room temperature, souring may result before freezing occurs.

Any moisture and vapor-proof container may be used. Tin containers, if used for asparagus or snap beans, should be lacquered or otherwise lined so that the product will not come in contact with the metal. Corn on the cob is usually wrapped in moisture-vapor proof material, one or two ears to the packabe.

STUFFED PEPPERS O'BRIEN

2 cups finely cubed spiced ham
3 cups shredded raw potatoes
¼ cup chopped onion
3 tablespoons chopped parsley
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
4 large green peppers, parboiled

Combine spiced ham, potatoes, onion, parsley, and salt. Saute, stirring often, 15 minutes or until lightly browned. Halve green peppers; fill halves with mixture. Cover and bake ½ hour in moderate oven (350 degrees), removing cover last 10 minutes.

POTATO ONION PUFF

1½ cups boiled onions finely chopped
¾ cup cream
2 cups mashed potatoes
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
4 tablespoons parsley

Add onion and milk to mashed potatoes with salt and egg yolks. Beat until light and fluffy. Beat egg white until stiff and fold into potato-onion mixture with minced parsley. Bake in a greased casserole at 325 degrees 35 minutes. Increase degrees heat to 400 for five minutes to brown top.

SHRIMP, EGG AND MUSHROOM CASSEROLE

4 tablespoons butter or margarine
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup cream
1 cup milk
1 cup cooked mushrooms
4 hard-cooked eggs, cut in halves
2 cups cooked shrimp
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon white pepper
1 small green pepper, chopped fine
1 cup buttered crumbs

Make a sauce of the butter or margarine, flour, cream and milk. Add mushrooms. Remove yolks from halved hard-cooked eggs and cut whites in rings. Add to sauce with cooked shrimps, green pepper and seasonings. Break up egg yolks coarsely and toss lightly through the mixture. Place in a casserole and top with buttered crumbs which are nicely browned.

JELLIED FISH SALAD

2 cups cooked fish flakes
2 tablespoons gelatin
½ cup cold water
2 eggs
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ cup minced celery
1 teaspoon minced onion
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup water

Soften the gelatin in ½ cup cold water. Beat the eggs and add the salt, celery, onion, vinegar, and ¼ cup water. Cook over boiling water until thickened. Add the softened gelatin and stir until it has dissolved; then add the fish. Pour into dampened molds. Let stand in a cold place until firmly set. Turn out on crisp lettuce and serve with mayonnaise.

The soybean makes glue, baby food, lipstick, candy and synthetic rubber among other things.

JELLIED VEGETABLE RING WITH COTTAGE CHEESE

1 envelope (1 tablespoon) unflavored gelatin
½ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
6 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup diced cucumber
1 cup sliced radishes
½ cup diced celery
1 pound cottage cheese
¼ cup minced onion
Few grains pepper

Soften gelatin in cold water; add hot water, stirring until gelatin is dissolved. Add sugar, ½ teaspoon salt and lemon juice. Chill until sirupy in consistency. Fold in cucumber, radishes and celery. Pour into ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water; chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce or watercress. Combine cottage cheese, onion, and remaining salt and pepper. Place in center of ring mold. Serves 6.

BAKED LUNCHEON EGGS, COSTA RICAN STYLE

3 tablespoons fat
1 clove garlic
1 cup chopped onions
½ cup rice, washed and drained
7 No. 2 can tomatoes
2 bouillon cubes
1 cup hot water
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
6 eggs
1¼ cups hot cheese sauce

Melt fat in large frying pan. Add garlic and fry until lightly browned; discard garlic. Add onions and fry until browned. Add, and stir constantly until rice browns. Add tomatoes, bouillon cubes, water salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly. Cover and cook over low heat about 30 minutes, or until ric eis tender and all liquid absorbed, stirring occasionally.

Arrange rice in individual baking dishes. Break an egg in each one. Cover each egg with cheese sauce. Bake in a moderate over (375 degrees) about 15 minutes, or until eggs are firm. Makes 6 servings.

CHEESE SAUCE

Melt 2 tablespoons butter or margarine in saucepan; add 2 tablespoons flour and stir until smooth. Stir in slowly 1¼ cups milk. Cook, stirring constantly, until sauce is smooth and thickened.. Add ½ cup grated American cheese and stir until melted. Fold in ¾ cup sliced stuffed olives.

SUMMER PUNCH

2 quarts strong tea
1 quart apple juice
1 quart grape juice
1 2-3 cup strained lemon juice
4 cups strained orange juice
2 quarts water
1 cup sugar
6 9-ounce bottles ginger ale

Mix tea fruit juices, water and sugar; chill ½ day. Just before serving, add ginger ale and pour over large piece of ice in punch bowl. Make 8 quarts or 60 small glasses.

For a beautiful brown on pork or lamb chops dip them in milk before frying.

CANTALOUPE COCKTAIL

3 cups cantaloupe balls
1 cup orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Mint sprigs

Cut cantaloupe with vegetable ball cutter. Blend lemon and orange juice and pour over. Chill and serve garnished with mint.

USE LEFT OVER PEAS

Here's one for the frill. Remove a slice from blossom end of tomatoes. Scoop out part of pulp. Fill with cooked peas and broil ten minutes, three inches from flame.

Cooked cabbage held over hot water an hour to keep warm for serving, loses 70 to 80 per cent of vitamin C it had when freshly cooked.

SIMPLE DEVICE SAVES TIME FOR SEAMSTRESS

A pin-cushion wristlet is a simple, homemade device that can save the home seamstress much time and trouble, especially in fitting and draping and in measuring hems. It also is useful in fitting slip covers for furniture and in draping curtains.

In making a dress the seamstress often must reach for a pin fifty times or more. Unless pins are readily accessible, reaching and fumbling for them slows up work and means much unnecessary effort and irritation. A tray or box of pins may be convenient enough for the work that is done on the sewing table but for fitting and hem work the pin supply should move with the worker, and for this purpose a pin-cushion on the wrist is most convenient.

Make a round cushion about 2 inches thick and 3 inches wide, filled with hair or sawdust. Fasten this to an elastic band that will slip over the hand and hold in the position of a wrist watch.

A pin cushion attached to the arm of a sewing machine also may be a time-saver. When not in use, however, pins keep better in a tight box than in a cushion where they are likely to rust.

DRAPERY WASHING HINTS

In washing lined draperies, the lining should be loosed at the bottom. If it is not separately hemmed. This not only makes for better hanging in case of uneven shrinkage between lining and drapery material but also makes for easier ironing. Rayon draperies should always be ironed on the wrong side if possible. If they must be ironed on the right side, always use a pressing cloth. Iron draperies lengthwise, never across.

DRY BEFORE IRONING

When ironing rayon jersey, wait until it is thoroughly dry, turn the dress inside out and place on the ironing board. Dampen a light weight pressing cloth and lay this over the garment. When the material is cut on the bias, be sure to move your iron always with the thread of the material. In ironing a bias-cut skirt this will help to insure correct hang after the garment is done.

It is a good idea to send the children's stuffed toys to the drycleaner occasionally. During play they pick up quantities of dirt and dust which may not be noticeable.

If you wax-protect parchment lamp shades, venetian blinds, radiator covers, flower pots and wall plates and brackets, the cleaning job will be easier.

AVOID OVERHEATING

Do not overheat your paraffin. When it cools, overheated paraffin pulls away from the side of the glass. It should be barely melted and poured over jelly, jam,or preserves in a thin layer, making sure that the paraffin comes in direct contact with the glass all the way around. Add a thicker layer after the first is cold.

A good way to melt paraffin is to put it in an earthenware or enamel pitcher and set the pitcher in a pan of boiling water.

Coffee was first used in a form similar to a chocolate bar, rather than as a beverage.

FOR DRY BASEMENT

If cellar walls and pipes become moist during this summer, air the cellar out on cool nights or whenever the air outdoors is cooler than in the cellar. On days when the outdoor air is warmer, keep the cellar closed.

NEW COTTON HIGH

Huntsville, Ala., June 29—(Special)— Middling one-inch cotton brought 30 cents in the Huntsville market Tuesday, which was a new high in the record of 25 years.

Natural gas pipelines in the United States now total approximately 220,000 miles, as against about 141,000 for oil pipelines.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Road Up

Still We Must Vote

By GILES A. HUBERT

Being of a rather placid nature, I do not like to become bitter about anything. But every now and then situations arise that "try men's souls" and it takes all the patience and godliness for one to keep his temper. But that we must do.

The recent federal court decision enfranchise Negroes and give them the right to vote in the Southern democratic primaries under the law and predict the end of legal jim-crowism in this country. In the cities of the South, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, Negroes exercised this right for the first time in significant numbers. They voted intelligently and their vote counted.

The popular white vote in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas demonstrated that a great number of white people in the South, if not even a majority of them, have no great dread of the Negro vote. A great many do welcome full citizenship for the Negro population.

But the rural county court house gangs throughout the South have never been interested in many people voting at all. Why? Because they could never be sure of controlling a large popular vote —they simply could not pay that many poll taxes. They have discouraged voting on part of the masses of white people.

Now with the threat of Negroes voting they are afraid for their positions of power. This is what they really mean by "White Supremacy." This is why they fight the abolition of the poll tax This is why they are attempting to throw the "fear of God" into Negroes to prevent them from even expecting to vote in rural areas. This is why they scare the poorer white people with the blatant picture of Negroes taking over the government and driving all of the white people out of office.

These local court house groups are the supporters of the Talmadges, the Bilbos, the Rankins and that whole crowd of demagogues. These are the ones who are the members of and sympathizers of the Ku Klux Klan.

These people have decided on and are putting into affect a planned and organized program of intimidation designed specifically to scare the small town and farm Negroes from ever expecting to vote. They shot down 4 young Negroes in cold blood in Georgia, they lynched three Negroes in Mississippi, hoodlums in Athens, Alabama ran all the Negroes oft the streets. The Ku Klux Klan is riding again with their white robes and burning crosses. They have set out to scare Negroes into submission and poor whites into line with them just as they did in re-

(Continued On page 2 Col. 1)

G. W. Senter Assistant County Agent Has Served Twenty Nine-Years

Has Trained and Helped Farmers In Williamson and Davidson Counties

It will be 29 years December 1 since G. W. Senter began his duties as assistant county agent in Nego work in Davidson County. Senter, a young graduate of the A. and I State College in 1917, began on foot his career with the U. T. Extension Service.

He not only had the agricultural training offered at A and I College but had served as manager of the college farm for two years following his graduation. This plus the training he had obtained while a boy on his home farm gave him the ability to talk the language of the people with whom he was to work--and in a way they would want to follow his advice.

When Senter first started working as an agent with the University of Tennessee he had to work in three counties--Sumner, Williamson, and Davidson. In later years Sumner was dropped from his list.

"The walking was just too much and too often," he said. "After spending two months on the road. I knew I can do a better job, much easier, with some means of transportation so I bought a "T"-model Ford, he said. "The roads were not as good then and Fords didn't cover ground as fast, but it was much better than walking," he continued.

In addition to his work with the adult farmers it was his duty to carry on a 4 H Club program with the Negro boys and girls which has continued for the past 29 years, with an enrollment of more than 600 boys this year.

Reviewing the changes that have taken place in the Negro way of farming during this period, Senter pointed out that a number of former tentant farmers and share croppers are now land owners.

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 3)

Anderson Asks Home-Makers To Can

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson is calling on white and colored home makers this year to equal their excellent 1945 canning record in order to make more food available for shipment to starving people abroad.

Secretary Anderson points out that rural and urban home-makers preserved 3½ billion quarts of food last year to help win the war. Of this amount, colored home-makers canned in excess of 200 million quarts. He says that it is necessary to can large quantities of food this year in order to help preserve the peace.

It is expected that while colored farm-women will take the lead in home-canning again this year, urban home makers will make a substantial contribution to the effort by canning surplus fruits and vegetables from their gardens and from the market when farm products are in plentiful supply.

In addition to canning, many home makers will dry, brine and store food stuffs. The colored county home demonstration agents have launched another food preservation campaign to help assure adequate conservation of food.
USDA 1606-46

Dallas Farm Woman Adds to Income by Selling Vegetables

Mrs. Sarah Douglas of Summer Grove Community is adding to her income by selling fresh vegetables to the cafes in Selma. She carries her vegetables to town three times a week. Her sales amount to $60 a month.

Mrs. Douglas is able to sell her vegetables because she gathers them at the right age and handles them carefully to keep from cutting and bruising them. Then she grades them well making neat packages or bunches. She grows plenty of the vegetables wanted by customers.

The recomended practices of the extension service are followed by this Dallas County woman in growing a year round garden. Her garden supplies vegetables for the daily needs of her family and enough to meet her canning budget, besides some for sale. "The cash coming in from my garden has been an aid in meeting the payments on our little farm." she says.

The success Mrs. Douglas has had in gardening has encouraged her neighbors to grow more vegetables in there gardens the year-round.

Press Winner Gets Trophy

Sherman Briscoe (right), information specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who won the Capital Press Club's annual award recently for out-standing reporting in 1945, shows Keith Himebaugh, USDA director of information, the trophy presented him. Ernest K. Lindley of Newsweek, Thomas Stokes of UP, and I. F. Stone of PM served as judges. Briscoe's winning article was entitled: School Marm Turns Dairy Maid and Succeeds. It appeared in the February, 1945, issue of Newspic, the publication which provided the trophy award.
—USDA photo by Forsythe 7-22-46

Farm Woman Produces $3,300 Sideline Crop

Mrs. Rose Fugate, a colored farm woman of Kentucky, who started out growing strawberries as a sideline crop four years ago, netted $3,300 from her supplementary crop this year, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Kentucky State Extension Service.

Mrs. Fugate planted only a quarter of an acre of strawberries four years ago as a means of supplementing her cash income from tobacco. Each year, with the advice and assistance of her County agent, Russell Brown, she gradually increased her acreage. This year she planted four acres of strawberries, harvested an excellent crop, and added $3 300 to her farm income.

Land Values Force Farmers To Stick to Cotton

A major barrier to long-talked-of farm diversification in the cotton South is high land values. says Dudley E. Young, agricultural economist of the U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

Writing in a recent issue of the Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, Young says that Land Prices justifiable at customary returns per acre are often an inescapable barrier when farmers wish to shift to a less intensive pattern of land use. He pointed out that a decline in farm income in the cotton South could bring wholesale foreclosure due to the fact that many farmers in the region have secured loans on their land in amounts based on the current price of cotton. Young says that high land prices and heavy debt are a substantial argument for continued

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Farmers Urged To Insure Their 1947 Wheat Crop

Now is the time for farmers to apply for insurance on their 1947 wheat crop, J. H. Shoulders, director of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in Tennessee, said this week. Shoulders reminded that farmers can now enjoy the same security on their wheat crops as they can on homes, automobiles and livestock when insured.

The Federal Crop Insurance program is different, however to other insurance in that it is sponsored by the government and is a non-profit organization. The program is not intended as a money making scheme for the farmer, Shoulders said, but it is a guarantee that he will at least "reap when he sows."

In giving reasons why farmers should insure wheat crops, he pointed out that records show wheat growers experience two losses every 10 years, one of which is a major loss. The insurance is an all risk insurance which protects the farmer from the time he plants his crop until it is harvested. Other evidence that the program is strongly favored by farmers is that a majority of the wheat producers in commercial wheat producing states carry the policy.

In Tennessee last year more than 2,500 farmers insured their crop, of which 300 claims have been paid, Shoulders said. The claims paid ranged from total loss to as low as two bushels.

"If a farmer was told that he would plant an additional half bushel of seed at planting time he would be guaranteed to harvest a normal yield, almost all of them would plant the extra amount," Shoulders said. "Well that is just exactly the guarantee he has un-

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 2)

Still We Must Vote

(Continued From Page 1)

construction days.

But, the thing that is forgotten in all this is that this is not the South of 1870. Thousands of Negroes are not to be scared by these medieval antics and a great many whites do not approve and are willing and ready to take action against such cowardly and beastly acts.

Negro farmers must vote. If they had voted in their local counties in Georgie, Talmadge would not have been elected Governor of that State. Urban Negroes and their organizations must do everything in their power to urge the rural Negro to vote.

This, of course will be very difficult in areas where Negroes are sharecroppers on plantations. The cotton picking machines, however will soon displace many of these who must find themselves in the towns and cities. The salvation of these displaced people will depend partly on whether or not they become voters.

Again, there are thousands of farm owners and independent tenants, who must be encouraged to go to the polls in coming elections. Whether they can expect adequate aid from federal and state agencies such as the Farm Security Administration, the AAA, the Farm Credit Agencies, and the Extension service will depend in the future on their vote.

This is simply the way things are determined in a democracy— by the popular vote.

The Ku Klux Klan and its county court house gangs see this thing coming. They don't want democracy any more than Hitler did and for the same reason. They know that legally they can't prevent the Negro vote. They know now that the whole country and most of the decent white people in the South are willing at least to give democracy a chance.

They are scared to death. So what do they do? They go underground. They put on white hoods. They burn crosses under cover of darkness. They organize mobs and incite people to violence. These are not the acts of brave, courageous and upstanding people who are sure of their ground. They are the cowardly acts of the frightened bully who seeks to frighten the opposition so that he prevents having to meet his opponent in a fair contest in this case, at the polls.

Our job is to stand our ground. Let's not be frightened. We want to vote and we must vote. We owe this to ourselves, to our children who must come after us, and to all those (white and black alike) who are fighting the battle of democracy in this country and in the South.

If Negro rural leadership is worth anything at all, it will join this fight and encourage Negro farm and small town people to vote.

Rural Health Service Lags

"Competent authorities agree," Dr. Frederick D. Mott told the first annual meeting of the National Conference on Rural Health, "that $2 per capita is required to provide satisfactory public health services. Yet in rural counties the per capita expenditure for public health work is hardly 50 cents annually." Dr. Mott was a Senior Surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service and formerly the Chief Medical Officer of the Farm Security Administration.

"Total expenditures by local health agencies in our most rural states in 1942 were at only half the rate of those in the most urban States. A study of Farm Security borrower families in 1940 showed that only 37 per eent of children up to 8 years of age had been vaccinated against smallpox either at public clinics or by private practitioners. In contrast 89 percent of children in this age group had been vaccinated in 28 large cities studied in the National Health Survey. The same story holds true for tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, health education, or almost any other accepted function of a local health department."

Land Values Force

(Continued From Page 1)

farm subsidy.

"The problem is particularly severe in the S uth," says Young, "because cotton is the major crop in the region and cotton prices have been held above the world level for more than a decade by government action."

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Continuing, he points out that high land values limite programs which might be directed toward a farm pattern more in accord with full employment and a high consumption economy in the South.

Young's article is based on a study he made of land values in the Southeast. The States covered in the study include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

ANDERSON IN CUBA CONFERRING ON SUGAR

Secretary of Agriculture Clifton P. Anderson will return from Cuba this week after conferring there with President Romon Grau San Martin on current and future problems.

Secretary Anderson went to Cuba by air on July 8. He was accompanied by Senor Guillermo Belt, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, and James H. Marshall, director of the Department's Sugar Branch.

A. AND T. HELPS COLORED FARMERS BUILD PUREBRED DAIRY HERDS

A. and T. College of Greensboro, N. C., is playing a major role in helping the Colored farmers of North Carolina build purebred dairy herds, the State's Extension Service reports.

Each year the college makes more than a score of purebred animals available to 4 H boys and girls of the State. The animals are sold from the college herd at $100 each. Two years ago A. and T. sold 40 purebred Jersey heifers to 4 H'ers.

W. B. Harrison, colored county agent of Mecklenburg County, who placed purebred animals in 10 communities last year, says that continued good management by dairymen in charge of the A. and T. herd and sustained interest among farmers themselves give promise of bringing North Carolina out of the milk deficit class.

Farmers Urged

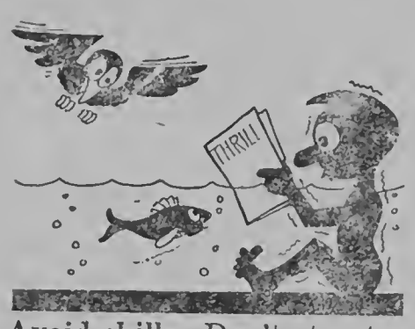
(Continued from page 1)

der the crop insurance program," he added.

Farmers wishing to apply for the insurance are advised to go to their local AAA office. The plan is for an agent of the corporation to contact all the wheat growers in counties where the insurance operates and explain the program to them. It is expected that more than 7,000 applications will be made.

Shoulders warned that with the cost of farm operation soaring at the present, farmers should take advantage of this opportunity. The closing date for accepting insurance application is September 28, Shoulders declared.

Fight Polio



Avoid chills. Don't stay too long in cold water.

Has Trained and

(Continued From Page 1)

These land owners are most cooperative when it comes to following recommended methods of farming such as terracing of land and seeding of alfalfa for hay, he declared.

During the past few years he has encouraged farmers to provide an adequate water supply for their livestock, resulting in the establishment of 17 farm ponds that have met the requirements of the AAA.

Senter talked, with pride, of the progress that has been made in poultry work among his people. He said many are now using modern means of brooding the chickens. "Even though most folks say they are losing money on chickens, we have had a number to tell us they cleared as high as 60 cents each on broilers; and when a Negro woman tells you she has made money, she has made money," he said.

In the past Senter had been called on to do a great deal of veternary work but now there is scarcely a community in the county that does not have former 4 H Club members who can do the job. Many of the farmers follow an all around program of vaccinating livestock for common diseases. Much of this work is done by the farmer themselves. More cover crops, dairy cows, permanent pastures, terraces, and beef cattle are present on Negro farms in Davidson County today than ever before, Senter said.

Close the Door

In this day and age, even with all the safety devices for fire prevention, there remains the necessity for quick thinking and acting by individuals when fire strikes.

Many articles have been written on the importance of knowing when not to open a door when fire threatens a building. A little advance thought or training on this subject can save an individual's life. If you awaken from a sleep and smell smoke, your first move should not be to jerk open the bed room door, instead put your hand on the door panel. If the wood is hot it means that the hall beyond is charged with lethal heat and gas that can kill almost instantly and that the stairway is probably cut off from use. Escape should be made by a window if possible, or at least call for help from a window. With a closed door between you and the fire you have every chance of surviving until rescue comes.

Next to the importance of not opening a door is the importance of closing doors during a fire. When a person is escaping from a room where a fire is raging, if he doesn't shut the door the fire is liable to overtake him before he can make an effective retreat—this is true particularly when time is needed to rescue another party.

Lethal gas ranging from 800 to 1,000 degrees a building. The two quickly flood a building. The two recent hotel fires graphieally illustrated the truth of these words.

Firemen agree that thousands of persons would still be alive if they had known and practiced the simple technique involved in opening or closing doors during a fire.

July's Basket of Plenty

Potatoes, onions, heavy tom turkeys and lemons are expected to be plentiful on markets the country over during July, according to marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture In areas east of the Rockies markets generally will have an abundance of early peaches from the South. but California peaches are not duc until late in the month. Cantaloupes and watermelons promise to be more plentiful than last year. Eggs also will be in good supply throughout almost all parts of the country unless present shortages of food result in smaller production

Over the Dam

Thoughtful merchants recognize that sharp and abrupt price increases place ammunition in the hands of the "permanent control advocates" to extend their hold over production and sales of goods. In the normal course of events as production costs increase, the retail price of goods advances proportionately step by step. But in order to justify price regulation, normal advances in retail prices based on production costs have been delayed by catch phrases such as "hold the line" orders, "cost absorption" orders. etc.

When the prices of milk, butter and cheese should have been rising, they were held stationary and the farmer was paid subsidies to make the people think that living costs were actually being held down. But adjustment in prices is as inevitable as in the fact that a flowing stream will eventually go over the highest dam. The longer the delay in price adjustments, he greater will be the increases when they come. That is why it was finally necessary for OPA to increase butter 11c a pound and cheddar cheese 6c a pound in one order. These products had been underpriced so long that they practically disappeared from the market.

No one likes high prices but retail prices must follow wages, tax increases, and other costs of production as surely as night follows day. Long impounded prices are now going over the top of the price control dam. No matter how much advocates of permanent price control try to blame industry and the retailer for price increases, they cannot stop the trend until the cost of production stops rising. Either we will pay what it costs to produce or we will not get produetion You can pass a law to price butter at 25c a pound and nylon stockings at 25c a pair, but you will get neither butter nor stockings. The regulators cannot do the impossible any more than can the producers or retailers.

Leaf Growers Stay Within Acreage Limits

Less than half as many tobacco growers are exceeding their tobacco acreage allotments this year as did last year, according to an official of the state AAA office. as compliance checking reached the 50 per cent mark this week.

It is gratifying to know that so many farmers are cooperating, the spokesman said, but remarked that it was to their advantage to remain within their allotments. A producer that is within his allotment is assured a support price of 90 per cent of parity, as of October 1, in the case of burley growers which will be about 30 cents per pound This price will vary with grades. Support price on dark tobacco will be 75 per cent of burley and dark air cured 67 per cent of burley.

The support price will be in the form of a loan made by the tobacco associations in cooperation with the Commodity Credit Corporation However, the person owning the tobacco must be present at the market and turn his crop over to the association or it will be sold at prevailing prices.

With present prospects for an unusually good tobacco yield in almost all sections and with the supply on hand almost equal to the amount consumed during the past three years, it is highly possible that the market will not hold as high as last year. A man who exceeds his acreage allotment will receive only 60 per cent of the support price for his type and grade of tobacco and that will be on the poundage in excess of his allotment.

The penalty on excess is 16 cents per pound on all grades of burley as compared to 10 cents per pound last year. Penalties on other types of tobacco have increased proportionally. Chances are good that some grades of tobacco will sell for less than the penalty. Producers may get within their allotments by failing to market their excess tobacco.

Milking Formula Saves Time, Labor

Economists concerned with saving time and labor in farm work were able to reduce the milking time from 143 minutes to 77 minutes at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station dairy in Lexington.

It was found that the use of less milking equipment reduced both labor and time. Use of Peterson's rapidmilking procedure also helped. Principal points in Paterson's formula for milking cows are:

1. Stimulate the cow to give down her milk by whiping the udder with a warm wet cloth about a minute before starting to milk.

2. Milk as rapidly as possible. With a machine the time can be cut down to 2½ to 3½ minutes for most cows.

3. Take the machine off just as soon as the milk is removed, being careful not to let the teat cups crawl up onto the slack under Strip with the machine by pulling the teat cups down into normal position and pressing gently on each quarter to get the last milk.

Pledge to the Consumer

One of the country's principal food chains recently made, thru the medium of newspaper advertisements, the following three-way pledge to its customers:

1. It will continue to pass on to customers the benefit of all savings made through its system of pricing at lowest point to yield a reasonable profit.

2. It will pay legitimate market prices to farmers and food producers.

3. It will do no speculative hoarding and will maintain the largest possible supplies of food to be made available equally to all customers.

In general, this is the way in which all kinds of retailers, dealing in all manner of commodities, can best serve the public in the battle against inflation.

No one knows where the price level will adjust itself. It is apparent that, in the light of vastly increased labor and other costs, prices cannot now return to prewar levels. It is equally apparent that retailers have no control over the wholesale or production price structure, save that resulting from their mass-purchasing power. But mass cooperation of all retailers such as that advertised by this food chain will save tremendous sums for consumers and help control the "inflationary spiral."

The majority of retailers have kept faith with the people. Even when all price controls were suddenly removed, they held price increases to the minimum within their control. Maximum efficiency in distribution plus maximum efficiency and output in in production hold the real solutions to the price problem.

Kentucky Grower Reaps $3,300 from Berries

Starting out years ago with a quarter acre of Blakemore strawberries, Mrs. Rosa, Fugate a Negro widow in Logan County, Kentucky, this season took in $3,300 above expenses from a four acre patch, according to Bennett K. Brown, Negro county agent.

The first year her quarter-acre brought her around $350. Then Brown encouraged her to expand her patch to an acre and a half. Applying fertilizer and using good care, she cleared about $1,250.

The third year she had two and a half acres of strawberries, but unfavorable weather and disease cut her income to about $400. This year she grew four acre, including a quarter-acre of Tennessee Skippers.

The Tennessee Skippers did so much better than the Blakemores that she is planning to grow no other kind. Brown stated.

Freeze It and Save It

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS CO-OPERATIVE FREEZER LOCKER PLANT TO AID IN FOOD CONSERVATION

It started out as just a cooperative freezer locker plant to lessen the inconvenience of farm living by providing slaughtering and curing facilities and freezer lockers to farmers. Today a business community has sprung up in lower Richland County, S. C., around this locker plant.

In addition to the freezer locker plant on a five acre tract there is a seed cleaning plant, a store has been opened with pumps for selling Esso gasoline, and farmers are talking erecting a sweet potato curing plant.

Formerly Richland County farmers had to travel to Columbia, fifteen miles away, when they needed to use slaughtering or curing facilities or when they had an oversupply of fruits and vegetables which could not be sold. Unless it was possible to can the oversupply, is was a complete waste. The establishment of the freezer locker plant has helped to solve these problems.

"Things are 100 per cent better than before we had the locker plant," says U. R. Cook, of barbecue fame, who lives on a farm in Horrell Hill but works in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey offices in Columbia.

It was Mr. Cook who conducted the barbecue in 1944 at which many of the necessary pledges to take locker space were secured from farmers. At least 70 per cent of the locker space had to be rented and the annual $12 rentals collected before priorities for materials to build the plant could be obtained.

He listed other advantages, such as saving meat which would spoil because of sudden change in temperature and the lessening of the canning duties of the farm women.

Credit for fathering the idea and starting the movement for the plant is given to Robert Bailey, a Clemson College graduate, who became county agent in Richland County in 1944. Earlier he had helped establish a locker plant at Spartanburg, S. C., which had proven very successful. A lot of work in convincing and planning had to be done by Mr. Bailey and others interested in the project.

Mr. Bailey arrived in June, and by July he had talked up the locker plant to the point that a meeting of all lower Richland County farmers was called to discuss the project. R. M. McGregor, later elected to head the organizing committee, called the meeting, at which eighty five farmers were present. Other sub committees were formed to explain the plans with other farmers and farm women. Mr. Cook's barbecue added pledges to those obtained by the various sub-committees.

When 225 farmers producerses the required number of subscribers had advanced the $12 annual rental, the County under the leadership of Senator Joseph E. Berry, made a grant of $12,000 to the enterprise and the remainder of the overall price of $42,000 was borrowed from the bank.

Five acres of land were purchased and, after priorities had been obtained from the War Production Board, County Supervisor H. H. Hinnant gave the project help with labor for land clearance construction of foundations, digging a well and sewer lines and hauling materials.

The main building of the plant is built of 8 by 12 concrete blocks and a bungalow has been provided for Curtis Bozard, the general manager. Additional staff members are a bookkeeper, meat cutter and three helpers. The plant has a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 pounds and is equipped to do a complete job on livestock, poultry, fruits and vegetables. The plant has a capacity of 308 lockers, and has a pork curing room, two beef chilling rooms, a bulk storage room, smoke room a room for dressing poultry and an abattoir.

Pork undergoes either the plain salt, smoke salt or sugar cure. Curing time is two to two and one-half days per pound. Pork when cured will keep in a dry place with or without refrigeration for a considerable length of time.

The plant can process about sixty hogs a day. A well-fed hog dresses down to about 70 per cent of its gross weight. When a hog is received, every cut is stamped with the identification number of its owner. Thus, no owner fails to get all of his own hog. Manager Bozard is now rendering the fat of each hog into lard in individual kettles.

H. H. Kelley, meat cutter, takes a professional pride in dressing the meat properly and he disapproves of hogs that are not fed properly before they are slaughtered. He isn't easily fooled as to how a hog has been fed for he reads the hog's history from the manner in which its meat dresses out.

"Not long ago," he said, "I dressed one batch of hogs that had been fed on "swill" for six months, followed by soybeans and corn for ninety days. It was impossible to turn out good cuts, for the meat was too soft and flabby to handle well. Those hogs should have been put on corn and tankage for thirty days before they were killed. Corn fed hogs turn out the finest, hardest meat.

"We are trying to educate people to bring in only quality stuff. We advocate that farmers bring in their hogs for us to slaughter as well as dress up. Some farmers have kept meat at home for two or three months and have them brought it in to us, but we refused to accept it."

"This co op is going to furnish a means for disposition of excess farm products; in fact, it already has done so," said Mr. Bailey. "A farmer who has a couple of hogs can keep one for his own use and then let the plant process the other. The plant then disposes of the sausage, fresh pork, bacon and hams during the season. Vegetables and fruits are handled in much the same way.

"Thus surplus farm produce will always be available to those desiring it. Farmers who were careless about their excess produce now are aware of its value. By having it processed and sold at the plant, they are able to realize something from this suplus.

"In many cases this surplus represents the farmer's real profit from his farm. He gets the full price for his excess, which formerly was thrown on the market at low prices. Moreover it improves the living of the farmer, since he has better food for his own table. Formerly much of the pork used in the farmhouse was so salty it was unpalatable."

Board of directors of the association are R. M. McGregor, president; T. S. Armour, vice president; B. A. Jordan, Jr., secretary treasurer; Louis La Conte, J. A. Burnside. W. E. Allison, D. P. Cloaninger, S. O. Wiggins, A. W. Layton, J. A. Darnold, J. M. Bates and Frank Hampton.

There are about 5,000 modern locker plants making available sub-zero degree freezers and zero degree storage compartments at the present time in the United States Many of these were built during the war years and many more would have been built had materials been available. Information on locker plants can be obtained from county agents and other public agricultural workers.

Harry W. Dearing, agricultural engineer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., and formerly of the agricultural engineering department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has prepared plans and supervised the construction of several plants in Alabama and in other southern states. He lists the main advantages of freezer lockers as being that they allow farmers to add beef to an otherwise heavy proportion of pork, they take the gamble out of meat curing and they allow farmers to prepare meat at any time when the animal reaches the desired weight and finish for slaughter.

He predicts that many farmers who are not close to public locker plants will add the home-size frozen food storage units which are now being made available on the market. Every farmer and livestock producer will find that the expense of this unit or of renting a locker in the central plant will be well repaid in the saving of food and the improvement of the farm food supply, he believes.

"It has usually been found to be more efficient and economical to deliver the live animals to freezer plant or abbatoir and have all slaughtering, chilling, cutting, curing and freezing done there," Mr. Dearing points out. He adds that this applies to both renters of lockers and owners of home freezers. These plants and abbatoirs have facilities for processing animals which are not available on farms.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin, AIS-48 "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," which offers detailed instructions in the preparation of various products for freezing, sealing and storage. It can be obtained through state agricultural colleges or county and home demonstration agents.

Fight Polio

Avoid removal of tonsils or adenoids prior to and during polio epidemic season.

LETTERS FROM PASTORS

The Rev. H. V. Greene, Pastor of the Chapel A. M. E. Church, Moultrie, writes as of June 19, 1946:

Dear Dr. Edwards:

I hasten to congratulate you for the very fine and newsy news Letter received from your office just a day or two ago. Every article was good and deeply interesting. Surely, the work is making great progress throughout the State, and Georgia Council of Town and Country Pastors and the auxiliary of Mission Women could well rise up and congratulate themselves for the very excellent leadership you are giving.

Mrs. Greene and three of our other workers took advantage of the short course offered at Clarke College the first of June. They report that the work was very interesting and profitable, and now they are putting much of that which they learned into practice in a Daily Vacation Bible School here at Grant Chapel. The student body ranges in age from those still being fed from a bottle to a grandmother. Seventy-eight were present this morning, and they probably will be registering up until the last day. The boy or girl instrumental in bringing in the largest number of people during the Bible School will be given a free trip to our District Congress of Religious Education, which, by the way, you may be interested to know, will convene Wednesday evening, June 26, and will continue through Friday evening. June 28. We all would be happy if you could run down to Sylvester, Ga., for the occasion.

I am planning to meet you at Gammon in Atlanta, July 1, unless you advise me differently.

Your fellow worker,
H. Vernon Greene.

The Rev. J. L. Hightower Pastor of the Damascus Circuit, Damascus, writes as of June 15, 1946:

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Everything goes well with me. Truly hope you are enjoying the choicest blessings of God.

Very sorry I was not here on your last visit, but understand that you were able to make some very fine contacts which is very helpful to our program here.

I only had one meeting to any degree of success since our organization. We have added only about ten new ones to our list; but we are lining up very nicely. However, there is much to do.

I had planned for a big meeting on July 4th, to try to gather around a thousand folk here, and had hoped we would have been able to get you here for our main speaker on the occasion.

We are having a big Barbe-cue and the Carnation Gospel Singers of Macon, Georgia will render the music.

Since your program is arranged that you will be in Atlanta on that date I am writing Mr. Newton the agricultural agent of Early County to be our speaker. If it's possible for him to come, I am sure he will be of a great assistance in helping to get the farmers lined up.

I regret very much that I cannot meet with you in the Pastors School in Atlanta. Wishing you a large attendance and a great success.

Yours in the joy of his service,
Rev. J. L. Hightower.

Calling all Pastors for Their Pledges: The pastors who made pledges to be paid by April 1st, 1946 and the group of Council members who attended the Albany School whose pledges were to be paid in by May 1, 1946, this is to call this very important matter to your attention. The Vacation Bible School Program is now beginning, and funds are needed to help many rural and village communities to help themselves. As reported in a previous "Letter" a few pastors have kept their word with the Councils almost depleted Treasury. If both acknowledged and appreciated if you who have not done so, will pay your pledge immediately. In so doing you will help the Council's work to go on.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CHURCH MISSIONARY WOMEN

Communication from Executive Secretary of United Council of Church Women: The members of the Georgia Council of Town and Country Missionary Church Women who attended the Fort Valley meeting may be interested to know that the Executive Secretary has received a very favorable reply from Mrs. Worrell, the Executive Secretary of the United Council of Church Women concerning the matter of membership in the Georgia Council of Church Women. In this letter Mrs. Worrell also stated the annual Nat'l Church Women's meeting will be held this fall in Grand Rapids, Michigan. She urges that the Georgia Council of Town and Country Women be represented by capable persons.

It was the writers' good fortune to meet Mrs. Worrell in person since receiving her letter at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Again she reassured me that the matter which claims our attention will be satisfactorily handled. She also told me of the part the United Council played in selecting Mrs. Clement for the "Typical American Mother" in 1946. You will be interested and pleased to know that a Negro woman has been appointed as assistant Executive Secretary of the United Council of Church Women. That is, through Mrs. Worrell's influence a Negro woman from Bennett College, North Carolina, is being added to the paid staff of the United Council of Church Women. It is my desire that at least two persons will represent the Georgia Council at Grand Rapids in November this year.

Vacation Bible School Records: Those who are holding Vacation Bible Schools are asked to keep accurate records of enrollment, attendance, and the number of teachers. In order that other members may know and be inspired by what you are doing. I am urging that you make a report to our office as soon as the school is closed. If possible make pictures of the groups in action. For the pictures sent to my office I will gladly pay for the same. In the report to my office I would appreciate it if a brief statement is made concerning the things in the school, the response of the children, which pleased the teachers in the school.

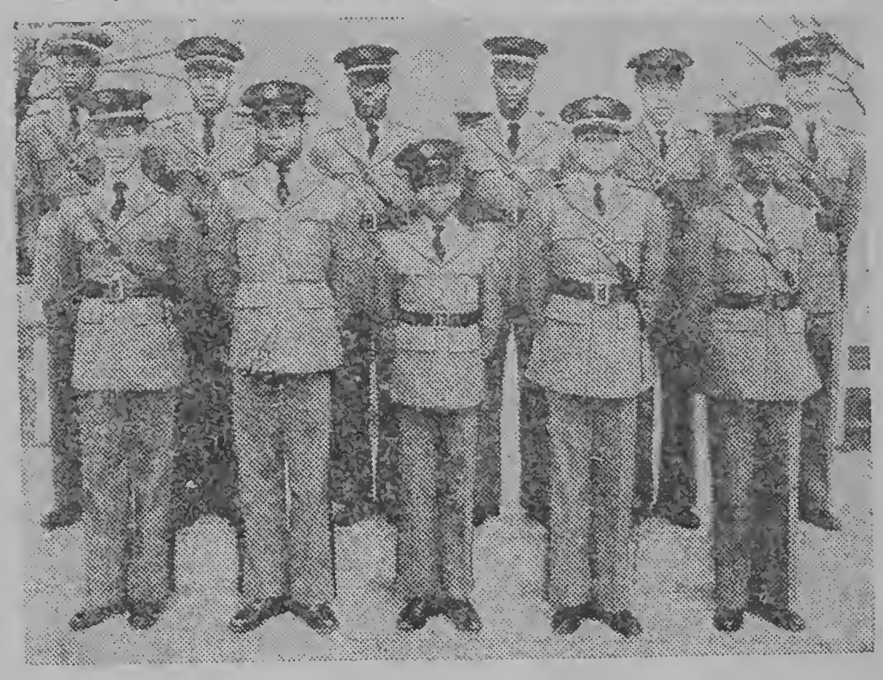
RURAL YOUTH AND THE COMMUNITY

Today's Opportunities: The provisions made by the GI Bill of Rights where-by world war II veterans may further their education along lines of their specific interests are being used by a large number of youth. The opportunity for farm youth to get first hand, practical training in agriculture with unheard of financial aid which may be used for home ownership by a goodly number of Negro Youth. But the room for improvement at this point is large

Recreation: "Practically every rural community needs a program of recreation which will take the place of the existing forms in the community which the church so often condemns. However, the church frequently does nothing to replace these undesirable forms of wholesome activities. With the invasion of rural communities by road-houses and other commercialized forms of amusement, and with the increasing mobility of our population there is an ever-growing need that the church awake to its responsibility in this area of rural life and provide, or help to provide a varied program of recreation for every age level in the parish.

From a Manual for Town and Country Churches, by H. S. Randolph.

St. Emma Commencement



ROCK CASTLE, Va.—Diplomas were handed to the graduating class of the St. Emma Military Academy at an impressive ceremony on Commencement Day. The Cadets shown in the photographs are, front row, left to right: Capt. Francis Baril, Mississippi; Sgt. Plater Campbell, District of Columbia; Sgt. Edwin Jenkins, Alabama; Lt. Anthony Points, Alabama; Lt. Richard Harris, District of Columbia. Back row, Lt. Ferdinand Wilson, Maryland; Capt. Cecil Best, Connecticut; Capt. Wilbur Clarke, New York; Capt. George Hogan, Virginia; Lt. James Miller, Oklahoma; Lt. Harrison E. Hairston, Ohio.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Unbalanced Economy

It has been estimated that cooperative enterprises exempt from Federal income taxes did a $12,000,000,000 business in 1945. Tax-exempt business is expanding rapidly and making a more formidable gash in the nation's tax revenue needed to run government.

The question is, How can a national economy work with a large percentage of its productive machinery tax exempt, which requires that remaining business be overly taxed? This is an unhealthy condition and an injustice to those who pay the taxes.

With the government seeking new sources of revenue, private business would do well to make an issue of the growing list of tax exempt "free riders."

Plan Now

To keep bean beetles from multiplying in your garden by removing and burning infested bean vines that are no longer producing.

To clip all pastures that a mower will go over.

To take extra care of your poultry flock during the hot, dry weather.

To buy only those things that are necessary for comfortable living.

To insure your 1947 wheat crop with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

To dig potatoes before they rot in the ground.

To plant fall vegetables where the spring crop had already been harvested.

To market your fat cattle when the pasture begins to get short unless you have supplementary pastures.

To help hold prices down by not asking excessive prices for things you have to sell.

To take advantage of recent rains by preparing the land for fall seedings.

To increase your annual farm income through the production of sheep.

To continue the fight against garden insects. Many fall vegetable crops are lost due to insects that were allowed to mature in spring gardens.

To continue to have good pastures by clipping weeds and tough grass.

To take off a few days, if you aren't a dairyman, when crops are finished and before fall hay harvest time, and go fishing or visiting.

To buy only those things for which you can pay cash without cashing your bonds or mortgaging your farm.

To can and store enough food for family needs this winter.

To continue to plant vegetables in the garden as other vegetables mature.

To attend the regular monthly meetings of your community club.

To swap work with your neighbor during tobacco cutting season if labor is not available.

To cut lespedeza hay while it is still green to the ground. A good grade of hay, saved now, will prevent the feeding of costly grain this winter.

To prime as much of the tobacco crop as time will permit.

Farm Bureau and Extension Service Trying To Swipe Soil Conservation

There's a move under way by the Extension Service — and its political arm, the Farm Bureau— to grab the Soil Conservation Service.

The political power of the Farm Bureau has been used often in an effort to tear down, or take over, other farm agencies. This move to take over Soil Conservation appears to be aimed at increasing the power of the Extension Service and Farm Bureau.

The plan to take Soil Conservation was proceeding in Washington very quietly. No word about it had been said in Farm Bureau publications or conventions. The Soil Conservation and its friends waked up to what was happening.

The Soil Conservation Service refused to be taken without a fight. Farmers who know how well the Soil Conservation has been run— and that farmers themselves control the work of the Soil Conservation District—have gone into action.

Many of the county Farm Bureaus, which often do not go along with the program of the State and Washington Farm Bureaus, joined in the fight. They were against having Soil Conservation's program taken over.

The Extension Service in some states managed to get control of the A.A.A. It has also tried to wreck or take over the Farm Security Administration.

In many states, and in many counties, the Extension Service sticks to helping farmers to do a better job. In others it is trying to build up power. These programs are used in many cases to do favors for a few leading Farm Bureau members once the Extension Service gets control.

It seems now that the Farm Bureau plan to take over Soil Conservation may have been blocked. However, one of the methods used by the Farm Bureau and Extension Service when they want to capture another agency is to fight first to reduce the agency's appropriation. That is a "softening up" treatment which weakens the agency and makes it easier to attack it.

Whether the Soil Conservation Service will find that the Farm Bureau will have its funds cut remains to be seen.

From—**(The Southern Farmer)**

That Old 'Outsider' Bunk

"We don't want any outsiders telling us what to do."

Every now and then we get a letter that has this line in it. In recent weeks, we've had several from Georgia and Mississippi.

This is a line that Bilbo and Talmadge like to preach. They try to make people believe that no one is against them except "outsiders."

That's a lot of bunk.

For every 52 voters who were for Bilbo in Mississippi, at least 48 were against him.The 48 who were against Bilbo are just as much Mississippians as the 52 who voted for him. They believe just as much in law and order, and go to church as often, as those who voted for Bilbo.

It happens we're on their side.

It also happens that it does matter to those of us in Alabama whether Bilbo is in the U. S. Senate. Every time he votes against a bill that helps the common man—it hurts the common man in Alabama.

The same thing is true of Georgia. Only in Georgia there were about 58 voters against Talmadge for every 42 who wanted Talmadge.

When Talmadge almost wrecked Georgia's colleges by forcing some of his hickory-nut headed leaders on the boards of trustees—he hurt the whole South.

So we are 100 per cent behind the 58 voters out of every 100 in Georgia who are against Talmadge.

If what we have to say makes sense, it makes just as much sense if we lived in Rabun Gap as it does when we are living in Montgomery, Alabama.

From—(The Southern Farmer)

A Negro Newspaper's View on Voting

Official figures on the results of the Richmond County (Augusta, Ga.) primary election ..... which repudiated Speaker Roy Harris and his Cracker Party, which has been in power there over 20 years, disclose some interesting facts.

First, a majority of the white voters in the county voted for the Independents, thereby repudiating Roy Harris and his Cracker Party and their issue of the campaign, "white supremacy" and the restoration of the white primary. This is significant in that the majority of the white people are showing they don't believe in denying the Negro the right to vote in the primary. This should be a clear notice to the rabble-rousing, race-baiting candidates of the futility of their efforts.

Second, that 1,994 Negroes voted for the Independents and 437 for the Crackers. At first it would seem that this is a small percentage out of a registration of 4,600. But the fact that several hundred Negroes who had been in line to vote long before the polls closed only to be turned away at the closing time, partly explains this. However, there has not been explained how Speaker Harris and his Cracker Party, who ran on a platform committed to disenfranchise our race, got even one Negro vote. For instance, in the Fourth Ward Harris and his ticket received 352 Negro votes as against only 221 for the Independents. It should be noted, however it was in this ward where several hundred Negroes in all probability anti-Harris votes, were turned away at closing time of the election. But suppose the election had been closer and it would have been revealed that Harris and his party won by the margin of the Negro vote? This could have happened. Every single vote is important and every citizen must realize this. We can take no chances with our precious ballots.

We will have little choice in the next few elections. Our simple duty must be to concentrate on the best candidate or ticket to assure that a race-baiting demogogue will not slip into office through a divisoon of the votes. This is common sense and it is a matter of self-defense.

When the race issue is gotten out of the campaigns then we can be normal citizens and consider the candidates and tickets on their merits as to political and economic principles. But until then, we have little individual choice, less we, through division, become re-enslaved politically.

Also we noticed in the Augusta election the practice of using separate voting booths for Negroes was carried out. This enabled officials to tell just how the Negroes voted. This fact may explain why the Cracker Party got some Negro votes. We happen to know that the Cracker Party cracked the whip over the head of every Negro it could reach and demanded support of their ticket. One Negro of questionable influence who was obligated to the Crackers and could not square his conscience with the idea of supporting the Crackers wanted to leave town but he was warned not to do so until after the election.

All in all, considering this election was probably the first time of voting for most of the Negro participants, we have no criticism for their conduct. And, of course, we are very gratified over the results of the election.

(Atlanta Daily World).

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

by JESSE SAFLEY

Following our comparison a few weeks ago of the producer's selling price with the consumers' purchasing price on milk we would like to give a few facts and figures on what the truck farmer receives for his products as compared to the price the consumer must pay at the retail market.

While a cabbage crop has practically rotted in the fields in West Tennessee, less than two hundred miles from Nashville, where the farmers cannot sell their products for, even one-fourth cent per pound the consumer is still paying from three to six cents per pound for cabbage, depending on the market visited.

Still closer home in Franklin County the potato crop is being purchased by the PMA at floor price, which is two cents per pound for "grade A" potatoes, because commercial buyers were not offering that much; yet the consumer is having to pay five to seven cents per pound for potatoes.

Greens, which brings the farmers less than three cents per pound, cost the consumer 10 to 16 cents per pound. Tomatoes, which are yielding the farmer more today than almost any other truck crop are worth about 10 cents per pound to them; but they are worth from 20 to 25 cents per pound in the hands of the retailers. Green beans have been wholesaling for less than five cents per pound and are retailing at 12 to 14 cents. The farmer is receiving about three cents per ear for his corn; the consumer is paying seven to eight cents. Squash that has been wholesaling at less than one cent per pound still retails for five to eight cents per pound.

We could name any number of other vegetables but the price factor would be just the same. The producers of these products are receiving about one-third of the amount the consumers pay for the product.

We are not unmindful of the fact that transportation plays a major roll in the cost of fresh vegetables, and we know that the margin between the producer and the consumer price must be sufficient to care for that portion of the product that will be lost and allow the merchants a profit --but we fail to see where it is necessary to double and redouble the price on the consumer.

We are sure that most consumers fail to realize the condition when they pay 25 cents for a pound of tomatoes or eight cents for a pound of potatoes. It is true that truck farmers have made money during the past few years, but just think how much more his products have cost the consumer than he has received.

Now is the time of year when many gardeners forget their garden. The sun is hot, weeds are large, insects are plentiful and excuses numerous, but now is not the right time to "let up." Even though you have grown a most desirable garden this spring there are just as many reasons why you should do the same during the summer--and these reasons are all in your favor.

There are definitely fewer vegetables being sold on the local curb market than were sold this time last year. Whether the amount will increase will depend largely on the weather conditions during the next few weeks.

If you have suitable soil on which to grow vegetables we believe, by all means you should grow them. But if your soil is not desirable, too poor, too shady, too many cinders, we would be the last to suggest that you waste

time and seed trying to produce vegetables. Even an expert could not grow a garden where some enthusiastic "Victory Gardeners" have tried to grow them.

Assuming that you are planning a fall garden we will suggest that you grow vegetables which will most nearly suit the plot on which you plan to work.

Remember it is more profitable to do a good job growing a few vegetables than a poor job trying to grow a large number.

Book Review

Sermonic Expositions No. 1. by George W. Harvey, Published privately at 1227 Villa Place, Nashville. $1.00 by mail.

Here is a compilation of sermons which will be especially useful in the hands of the busy minister, but which also have special value for other members of the Church. Pithy, to the point, they represent the results of some hard thinking on Christian themes, and reduce basic religious truths to terms understandable by the average member of the congregation.

The interests of the author, expressed in his Sermonic Expositions are wide. His is no single tracked message. He presents the Christian Gospel in living terms, sound in scholarship, yet pregnant with fire and spirit. The arrangement of the expositions is logical, beginning with "What It Means to Be a Christian," and ending with "Life's Proving Ground." In between are discussed 33 topics such as "The Light of Faith," "The Church's True Glory," "Not Far from the Kingdom," "The Gospel Objectives," "The Cross in Christian life," "The Roads of Christian Experience," "The Certainty of Religious Experience," "The Meaning of a Christian's Experience."

This book is very helpful in every way, and easily worth $1.00. There are thirty-three Sermonic of Religion," and "The Beginning Expositions in this book.

CLOVER SEEDS NEED BEES

Bees are essential for the production of clover seed. Wild bees help to do this job as well as the honey bee, but the number of wild bees are usually too small for complete pollination of the clover. A farmer wishing to produce this type of seed should keep at least one colony of bees for each two acres of clover grown or be certain there are bees within two miles of this field.

Newspaper misprint from a Georgia paper: "Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith and little son, Adam, have returned from a visit to relatives in Florida."

Cover Crop Need Emphasized by Food Shortages

Food and feed shortages throughout the world emphasize the need for unbroken farm production and point out a contribution Tennessee farmers can make toward world peace, Director C. E. Brehm, of the U T College of Agriculture and the Extension Service, said this week in stressing the statewide cover crop drive. The drive, which started this month, will be carried to every farm family by extension workers and farm leaders.

The drive to "keep Tennessee green" is of three sided appeal; to build and conserve soil fertility and increase farm income; to produce feed for livestock; and to increase food production for use at home and to relieve famine areas of other lands. Many farmers will have to reduce their livestock numbers still more unless more feed is grown at home. The problem, however can be dealt with if some two or three million acres which lie idle during the winter are kept in production. The seeding of this land not only will provide and conserve badly needed feed, but will also aid in erosion control.

There is a place on the majority of Tennessee farms for acreages of both winter legumes and small grains. The choice of these is determined mainly by the type of land, and its future use. County agents who will go all out in the cover crop drive can be of assistance in determining the best choice for particular soils.

Problems which the farmer must face immediately include getting an adequate supply of adapted seeds, arranging for early and orderly flow of fertilizers, and settling upon a program for winter land use.

Cotton Research Outlook Better, Speaker Asserts

Jackson,Tenn., July 27--(AP)--The outlook for tremendous expansion in cotton research is better now than at any other time in history, President Oscar Johnstone of the National Cotton Council said in an address to the Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association this week.

The Scott, Miss., cotton man said the agricultural research bill now pending before the senate make possible an annual federal cotton research expenditure of more than 20 million dollars.

"This amount coupled with the approximately four million dollars now being spent on cotton research by all agencies will give cotton the opportunity it needs to keep technologically abrest of its competitors," Johnston said. "Without a research fund near the 25 million dollar mark, cotton's hope to remain a major factor in the American economic system is indeed slim."

Referring to harvesting of the current cotton crop, Johnston said the pick sack shortage is unusually severe and "there is small prospect that a great deal can be done." He added that "the six month delay of the Civilian Production Administration in issuing a fabric allocation order appears to be the principal reason for the present shortage."

Johnston said that, in the economic sense, there had never been a cotton surplus. Instead, he said, "the problem is one of under-consumption and not over production."

National Barrow Show Scheduled In Minnesota

The official premium list of the National Barrow Show and Swine Industry Congress to be held in Austin, Minnesota, September 16-19 has just been released by the show management committee.

The show is, as its name implies, primarily a barrow show. There are classes in all breeds for barrows, single and pens of three, both lightweight and heavyweight. In addition. there is a class for boars and a class for gilts. And to top off the competition among purebreeds there is a breeder-feeder litter class, each such entry made up of a boar, gilt, and barrow all from the same litter.

This is a strictly spring pig show as all entries must have been farrowed on or after March 1, 1946. Moreover, the barrow side of the show is accentuated by the fact that no exhibitor may enter boars or gilts unless he also enters one or more barrows.

There will also be classes in both weights for truck loads of market hogs. Each such load must consist of fifteen animals, which may be barrows, gilts, or both; purebreads: crossbreds; grades: or any combination.

The show will close with a national sale of prize-winning boars and gilts of each breed as well as an auction of all barrows and truck load lots of market hogs. A total of $21,645 in prizes will be awarded.

Nature Governs Milk Butterfat Tests Show

by MARVIN E. FARRIS
Test Man, Nashville Milk Producer, Inc.

The natural variation in the butterfat content of milk is considerable and often more than is usually suspected. This natural variation is closely associated with the breed of cattle, individual cows within a breed, and with the stage of lactation for individual cows.

The variation of butterfat content of milk among the different breeds is a matter of general knowledge.

The average for a breed is oftimes misleading in the case of individual cows. It is possible and sometimes happens that a particular cow will produce milk that contains much more butterfat than a cow of her breed should. For this reason it is always a good policy to have the milk of each heifer tested as she takes her place in the milk herd.

The stage of lactation also has a marked influence on the butterfat content of a cow's milk. During the first ninety days of lactation the butterfat content is lowest. The percentage of butterfat will then gradually increase for a few weeks and level off as it reaches the percentage nature intended should be average for the cow in question.

As a cow nears the end of her lactation the butterfat content will again noticeably but gradually increase. This is accompanied by a reduction in the flow of milk. There may be as much as one and one-half per cent difference in the butterfat content of a cow's milk when comparing the first month with the last month in a lactation. It is normal that the butterfat content of a cow's milk will rise as the flow of milk decreases. Of course there will be more total butterfat produced daily during the early stage of lactation than later on even through the fat percentage is lower at that time.

Because the vast majority of cows still freshen in the spring it is natural to think of spring as a low testing period and fall and winter as high testing periods. The stage of lactation is the important factor here and not the season of the year. Proper feeding is very important, but the benefits gained are through a greater flow of milk for a longer period rather than higher testing milk. Feed will not materially affect the butterfat content of milk over a period of time. Nature controls this.

The natural variation of milk tests, then, is oftimes considerable; but in the case of individual cows nature has provided that this is gradual and follows a cycle closely associated with the stage of lactation and the flow of milk. Artifical methods of materially changing the butterfat content of milk by feeding have not proved practical thus far. Nature still governs the richness of milk that our cows produce.

Farm Families Urged to Use Beef, Lamb

Little beef and lamb are used by farm families, and yet both are delicious if produced from young, well-finished animals, Grady Sellards, of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. pointed out this week in a plea for the use of more home-produced food.

"There is a wide prejudice against lamb," he said, "many disliking the tallowy flavor. To a lesser extent this prejudice prevails against beef. This dislike usually stems from the animal flavor of the product if consumed too soon after slaughter, and improper refrigeration.

"Tallowy flavor in lamb can be overcome by proper handling and cooking with very little of the tallow.

"Both beef and lamb can be produced largely, if not entirely, on good pasture. Many farmers prefer to finish the animals on grain. But pasture-produced beef may be of just as good quality as the grain-fed product.

"Now is the time to organize meat rings, each member of which furnishes a fat beef or lamb. Thus excellent beef and lamb can be had throughout the year by all members. In all cases facilities for chilling both lamb and beef and ageing the meat for a few days should be made. If frozen food locker service is available, it will serve the purpose well. But if not available, and the weather is warm, other arrangements should be made to chill and age the products."

Fight Polio

Don't get overtired. Extreme fatigue makes you an easier victim.

Dark-Fired Leaf Growers Get Top Figure for Crop

Murray, Ky., July 20-(AP)-Dark-fired tobacco growers of this district received a record average price of $29.25 a 100 pounds for their 1945 crop, Boone Hill of Benton, president of the Western Dark-Fired tobacco Growers' Association, recently reported at the annual meeting of the association here.

Hill's report showed the district produced 11,977,888 pounds at the $29.25 average last year, compared with 15,248,137 pounds which brought an average of $22.89 a hundredweight in 1944.

The association president reported the organization has 11,906 members in 11 counties. Of these, only six members sought cancellation of their contracts, he added. The eight Kentucky counties represented are Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, Graves, McBracken and Marshall. Three Tennessee counties having association members are Henry, Weakley and Obion.

Hill declared that since the association's formation "the price has increased from an average of $2.66 in 1931" to the all-time high. "Through our general manager, L. L. Veal of Murray, we obtained a loan from Commodity Credit Corporation to make advances and handle the 1945 crop," Hill said. "Our commitment covered dark-fired type 23 and air-cured one-sucker type 35."

Hill said, "Though we make advances to a very few members, the schedule . . . is conclusive evidence that the association has a major part in obtaining more money for the tobacco grower this past year than was ever known."

According to the association's marketing agreement, Hill explained, members sell their tobacco at the barn or over the loose-leaf floor.

E. E. Shanklin of Dresden, Tenn., is first vice president of the association; S. C. Huddleston of Whitlock Tenn., second vice president, and Joe E. Pace of Murray, secretary-treasurer.

They Knew Better

In the railroad strike a surprising attitude was taken by the strike leaders. It was the attitude generally assumed by the uniformed irresponsibles who call themselves liberals and contend with monotonous stupidity that strikers are the downtrodden thousands while the operators of industry are three or four iron-hearted millionaires. The railroad strikers knew better than this. They know that the railroads are owned by hundreds of thousands of persons--among them many railroad workers. They know that railroad managements have a heavy responsibility to these owners.

A member of Congress, Representative Oren Harris has ably summed up the question of railroad ownership. He reminds railroad workers and everyone else that "the real owners of transportation today are life insurance policyholders, savings bank depositors, beneficiaries of trust funds, educational and charitable foundations colleges and hospitals, and hundreds of thousands of relatively small investors.

"The heads that roll into the basket when the dread blade of bankruptcy falls are not those of brass hatted tycoons, but are the heads of our friends and neighbors who are the real owners of transportation or are the beneficiaries of foundations, colleges and hospitals that own the securities."

When it comes right down to it, there are very few persons who do not have some kind of a stake in the railroads. The acts of the labor union chiefs are very much like those of dictatorial rulers who claim the divine right to expropriate the savings and property of others for use of a chosen few.

A few good winter cover crops help the dairy farmer to serve something for a "grainy" day.

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REV. GEORGE W. HARVEY, A. M., B. D.

1227 Villa Place, Dept. A-1

Nashville 4, Tenn.

Politics Hinders Farm Electrification

According to a feature article in the New York Times, the private electric companies of the United States have set up a budget of $300,000,000 to be spent during the next three years for the construction of electric lines in rural areas. This money when expended will create assessable property on the tax rolls of the communities involved.

The private companies have sought to cooperate with the REA Administrator to complete electrification of the nation's 6,000,000 farms, but have been rebuffed. What sound excuse is there for such an attitude which delays farm electrification?

More and more one is led to the conclusion that the national program for government ownership of the electric industry is not so much concerned with getting electric power to the people as it is with driving private companies out of business and establishing a socialized electric system in their stead. Where private companies plan to put up $300,000,000 for farm electrification, the REA has been trying to get a Federal grant of $585,000,000 in tax funds to loan to tax-subsidized electric cooperatives during the next three years. A large part of this money would be used to duplicate or prevent private electric companies from rendering services in the territories involved.

What hope is there for tax reduction or encouragement of private enterprise when a powerful government bureau takes such a non cooperative attitude toward the endeavors of private citizens and taxpayers and fosters unfair competition? Only the people can correct such a situation in their expressed sentiment for or against it.

Modern Coal Mining

Mining coal is not just a question of sending men into a hole in the ground with picks and shovels to dig the black gold out. A correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, after visiting some of the mines, writes: "A typical modern coal mine, bringing out from 2,500 to 8,000 tons of coal a day, is a huge engineering operation, operated on careful cost accounting and on plans which anticipate operations for as many as in some cases, 20 years ahead.' His story of the coal mines is interesting.

No two mines are alike because of varying geological conditions. The roof of one mine may crack and fall as the coal is withdrawn, that of another may bend and sag. Each requires a different type of operation. Equipment ordered this years and delivered next may not be suitable at time of delivery, "for the mine management must sometimes try to predict the unpredictable and calculate the incalculable."

Cost of getting the coal out can be seriously affected by the steepness of the grade up which it must be hauled to the surface. A few degrees of upgrade for bringing the coal out may cost $100,000 a year in extra equipment and power requirements.

"Ventilation is another major problem," writes this observer. "A typical modern mine pumps in over 200,000 cubic feet of fresh air a minute ----------

"Safety measures appear everywhere. Except right at the working face, whitish rock dust is sifted over everything to dilute the coal dust which may be stirred up, down to below the explosion point. Foreman go round tapping roofs in the rooms. Timber shoring requirements are rigid. Foreman carry safety lamps. variation in the flame of which indicate the methane (swamp-gas) content of the air, oxygen conditions, etc. Printed signs in the lamp-house and illuminated signs along the main line underground urge caution on behalf of the wife and children."

This is a different picture of coal mining than customarily given the public.

Future of State's Tobacco Crop Is Timely Question

ROY H. MILTON
Extension Tobacco Specialist

Even though blue mold made a heavy attack on the tobacco beds in the state, Tennessee had the earliest and most plentiful crop of plants I have ever seen. The earliest crop was set and perhaps the best stand in Tennessee's history obtained .The land continued wet until the greater part of the crop had been set and started to grow, then the rains ceased and an opportunity was given growers to cultivate their crop.

The crop was probably freer of crabgrass and weeds than it has been in the last decade. Few if any crops have made a better start. The conditions were very promising for several weeks.

Then something happened in a large number of fields. Plants began to bloom prematurely; in other words they began to bloom at a height of 12, 18 and 24 inches. Why? That is the question on the minds of many tobacco growers It was the writer's privilege to attend a meeting of Experiment Station Research Workers at Tifton, Georgia, recently. At that time, I presented the question to the fertilizer men, and each shook his head and replied: "I don't know."

This is not the first time that I have seen tobacco bloom prematurely. I have noticed in the past, when a crop was set early and the setting period was followed by a cool, wet, cloudy period, mainly where tobacco has been fertilized heavily or was on rich land, the plants bloomed too low, especially when the wet period was followed by a dry period, which was the case this year. No doubt something happened to the internal structure of the plant it was thrown more or less into a dormant state, and too frequently when plants are stunted by any means, they make an effort to reproduce their kind of produc in blooms and seed pods. So evidently the dry period following the extremely cool, wet period, threw tobacco plants into a dormant stage and they thereby set to work to produce seed. Please understand, that is my theory.

I have observed that the narrow leaf variety; known as Barnett Special, has been more severely attacked by black root, and that the plants bloomed much more freely than plants in adjacent or nearby fields set to Kentucky 16 or 41 A.

Now the question is: Where does the crop go from here?" Heavy rains have descended during the past two weeks, and water has run in the tobacco furrows. Many fields I have observed have wilted. I have been asked what caused a field of tobacco to suddenly wilt, and what can be done to remedy the situation. It is my opinion that the air was cut off from the roots by the water, and that the plant drowned like a human being when he gets into water over his head. The oxygen supply is cut off and the man drown. It has been my observation in the past that, when a tobacco plant wilts like it does when water runs into a basin in which tobacco has been set, the crop never returns to normalcy. In other words, the plants turn yellow and eventually dry up on the hill. If the crop would be saved, the tobacco must be cut in the wilted or yellowing condition and placed in the curing barn.

Spraying tobacco beds with Bordeaux mixture has not yet become a universal practice. Wildfire appared in a few tobacco beds in almost every county in the state. That means that wildfire is scattered throughout Tennessee. Should these heavy rains continue for another ten days ,wildfire may spread across the state and take a heavy toll out of the tobacco crop. Today we need sunshine and more sunshine in the centeral part of the state.

The "Charge Account" Comes Due

For years the people have been lulled into the belief that the nation could run indefinitely by spending more than it took in, and still avoid inflation. This was sleight of hand reasoning that those who learned that two and two make four could not understand. They were pooh-poohed into silence if they mentioned their ideas. To carry out the illusion of "holding the line," subsidies to the tune of billions of dollars to pay producers part of the cost for what the consumer purchased, were resorted to--the subsidy came out of the taxpayer and helped pile up the deficit and hide inflation. Then came the cost adsorption" illusion whereby the retailer was forced to absorb growing production costs.

But the old rule that two and two make four still stands. In order to have anything to eat or wear, OPA has had to increase the price for both producer and retailer to make up for the accumulation of wage increases and tax increases which for years were hidden in government deficit spending. As the cost of living goes up, our standard of living goes down because the average person does without or substitutes inferior for better goods.

It is useless to blame the manufacturer or the retailer for high prices. They have to work on the formula that two and two make four. Encouragement of industrial activity, increased production per man, and the old fashion habit of saving, thrift, and reduction in government debt are the only protection against inflation--all the laws, rules, regulations and regimentation to the country.

America: The land where in one generation a family can rise from a plain cabin to a cabin plane.

YOUR MERCHANT FRIEND

"A period of raising prices and raising cost of living is now to get underway," forecasts the United States News. "This is the period when the nation's 38,000,000 families will pay for the wage increases and for the striking among other things, that marked the first half of 1946."

As to just what tendencies the trend will take, is any man's guess. Some think the price rises will be relatively gradual. Others gloomily forecast a catastrophic inflation, ending in a crash. Details notwithstanding, practically everyone seems agreed that price boosts are necessary and unavoidable, and that all the talk about "holding the price line" in the face of the most extreme wage increases in history is just empty talk designed for native ears

The role of the nation's distribution system during this period will be an all important one. Your merchant, be he large or small, a chain or an independent, can't prevent price increases caused by influences entirely beyond his control. He can't sell you something that costs him a dollar, for eighty-nine cents. What he can do--and what he will do--is to hold prices at the retail level to the minimum by efficient, economical operation of his store.

American merchandising is superbly geared to do this job. The basis of the system lies in competition--open, honest competition by all kinds of stores. The door is wide open to the innovator, the man who has a new idea, who wants to do a little better job and get more customers by doing it. He will do all in his power to cushion whatever "price shocks" lie in store for us.

Fight Polio

Don't swim in polluted waters.

Are You Having A Hard Time Getting Butter?

Competition At Its Best

The United States was built by competitive private enterprises. Its industries, large or small always were resourceful. The principal beneficiary was the public because it was the first to enjoy improvements.

Two outstanding industries in the nation have always competed in developing efficient fuels for the operation of the country's railroads and power units. Coal and oil have a fine record of achievement in serving the nation's transportation system with constantly improved fuel.

For years the railroads had to depend on cord wood. Then coal became available and outmoded wood. But competition arrived when oil was found to be a highly efficient fuel, as well as economical. For years the oil diesel has been a growing mode of power.

To meet the competition of oil burning diesel engines, the coal industry has been developing a gas turbine engine to use powdered coal. This type of engine bids fair to become as famous as the oil burning diesel. What the oil and coal industries have accomplished by way of research from which industry and public benefit is a good example of how competition brings achievement. Under private enterprise no industry is large enough to ignore a competitor, however small.

Coal Mining Meets Its Obligations

Coal mining in the United States, according to Coal Age, was in all likelihood the only coal industry in the world to raise individual productivity during the war years.

The major factors in this record were new equipment and techniques which made possible substantial increases in operating efficiency. As Coal Age put it, "Those outlays of money and thought enable coal mining in the United States to meet its wartime obligations in full, in sharp contrast to the record in other countries!"

Constant progress in the American coal industry in the fields of production, safety and economy has placed it sharply ahead of its counterpart in other countries.

The importance of coal to a country has not been dimmed by the development of other sources of heat and power. Practically every important industrial operation requires the use of coal--and lots of coal somewhere along the line. All of us remember when, during the recent coal strike, it was officially reported that unless production was immediately resumed industrial activity would come to almost a standstill. The future of coal mining will directly influence the future of all the American people.

"Health" Vs. "Medical Care"

Writing in Medical Economics, Dr. Lowell S. Goin points out that one grave weakness in most proposed health legislation is to use the term "medical care" and "health" as if they were synonymous. The truth is that medical care is only one part of the health problem. Health consists of not being sick; medical care. on the other hand, consists of efforts to cure or alleviate disease.

In advocating health legislation, to quote Dr. Goin, "Too much confidence is placed in preventive medicine-----The legislation evidences a complete failure to understand that preventive medicine simply has not attained the goals wished for.

"To cite a very few of the problems: How shall heart disease--- be prevented? How shall we prevent, or even recognize, early brain tumors? ---What periodic examination makes one aware of the pneumonia of next week?"

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell-Bill now pending in Congress, is guilty of this confusion between "health" and "medical care." Its objectives, in the opinion of many authorities, are not possible at this time. It would regiment the doctor, thus discouraging initiative and progress. The chance of its having any important beneficial effect on the public health is remote. Its cost, to employer, worker and taxpayer, would be enormous. It would limit the individual's freedom of choice in selecting a physician. Good as many of its provisions are, it should not become law in its present form

Make the Farms Hum

by GRACE ARMSTRONG ALLEN

Whenever and wherever people meet to discuss farming problems there should be at least a small corner of space and time devoted to bookkeeping. Like poultry, bees can be kept on small lots in town, as a sideline. But they should be an integral part of every farm. Statistics show more than 200,000 colonies of bees in Tennessee in 1945, with the United States Department of Agriculture advising five or six thousand more. That puts it up to us.

Most people know nothing about bees except that they sting and make honey—and nothing about honey except that it is delicious. Honey is also beneficial and is a marvelous source of energy. And bees are beneficial as marvelous pollinizers. In fact, agricultural economists claim that the entire national honey crop is less important than the bees' pollination of orchards grains, etc.

So let's have more bees in Tennessee. But let's handle them intelligently. You can't keep them profitably by the know-nothing system. There is a lot to know. Fortunately, up to date farmers are eager to learn. There are government and state bulletins, bee journals and books. beekeepers' associations and meetings. And it is all excitingly interesting

For various reasons beekeeping in Tennessee slumped badly during the 1930's. In late 1944 things began to change. Through 1945 a vigorous campaign was waged for education, increase, organization, and improvement. Things are now humming—both bees and beekeepers. Heading up this recent activity is John M. Amos, appointed state apiarist in 1945 and carrying on tirelessly to increase Tennessee's bee population and honey crop.

Beekeepers need special knowledge along three main lines: the bees themselves; nectar sources and seasons; and beekeeping management, the technique of which is based directly on this essential knowledge of bees and nectar sources, plus the recorded experience of thousands of beekeepers and one's own experience as it develops through the years.

Here is a bird's eye—or bee's eye—glimpse of the kinds of things one needs to know about the bees themselves; the three types—Queen, worker, and drone—and their life histories, what each one does, and how, and when, and sometimes why; something of their anatomy, to help answer the "why," and in general to understand them better.

If some one says that a bee has six legs, four wings, five eyes, and two stomachs, are you going to believe him? (You'll be saying it yourself soon.) If he says that queens never sting, they mate only once, and lay two different kinds of eggs, you'll want to know whether he's right or not. (He is, if you know just what exceptions to make.) If he says that the drone has no father but does have a grandfather, you'd like to know whether to jump to his defense or join the doubting Thomases. (Go to the defense.) What do bees do in winter? Would a drone starve to death in a clover field? Do bees have diseases? Yes, yes, a thousand times yes. In his report for 1945, Mr. Amos said he and his assistants had inspected more than 1,000 apiaries (bee yards, of course) for disease, and found it in about 150 yards. That's one of our big current problems. Every intelligent beekeeper wants to be able to recognize disease in his hives and know what to do about it.

As to nectar sources, no one wants to be like the beekeeper who made himself famous by stating, weeks after basswood bloom had faded and gone, that his bees were all ready for the basswood flow. From the pollen in the first early blooming forest trees to the nectar in the last frozen wild aster, the beekeeper should know what his bees have access to. Do bees, by the way, get nectar from alfalfa in Tennessee? If not, why not? There's been many a yes and no argument. Have you seen bees—honeybees—on your alfalfa bloom?

As to management. Bedford Forrest should have made a good beekeeper. On his famous "get-there-first with the most" principle, he would have had strong colonies all ready to send out vast armies of foragers to attack the various brigades of blossom as soon as they appeared in the field—fruit bloom locust tulip tree, linden, the different clovers, and so on to aster. There are many nectar bearing plants, of varying degrees of importance. Only this very June, at the beekeepers' meeting which was reported on this page, held at the apiary of State President Harry McClain at Morrison, some of us who have kept bees first vetch 30 years saw our first vetch honey. McClain's county had acres of vetch, and his bees were ready for the bloom. Fine honey it was, too.

One must not only have the bees ready for the various flows, but must have ample room for the bees to store the nectar while ripening it into honey; and then must know when, how and how much to take off. No true beekeeper "robs the bees." He manages them so that they store more than they need (which is plenty), and he takes the surplus.

There are many other things to know about managing bees, of course—as how to handle a swarm. You needn't ring bells and beat pans, even if you do read in newspapers that some people do it! But the $64 question is, "How can I prevent swarming?" A swarming colony seldom produces surplus. Yet there have been—and doubtless still are—men who have boasted about a colony that swarmed six or seven times one year. Others have complained that bees don't do well where they live, because the moths kill them. The moths don't kill them out if the beekeeper gives the right care to his bees.

Yes, there is much to learn in beekeeping. There are plenty of ups and downs. It's not a get rich quick scheme, any more than any other phase of farming, but there's enough profit to make it well worthwhile. And there's fun in both the learn and the doing.

So let's make Tennessee farms hum!

HOME FREEZERS HELP TO IMPROVE LIFE ON FARM; VALUABLE FOR STORAGE

by KENNETH B. MCPHERSON

There are many applications of refrigeration to the farm and home. Included among these are the household refrigerator, the ice box, the walkin cooler, and now another is being added to the list the "Home Freezer."

The farm and home freezer is probably the most talked about refrigeration equipment for farm use today. It is something new that will be widely accepted by those who enjoy providing themselves with super quality food.

It is significant that it was even necessary to set up terminology for this equipment. Many terms have been used such as "Sharp Freezer," "Quick Freezer," "Harder Freezer," and many others. Because of the different terms that were becoming confusing, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association at a meeting in Chicago on April 26, 1944, officially recommended the name "Home Freezer" for the "household type of low temperature, mechanically refrigerated cabinet used exclusively for freezing and for storage of frozen food."

Many different types, designs, shapes and sizes of freezers will be produced and placed on the market. Among them will be the chest type home freezer with lift top. Upright freezers with vertical doors will also be available. In some cases doors may be smaller than the cross section area of the compartment. Upright units may have inner doors to prevent spilling of cold air when the outer doors are opened. Others may be equipped with drawers similar to filing cases.

Large size, upright, two temperature reachin and walkin refrigarators with a portion devoted to frozen foods and the balance to household refrigeration of prehaps 35° to 40° F., will also be available. The walkin two temperature units will be a combination cooler and freezer. The temperature of the former will be approximately 38° F. and the latter zero. This type of unit will permit chilling and curing of meat before cutting, wrapping and freezing. There are several units of this latter type in the Nashville area at the present time.

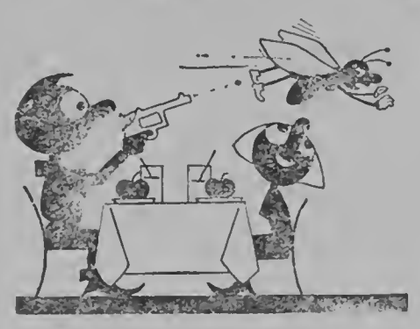
Some have raised the question, "what will happen to my frozen food in case of a current interruption?" Tests have been run to determine the rate of thawing in a well filled box.

Dr. D. K. Tresselr states, "In experimental tests, food in a well filled two cu. ft., cabinet did not thaw to any considerable extent until 72 hours after the current was cut off. The upper layer of packages did not rise above 32° F., until 96 hours had elapsed,even through the ambient temperature was 80° F. The bottom layer of packages required more than 120 hours to thaw. Similar results were obtained in a test of a four cu. ft., home freezer. The larger the freezer, the longer the thawing time."

The home freezer will be another electrical instrument to help make better living on the farm.

Meat and vegetables can be processed and frozen in their prime, right where they are produced, and stored away for use out-of season months later.

Fight Polio



Keep clean. Wash hands before eating. Keep flies and other insects away from food.

Protecting Cattle From Witches

by IDA M. PARDUE

It has been too long since most everyone believed in witches—and many were the strange charms practiced to protect not only human, but also animals.

Not all these charms have fallen into disuse. In some parts of the world, people still follow ancient customs guaranteed to keep witches at a safe distance.

Many a British peasant still ties bits of rowan over the barn door, and nods with satisfaction as he does so,realizing that no witch will come within a mile of a red berry.

For the same reason rowan berries are fed to new-born lambs as everybody knows that witches take particular delight in harming these babies.

In Germany, sick cattle were once treated simply by hanging sprays of bittersweet around their necks.

One of the strangest of all diseases prevention customs was the fire ritual once held yearly on the Palilia, feast day of Pales, goddess of shepherds.

To invoke the aid of the diety in keeping the sheep from distemper, the shepherds built bonfires and jumped over the flames.

Modern Trend of Electric Appliances Contributes to Postwar Farm Home

by KENNETH B. McPHERSON

The question is frequently asked of those of us who in the rural electrification business, what new electric appliances can we expect in the postwar home? That question is a good one. It shows that people are thinking in terms of living in the electric age. It shows that they are letting electricity help to carry the burden of living and remove the wrinkles from their faces.

Very few household electric appliances have been manufactured since 1942. Now that production is starting again it is well to investigate what the future may have in store.

Something close to 140 household electric appliances have been developed and are now or soon will be available. This does not include all types of lights and basement shop tools.

In the field of home lighting, studies made as to the number of lamps that may be used in a modern home indicate that the total for all uses may approximate the 200 mark. This includes lamps for the radio, sewing machine, electric clock, cellar switch, house number, toys, ornaments, range, refrigerator, iron, door bell push button, and many others. There will be infra red lamps for the relief of aches and pains, and for drying hair and fingernail polish, bacticidal lamps for killing whatever germs the air may contain, and sun lamps for producing a swimming beach sun tan in the bedroom at home in the winter.

Refrigeration for the home will change. The home freezer will probably make it possible to cook complete well balanced meals that can be served simply by thawing and heating. It would seem likely that a busy housewife might get a cook one or two days per month and prepare most of the food for the next month.

The dish washer will be available to rinse, wash, spray and then dry the dishes by means of a blast of hot air. All the housewife will have to do will be to put in the dishes, pots, pans, glasses and silverware and push a button.

Electric sinks will dispose of garbage. Bones will be ground finely and washed down the drain.

Washing machines and ironers will be improved. One clothes washer can be converted into a dishwasher or a potato peeler by removing the washing mechanism and inserting the other devices. It is understood that an ice cream freezer and butter churn may be developed for this unit.

Many small appliances like mixers will have such accessories as oil dropper, food slicer, knife sharpener, ice chipper, juice extractor, can opener, silver buffer and others.

The electric heating pad and blanket will be so developed that each bed occupant will be able to regulate his or her side of the bed to suit his own comfort. Entire house will be heated electrically. Many in both city and county are being so equipped now.

It is understood that electric clock will be built to control not only an alarm, but the radio as well. Set the clock for favorite programs and they will come on automatically and not be forgotten. One clock is contemplated that will regulate small appliances. It will, they say, awake you up to music in the morning, and start the electric percolator and toaster as you arise. These appliances are connected to an outlet on the back of the clock case.

Small household flour and cereal mills will make flour and meal in the house.

Electric rat and mouse traps will be on the market. But will be placed in a small space in front of the electrodes. In trying to get to the bait the mouse will be electrocuted. The dead animal will be expelled from the trap which is automatically reset and ready for the next victim.

There will be many other conveniences in the form of new appliances and improvements to old ones. All of them will make their contribution to happier home life on the farm.

Prepare Now for Next Year's Tobacco Crop

by ROY H. MILTON

Tobacco growers have you given any thought to the 1947 tobacco crop? If not, it occurs to me that the time is right to get busy. Regardless of whether you plan to burn your bed or treat with calcium cyanamid, as a large number of growers did last fall, the time to start preparation for the 1947 crop of plants is at hand.

I suggest you start today. Weeds, as you know, do not wait. They have one idea; that is, to reproduce their kind. The early maturing weeds and wild grasses have already begun to produce seed in abundance. When these weed seeds fall on the ground, they must be killed by some method of sterilization. Three methods of sterilization are now in use in Tennessee; namely, (1) burning, (2) steaming, and (3) using a chemical known commercially as calcium cyanamid. The last method has been in use in this state for several years but, during the war period, the chemical could not be obtained. Now it can be obtained on a number of markets.

In getting ready for the 1947 crop, the first thing you will do will be to select a bed site; and unless you plan to treat your tobacco bed site with Bordeaux mixture for wildfire prevention, and with Fermate, copper oil or P. D. B. for blue mold control, you had better change your bed site. It is a known fact that wildfire germs and blue mold germs are carried over in old bed sites, and all too frequently, the disease first makes its appearance where old bed sites have been chosen. I repeat that it is dangerous business to plant old bed sites.

Secondly, unless the bed site has been sown to cowpeas, soybeans or some other crop, destroy the weeds and wild grass growing on that site by some method, such as shaving off with a hoe or turning with a turning plow early, then cultivating at intervals of, say, 10 days until frost has come or the bed has been treated with calcium cyanamid. The idea is not to let any weed or wildgrass seeds mature on your 1947 bed site.

Where a grower elects to treat his bed chemically, I would make the following suggestions:

1. Sometime in October or early November, spray 100 pounds of calcium cyanamid broadcast over each 1000 square yards of bed.

2. Turn the bed site.

3. Apply 75 pounds of calcium cyanamid and work it deeply and thoroughly into the land with a three shovel plow or dish harrow, smooth it and at the same time, break up clods with a 14-tooth cultivator, a Gee Whiz or a spike tooth harrow.

4. Apply 25 pounds of calcium cyanamid to the surface and rake it in lightly with a garden rake.

I might add further that it is my belief that the addition at seeding time of a nitrogenous fertilizer in a tobacco bed that has been chemically treated is dangerous

Seed may be destroyed in germinating, or the plants may even be burned up after they come up. To date, I would recommend that the grower who sterilizes his tobacco bed with calcium cyanamid use only a O 14 7 commercial fertilizer.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Green Foods Are Essential; Supply Minerals Vitamins

by LAVANA TOWNSEND

Our grandmothers were not far wrong in their ideas that greens were the best of tonics. Of course, they had never heard that greens offered a good supply of minerals and vitamins, but they had learned from experience that when the green season came in, the family began to pick up in health and spirits. Nutrition specialists say a person should have at least one green or yellow vegetable a day.

Greens have a secure place in the diet, both for esthetic and for health reasons. They are especially important as a source of minerals and vitamins. Most of them have a liberal amount of the two minerals most often slighted—calcium and iron.

The greener the leafy vegetable, the higher is its iron and vitamin A content. The more blanched the leaf the poorer it is in these two dietary essentials. Turnip tops for instance are much more nutritious than head lettuce.

When the average person hears the word greens he usually things first of spinach. Spinach is a good leafy vegetable, but scientists say other greens are quite as good. Beet tops, chard, dandelion greens, mustard greens, turnip tops, and watercress are often richer than spinach both in calcium and in iron.

So if "Junior" or his father have developed an aversion for spinach there's no point to precipitating a family crisis, over it. There are plenty of equally good greens to which one can turn.

In shopping for any of the leafy vegetables, of course, you look for fresh. young, green, tender leaves. If leaves are very dirty, or are dry or yellow, or have coarse stems, you'll look for a better buy. Such leaves probably will not be palatable or nutritious and will mean considerable waste.

When you're buying lettuce you'll give the head a little hand press to find how firm it is. And you'll look for signs of tip-burn, the telltale brown edging the leaves, particularly in the innermost parts of the head. They would have to be trimmed off which means waste.

Occasionally you'll buy a head outwardly in prime condition. But as you prepare your leaves for a salad you find the nidribs or even some of the rest of the leaf streaked with red-brown. These red brown streakings don't make the leaf inedible—need not even be cut off the leaf unless they make the salad look too unattractive.

The red that develops on cut surfaces of lettuce is something else. If you cut a head across and put part of it back into the refrigerator to serve later, don't be too disturbed on returning to find that the cut edges have developed this reddish brown color. Actually there's nothing harmful about it. The juice in lettuce has a latex similar to that in the milkweed. And that latex turns a brown red when the air reaches it.

Methods of Serving

As to serving green vegetables, many of them can be eaten raw as well as cooked. And that goes for spinach as well as for the dandelions and cress. Those who have tasted spinach in any form except cooked, might try its tender leaves served just like lettuce or cress with a good salad dressing.

For the cooked greens many people like some of the nippy leaves mixed in with the milder ones. For instance field cress or dandelion or dock worked in with spinach. Sweet potato tops make a delicious dish of cooked greens.

Though even the most careful cooking results in some nutritive loss, much of the minerals and vitamins may be conserved. Heat is an enemy both of color and of vitamin C; so greens should be subjected to it for as short a time as possible. And since some of the mineral salts are easily dissolved in the water, the leaves should be cooked in only enough water to prevent scorching. with spinach, just the water that is left on the leaves after they are washed will be sufficient.

Plant acids are among the enemies of the green coloring matter of the leaves. Heat frees these acids, lets them attack the green and break down into ugly brown compounds. Some of the acids, however go off with the stems during the first moments of the cooking. But if a lid is on the kettle the acids in the stem just collect on the lid and drop back onto the leaves to attact the green coloring matter. So to keep the leaves as green as possible. cook them in an uncovered utensil.

Snip Off Stems

To cut down on cooking time and save more nutrients. it's a good idea to snip off the stems of spinach and discard them if they're tough. or if they're not, start them cooking before adding the leaves. With chard, you might use your kitchen scissors to advantage, cutting the midriff out and giving it a few minutes head start of the thinner part of the leaf.

To speed the cooking of broccoli, discard the woody ends, and split the stalks into lengthwise quarters so that each one will have a tuft of the buds.

If you add vinegar or lemon juice to your greens, do so after cooking them. It's that old feud between the acids and green coloring again. They soon turn the cheerful green of the leaves to a drab olive cast.

Butter gives a pleasing flavor to any dish of greens or bacon fat with bits of crisp bacon.

Whichever is your pet way of preparing greens, by all means get them into the menu somehow!

ICEBOX BREAD TORTE

6 slices dry bread
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup peach jam
2 teaspoons lemon juice
¼ cup orange juice
¼ cup chopped dates
¼ cup chopped nuts

Line refrigerator tray with waxed paper, leaving several inches extending past the top. Remove crusts from bread, and butter on one side. Line the bottom of the tray with one half of the bread, buttered side up. Heat jam thoroughly. Add fruit juice, dates and nuts. Pour one half of this sauce over the layer of bread. Place remaining slices of bread over first layer, butter side up, and cover with remaining sauce. Fold waxed paper over top of torte and apply pressure with fingers so that bread and sauce blend together. Chill for at least 4 hours. Serve with cream, whipped cream or ice cream.

Helpful Household Hints

If you do not happen to have a single-edge razor blade for ripping out stitches,take a strip of adheasive tape and fold over one edge of a doubleedge blade..

Purchaser of aerosol insecticides containing DDT should read labels on the containers before buying. Labels indicating that the aerosol was manufactured under a license issued by the Department of Agriculture are a guarantee of safety.

Experiments have proven that green celery is more nutritious than blanched celery.

Experienced homemakers say sort out the new cloth scraps to be used in quilt piecing. Sprinkle and roll up in a piece of cloth. After an hour, iron each piece carefully. make sure not to get it out of shape. The starch comes back to the material by this method and the blocks are easy to cut and sew.

When cutting a meringue covered pie use a sharp knife frequently dipped in cold water.

To loosen a glass stopper that is apt to stick, let a few drops of glycerin soak between stopper and neck of bottle.

If you wipe spots off the floor as they appear, it will not be necessary to wash the entire floor so often.

Tan or black shoe polish stains will usually come off upholstery if sponged lightly with a cloth dipped in carbon tetrachlorode.

A pail of water in a freshly painted room will help to remove the odor.

Canning Surplus Vegetables Urged in Lincoln County

Fayetteville, Tenn., July 13--(Special) Mrs. Ann W. Warren, regional director of the school lunch division of the State Department of Education, recently visited Lincoln County.

During her visit, she stressed the importance of canning all surplus vegetables and fruits to be used in school lunch rooms this winter. Dried beans, she said, will be very scarce since many will be shipped oveseas. Patrons of schools operating lunch rooms who have beans or other vegetables and fruits were urged to can these commodities and sell them for a reasonable amount to the lunch room.

During the 1945-46 school year, the U. S. government sent to Lincoln County $23,983 which was spent for designated foods. The equipment, cooks and other expenses including undesignated food were bought with money the children paid for lunches, which in no case exceeded 10 cents per plate. On this plate was a meat or meat substitute, two vegetables, bread, butter and milk. Any child who attended school and was known to be unable to pay for his lunch was permitted to eat without any distinction being made between paying and underprivileged children.

A lunch room operator should be sure of at least 10 cans of usuable food for each child enrolled if she is to be sure of a complete program this winter, Mrs. Warren said.

Burning of Dead Oak Leaves Helps Kill 'Blight' Pest

Burning of dead leaves will go a long way toward ending what seems to be a blight attacking oak trees, Dr. S. Marcovitch, entomologist of the U T Agricultural Experiment Station, declared today. Another hope is that parasites will do their work well this year.

The real cause of oak leaves turning brown now is not a blight or fungus, but an insect known as the white blotch oak leaf-miner, Marcovitch said. This insect, being small and flat, can live between the upper and lower surfaces of the leaf. It changes at maturity into a tiny moth or miller.

The chances are that these leaf miners will not be troublesome next year, if their parasites become numerous, Marcovitch stated. Many insects such as the fall webworm apear in cycles of 10 or 11 years. In time the parasites get the upper hand and then the insect almost disappears. The parasites do such a good job of destroying the pests that they themselves die or starve, causing the cycles of scarity and abundance.

The oak leaf miner passes the winter as a larva or worm within the dry leaves. It is advisable to rake and burn the leaves. If this is done systematically, good comtrol of this pest should be obtained. A spray of nicotine and soap might kill the pests but spraying is not practical in most cases. Reliance should be placed upon the parasites and burning of leaves.

LIME SNOW

1 envelope plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup lime juice
3 egg whites

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve. with the sugar and salt, in hot water. Add lime juice, and cool. When mixture begins to thicken, beat with a rotary egg beater until fluffy. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Place in a large dessert dish or in sherbet glasses and chill until firm. Just before serving, squeeze lime juice over top of desert. Garnish with slices of lime. Serves 6.

A custard sauce made with the egg yokes may be served with the dessert, if desired.

PLUM JAM

2⅛ cup prepared fruit
2½ cups sugar
4½ tablespoons powdered fruit pectin

To prepare the fruit, pit, but do not peel about 1¼ pounds of fully ripe plums. (Sour cherrystone plums give best color and flavor.)

Cut in small pieces and crush thoroughly. Add ¼ cup water; bring to a boil and simmer covered, for 5 minutes. Measure 2⅛ cups into a large saucepan. One-eight cup is 2 tablespoons.

Measure sugar and set aside. Place saucepan holding fruit over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectin (mix content of package thoroughly before measuring) and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. Add sugar at once. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about 4 six ounce glasses.

ORANGE GINGERALE SHERBET

1 envelope, unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
½ cup orange juice
½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup gingerale
¼ cup lemon juice
2 egg whites

Soften gelatin in cold water. Heat orange juice. Add softened gelatin, sugar, and salt, and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Cool, and add gingerale and lemon juice. Chill until firm. Beat with rotary beater until light and fluffy. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into refrigerator trays and freeze to a mush. Whip mixture with a fork. Return to refrigerator and continue freezing. Serves 8.

Never grainy—
Never runny—

5 MINUTE CHOCOLATE FROSTING

2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
1 1-3 sup (15 oz. can) Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
1 tablespoon water

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk and stir over rapidly boiling water 5 minutes until thick. Remove from heat. Add water. Cool.

Spread on cold cake. Makes enough frosting to cover tops of 2 (9 inch) layers, or top and sides of loaf cake or about 24 cup cakes.

Home Economist Discusses Use of Emergency Flour

by FRANCES AINSWORTH

Everyone I know is talking about the new Emergency Bread. Several of my friends have asked me why it is darker in color and how to use it for home baking—so I went to the best authority I know for information—the Miller's National Federation.

Of course, we all know that our government has asked us to use the new Emergency flour in order to send more wheat to the starving people of Europe. I was interested to learn that the new flour has 80 per cent of the grain extracted—8 per cent more than in regular white flour. This means that part of the outer husk of the wheat grain is now included in our flour—which accounts for the darker color.

I received several valuable hints from the Federation. And. . . after trying all my favorite recipes with the new flour, I'd like to pass these tips on to you.

When you are baking something leavened with baking powder or with sour milk, use the minimum amount of mixing or stirring after flour and liquid have been combined. I've found that with quick bread it's best to mix only until the flour is moistened. Another thing—its best to handle doughs very lightly when making a yeast-leavened product . . . and never let the dough rise more than double.

I've found that by following directions carefully I can make delicious pies, cakes and bread with the New Emergency flour. Try it yourself—you'll be delighted with the results! But remember, to get the light fluffy bread and pastries you've become accustomed to, only the regular white flour can give you those results.

MOLASSES SPICE COOKIES

1 1-3 cups (15 oz. can) Eagle Brand Sweetened condensed Milk.
½ cup molasses
¼ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
2½ cups graham cracker crumbs
½ cup seedless raisins
½ cup chopped nut meats

Mix together Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, molasses, spices, salt, graham cracker crumbs, raisins and nut meats. Drop by spoonfuls onto greased baking sheet

Bake in modcratc oven (350o F.) about 15 minutes. Remove from pan at once. Makes about 36.

Fight Polio

Help keep your community clean. Waste and exposed garbage may be sources of infection.

THE MODERN FARMER

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The Byrd Nest

By Rev. Bernard O. Boyd
—Guest Columnist.

Today's Egg—WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FALLING STARS?

One among the outstanding beautiful things of nature is the heavenly constellation which greets men and women by night. There is but one regretful thing to be witnessed while watching the stars: it is to see a star shoot or fall. Throughcut the ages from Adam to this present generation, people have sat and watched the stars twinkle. Poems have been written about them, but it seems no poet finds much joy in seeing a star fall. The star is beautiful, and useful only when it is in place. We have commonly used the word star to describe persons who are outstanding in certain achievements. These stars also are beautiful and helpful only when in place. Nevertheless, from time to time, and throughout the ages, we have seen stars of humanity fall. Samson a star soldier, fell at Delilah's feet. David, a star of righteousness fell on his face before Bath-Sheba. Solomon, a star of wisdom, fell because of his many wives. We find no beauty, no inspiration in their falls.

It seems not to matter how high the star is as it twinkles, there is a possibility of its falling. Stars rise high. Men look up to them with delight, but despite the greatness of their height, we find that these human stars also can fall.

Contrast the effects of the star while in place and when it has fallen. While in place, it gives light. It with many other stars help men to find their way from place to place. They have brought much joy to people who found themselves lost from the roads or paths they traveled. When those stars fall, men lose the guidance the star had afforded. Again we find that if the falling star should strike the earth, it would do much damage to the place of its landing.

Stars of humanity should ever try to keep their lofty place among men, for in a fall they bring an end to their own careers, rob somebody of the guidance that is so much needed, and they do so much harm to the spots upon which they fall.

Despite the losses suffered by people who looked upon the star, when it falls, I feel that the star itself has lost most. It did help some one to find his way, it is true, but if that star falls, there is always another star to take its place. I have no doubt but that stars have been shooting since the days of Enoch and before his days also, but on a clear night, we look up, it seems that not a single star has fallen from its place. Even the human star must not feel that the world will suffer very greatly because of his fall. There is always another star ready to take the vacated place.

The star which shines is always remembered, but where there are so many other stars, the fallen star is soon forgotten. Were it not for the fact that history is recorded, many stars would be forgotten forever.

One puzzling thing about falling stars is, the people seldom learn where they land. As long as they shine we see them. We see them while they are falling, but soon they plunge out of sight in their fall. The question arises, "What happens to the falling stars? We seldom know. The only way to maintain permanent recognition is to keep on shining.

Purple Heart Veteran, James Banks, Hopes To Regain His Health

26 States Will Take Advantage of Federal Lunch Funds

Washington, Aug. 13, 1946—The USDA announced today that 26 states and the territory of Hawaii have already signed agreements to take advantage of Federal school lunch program funds provided under the National School Lunch Act.

During past years, the School Lunch program has been run on a year to year basis. The new Act, signed by President Truman on June 14, makes the program permanent and increases the responsibilities of States in the administrative field. Under the provisions of the Act, which is designed to safeguard the health and well being of the nation's children and to encourage local use of abundant farm crops, States must agree to match federal allocations with funds from sources within the States, and must designate agencies to administer the aid in order to receive their share of available funds.

Local contributions of funds, labor, and equipment are credited to the States as a part of the matching funds. In many States, the value of such expenditures in the past would have been more than sufficient to obtain the presently available federal funds. Under such circumstances, the only direct cost to a State would arise from administrative expenditures by the State agency selected to handle the program.

The National School Lunch Act also provides that nutrition standards in effect under last year's program shall be continued. Children unable to afford the lunches will be served at reduced prices or free of charge. No type of discrimination shall be made against any participants. The law also requires that the whole program be on a non profit basis in accordance with past procedure.

Money for the purchase of lunchroom equipment will be made available to the States under the new law; allocation of such funds to individual schools will be made by the administrative agencies running the program for the States.

Allocation of federal funds by the new law is established by a formula based on school-age child population and State per-capita income in such a manner that States in the greatest need of assistance in maintaining proper child nutrition will receive the

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Mr. and Mrs. James Banks and Baby Margaret

MR. & MRS. JAMES BANKS AND BABY, MARGARET
Goshen, Alabama Family who are tilling the soil and making a worthy contribution to the Race.

Early Winter Onion Planting Will Insure Better Yield

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR,
Garden Editor

This is the time to plant winter onions for best results. We are fully aware that they may be planted for a month or six weeks yet but the later they are planted the fewer green onions you will have this winter.

Onions do best in very rich soil, so when planting your onions fertilize heavily with stable manure if you can get it, or if this cannot be had, use a combination of any good organic fertilizer mixed with a commercial fertilizer. With a fertilizer on the top of the soil, turn it under about five or six inches deep.

If your soil is already rich, you will need no other preparation, but if it is poor, cover the surface of the ground that has been turned about three quarters of an inch deep with well decayed stable manure, or if this is not available scatter evenly a good commercial fertilizer at the rate of a quart cup level full to every square rod of surface. Now rake your soil

(Continued On page 2 Col. 1)

Farm Output Is Expected To Top Previous Records

Washington,—(UP)—An Agriculture Department spokesman said today there is a good chance 1946 farm production will top record-breaking levels predicted by the department's crop reporting service.

The crop board said that if present prospects are borne out, farm production this year will be about 27 per cent above the 1923-32 average and three per cent above 1942—the previous banner production year.

Both corn and wheat are expected to hit new highs. Wheat production was estimated at 1,160,000,000 bushels and corn at 3,496,280,000 bushels. The previous highs were 1,123,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1945, and 3,302,000,000 bushels of corn in 1944.

The department spokesman pointed out, however, that the board's predictions consistently have been conservative. Over a 10-year period, he noted, the corn crop has averaged 5.57 per cent larger than the board's August 1 prediction.

If this year's prediction is low

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Was With 578th Field Artillery of 3rd Army When Wounded

Washington, D., C. — James Banks, Negro World War II Purple Heart veteran, came home to the 80 acre farm owned by his mother on Route No. 1, Goshen, Pike County, Alabama, last November, but there is a question in his mind as to whether he shall ever be able to do much farming.

Early in 1946 he rented 38 acres, 8 of which are owned by his mother, and obtained a rehabilitation loan of $423 from the Farm Security Administration to purchase a mule, feed, fertilizer, a peanut weeder and 50 baby chicks. He immediately set about razing an old house across the road from his mother's home and building a dwelling for himself, his wife, and two-year old Margaret Lee Banks.

He plans to plant 20 acres in peanuts for market, 4 acres in peanuts for hogs, 10 acres in corn, and 3 acres in truck crops.

"I hope to stay around here and do what little farming I can," he said. "There isn't anything much else that I can do. When I first started I was able to plow three days. Then I had to stop. My back wouldn't let me do it. So I had to hire a boy to help me.

"You know, I thought that I could farm like I always did. I wanted to buy me a small place if I could find one, but I don't know whether I'll ever be able to farm like I used to do."

Banks entered the Army in February 1942. He received training at Fort Brag, North Carolina. He saw action in Africa, southern France and in Germany. It was in Germany that a jeep he was driving struck a land mine. He was unconscious about 12 hours and was injured in the back and hip. He was hospitalized for some time and then went back into action. He receives $11.50 a month for disability pay. He was in the 578th Field Artillery of the Third Army and later of the Seventh Army.

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Price Administrator Paul A. Porter Recently Made This Statement:

Reports have been circulating in business circles and even in the press that the Office of Price Administration will prevent adjustments by requiring to jump through hoops of red tape. The time has arrived when such stories must be vigorously denied and the facts presented.

These misunderstandings may have arisen partly because we opposed some amendments to the Price Control Act under which we are now operating while the matter was up for debate. However, the Bill is now on the statute books. The decision has been made. We accept it.

The OPA is determined to follow both the letter and the spirit of the law. This agency has now settled down and is going full-steam ahead to carry out the provisions of the Act. Our price people have been given orders to use every means possible to expedite the granting of legal price adjustments. If production is showed up, it will certainly not be the fault of the OPA. We will grant all price increases called for by the law. We will withhold those which cannot be clearly justified under the standards set up according to the law.

We subscribe fully to Congress' statement in the preamble of the Price Control Act that "adequate prices are necessary stimulants to production," and also to the statement that we need price control "for the prevention of inflation and for the achievement of a reasonable stability in the general level of prices and rents, cost of living and costs of production."

The OPA will continue of its own accord to make prompt price adjustments under the general

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 2)

26 States Will Take

(Continued From Page 1)

greater proportionate share of the Congressional appropriation.

Department of Agriculture officials expect that all States that have not yet signed agreements under the Act will make every effort to do so before the opening of the fall school term, in order to qualify for the benefits under the program.

The following States and the territory of Hawaii are now participating:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, N. Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, S. Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Early Winter Onion

(Continued From Page 1)

down evenly, and smooth, and you are ready to set your onions.

There are three varities of winter onions in common use. White multipliers, yellow potato multipliers, and the Egyptian shallot, but most people prefer the shallot to either of the other onions.

Plant the shallot sets three or four inches apart, in rows a foot or more apart. Plant them just as you would plant onion sets in the spring time. They should make good green onions for pulling all winter and spring.

The multiplier onions are decidedly different from this in their method of growing. Plant small sets this fall if you wish to have large onions next summer. Plant large onions now if you wish to have plenty of green onions next spring. For every large onion you plant will split up into a "nest" of small onions that had better be pulled and used as green onions this winter or early spring, or allowed to mature into a number of small sets for next year's planting.

Farm Output

(Continued from page 1)

by the same percentage, the corn crop may average nearer 3,671,000,000 bushels than the estimated 3,496,280,000.

Agriculture experts attributed the difference between the department's estimates and actual production to two factors—the increased use of hybrid corn and generally favorably August growing weather.

"If August weather is good this year—and so far it has been—the estimates may be exceeded again," the spokesman believed.

Meanwhile, it was pointed out that the new increases in the prospective wheat crop may make it possible to lift restrictions on the use of wheat, except in the case of distillers and feed millers.

Continuing wheat restrictions on those two groups would not matter too much, officials said, because they can use corn just as well, if not better, than wheat.

Lifting of other wheat restrictions would mean a return to whiter bread, normal-sized loaves and more flour, bread, cereals and pastries. Millers now are limited to 87 per cent of last year's flour production.

In addition to wheat and corn, production of oats, rice, cotton, clover and timothy hay, dry beans, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar bets, broomcorn and hops are expected to increase over last year.

Decreases are anticipated in production of barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, grain sorghums, tame hay, wild hay, alfalfa hay, dry peas, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts and potatoes. But many of those crops wil show only slight drops.

The greatly increased supplies of corn and wheat also will mean more livestock feed which, in turn, will mean more wheat, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Price Administrator

(Continued From Page 1)

earnings standards which are still authorized under the law. This means, for instance, that when an industry's earnings fall below the minimum set forth in the law (normal peacetime earnings of an industry) price increases will be allowed. OPA will also remove price controls from non agricultural commodities which are not important to business or living costs and when supply and demand have come into balance, as required by the new statute.

Supplementary Pricing Standards

An additional set of pricing standards has also been provided for producing, manufacturing and processing industries under the new law. Because there has been considerable misunderstanding over the application of these manufacturer pricing standards, I want to discuss them at some length.

The law clearly defines the standards by which price adjustments are to be granted. Those standards will be the rule by which we will grant adjustments.

It is important for those who have come forward with glib suggestions for a free-and easy method of granting increases, to examine the law. OPA is not a free agent. Cost data must be supplied by industry, then analyzed by OPA. It would be as illegal for us to grant price increases as the result of collective bargaining as it would be for us to roll prices back as the result of states specifically that industry advisory committees must provide cost and price figures to OPA, and that increases can be granted only after such data have been made available.

Because there is so much misunderstanding on this point, it would be well to examine the law, which reads: "Any industry advisory committee may apply to the Administrator for the adjustment of the maximum prices applicable to any product in accordance with the standards set forth in this section, and SHALL PRESENT WITH THE APPLICATION COMPREHENSIVE EVIDENCE WITH RESPECT TO COSTS AND PRICES."

Obviously, you can't reach into a hat and pull out cost data for an entire industry. Such information can come only from industry itself. It won't be easy, I know, for industry to provide this information, but the law requires it and OPA must have it in order to grant legal adjustments. After comprehensive figures come in they will be carefully analyzed and legal adjustments granted as speedily as possible. Though the law gives a limit of 60 days, I am certain that if industry provides all necessary information, in a large number of cases results will be available before the 60-day deadline. However, businessmen themselves know that analysis of cost data is not a sleight-of-hand trick—it is a job that takes careful, methodical calculation.

There can be no doubt that it will be difficult for some industries to collect the statistical material necessary. Congress recognized that OPA, on its own, could not assemble data for each industry rapidly enough to do an effective job. Therefore, it wisely placed a major share of this responsibility upon industry itself. Some industries may find that their books have not been set up properly to obtain the necessary breakdowns—some may find it necessary to hire additional accounting personnel.

We are determined to grant adjustments on a businesslike basis, and urge industry to present complete information when asking for adjustments. We do not intend to engage in collective bargaining. We intend to grant adjustments which will be based on the formula provided by Congress. That is, maximum prices wil be established on the basis of the industry-wide 1940 average price of a product plus the industry-wide average cost increases since then. This formula is subject to limitations: (1) if the current price covers the total current costs plus the industry's overall 1940 percentage ratio of profit to sales, no further increase would be required; or, (2) if the industry cannot show that a substantial increase in production is practicable without reducing the output of another equally needed product, then the law does not require that an adjustment be given provided the product is realizing a REASONABLE profit.

We are well aware of the fact that industry is worried about the words "reasonable profit" which were written into the Act of Congress. Our staff has been working overtime drawing up definitions which will clarify such phrases and spell out the procedures which must be followed by industry to obtain relief. These procedural regulations not only will outline methods of obtaining price adjustments, but set well up standards for relief; explain what is meant by "substantial increase in production' 'and "reasonable profit;" set up a definition for "representative sample;" and list in detail the kinds of data required and how they should be presented. Every effort has been made to draw up these procedural regulations so that they will be easily understood. Obviously, however, it is a complicated matter and not as simple as A, B, C. One thing must be pointed out—the law does not give OPA any real leeway and the procedural regulations are drawn up to conform with the statute.

If industry believes that the accumulation and presentation of cost data will be a headache, let me assure industry that it will be as difficult for us to analyze the information as it was for industry to present it. However, the OPA and the industry and the American public have a common stake—that is production. Everyone realizes that production is the most effective means of preventing a wild inflation. Uncontrolled inflation is, in the long run, as disastrous for industry as for consumers and the nation as a whole.

Some industrialists may want to hold back production until price adjustments have been granted. This is a shortsighted point of view that can be proven on two practical grounds: (1) many industries will probably find that their costs figures will allow only moderate price increases. Holding back will in the long run be more costly to them than getting under production with a knowledge that necessary, justified increases will be granted in short order; (2) price control has only one year to run and the law provides that products shall be decontrolled as rapidly as supply approaches demand. The sooner manufacturers get into full production, the sooner they will reach the stage where all controls can be removed. Immediate production means immediate money in the bank, a high level of employment, and the approach of decontrol.

Steel Supports American Industry

For a great many years, the basic barometer of industry production has been steel output. The reason for that is simple. Steel is essential to the operation of almost every industry, farm and home.

Steel makes our motorcars. Steel goes into our kitchens in great quantities. Steel products package the food we eat. Steel builds our trains and planes and ships and buses. Steel is indispensable on the farm. Even the most primitive form of transportation, walking, involves steel— in the form of the nails in our shoes!

Some time back there was talk to the effect that steel's dominant place in our industrial life might lessen, due to the development of new, competitive materials. It is true that great progress has been made with other metals and with plastics. They have found an important place in our industrial picture. But we still need steel more than ever for countless new uses.

During the steel strike, America's industrial machine moved inexorably to a virtual stop. The effects of the strike are still being felt, in the form of shortages of steel products. For this is the vast industry, basic in every sense of the word, on which all other industry depends.

Government Spending and Your Dollar

Of all the issues which will face the next Congress, none will be more important than that of a balanced budget. Continued deficit spending, with the war over and the country undergoing a boom period, is the greatest threat to the value of the dollar, the savings of the people, and the future stability of the nation.

In depression times, the advocates of free spending enthusiastically backed the John Maynard Keynes theory, which, to put it simply, is that government must go in the red and prime the pump when conditions are bad. Now the same group seems to have forgotten the logical development of that theory—which is that in good times government must retrench, spend less than it receives, and build up some economic fat for lean years to come.

A sound fiscal policy now must have three progressive phases. First, the budget must be balanced. Second, there must be an orderly program for reducing and eventually liquidating the public debt. Third, when sufficient progress has been made along the first two phases, taxes on industry and individuals must be gradually reduced.

This is a long-term program. Its results will only be apparent over decades. But it must be the backbone of any fiscal policy which will spare us from government-induced inflation, the struction of insurance values, the collapse of the currency, and the kind of general economic collapse we are witnessing in Central Europe, China and elsewhere.

The Problem of Medical Care

The problem of extending and improving medical care for the American people breaks down into two phases. First, we must avoid the ruinous mistake of subjecting the doctor to political dictation which would destroy much of his initiative and lead inevitably to a decline in medical progress. Second, we must find some means of financing it which will not impose an excessive burden on people who are already bowed and staggering under the vast weight of social security taxes, income taxes, property taxes and many other governmental drains on their income.

The pending Murray-Wagner-Dingell health bill fails on both these counts. It would create an enormous bureaucracy with sweeping, centralized powers over doctors, clinics and hospitals. It would impose a heavy tax on all workers and employers, thus still farther reducing "take home" pay. And the revenue thus derived would in all likelihood be insufficient, making it necessary to subsidize the measure from the strained Federal treasury.

The best solution thus far offered for the medical care problem is the voluntary group medicine plan, under which families, in effect, insure themselves against sickness. If illness or accident occurs, they are treated by doctors of their own choice—not politically appointed doctors. They receive hospital and clinical attention when needed.

In addition, rural areas, of their own volition, are experimenting with other ideas. Out of such efforts, progress is made. And the fact remains that the American people already have the highest standards of medical care in the world— including those countries where medicine has been socialized and regimented for years.

A fiery-tempered business man wrote the following letter:

"Sir: My secretary, being a lady, cannot type what I think about you. I, being a gentleman, cannot say it. You, being neither, will understand what I mean."

Fair Wages for the Iron Horse

The American railroads, now operating with the same level of freight rates they obtained in 1940, are faced with staggering increases in wages and material costs. That is the essence of a vast amount of factual information provided by the railroads in support of their application for increased rates which is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The testimony of one major line is typical. According to a top executive, a dollar buys a third less labor now than it did in 1940. Fuel costs over 62 per cent more; cross ties cost 127 per cent more, and steel rail costs 22 per cent more. So it goes, all along the line. And in addition to cost increases, some of the abnormally favorable factors of operation that existed in wartime are disappearing. For example, average tonage per car is on the decline. Turn around time for freight cars is increasing, which simply means that the line in question will have to provide more equipment to handle the same load. What this all adds up to is that this railroad will fall short of earning its fixed charges by about $16,000,000 this year. And most of the other major lines are in exactly the same boat.

The only solution is substantial freight rate increases consistent with the economic conditions under which the railroads must operate today. They have gone the absolute limit in reducing the cost of operation. Their standards of efficiency and economy are of the highest. If they are to continue to serve the country, they must receive more for their work.

Jobs and Wages

Labor has received enormous gains in the form of wage increases, reduced hours of work, welfare funds, and so on. Even so, there are rumors of new labor drives to obtain still greater benefits. There is talk of more strikes in basic industry, which would stifle production and thus contribute to greater inflation.

What labor should realize is that destruction of industry— and policies which unreasonably increase the operating cost of industry—will destroy labor's gains. An excellent example of this is the coal industry. To quote Coal Age, "Coal will have to be minded because the country cannot do without it. That alone should assure good business—although not necessarily profitable prices—for at least a year or two more. But the increased casts imposed on the industry . . . . plus the production interruptions that have kept the users of coal in a lather since the war started, favor a competitive upsurge that can cost coal a great deal of business and miners a great deal of earnings unless prompt steps are taken in the direction of less interference with management, fewer production stoppages and higher efficiency. Coal now is definitely on the danger line—if not over it . . . ."

If coal costs eventually go too high, industrial users will find a cheaper power substitute. And then the tens of thousands of jobs coal mining provides will disappear.

Labor wants good pay. And labor also wants an abundance of jobs. These are legitimate goals. But when labor demands too much it starts a process which can destroy the very source of its livelihood. This is simply one more example of the fact that you can't have your cake and eat it too.

State's Wheat Goal Set

Washington, Aug. 15—(Special)—Tennessee's wheat goal for 1947 is 475,000 acres, the Agriculture Department announced today.

This year about 419,000 acres were planted in wheat.

Health Is not a Commodity

The Citizens Medical Refcrence Bureau in a recent report declared that compulsory health insurance would result in medical control of the individual by the government.

"The practice of the healing art is not a commodity which can be bottled up at a fixed price per person," the report states. "What is meat to one person is poison to another. . . .

"Any attempt by the government to establish and maintain a monopoly of the healing art by compelling all wage earners to contribute to the support of such a monopoly must inevitably stifle progress and foster a mediocre type of treatment. . . .

"The labor difficulties experienced during the past year and the food crisis at home and abroad serve as a reminder that the Federal government has its hands full to handle its own problems without endeavoring to take over the personal problems of the states and the individuals in the respective states."

It is possible to extend Federal assistance to the state in such matters as tuberculosis and venereal disease control and child welfare without establishing a medical dictatorship in the process. The very great progress made in voluntary health insurance on recent years point to the solution of medical care problems in the nation.

Big Returns Reported From Ladino Clover

From an investment of $85 in seeding 10 acres to barley and ladino clover, J. E. Burcham of Hickman County, Kentucky, sold $2,400 worth of clover seed in addition to grazing cattle and hogs. County Agent Warren Thompson announced today.

The field was seeded in October of last year with one and a half bushels of Missouri beardless barley and three pounds of ladino clover seed to the acre.

On March 15 Burcham turned into the field 83 hogs averaging about 100 pounds and 54 cattle averaging about 650 pounds. For six weeks the cattle received no other feed; the hogs were given some corn. The barley was grazed completely down and the clover was only about two inches high when the stock was removed.

The first week in July, 1,600 pounds of recleaned ladina clover seed were harvested, selling for $1.50 a pound, and there is a possibility that a second seed crop may be produced.

Justice for Industry

The people of the United States have suffered untold millions of dollars in damage from automobile strikes, coal strikes, steel strikes, railroad strikes, and smaller strikes too numcrous to mention. The technique of the modern strike organixer is to make his demands, set a deadline, eall a strike, and force an arbitrary settlement.

Fortunately for the public, industry does not follow the same process in seeking rate or price inereases. But it cannot prevent the inconvenience or damage suffered by the public as the result of dilatory practiees by public authorities in granting relief which is necessary to render efficient public service.

Today we are seeing the months drag by while regulatory authorities consider rate increases asked by the railroads to meet the tremendous rise in wages and costs of materials which they must now bear. During the war they did a magnificent hauling job. Because of the shortage of material for war purposes, they were denied almost all new equipment while they wore out their rolling stock and engines in war work. Now that their expense is up a billion dollars a year, while their income is going down, they are kept hanging in the air on a rate increase made necessary by conditions which have affected every other industry. As a result they are delayed in their ability to procure needed new equipment. According to W. C. Kendall of the Association of American Railroads' car-service division, the boxcar supply is "tighter than for any period during the past 25 years."

For a variety of reasons the railroads are unable to handle the same volume of freight per car, in many cases, as during the war. Strict wartime orders for maximum loading and minimum turn-around time no longer obtain. Manufacturers, anxious to move stuff quickly, don't wait until they have full carloads. Work weeks are shorter and cars frequently lie unloaded over the week end. Nevertheless, the roads are still making records in handling the traffie.

Is it not possible for a government agency which is responsible for the regulation of an industry such as the railroads, to get quicker action on rate questions which are causing confusion and loss to the railroads Or has it become the established government policy to hold industry up for months and years over such questions while government agencies settle labor demands which rates and prices, on the barrelhead?

Dams in the Missouri Valley

The farmers of this country should take a long and critical look at the proposal to build an enormously costly series of "flood control" dams in the Missouri Valley, the Southwest, the Columbia Basin, and elsewhere.

These projects would be similar to those built by the TVA. And, according to Representative Whittington of Missippi, "It is a fallacy to assert that TVA has proteeted the Tennessee Valley from floods. The TVA has put in the bottoms of reservoirs substantially all of the lands that were subject to overflow. . . . .The flood problem of the Tennessee Valley has been eliminated by submerging its valleys."

Some interesting comment has been made on the projected reservoirs for the Missouri Valley. According to the Missouri Farmers Association, these would inundate 90,000 acres of fertile land with an annual productivity of $18,000,000—more than twice the estimated annual loss from damage in that region. And a representative of the Jefferson County, Missouri, Farm Bureau recently, said one proposed dam would flood 18,000 acres to protect 9,000 acres!

Professor W. C. Etheridge of the Missouri College of Agriculture said: "I am convinced that the system of dams now proposed for Missouri would damage our bottom lands out of all proportion to the benefits the dam might develop in the control of floods."

Volumes of evidence to this effect could be cited. The truth is most of the proponents of a billion-odd dollar dam program arn't interested in flood control. They are primarily interested in socializing our electric power industry, as in Russia. Every flood control project so far approved, such as TVA, has proven itself to be primarily a power project. And every one has worked to the destruction of taxpaying, free enterprisc.

Fires That Never Happened

Organized fire prevention work by cooperation of civilian fire protection engineers and the armed services during the war materially held down fire losscs in military establishments and war plants.

When losses in World Wars 1 and 2 are compared with total values, the rate of fire loss in World War 2 is 40 per cent less than in World War 1. Experience and preparedness in the fire insurance business helps save hundreds of millions of dollars in property for use against the nation's enemies.

Immediatcly after war started in Europe in 1939, the National Board of Fire Underwriters passed a resolution placing all its engineering, inspection and other services and facilities at the disposal of the government for the duration of the emergency, just as it had in World War 1.

The armed services utilized the servicc of the civilian fire protection engineers in countless ways in instructing classes of Army and Navy officers, studying the effects of experimental bombs as well as the results of active bombing, and in consultation with bomber commands.

The work reached virtually every phase of the nation's armament and military program, including shipyards and navy yards. As training camps were hurriedly built, engineers drew plans for fire protection. Projects were inspected, fire engines and fire boats tested, standards for automatie alarms developed, water supply tables worked out, and new fire fighters trained.

All these services, involving the work of hundreds of fire prevention engineers, and thousands of manhours, were given without cost to the government.

Electricity for Agriculture

The Prize Awards Committee of the Edison Electric Institute has announced the resumption of the Thomas W. Martin Rural Electrification Award, which was suspended during the war years. It will again be presented annually to the electric operating company which makes the greatest contribution to the progress of rural electrification and agricultural advancement.

It is particularly fitting that this award should be resumed at this time. For the electric utilities of the nation are inaugurating a rural electrification program of record scope. Utilities in all parts of the country are involved. An idea of magnitude is found in the fact that all agencies concerned with rural electrication continue their present growth, the job of connecting farmers to electric lines is expected to be almost completed by the end of 1948.

The utilities do not stop with building power lines to serve the farmer. They are equally interested in helping him apply his power to farm tasks as efficiently as possible. With labor costs increasing, the farmer must rely more on machinery to get his work done. So the utilities are cooperating with state universities and other agencies in developing new and better methods of power utilization in agricultural pursuits.

Those who believe that the federally-subsidized Rural Electrification Administration pioneered rural electrification may be surprised to learn that about two thirds of the nation's 3,000,000 electrified farms are served by privately operated utilities. And these same taxpaying, business-managed utilities are the leaders in the campaign to extend power to the other 3,000,000 farms which don't yet have it.

A pedestrian is a man with a wife, two sons, three daughters and one automobile.

Heroine in Blue

by DORIS A. FLOOD

I think the little story of the heroine in bluc should be told for her valor may servc to lift hearts heavy with burdens and hardships.

In the beginning she seemed to us just another blue jay mother, perhaps tamer than the rest, because she never took to that nervous flight at our approach which is so characteristic of her family. This was more remarkable since she was accompanied by her three children, yet fearcd neither for herself nor for them. She would perch nonchalantly on the wire fence, only a few yards from the porch where we sat, with her children distributed carefully around her to share the crumbs she had obtained from the feeding ground nearby.

It was on one of these occasions that I first noticed with what difficulty she maintained her balance, and looking very closely, I saw that she had but one leg.

Oh, what a lesson to the faint-hearted! In a world peopled overabundantly with natural enemies and not overly furnished with the needs of life, this little lady had not only managed to survive herself, but had raised a fine family of three.

She managed them extraordinarily well, too, and not one of the little ones would crowd for his meal nor stir from the spot she had appointed when she flew off on urgent business. Indeed, it seemed as though her unusual strength of will had communicated itself to them and won whole-hcarted respect, even beyond the normal code of birdland.

She was not without her winning ways, either as her special ruse the lining up of her three, direetly in front of our eyes, the minute we appeared on the pourch, so that crumbs would be forthcoming. If buried in a book, we could count on plaintive calls to rouse us, too. When returning after a day's absence, we would find the family perched suggestively on the tree at the kitchen window. Who eould deny that she was the ever-watchful sentinel of our comings and goings?

The little story ends here. The children, of course, reached independence as the summer advanced, and the mother appeared alone. Gradually her appearances became less frequent and her motions more labored. Then she appeared no more. It seemed as though, having done her highest duty, she had earned her everlasting repose.

The Super State

During the war, we accepted an enormous extension of the powers of government into every phase of our national life, on the grounds that it was essential to the achievement of maximum war effort.

Now, with the war over by a year, we seem to still accept super-government, despite the obvious fact that, in principle, super-government was the main thing we were fighting the war against.

Under the fascist system, government owns or absolutely controls all the main productive resources of the country. And here in the United States, government is moving toward that end.

One example of that is the elcctric industry. The campaign to destroy the utilities through socialization began in earnest with the great TVA system. It moved on into the field of rural electrification. Now many influential public officials are advocating other great regional systems which would rapid ly make private power development and operation a thing of the past. And this is being done in spite of the fact that the privatc industry is completely capable of supplying our power needs, and that it supplied more than 80 per cent of the power used by all war industry, and that its record of redueing cost while paying enormous taxes is unexcelled.

There can be such things as limiting government domination to one or a few industries. If the trend is permitted to continue, it must inevitably end only when all industry is the creature of government. The super-state is the ultimate in monoply. It eannot exist save,through dictation. It can never brook competition. And, sooner or later, it abolishes the right of dissent—precisely as was done in Germany, Italy and Japan.

We must make the decision. We will have either free government or dictatorial government. And no halfway measures are possible.

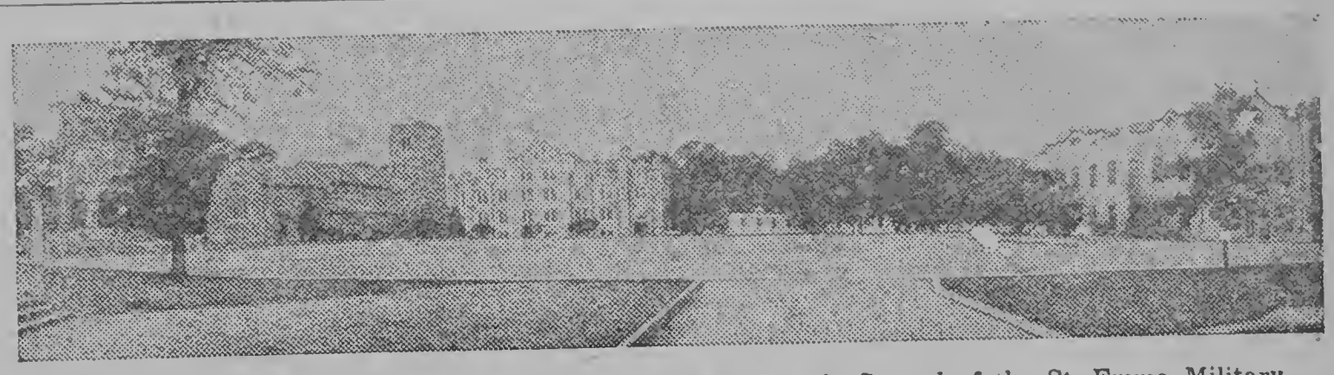
Retailers of Tomorrow

Addressing a Retailer-Veterans Conference, Gordon K. Creighton of the National Retail Dry Goods Association said: "Retailing's future will be built by the merchants who are able to bring the new abundance most effectively to an eager publie, and among these will be many of thc unknowns of today as enterprise and initiative have made many of the unknowns of twenty-five years ago into the outstanding retailers of 1946.

"Chief among these unknowns are you veterans who would already have had four or five years progress in retailing to your credit, if it had not been your business to win the war first. But history is on your side. Many of the successful merchants of tomorrow are in your ranks and these veterans will display the same dogged determination to win in business as they won in war. These are the men who will faithfully follow their commission as purchasing agents of the public."

The veteran who starts in retailing today does so at a time when the industry is putting forth maximum efforts to serve the public. Thc country is faced with a long list of critical shortages, and retailers are trying to make limitcd supplies go as far as possible. With the drastie change in price control, retailing in general and chain store systems in particular are doing yeoman service in protecting the consumers' poeketbooks by holding unavoidable priee increases to the minimum consistent with rising costs.

Retailers are aiding veterans through organized conferences in which experts discuss and instruct the ex-soldier in retailing as a career. This serves the veteran by showing him the mistakes he must avoid if he is to succeed—and it serves the public by assuring a "new erop" of retailers who will be well trained in their complicated craft.



ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. Within a few weeks, the Parade Ground of the St. Emma Military Academy will become the center of Cadet activities, as both old and new students assemble for the Fall term at this boarding high school on the James River near Richmond. The U. S. Army will continue the Junior R.O.T.C., and all Cadets will follow a course in the Agricultural School or a trade in the Vocational School in addition to their high school academic studies. Many activities and courses curtailed during the war are being resumed. A Cadet Band will be organized, and student participation in outdoor and indoor sports encouraged

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Plan Now

To seed small grain, rye grass or some type of winter legumes on al land that was devoted to row crops during the summer.

To see the new Extension Service film, "Dairying in Tennessee," at your earliest opportunity.

To store each piece of farm machinery, in a dry place, as you finish with it for the year.

To grow some type of greens in the family garden during the fall and winter.

To plant alfalfa before September 20, if possible. But don't sow the expensive seed on an improperly prepared seed bed.

To help decrease the number of costly forest fires that invariably come with fall.

To increase milk profits and decrease soil erosion through fall seeding of small grain and winter legumes.

No Alternative

Conditions confronting the railroads constitute the strongest showing that the proposed increases in freight rates should be made effeetive immediately. There is nothing speculative about the fact that traffic is declining rapidly or that wage rates and prices of materials and supplies have increased tremendously while freight rates remain at prewar levels.

Railroads did not want to ask for an advance in freight rates but they had no alternative if they are to remain in a solvent condition.

Alabama Cotton, Corn Damaged by Drought

Athens, Ala., Sept. 9—(Special)—The long dry spell has greatly damaged both cotton and corn in Limestone County, and local experts predict at least a 25 per cent shortage in the crops.

It was too dry for early corn to mature, and late corn is small and immature, while upland cotton has suffered badly. However, cotton planted on bottom land is not badly affected.

Fall Crop of English Peas Possible if Planted Now

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR
Garden Editor

Many people do not know that it is possible to grow a fall crop of English peas in the vicinity of Nashville. But every year for some time a few more people have been planting these peas than planted the year before. If you are especially fond of these peas we recommend that you give them a trial.

The early varieties of peas require only about 65 days to mature. Possibly it would have been better to have planted these peas last week, but they are very hardy to cold and do much better when it is cool than when it is warm.

Plant your peas exactly the way you would in the spring, using only the very early varieties such as Alaska, Blue Bantum, or Laxton's Progress. Laxtonian is just as good as Laxton's Progress for this purpose. In order to get the seed up promptly, soak them in water until the first sprouts begin to break through the seed, then plant them at once. In soaking any seed the water should be poured off every 12 or 14 hours and new water put on. This supplies the seed with plenty of oxygen to promote growth and to prevent seeds from rotting.

It is well to distribute a little commercial fertilizer under the rows of peas. Make the trench about four inches deep and scatter the fertilizer at the rate of one quart (two pounds to every 100 feet) and cover it an inch and a half or two inches deep with soil. Now plant your seeds and cover them over, leaving the ground level. Planted in this way the seeds should be up in three or four days. Give thorough cultivation.

Vetch Considered Valuable Legume for Cotton Land

Veteh and Austrian winter peas are among the valuable legumes which should be considered for much of the half million acres of cotton land ordinarily left bare through the winter, H. W. Welhausen, Extension agronomist, U T College of Agriculture, said today.

These legumes have been found particularly adaptable on eotton land that is frequently cropped in eorn or cotton. Peas and vetch can be produced on land with lower fertility, and on land with less moisture holding capacity than is necessary for crimson clover.

When seeded in cotton rows after the first or second picking, it is recommended that 20 to 30 pounds of vetch and 45 to 90 pounds of Austrian peas be seeded. However since the supply of vetch is limited, it is recommended that small grains, oats, rye, or barley, be mixed with vetch and peas. This will reduce the amount of peas and vetch seed required to give ground cover.

Inoculation of peas and vetch is necessary for good stands; otherwise the seed is likely to be wasted. Each of these crops requires phosphate, and the seed should be recovered from one to two inches.

Seedings should be made by the middle of September for such combinations, although winter peas alone can be seeded as late as the middle of October.

Further information on recommended cover crop combinations and seeding eonditions can be obtained from county agents.

Man Couldn't Pull Hybrid Corn Stalk

The inability of a man to pull up a stalk of hybrid corn attracted attention at a recent meeting at the farm of John D. Duff of Linefork, Letcher County, Kentucky. Stalks of ordinary corn were readily pulled.

In addition to big, sturdy hybrid corn, the visitors saw a meadow of red clover, lespedeza, timothy and redtop, and herds of brown Swiss cattle and IOC hogs.

Five hundred and eighty-four persons attended the meeting, according to County Agent Corbett Lovely.

Independent Stores Organize

The independent retail stores of the country are getting set to meet whatever competition the chains have to offer in this postwar period. That is the gist of a recent article in the Wall Street Journal.

As the Journal says, "Significant of the determination to 'keep the pace' is the fact that more and more independent merchants are associating themselves with large central supplying organizations, which, because of their giant size, can offer to their small retail associates merchandising advantages enabling them to compete with the big chain outlets."

Some of these big supply outfits furnish dry goods. Some furnish foods. They all work on the principle of big turnover and small unit profits—which is precisely the principle that led to success for the chains. One of the old-established alliances has more than 5,000 independent stores affiliated with it, thus out-distancing any chain organization.

This is the kind of progress that makes fair competition for all retailers—and guarantees maximum service and economy for the consumer. Chain competes against chain, independent competes against independent—and chains and independents compete against each other. And the customer profits thereby.

No one need worry about the chains driving the independents out of business. The intelligent independent gives the chains plenty of competition. It gets its fair share of the business. And the public benefits all along the line.

MOTHER: "I hope your roommate at the training school is a nice boy, Robert."

ROBERT: "Judge for yourself, Mom. The other night he barked his shins on a chair in the dark, and I heard him say, 'Oh, the perversity of inanimate objects!'"

Legitimate Distributors Handicapped

While Congress discusses the future of OPA, black markets spread. If they continue to spread, the legitimate retail distribution industry cannot be expected to operate successfully. The threat is serious enough to have a bearing on renewing the Emergency Price Control Act. No law should be allowed to work against retail distribution.

The New York Times cites an instance of the black market problem—beef. Says the TIMES: "With about 75 per cent of the nation's beef at retail levels having passed to the control of black markets, the time is at hand when definite steps should be taken to restore that essential product to legitimate ehannels of trade if one of the world's finest food distributing systems is not to be damaged irreparably."

If it is to be a choice between saving the OPA and saving the distribution system there is no alternative. The country can live without the OPA; it cannot live without orderly distribution.

Another Retreat

Now that the air has cleared around the coal strike controversy the terms of the settlement are beginning to show in familiar outline. It is the old story. When the strike reached the point of crisis the government took over the mines and gave the miners what they wanted. If the coal industry refuses to accept the terms of the agreement arrived at by Mr. Lewis and the government, apparently the government would take over the mines permanently. Once again arbitration was thrown out the window in another step toward permanent socialization of the mines.

The tactics of the unions and the government are destroying private industry—the kind of industry that must survive if independent jobs are to survive, in fact, if representative government itself is to survive. If private industry and private property are fiped out, the basic reason for the labor union will also disappear.

Some of the conclusions to be drawn from the latest government union coal agreement, as described by Paul Mallon, Washington corerspondent, are: "Lewis won the right to tax 5 Cents each ton of coal produced and this will net the union $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 or more each year, depending upon production. . . . The operators are to collect this presumably in the price of coal and turn it over monthly to a board of three: Lewis, the government coal mine administrator . . . or some Truman appointee, and a third man chosen by agreement between Lewis and the Truman appointee. Even after the mine operators get their mines back, they, the public or even the miners would have no say or knowledge of the handling of the fund, except as provided by these three. . . .

"After being off work 45 days in the strike, the text (of the agreement) directs all miners to take a 10-day vacation beginning June 29 for which they are to be paid $100 each in advance ($4,000,000 for 400,000 miners, in the midst of reconversion after the strike absorbed stocks and forced industries to close).

"The additional pay raise is about 20 per cent . . . ."

The miners were entitled to pay increases and other benefits offered by the mine operators before the strike, but the operators and the public deserved some consideration too which as usual they did not get. Intelligent labor legislation is a neeessity.

Fire Is a Menace

If the news was flashed over the nation that one of our principal citics was destroyed by fire, with a lost if 10,000 lives, everyone would be running for an extra edition of their newspaper to read of the disaster. And yet such death and destruction happens every year in the amount of property and the number of lives lost by fire, and most persons think nothing of it—in fact, they help ereate the holocaust by their carelessness.

This tremendous loss the nation suffers annually could be cut to a minimun if the public would eliminate the fire hazards which are entirely within their control.

Human beings must have fire for heat and power, but is not necessary to be eareless with this two-edged sword which destroys or creates. Fire is a hazard at best and it is advisable to treat it with respect..

The Power-At-Cost Racket!

Communities throughout the United States now being urged to organize public utility districts (PUDs) to acquire the existing electric companies serving them or put in duplicate lincs to use power from tax exempt government-owned power projects, can afford to stop, look and listen when they read how PUDs work in the State of Washington.

The May 18 issue of the Oregon Voter says, "Washington PUDs, including several which have been in operation sincc 1942 or longer, are this year collecting $329,052 from the pockets of taxpayers of their territories. This is a means of holding down the cost of kilowatt hours of electricity, not publicized by PUD promoters and advocates. One never hears about the fact that PUDs in Washington make a better showing than otherwise would be possible because of the hidden revenue taken as taxes. Thirty-one Washington PUDs have levied a grand total of $2,552,809 against taxpayers. Figures are all taken from official sources, those for 1946 from a report by the Division of Municipal Corporations of the State Auditor."

When it is considered that PUDs are not taxed as are private electrie companies, when it is considered that they destroy taxes paid by highly taxed private electric companies, and when it is considered that on top of that they tax local communities to enable them to make a showing of low power rates, even a child can see the unfairness of their competition with private enterprise and the manner in which they bleed the taxpayer.

If socialized power is a success, it could pay taxes to support government as does private enterprise. If a community is to be taxed to provide low power rates which are the least of a family's bills, why not tax it to provide butter, eggs, bacon, and clothes below actual cost? Or must some private industry be left to tax to financc socialized industries?

Recipe for Scarcity

A year ago, when the war ended, the American people were regaled from all sides with extravagant forecasts concerning the reconversion of industry and the production of consumer goods. According to the optimistie predictors, the country would soon be treated to an enormous flood of merchandise ranging from unlimited quantities of nylons to revolutionary new-era automobilies.

The truth has turned out to be the exact opposite. As Benjamin H. Namm, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, put it in a recent address. "I do not hesitate to state that there's less goods, staple merchandise available at popular prices today than at any time in my experience as a retail merchant. There are less shirts, hosiery and men's clothing on retail shelves than at any time during the war years, when we were fighting two wars on widely seperated fronts, maintaining an armed force of 12 million men and sending out vast quantities of goods under lend lease.

"We have governmental reports, of eourse that our productiion is the 'highest in years.' These figures, however, are grossly misleading. They take no cognizance of quality deterioration, the disappearance of low-price goods, subsidies or the greatly decreased value of the dollar."

So long as businesss remains the slave of politics we will have an economy of scarcity instead of an economy of abundance.

Another Billion Dollar Tax Baby

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has released the minority report filled by Senator Walter H. White, Jr., of Maine, covering a resolution to ratify the agreement with Canada for completion of the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

The Senator takes emphatic exception to the resolution. First, he contends, that the Construction requires ratification in the form of a treaty subject to approval by two-thirds of the Senate. If international agreements concerning matters of such great magnitude and costs may be approved by a mere majority vote of the two houses of Congress, it will divest the Senate of its treaty-making power.

Senator White is highly dubious of figures which estimate a total cost for the entire project of $619,500,000. This estimate was based on 1939 and 1941 costs, and omitted a number of necessary items including interest during construction amortization, and expense of deepening channel entrances. The Senator believes additional cost of completing the project would run it to $771,000,000--and that, if past expenditures made by the United States and Canada are added, the total expense would be at least $936,000,000.

Of very great importance, Senator White questions the old claim that the American farmer would benifit from the project. Of the total grain crop raised annually in the 16 states tributary to the proposed waterway, he says, less than one-half of one per cent is exported. Under normal conditions, the United States exports less than 2½ per cent as much grain as does Canada. In Senator White's words, "The benefit to any one farmer would be insignificant, but this flimsy bait has been dangled before the farmer's eyes for over 25 years to obtain his support of the project.

The minority report makes other telling objections to the St. Lawrence proposal. They should be impartially weighed before we commit ourselves to a project which would cost approximately a billion dollars, be damaging to vital American industries, and return few if any benefits to the country at large.

Tomorrow May Be Too Late

The old saw that "great oaks from little acorns grow" is applicable to fire prevention as well as to other matters. A little care can prevent great conflagrations.

As an example of this, a large merchandising system has adopted the policy of collecting daily all trash which is not immediately disposable and placing it under an automatic sprinkler system in the store basement. This has prevented at least three fires during the past year.

Fire prevention is as much a duty of the small business as of the great industry. During the war years, most property has depreciated from lack of maintenance--and the fire danger has increased accordingly. If a home or a business is destroyed, the cost of replacing it is two or more times as much as in 1941--and in many instances, sufficient labor and materials are not available even if cost is no object. Last, and most important, every fire brings with it the risk of loss of life--as the recent hotel disasters so horribly demonstrated.

Such hazards as accumulated trash, inadequately insulated heating systems, worn, exposed electric wiring and faulty cooking equipment are responsible for a high proportion of fires in homes. All of these hazards can be corrected. And this is literally a case where tomorrow may be too late to effect the needed rspairs.

Farm Shop Will Pay Dividends; Not Too Expensive to Set Up

by KENNETH B. MC PHERSON

One of the rural institutions that is passing off of the American scene is the country blacksmith shop. Just a very few years back at least one blacksmith and sometimes two could be found in every good agricultural community in the land. Their establishments were so close together that most any farmer could ride his mules to the shop for shoeing in a short time, or drive any broken implement there for repair. The shop was a favorite gathering place for men, boys and mules on a rainy spring or summer day.

The popularity of the automobile for transportation and the tractor and other more complicated machinery for heavy farm work, have combined to almost eliminate rural repairmen. Those that remain are getting along in years and very few young men are learning the trade. The young men with mechanical talent are going to the garages and mechine shops where the opportunities seem to be better.

The practical answer to this repair problem is a shop on the farm with whatever tools that are necessary to fit the neens. Electric shop tools have lessened the skills necessary to fit the needs. Electric shop formerly were done by hand and by guess work.

A well equipped farm shop is not too expensive to set up and counting the time and money saved, will pay dividends from the beginning on.

If a good set of tools is available, each year during the slack season, all farm tools can be inspected and overhauled if they need it. In this way years are added to the life of the machinery, and when work in the field is to be done, the tools are ready. It is probably true that keeping things in good condition is of more value than fixing brokendowns. Keeping the number of breakdowns as low as possible, and the machinery working during seeding and harvesting, means less loss of profit and a great deal of satisfaction.

An electric arc welder and a one-half inch speed drill are two power tools not ordinarily found in farm shops but which would be found most useful. The arc welder saves time during the busy season, as many repairs can be made on the machines without dismantling. This saves repair parts, much labor tearing down and reassembling, as well as trips to town. The speed drill should be equipped with a stand so it can be used in place of a post drill. In such a way the drill can be easily removed by loosening one thumb screw.

Along with the two power tools mentioned above should go a high speed tool grinder. To do a complete grinding job it is necessary to have a one-half horse power motor or larger so heavy duty work can be performed. One stone should be provided for sharpening small tools, another for sickle and moving blade grinding and the third heavy duty wheel for plow points, axes and similar tools. In every case long shafts and small pulleys should be provided to permit free movement of the parts being ground.

An air compressor helps in many ways. In the future, in fact it is practically true now, all moving implements will be mounted on rubber tires. Proper inflation will add to the life of the machine as to the length of service of the tire. Compressed air is needed for machine cleaning and can be used for spraying paint on any machine.

Table saws and sanders will help with repairs to implements and buildings.

These power tools with a good assortment of small hand tools will make up the equipment of a good shop.

Not only will there be a feeling of security in knowing one is ready for any emergency, but also, it will give the farm boy. if there is one, a place to put into practice some of the things he has studied in farm shop in school.

Safety in the Mines

Despite the abundance of evidence to the contrary, ill-informed commentators periodically intimate that the coal industry has been notoriously remiss in improving safety conditions in the mines, and that accidental death and injury to miners is of small concern to the operators.

The truth is that the coal industry has given as much attention to inceasing safety as to any other problem. During years when it was losing money, it still made investment in new equipment and in more efficient and safer methods of work. Accidental deaths in coal mines, have, generally, gone steadily down over the years. In 1945, for instance, the average number of deaths per million tons was 1.-72 as against 3.80 in 1918.

The industry is continuing its elaborate program in the interest of maximum safety. Some of the problems involved are extremely difficult, and their solution requires time and enormous amounts of money. Strikes and governmental interference have unquestionably been a retarding factor in many instances. The industry, regardless of these difficulties, is fully cognizant of its responsibilities to the worker, and is progressing accordingly.

State Medicine Costs Money

It is no accident that very little is said by the proponents of state medicine as to the cost of their proposals. Their arguments are confined to humanitarianism because the problem of cost is too unpleasant to discuss.

But the people have got to face the cost of social security and socialized medicine, for they must pay the taxes to support them. They should not be sold a bill of goods until they know what it will cost.

One competent authority writes, "During the next ten or fifteen years, the total annual cost of social insurance will be somewhere between one seventh and one-sixth of the payroll, or $10 to $12 billion. It is almost certain that before the costs are stabilized, they will equal or exceed those of the British system which are estimated at 24 per cent of the wage bill." The same authority estimated the cost of state medicine alone, such as proposed in the Wagner-Murray bill, at 7 billion dollars by 1960.

This is something for all Americans to think about.

Free Market Vital

For years chain stores have had to withstand discriminatory taxation and legislation intended to limit their number and existence, on the theory this would benefit non-chain stores. Such class measures are still in effect in many states, to the detriment of the buying public.

Adam Smith, a great philosopher of the 18th century, emphasized that, "To widen, the market may frequently be agreeable enough to the interest of the public; but to narrow the competition must always be against it, and can serve only to enable the dealers, by raising their profits above what they natually would be, to levy, for their own benefit, an absurd tax upon the rest of their fellow citizens."

This logic has a direct bearing on anti-chain store legislation. A market can't work as a free market when a merchant is penalized for bringing greater economy to the consumer. Class taxation or restrictions is a dangerous weapon and a very destructive force in a free economy. There can be laws to protect the market from unscrupulous trade practices which destroy legitimate competition, but legislation to cripple one business for the alleged benefit of another does not protect a free market.

A Blazing Nation

Fires in the United States are now taking a toll of 10,000 lives yearly in the most horrible kind of death—burning.

The nation will suffer the largest fire loss in history in 1946, says Frank A. Christensen, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, unless united effort is made nationally to check present excessive burning which is due largely to carelessness.

"The appalling rate of increase in our national fire losses calls for the attention of everyone interested in the general social and economic welfare of our country. If the present rate goes on through 1946, the toll of our real wealth, much of it productive wealth which our people can ill afford to lose today, will surely pass $600,000,000. That will make 1946 the worst year of reckless burning our nation has ever known.

"Equally shocking and appalling is loss of life. A few months ago newspapers and radio news periods had extensive reports of a 'Blazing Sunday,' on which 26 lives were lost in a few spectacular fires. That seemed unusual but it was not. An average of 27 lives are lost in fires every day."

Too many people still feel that fire prevention is something that the other fellow should practice. The fire loss will never be controlled until every individual becomes conscious that fire is dangerous and helps eliminate fire hazards.

Mr. Christensen, in asking public cooperation in fire prevention, is merely asking for the people to help save their own lives and their own property. Fire insurance can replace some property but not lives. It can never cover many of the effects of fire such as lost jobs, irreplaceable articles, the tragedy of being without a home, not to mention articles of sentimental value.

The Framework of Industry

The people of the United States are so used to big figures and an abundant supply of everything when they want it that they pretty much take the nation's basic industries and the products they produce for granted. Even disastrous strikes have been unable to cripple the country to the extent it would seem they would.

Comparisons are necessary to appreciate our industries. For example, the wartime output of steel in Japan was $9,656,000 tons in the record year of 1943. But the United States mills could have made that steel in 38 days.

Few people think of steel in connection with farming. The bond between steel and the farmer in this country is as old as the steel industry itself. The first iron made here was produced in 1645. Many of the first iron workers were farmers whose needs for the metal were so pressing that they would leave their fields to work in the local blast furnaces making iron for ploughshares, nails, hand tools, etc. The farmer is now among the largest consumers of steel. Strange as it may seem, steel has largely replaced the horse on farms. Without modern motor equipment the farmer would be helpless today.

It would not be many months before the United States would come to an absolute standstill if its steel was shut off.

It is a good thing for the public to become aware of how it is affected by conditions which encourage or discourage our basic industries, and steel is the framework which supports all industrialized America.

Power for 3,000,000 Farms

"The utility industry. . . . .is about to launch the greatest rural electrification program in the electrification of some 3,000,000 farms half of the nation's total,--which are not electrified at present.

Plans for this enormous undertaking were laid at a meeting between the electric light and power companies and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the county's largest farm group, some months ago. It is significant that the industry invited the Rural Electrification Administration head to join in the program, but he refused.

Whether or not the REA Cooperates, Mr. Callahan states, the program will go forward. Private utility companies have already budgeted $300,000,000 to cover construction and extension of electric lines in farm areas. Before the end of 1948, according to estimates, farmers will buy more than $500,000,000 worth of electrical equipment to use the power furnished.

This program differs only in scope from previous rural electrification projects undertaken by the private electric industry. It pioneered rural electrification decades before the government-subsidized REA existed. In good years and bad, it has expanded its service and reduced its rates. And it has done it with its own money, not tax money.

The new program will mark a milestone in the history of agriculture. It will mean greater production at reduced labor and cost and a higher standard of living on the farm.

The Public Health Problem

No one can quarrel with efforts to improve the public health, such as motivates the pending Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, now in Congress. But the proper means of attaining the desired end are certainly debatable.

This bill would attempt to meet the problem by establishing what would amount to a Federal bureaucracy to control and administer the practice of medicine. It would heavily tax the worker and the employer to meet the costs—thus still further reducing the employes' "take home" pay. It would limit the individual's freedom of choice in selecting a doctor. Worst of all, from the standpoint of medical progress, it would place in the hands of a political appointee, sweeping and all-important powers over doctors, hospitals and the medical arts in general.

This is not the proper solution. During recent years, very great progress in the extension of medical care has been made through the voluntary prepayment group plans for hospital and medical care. Under this system, the worker pays, on a purely voluntary basis, small sums monthly to a private organization. In case of accident or illness, he receives all medical services needed. The finest of facilities are provided. Certainly, this is a far better thing than "regimented" medicine—and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill would make regimentation inevitable.

Wages and Employment

It's easy to sympathize with the workers' desire for higher wages. At the same time, wages can be carried to a level where employment is endangered.

Coal is a case in point. Heavy increases in wages and other labor costs have made high prices for coal unavoidable. And when the price gets too high, consumers begin looking for cheaper forms of heat and energy. Then demand falls off, and employment drops with it.

No one knows just what the "price saturation point" of coal is. But it is obvious that it can't increase in cost indefinitely—and it is equally obvious that operators can't long sell at a loss. The industry has made very great progress over the years in improving producing methods to hold down prices. But arbitrary wage increases could offset all this.

A fair price to the consumer is as important as a fair wage to the worker and a fair return to the owner. We must achieve a sensible balance between all three if our economy is to survive—and we are to have sustained employment.

A Steady Market Counts

It should be made clear to the public that the costs of certain basic commodities and services like oil, electricity, and insurance do not rise in price every time the market suffers an upsurge.

William R. Boyd, Jr., President of the American Petroleum Institute made the statement recently that the prices of gasoline, fuels oil and other petroleum products have always been determined by the costs of production and the eeaseless eompetition among the eompanies in the industry.

He said, "The petroleum industry like other sound American industries will do its best to hold the lines on product prices. Under normal conditions costs vary, and prices vary with costs. If we all work together, in due eourse not only can product prices be held, but in many cases they can be reduced as full production and efficient operation are achieved by the effective eooperation of companies, employes and the public."

A sound industrial policy is not based on the theory that the greatest profit comes from inflated prices. Industry depends for its existence on a stable and steady market. As Mr. Boyd points out, prices reach a natural level when full production and efficent operation are achieved.

Politics and Your Money

Lost in the welter of news concerning the A-Bomb, the United Nations Conference, and other items of cosmic importance, is a fact whieh should be known to all people of the United States. That fact is: this country, for the first time in many years, can have a balanced Federal budget.

All the American people should also consider the words of President Truman when he said: "For fiscal 1948 we must plan not only for a blanced budget but for a . . reduction of the national debt. Sizeable debt reduction is nothing short of obligatory."

As Time put it, the President's budget "might not please practical politicians, but would be applauded by practical fiscal experts." Its prineipal points are that tax reductions shall not be made at the present time, and that strict economy prevail in government spending.

Just what is going to happen to this policy remains to be seen. It is evident that Congress is about as free with the people's money as ever. It is still voting money for needless waterpower developments, to name one source of gigantic waste, and other useless luxuries. This is an election year, and the boys who want the votes are saying it with the public's dollar.

We will have economy in government only if the people make it clear to Congress that unbridled spending is the road to political defeat--and not the road to eternal reclection. And if we don't have government economy, we will have inflation and eventual economic ruin on a scale unpreeedented here. Profligacy can be as destructive to a nation as to an individual.

Two and Two Make Four in All Countries

"It is useless to talk of labor's purchasing power encouraging business if business is asked to produce goods at a loss," says the New York Times éditorially. "We cannot have full employment if people are discouraged from becoming employers."

When business can no longer employ and produce, government will step in and the state bureaucrat will be the economic dictator. Then we'll have exactly the essentials of faseism, here at home, that we fought the most destructive war in history to destroy.

Responsibility Comes with Power

In an editoral on labor legislation, Collier's recently said: "We need labor laws which will preserve the strength of the unions and their right to strike in proper cases, but which also will require them to be as responsible as they are powerful. . .. . .

"We can't see why a labor organization should not be liable in money damages for injuries which it wantonly and directly inflicts on other people. . . .Corporations are liable for personal injury and property damage, and for breaeh of contract. Why not labor unions?

"The time has come, we think, when labor organizations, because many of them nowadays are big businesses, must be required by law to publish periodic, detailed, independently audited statements of their finanees--full accounts of who contributed how much money each year, what it was spent for, who spent it."

Unions are in a preferred position in all negotiations with industry. The extremely unfair Wagner Act, however exeellent the motives, makes that inevitable. Industry is bound by a rigid set of rules, and the government sees that the rules are kept. The unions, on the other hand, are virtually free to make up their own rules as they go along--and to change them at will when that seems desirable. Breaeh of contract is commonplace.

Every piece of legislation, no matter how moderate, which is designed to place the unions on the same legal basis as other organizations is fought virulently by labor leaders. These leaders don't see that when the public gets a bellyfull of labor abuses, it will demand legislation which will really crack down on labor boss dictation and destroy some of its most prized rights. It is to labor's direct interest to support legislation of the type Collier's advocates. And it is to the interest of citizens to see that Congress acts.

The Simple Issue

The seeds of another worldwide armament raee among the great powers are being planted now--less than a year after the end of the most destructive war in history.

All of the major nations are earrying on extensive experiments with "bigger and better" tools of slaughter. Pilotless airplanes--rockets which are an "improvement" on the horribly destructive German V-2 type guns which fire streams of molten lead instead of bullets electrically guided bombs of unimaginable force--these are but a few of the hideous weapons now in the laboratories or the proving grounds.

Topping them all, of course is the atom bomb. According to authorities the bombs so far exploded developed only a microscopis percentage of their potential destructive foree. Compared to the bomb of tomorrow, they are like a firecracker beside a stick of TNT. And no scientist believes that atomic bomb construction and development can long remain the secret of one country. No nation has a monopoly on scientific knowledge and intelligence.

Here is the greatest of all arguments for international understandings, international tolerance, fair international give and take in the interest of a permanent peace. So long as mistrust runs rampant through the world, all the great powers will seek new and even more terrible weapons. And every arms race in history has ended in war.

The issue is a simple one--we will have life or we will have death. We will build a better world or we will destroy it utterly. We will have peace bteween nations or we will have no nations at all. Today all mankind faces the greatest problem it has ever known.

"Why do you have sueh a high bed for your little boy?"

"So that we ean hear him if he falls out of it."

Need Is Cited For Additional Alfalfa Crops

By Glenn G. Summers

The acreage of alfalfa in Middle Tennessee has doubled and trebeled in the last few years. There is, however, need for further expansion of the crop. Few dairy farms have enough alfalfa hay. Agriculture authorities have suggested as a goal for dairymen, a "one acre of alfalfa for each cow in the herd."

From the standpoint of livestock food production per acre, only one other erop that we grow in Middle Tennesseee can approach an aere of alfalfa and that is sorghum for silage. Here are tabulations or returns on alfalfa compared with returns on other crops. Alfalfa that yields three and one-half tons of hay per acre provides 6,328 pounds of dry matter, 741 pounds of digestible proteins and 3,521 pounds digestible nutrients. Clover will produce about one and one-half tons of hay per acre which is equal to pounds of digestible proteins and 2,601 pounds of dry matter, 207 1,536 pounds of digestible nutricnts. Sorghum for silage will produec about 12 tons of silage, which is equal to 3,888 pounds of dry matter, 160 pounds of digestible proteins, and 2,533 pounds of digestible nutrients.

From the above one can see that alfalfa produces more dry matter per acre than other crops. Whilc the three and onc-half ton yield is about average on that basis alfalfa produces 741 pounds of digestible proteins per acre. In other words it would take 21.9 bags of 41 per cent protein meal to equal the amount grown on one acre of alfalfa. In addition to producing the equivalent of 22 bags of cotton seed meal, alfalfa produces 2,966 pounds of other digestible nutrients. Also on the same basis, there would be taken off in the hay 581 pounds of mineral mostly lime and phosphate.

The rains we have had through out the Nashville milk shed area during the past several weeks, should show many farmers to get their alfalfa ground in excellent shape. A well prepared seed bed is of vital importance. The land should have already been turned but if not it should be turned immediately. If there is a crop of weeds it would be advisable to disc the land before turning it. Immediately after breaking the ground it should be harrowed and worked down. A cultipacker probably will be your best tool in farming and pulverizing the seed bed. After the land has been paeked down it should be limed, using approximately three tons of ground limestone per acre. The lime should be disced in and then the ground cultipaeked behind the disc. Also there should be applied 20-25 pounds of borax ahead of seeding.

The most favorable seeding dates are August 20 to September 20. The land should be harrowed and cultipacked immediately before the sceding is done. The amount of seed to sow probably can be set at 20 pounds per acre.

The best recommended practice is to sow 10 pounds of seed each way. The seed may be sown with a regular alfalfa seeder or any of the sand seeders as cyclone, horn, wheelbarrow, etc. Many good growers prefer to sow 10 pounds of seed one way and follow that immediately with a cultipacker and then sow the rest the ether way and then cultipacker again. No other covering of seed is needed. In the absence of a cultipacker a light drag harrow can be used for covering the seed. It is recommended that Kansas or Oklahoma grown seed be used. It has not been found advisable to use the grim or hardy type in Tennessee. The seed, of course, should be innoculated.

On soils that will respond to fertilizer an application of 200-499 pounds of 20 per cent acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash should be used per acre. If it is not possible to get straight potash and phosphate, then 300 pounds of 37-6 fertilizer ean be used. This will not furnish as much potash or phosphates as the amount suggested above but it should be sufficient.

So far I have not said anything about the type of soil to use in growing alfalfa. About the only requirement is that the soil be well drained and not subject to overflow. Other than that, all types of soil in the Nashville milk shed will grow alfalfa. The better the soil, tthe better alfalfa crop you can expect. Alfalfa will work well on land that has become infested with Johnson grass. The frequent euttings of alfalfa hay will keep the Johnson grass in eheck and it will not be possible for the Johnson grass to mature seed. If alfalfa is seeded on such land it should be seeded in the fall and never in the spring.

The Hobbs Bill

Passage of the Hobbs Bill, whieh was singed by the President on July 3, was made neeessary by the racketeering activities of eertain organized labor groups.

Genesis of the bill goes back to 1941, when a New York City teamsters' union stopped trucks arriving from outside the eity, and compelled shippers or buyers to employ union drivers and pay them the union scale. Threats and violence were employed. A farmer driving his own truck and helping his own produce was forced to hire a union driver. A test case was taken to the Supreme Court, which held these activities did not violate the Federal anti-racketeering act, and that remedial action would have to be taken by Congress.

The Hobbs Bill is the result. It simply makes it unlawful for unionists, along with everyone else, to interfere with interstate commerce by extortion or robbery. It does not interfere with labor's rights to strike or picket. It is in no sense a "class" measure.

It is a remarkable fact that some labor leaders vehemently objected to the passage of this bill by Congress, and its signing by the President. To all intents and purposes, those objectors were saying, in effect, that union labor has a right to rackeer, to threaten, and to use violence to gain its ends. The plain fact is that such a measure should have been enacted long ago, and Congress' long delay in passing it is indefensible.

The Hobbs Bill is not designed as the answer to all our labor difficulties. It simply puts unionists on the same basis as all other eitizens so far as the observance of ordinary rules of law and order is concerned.

His Master's Shoes

By Fred Cornelius

"BUTCH," our three-year-old neighbor, went for a walk the other day, all by himself.

When he was about a block from home, he sat down and pulled off his shoes and socks, and when he started out again, he left them right there on the sidewalk.

Butch found his way back home at last, just as his mother was about to go in search of him. The shoes were not missed till later.

In about an hour, "Gus," the boy's pet bull puppy, also went out for his daily walk.

He came upon the shocs and sniffed them. He must have recognized a familiar smell for he gathered the shoes up in his mouth and trotted home. He laid the shocs down in his own front yard and went back and brought in the little red socks.

Then he lay down near them and waited for someone to come and take them into the house.

What's in a Name?

Shakespear's statement in Romeo and Juliet: "that which we call a rose by any other name is just as sweet" apparently does not hold true with people north of the Mason-Dixon line who buy sweet potatoes. Hazel Mcacham, marketing specialist of the North Carolina Extension Service, says the sweet potato becomes a "yam" when it crosses this imaginary line.

She says the northern and eastern consumers buy yams as improved sweet potatoes. She pointed to marketing tests in which a sign "Sweet Potatoes, three pounds for 28 cents" was displayed. The potatoes sold very slowly. When the sign was changed to "Yams, three pounds for 28 cents" for the same bin, the potatoes sold much more quickly, she stated.

Farm Depression Forecast Unless Curbs Are Invoked

WASHINGTON—(AP) — Looking beyond the postwar relief period, the agriculture department yesterday envisioned the nation faeing a ehoice between "rigid rationing of land and labor" to curtail farm production, and measures designed to maintain a high level of eonsumption and exports.

Otherwise, it said in effect, agriculture may be thrown into another depression by "revolutionary changes" in farm production which have taken place in the last quarter century.

In a report entitled "Changes in Farming in War and Peace," the department said that "regardless of the market outlook, there is no road back from the agricultural revolution that has been expcrienccr during the inter-war period and World War II."

Can Be Expanded

The department said that "as markets for farm products can be expanded, and as the total volume of farm output cannot be reduced without rigid rationing of land and labor," it appears that the country should reverse the slogan of the thirties—"adjust production to market demands."

Recalling efforts to curtail farm output under the AAA program, the report said experience "suggests that it is less difficult in times of depression to increase the market outlet for farm products than it is to reduce the total volume of farm output."

The report was written by Sherman E. Johnson, a department economist in charge of research on farm production. He asserted that "human distress would be aceentuated if farmers were to attempt to reduce the total volume of food output."

Should Have Insurance

The report said, however, that in periods of depression, farmers should have "income insurance" which would protect them against disastrously low prices. This, it stated, would be the farmers' counterpart or minimum wages and unemployment insurance.

"Procedures can be developed that will promote a high level of demand for farm products—for domestic consumption, for industrial uses, and for export," the department said.

"A national goal of adequate food for health available to all citizens, regardless of the level of economic activity, would go far in the direction of providing stable outlets for farm products.

The department said, however such a goal would require that public measures be devised to provide adequate food for those who cannot afford it even in times of prosperity, and that such programs be expanded as needed if depression eomes.

The report did not suggest any specific measures, but department officials previously have suggested a broad food stamp program patterned after that used before the war to move surpluses to dinner tables of low-income groups.

New Soybeans Are Better

Two new varieties of soybeans, developed in Georgia and North Carolina, promise farmers more and better hay and higher yied of seed with higher oil content. Both varieties, the Roanoke in North Carolina, and the Gatan in Georgia, were developed by agronomists of the respective experiment stations.

The Roanoke matures around October 25 and produces a seed smaller than other varieties. It has given higher seed yields and a greater volume of oil than other varieties in tests since 1941. It also shows resistance to shattering, say Dr. E. E. Hartwig and J. A. Rigney, agronomists who directed the work.

In Georgia the Gatan variety, a cross from the older and well-known Otootan, has much the same characteristics and promises a larger and better hay yield. It averaged 14.7 bushels per acre in ten-year tests as eompared to 8.2 bushels for Atootan, reports R. P. Bledsoe and W. R. Gore, agronomist who developed the new variety at the university.

Stabilizing Wage Dollars

Writing in an official AF of L publication, William Green recently urged the 7,000,000 members of his organization to "stabilize their wage dollars by helping to increase volume of production which can wipe out scarcities and the danger of runaway inflation." An accompanying cartoon drives this thought home with its caption: "Bring prices down by producing the goods!"

If Mr. Green is able to make this message felt he will be doing a signal service for all the American people, as well as union labor. For, as the New York Herald Tribune puts it, "Here in the simplest terms is the fundamental answer to the whole problem of inflation—production." There are, of course, other factors involved, such as excessive government spending which in itself is a strong inflationary influence. But production is at the root of everything.

Our industrial potential is the greatest on earth by a wide margin. We have, in addition, a superbly efficient distribution machine to take the goods to the consumer once the factories produce them. Retailers, led by the big chain organizations, have been a frontline defense against unavoidable price increases. They have led the war against the black market. But, until adequate production is resumed, their work can be only partially successful.

Price control by government, at best, is but a temporary and incomplete expedient. Rising prices are the symptoms of inflation—not the cause. If we produce the goods, we will have price stability.

Nothing Is "Good Enough"

So far as the consumer is concerned, the main job of the oil industry is to provide him with a constant, reasonably priced supply of gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products when and where he wants them and in the quantities and grades desired.

Looking at the oil industry from the point of view of the long pull, however, some activities which few consumers ever see at first hand are of even greater importance.

First, it isn't enough just to have sufficient oil in sight for this year or next year. The industry must think five, ten, even twenty years ahead. It spends enormous sums in prospecting new potential oil bearing areas. It sinks deeper wells, in order to get the most out of every field. It carries on elaborate conservation activities to safeguard oil reserves. As a result of this, vast new reserves are constantly being discovered.

Second, it carries on unceasing laboratory work to develop better oils and lubricants. The many special fuels, used for military purposes during the war, such as gasoline of extremely high octane content, are an example of this. The great progress made is now being adapted to eivilian needs. So, little by little, you get better gas for your car.

Great producing industries must also be great research industries. Nothing must ever be considered good enough—instead, a constant search must be made for something better. Oil typifies that industrial philosophy.

Protection for the Shipper

The long-established railroad rate-making machinery, which will be destroyed if the current anti-trust suits instigated by the Department of Justice are successful, was developed primarily for the benefit of the nation's shippers who find it necessary to negotiate rate adjustments with the railways, George H. Shafer, General Chairman of the Northwest Shippers Adisory Board, recently stated. He added that this machinery has enabled the shipper, at all times, to know just what rates are proposed for competing territories, and has provided an opportunity for him to present his views and arguments.

In essence, the anti-trust suits against the railroads would prevent the carriers from conferring with each other on the subject of rates. At the same time, the Interstate Commerce Act makes it mandatory that carriers establish joint rates meeting with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Just how joint rates could be established without conferences among the various railroads is a completely unanswered question.

The solution to this serious problem lies in passage by the Senate of the Bulwinkle Bill which was approved by the House last December by an overwhelming vote. The Bulwinkle Bill would simply remove any doubt as to the legality of present rate-making practices under the anti-trust laws by placing the entire matter within the jurisdiction of the ICC. It would in other words, maintain in effect a system of rate-making which has been praeticed for years, and has operated with efficiency and fairness to all. It is significant that when testimony on this bill was taken from all parts of the country unanimously approved it.

No one need fear that this measure would give the railroads a chance to unjustifiably raise rates. The ICC, one of our most respected and non-political government agencies, would have the last word in every case. The interests of all would be completely protected.

The Unconscious Arsonist

Arson is one of the most detested of all crimes. The law imposes extremely severe sentences on convicted fire-bugs. For, when a man deliberately starts a fire, he is imperiling lives, to say nothing of causing potentially great losses in property values.

There is another group which the law can't touch. These are the people who might be called "unconscious arsonists." That group includes a high proportion of the population.

The sin of the "unconscious arsonist" is that of omission, not commission. He doesn't purposly set a fire. He just fails to do the things that will prevent fires.

Have you, for example, ever put off "until tomorrow" fixing afrayed lamp cord? Have you let a slightly defeetive heating plant go. figuring it will last another month or so Have you been careless in handling inflammables like gasoline, on the grounds that probably nothing will happen? Have you let old papers and other trash accumulate in closets and basements and attics because you don't feel like carting it down to the junkman?

These are typical examples of "unconsious arson." And the man who can answer "No" to all the questions is a rarity indeed. The hundreds of millions of dollars of property destroyed annually by fire are a dubious tribute to the indifference of otherwise good citizens. So is the fact that fire loss is showing an alarming increase at the present time. Do your part, in your home and business, and fire can be licked—and the lives and dollars it destroys will be saved.

Can the Farmer Afford It?

The Country Gentleman recently ran an editorial on the plan to extend "social security to farmers" in the form of pending Wagner-Murrary-Dingell Bill.

This bill, among other things, would give the farmer old-age and retirement pay, a system of government-controlled medical insurance, carious disability benefits, and unemployment insurance. All of this may sound very appealing. But when the cost is computed, a good deal of the appeal vanishes. The total cost of the plan to farmers, according to the Country Gentleman, which bases its editorial on a recent research study by Social Forces, would be $420,000,000 a year, using 1940 as a base. In a more prosperous year, such as 1943, it is estimated that the the cost might rise to $565,000,000. By comparison, all farm real-estate taxes paid in 1940 totalled only $400,000,000.

This plan would be financed, in part, by taxing the farmers' income. A farmer with an income of $2,000 a year, for instance, would pay $100. Further he would be liable for a 4 per cent payroll tax if he hired any help. Lastly it is estimated that even this revenue would be insufficient and the government would have to make up the deficit from other sources of income-which means eventual higher taxes on everyone, farmers included.

As the Country Gentlemen concludes., "It seems that such a vast and complicated affair calls for more study before action is taken." The rural health problem, which is at the core of the Wagner-Murray Dingell Bill, can be solved without establishing government dictatorship of medicine. All of us are sympathetic with the motives behind such measures. But many thoughtful people are extremely dubious of the soundness of the method proposed.

Away from Squandermania

The President along with other national leaders, has done considerable talking concerning the need for strict control of government expenditures. This policy is urged as inflation control, no less than practical necessity to a nation confronted with a debt of almost $300,000,000,000.

If Congress is interested in following the Chief Executive's advice, it has many fertile fields for action at hand. As a starter, it could do worse than to investigate thoroughly the various appropriations for waterpower development, flood control, etc., which are constantly coming before it. These costly tax-exempt power development measures and their total runs into the billions—are unnecessary. At best, they would simply duplicate a service which is already being provided, without cost to the taxpayers, by the private, business-managed electric utilities. At worst, they would lead to the destruetion of private enterprise in the power business, and the lost of the gigantic sums in taxes which the publicly-regulated private utilities pay to all units of government.

As the Chicago Herald-American said in a recent editorial, "If the 70,000,000 life insurance policyholders, the 45,000,000 owners of savings accounts, and the millions who hold government bonds understood their own interests, they will insist on remedial fiscal policies at the nation's capital. In political terms this calls for a radical transition away from SQUANDERMANIA baek to frugality and thrift."

It is time, in other words, that we learned that the great spending orgy has to end. If it doesn't end, we will have a ruinous inflation. Economy in government must become a national policy if we are to successfully make the transition from war to peaee without destruction of the institutions and form of government we fought to preserve.

1,200 Pounds of Butter Is Declared 'Surplus'

VANCOUVER, B. C. A United States vessel, the Fairmount Victory arrived here recently with 1,200 pounds of surplus butter in her hold, and Capt. H. C. Gibb said the butter would stay aboard when the ship sailed for England and still would be there when it arrived back in butter-short America.

Captain Gibb said the butter was declared surplus by the United States war shipping administration when the vessel arrived at Seattle with troops from Yokohama.

He said the WSA told him to leave the butter aboard it had no use for it.

A Modified OPA

The recently enacted OPA bill is a compromise between those who believe the Office should be indefinitely continued in its old form, and those who believe that the time for governmental tinkering with the law of supply and demand is over. It is obviously designed as a sort of transitional measure, to bridge the change from a government-dominated war economy to a free enterprise peacetime economy.

The most important new feature is its establishment of a three-man "decontrol" board with power superior to those of the OPA administrator. The job of this board will be to remove controls from commodities when supply is in sufficient quantity so that the free market will automatically assure fair prices. If the board does that job successfully, it will be of immense aid in getting this country back to its traditional ways of doing business.

In the meantime, the consumers of the nation must realize that the basic solution to inflation lies not in law, but in vastly stimulated production and distribution. So long as the supply of available goods is below demand, we will continue to have black markets. So long as labor troubles, governmental interference, or anything else blocks the production machine, an out-of-line price problem will eontinue to be a major factor in our national life.

The distributive machine is doing a fine job, and it is ready to do still better when goods again become plentiful. Retailers in all lines of merehandise, paced by the big chain systems, have consistently worked against price increases. They cannot, of course, prevent price increases and necessary by higher wage, supply and tax costs. But they are a constant guarantee of the lowest price for what you buy, consistent with the economic conditions of the time.

Justice to All

There are alarming similarities between the current deliberations over treaties and the Versailles agreements which followed World War 1—and did so much to sow the seeds of World War 11.

Again the great powers are fighting for spheres of influence. Again, the dark shadow of "balance of power" politics hangs over the meetings. Again, the work of the delegates is hampered by secret commitments made during the war. This has been an especially difficult problem for Mr. Byrnes. And again, many of the smaller powers are living in fear of being sold out by the Big Four. The vehement protests registered by Dr. Evatt of Australia are an indication of this.

What seems to have been largely lost is that conception of "One World" which was so brilliantly argued by Wendell Willkie and which, in all its essentials, was once supposed to be the guiding policy of all the Allies. It was a conception based solidly and practically upon the conditions of the times. Today, space is of small importance to a nation's security—a bombing plane can fly anywhere in the world in a matter of hours, and a stratosphere missile can do it in minutes. A fragile peace, based upon force and fear, will be only a breathing space between the last war and the next.

The tremendous problem before the world is to establish a peace which will be fair to all nations, which will respect the rights of all nations, and which will make it possible for all nations to live together in the world without need of resort to arms. That kind of peace cannot come from deals between the great powers which use the small powers as trading material. It can only be built upon the sound foundation of justice to all.

Teacher—And what parable do you like best?

Boy—The one about the multitude that loafs and fishes.

Pepper Shortage Is Laid to Government

Baltimore—John N. Curlett, vice president of McCormick and Co., Inc., is a statement blamed the short age of black pepper in America on "Government agencies charged with handling it during the war."

He declared much "misinformation" has been disseminated as the the reason for the scarcity, adding, "the commodity has been very poorly handled by Government agencies."

He stated the agencies have "missed opportunity after opportunity to bring back pepper into this country, using an alibi the war and price control," and "ignoring suggestions" offered by the spice industry regarding pepper imports.

Mr. Curlett said all other countries enjoy free trading in pepper, enabling them to purchase and sell the spice at world price without restriction, while the commodity is rigidly controlled and under subsidy in America.

Because of this, he said, "the consumers have no pepper."

Prices Paid Farmers in June Are Highest Since Middle 1920

Washington—The Agriculture Department reported that prices received by farmers in June were highest since mid-1920.

Farm prices averaged 218 per cent of the 1909-14 level, compared with 211 per cent in May and with 206 in June a year ago.

The Department said that the June increases reflected advances in priees of cotton, feed grains, fruits, livestock products. The only decreases of any size were reported for rye, potatoes and apples.

The rise in farm prices has been accompanied, the Department said in a statement, by an increase in prices paid by farmers for things they buy.

Wheat Crop Estimate Boosted Materially

CHICAGO—C. M. Galvin, crop statistician for James E. Bennett and Co., revised his June 1 wheat crop estimate upward more than 50,000,000 bushels.

He estimated total wheat production this year at 1,072,543,000 bushels compared with 1,091,320,000 a month ago.

Mr. Galvin estimated winter wheat production at 831,171,000 bushels, compared with 751,089,000 a month ago and the latest government estimate of 774 588,000. He said there had been a marked improvement in the Southwest because of favorable weather.

Spring wheat was forecast at 241,372,000 bushels, compared with 268,231,000 a month ago and the latest government estimate of 250,921,000. He said a period of dry weather caused a lessening in production.

Mr. Galvin estimated the oats crop at 1,540,044,000 bushels compared with 1,454,860,000 a month ago and the government figure of 1,492,783,000.

West State Sweet Potatoes Sell at High Level

Sweet potatoes in West Tennessee this week are selling for 10 cents per bushel above the opening price of $1.25 when the market opened about a week ago, according to Tom Wingo, county agent of Gibson County.

Wingo said $1.35 per bushel was the price now being paid for the graded U. S. No. 1 potatoes. Other grades were selling slow and those that were moving were selling for about 60 cents per bushel. Farmers are accepting the price without much discussion he said.

Producers believe the potato crop is about average which is near 75 bushels per acre. Some are reporting yields of almost twice that amount.

The Porto Rico variety composes the bulk of the crop.

WOMAN'S PAGE

CHEESE SOUFFLE—WHEN MEAT IS SCARCE

Here's the answer for today's meal and many other days ahead—golden-brown Cheese Souffle that's a picture of deliciousness as it comes out of the oven. Light as a summer breeze and so easy to make with this tested recipe, it is also a perfect substitute for meat. Serve the family's favorite vegetables and round out the meal with fresh fruit and iced tea or coffee. The family will never miss the meat and you'll win new honors as a cook.

Light as a feather, it melts in the mouth

CHEESE SOUFFLE

4 tablespoons Spry
5 tablespoons flour
teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
dash of cayenne
1 1-2 cups milk
1 cup grated yellow cheese or a cheese
6 egg yolks, beaten until thick and
6 egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Melt Spry in saucepan, add flour, salt, paprika, and cayenne and blend well. Add milk gradually and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese and stir over low heat until cheese is melted. Remove from heat. Add beaten egg yolks, and blend thoroughly. Fold in beaten egg whites. Pour into 1 1-2 quart Spry-coated casserole and place casserole in pan of warm water. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 40-50 minutes. The souffle should have a golden brown crust on top. Serves 6.

CAMPFIRE TREATS

Did you ever make a kabob? They're easy and half the fun of eating them is the satisfaction you get out of making your own. Thread bite-sized pieces of meat and small bite-sized pieces of meat and small whole onions, tiny tomatoes and mushrooms on wiener forks or sharp sticks. Brush with oil or French dressing and roast over an open fire. Liver and bacon, lamb, onion and tomato or beef and mushrooms are good combinations.

SHRIMP CREOLE

2 tablespoons fat
1 teaspoon kitchen bouquet
1-4 cup finely diced onion
1-4 cup finely diced eelery
1 1-2 pounds cooked shrimp
3-4 cup catsup
1 tablespoon vinegar

Melt fat in 9-ineh frying pan.

1 large green pepper

Add kitchen bouquet and blend thoroughly. Add onions and celery and saute for 10 minutes or until golden-brown. Add shrimp. Saute over moderate heat, for five minutes. Blend together and add catsup and vinegar. Slice green pepper into one-inch pieces and add. Bring to a boil and simmer eight minutes. Taste and, add salt, if needed. Serve on hot cooked noodles.

FISH FLAKES IN RAMEKINS

2 cups cooked fish, flaked
4 tablespoons melted shortening
4 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups top milk
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
1-2 cup flaked cereal, crushed

Blend melted shortening, flour, salt, and nutmeg in a saucepan. Stir in the milk and cook until thickened. Add the fish flakes, lemon juice and eggs, place in individual oiled casseroles or custard cups, cover with crushed eereal and bake 20 minutes in a 350-degree oven. Serves 6.

POTATO SCONES CONSERVE FLOUR

Potato griddle scones—The Scottish housewife's version of a biscuit—not only serve as a quick bread with a meal, but can be used like biscuit in shortcake types of main dishes, with creamed leftover meat, fish or vegetables poured on top. The following recipe yields 5 or 6 servings.

Sift together 2 cups of sifted flour, 1 teaspoon salt, and 3 teaspoons baking powder. Cut in 3 tablespoons fat, using 2 knives or a pastry blender. Blend in 1 cup cold mashed potatoes. Mix 1 egg, beaten, with about 1-3 cup milk and add to the first mixture. Mix slightly. Roll three-eighths inch thick. adding just a little more flour, if needed. Cut into squares and bake slowly on a hot, greased griddle or frying pan. Turn several times to cook through. Makes 10 to 12 scones.

BAKED LIME TARTS

2 tbsps. shortening or butter
1-3 cup sugar
4 eggs separated
1-2 cup light corn syrup
2 tbsps. flour
3-4 cup milk
1 teasp. lime rind
1-3 cup lime juice
8 baked tart shells
Whipped cream

Cream shortening: add sugar; cream until fluffy. Add egg yolks; beat well. Add corn syrup and flour; mix thoroughly. Add milk, lime rind and juice; mix well. Beat egg whites until stiff; fold into lime mixtures. Fit pastry loosely into 8 individual tart pans or muffin pans, fill with lime mixture, bake in hot oven (400 degrees) for 45 minutes; cool. Remove from pans and garnish with whipped cream. Makes eight 2 1-4-inch tarts.

HOT CORNED BEEF AND TOMATO SANDWICHES

Toast one slice of bread to a serving, and spread lightly with butter or margerine. Cover each slice of toast with sliced corned beef; spread lightly with mustard or horseradish. On top of the meat, place tomato slices (not too thin) dipped in French dressing. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Place on rack of broiling pan, about 2 inches from the heat, and broil until the cheese is melted. Serve immediately.

VEGETABLE-CHEESE FONDUE

1 1-2 cups canned mixed vegetables
2 tablespoons table fat
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped celery
2 cups milk (scalded)
1-4 pound cheese (grated)
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon minced parsley
3 cups bread cubes
4 eggs

Drain vegetables from jar and measure. Melt table fat and to it add green pepper, onion and celery. Simmer until tender (about 5 minutes.) Gradually add the scalded milk, cheese, salt, pepper, parsley and mixed vegetables, stirring constantly until well blended. Put the bread cubes in a greased casserole. Add the well beaten eggs and then the sauce. Bake at 325 degrees for 40 to 45 minutes or until golden brown. Serve at once. Six servings.

BAKED EGGS AND TOMATOES

4 eggs
4 thick slices tomato
1 tablespoon chives
Salt and pepper
1 cup sour cream
Bread crumbs
Butter or margerine

In a greased baking dish place tomato slices. Poach the four eggs with crumbs, dot with butter or margerine, and bake in 400 degree oven until crumbs are brown—about 15 minutes.

MOCHA PECAN ICE CREAM

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1-2 cup strong coffee
1 square chocolate
3-4 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 1-4 cups milk
2 cups light cream
1 1-2 teaspoons vanilla
1 cup unsalted pecans, broken.

Soften gelatin in 1-4 cup cold milk and dissolve in hot coffee. Melt chocolate over hot water and add hot coffee gradually, stirring constantly until smooth and blended. Add sugar. salt, milk, cream, and vanilla. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze. stirring several times. until mushy. Fold in pecans and freeze until firm. Serves 6-8.

June became popular as a wedding month, because June gets its name from Juno, the faithful wife of Jupiter and the goddess of marriage.

TASTIER FISH

For broiled fish at its best, use moderate heat, placing fish about six inches away from the broiler. No extra fat is used with oily fish, but lean fish is rubbed with margerine or bacon drippings before broiling.

A pint of ice cream has been found to contain more than a milligram of vitamin G and almost half a millegram of pro-vitamin A.

HAM AND NOODLE CASSEROLE

1 1-2 cups noodles
3-4 cup grated ham
1-2 cup grated cheese
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
1-4 cup chopped celery
1 or 2 eggs
1 1-2 cups milk
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-2 teaspoon salt

Cook noodles in briskly boiling Drain. Grease a baking dish and put a layer of noodles into it. Combine ham, cheese, green pepper and celery. Sprinkle a layer of this mixture over the noodles. Continue layering until ingredients are used up, ending with a layer of noodles on top. Beat egg or eggs slightly and combine with the milk. paprika and salt. Pour over the noodles. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake in 350-degree oven for an hour.

FOR A TEMPTING SUPPER PREPARED IN THE COOL OF THE MORNING

By-the-Sea Salad

Carrots and celery curls, Spiced beets, Cheese, Fresh peaches, Blue Plate Iced Coffee

How to prepare BY-THE-SEA SALAD

2 tablespoons plain gelatin
1-2 cup cold water
1-2 cup lemon juice
2 cups hot water
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 hard boiled eggs, cut in halt
Paprika
1 cup green peas
2 cups fish, boiled and flaked (perch, haddock, salmon etc.)
2 teaspoons finely minced onion
Blue Plate Mayonnaise

Soften gelatin in eold water and dissolve in hot water. Add sugar, salt, lemon juice. Stir well. Cover bottom of mold with gelatin and chill. Sprinkle eut side of eggs with paprika. Place flat side down in mold. When remaining gelatin thickens, stir in fish, peas, and onion. Fill mold and chill till firm. Serve with generous portions of rich, creamy, Blue Plate Mayonnaise.)

How do famous chefs make mayonnaise? They use fine salad oil—blend their spices artfully—use only ehoice ingredients—whip them to velvety smoothness. And that's exactly the way the Wesson Oil people make Blue Plate Mayonnaise.

COFFEE FLUFF

Combine 3 cups warm double-strength brewed coffee with 1 1-2 cups marshmallow fluff. Beat or shake until well blended. Pour at once over cracked ice or ice cubes in tall glasses. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

FOR A WHOLESOME LUNCH YOU CAN FIX FAST

Sandwich Grill
Green Salad, Canteloupe, Blue Plate Iced Tea

How to prepare SANDWICH GRILL

Spread bread from crust to crust with smooth, easy-to-spread Blue Plate Peanut Butter. Top with slice of skinned bologna or salami, on which you place 1 tablespoon finely chopped tomato. Run under broiler till meat cups up.

If potatoes must be peeled ahead of time, they should be put in salted water. The longer they stand exposed to air, the more vitamin C. they lose. If there are left-overs, they should be kept covered and in a cold place until used.

SALMON SPAGHETTI SALAD

1 tablespoon salt
1 cup ldiced celery
3 quarts boiling water
4 bunches elbow spaghetti
2 cups flaked salmon
3 hard cookekd eggs. diced
1 cup cooked peas
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
1-2 cup salad dressing
2 tablespoons French dressing
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Add 1 tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender (about 8 minutes). Drain and rinse with cold water. While spaghetti is cooking combine salmon, eggs, peas, celery, and green pepper. Mix salad dressing, French dressing. Worcestershire sauce, lemon juice, 1 teaspoon salt, and pepper. Combine salmon mixture spaghetti, and salad dressing. Chill well. Serve in lettuce cups. Yield: 4 servings.

Sardines are an excellent source of phosphorus and calcium.

SCALLOPED TUNA, AND POTATOES

5 medium-size cooked potatoes
1 7-ounce can tuna
1 tablespoon diced onion
1 can condensed celery soup
Paprika

Slice potatoes and flake tuna Fill greased casserole with alternate layers of potatoes, tuna, onion and celery soup until all are used. Pour the oil from tuna over mixture and sprinkle with paprika. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees.) about 30 minutes. Serves 6.

Salmon, shrimp, oysters or clams may be used instead of tuna.

Carrots are a good buy when smooth, firm and bright in color, with tops green and unwilted. Beware of deep cracks. They are usually a sign of poor quality.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

For good circulation of air around a refrigerator, allow three or four inches space at the back and at least 10 inches above so that eondenser coils may become properly cooled.

You can starch curtains in your washer. Make a solution of one part starch to ten of water, following the instruetions on the package for making starch. Add four cups of the solution to a washer filled with warm water; Drop in the curtains, run the washer two or three minutes.

BAKING TIP

Pastry made with emergency flour tends to brown quickly during baking. Some cooks prefer baking pie shells made with this type of flour at 425 degrees, instead of the usual 450 degrees.

LEG MAKEUP REMOVER

A new liquid hosiery remover is designed to take off bottled leg make-up in a hurry. Pour the liquid into the hand, apply to legs and rub gently. Rinse with water and dry with a towel to leave the skin soft and smooth.

Learn to Make Hands an Asset To Appearance

By Antoinette Donnelly

Beautiful hands are hands that are well groomed and graceful in expression. Any hands, if they are well cared for and correctly used can be greatly admired.

So, let's go into the matter of the care of the hands. They must be kept soft and smooth. Use your favorite cream or lotion regularly. Apply it after every hand washing. If you do your own housework, use the cream or lotion more plentifully .

If your cuticle tends to be dry and your nails chip and crack easily, put plenty of oil or cream on them. Wearing and working with gloves over this protective coating will do as much good as if you sat and massaged the product into the fingers.

To promote a soft cuticle and unbreakable nails, a daily soaking in warm olive oil is beneficial Keep the fingertips immersed in the oil for a few minutes, then push back the cuticle gently and work in the oil with the fingertips

With the beauty routine taken care of, let's ponder the way you can use your hands so they will contribute to the general picture of beauty and grace.

If you are in doubt as to how to use your hands, watch yourself in a mirror. Stand in front of the mirror and pretend that you are talking to some one. Tell this make-believe person a story. Watch yourself closely. Do you tell half of the story with your hands in such a way that the listener would be distracted by watching the motions of your hands? Or, are they motionless by your sides, giving no assistance whatever?

Short, sharp and jerky motions with hands do not add to poise or grace. You must use hands slowly and lightly. Graceful hand motions, if not natural to you, demand a great deal of practice.

BUTTON TRICKS FOR FALL

Gilded plastic buttons, reproducing the coins of several countries. are among the brilliant contributions to the fall fashion picture. String several together on fine wire to make a chatelaine for your wide leather belt. Others may be tied on colored cord to make a smart coin bracelet.

Another trick with buttons: Let gleaming metal ones march double file up the front of your nipped-in-dandy suit. Sew a larger one on the shoulder to hold the strap of your over-the-shoulder bag secure from slipping.

CANNING TIP

Cooking salt is better for making pickles than is table salt because no starch has been added. Starch makes the pickling liquid cloudy.

Vacuum clean small rugs erosswise instead of lengthwise. Rugs are not as apt to wrinkle up under the cleaner.

POTATO BREAD

1 cup milk 1-2 cup boiled, riced potato, well packed
1 teaspoon salt
1-2 tablespoon fat
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cake yeast

Scald milk, add potato, salt, fat and sugar. Be sure that potato is thoroughly mixed with milk. Cool to lukewarm and add the crumbled yeast. Stir in 2 1-2 cups of flour, and mix well until blended, reserving the rest of the flour for kneading. Sprinkle kneading board liberally with reserved flour. Turn out dough on board and knead until smooth. Let rise 1 1-2 hours or until double in bulk. Punch down and let rise 1 hour. Kneed lightly, shape and let rise in pan 1 hr. bake 15 minutes at 375 degrees. Lower heat to 350 degrees and continue baking 45 minutes.

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Pageantry Aids Farm Leaders In Fight on Soil Erosion

The Byrd Nest

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

Watch the Fire-Works

Many Americans have enjoyed themselves on the Fourth of July, re-enacting the scenes of the revolutionary war, by shooting fire-crackers, roman-cannons, sky-rockets, and torpedoes. While having a great deal of fun in these things, many joyful Americans, carelessly handling the fire-works brought destruction to property and injury plus death to humanity. The persons meant no harm but the fire-works didn't know it. Because of the danger of flying fire-works, every thrower should watch his cast.

The reader may say that I am late with such instruction. I admit that if it refers to physical fire-works only, I am too late for the 1946 celebration. Nevertheless I am more concerned about the fire-works of the mind and heart than about the fire-works made of powder. The tongue is against fire-crackers; and although it is lighted and thrown with no evil intent in mind, it sometimes falls into inflammable ears causing destruction of friendship, injury of reputation and death of a name. A man should never light up his tongue unless he has a safe place to throw his words.

Jealousy and Envy are roman-cannons bearing powder of meanness and balls of reflection. One shot follows the other until the supply has run out. Each report is followed by many sparkles of hatred which help to draw attention on the candle while shooting. When roman-cannon has finished its work it learns that its reward is banishment to the trash pile with a black interior.

The torpedo is a bundle of slander which begins with one person, and is thrown somewhere else to explode, thus making it appear that there is something wrong elsewhere. The trouble with the torpedo of slander is that it is hard to find out where it originated. You mostly know where it explodes. The torpedo seldom explodes with its maker.

Selfishness is a sky-rocket which takes great delight in going up, but rarely finds a place to perch. It is hard to keep selfishness from going up, but harder to keep it from coming back down. It goes up, makes a sound indicating that it has reached it height and then unnoticed, unheralded, and uninvited, it falls to the ground. The sky-rocket of egotism then has nothing to lift it up again; no, not even enough selfishness to shoot it back into the air.

Fire-works never do any good. They are seen and heard, do not bring forth anything to be utilized by others. Think of the noise that fire-crackers make and the good tongue could be converted into wisdom, it would produce power sufficient to roll the wheels of progress farther up the road. If the sparkles of the Roman-cannon of jealousy could be changed into influence, they would help many persons find the right path. If the missiles of the torpedo of scandal could be changed to advice many mistakes would never be made. If the blaze of the sky-rocket of selfishness could be charged into the eyes that

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Four Negro Consultants Designated by Adm. Of Retraining And Re-employment

Four Negroes prominent in educational affairs of the Nation have been designated as consultants to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration to strengthen and advance that agency's services to minority groups in the fields of retraining, reemployment, vacational education and vocational rehabilitation, it was announced by Marine Major General Graves B. Erskine, RRA Administrator.

Three of the designations have just been made and the fourth, that of Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, was announced some time ago. Those just announced include:

Julian A. Thomas, New York City, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, who will serve as an advisor to Shane MacCarthy, Assistant RRA Administrator in charge of the Re-employment Branch.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Clark, Dean of the Graduate School of Tuskegee Institute and field advisor to the Commanding General of the 7th Army Headquarters in Atlanta during World War II, who will be advisor to Robert K. Salyers, Assistant Administrator in charge of Field Service.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Negro Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., advisor to George L. Glasheen, Assistant Administrator in charge of Retraining and Vocational Education.

The four consultants have been asked to make studies and submit data and recommendations which will assist RRA in the formulation of policies and programs of benefit to minority groups in the carrying out of its overall postwar reconversion functions.

"In our haste to replace the choice of war with the tranquility of peace, we must not overlook the welfare and well-being of those minority groups who constitute a substantial segment of our population," General Erskine said. "Any program of peacetime reconversion which does not do this will have missed the objectives for which many of our people gave

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Winners of Soil Conservation Awards

DR. HUGH H. BENNETT, chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (center), looks at a $100 check awarded to Sib Newsome, first prize winner in Georgia's Statewide soil conservation contest. Left to right, are: Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State college, father of the jamboree; William Baker, fifth prize winner; Willie G. Stewart, forth placer; Dr. Bennett, Mr. Newsome, P. H. Stone State Extension agent for Negro work; Wm. Paul Perry, second place and Thomas Skrine third prize winner.

8 Million Children To Participate In School Lunch Program This Year

Washington, D. C.: As the school bells ring this year, approximately 8,000,000 white and colored children in 48,000 schools have bright prospects of being served nutritious noonday lunches under the permanent school lunch program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates. Last year 7,000,000 school children participated in the program.

Three months ago the school lunch program became permanent with the signing of the National School Lunch Act by President Truman. Committees now are no longer forced to plan their school lunch programs on an uncertain year-to-year basis, but can make long range plans for providing nutritious lunches for the pupils.

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4-H Clubbers Form Co-operative Insurance Plan

The colored 4-H club boys and girls of Alabama have organized a cooperative insurance plan to protect their prized livestock, according to reports received by the U S. Department of Agriculture from the Alabama State Extension Service.

The plan was developed at a Statewide meeting of 4-H'ers at Tuskegee, July 29 August 3. After an organization—the State 4-H Club Council—had been established the boys and girls immediately took up one of the major problems facing them—protection for their club calves. Figures were presented showing the number of calves exhibited at the stock shows and the number that died each year while being raised by the 4-H'ers.

To meet this problem, the club boys and girls established and a

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Unique Way Of Calling Attention To Farmer's Problem Used

Through pageantry and dramatics, colored farm leaders of Georgia are intensifying their campaign against soil erosion—the demon that robs the farmers' land and threatens to keep them poor.

In Log Cabin, Georgia, recently, the colored farmers held their first annual State-wide soil conservation jamboree to help focus attention on the need for waging constant warfare on soil erosion. The unpleasant facts about soil erosion which already has washed away most of the topsoil from 282 million acres of America's crop and grazing land were told in a dramatic skit supported by pageantry and folk dances.

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker at the jamboree. Following the awarding of $2,200 in cash prizes to farmers for outstanding soil conservation achievements, Dr. Bennett praised the farmers for the important part they are playing in the tremendous task of safeguarding the nation's soil resources.

About 500 colored farm people and 60 SCS and Extension Scrvice officials were in attendance at the jamboree which was initiated by Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College. Last year only a county-wide jamboree was held, but this year the program expended into a State-wide festival. P. N. Stone and A. S Bacon, colorcd State Extension Service supervisors, assisted Dr. Hubert in developing the soil conservation event.

Top winner in the State-wide soil conservation contest were: Sib Newsome, a Farm Security Administration client, who received the $100 first prize award; Wm Paul Perry. a cotton and cattle

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The Negro Agricultural Association of Conway County

In the meeting of Soil Conservation Community group leaders, of the Central Valley Conservation District, Conway, Co. Morrilton, Arkansas: Jessie L. Taylor, Negro Soil Conservation Assistant, explained the seasonal practices that the Soil Conservation Districts are establishing with their cooperators, and how each community group leader can assist the District in getting a better job done.

Conservationist Taylor emphasized the values that farmers and the soil will receive from full cooperation in the BLANKET OF GREEN campaign that the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service have on for the farmers of this State, for this Fall and Winter.

One community leader asked the Conservationist about the duties of Soil Conservation group leaders. Seventeen duties were listed and explained as to how each leader can serve his community and the Soil Conservation Service as follows:

1. Assist in calling and Conducting Meetings, Tours and Demonstrations and Encourage Neighbors to Attend.
2. Assist Supervisors in Determining Priority Work Areas.
3. Assist Supervisors in Efficiently Handling Erosion Control Equipment.
4. Assist Supervisors in Securing Applications in Your Neighborhood group.
5. Assist the Supervisors in Securing Information for Their Annual Report.
6. Assist the Supervisor in Securing the Status of Every Tract of Land in Your Group.
7. Assist in Ironing Out Difficulties Leading to Failure of Farmers to Carry Out the Plan on Their Farm.
8. Assist by Demonstrating on

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Economic Opportunities for Women

New York, N. Y.—Harlem will be the scene of an intensive project to encourage and assist women to turn their crafts into cash and to set up successful small business_cs of their own, according to Mrs. Sadye J. C. Williams, president of the New York chapter of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club and a member of the New York Woman's Council which was appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to promote economic opportunities for women.

Plans to hold a "Career and Small Business Forum" at the 135th Street Branch Auditorium of the New York Public Library in Harlem, October 2nd and 9th, were formulated at a meeting of prominent local women in the Harlem area on September 16th. Economic independence was the keynote of the meeting, at which community leaders expressed the need for many attractive new shops and small businesses, and discussed wide opportunities that are open to women who are interested in commercializing their talents or running their own businesses.

The Harlem Career and Small Business Forum is one of a state wide series of forums sponsored by the New York Woman's Council under the chairmanship of Jane H. Todd. According to Miss Todd, who is also Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Commerce, the Forum project is part of an official state program of economic planning and development. Through its encouragement to small businesses, the State is promoting jobs and money making opportunities for the men and women in the State. The women's angle comes under the aegis of the New York Woman's Council which includes, in addition to Mrs. Sadye Williams, President-Elect Sarah Blanding of Vassar College, Ruth Young of the CIO, Betty Hawley Donnelly of the AF of L, and other women leaders from industry, education and community volunteer organizations.

These forums are designed to assist women in developing salable products, successful merchandizing technique, and market outlets. Speakers and guest experts provide professional advice during each forum. Admission is free. As a result of the Career Forums held so far under the auspices of the New York Woman's Council, a large number of women have added to their incomes and according to Jane Todd, in many cases have become financially independent.

The first forum in the series was held last March in midtown New York City and was concerned exclusively with commercializing homemade food products. At the preliminary meeting in Harlem this week it was decided to devote two evenings to the Harlem Forum concentrating on the subjects of launching a money_maker and setting up a shop. One session will deal with the problems of producing, packaging, labeling, and merchandizing handicrafts and articles that women make themselves, which can be sold through volunteer shops and similar outlets. Another session will be devoted to diplay, publicity, financing, and other problems involved in setting up a successful shop or business.

Member of the steering committee working with Jane Todd and Mrs. Sadye Williams include: Mrs. Ruth A. Handy, President National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, President, Board of Auxiliary Mother A. M. E. Z. Church; Mrs. Rose Blocker, Fraternal Organizations; Mrs. Ada Battle, President, Omicron Chapter Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Janie B. Mapp, Vice President of Woman's Voters' Council; Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, Associate Director Mayor's Committee on Unity; Mrs. Gertrude A. Robinson, New York Chapter of Delta Theta National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. Iolanthe Sidney, Sidney's Employment Agency; Mrs. Lucille Chance, Attorney; Mrs. Corrine Thomas, President, Ivy Art Circle; Mrs. Maude B. Richardson, Brooklyn Editor, Amsterdam News; Mrs. Lela Kellar, Woman's Society of Christian Service of St. Marks Methodist Church and the New York Council of Church Women; Mrs. Emma De Lyon Leonard, Association of Negro Musicians, New York Club of B. & W. Clubs; Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, Director of Youth Division, The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, Vice President Mid-Town Chapter, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women, Inc.; Mrs. Pearl Robinson, Milliner; Mrs. Margarette C. Jackson, Treasurer, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Dr. Julia C. Robinson. Miss Vinetta Thompson, School Community Coordinator.

Retailers And The Black Market

The head of a large retail trade association recently wrote Paul Porter, the present OPA administration, pledging unqualified cooperation in controlling prices. One sentence in the letter said: "Now that the Congress has spoken, the job of all of us is to join in carrying out the law."

That has been the attitude of the vast majority of established retailers, chain and independent, since price control began. A great many of these retailers differ with provision of the law and policies laid down by OPA. But, once the law goes on the books, they do everything possible to make it work.

All the talk about black markets has tended to cast an unjustified shadow over the retail industry. It is true that an enormous volume of goods moved through black market channels—and will continue to so move until supply catches up with demand. It is also true that a very small pereentage of established retail stores were ever involved in the black market tie-up. The majority of these stores sold what goods they had at legal prices— and when they couldn't get new supplies they found substitutes or left their shelves bare.

The fine record made by retailing, now and in the past, must not be obscured by the unsavory activities of the few racketeers. Your typical store isn't out to exploit the consumer.

Soil Conservation A 'Must' For Farmers Of The South

Better health, better education, and better opportunities will come to the white and colored farmers of the South with the application of improved soil conservation practices, says former Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana, in an article appearing in a recent issue of the U. S. Department of Agriculture publication, **Soil Conservation**

"Depite our obvious dependence on the land for our very existence," says the former **Louisiana** governor, "this nation as **a whole** is seeing its soil material washed at the rate of three billion dollars and blown away through erosion a year. At least 500 million dollars in soil is being washed from the states of the South into the Gulf of Mexico each year.

Pointing to the low standard of living on the farm, former Governor Jones says that before the war Louisian farmers averaged only $186 a year in cash income. Continuing, he said "Louisiana was no exception_____the average income of the South's people as a whole was $25 per capita per month, the cash income of our owner farmers was $15.50 a month, and of our tenant farmers, _6.25 a month."

The former governor also states that before the war 30 percent of the Louisiana farms had no milk cows, 27 percent had no hogs, 10 percent no gardens, and 11 percent, no chickens. And he says that the state was importing 50 million dollars worth of livestock and seven million dollars worth of poultry that could have been produced by Louisiana farmers.

However, he says that the situation is changing. "Already we have the most complete soil conservation set_up in the nation." We are wiping our deficiencies in live stock, says the former governor. "In 1941 we had no agricultural lime plants and we placed only 10,000 tons of lime on all Louisiana farms. In 1944 we had three lime plants in operation and placed 300,000 tons of lime on our farms and pastures. We need three million acres of improved pastures."

Dr. Buck's Effective Weapon Against Bang's Disease Lauded

By Frank Carey

Washington, Sept. 23—(AP)—It was a great day for veterinary science and for the cattle industry when Dr. John M. Buck met up with a cow named "Victor's Lady Matilda."

The late Dr. Buck, a veterinarian in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, was responsible for development of an effective weapon against Bang's disease or "infectious abortion," one of the worst of cattle plagues.

The disease, also called brucellosis is transmissible to man as undulant fever.

Victor's Lady Matilda was a famn_colored Jersey which furnished Buck with just the right strain of Brucellosis germ eulture to produce a vaccine. Long and repeated tests with other cows had proved unavailing. The vaccine was released to cattle raisers just before war began.

Any aid against Bang's disease was important in wartime because this malady was a saboteur of meat and milk production. It is estimated that it still costs the United States one fifth its potential milk supply.

Government veterinary authorities recommend that the vaccine be used only on calves between four and eight months of age.

During the war years, between 15,000 and 20,000 calves were vaccinated each month in this country.

Among countries which received quantities of vaccine material during the war was Italy. The American Veterinary Medieal Association said at the time:

"Widespread vaccination of Italian calves is also expected to curtail risk of human undulant fever, as most of that nation's milk supply is consumed without pasteurization."

Veterinarians say that calfhood vaccination is no substitute for sound **sanitation** and herd man_**agement and for regular systema**tic **bloodtesting** or nerds to eliminate susceptible adults.

But the American Veterinary Medical Association says:

"Certainly, Dr. Buck and Matilda, the Jersey cow, gave us an instrument that is of inestimable value in fighting the disease."

Recently two researchers at New York State Veterinary College reported "encouraging" results from experiments using the newly_developed drug streptomycin against brucellosis induced in Guinea pigs.

Another development in veterinary science—achieved entirely during the war—is a technique which Army "vets" believe will prevent "Moon Blindness" in horses and mules.

Scientifically known as "Periodic Ophthalmia," the malady results in a loss of more than $17,000,000 a year to American horsemen. It has been called "Moon Blindness" because of an ancient supersition that it was due to changes in the moon.

There is no known cure for the malady, which is marked by complete or partial blindness.

But researchers of the Army's Veterinary Corps at Front Royal, Va., indicated that a deficiency of riboflavin (Vitamin B_2) is involved and that the illness may be prevented by supplementing the usual horse ration with small amounts of the vitamin.

Army "vets" **also have develop**ed a new anesthetic for horses. It's described as offering a new safety factor in the virtual elimination of kicking and floundering which often accompany a horse's reaction to an anesthetic. Injuries to both animals and operators have resulted from such antics.

Developed at Fort Riley, Kans., the anesthetic is made by adding pentobarbital sodium to the solution already commonly used as anesthetic for horses. The latter solution is based on choral hydrate ("knock_out" drops) and magnesium sulfate.

We never used to be able to find grandma's glasses, but now she leaves them just where she empties them.

Lewis County Making Corn Fertilizer Tests

By O. R. Holley,

Assistant County Agent, Lewis County

The first successful attempt of the English to grow corn in North America was in Virginia in 1609.

When Columbus discovered America in 1492, he marvelled at the strange grain which the Indians called "maize." Squanto, the Indian chief, who taught the Pilgrims how to grow corn, symbolizes the passing of the new world's greatest crop into the hands of the white race. The Indians also grew squash, pumpkins, cucumbers and melons.

"No other crop is distributed over so large an area, and only one other, wheat, occupies a large acreage. The Russians have more than 8,000 varieties. The number af leaves varies from eight to 48, the height of stalk from less than two feet to more than 20, and the number of stalks produced from a single seed ranges from one to 12. Size of ear varies from the diminutive ears of some of the popcorn varieties, which are no larger than a man's thumb, to the gigantic corn growing in the Jala Valley of Mexico, which produces ears measuring, with the shucks still attached, three feet in length and stalks so tall that the ears may be harvested from horseback, and so stiff and strong that they are sometimes used for pickets in stockade enelosures for domestie animals,"—Texas Station Monograph.

A century ago Tennessee was the leading corn_produeing state with a crop of 3,000,000 bushels. Iowa wasn't even listed. Today, Iowa leads with 600,000,000 while Tennessee has 60,000,000.

Corn is the staff of life of 90 per cent of the native Mexican people In the South most of the older people can remember when in time of adversity eorn bread was eaten three times a day and wheat bis**cuits were a** delicacy for Sunday **breakfast and** when the preacher **or** other **distinguished** company **came.**

It appears that the Indians used fish, shells and ashes as fertilizer for their crops. One writer said it took about a thousand fish to fertilize an acre of corn, placing one fish in each hill. Without fish no corn was planted.

Do heavy applications of commercial fertilizer to corn cause the corn to "fire-up," or the lower blades to dry up prematurely? This question has been argued pro and con probably ever since commercial fertilizers have been used. The Purdue Station, in their tests, found heavy fertilization, particularly with nitrogen, kept eorn green longer.

There are four corn fertlizer tests now in progress in Lewis County, the results from which probably will answer this and other difficult questions. These demonstrations are on the farms of Luther Baxter of Buffalo Valley, Horace Lawson on Linden Road, H. McCord on Cane Creek and the Rev. B. F. Webb of Rlondy. Each test plot consists of one acre. Early last spring soil samples from each of these plots were sent to the Soils Testing Laboratory at Nashville for analysis and recommendations as to lime and fertilizer needs and they were followed. Each plot was planted with Tennessee hybrid No. 10 seed. Unfertilized check plots were left in **each** demonstration. The cultivation of the plots was shallow and as nearly as possible on the level and no suckers were pulled so tests would be uniform. Anyway, for economical production, should suckers be pulled off? When small boys, some of us would have been happy to have known the findings of the Nebraska Station, which was that pulling off the suckers reduced the crop yield.

Several years ago the UT Agricultural Experiment Station predicted that the corn yields could be increased 25 per cent or more by the use of better adapted seed. Neal's Paymaster, developed by the late W. H. Neal at Lebanon more than 30 years ago, has been for many years the leading variety of open-pollinated corn in Tennessee. Several years ago this variety was said to have been worth more than a million dollars to the farmers of the state because of its increased yields. However, this forecast has been more than fulfilled by the advent of the double-double cross hybrid seed. The increased use of double-hybrid seed. The increased use of double_hybrid seed corn has been spectacular, so much so, that more than 90 per cent of the crop grew in the Corn Belt last year was double_cross hybrids. G. H. Snell at Cold Spring Hargor, Long Island, and E. M. East at Illinois and later at Connecticut, working independently, perfected methods which made commercial hybrid corn possible in 1905. Henry A. Wallace of Iowa was one of the first to become interested in the commercial possibilities of hybrid corn.

Probably the weakest link in corn production is fertilization. Therefore, the fertilizer tests were amply justified. Experiments in this and other southern states have given proof that 75 to 100 bushels of corn could be grown economically on many southern soils when all the approved practices were carried out together with adequate fertilization. The Perdue Station found that the following nutrients are needed to make ears and stover for -100_bushels corn erop; 120 lbs. nitrogen (N), 45 lbs. phosphate (P2O5), 100 lbs, potash (K2O) 30 lbs Caleium (CaO), 30 lbs. magnesium (MgO), 50 lbs. sulphur (S), traces of other minor elements, and 20 to 30 inches of rain per year. The moisture supply is frequently the first limiting factor on sandy soils and where the soils are low in organic matter (humus).

Many units and area_test demonstration farmers of the state have received greatly increased yields of eorn from the applications of ammonium nitrate and nitrate of soda while others have received no response whatever in fields where heavy green manure crops (crimson clover and hairy vetch) have been turned under just preceding the corn crop.

Corn is a heavy feeder, using large quantities of plantfoods, especially nitrogen. Chemists estimate there are about 35,000 tons of nitrogen in the air above each acre of land. The crimson, vetch and other legumes, by means of tiny bacteria, succeed in trapping in the soil immense quantities of this precious plantfood. The crimson and vetch not only add large quantities of nitrogen to the soil, but when turned as green manure crops, they also add organic matter (humus) which holds moisture. Lack of soil moisture and nitrogen hunger are probably the two most important factors which keep our crop yields low.

Solving The Health Problem

The state of Oregon offers an excellent example of how voluntary medical insurance plans, conducted at low cost and free of governmental red tape, can solve most of a commonwealth's health problems.

The Oregon Physicians' Service recently announced that it had extended its activities to 15 of the state's 36 counties. Many of those counties are small in population, and are principally agricultural. The system used is sponsored by the Oregon State Medical Society and fully meets the high standards set by the American Medical Association's council on medical service. It is planned to extend the service to more counties in the state as rapidly as local medical groups approve it.

Purpose of the Oregon Physicians' Service is to offer the public more and better medical treatment than would be possible under any scheme for "political medicine." As 95 per cent of all doctors in Oregon cooperate, each client may choose his physicians, surgeons and consulting specialists—something that would not be the case under socialized medicine. Workers covered by the plan may extend surgical and hospital coverage to their entire families. The cost is extremely moderate: $2.00 per month for a spouse, $1.35 for one child, 75 cents for a second child and 50 cents for a third child. Additional children receive the same care without charge.

Other states have similar voluntary plans. They represent the soundest and least expensive solution yet proposed to the health problem.

Road To Inflation

Apologists for continued deficit spending by the government often argue that the goal of a balanced budget is defeated by the magnitude of appropriations for the armed forces. The appropriations, due to the cost of occupying conquered countries and maintaining adequate strength for defense, are at record peacetime levels.

This argument, however, will not convince anyone who takes even a cursory glance at some of the appropriations bills which were approved by the last Congress and will come up for consideration by the next. Bureau after bureau, whose need for existence is highly dubious, is getting as much as it ever did. The appropriation for OPA, though its activities are to be steadily curtailed during the coming year, was not far from its wartime level. We've appropriated hundreds of millions for unnecessary dams, and current proposals would run the cost to stratospheric levels. We are continuing to support in style such agencies as the REA, in spite of the fact that the private, taxpaying electric utilities are able to do the job, and are now embarking on the most ambitious rural electrification program in history.

Government income this year will reach the astonishing total of some $40,000,000,000. Never in peacetime history have revenues come within shouting distance of that. And yet, according to the spenders, we can't live within that income. We're in a boom period—yet we must prime the pump forever, while the national debt goes sailing upward. What will happen to the nation in a slump?

Government itself is paving the road to inflation—real and severe inflation. This is the road to eventual collopse of our fiscal and monetary system. Will we follow it?

Wheat Insurance Deadline Set

It is still not too late to insure your 1947 wheat crop through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Howard Allen, administrative assistant of the PMA, said today.

He reminded, however, that September 28 was the closing date for growers to file their applications for the protection and suggested that the growers go to their local AAA office before that date if they were not contacted by an agent of the corporation.

Out of the 2,500 growers who had protection on their 1946 wheat crop almost 450 claims, totaling more than 12,000 bushels, have been made. Allen said the corporation will make payment on the claims totaling almost $25,000. This would have been the amount the farmers would have lost had they not carried the protection.

To date 3,500 wheat growers in the State have insurance on their next year's crop. However, that number represents only about 25 per cent of the total number of wheat farmers.

Allen said the average cost for all risk protection was less than six tenths of a bushel of wheat per acre. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is a farmers' cooperative sponsored by the Federal Government.

Clean Orchards Now To Curb Bitter Rot

"Clean orchards clean" to help eliminate apple bitter rot is the advice U_T Extension plant pathologists are giving fruit growers. The primary source of disease carry-over is mummied fruit left hanging on the tree; hence now is the time to strip affected trees while the fruit can be seen.

Apple bitter rot is a serious disease in some orchards of Tennessee, it is severe this season as in many past years, thus affording an unusual opportunity to make a long stride in eliminating this trouble. A thorough stripping is especially important in orchards where the disease has been taking a heavy toll.

It is recommended that especial pains be taken to make a clean sweep at harvest which will help materially in cleaning up later, and which will facilitate next year's spray program in giving effective control.

Oil For National Emergencies

It has been urged that, in the interest of national defense is come future emergency, the government should take over certain oil fields, and that government, rather than the private oil industry, develop oil in public lands. These ideas are often accompanied by the additional suggestion that an enormous quantity of cured oil and oil-products be stored indefinitely in preparation for the possible emergency.

This whole plan is in contradiction to the lessons of history. Emergencies are met by aggressive industries. That was true in the last two wars. The very cost and mechanics of storage make it unfeasible to keep an adequate emergency supply on hand at all times. And it is not necessary to have large supplies on hand so long as the industry in question is able to immediately step up production to meet whatever need arises.

There will never be a shortage of oil for national defense. The reserves for that purpose, as one authority puts it, "will comprise all the oil of the entire nation and owned by all the citizens." When emergencies come, in other words, the government takes all that it needs and what is left must suffice for the rest of us. And to "lock_up" or freeze reserves under government ownership or control would endanger emergency by hampering the producing industry at a time when it would otherwise be developing, conserving and exploring old and new oil lands and mapping reserves to serve coming generations.

Oil consumption during World War II was unprecedented—but we never lacked for a single barrel. Better techniques minimized waste and loss, and kept our reserve supplies at adequate levels. Should another emergency occur, the oil industry, if it is left free of government restrictions which destroy initiative, will do whatever job is given to it.

Read These Figures

Our disgraceful fire loss record continues to worsen. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, estimated losses for July totalled nearly $41,000,000—an increase of 20 per cent over the same month last year. This was a new high record for the month.

Our bill for waste by fire for the first seven months of the year stands at the stupendous figures of $338,304,000. That is more than was recorded in any entire year from 1933 through 1942. And losses for the 12-month period ending July 31 amount to well over half a billion dollars.

Read those figures again. Try to visualize them in terms of homes, businesses, product, labor savings. Think for a moment of the 10,000 lives that fire destroys each year—a total which may be well exceeded in 1946 if present carelessness continues. Then ask yourself if you, because of ignorance, careless ness or just plain inertia have been responsible for part of the loss—or may be responsible for part of the loss that will occur next month or next year.

Fire prevention is very largely an individual matter. It's up to the homeowner, the businessman, the employe—in short, it's up to you. It's your problem just as much as it's anyone else's problem. And your property and your life are involved.

This year, due to the record loss, efforts to make us conscious of what is happening will be redoubled during Fire Prevention Week. If we are to lick fire, we must think of fire and fight fire every week of the year.

Negro Farmer Produces This Year's First Bale Of Cotton In His County

Ernest Harris, colored farmer of Houston County, Texas, produced and ginned on August 10 the first bale of cotton of the season for his county. The bale, which weighed 470 pounds and brought $250, was placed on display in the lobby of the First National Bank of Crockett.

Glad To Be Back

An ex GI. observed the way "the other half" lives in his travels around the world. Ex_Sergeant Wm. T. Garvey saw what any G. I. could have seen who passed thru the cities of the Orient enroute to "the bush"—India's beggars; cows ambling nonchalantly along sidewalks; Mohammedans turning to Mecca; the painted marks of religion and caste; the roadside vendors of insect_ridden cheese and fruit, shoe laces and worthless trinkets; the haggling over price of wares; the smells, scarcity of food of any sort; the ragged thousands sleeping the clock around on the floor in any public building or railway station; clothing beaten to shreds on thousands of staggering skeletons flat rocks in lieu of washing; waiting something to eat.

It is no mystery to him why living standards are so low in these countries. Methods employed in gaining a livelihood in such countries are still so primitive that men can barely produce enough to keep alive, whereas in America, capital has built up great industries which make the United States a land of luxuries. Few, indeed, are the locations outside America where people take for granted automobiles, radios, refrigerators, bathtubs, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, telephones, electricity, gas, fresh running water and modern sewage disposal.

India can't duplicate what we have in America overnight, "because capitalism requires saving. To enjoy greater comforts at a later date," the soldier explains," we must forego some of the satisfaction of the present. By pooling our savings with others we can purchase production equipment beyond our means as individuals, and produce consumer goods cheaply and in quantity. In India capitalism is just in the beginning.

"I like our American system. I like my radio and electric refrigerator, an extra suit of clothes, and meat on the table. I was never impressed by the street corner propagandist who was always trying to prove that the "capitalists' were oppressors grinding a heel on the neck of downtrodden common people. There was a time when I used to think that they didn't know what they were talking about. Now I know. Of course there are abuses of the capitalistic system, but I've seen how 'the other half' lives. I'm back home and glad of it. I like it here."

FARM FIRES COUNT HEAVILY AMONG LOSSES

While fires which take several lives at once make the headlines, countless isolated fires add up heavily in the nation's increasing fire loss of life and property. Extension specialists at the U. T. College of Agriculture said today. This is especially emphasized this year, when losses in the first half of the year amounted to more than the yearly loss in eight years of the last fourteen.

Farm fire prevention is a subject which should be discussed at any rural group meeting, specialists pointed out, with special attention to the eliminating hazards during Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 6-12. A farm or home inspection list can be obtained against which to check individual farms. Church and school groups are also urged to do their part in reducing preventable fires. Figures show that on an average, seven school buildings catch fire every day during the school year, and there are 42 church fires every week.

The best defense against fire anywhere is (1) keeping it from starting; and (2) putting it out while it is small. Simple measures are often effective, as for example, provision of a strong, lightweight ladder for quick use in case of trouble. Plain "good housekeeping" such as this will help in many situations.

The most common cause of fire in farm dwellings is the defective chimney, including flues and stove pipe connections. Before cool weather comes, these should be cleaned thoroughly. In addition, a check should be made for cracks, or loose mortar.

Some folks give according to their means, and some according to to their meanness.

—George Eliot

"Sieg Heil!"

Opportunity Offered

When Eric A. Johnson gave his farewell address upon his retirement as president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he emphasized the importance of capitalism encouraging greater opportunity for all, and added that there can be no equal opportunity without fair competition. He defined competition as that which provides opportunity for ideas, for leadership, for thinking. It holds prices at reasonable levels and makes for better living.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association recently held its first Retailer_Veteran Conference in Altoona, Pa. During this meeting the merchandizing craft was discussed. It is the intention of the Association to hold similar meeting throughout the country, in order to aid veterans who wish to enter the distinctive field, either with some company or in their own stores. Veterans will be able under this arrangement to discuss practically any phase of retailing and receive instruction and advice from experts.

The Association is carrying out the very thing the retiring. Chamber of Commerce president pointed out as vital in the preservation of capitalism. True capitalization.

Choose Breed You Like, Expert Tells Stockmen

Choosing the best breed of cattle, hogs or sheep is a simple matter: the best breed is the one of your choice, Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the Animal Husbandry Department UT College of Agriculture, said to day.

The breed is of relatively little importance if one has no preference. Dr. Miller said. Each breed has certain outstanding points and each differs in some respects under different systems of management. To that extent, it is best to select the breed most likely to respond best under the management system to be used. In any case, if the livestock raiser is breeding grade animals, he should choose one breed and stick to it.

Three fundamental considerations in the selection of breeding animals are individuality of the animal in question; its ancestry, and its offspring. In the case of beef breeding animals, Dr. Miller recommended attention to these five points:

Breed and sex character; constitution; early maturity; natural fleshing, and quality. There are other details which should be considered in selection of beef animals, but these outweigh all others.

Kentucky Barley Growers Favor Marketing Plan

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23—(AP)—Burley tobacco growers in 43 Kentucky counties have voted in favor of the four-point burley marketing program recommended by the burley growers steering committee and grower delegates from 71 Kentucky counties and five states.

In announcing the program's approval by the growers, Horace Cleveland of Pleasureville, chairman of the steering committee, said the remaining counties have not held meetings to vote on the program.

The program calls for:

1. A strong, active, area-wide cooperative tobacco marketing association.

2. A sound, workable production control program.

3. Expansion of market outlets for tobacco and tobacco products.

4. The maintenance of reasonable marketing costs.

Growers in each burley producing county in Kentucky voted Saturday on county delegates who meet today to select a member of the board of directors of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, Cleveland announced.

The next meeting of the steering committee is set for tomorrow at Lexington.

White County Farmers Receive AAA Payment

A report released recently by the White County AAA committee showed that farmers in that county received $138,928 in payment from the AAA for soil conservation practices carried out in 1945.

The report showed the farmers applied 19,616 tons of lime, 3,218 tons of phosphate, 900 tons of basic slag, seeded 14,272 acres of winter cover crops, and harvested 163,417 pounds of crimson clover seed.

In addition to receiving approximately $139,000 for soil building payments the farmers were paid $38,147 in dairy production payments and $450 ir beef and sheep subsidy payment.

The committee's report further showed that payments received by the farmers through the AAA amounted to almost four times the total farm taxes for the county.

The White County committee is composed of C. E. Crooks, chairman; W. L. Sullivan, Albert V. Fraser and County Agent H. W. Andrews, W. T. Watson is chief clerk.

THE FORUM

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THE NEGRO AGRICULTURAL

(Continued From Page 1)

Your Own Farm the Feasibility of Practices As Planned.

9. Assist in Stopping Unfound Rumors and Misinformation by District and its Program from First Hand Sources.

10. Encourage Adjustments in Type of Farming and Farming Practices That Will Insure Good Soil Conserving Practices.

11. Encourage the use of a flexible Farm Lease that will Improve the tenure of eaeh cash and share tenant so they are willing and able to etstablish permanent control practices.

12. Encourage each farmer in your group to earn all his AAA Soil Building allowanee with the use of and the need of permanent practices.

13. Assist the Supervisors in securing the services of other ageneies of the State and Federal Government in carrying out the District Program.

14. Assist your neighbors by routing all their requests for any kind of assistance in carrying out their farm plans, to the District Office.

15. Assist by becoming efficient in establishing conservation practices so you ean give your neighbor the proper information or show them how to establish certain practices, thereby saving the District employees many contacts enabling them to serve more cooperators.

16. Assist by giving the local papers stories about the accomplishments in your group.

17. Assist the Supervisors in providing information to keep the work program up to date.

Zelma M. English, Reporter.

Byrd Nest

(Continued From Page 1)

look inwardly, like Robert Burns said, "It would from many a blunder free us, and foolish notion."

All the Fire-crackers, Romancannons, Torpedos, and Sky-rockets were not shot up on the fourth of July, there are some near you. Take the writer's advice, and watch the fire-works.

It is better to be wise than foolish, but it is better still to be good than bad.

Unique Way Of

(Continued From Page 1)

farmer, who was awarded $50 as second plaee; and Thomas Skrine, a dairy farmer, who received $40 as third place winner for the State and $72 in county and community prizes.

Dr. Bennett, who posed for a pieture with the winners, told the farmers in his address that the Log Cabin jamboree is one more outstanding proof that the farmers and ranchers of the country are making long strides along the road to real, sound soil conservation and better living.

Continuing, he said, "Poor land makes poor people—people with empty pocketbooks and empty stomachs, living empty lives. Soil erosion is the surest and quickest way to make land poor—and yourselves poor along with it."

Turning to the nutritional aspeets of soil conservation, Dr. Bennett declared, "many authorities agree that the fertility of the land has a lot to do with food value, or lack of it, of crops grown on a given piece of land. We know, too, that in the past all the many people right here in the United States have not had enough of the right kind of food to eat all through their lives. It is especially significant that these conditions have existed more generally in those areas where the land had been 'farmed to death' and the top-soil had washed off into the creeks and rivers."

The Soil Conservation chief pointed out that increasingly colored technicians are being employed to assist colored farmers with their soil conservation problems. "There are nearly 50 Negro teehnicians on the Soil Conservation Serviee staff here in the southeastern region alone," Dr. Bennett said.

The soil conservation jamboree may soon be expanded into a South-wide event, according to Dr. Hubert, who has been interested in an effective soil conservation program for a number of years. Originally, he was interested primarily in helping his neighbors in Logg Cabin to maintain the fertility of their 28,000 acres in Hancock county.

How, he plans developing the jamboree into a South-wide festival. He believes that through sound soil conservation practices, many tenants and sharecroppers, who now are threatened by mechanization, may be able to survive the meehanical cotton picker by shifting their improved land from cotton to food and food crops.

Four Negro

(Continued From Page 1)

their lives on the field of battle in two great wars of our generation. namely to preserve our way of life, and to assure for us all complete freedom of thought and action

"The Retraining and Reemployment Administration has been charged with the responsibility of directing and supervising the activities of Federal agencies relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, in order to eliminate duplication and overlapping. Obviously, it was intended that during this period of reconversion the aetivities in these four fields should not only be worthwhile and effective, but also of benefit to all of the people as well.

"Accordingly, through the designation of these four eonsultants, who possess the very highest degree of ability and intelligence, and who, I am sure, can assist us materially in the execution of our responsibility to the people of their race, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration feels that it will be in a better position to further the attainment of the goals of human reconversion which Congress had in mind in enactment of the general program of peacetime readjustment."

Statement Of Ownership

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912, State of Tennessee
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations:

1. That the name and address of the publisher is Giles A. Hubert Nashville, Tenn., and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding 1 per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) SADIE B. WILSON
Sworn before me this 20th day of September 1946
R. B. J. Campbell, Notary Public
My commission expires October 7, 1947.

8 Million Children To

(Continued from page 1)

Congress has appropriated 75 million dollars to help carry out this year's program. This compares with only $57,500,000 in 1945. Up to $10,000, 000 of this year's appropriation may be spent for school lunch equipment refrigerators, stoves, dishes, dish washing machine and other facilities.

The $75,000,000 will be divided among the States on the basis of need and the number of school children between the ages of 5 and 17. Already 43 States and Hawaii have signed agreements to take advantage of the School Lunch Act.

Through 1950, the Federal government will match State contributions dollar for dollar. For those States in which the average income is below the national average, the Federal contribution will be proportionately inereased.

Food and labor supplied by the schools and the lunch sponsors may be counted as part of the State's contribtion. However, all Federal monies must be spent for food, except of course, the $10,000, allowed for equipment.

Lunches are to conform to standards set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As formerly, there will be three types of lunches for which States may claim reimbursement: Type A, a complete lunch with a halfpint of whole milk; type B, soup, or salad, or a sandwich with a half-pint of milk; and type C, consisting of a half pint of whole milk only. Maximum reimbursements for type A is 9 cents, type B, 6 cents, and for type C, 2 cents.

No pupil may be discriminated against for his inability to pay for the lunch. Children receiving free lunches are not to be seated separately, nor is any distinction to be made.

Department of Agriculture officials point out that school lunches serve a double barrelled purpose: (1) provide an additional outlet for farm products and (2) make the important contribution of safeguarding the wellbeing of the nation's children. Reports show that pupils who have received school lunches have gained in health and improved in scholarship. Absence of pupils due to illness also has been reduced in many cases.

Communities wishing to parti-cipate in the school lunch program should confer with the State Board of Education or the State office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

He was more than a humorist who said, "Our women have become fur-bearing animals."

Plan Now

To be as careful with fire as you tell others to be. Fall, with its dry leaves and dead grass, always brings an increased number of fires caused by careless hunters and picnickers.

To support your school in all of its, activities. educational as well as recreational.

To be one of the many farmers who is protecting his farm during the winter with cover crops.

To put a ring in the pigs nose before they root up some of the new alfalfa.

To insure your wheat crop before September 28.

To treat all peach trees for peach tree boars before the weather becomes too cool for the chemicals to be effective.

To have fewer garden inseets next year by cleaning away all vegetation in and about the garden that might offer winter quarters for the insects.

To insure your home and barns against fires by moving all fire hazards from within and without.

To have a farm workshop next year. Many items are becoming available which will prove both time and money-savers in a farm workshop.

To join the 4-H Club members in their drive against rats. Rats cost American farmers millions of dollars annually.

To rid the barn of rats before the new crop of corn is harvested. The job will be more difficult after the corn is in the crib.

To check the family supply of stored potatoes. One rotten potato in a box or bag now might cause the loss of a greater part of the other potatoes.

To allow no one to hunt on your farm, day or night, unless you are with them.

To provide feed boxes and troughs that will not leak feed. Grain is far too expensive to waste.

To remove all mummy peaches from and about the trees. This will help to reduce "Orchard trouble" next year.

Individual feeding of dairy cows is as important as running to capacity any other production machinery.

4-H Clubbers Form

(Continued From Page 1)

dopted a cooperative program to insure their ealves. Dr. J. R. Otis, State Extension leader for Negro work, says that 4-H club boys and girls will exhibit about 400 calves at the fat stock shows in the State next April.

Dodd Favors World Program For Assuring Adequate Food Supply

Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris E. Dodd, U. S. Delegate to the Food and Agriculture Organization conference now in session in Copenhagen, Denmark, had told the conference that the United States favors the establishment of an FAO commission to help stabilize agrieultural prices at levels that will assure improved nutrition throughout the world.

"Reeurring famines and undernutrition, along with food surpluses, have always been a part of world history, and wars have aggravated these problems," said Dodd.

"In the face of the serious problems of the moment and of the future, it is imperative that the governments of the world plan now for the protection of producers and for better nutrition for consumers.

"We are all familiar with the surpluses and hunger of the 1930's. Even today, in the midst of a world food emergency there are those who fear increased food proauetion because of its possible future effects. At the same time, we recognized that agricultural production must be inereased if the people of the world are to have an adequate diet. This condition is not new but it is a paradox whieh the world can no longer afford. The solution to this problem will be essential to securing a lasting peace and greater well being.

"We are, therefore, strongly in favor of the general objectives laid down by Sir. John Orr. In order to work out a plan for the achievement of these objectives, we recommend the establishment of an FAO commission to work out in detail an international program for the stabilization of agricultural prices at levels which will be fair to producers and consumers and whieh will bring about the improvement of nutrition throughout the world."

Set Cotton Picking Wage Rates

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced maximum wage rates for eotton picking in 19 counties in the Delta area of Mississippi. The rate is $2.60 per hundred pounds of cotton picked as compared with last seasons rate of 52.10 per hundredweight. The new rate became effective on September 9. Wage ceilings are also in effect in California and Arizona. In the former the rate is $2.65. Negotiations are underway in California to increase the rate to $2.65 per hundredweight.

A 9,171,000 bale cotton crop for the United States is forecast for this year by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. This is 119,000 bales, or 1.3 percent less than the August 1 forecast. Last year production totaled only 9,015,000 bales as compared with the 1935-44 average of 12,553,000 bales.

Abandonment of cotton crops since July is expected to total 2.9 per cent or about a half million acres. This leaves 17,775,000 acres for harvest, only 500,000 acres more than last year's 17,241,000 acres, smallest since 1884.

The price of Middling 15-16 inch cotton at the ten spot markets was 36.04 cents per pound on August 9—highest since the early 20's.

On July 31, Secretary Anderson announced that under the 1946 eotton loan program, the average loan rate for 7-8 inch cotton (gross weight) will be 22.83 cents per pound—92 1-2 percent of the August 1 parity price.

Cotton mill consumption of all kinds of cotton during the 1945-46 marketing season was reported by the Bureau of the Census on August 21 at 9,200,000 bales, or 400,000 bales less than cotton consumption during the 1944-46 season.

Safety In The Coal Mines

In the long article in the Saturday Evening Post, Elsie McCormick discusses the problem of safety in the nation's coal mines. It is a story of great achievement-by operators, unions and the United States Bureau of Mines—and it points as well to additional safety work that remains to be done.

The mining of coal is basically one of the more dangerous occupations. The hazards of explosions, fires and cave-ins are always present. The problem is to cut the risk to the absolute minimum. The uninformed belief that the operators are indifferent to this is thoroughly disproved by Miss McCormick's survey. She writes: "More than 100 different safety devices and methods have been introduced into American coal mines during the past two decades, at a cost to the operators of more than $100,000,000."

Workers themselves, strange as it may seem, have often blocked essential safety regulations. For instance, operators establish no smoking rules in gassy mines—but some miners apparently feeling their personal rights are being infringed, smoke anyway. The result is unnecessary accidents, and more names on the roster of miners who died violently. In one case, miners refused to wear hard safety hats furnished by the management, on the grounds they might damage their hair—and this was in an industry where rock falls are a major cause of death and injury.

The accident rate runs high in very small coal mines of the "marginal" type. By far the greatest progress has been made by the larger operators.

All in all, the record is an encouraging one. New devices and techniques are constantly being tried, and once they prove their worth, become standard practice. No industry has had a tougher safety problem—and none is working harder to solve it.

FAO Conference

The Food and Agriculture Organization conference got underway in Copenhagen, Denmark, on September 2. It is expected to last about two weeks.

The American delegation includes N. E. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture who is this country's member to the conference; L. A. Wheeler, Director of the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is the deputy member; Keith Himebaugh, USDA Director of Information, who is Mr. Dodd's special assistant; and a corp of adviers and ecretaries.

Among the problem which may be considered by the delegations from 42 countries will be: (1) Proposals for a long-term international food program aimed at preventing both shortages and surpluses of food and other farm products; (2) a comprehensive world food survey based on information from 70 countries; (3) a draft agreement and the United Nations; and (4) a covering relations between FAO development plan for forestry and forest products.,

Upward, Ever Upward

There are reports that labor leaders are planning on a drive for widespread additional wage increases. The reports say further that many senators and representatives, who must run for reelection in November, will back them.

Here is the one sure road to ruinous inflation, and the destruction of the dollar. When will labor learn that wage increases without any comparable increase in worker productivity will simply result in more price increases—and a decline in "take home" pay? When will our lawmakers realize that the playing of politics at the expense of the very financial structure of the country will bring distress and ruin to us all?

HERE AND THERE

Lamartine once said, "With a free press government may be difficult; without it, it is impossible."

Prices And The Free Market

Writing in the New York Times, Henry Hazlitt said: "We are today operating under a price control law that is badly drawn and full of in consistencies—Supply and demand come into balance only at a price. That price is the one established in a free market. To hold any commodity below its free-market price is almost necessary to make the supply of it smaller than the demand------

"The way to decontrol is to decontrol. We must begin something and somewhere. If the Price Decontrol Board allows meats, milk and grains to go back under controls----it will be taking a backward step."

Since that was written, the PDB has taken that "backward step" so far as meat is concerned. It has reinstated subsidies—that economically vicious practice whereby all the taxpayers pay part of the cost of what you, as an individual, buy. It was obvious during the debate over extension of the OPA that Congress clearly intended that all commodities be decontrolled as rapidly as possible. It is equally obvious now that that intent is not being carried out. High OPA officials are attempting to exercise full war powers that no longer exist.

Prices must eventually find their own level in a free market. The normal processes of competition are, in the long run, the protector of the consumer. No manufacturer has a monoply of anything—others are trying to cut the price and increase their own sales. And in the vital retail field, competition has given us extraordinary high levels of efficiency and economy.

The present OPA law says categorically that "the general control of prices and the use of subsidy powers shall ----be terminated as rapidly as possible." It is the duty of the decontrol board to carry out that plain mandate.

Nearly 60,000 Foreign Workers Helping With U. S. Harvest

Nearly 60,000 foreign workers are in this country helping with the harvest of this year's erops, the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Mexican nationals make up the largest groups of foreign workers. They total nearly 40,000. Jamaicans come next, numbering 12,000 Bahamians total 5,000; Barbadians, 3,000. Newfoundlanders, 600, and British Hondurans, 150.

The West Indians are employed mainly in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, North Carolina, and Florida.

The Mexicans are working principally in the Middlewest, and Western regions.

Wages And Costs

"American labor has a natural interest in the relationship of wages and costs," says the New York Time editorially. "It has a right to set its sights on a steadily higher standard of living, and it will be a bad day for the country if it ever loses sight of that objective. But the shortest and straightest road to this goal does not lie thru sharp wage increases in unaccompanied by an increase of output, for this merely brings higher prices to consumers, and wage earners are themselves consumers. The right method is increased production, through higher skill, better work and the aid of modern industrial science."

The Times' editorial was occasioned by a report from Detroit that the CIO and the United Automobile Workers "have abandoned any thought of new wage increases in favor of an all-out effort to preserve the present purchasing power of the dollar——The UAW has decided, in concert with the CIO, that to make a fresh wage demand at this time might set an inflationary spiral in motion."

This is the very heart of the labor-wage controversy. Ever-increasing wages without a relative increase in productivity ean benefit no one in the long run. Every general rise in prices further reduces labor's "take nome" pay. It is good to know that some important labor groups are apparently recognizing this. It is time all labor understood it as well.

"Porgy" Likes Jamboree Queens: A. B. Hill, cripple Log Cabin jeweler, poses in his goat cart with the jamboree queens. Left to right, the queens are: Miss Louise Ross, Mrs. Rosalyn H. Carter, and Miss Jurdie Mae Algood.

Farmers' Cooperative Show Business Increase

Business volume and membership of farmers' cooperative associations showed a substantial increase in the 1944-45 marketing season over the previous season according to compilation of the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Estimated white and colored membership in the agricultural cooperatives operating in the year ending June 30, 1946, was 4,505,000 an increase of 230,000. Business handled by the cooperatives increased from $5,160,000,000 to $5,645.000.000, an increase of $485 million.

Dairy, grain, and fruit and vegetable cooperatives accounted for 60 per cent of the total volume of business. About 14 percent of the busines handled by agricultural cooperatives was in the purchasing field.

Negro farmers have developed outstanding cooperatives in North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, and Texas.

Electricity For Every Farm

In an editoral on the private electric industry's projected $300,000 rural electrification campaign, the New York Times observes: "Electricity for every farm in the nation is a logical goal. It means more business for manufaeturers and a higher level of employment. It also means a higher standard of living for farmers plus more efficiency in many farm operations. As electricity supersedes human muscles for power, it will make farming more satisfying to able and ambitious young people. From every angle, electricity on all the farms means a better nation."

The utility industry's enormous project was announced after leaders of the industry met with representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The necessary money has been budgeted and construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The goal is to electrify the 3,000,000 American farms which do not have commerical power at present.

It is significant that the money to be spent is all private money, earned by self-supporting, state and Federally regulated, heavily taxed businesses. The industry has said that it will go ahead regardless of what the tax-subsidized Rural Electrification Administration does. And farmers will get the best possible electric service at the lowest possible cost.

This is traditional American progress—progress that comes out of private enterprise. It isn't dependent on the whims of politicians or starry-eyed social planners.

Nine-Pound Jersey Calf Born On Colorado Ranch

La Junta, Colo., Sept. 16—(AP)—Birth to a Jersey cow of a perfectly formed calf weighing about nine pounds—less than many human babies—was reported today by Phil K. Hudspeth, La Junta veterinarian.

He said the animal, born on the Claude Fulmer ranch near here, was only 17 inches high and four inches wide, but was fully developed and had a good chance of surviving. Jersey calves usually weigh around 50 to 60 pounds.

Deficits And Inflation

Cussing the OPA has been a national pastime. Even though it has been modified it receives few kind words. All of which is natural in a country that dislikes dictation of any kind. The only hitch is the inconsistency in the reasoning of many OPA's violent critics. They forget that the thing that made the OPA in the first place was uncontrolled government deficits. Deficits year after year have cheapened our money. OPA was hired to soften the inevitable blow. Its original purpose was to prevent economie disruption of the war effort. After the war it indulged in every cheap, punitive trick imaginable to hide the effects of increased cost of production and rising prices But it could no more stem the tide than it could freeze the rising of the sun each morning—because the public debt continues to increase to this day.

Many of the people who belabor the OPA most violently are the very ones who applaud when the Federal government builds a hundred-million-dollar electric power dam or indulges in some other useless project which puts a few more names on the public payroll. Mem bers of Congress actually brag, while the country staggers under unprecedented debt, of the public money that they have secured for their districts. They brag of their part in undermining the solvency of the Federal government, and are re-elected by the OPA haters for their achievements!

As long as the public debt continues to rise there will be terrific pressure for Federal dictatorial control over th free market. The longer the people submit to such control, the harder it will be to preserve liberty and the American type of representative government. Finally if the deficits continue. this country will have what has come to be known as European inflation. in spite of the fact that we think we are too big and too smart to permit such foolishness.

STEER GAINS BOOSTED

Steers running on pasture that had been fertilized with rock phosphate and limestone gained three times as much as steers running on untreated pasture. in test at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton.

Juvenile Delinquency Conference

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will take part in the National Conference on Juvenile Deliquency to be held in Washington October 21-23.

The Bureau of Agriculture. Farm Security Administration, Extension Service, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics are preparing 10 reports on "Rural Aspects of the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency" as a basis for discussion at the conference.

The reports will contain facts on the situation and the need, as outline of jobs to be done, and suggestions for community action. They will be directed specifically to government and civic organitions, service clubs, commerce groups, social agencies, and farm organizations. Although statistics on delinquency are not complete, it is pointed out that there is growing evidence that problems may be at least as great and widespread in rural areas as in cities.

Sugar Supply Averages 72.3 Pounds Per Person

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that sugar allocation for civilian distribution for October, November, and December will be 1,187,000 short tons —72.3 pounds per person.

To alleviate the difficulties being encountered by consumers east of the Mississippi in redeeming their ration coupons, efforts are being made to move beet and cane sugar from the West to the East. Substantial quantities are being moved despite the difficult transportation situation. No general improvement in the supply is possible until the 1947 Carribbean crops begin to move in volume—approximately six months from now.

Agriculture Puts Penicillin Forward

Praise of penicillin, the wonder drug of this war, is not needed with those servicemen injured in combat. They have seen its value. What isn't known to many of them and to others is agriculture's contribution in making this drug available to mankind.

Scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's regional laboratory at Peoria, Ill., tested many molds from all parts of the world as a source of penicillin and found one growing on a cantaloup right under their noses which proved to be the grand champion. From January to June 1943 the total production of penicillin was only about 400 million units, enough to treat about 400 serious cases. By the last five months of 1945 the production had been stepped up to more than 677 billion units per month.

The wholesale price has dropped from $20 to around 60 cents per 100,000 units and the storage life of the drug has increased from three to eighteen months, reports C. F. Speh, assistant chief of the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in reporting the results of the work of the laboratory.

The cost of the Department of Agriculture's research that increased the yield of penicillin and led to commercial production of the drug was approximately $100,000. The value of the penicillin produced in 1945 alone, is estimated at $100,000,000, he said. No value can be placed on the human lives saved with this drug.

Watch It Flow

You can see the milk flow from the cow to the pail with the new plastic transparent milk tubes, now available to dairymen.

These new tubes aid in faster milking since the dairy farmer knows when the cow is milked and can switch to another cow. Also the new tubes are easier to elean since they are smooth inside with no space for milk to lodge.

Anxious Egypt Watches Nile As Record Inundation Expected

CAIRO—(AP)—Beginning earlier than usual, this year's abnormally high Nile flood has been headline news here for weeks as Egypt made preparations for what was expected to be the most dangerous inundation recorded in 95 years.

So menacing were the river's swollen tributaries that evacuation of some of Egypt's principal towns was considered. Credits of 420,000 Egyptian pounds (about $1,680,000) were opened and the ministers of public works, interior and national defense pooled their forces and all available labor was mobilized to avert the threat to lives and crops.

Prime Minister Sidky Pasha put the matter very bluntly to reporters: "We are threatened with dangers we cannot estimate." This sense of tense anxiety was reflected in newspapers and in prayers offered in Egyptian mosques and churches.

The abnormally swollen river is going down now as the flood crest sweeps down its 3,500-mile course to the Mediterranean and Abdel Kawi Ahmed Pasha, minister of public works, said he hoped all danger would be past by the end of September. Many farm cottages were washed away in upper Egypt, some village populations were marooned and 182,000 tons of maize were destroyed, but no loss of life was reported and Ahmed Pasha said most of the crops had been saved from the surging waters.

The Nile floods, a months-long inundation each year, are an age-old story to Egypt. Her fortunes and the progress of the steam are wedded eternally. A small rise and a poor summer flood mean that crops suffer and yields are poor, an excessive rise may mean destruction of much of the farmer's work.

King Farouk rules over 385,000 square miles, an area nearly twice that of France, but 97 per cent of his country is barren sand and rock. Nearly all the cultivated land of practically rainless Egypt stretches in a narrow ribbon along the Nile banks. The width of this fertile belt, never great, varies from a mile or so in the south to as much as 12 miles in the north. Below Cairo to the sea stretches the broad triangular area which the Greeks called Delta, with some of the world's most fertile soil.

Clustered close to the river, the 17,000,000 Egyptians form one of the most compact nations in the world. The populated area has an average density of 1,045 persons per square mile, almost twice that of Belgium, the most thickly populated country in Europe.

Since agriculture is the chief occupation, employing 80 per cent of all occupied males, and the products of the land are the chief source of wealth, it is little wonder that the rise and fall of the Nile is watched with great interest and concern. Egpyt owes her existence, her personality and her Unity to the river. The two gods ancient Egypt worshipped above all others were Ra, the sun god, and Osiris, the Nile god, the imperishable life-giver.

Egypt's two national feast days, Sam El Nassim(literary "Sniff the Breeze" Day) a spring festival corresponding to Europe's May Day and the Feast of the Nile Flood in late August bear eloquent witness to the Egyptians' continued preoccupation with sun and river.

Abyssinian rains are responsible for the regular June to October inundation of the Nile valley. The discharge of water from Lakes Victoria, Albert Edward and Albert near the equatorial sources of the Nile is fairly regular. In Abyssinia, however, the heavy rains between April and September send enormous quantities of water thru the important Blue Nile and Atbara tributaries, rivers which for the most of the year have only dry beds and disconnected pools in their deeper portions. It is this extra summer rainfall which cause the great Nile floods. As the floods subside, a layer of rich fertilizing mud is left behind.

Engineers have calculated that this annual mud deposit raises the land level, four inches a century and that the general level of the valley today is 20 to 30 feet higher than when the Pyramids were built.

"The dust is gold," say the peasants, recognizing that Egypt's chief wealth lies in her rich soil.

As one Egyptian sociologist has put it: "This great river (the Nile) may rightly be called the liquid history of Egypt. It is today as it was in the dawn of history, the very life of the country. Its rise and fall shape the destiny of the population and the reading of its gauges in the spring every year, diagnoses and predicts the economic situation for the next 12 months. The whole social structure of the country is shaken to its foundation if a low flood takes place. Even crime rises and falls inversely as the Nile."

Make The Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Advising about supers at this time of year brings one into what the late President Roosevelt used to call an "iffy" discussion. "If supers are needed, give them," I said last time. Yes, if!

If you had previously removed all supers when you took off your main crop, you did need one for your fall flow and winter stores. If you already had several supers over the brood chamber, you probably didn't. Some of us around here had several on—some full-depth, some shallow, but we got a little excited over incoming nectar and the bees we saw on boneset and even goldenrod. Wondering if that rare event, a fall surplus, was about to occur, we put on extra supers. It looks now as though they will not be needed.

But notice this, and admire the sagacity of the bees. Queens are still laying, of course. But as the cells in the upper parts of the brood nest are vacated by the emerging young, the workers reclaim them for storage. They are carefully cleaned and prepared for incoming nectar. Thus the queen's laying is restricted. "They're crowding her down," the beekeeper says. And as the brood nest gets smaller, the stores are drawn more closely around.

If those extra upper supers are not needed, they are likely to remain empty, unless perhaps for an annoying dribble of stickiness. Maybe some bees have a sense of humor!

Bees get unusually busy in the spring (No, I haven't mixed my dates), and they need lots of food. Spring management is pointed to getting a surplus from the approaching main flow. And good spring management starts in the fall. September bees are usually fairly active. Not like in May, of course; yet through September and decreasingly through October, Tennessee bees in normal seasons are bringing in some nectar. By early October, you will want to notice how well stores are being piled up, and begin to make plans.

When modern hives were first used, it was common practice to winter in just one full depth chamber. Decades ago, we graduated from that folly. There must be two stories, at least, and the upper one, often referred to as the food chamber, should be filled with sealed honey.

If this upper story, this food chamber, is shallow, it will provide the bees with about 30 pounds of stores. We once thought that generous for wintering. Now we know it as a niggardly minimum, which will almost certainly run short in the spring. If the upper story is full depth in size, and full of sealed honey, it means 50 pounds. In either case, there may be—and should be—several combs solid with honey in the lower story (the brood chamber). This may save the day—and the bees—in the hive with the shallow food chamber, and will give added wealth to the other.

The point to remember is that the bees need 50 pounds of honey or more, to go through winter and on to the main flow. I recently read about a beeman in Wisconsin who prefers 80 pounds. (They are supposed to need less in the North than in the South.)

You see, there is nothing less certain than spring weather. And there is nothing more certain than that plenty of stores in the spring is the one dependable thing to keep the queen laying heavily. And it is egg-laying that builds up strong colonies ready to roll in the nectar.

So let's start our spring management this fall, so that next year Tennessee farms will truly hum!

Peach Growers Urged To Make Control Plans

Growers of peaches and other stone fruits should plan now to get their chemicals on hand for peachtree borer control next month, according to J. C. McDaniel, state horticulturist.

Three materials are now used Paradichlorobenzene (PDB) in the familiar white crystals, or in oil solution; Ethylene Dichloride Emulsion (EDE); and Propylene Dichloride Emulsion. Ethylene Dichloride emulsion, a liquid treatment, was introduced several years ago and has been used extensively in commercial orchards. Its principal advantages over PDB are that it is more effective during later fall when the soil cools off, it is easier to apply, requiring little oil preparation and less mounding; and it may be used at diluted strength even around young nursery trees.

Proplene dichloride emulsion. commercially available for the first time this year, has been tested over a five-year period by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who found that it has a number of distinct advantages over both ethylene dichloride emulsion and PDB for the control of the peachtree borer.

Dr. Oliver I. Snapp of the Bureau, reports: "On various dry and wet soils it has given excellent control of this insect without tree injury when used at one-half the recommended strength of ethylene dichloride and as these materials cost approximately the same per pound, the propylene dichloride treatment is the cheaper. Propylene dichloride, is effective at low soil temperatures and can therefore be used late in the fall and early in the spring, when it is too cold to use (PDB) effectively. It is safer around young trees, easier to apply, and more effective. Furthermore, the propylene dichloride treatment requires a minimum of preparation of the soil before application and no attention subsequent to mounting after treatment."

Regardless of the kind of material used, the best time to kill peachtree borers in Tennessee orchards is during the first part of October. At that time (October 1-10) the eggs of the insect which were laid during late summer will have hatched.

Million Veterans Working on Farms

More than a million white and colored veterans of World War II had returned to farm work by July 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced in a preliminary report released recently. The report shows that of the 1,045,000 veterans employed on farms, 713,000 were operators or members of farms operators' families, and 332,000 were employed as hired workers. The veterans made up three-fourths the number of farm workers who enlisted or were inducted up to July 1, 1945.

While in the Northeast and Pacific Coast regions the number of farm workers who were veterans was larger than the number of enlistments and inductions, in other sections, they accounted for only 70 to 80 percent of the number of farm workers who left to enter the armed forces.

In the South, less than 20 percent of the returning veterans were employed as hired hands. In the Northeast and West, over half the veterans employed on farms were working as hired hands. Of the 534,000 white and colored veterans who have returned to farms in the South, only 97,000 are hired workers.

Kitchen Planning Is Urgent Need, Survey Indicates

Reduction of traffic in the kitchen is one problem confronting Tennessee homemakers, according to a survey recently conducted by Extension, home management specialists of the U-T College of Agriculture. This applies, it is pointed out whether a new home is contemplated or whether changes are needed in the present kitchen.

Almost 2,000 farm women returned questionnaires with good distribution throughout Tennessee. Fifty-eight per cent of those replying have kitchens with three or four doors. More than half the kitchens checked are less than 150 square feet in size; and about one-third are from 150 to 200 square feet.

A kitchen with four doors, unless carefully planned, means a lot of traffic through the meal preparation center the specialists point ed out. This is enhanced by a number of activities carried on in the kitchen, as indicated by the replies Sixty-eight per cent of the families eat more of their meals in the kitchen, and 75 per cent use the kitchen as a passageway, thus making difficult an efficient arrangement of the three work centers; preparation, cooking and serving; and clearing away.

Complicating the problem are some 20 to 30 activities carried on in the kitchen, as listed by the homemakers. More than half the families do the laundry in the kitchen during winter, and 63 per cent of the homemakers iron in the kitchen.

It is evident, specialists said, that the farm kitchen requires planning different from the town family kitchen for efficient operation.

Properly Equipped Farm Has Ample Equipment For Home And Field Work

By Kenneth B. McPherson

The fact that the farm home activities are so close to the business of farming is one reason why many houses are not as well equipped as the farm.

The attitude is present in many cases, that the productive side of the farm must be considered first. Barns must be built and equipped before houses. No one will deny the importance of a well stocked, well equipped farm for high income. On the other hand, the home must not be neglected because it is man's most important job on earth, to provide a good home, as well equipped as circumstances will permit.

It should be remembered that farming is a business in which the women are as keenly interested as the men. The farm that is properly equipped is one that has ample equipment for the home as well as for field work. To appreciate the need of adequate home equipment we must put adequate money value on the time of the home-maker as well as a proper regard for the health and happiness of her and the family. Equipment is bought for the farm because it is considered an investment. It saves time and labor and makes the job easier Equipment for the home should be considered as an investment also. It saves time and labor and makes the housework easier. It also pays dividends in better health, more happiness, higher morale, greater efficiency and greater production.

The job of home-making has always been generally conceded to be a never-ending task. Much of the work such as house-cleaning and washing clothes, does not contribute to the income but adds much to the comfort and happiness of the farm family. The planning and preparation of three meals a day gives ample insurance for a steady job. The food is quickly consumed and all that is left to show for the effort is a few scraps, some dirty dishes, but a satisfied family. That is not all. The task is not complete until the dishes are washed In addition to these tasks of caring for the family, the clothes and the house, and the preparation of food, the housewife is responsible for spending a large part of the family income.

The final success of any business is a dependent on the economies practiced in spending the income as on production. In times of financial depression on the farm the farm business is often held together as a result of the efforts to save on the part of the women. In fact many of the necessities of life are produced or made by them in the home. Thus, at certain seasons of the year when the annual canning is done, the farm home literally becomes a food factory. Also, a great many farm women throughout the country do the laundry work and make a substantial share of the clothes, this being a part of the routine work. In addition, many farm women help with the milking and keep dairy utensils clean, care for the garden and poultry, and spend some time even in the field.

Farm home mechanization and electrification has not advanced in Middle Tennessee to the extent that farm mechanizaion and electrification has. There are still too many homes that are not electrified even though they have electricity.

Complete home electrification will shorten the hours of labor for the homemaker. It will require of her less hard manual labor; it will add more beauty and comfort for the enjoyment of the entire family and will be a safeguard to health.

Many of us may some day regret that we did not live while we were alive.

Over 6,000,000 Youngsters Received School Lunches In '45

School lunches were served 6,655,458 white and colored youngsters in 43,480 schools last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The Federal Government contributed $47,844,000 toward the lunches and it is estimated that local communities contributed the equivalent of $75,000,000. Total expenditures amounted to about $18 per pupil for the year.

Under the new School Lunch Act, the States are required at the outset to share 50-50 in the program. Service and equipment in lieu of cash may represent the State's share. In 1945 the average local contributions amounted to $1.50 for every dollar contributed by the Federal Government.

The five states that led in the enrollment of pupils in the community school lunch program last year were: New York, 537,639 pupils; South Carolina, 387,593 pupils Texas. 375,200; Georgia, 342,379; and Illinois, 336,000 pupils.

Thirty-eight States and Hawaii up to now have signed agreements to take advantage of the new School Lunch Act.

The first school lunch program on record was started in Munich, Germany, in 1790, one year after George Washington became president of this young Republic. In France, the school lunch movement started in 1849, and in England, in 1902.

As early as 1853, school lunches were served in New York, but the federal school lunch program was begun in 1935. In 1894, Philadelphia began a program of feeding pupils in elementary schools. In the South, Mrs. Dora Gordon, a colored school teacher of Jefferson County, Georgia, was first to launch such a program. She began serving her pupils free noonday lunches in 1925.

34 Colored Farmers Paid $18,000 For Crop Losses

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation paid 34 colored farmers of Arkansas $18,578,77 last year for crop losses, according to James P. Davis, field officer of the Field Service Branch.

The Arkansas farmers resided in three counties: Phillips, Lee and Monroe. Payments for crop losses due to unavoidable hazards in Phillips totaled $5,495.13; in Lee County, $5,102.58; and in Monroe, $7,981.06. The 1945 crop insurance program covered 113,000 cotton farms. Indemnities totaled approximately 40 million pounds of cotton or about 10 million dollars.

Good Pastures Essential In Raising Sheep

One of the most important jobs a sheep producer can do now is to seed an acreage of small grain sufficient to provide grazing for his flock during the late fall and early spring. Paul P. Hite, extension sheep specialist, said today.

The most successful sheep producers are those who provide winter pasture, he continued. Pastures not only supply feed at a low cost, but sheep that have access to green pastures are not as susceptible to diseases as those kept in close quarters and fed only dry feed.

Hite said ewes should be kept gaining until lambing time and this could be more easily accomplished through good green pastures (and with less cost) than any other way. One acre of good pasture is sufficient to care for five or six ewes, the specialist said. He cautioned farmers to keep a close watch and if the ewes were not gaining to supplement the pasture with dry feed.

All sheep that are to be kept through the winter should be vaccinated for hemorrhagic septicemia and treated again for stomach worms this fall. Sheep given this treatment will go through the winter in better condition, Hite said The total cost for both treatments will be less than 15 cents per head and might result in the saving of one or more valuable ewes, he declared.

A common mistake made by some sheep breeders is the making of brick salt the only source of salt for the flock. Thee breeders are correct in that salt should be kept before the sheep at all times, but should not be brick salt, Hite stated. Brick salt is not only so hard that it is impossible for the animal to get a sufficient amount, but sheep often brake or wear off their teeth in the attempt. Loose salt should be kept before them at all times.

Most producers have made considerable financial gains this year on both their wool and lamb crops, a point that should stimulate other farmers in the state to grow sheep. Hite pointed out that when a flock is well cared for the wool will pay all expenses and the lamb crop represents the profit.

Sweet Potato Price Supports Are Raised

Support prices on the 1946 crop of sweet potatoes are being raised because of an increase in the parity price for sweet potatoes, Carl Fry, state director of production and marketing administration, said today.

This action is designed to support prices to growers at not less than 90 per cent of parity. Government loans will continue to be loan settlement rates and prices made at $1.50 per 100 pounds, but at which purchases will be made have all been increased five cents a bushel over those announced on March 28.

Fire Prevention Aim: To Guard Life, Property

Fire Prevention Week, set October 6-12 by proclamation of both President Truman and Governor McCord, has but one aim—the reduction of life and property loss, G. B. Shivery, Extension forester, U_T College of Agriculture, has announced.

The cost of preventable fire includes approximately one hundred million dollars and 3,500 lives on farms. The total fire bill for the country is expected to pass six hundred millions dollars, if the present rate continues.

Loss of homes is keenly felt now, in view of the most acute housing shortage in the nation' history. Estimates place the shortage at 3,000,000 houses. Forest and woods fires contribute to this shortage, since burned timber builds no homes, and little trees killed now reduce tomorrow's timber supply.

Fire losses can be traced in almost every instance to existing fire hazards which go uncorrected, Shivery said. Correcting a fire hazard might mean merely replacing a rusted stove or furnace pipe. Or. it might be cleaning out papers trash or other combustible material.

In school, and even more effectively at home, members of the family can become acquainted with common fire hazards and effective means of preventing loss of life and property. And it certainly should not be necessary, Shivery said, to burn a house or destroy a life to teach children how to use matches.

FHA To Replace FSA

The Farmers' Home Administration has been established by the FHA Act to absorb the Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Consolidation of the two units is to be completed by November 12, says Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The new agency, FHA, will provide three types of loan assistance for farmer (1) Production and subsistence loans for operating expenses—seeds, feed, fertilizer, equipment, and stock. Such loans carry a five percent interest and are to be repaid over a one to five year period.

(2) Real estate loans which may be made for the purpose of buying. enlarging or improving a farm. Borrowers in this category will have 40 years to repay the loan at 3 1-2 percent interest.

(3) Insurance of loans which farmers may secure from private institutions will be provided by the new agency. FHA will insure up to 90 percent of the amount of a loan. This will be an entirely new feature in the lending program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

While FHA is just beginning to formulate its organization, it is understood from the authority given by the FHA Act that the new agency will operae very similarly to the way FSA was operated. It's head is Dillard B. Lasseter, FSA administrator, who was appointed two weeks ago by President Truman.

Under FSA, over 100,000 colored farmers received assistance. Of these about 6,000 were started on the road to farm ownership thru farm ownership loans.

Fertilizing Now Insures Good Crop Of Strawberries

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Probably the most popular of all fresh fruits is the strawberry. Coming as early in the spring as it does, before other fruits are ready, its combination of beautiful color with the delectable aroma and flavor combined to give it its great popularity. Besides all this it is one of the easiest of fruits to grow and if given the right sort of soil and culture, it can be made to produce as much as 10,000 guarts of fruits per acre.

Strawberries have been almost prohibitive in price for the last two or three years and even at the extravagantly high prices they have been selling, for it has been almost impossible to secure them even in the height of the season in many localities.

Planting Tips

Because strawberries should be planted early in the spring, many will be wondering why we are writing about growing our own table supplies at this season of the year. For quality as well as quantity, and fine appearance, strawberries should be planted on very rich soil, that contains an abundance of both fertility and humus. The ideal strawberry soil should be thoroughly fertile to a depth of a foot and should contain enough decaying vegetable material to make it reasonably loose. Properly fertilized and properly cared for a patch as small as 20 feet square will produce the strawberries a family will use fresh and a reasonable amount for preserving.

Every family that has even a little room for them should plant strawberries. This is the season to prepare the soil. The best way to do this is to fertilize very heavily with stable manure, bean or pea hulls and vines and anything else that will decay quickly, and turn under to a depth of eight or ten inches. Then if it is possible to secure it, get a light coat of stable manure over the surface and sow crimson clover and field rye as a cover crop. The sooner this is done, the better results can be expected, for we wish to get as heavy a crop of growth this fall as possible.

Turn Over in March

About the middle of next March turn this cover crop under at least six inches deep, rake the surface level, apply a good complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of four pounds per square rod. Scatter this evenly over the surface and rake it in well with a garden rake. In two weeks set this out with strawberry plants. Even if this soil was comparatively fertile, this much fertilizer applied now would not prove to be too much. But even if the soil was comparatively poor to start with one may expect an outstanding crop of strawberries if it is handled in this way. But do not make the mistake of setting out strawberries in the fall in most of our territory.

What we have said about preparing the soil for strawberries is not only vital, if we secure a good crop of this fruit, but is also highly important for most of the more important gardening vegetables. The sooner we learn to properly fertilize our gardens and the sooner we realize that every bit of vegetation is valuable as a soil conditioner and allowed to decay, the sooner we will become first class gardeners, the wonder of our neighbors and friends.

Lawn Clippings

Recently we visited at a friend's home and found him mowing a rather good sized lawn. He was carefully collecting all of the lawn clippings and carrying them to his garden where he spread them about two inches deep over the surface of the soil between the plants. On inquiry he told me that he was going to spade this all under when his crops matured and by the following spring it would be decayed well enough to not only provide fertility to the next year's crop but would be an important element in holding the required moisture in the soil. He said he had done this for years.

I could then understand why his garden was of so superior quality and so few insect pests. Healthy well nourished plants are not relished by insects—neither are they easily subject to diseases. What we have written applies not only to strawberries but to all varities of plants, both vegetables and flowers Of course there are many varieties of spring flowering plants and bulbs that should be planted this fall. Of course this makes it impossible to do all the fertilizing we have suggested at this time. But it is highly important that he do this as rapidly as we can.

Beauties Inspect Worn-Out Soil: A. S. Bacon, assistant State supervisor of Negro Extension work, shows three jamboree queens a clod of worn out soil. Left to right the beauties are: Miss Louise Ross, an instructor in mathematics at Paine college; Mrs. Rosalyn H. Carter, junior high school teacher at Siloam, Georgia; and Miss Jurdie Mae Algood, a student at Georgia State College. Mr. Bacon directed the jamboree.

Tomato Crop Damaged By Weather

Tomatoes suffered more than their usual share of troubles this year, a blanket reason being the weather, according to John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture. At the season's start there was too much rain and the soil stayed cold and clammy, but tomatoes are a warm crop. The excessive moisture dissolved the nitrates in the manure or the fertilizer, and when growing weather came vine growth went wild.

Fruit that set partook of the sappy nature of the plants and rotted sometimes before any sign of ripening. During the wet weather, pollination was faulty and misshaped fruits resulted with blackened seed cells.

To add to the tomatoes' troubles came the several leaf diseases collectively called "blight," that knocked off the foliage to cause the fruit to sun-burn.

One takes the weather as it comes. but it was observed that when an abundance of phospho rous was used. fewer faulty fruits were found and ripening was more nearly normal. As the season and the soil became more dry, normal fruiting following where the plants were kept healthy by spraying with bordeaux or with copper oxide. In this connection, the new spray. Fermate, gave enough promise to warrant further work being done with it.

Summing up, it appears that to some extent the weather can be "outshrewded" by using super phosphate with the stable manure, or a complete fertilizer whose middle analysis figure (phospho rus) is high. And while the tomatoes are waiting for their kind of weather. they should be kept protected to keep the blight away. Also, there is evidence that the tough-skinned types of Marglobe and Rutgers survive fruit faults better than the others.

Pullets Produce Most Eggs When Given Full Feed

Free choice, or the cafeteria method of feeding pullets is a doubly profitable practice in poultry management, specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, announced today. Not only does this save labor, but it pays off in greater egg production, as shown by experiments.

In one experiment, it was found that reducing full feed by one-eighth resulted in a 32 per cent decrease in egg production. Reducing the total feed consumption by 25 per cent resulted in a 52 per cent decrease in egg production.

Results of this experiment show that pullets coming into production need very special care, the specialists pointed out. However, feeding is not the only consideration for best production. Along with feeding may be problems of space per pullet, ventilation, water supply and "daylight adding time."

Heavy breed chickens require three and one-half to four square feet of floor space per bird in a 20 by 20 house. Leghorns require slightly less space.

A continuous water supply is important. A hen's body is about 66 per cent water; and eggs contain about the same water percentage. Hens, therefore, cannot lay without water.

A hen needs about 13 hours of light to produce at top rate. Electric lights, or lanterns, should be used to provide a 12-hour day for layers.

2,347 Calves To Show At Louisville Yards

Members of 4_H clubs in 46 counties have entered 3,347 calves in the 25th annual Kentucky Fat Cattle show and Sale to be held at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville, November 6_8.

Cash prizes totaling $3,728.50 plus $200 given by national breed associations, will be divided among the 4_H Club exhibitors. Owners of the champion Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn calves will receive trips to the national 4_H Club Congress in Chicago.

According to breeding, the 4_H Club calves will include 1,284 Angus, 892 Herefords, 75 Shorthorns and 96 mixed.

Record Sized Apple Grown By Dyer Man

Dyer, Tenn., Sept. 23—What is believed to be a world's record on size apples was set here by M. D. Barron, superintendent of Dyer City Schools.

He recently brought a bushel of Stayman apples to a local grocery—and the bushel had only 51 apples. The average apples run 90 to a bushel.

At the ceiling price of 12 1-2 cents per pound, one of Barron's apples would cost 15 cents. However, Barron is not selling them at ceiling price. An "old_timer" states that the largest apples ever seen around Dyer before counted 60 odd per bushel.

104 Million Pound Leaf Output Likely In State

Washington, Sept. 30—(AP)—The Agriculture Department today put an estimate of 401,350,000 pounds on the 1946 Kentucky tobacco crop.

Total production, said the agency, likely will reach a record breaking 2,221,000,000 pounds.

The latest estimate is three per cent higher than a forecast made last month. It applies to all types of tobacco with the exception of perique, expected to show a slight decline.

The previous record crop was 1,998,000 pounds last year.

Estimates for other burley producing states: Ohio, 15,960,000 lbs.; Indiana, 13,125,000; Missouri, 7,920,000; Kansas, 278,000; Virginia, 20,010,000; West Virginia, 3,570,000; Tennessee, 104,400,000. Alabama, 80,000, and North Carolina, 16,875,000. The North Carolina flue cured output was figured to be 366,000,000 pounds.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Make It Steak

Most cooks will need a refresher course in the art of steak cookery, since the opportunities for practicing that skill have been rare during the meat shortage

By Mary Lyles Wilson

The housewife's favorite dream during the last yearor so has been an inch-thick steak, broiled, buttered and big as all outdoors. But, few as the opportunities have been for making the dream come true, many a practiced cook may have become a trifle rusty in the trick of putting a steak through its paces

If you are going to broil or panbroil the steak, ask for choice grade beef, either porterhouse, T-bone, club steaks, tenderloin, sirloin, pin bone sirloin or rib steaks.

For oven broiling, have the steak cut at least one inch thick. Panbroiling or griddle broiling is preferable for thinner steaks. The only preparation necessary before cooking the steak is to trim off all extra skin and fat and wipe with a clean, damp cloth. With the oven regulator turned to "broil," place the meat on the rack of the broiler two or three inches from the heat. The thicker the steak, the farther it should be placed from the heat. Broil until the top side is brown, season with salt and pepper, butter, turn and brown on the other side. Season again and serve piping hot. Steaks do not stand well and they should be served immediately after cooking.

If you are cooking the meat in a frying pan or on a griddle, a heavy one is preferred. The pan need not be sizzling hot, since the meat merely starts cooking more quickly if the pan is pre-heated. Brown the steak slowly on one side, sea son with salt, pepper and bits of butter, turn and continue cooking until steak is brown and as done as you desire. Do not add extra fat or water, and never cover the pan. Pour off melted fat as it accumulates; otherwise the meat will be fried. Season with salt, pepper and butter and serve hot on a heated platter.

The length of time it takes to cook steak depends on how done you want it and how thick it is. A one-inch steak will take approximately 15 to 20 minutes in the broiler to be served rare and 20 to 30 minutes for a medium steak. Pan broiling takes about one-half as long as oven broiling.

To dress up broiled steak, serve it planked. If you do not have a regular plank, a broiler grill will serve the same purpose. Any steak suitable for broiling may be used in this way. If a broiler grill is used, prepare in the same way as for oven broiling. If you are using a wooden plank, steak should be cooked on one side on a broiler and then transferred to the buttered plank for the rest of the cooking. Or, if you prefer, sear it on both sides before transferring it to the plank.

With a pastry bag, mashed potatoes are aften arranged in a border around steak with the other vegetables that the chosen to serve with it. With the steak in the picture, we use mushrooms, over-and baked stuffed tomatoes.

Planked Steak

Broil a tender cut of steak about one inch thick just enough to sear surface on both sides. Heat and butter plank, place steak in center of plank. With mashed potatoes in pastry bag or double paper tube, making a border on edge of plank, and brush with beaten egg. Arrange any prepared vegetables desired inside potato ring and around steak. Buttered carrots, string beans, baked stuffed tomatoes or green peppers, buttered peas, fried onion rings, stuffed onions baked, buttered asparagus, browned potatoes, or cauliflower are the ones from which a choice of three or more is usually made. Place in top of hot oven for potatoes to brown and steak to finish cooking. Garnish with parsley.

Sauteed Mushrooms

Remove stems, wash well and dry. Melt two or three tablespoons butter in heavy skillet; add mushrooms and simmer about 10 minutes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Serve on buttered toast or over steak.

Stewed Mushrooms

2 cups mushrooms
4 tsp. lemon
1 tbsp. butter
1 tsp. chopped parsly
Salt and pepper to taste

Wash and drain mushrooms; place in stewpan with butter and seasoning. Cook 10 minutes slowly, tossing constantly; add lemon juice and parsley. Serve on toast with steak. Serves five to six.

Scalloped Mushrooms

2 cups broiled mushrooms
2 cups bread crumbs
1 cup cream
salt and pepper

Place mushrooms and bread crumbs in alternate layers in buttered baking dish; season each layer with bits of butter, salt and pepper. Pour cream over all and bake in moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes. Serve with steak.

Smothered Onions

6 medium sized onions
4 tbsp. butter or bacon drippings

Peel and slice onions thin. Heat fat in skillet; add onions and cook over slow heat about 30 minutes, stirring often. Serve hot.

Fried Onions

Place onions in cold water; peel; cut into slices. Cover with boiling water and boil 20 minutes; drain well. Place in frying pan with a little butter or fat, salt and pepper. Fry slowly 20 minutes.

Onions may be fried without boiling.

Another way to prepare: Slice onions and dip into sweet milk; drain and dip into flour or bread crumbs; sprinkle with salt and fry in hot fat about 10 minutes. Onion rings are prepared in the same way by separating each slice into rings and dipping in crumbs or batter before frying.

To fry onions and apples; slice apples and onions, using twice the amount of tart apples as onions chop fine and fry in melted fat. Cover and cook until tender; sprinkle lightly with sugar. Serve at once.

Broiled Onions

Slice one large Spanish onion, sprinkle with salt. Saute in melted butter until brown on each side. Serve on rounds of buttered toast.

Boiled Onions

Peel off outside skin. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Serve whole, seasoned with melted butter or cream sauce. If large, cut in half, after boiling, and serve with cream sauce.

Stuffed Onions

6 medium sized onions
1 cup minced or ground cold meat or 2-3 cup chopped pecans
1-2 cup bread crumbs
1 cup water
1 heaping tbsp. butter
salt and pepper

Remove outer skins and boil onions until tender, cutting out the center before cooking. Chop the pieces. Add a few bread crumbs, minced ham, chicken or veal, nuts or a combination. Season highly with salt and pepper. Moisten with melted butter. Fill cavities of onions, put in baking dish, pour over this a little milk or cream. Put in stove and bake until tender and brown, after sprinkling top with bread crumbs. Serves six.

Stuffed Potatoes

Boil or bake potatoes in jackets. Cut off end carefully, keeping the hull from being broken. Scoop out potato. Season with butter, pepper, salt, and a little grated onion. Fill hulls full. Run in oven to season. Serve hot. Cheese may be used grated instead of onion or both if liked.

Baked Stuffed Tomatoes

6 tomatoes
1 heaping tbsp. bread crumbs
1 tbsp. grated cheese
6 mushrooms
1 tbsp. chopped parsley
1 tbsp. butter
salt and pepper

Cut the tomatoes in halves if large enough, or scoop out center of each. Scrape out some of pulp and add to the mixture. When mixed, fill tomatoes place in buttered pan, season highly and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes.

Combinations which may be used in stuffing tomatoes include corn, bread crumbs, seasoned with minced onions, salt, pepper, chopped cabbage, topped with grated cheese; stewed squash and chopped tomatoes, topped with bread crumbs, boiled rice and chopped nuts.

ORANGE HONEY CAKE

2 cups sifted cake flour
3 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
3-4 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup shortening
1-2 cup sugar
2-3 cup honey
2 egg yolks
1-2 cup orange juice
2 egg white stiffly beaten

Sift flour once, measure add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream shortening thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add honey. Blend. Add egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Add flour, alternately with orange juice, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Fold in egg whites. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 35 minutes. Frost with favorite icing.

Grease and lipstick marks can be removed by sponging the spots with either kerosene or carbon tetrachloride and washing in hot suds.

FIVE-WAY COOKIES

1 1 3 cups (15-oz. can) Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
½ cup peanut butter

Any one of the 5 ingredients listed below:

(1) 2 cups raisins
(2) 2 cups corn flakes
(3) 2 cups bran flakes
(4) 1 cup chopped nut meats
(5) 2 cups chopped dates

Mix Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, peanut butter, and any one of the 5 ingredients listed above. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (375o F.) 15 minutes or until brown. Remove from pan at once. Makes about 30..

SPICE BALL

Put spices for pickles in an aluminum tea ball. You can then remove the ball easily with all its contents, and sometimes use it again for the next batch of pickles.

RASPBERRY JAM MAKES DELICIOUS CAKE SAUCE

Pick up a jar of black raspberry jam and some bananas on your next marketing expedition and try this new creamy sauce. It's delicious on angel food or sponge cake or cottage pudding.

Black Raspberry Sauce

1 tablespoon pureed banana
1 3 cup raspberry jam
¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 egg white, unbeaten
1 teaspoon lemon juiee
1 tablespoon cream

Force banana through fine sieve and measure one tablespoon puree into bowl. Add jam, lemon rind, salt and egg white. Beat with rotary beater until creamy and stiff enough to stand in peaks. Fold in lemon juice and cream. Chill. Approximate yield: 1½ cups.

CINNAMON MUFFINS

If you want to pep up lazy mornings appetites, serve cinnamon muffins for breakfast. They are easy to make if a box of fully prepared hot muffin mix is used. Just add water and after putting the batter into well greased muffin tins top each muffin with a teaspoon of sugar blended with cinnamon to suit your taste. Bake in the usual way.

Never wash shucked oysters as it may mean the loss of fine flavor.

NEW SLEEVE SILHOUETTE PREDICTED FOR FALL

Among the fashion highlights of styles presented by the couturier group of New York dressmakers are the new sleeves. For several seasons the deeper armhole has set the trend for fuller sleeves but not until this season could one detect a radical change in sleeve silhouette. Granting that the straight sleeve has not been discarded, one is attracted, says Kay Daniels, fashion reporter, by the number of wide gathered sleeves, and the great variety of sleeves, included those which puff out between the elbow and shoulder and narrow down to a slim fit at the wrist. One such dresss has a contrasting inlay of medieval design banding the neck and running down the middle of the full puffed sleeve.

Full sleeves appear to be good sense, too. They act as a well balanced foil for the fitted bodices that are manipulated to slim the waist by accenting the hipline with fullness and draping.

FRESNO APPLES

½ sup seedless raisins
4 medium-size cooking apples
1 cup fine bread crumbs
¼ cup granulated sugar
1-3 cup grated American chees
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1¼ cups water

Rinse raisins in hot water; drain. Wash apples, remove cores and slice apples (unpeeled) about ¼ inch thick. Cover the bottom of a casserole with apples, add a layer of bread crumbs, sugar, cheese, salt, raisins and butter. Add another layer of apples, then bread crumbs. Repeat until all are used, leaving bread crumbs dotted with butter on top. Add water and bake about 1 hour in a moderate oven (350 degrees). Cover casserole for the first half hour of baking Serves 6.

PECAN PIE

Plain pastry for one-crust pie
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons flour
3 eggs
2 cups dark corn syrup
1 easpoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt

Line pie pan with pastry and crimp edges. Mix sugar and flour. Beat eggs until light, and add sugar and flour mixture; beat well. Reserve enough pecans to place on top of filling. Add syrup vanilla, salt and pecans to first mixture. Pour into pastry-lined pan; arrange remaining pecans on top. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F) for 45 to 50 minutes, until firm.

Lima beans take their name from Lima, Peru, whence an American naval officer brought some seeds to his New York State farm to give them their first push toward popularity in the United States.

Sorrel, a hardy perennial used in soups, salads, sauces, grows freely in any garden and is increased by dividing the roots during the early part of spring.

Since eggs are laid at a temperature of about 104 degrees, they must undergo a "eooling off period." Cool them in wire baskets over night before placing them in cases or cartons.

PEACH AND DATE SALAD

For each salad arrange three peeled peach halves, clover-leaf fashion, on crisp lettuee and place three cream cheese filled dates on the plate. Top the peaches with a mayonnaise dressing.

U. S. milk production of 122,-219,000,000 pounds in 1945 reached the highest total in history.

SPICY ICED COFFEE

6 cups double-strength brewed coffee.
2 two-inch cinnamon sticks
¼ cup sugar (or syrup)
1 cup heavy cream
¼ teaspoon almond extract
2 tablespoons sugar

Pour hot coffee over cinnamon and let stand for one hour. Strain and stir in the sugar and half of the cream, Chill. Whip remaining cream, add the almond extract and the two tablespoons sugar. Pour coffee mixture over cruched ice in glasses and top with the whipped cream. Six to eight servings.

Imagine: PERFECT
lemon filling without cooking
MAGIC LEMON MERINGUE PIE

1 1-3 cups (15 oz. can)
Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
½ cup lemon juce Grated rind of 1 lemon or ¼ teaspoon lemon extract
2 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons sugar Baked pie shell (8-inch)

Blend Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, lemon juice, granted lemon rind or lemon extract, and egg yolks. Pour into baked pie shell. Cover with marinque made by beating egg whites until stiff but not dry and adding sugar. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.)
10 minutes or until brown. Chill.

BAKED CUSTARD

2 3 cup Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
2¼ cups hot water
3 eggs, slightly beaten
½ teaspoon salt Nutmeg

Mix Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk and hot water. Pour gradually over eggs. Add salt. Pour into greased baking dish or custard cups. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Place in pan filled with hot water to depth of custard. Bake in slow oven (325o F.) about 1 hour or until custard is set. (A knife blade inserted will come out clean when custard is done. (Serves 6)

VANILLA ICE CREAM

2-3 cup Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
½ cup water
1½ teaspoons vanilla
1 cup whipping cream

Set refrigerator at coldest point Mix Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, water and vanilla. Chill. Whip eream to custard-like eonsistency. Fold into ehilled mixture. Cover with waxed paper and freeze in freezing unit of refrigerator until half frozen. Stir with a spoon until smooth but not melted Replace wax paper and return to freezing unit until frozen. Serves 4 to 6.

CAN MORE TOMATOES

The tomato is the easiest of all vegetables to can. This should be an inducement to the housewife to consider putting up some this summer. Here's an interesting angle—tomatoes do not lose vitamin "C" in canning as do some other foods and, eanned tomatoes can wait long months on the pantry shelf with only the slightest loss of vitamun "C"

Pound cake is more fragrant and more delicious when a half teaspoon of mace is added to flavor the dough.

A rooster can be an expensive summer boarder since he serves no useful purpose unless the flock is kept for hatching eggs.

Foreman (to new employe): "I'm putting this rivet in the correct position. When I nod my head hit it hard with your hammer." He woke up in the hospital.

THE MODERN FARMER

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South May Have Million Tractors On Farms By 1950 Says USDA Study

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

Late Leaving Jail

The subject of this article may seem absurd since it is possible for any man tho he is in jail but a few hours, to feel that he is late leaving jail. Again it may seem ridiculous to the reader to be told that a little lady to whom we shall refer as Jen, was neither negligently nor intentionally late tho she had a chance to leave jail where she was kept as a prisoner, but being so busy, she failed to answer the call. Perhaps you have already asked yourself the question, "What could any prisoner be doing in jail that would detain him when he is granted the liberty of leaving?"

Is it a long story? No not a long story, but a short story which will doubtless have a long telling effect upon the lives of many. It all began when Jen at the request of her husband, showed or rothei led one of his friends to the place where the husband earned a living by working at night. The young man being hired immediately said, "Remain a few minutes, I am sure I will get some tips, and I would like to give you something for bringing me over." An hour later Jen, a young lady in her early twenties, having placed the gift of appreciation in her purse, was making her way home. In that purse she had a small Bible which she used in Sunday school, Mission Society, and in church services. As a matter of fact, she hardly ever went anywhere without her Bible. Jen was stopped by an officer of the law who thought because of her size that she was only a little girl keeping late hours with mischief in mind. No explanation was accepted; she was carried to jail and placed in a section where rowdy, immoral girls and women were kept.

She had never heard so dreadful a sound as a clicking lock when the jailer turned the key that shut her out from the liberties of life. with a broken heart, watery eyes, tear-stained cheeks, and a troubled mind, she wished for husband, mother, pastor and friends. After crying and worrying for more than an hour, there seemed to come a beam of light into that jail house. It was not a beam visible to the natural eye, but perceptible by a spirit-guided heart. It seemed to remind her that God is a very present help in the time of trouble. Being a member of the choir, Jen decided to sing a song. She began singing the third verse of a hymn: "Let shadows come, let shadows go; Let life be bright, or dark with woe I am content for this I know, Thou thinkest Lord of me. ——(Chorus) Thou thinkest Lord of me, of me; Thou thinkest Lord of me. What shall I fear since thou art near, Thou thinkest Lord of me." With supreme confidence in the abiding presence of God she slept peacefully until morning.

At the breakfast table Jen came face to face with a group of cussing girls and women as they all sat down to a meal of oat-meal without the home seasonings or trimmings. The gang was startled as little Jen asked them to be quiet and bow their heads while she prayed God's blessings upon the oatmeal and water which sat be-

(Contiuned On Page 2 Col. 1)

30,000 Pounds Of Tomatoes Fresh Picked Being Rushed by Rail To Markets

Washington, D. C. — Approximately 30,000 pounds of tomatoes picked fresh from the vines in California, are being rushed across the country by rail in what constitutes the most comprehensive test ever conducted to determine the best method of handling each shipments in various types of refrigerator cars. Eleven different types of refrigerator cars are involved in the tests. In none, however is ice being used. Instead the temperature inside each car is being controlled by ventilation.

The tests are being conducted by the Association of American Rail roads in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and three refrigerator car companies—Pacific Fruit Express Company, Burlington Refrigerator Express Company, and the Fruit Growers Express Company.

The tomatoes are being shipped from Tracy and Sacramento, California, and are scheduled to arrive in Jersey City, N. J., in time for the market Monday, October 28.

Tomato growers pick their product green and seek to keep it that way or with only a touch of redness, until it reaches destination, so that the tomato can ripen on the dealers' stands. The purpose of this test is to determine the kind and degree of ventilation that will assure tomatoes arriving at destination in that condition.

At twelve different locations inside each of the eleven refrigerator cars have been placed thermometers to record the temperatures. Each of these thermometers has been conneced with instruments on the roof which electrically record any variations in temperature that may take place. Throughout the 3,000-mile trip from coast to coast, research engineers, who are traveling on the same train with the shipment, record at each stop made enroute such variations in temperature as shown by those instruments. On arrival at Jersey City, the tomatoes in each of the eleven cars will be unloaded and carefully examined in order to determine their condition.

This test is one of ten which the Association of American Railroads and the Department of Agricul-

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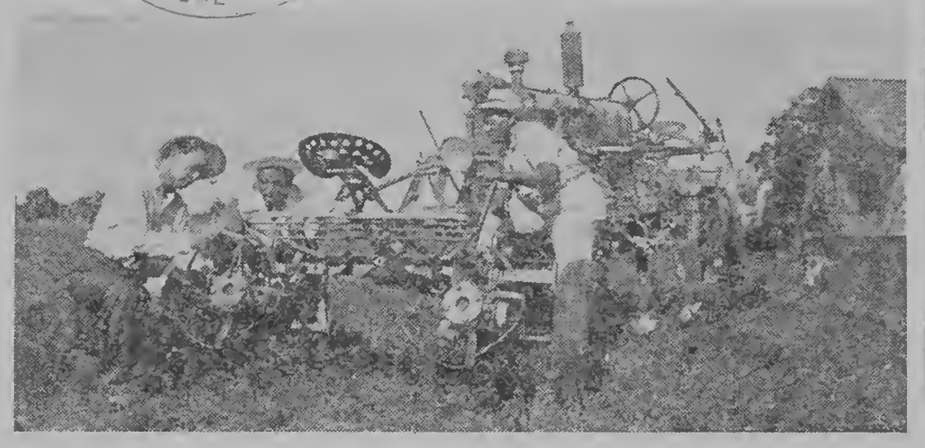
Colored Farmers Take To Mechanization



In order to reduce production costs and solve the problem of labor shortage, some colored cotton farmers are shifting to mechanization. Watt Winston, left, 300-acre cotton farmer of Moscow, Arkansas, is shown adjusting the blades on his two-row mechanical cotton chopper. He was the second farmer in Arkansas to own a chopper. Drawn by a tractor, the machine chops 30 acres per day. Note the lights on the tractor used for night plowing. Looking on are: C. P. McKendra, county agent; and H. C. Ray, district extension agent.

President Appoints Mr. Dillard B. Lasseter As Administrator Of New Farmers Home Administration

Washington, D. C.—The President appointed Mr. Dillard B. Lasseter, who has been Administrator of the Farm Security Administration since January 1946, as Administrator of the new Farmers Home Administration.

Provision was made for this new Administration in H. R. 5991, an act recently approved by the President. Agricultural credit functions of the Farm Security Administration are combined in the new agency. In addition to credit services, authorization is provided for government insurance of loans to farmers, and preference created for loans to enable veterans to acquire farms.

Mr. Lasseter, a native of Georgia, has held administrative positions in various Federal agencies for the past thirteen years. Associated with Mr. Lasseter in handling the credit services provided under the Farmers Home Administration Act, will be S. Paul Lindsey, Jr., of Illinois, present director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of Farm Credit, and Robert W. Hudgens of South Carolina now serving as associate adminis-

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Negro Agricultural Specialists at USDA Outlook Conference Held in October

Washington, D. C.—T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, field agents of Extension Service, and Dr. J. R. Otis, State leader of Negro Extension work in Alabama, were in attendance at the annual agricultural Outlook Conference here in the Jefferson auditorium of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, October 7 12.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson opened the conference with an address—"The First Years of Peace." Emphasizing the consumer aspects of agriculture, he said:

"Our accent in the coming years must be on distribution—on getting increasing agricultural production to the people who can consume it. We should not neglect a single possible approach—raising the nutritional level of the population, industrial uses of agricultural products, developments of foreign markets, and many others. These things, in turn, mean working constantly for full employment here at home and for a prosperous world.

"The recent Congress gave us a tremendously important tool with which to launch this drive toward full distribution when it enacted the Agricultural Research and Mar-

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"Changes in Farming In War and Peace"

Washington, D. C., October 21, 1946:—Although in farm mechanization the South now lags behind the rest of the nation, a U. S. Department of Agriculture report says that southern farmers may have a million tractors in their fields by 1950. These, along with other developments of mechanized equipment, are expected to have far-reaching repercussions on farm production and the number of workers needed in agriculture.

The report—"Changes in Farming in War and Peace"—summarizes a study made by the Bureau in Agricultural Economics of changes in farming during the war and interwar years.

The estimate of the number of tractors to be on farms in the south within the next four years is based on five factors: (1) A backlog of purchasing power built up in the South during the war, (2) increased need for mechanization due to the shifting of farm workers to non farm jobs, (3) expected availability of tractors, (4) the versatility of the new small tractors which are well adapted to small farms and rolling land, and (5) the assumption that southern farmers may seek to catch up and keep pace with other farmers of the nation in substituting tractors for horses and mules.

As of 1944, the report shows that white and colored farmers of the South had only 357,900 tractors, while the farmers in other regions had 1,596,100. However, if more new machinery had been available during the war, the study indicates that the process of mechanization would have been more complete, especially in the Southern States.

Yet, even if the South increases the number of tractors on its farm between 1945 and 1950 at the same rate it increased them during 1940-45, the report estimates 517,700 tractors for the southern region. For the nation as a whole, it estimates 2,598,000 tractors on farms by 1950. And if the South accelerates its purchases of tractors to the extent of maintaining par with other regions, there would be 991,-

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First 4-H Pig Show And Sale Held In East Tennessee

By Miss Bessie L. Walton, State Home Dem. Agent, Nashville, Tennessee

In an effort to make the 4-H Negro Club Members' Pig Show & Sale a uniformity over the State, the first attempt to hold one in East Tennessee, at Knoxville, was made October 5, 1946. There were twenty (20) boys and girls who enrolled in early Spring for the Pig Sale in October, but the scarcity of meat and lard prevented the number that desired from entering the Show and Sale.

The first prize in the Show went to Sherman Wilson, Blount County, second place to Elsie Wilson Blount County, and Johnnie Fortson, Knox County, won the third place. Johnnie sold his hog that weighed 225 lbs for $ .26¼ and the other two brought $ .25, because of the weights, 120 and 125 lbs respectively.

The Department of Agriculture, has appropriated a large sum of money to be given as prizes for those entering the Show and Sale. Mr. Robinson, Swine Specialist, University of Tennessee, Extension Service, Knoxville, was in charge of the Show and Sale..

The next 4-H Show and Sale will be in the Fall of 1947, when at least twenty (20) hogs will be entered by the boys and girls of the East Tennessee District.

Miss Minnie F. Harris, former Home Agent in the Knoxville District assisted Miss Bessie Walton, State Agent, in completing the plans for the first 4-H Pig Project. The object of the 4 H Club Members' Pig Project is to increase the meat supply and the 4 H Members have an Annual contribution by entering the Show and Sale and selling their pigs at a higher price than the regular market.

Byrd Nest

(Continued From Page 1)

fore them. She was then asked by one of the rough girls, "Why are YOU in jail?" Even a bad girl realized that the jail is no place for a praying woman. The girls later began to cuss the matron and say many unkind things to and about her. "Don't Girls!" said Jen, "She is not the cause of our being here. She is working for a living just as we will when we are out of here. Remember, the jail needs a matron so let us be kind to her. She is not to be blamed for our mistakes." Some of the girls and women apologized to Jen and pledged to do differently.

A policeman came to carry Jen and delight other girls to appear before the judge. The eight young women rushed to Jen and said "Please pray for us that we may get out." In her anxiety to pray for the other eight, Jen failed to pray for herself. The policeman said to the girls, "Plead guilty and it will go easier with you." "To what shall I plead guilty?" asked the little prisoner as she explained that she didn't know what charges were registered against her. "Plead guilty to Vagrancy and you will probably go home this morning."

The eight girls were released and ran to Jen thanking her and saying "Your prayer did it." On the other hand, despite the fact that Little Jen had committed no crime worthy of imprisonment, she was sent back to jail.

Shortly after she had gone back to the place where the other women and girls were, a biblical argument arose among them. The discussion was about the feeding of the five thousand people with a few loaves of bread and a few fishes. One girl said, "I don't even believe that any such thing is in the Bible." They all turned to the little prisoner who looked more like a mascot than a jail-bird, asking her if it was in the Bible. Although she knew it was in the Bible, she didn't know exactly where to find it. As she took her purse and opened it to get the Bible, a prayer was whispered asking God to help her find the place. As she took the Bible and let it fall open in her lap, it opened to the sixth chapter of St. John. Silently she thanked God and began to read and teach the Bible to her fellow prisoners. Bible study became a daily affair as long as Jen remained in jail. An elderly woman who was mean, insulting and very evil in disposition was tamed by the use of the Bible.

A group of missionary women: all white but one came to the jail to render service. They called the white girls aside and talked to them and later had song and prayer service for the whole group. At the conclusion of their service, they asked if any of the prisoners would have anything to say. "Yes," said Jen as she stood up. She continued, "I don't have much faith in your religion because you came and began to separate the whites from the Negroes to your service. Surely Jesus would not take people off one race at a time, for he taught the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Whatever kind of gospel, consolation, or personal council is good for the white women is good for colored women. If you are going to work for Jesus, do things as he would do them and not as to the convictions of the human beings." Loud AMENS were shouted by the colored missionary who was in the group. The missionaries tried to excuse themselves but could not find a way out. The firm stand in all things which Jen had taken caused one of the cussing girls to come to her and ask for forgiveness for using bad language in her presence. Another TOUGHY came to her later and said, "You are different, I haven't heard YOU cuss."

After having spent a few days in Jail Jen noticed that the meals were getting better. They were having fruit with their breakfast and some added things for dinner. She said to her companions at the table "Do you see that we are getting better food? Don't tell me that prayer doesn't change things."

Jen was again carried to be released but the doctor said no! quarantine her with the other girls who have to take treatments. She was given certain pills each day, but knowing that there was nothing wrong, she hid them instead of taking them. After a certain number of days when a certain test was made, the doctor pronounced her to be well. Jen took all the pills from where she had kept them and showed them to the doctor and asked, "What made me well? Here are all your pills?" There was no answer but a great deal of surprise. The writer makes this comment. Jen was not the only person who has been the victim of official mistakes.

The little prisoner Missionary returned to her place with the other girls and women and continued talking to them about Jesus and pleading with them to go straight after they get out of jail. On the final morning of her stay, a call came at nine o'clock in the morning for the little lady to get ready to go home. She was so busily engaged in teaching the Bible to her companions that neither she nor her companions heard the call. During the day, three girls pledged to go back to the church and live better lives. One said, I am here only because I strayed from my mother's teachings.

At two-thirty in the afternoon another call came for little Jen. She heard the second call and answered. When is was explained that a previous call had been made in the morning, an elderly woman said, "That girl must be a Christian. When one call is made for a person and the person fails to answer, they don't call anyone that day and sometimes for several days; but for this girl they have come back the second time today. Yea, she must be a child of God."

As Jen prepared to leave, her companions patted, hugged and kissed her goodbye. She was glad to get out, but went away looking back, having feelings of mingled joy and sadness, praying as she went. She was thankful that she had done some good, and because of that good was willing to be LATE LEAVING JAIL

(The above story is a true account of a lady's experience told to the author of the "BYRD NEST" by the little lady who was actually late leaving Jail.)

The Philosophy of America

Doctor Harold C. Urey, who participated in the development of the atomic bomb, warns that either the United States must secure adequate international control of the bomb or begin preparations for the third world war. Without fuss or furor, military authorities are doing just that—preparing for the next war. It will be the war of the atom bomb.

With such horror threatening them, the American people should take stock of themselves. Just what is it that compels them to choose death if need be rather than face a future under the possible dominance of another nation? The popular slogan of "saying the world for democracy" is not enough. In fact, no catch phrases, including tear-jerking sermons on the four freedoms, are of sufficient spiritual magnitude to cause an individual to step forth willingly to die. Yet something so powerful pervades this land that the people will unhesitatingly choose destruction rather than "appease" those who would have us live other than according to our political ideals.

The challenge of the atom bomb may do more than anything else to restore the American sense of values. False standards cannot live in a nation where the people think seriously. A new understanding of the philosophy that the individual is more important than the state, is long overdue. This is the essence of Christianity. It is this, and nothing else, for which the people of this country are willing to stake their lives.

It is this Christian philosophy of the individual first that we see and feel in the clean morning air in every nook and cranny of the United States as millions of us wend our way to work and play. It pervades every business enterprise big and little. It is the foundation of our government. On Sunday the bells of thousands of churches peal a ringing affirmation. No mere clumsy words can describe this philosophy of America, but it is there for all to enjoy —and it is worth more than life itself.

The Long-Range Railroad Prospect

The transportation shortage should not obscure the fact that the railroads are doing a remarkable job under adverse conditions. During the first nine months of this year the maximum shortage of freight cars on any one day was 24,000—as compared with shortages ranging above 150,000 a day during World War I and the years immediately thereafter before the railroads began, in 1923, their great modernization program which revolutionized freight transportation in this country. The present situation looks serious because we have had nothing like it in over 20 years.

The really serious situation is the long-range prospects. We have the astonishing anomoly of the railroads carrying more freight and passengers than ever before in time of peace—but with costs running so high that they are unable to show a profit. That is the basic reason for the lines' application to the ICC for a rate increase.

There has never been a time in railroad history when the lines were permitted to make as much money as was necessary for meeting current expenses and at the same time carrying on an adequate improvement program in the interest of better and cheaper transportation in the future. One great weakness in public regulation is the interminable length of time it takes to get action in an emergency, and that it tends to hold down profit when there is a chance to make profit, without, at the same time, guaranteeing industry against losses when times are bad

A spokesman for the Bureau of Railway Economics came to the heart of the rate issue when he said: "The question is not whether the country can afford the necessary increase in freight rates, but it is the question as to whether we can afford NOT to have it, if we are to avoid crippling the national economy for lack of adequate, efficient and economical transportation service."

Announce Minimum Wages for Sugarcane Harvesting

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced minimum wage rates to be paid for harvesting the 1946 sugarcane crop in Louisiana by growers who apply for payment under the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended.

The basic rate for adult male workers for cutting sugarcane on a time basis is $3.10 per day. This is an increase of 25 cents per day over the 1946 minimum rate. Day rates for other operations provide for a similar increase. Lowest minimum rate for any adult worker is fixed at $2.70 per day. Piece rates have been adjusted to correct apparent past inequalities. Corresponding changes in minimum rates for non-harvest work in 1947 were announced in February.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable after public hearing and investigation. The public hearing was held on July 1.

Colored Workers Help Harvest 20-Million Bushel Apple Crop

White and colored farm workers including 1,000 Jamaicans and Bahamians, are harvesting a 20-million bushel apple crop in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Many of the workers were recruited through the farm labor program of Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although there was some fear earlier that the entire crop might not be saved due to a shortage of workers, Department officials now say that the harvest will be completed by mid-November.

Who Gains?

Reconversion Director Steelman has forecast that the meat situation will be worse during the coming winter. President Truman now indicates his agreement with that gloomy view. So housewives may as well reconcile themselves to the continued contemplation of denuded showcases in the markets they patronize.

The evidence has been pointing in this direction ever since OPA reestablished meat ceilings—against the advice of some of the foremost authorities in the industry. The intake of meat animals in the great stockyards of Chicago and elsewhere had been at unbelieveable lows. And many of the animals received are undersized, of low quality, and are generally undesirable for table use.

We have here a perfect example of what happens when the legal price of any commodity is set at unprofitable levels. During the period when meat was decontrolled, it flowed abundantly into the legitimate channels. Practically all stores had plenty of it to sell in all cuts and grades. Prices, of course, were somewhat higher than before—today's costs made that inevitable. But meat was available. Now prices are lower—but that is meaningless because there is less and less meat on sale.

OPA is supposed to act in the interest of the consumer. But it is difficult to see how anyone's interest is served by a policy which drives products out of the open market and makes them unobtainable to the vast majority of consumers. The packers lose—many of them are almost out of business for lack of animals. The honest retail stores lose, because they have less to sell. The consumer loses, because he can't get what he wants. The main gainer is the black market, which always has plenty of everything to sell at an exorbitant price when government makes the operation of the free market impossible.

The Steel Shortage

There will be a steel shortage for a considerable time to come. One authority estimates that demand for the year ending June 30, 1947, will approach 67,000,000 tons —11 per cent above the probable supply. Steel output will have to be parceled out by the industry on a fair and equitable basis to consumers, with none getting quite as much as desired.

Various reasons are given for this shortage. The most important reason, according to steel men, was the great coal-steel strikes of recent memory. These shutdowns prevented the production of 15,000,000 tons of the basic industrial metal—more than enough to make up the anticipated shortage for the coming year. Thus, the strikes in two industries made enormous inroads into the future production of hundreds of industries which require steel products of one kind or another. And the coal and steel strikers were thus responsible for depriving armies of workers in other industries of full employment.

The big question now is how soon the demand for steel can be met. It is easy enough to suggest that the steel industry embark on a big expansion program. But it takes two to three years to build new capacity. Furthermore, the steel industry, to quote Business Week, "is concerned about what will happen to steel demand once the accumulated backlog for things made of steel has been worked off." Only once in our past peacetime history has demand for steel come within 12,000,000 tons of present capacity. The industry cannot spend millions for plants for whose production there would be no market in the future.

The industry is doing everything in its power to produce all humanly possible to quickly make up the ravages caused by the strikers.

To keep them crispy, don't salt shoestring potatoes until you are ready to serve.

What Does Mr. Lewis Want?

It has been said that John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, does not favor socialization of the coal industry. This would seem logical, for Mr. Lewis must realize that if government goes into the operation of any industry on a permanent basis, its workers will no longer be free agents, with the unlimited right to strike. However, Mr. Lewis' demands upon the coal mines may, in the view of some authorities, make the future operation of the properties under private ownership dangerously difficult.

The coal mines are now "temporarily socialized." It is presumed they will be returned to private ownership in the relatively near future. During this interim period Mr. Lewis has been appearing periodically with new demands which will add enormously to the cost of mining coal. These demands range from union control of a welfare fund to be provided by the operators, to shorter work weeks and higher wages. It is of great significance that the owners have almost nothing to say in the controversy. The unions and the government decide everything.

The question that now arises is just how high can coal prices go and still find the big and steady market that is necessary to full employment of the miners. Coal must compete, on a cost basis, with other sources of energy. So, if prices are forced high enough, the consuming industries will naturally look around for possible substitutes. And so, in many cases, will household consumers.

The worst part of the whole problem is that most of Mr. Lewis' demands involve increases in the cost of operation—without any increase whatever in labor's productivity. Labor wants more money—but it doesn't want to perform more work, and in some cases it is performing less work. The unanswered question is just how long the American industrial machine and the American consumer can stand the impact of this sort of labor policy.

Artificial Price Increases

The tremendous price rises that have taken place have imposed a serious hardship on millions of people. Additional rises, at least in some lines, are anticipated. These increases are the inevitable result of present-day operating costs.

Now it appears that additional, avoidable and artificial price increases may also occur—because of restraints on the operation of large-scale merchandising organizations which operate with a minimum of profit, and pass maximum savings on to the consumer.

This is the result of the recent Federal court decision holding that the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, a large national chain, has been operating in restraint of trade and so is guilty of violation of the anti-trust laws. The opinion specifically held that this chain's policy of cutting costs to the consumer to the bone was against the intent of those statutes. If that decision is upheld in the higher courts to which appeal is being made, it is obvious that low-cost merchandising will be outlawed in large part—at the consumer's expense.

No criticism of the judgment of the courts is involved here. It is the judges' duty to hand down decisions based on what the law says, not on what it should say. Remedial action must come from Congress, which is the source of all Federal law.

And certainly, it will be the duty of Congress to change any law which penalizes efficiency, places a premium on waste, and which forces prices to higher levels than would otherwise be necessary.

Start Now to Do That Odd Job

Most farm families could, with a little extra effort at this time of the year, save themselves many uncomfortable hours during the cold winter months. There are jobs on most every farm that will have to be done within the next six months which could more easily be done now while the weather is still warm.

No doubt there are thousands of kitchen flues that need cleaning. These flues are not completely stopped up and might even go through the winter without causing one bit of trouble, but chances are some morning, when the house is completely closed to hold heat, the housewife will find that the stove will not heat. In addition to the house becoming filled with smoke, the children will be forced to go to school without breakfast. The victims will probably lose their tempers in an attempt to unstop the flu.

How many times during the winter when you go into the house cold and half wet from chasing the cows or hogs are you cautioned about tracking mud into the living room? Wouldn't you like to tell some one to jump "into the lake" or some other familiar phrase of the same meaning. In most cases, mud that is carried into the house on the shoes comes from the yard. A little grass seed scattered over the yard now and a few loads of gravel spread on the roads and walks leading to the house will provide a clean surface for walking during almost any kind of weather.

Can you think of anything colder than shucking corn in a crib that is about half-covered with snow which has blown through the cracks, or corn that has ice on it from a leak in the roof. Yet the corn must be shucked to feed the livestock. Maybe you can remove the shuck from an ear of corn with gloves, but we never could regardless of how hard we tried. A few boards would stop the leaks and some stripes over the cracks would prevent the snow from blowing through.

It seems that gutters to the barn invariably fall down at the time water is most urgently needed for the livestock. A little time spent now checking the braces and repairing the connections would no doubt provide a time saver in the long run. Now would be an opportune time to get at least a part of the winter's wood supply ready and repair or rebuild the weak places in the fence.

We don't wish to be misunderstood. We aren't unmindful of the fact there is more to be done on the farm at all times than the average farmer can do in a seven-day week. However, many of the smaller jobs, if completed at the right time, will never develop into larger ones later in the year.

Elsewhere in this issue is a story about a blind dairyman who is making a comfortable living for himself and his family by milking cows. He said it took long hours and hard work, but he had nothing to complain about. He accepts his handicap with contentment; he is depending on no one for support, just as thousands of other blind people in the nation are learning to do through the assistance of the Federal Rehabilitation program.

Wrong Thinking

The kind of thinking which lies behind the Wagner-Murray-Dingell public health bill has been all too prevalent of late years. It is based on the proposition that the proper way to meet a national problem is to appropriate a few billion dollars, create an enormous bureaucracy, and give the government unlimited powers of policy and administration.

That may seem the easy way. But the whole history of our time is a demonstration of its fallaciousness. The terrible wars, depressions and other social and economic upheavals which have dominated the world have been the direct or indirect result of the conflict between free government and dictatorial government. And the greatest problem facing the peoples of the world now is whether they are to have freedom or oppression.

It may seem extreme to contrast world conditions with proposed legislation which applies to this country alone. But the parallel exists. If we are to go to the point where government must do everything for us, where we must have cradle-to-the-grave security in all its ramifications, where we confess ourselves impotent to deal with our own personal problems, our position as presumed leaders of a free world will be untenable.

So far as medical care is concerned, a problem does exist—despite the unchallenged fact that our standards in this field are the highest on earth. But that problem is being steadily and soundly solved through public cooperation, in such public questions as control of tuberculosis and venereal disease, and by rapidly expanding voluntary insurance plans for individual protection in the event of illness or accident.

The American people can certainly take care of their health standards without spending four to six billions a year to regiment the doctors and socialize the practice of medicine.

How Much Food Do We Waste?

Waste in the Public Eating Place

The American public eats 55 million meals a day in public eating places. Estimates are not available on the food waste under the control of restaurant management—through inadequate facilities, poor cooking, overstocking, over production, or inexperienced help, but it is estimated there is a 6 percent or larger waste in food left on plates by restaurant patrons.

The operator of a public eating place has a threefold task:

1. Educate his kitchen and service personnel on the ways and means of saving food in the kitchen. (Here, factors in food wastage and the means of correcting them are much the same as those which apply in the home kitchen.

2. Offer his patrons menus which are less elaborate and at the same time varied and well-balanced. (It has often been shown that the public is more interested in quality than in quantity of choices offered.)

3. Assist in educating his patrons to order only what they want and to eat everything they purchase.

Waste in the Home

Americans eat more than 135 billion meals a year. If these meals are poorly planned, not prepared well, and are not all eaten, if left-overs or remains of too large portions are not utilized, the door is left open for tremendous waste.

On the next few pages are listed major failures of planning that cause waste and some ways in which this loss can be eliminated.

Waste in the Planning of Meals

1. Failure to take full advantage of foods in seasonal abundance, especially perishable, results in waste. Proper planning not only saves the full nutrient value of the fresh crop to the consumer, but also saves foods which may be used when perishables are scarce.

2. Planning meals ahead cuts down waste in the home due to lack of storage space. There is no sense in buying foods for which there is no room in the refrigerator and for which there is no other adequate storage facility.

3. Failure to plan on the basis of required nutrients causes waste. If a housewife serves more carbohydrates or more proteins food than are necessary at the expense of vitamins and minerals, and unbalanced diet results. For example, if both potatoes and spaghetti are served at the same meal, either one may only be nibbled at and the remainder thrown away. Each day's food should include some of each of the Basic 7 food groups. This balancing makes for better health and better appetites for each of the foods served.

4. If the same dishes are served for a period of days they become less appetizing. The result is wasted food and often a waste in food values.

Waste in Marketing

Hand in hand with planning goes the right kind of marketing. This yields better nutrition, more for the consumer's money, and a tremendous saving of food.

1. Buying too much means dangerous spoilage and loss. Many foods deteriorate in nutritional value the longer they are held, so even though they are eventually eaten there is a waste of food values. It is better not to buy the 2-for-49-cents special if the quantity is likely to be too much to eat before it spoils.

2. You cannot judge the nutritional and taste value of all food by its appearance. Many tons of fruits with slight blemishes are thrown away because their appearance has not appealed to the customer, although in taste and food values they are equal to the most photogenic pears, peaches, etc. The retailer cannot sell them. They rot, contaminate other fruits and are thrown away. This waste adds to the cost of perishables purchased, because the retailer has to average the good with the bad and charge a price to cover wastage.

3. Great waste occurs when merchants, in order to make leafy vegetables showy, tear off the outer leaves. The outer leaves are higher in vitamin content than the inner. The use of the vegetable brush, good storage, and prompt preparation will give more food value, better taste, and save waste.

4. A good rule for shoppers is "hands off' when it comes to pinching and prodding and otherwise injuring sound fruits and vegetables. Such treatment often causes rot and results in waste.

5. The habit of week-end buying causes waste. Merchants stock up to meet the demand, and if their calculations are wrong, left-over perishables rot by the following Monday. The homemaker who makes week-end purchases is inclined to overstock and spoilage results at the consumer level.

Waste in Food Storage

Lack of information on proper storage methods causes waste. Simple precautions will eliminate much of this —especially when available refrigerating space is small.

1. Left-overs in the refrigerator lose their moisture and flavor unless properly covered. Dairy products left uncovered absorb odors of other foods.

2. Meats often spoil unless placed in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

3. Forgotten foods shoved back in the ice box too often end up in the garbage can. A daily inventory of the ice box is a food saver.

4. All foods do not require immediate refrigeration, so the ice box need not become a catch all. Millions of dwellings have cellars suitable for storage of certain foods. A properly sunken and covered barrel or box in the back yard makes excellent storage space for root vegetables like potatoes, carrots, turnips and beets.

Frequent inspection of packaged goods saves waste. This eliminates potential damage from insects and mice.

Waste in the Preparation of Food

Food values can be completely lost in cooking. For example, paring away from one tenth to one fourth of the potato results in physical loss. But in addition, iron and vitamin C in the potato are dissipated by not cooking with the jacket on.

Most housewives still cook vegetables in too much water—and drain off the water and pour it down the sink. This wastes vitamins and minerals which seeped out of the vegetables into the water.

Nutrition value and flavor in vegetables like cabbage and turnips are lost by too long cooking.

We throw away the leaves of cauliflower, cabbage, endive, and chard, overlooking the nutrient value they add to stews and soups.

Much waste occurs because the housewife fails to try recipes which would make some of the less popular vegetables more appetizing.

Many housewives throw out left-overs or withhold their best efforts on them because they lack the knowledge of proper preparation methods.

Waste at the Table

The most obvious waste of food in the home takes place at the table. The actual cause of much of this waste lies in the planning, purchasing, storage, and preparation of food. But part is caused also, by prevailing table habits.

We resist "new" or unfamiliar foods. Uneaten portions are left and are wasted—and the unpopularity of the experiment acts against future purchases of the product.

In wartime, when the shortage of many familiar foods increases the importance of alternate foods, such traditional notions of what is good and good for us, may mean the difference between good health and indifferent health.

As adults some people rebel against foods which were forced on them as children.

Many of us have grown up with the notion that salad greens are "rabbit food," while some housewives consider leaf lettuce, parsley and water cress only as decorations for the salad. These are, in fact, good sources of vitamin A.

We serve on the table more food than we can eat, because it's pleasant to have more than enough. We urge on our guests more than they want, because we like to play the generous host and hostess.

An extravagant code of table manners is another cause of waste of food—not squeezing grape fruit for the last bit of juice, not tipping soup bowls for the last drop of soup, not picking up chops and chicken bones in our fingers, etc. There is a shortage of fats and butter, yet some of us seldom think of soaking up the gravy on our plates with a small piece of bread. Some leave a little dessert for appearance's sake. Although such practices may have been justified before the war, they can hardly be justified now, when food is scarce at home and when hundreds of thousands of our civilian allies are starving.

THE SOLUTION

The success of the Nation's program to reduce food waste in the home lies in educating people to take a number of actions. Here are 10 basic ways of saving food in the home.

1. Choose your foods from the Basic 7.
2. Plan your meals by the week.
3. Buy seasonals; try new foods.
4. Store perishables with care.
5. Prepare food without any waste.
6. Simplify table manners—we're at war.
7. Pledge your family to "clean up the plate."
8. Save the left overs—make them appetizing.
9. Share or preserve your Victory Garden surplus.
10. Help harvest the community crops.

If these basic steps in the domestic food-conservation program are adopted by everyone, food will be saved, people will eat better, and victory will be that much closer.

INFORMATION OBJECTIVES

1. To Everyone

A fact which is important to everyone in America is that there will not be enough food this year or for several years to satisfy all of the claimants for it—even though farmers have broken all food-production records and are going to produce to the limit next year.

When people realize that a few simple conservation measures at home can actually increase the food available for family consumption, they will gladly take necessary action.

Hence it is necessary to instill in every one a deeper respect for food ——the same respect which the English, the Russians, the Chinese, and the starving millions in the occupied countries have for their food. That will not be easy, for until recently, food—lots of food and the kind of food desired—had been available to anyone who had the money to pay for it.

To alter public habits and attitudes toward foods calls for dramatizing the many ways food can be conserved. We need to enlarge people's concepts of what is edible —— to encourage new ideas of what is palatable. This calls for changes in eating habits of many years' standing. It also means persuading the housewife to prepare all of the produce that can be made edible——persuading her and her family to eat all of each portion taken on the plate.

2. To the Homemaker

The key objective in the information program on food conservation is the homemaker. She plans meals, buys food, prepares it, serves it, and stores it for later use. She can do more toward conserving our food supply than any other individual. Alteration of her attitudes and practices will influence her family and other people with whom she comes in contact—the grocer and the restaurant operator.

3. To the Children

Enlisting the aid of young people in conserving food requires a simple, direct, and understandable approach, coupled with suggested action which can be easily carried out.

Such action is the "clean your plate" practice. It is simple. It appeals to children because it makes them feel they are participating in an important project.

To "clean your plate" idea fits logically into the whole conservation program, but by itself it will do little good unless it is linked with conservation practices in the buying, cooking, and serving of food.

Quality Seed Potatoes Will Increase Yield

By John C. Clark

Good seed potatoes are in great demand by many farmers in Tennessee. It is the idea of many growers that they should obtain imported seed stock to maintain the No. 1 quality sweet potato demanded by the market.

There are other growers who think any kind of sweet potato bedded will produce satisfactory plants. Sweet potatoes are like any other crop and are even compared to livestock because selection of desired characteristics true to variety or breed is always necessary to continue quality production.

There remain a few growers who have produced their sweet potato crop and selected their own seed for a number of years and have maintained a good yield and quality Nancy Hall potato. The market demand has gradually changed from the Nancy Hall to the Porto Rico variety and our growers are turning gradually to the greater demanded variety. The Unit I Porto Rico potato is being grown more by Tennessee growers. The true type Unit I Porto Rico sweet potato has a red copper skin with a pink salmon color flesh.

Field selection of seed potatoes is the most desirable way to maintain quality and yield and prevent seed stock from "running out," so to speak. By hill selecting the vine may be checked for disease and split the vine, if necessary, to assure the grower that stem rot is not present.

When making hill selections discard any potato showing any black color, presence of decay or injury. Each potato should be examined for its shape, true skin color and chipped at the end or on the side near the stem end for internal color. When chipped at harvest time for color the cut will heal and keep better than stored potatoes in the spring. The size of the potato should be considered and use No. I or good No II potatoes to get the desired vigorous plants. The small stringy potatoes are not recommended for plant production because the plants produced are weak and tend to be long and stringy.

Each grower should make his field selections and keep enough seed to take care of his own acreage. In this way there is less chance of disease being spread which might be detrimental to the crop.

Potatoes should be handled very carefully and not bruised when going into storage. Harvest seed potatoes before frost to prevent any chances of being chilled. Store, if possible, in crates and separate the seed from other potatoes. When stocking the crates for storage, leave about four to six inches of ventilation space between the crates and the wall.

With good seed bed conditions and selected potatoes, six or seven bushels will provide enough plants for one acre. The selection of good quality seed potatoes and proper storage will mean greater yields and income. With a little extra effort in selecting seed stock, our sweet potato crop will increase in quality and quantity.

THE FORUM

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Negro Agricultural

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keting Service Act----The National School Lunch Act is another enactment of the recent Congress which fits into this account on wider distribution."

Will It Be "Boom and Bust?"

In a thoughtful article, David Lawrence observed that our economic system is out of balance due to the war—and has been kept out of balance by the Administration's "floundering policies on wages and prices and by the tendency of labor union politicians to be shortsighted. Their increased wage demands without increased production are backfiring in the form of high prices which, in turn, will backfire because the prices in many instances will be too high for the public to pay.

"The vicious circle has to end somehow. It can end in one of two ways. Either a depression will come which will open the eyes of the people, including shortsighted labor leaders. Or else leadership will arise from government or Congress or the ranks of labor to apply restraints on the arbitrary use of economic power . . . The policy of . . . encouraging 'more pay for less work' has been disastrous."

We are hearing much talk of "boom and bust" now, and it is coming from responsible circles. It is reported, as a typical example, that automobile makers are becoming definitely worried that the greatly increased prices for cars will prove to be a strong sales depressant. And these higher car prices like all other prices, are mainly the result of big increases in pay to labor with an actual decrease instead of an increase in labor's productivity.

We're moving swiftly toward some kind of a climax. Labor should begin to wonder just what its unbridled demands may do to it in the future.

Two things a man should never be angry at: What he can help, and what he cannot help.

"Changes In Farming

(Continued From Page 1)

700 tractors on southern farms and 3,072,000 on all farms.

Tractors are spearheading the drive for wide-scale mechanization in the South. Closely behind the tractors are the mechanical cotton chopper and the cotton picker. Two years ago on a Mississippi Delta farm, 42 acres of cotton were planted, cultivated, weeded, and picked by mechanized equipment as an experiment. Sixty-two bales of cotton were harvested from the 42 acres. Savings in picking alone amounted to $24.82 per bale, or $1,538.84 for the 62 bales.

Farmers who used mechanical cotton choppers this year say that they were able to chop their cotton at the rate of about one dollar an acre as compared with $4.50 per acre by hand labor. While only a few farmers now have mechanical cotton pickers, scores of white and colored farmers are using two row tractor-drawn cotton choppers and various other mechanical devices to weed their cotton.

The shift to mechanization in the United States has released about 55 million acres of cropland from the production of workstock feed since 1919 and made these acres available for the production of marketable crops. It also is lessening the drudgery of farm work and at the same time enabling farmers to perform critical farm jobs with greater dispatch. For example, beating the weather at planting and harvesting time, and. getting the jump on insects and plant diseases with multiple-row power sprayers have contributed substantially to increased production.

With tractor and power equipment, the report points out, three acres of land can be prepared and planted to corn during the time that one acre is planted with work animals. If the tractor is put on a 24-hour schedule, which is not feasible with work animals, the preparation and planting job can be done seven times as fast as with work animals. However, assuming that the acreage of cropland remains reasonably constant, tractor power not only means the displacement of work animals, but also of farm hands The report says that the impact of mechanization will have far reaching repercussions on production and on the number of workers that will be needed in agriculture.

Don't Expect the Impossible

Almost daily, the OPA is issuing orders permitting price increases, and the decontrol board is gradually freeing various commodities from control. Just when does your merchant enter into this chaotic price picture?

In the first place, don't blame the storekeeper for higher prices. He must pay the going level of wholesale prices, add the cost of doing business plus a little profit, and sell to you for the total. Neither chains nor independents have any control over prices at the source.

What the merchant can do is to minimize increases at his level. He can do that by reducing waste, by increasing efficiency, and by holding the margin between what he pays and what he charges, at the lowest possible point. And that is precisely what progressive merchants are and have been doing. A very, very small part of the dollar you spend stays with them—the bulk of it goes for buying goods and paying the overhead.

Today's prices are simply the reflection to today's conditions. The typical store is serving you to the best of its ability, and at minimum cost. But it can't hold prices down when everything costs more. It can't stock an abundance of goods when production is lagging. It can't, in short, do the impossible.

FLAME CULTIVATOR on display at the Stoneville, Mississippi, cotton experiment station. County Agent Charles H. Burton, center, shows Edward Scott and his four sons how the flame cultivator is operated. Mr. Scott who is a 900-acre cotton farmer of Drew, Mississippi, has 25 tenants on his farm. Says he will mechanize if his tenants leave him.

President Appoints

(Continued From Page 1)

trator of Farm Security.

Mr. Lindsey has been with the Farm Credit Administration for the past fourteen years and has had wide experience in the field of agricultural credit. It is expected he will be concerned with similar credit functions in the new agency.

Mr. Hudgens is a veteran of World War I and has been with Farm Security since its early days. He served as regional director in the Southern States and came to Washington as assistant administrator. He has been associate administrator since early in 1944, giving special attention to field operations.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Credit facilities and services of the Farm Security Administration are to be transferred to a new agency, the FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, on November 1, 1946. During the interim, the work of FSA is being carried on under the name Farm Security Administration and without changes in program, methods, or loan terms.

Public Law 731, Seventy-ninth Congress, (the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946) approved by the president on August 14, 1946 authorizes credit services under the Secretary of Agriculture for farmers who cannot get the loans they need at prevailing rates (but not more than 5 percent) and terms in their communities from banks, cooperative lending agencies or other responsible sources.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the Act, has established the FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION within the Department of Agriculture and directed that the functions of the Farm Security Administration be transferred to it within 90 days. The Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration also will be transferred to the new agency.

The Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 which amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizes the following types of credit:

Title I.

(a) **Farm ownership loans** up to the reasonable value of the farm and necessary improvements, to buy, repair, improve or enlarge family-type farms. Loans may not be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-type farm management units in the county or locality where the farm is located. These loans are repayable over a period of 40 years at 3 1-2 percent interest.

(b) **Insured mortgages.** THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION is authorized to insure 40-year loans by private lenders for the same purposes as the farm ownership loans. The amount borrowed can be up to 90 percent of the reasonable value of the farm and necessary improvements. Insured loans bear an annual charge of 3 1-2 percent, the lender receiving 2 1 2 percent interest, and the Government 1 percent for insurance and administrative expenses. (Funds for mortgage insurance have not been appropriated).

Title II.

Production and subsistence loans up to $3,500 for buying livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer, farm equipment, supplies, and other farm needs; for refinancing indebtedness and for family subsistence. This operating credit will be for periods up to 5 years, at 5 percent interest. The loans are similar to the rural rehabilitation loans previously made by FSA and include supervisory services.

Veterans who served in the U. S. armed forces in any war with another nation will have preference for direct and insured mortgage loans. Disabled veterans will be eligible to buy, repair, or improve farms adapted to their capacities, provided their farm income plus their pensions will be enough to pay living and operating expenses and retire the debt.

A special condition under which all loans are made requires that if at any time it appears to the Secretary of Agriculture that the borrower may be able to get a similar loan from a cooperative or private credit source under terms prevailing in the area, and at an interest rate not exceeding 5 percent, apply for such a loan and, if granted, accept it and pay off his debt to the FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Oklahoma Rebukes Socialism

In Oklahoma where a lot of pressure has been put on the residents of local towns to take on electric service from publicly-owned or publicly-subsidized electric systems, some astonishing results have been reported in local elections where the question of renewing the franchises of a private power company came up. Evidently residents of Oklahoma realize the advantage of highly-taxed private enterprise to a local community as contrasted with tax-exempt public business which repletes the local tax rolls and public treasuries.

Three towns have just recorded their vote in no uncertain terms for twenty-five-year franchises for the local power company. Gore voted 135 to nothing, and Webbers Falls, 175 to nothing. Arkoma voted 309 for, to 3 against a franchise.

That kind of a vote is a rebuke to socialism in the power field, and encourages private enterprise and private investors to go ahead with a feeling of security in building up tax-paying industries and assets in local communities. Other states can well take a lesson from these Oklahoma communities in encouraging local private enterprise.

30,000 Pounds Of

(Continued From Page 1)

ture have made so far this year in an effort to determine what improvements ean be made in the construction and the method of insulating refrigerator cars and which type of car is best adapted to the movement of various kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables and other perishable freight.

Plan Now

To sow the lawn in rye grass in time for it to get at least some growth before cold weather.

To kill no "skunks" on the farm. One little animal of this type is worth more to the farm than the average dog.

To lower the number of accident hazards on the farm by hanging each place of used bailing wire in a safe place.

To prevent washes and gulleys from becoming worse during the winter by filling them with brush or some other waste material that will reduce the amount of erosion.

To make each week Fire Prevention Week on your farm.

To use care in feeding grain. Even though the supply is estimated to be 10 per cent above last-year's supply, it is too expensive to waste.

To increase your income from tobacco by correctly grading it before placing it on the warehouse floor.

To vote in the tobacco marketing quotas referendum October 25. That is when tobacco growers will decide whether they will produce under government regulations during the coming year.

To increase the production from your farm flock of hens by keeping them housed during severe weather.

To be ready to save those remaining vegetables in the garden the afternoon before the first killing frost. A several weeks' supply of such vegetables as tomatoes, peppers, corn, beans and squash might be saved.

To use sound judgment in both buying and selling in the few months ahead. This is definitely no time for specaculating.

To increase your efforts in controlling rats. The average farmer annually loses enough grain because of rats to feed two hogs.

To make your sheep more profitable next spring through better care and management this winter.

To stack the fire wood so it will keep dry.

Income Tax Filing Data Given Farmers

Practically all farmers are required by law to file an income tax return or a declaration of estimated tax; and to pay the tax or estimated tax, if any is due, on or before January 15, 1947, E. P. Callahan, assistant farm management specialist, U T College of Agriculture, said today.

The return may be filed between December 31, 1946, and January 15 1947; or the declaration of estimated tax may be filed any time before January 15, 1947, covering the year 1946. In either case, declaration of estimated tax, or actual return, good records on the farm business will be needed.

Also any farmer who pays one employe wages totaling $500 or more during 1946 is required to notify the Bureau of Internal Revenue of such payments on or before February 15, 1947. This report must be made on Forms 1099 and 1096, which can be obtained from a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

Any farm hand, tenant or sharecropper whose gross income in 1946 is $500 or more is also required to file a declaration or a return by January 15, 1947. This applies even though his wages or other income are not subject to withholding.

The Truth about Transportation

In the long run, the transportation shortage now facing the country can be solved by only one thing—greatly expanded purchase of new equipment by the railroads. Expansion by other forms of transportation, while desirable, will be of only minor importance. Railroads, and only railroads, can handle the great bulk of freight traffic.

Railroad purchases depend upon the railroad's ability to earn enough money to buy the needed cars and locomotives and other facilities. And that, in turn, depends upon a railroad rate structure which will truly reflect today's prices and operating costs. It is obvious that no industry can pay 1946 wages and material costs while charging 1940 prices for its services.

That is why the Interstate Commerce Commission's most recent delay in acting on the railroads' request for higher rates is of great seriousness to the country. This delay occurred when the Commission ordered the railroads to furnish it estimates of traffic, earnings, expenses, taxes, income, etc., for the years 1946 and 1947. As one authority said, "The Commission and members of its staff . . . can estimate now better than anyone else, on the basis of present trends of traffic and operating costs, how much net operating income the railways will need . . . Why, then, while the transportation situation grows steadily worse, does the Commission continue fiddling and procrastinating . . .?"

The ability of the country to pay higher rates is obvious. The wholesale prices of all commodities average 40 per cent more than in 1940. Railroad rates average about 6 per cent more, and that increase only came into effect last July 1. And the railroads cannot meet the demands placed upon them without reasonable additional increases consonant with current conditions.

6,000 Veterans Get Loans Through Farm Credit

Over 6,000 white and colored veterans received loans through the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S., Department of Agriculture during the first six months of 1946, I. W. Duggan, FCA Governor reports.

The number of veterans borrowing from local associations of FCA during the first half of this year was two and one half times larger than the total number who received loans during the entire year of 1945

Production credit associations made operating loans amounting to $10,250,000 to 4,853 veteran members between January 1 and June 30. During the same period, Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans totaling $5,170,000 were made to 1,214 veterans in long term loans through farm loan associations for the purchase of farms.

In addition to these, about 10,000 veterans of World War II have received loans from the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

The Other Side of the Picture

For many years, the government's fiscal policy has been largely based on the John Maynard Keynes theory of economics. At one time, Mr. Keynes conferred with the late President Roosevelt. The theory is extremely complex in detail, but its essence is simple—that the government should prime the pump to maintain employment and production in bad times. A good practical example of this was the WPA in depression days.

Without debating the merits of Mr. Keynes' economic principles, it should be obvious that there is another side of the picture. If government is to spend beyond its income in bad times, it must spend less than its income in good times in order to reduce the debt and create surplus capital and credit for future use when needed. And that side of the picture is what we have completely failed to see in this country. We are in some kind of a boom, employment is beyond the 60,000,000 job level urged by Mr. Wallace—and we're working on the largest peacetime Federal budget in our history.

To talk about economy isn't to practice economy. And Washington has lately been full of talk which has been accompanied by practically no action. We're still throwing our money and our substance away on unnecessary dams, on the perpetuation of bureaus whose life should be ended, and on a million and one other pork barrel schemes.

This is the road to perpetual inflation, to the untimate destruction of the dollar, and to an eventual economic collapse almost beyond comprehension. And only courage and resolution can stop it.

Some people seem to look at life in a mirror—they get everything backward.

TVA Wants More Favors

Reconversion Director John R. Steelman, at the President's direction, recently ordered a curb on awarding non-essential construction contracts, with a view to combating inflation and releasing materials for home building.

Shortly thereafter, says a press dispatch, the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority wired asking that TVA be exempted from this order.

Here is an example of the bureaucratic mind at work—and here is also proof of the fact that economy in government will be impossible unless the strongest kind of pressure is exerted from the top. Every department head believes that his bureau is indispensable to the country, and that its activities should be ever extended and never curbed. Economy may be all right for the private citizen—but it must not touch public projects or public payrolls.

Just why TVA should be exempt from Director Steelman's order is a puzzler. The Authority has principally distinguished itself as an insatiable spender of tax funds. Long before TVA, the region it covers was given electric service by the private companies which it later destroyed. One of the principal things TVA did was to help run up the public debt—and to deprive states and local communities of the heavy taxes which had previously been paid by the private utilities.

Every government activity should be forced to retrench in every possible way. And the biggest retrenchment should be on the part of just such agencies as TVA, which are operating in fields which are the proper province of taxpaying business.

Dairying Cited as Top Money-Maker in South

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7—(AP)—Dairying is slated to replace cotton as the biggest money maker for the southern farmer, perhaps "within a decade," says Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co operative Milk Producers Federation.

Addressing the Mid South Milk Producers Association here last night, Holman declared the South had gained more than any other area in the nation in milk, production since 1924.

He said the gain was 60 per cent, adding: "That's not enough—for the South, now importing much of its supply of dairy products from other states should be at least self-sufficient and it can be."

Finds Sheep Profitable

"The only thing that will keep a farmer from making money from sheep is just not trying," Estes Hart of Breckenridge County, Ky., recently told County Agent Kenneth A Brabant. Eight years ago Hart paid $7.50 each for 50 ewes and in the meantime has sold an average of $15 worth of wool and lambs per head per year. This season he sold wool and lambs for an average of $24 per ewe and then sold the old ewes for $12 each.

How Much "Social Security" Can We Pay for?

The cost of compulsory medical insurance, the kind envisioned by the pending Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, has been estimated in a report prepared by the Social Security Board for the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. It makes astonishing reading, even in a time when we deal with billions as casually as we used to deal with millions.

If coverage is limited to 100,000,000 persons, the estimate says, the initial cost would vary from $2,600,000,000 to $2,880,000,000 a year.

If national coverage, for the entire population of 140,000,000 was established, the initial cost would run from $3,630,000,000 to $4,030,000,000 a year.

Ten to fifteen years later the cost would increase because of the expansion of certain services, such as dental and home nursing. Then, estimates the Board, for a limited coverage on 100,000,000 persons the cost would vary from $3.520,000,000 to $3,89,000,000 a year. And if all the people were covered—and there's certainly no apparent reason why any group should be left out of so grandiose a scheme as this—the cost would vary between $4,930,000,000 and $5,450,000,000.

In the opinion of some authorities, the cost would be very much higher—perhaps $6,000,000,000 or more. At best, a system of compulsory medical care whose benefits are purely speculative, and which is regarded as actually inimical to the public health by many distinguished medical men, would cost the workers, employers and other taxpayers of this country some $4,000,000,000 a year and probably more.

One wonders just how many forms of cradle-to-the-grave "social security" we can have before all our income will have to be taken to pay for it.

Make Buildings Safer

For many years the National Board of Fire Underwriters has waged a relentless campaign for building codes requiring construction which prevents the rapid spread of fire. But the public generally is apathetic except after a fire tragedy.

Two disastrous hotel fires may now bring further action in the interest of fire prevention. Defects in construction and poorly guarded common hazards are principal factors contributing to the rapid spread of fire and loss of life in hotel fires.

In the booklet entitled "Fire Prevention and Protection as Applied to Hotels", which applies with equal force to apartments and rooming houses, the National Board says: "The most serious defect of older hotels is unprotected floor openings—stair, elevator and dumb waiter shafts. In many instances fire stops are lacking at the base and top of interior partitions and the points where flues and chimneys pass through floors. These openings act as flues for heated gasses to rise and spread throughout the building.

"The story of practically every large hotel fire is primarily one of weak, combustible construction with these unprotected vertical openings serving as the principal cause of the rapid spread of heated gasses, smoke and flame to all parts of the building.

"The layman will undoubtedly view with surprise the statement that very few people are actually burned to death in fires. In most cases death has been caused by the inhalation of heated toxic gasses. This danger exists even in fire proof buildings if these vertical paths for flame and smoke exist."

To promote fire safety, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., offers without charge to interested parties its booklet "Fire Prevention and Protection as Applied to Hotels."

Sincerity means that our words and behavior tally with our beliefs. **Reality** means that our words and actions and beliefts tally with the truth.

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman.

Kilowatts Instead of Candles

The private electric utilities pioneered rural and agricultural electrification. And the private utilities are the leaders in present drives whose purpose is to eventually provide service to all the farms and rural communities in the United States.

Grover C. Neff, President of the Wisconsin Power and Light Company recently disclosed some interesting facts. At the present time, three-fourths of the nation's 5,550,000 occupied farms have been reached by electric service—that is they are now being served or are within a quarter mile of existing lines and can secure service on application. Electric operating companies serve at retail about 60 per cent of the connected farms, and through wholesale contracts supply a large part of the power used by the remaining 40 per cent.

Surveys made by the Edison Institute indicated that during the three year period, 1946 48, a total of 1,240,000 new farm customers will be added to the lines. Thus, at the end of 1948, if the utilities and other agencies involved are able to obtain the needed materials, at least 5,000,000 farms will be connected or have service readily available. Then less than 500,000 scattered farms will be without service, and many of these will have home generating plants of their own to supply their power needs.

This is a record of which the country can be proud. More power on the farm means less work, higher productivity, and a greater economic return for the farm family. And we should never forget that the big part of the job has been and is being done by private, regulated, heavily-taxed businesses.

Public Health

One basic trouble with such sweeping measures as the proposed Wagner-Murray-Dingell public health bill is that they attempt to do too much too fast.

This bill for instance would give Federal government all-inclusive power over medical practice, including doctors, hospitals and clinics, at a huge and untold cost, on the theory that the public health would be greatly improved.

The truth is that public health is not a matter of medical care alone. For the most part, the doctor steps into the picture when the patient becomes ill. His job is to cure. The ideal of better public health requires that the conditions which create illness be prevented. And this involves such huge problems as diet, housing, recreation, working conditions and so on down a long list.

A study recently made by the Insurance Economics Society of America reveals the enormous fluctuations between the forty-eight states in population, medical facilities and other matters related to health. The health problems of one locality, or one age group, or one income group, differ greatly from those of another. As the survey observes, "No matter which conditions we undertake to improve, we would waste part of our effort if we blanketed the country with a packaged program."

We have taken long strides in bettering the public health. Great progress is now in the making, and the effects of such programs as the various Blue Cross plans, prepaid medical care and individual and group health insurance are entirely beneficial. Voluntary activities like these instead of measures which would virtually socialize medicine, point to the proper road.

All States to Take Part in School Lunch Program

Nation wide participation in the National School Lunch Program is assured now that all 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories have signed agreements covering the operation of the school lunch program with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Officials estimate that at least eight million youngsters in 46,000 schools will receive lunches this year.

Negro Farmer Is Acclaimed for Balanced Farming Program

Dave King, colored farmer of Cass County, Texas, has been acclaimed for his balanced farming program by The Extensioner, official publication of Texas Extention Service.

In its lead article, written by the editor, Miss Laura Lane, the publication features the farming achievements of Mr. King in one of its recent issues.

Carrying out a diversified program, Mr. King has several sources of income on his 61 acre farm: Elberta peaches, pigs, calves, white potatoes, cotton, purple hull beans, watermelons, cucumbers, certified Puerto Rico sweetpotato slips, sugarcane and sorghum. Every year he makes between 300 and 400 gallons of syrup and says he's the best syrup maker in his county.

The article points out that Mr. King believes in phosphate and winter legumes. This year, most of his white potato crop—one of his principal cash crops—followed vetch which had been phosphated and turned under. Without the vetch and phosphate, he says, it is extremely likely that his potato crop would have been a failure.

Mr. King who believes in keeping records and in maintaining his home and farm buildings and fences in good repair. When hogs are killed he weighs them and apportions his meat supply to his family of 13 on a week to week basis over the entire year.

As for his home and farm building Mr. King spent $524 last year painting and repairing his home, and put a new roof on his barn at a cost of $118.

Farmer King is one of the 15 Extension farm unit demonstrators in his county and his neighbor's look to him for guidance. His leadership is said to be an important factor in the increased emphasis which colored farmers in his county are now placing on sound soil conservation practices and greater diversification of farm crops.

Increase Support Prices of '46 Sweetpotatoes

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced an increase in support for prices for the 1946 sweet potato crop. The new loan settlement rates and the prices at which purchases will be made have all been increased 5 cents per bushel over the rates announced on March 28. The new prices are designed to support a price to growers at not less than 90 per cent of parity as of July 1. However, no change has been made in the loan rate which remains at $1.50 per hundred pounds.

Live and Learn

Our dogs can teach us many things. We should observe them carefully, be it climbing a high wall or finding their way home from long distances.

A dog will keep trying until he makes his objective or drops with exhaustion. His patience is almost unbelievable. A dog will bear pain with great fortitude and wait patiently for relief. He will sit quietly for hours awaiting his master's return, never taking his eyes away from the place he last saw the beloved person.

Their gentleness with children, their forgiveness of harsh treatment, set examples for all of us. They are faithful unto death, heroic without thought of reward and alert to all that goes on around them. The capacity for love that is possessed by dogs is almost beyond understanding. It is truly said that here is the only love that money cannot buy.

—Los Angeles Times

STEER GAINS BOOSTED

Steers running on pasture that had been fertilized with rock phosphate and limestone gained three times as much as steers running on untreated pasture, in test at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton.

That $50,000 Dog

"Webster defincs price as, among other things, 'the amount at which actual current transactions take place in the market,'" says the Saturday Evening Post editorially. "But popular discussion of inflation and the cost of living have lured supposedly authentic observers so far off thc beam that they have been using the word 'price' with as little relation to reality as the man who said he had just sold a dog at a price of $50,000 but had to take two $25,000 cats in trade."

It is a very simple matter to fix a ceiling price for anything at any level the OPA desires. It is an entirely different matter to make goods available to the public at that price. If, to producers, the price is too low, the item in question will automatically go out of production or be shipped off into the black market, to the detriment of the honest merchant and his customers. This has happened periodically in the case of meat, especially beef. When the OPA set the price of certain types of low-cost clothing at an unprofitable level, manufacturers just stopped making that kind of clothing, and concentrated on higher-priced goods which would return a profit.

We will never have adequate production in this country until the free market is re-established. In that market, competition and the consumers' desire and ability to pay will fix the price level. Artificial price ceilings, which are out of key with current labor, material, tax and other operating costs, will do nothing in the long run but perpetuate an economy of scarcity.

Farmers Urged to Aid Metal Collection Drive

Farmers can make a sizable contribution toward production of new farm machinery by turning in every possible bit of scrap from their farms, officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said today. While not all the scrap iron and steel gathered from the farms will be used exclusively for farm machinery, any metal made available to the steel mills will aid in all lines of production.

The scrap collection drive, which will run some three months, will tap every source of scrap metal. Many governmental agencies, and the Army and Navy are contributing to the drive. It is pointed out that the steel industry will require two million tons of scrap iron and steel a month for the next six months. The steel industry desires "heavy melting scrap"—castings and heavy pieces found on farms.

The Civilian Production Administration has requested farm machinery dealers to receive and make disposition of scrap metal. Farmers, therefore, may take the scrap to machinery dealers, or to scrap dealers.

Green Feed Boosts Egg Production, Experiment Shows

Good winter pasture for laying hens is practically a "must" this year, what with feed shortages and the necessity for most economical egg production—Extension poultry specialists at the U-T College of Agriculture report.

Good pasture will save up to 20 per cent on the feed bill, and it will increase production and hatchability of eggs, experiments show. In one test at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, pullets fed a ration of mixed whole grains supplemented with laying mash, and with access to crimson clover and rye grass or oats pasture, produced 30 per cent more eggs from October until May than did pullets on the same ration but without green feed.

If winter pasture is not available, the next best thing is bright green alfalfa or lespedeza hay, in either racks or bales, the specialists say. There is no advantage in hens' running out unless they have access to green feed.

Who Will Own the Coal Mines?

Return of the soft coal mines to their owners is again being delayed because John L. Lewis of the United Minc Workers has apparently decided to demand what amounts to virtual control over the industry.

No question of wages is involved. According to the United States News, Mr. Lewis' current demands involve the following:

1. For many years, agreements have contained a clause pledging the unions not to strike during the life of a contract. Mr. Lewis now wishes to eliminate this.

2. Before the war, Mr. Lewis seemed to be glad to sign two-year agreements, and neither party could demand changes until that time elapsed. Mr. Lewis now wishes a quick-reopening clause, which would permit him to reopen negotiations on a month's notice.

3. The heavy demand for coal has made it necessary to operate on a six-day week basis. Mr. Lewis desires a five-day week. In this connection, it is interesting to note that miners receive time-and-one-half for the sixth day, and their weekly paycheck comes to $75.25.

4. The miners' welfare fund every nickel of which is contributed by the operators, was to be administered by a three-man board made up of company and union representatives and a neutral chairman. Mr. Lewis now wants the fund to be controlled by the union alone.

5. Mr. Lewis demands that his union be made the bargaining agent for mine foremen who are the representatives of the mine owners on the job.

If the demands of Mr. Lewis are granted, about the only right the mine owners will have left is that of spending their money in ways the union approves. Have we reached the point where a union head can, with no official opposition, demand the subjugation of a great industry?

Oak Grove Farmer Uses Geese to Chop Berry Patch—They Do the Job!

Dyer, Tenn., Oct. 28—(Special)—W. F. Young of the Oak Grove Community said he uses geese to chop his strawberries and that these choppers cost him about 10 cents per acre per day. He said he would quit strawberries if it were not for his geese. Young finds two geese per acre will eliminate the grass during an average year.

This year Young set out one half acre of new berries and reworked one acre of old berries. He strung a 26 inch woven wire fence around the strawberry patch to keep the geese in. Water is kept in a trough on the outside of the patch so the geese will not waste it. They have to drink by sticking their heads through the woven wire fence. The geese are fed corn to keep them in good condition.

Tom Harris Bradford used geese to chop a two acre cotton field which was heavily infested with nut grass this year.

Use of Fungicide Prevents Mildew in Closed Cottage

How to prevent mildew in a closed vacation cottage is a real problem to everyone fortunate enough to have such a place. A little cabin for week ends, which must be left closed for five days at a time, presents the same problem, too, because it doesn't take long for mildew to grow.

The musty odor and the property damage caused by the presence of mildew can be avoided by the use of a safe fungicide which destroys the mildew and prevents its return for months. It may be applied by spraying, daubing, or dipping, depending on the surface to be treated. Diluted and used in an ordinary spray gun it will protect clothes, curtains, upholstery fabrics, and other home furnishings. Smaller surfaces may be wiped with a saturated cloth.

Carpets and rugs should be sprayed and dried before rolling up or, if they are to be left on the floor, spray the underside, also. Do the same with bedding.

Such precautions will save time and temper in the spring, as well as actual replacements from damage.

Fire Kills More Than War

Since 1920, more Americans have lost their lives by fire than in all the devastating battles of World War II, according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In the last decade, 100,000 victims have been claimed by fire, and 170,000 more have been seriously burned, many of them disfigured for life.

Fire Prevention Week will shortly be observed. During that week and during every other week the American people can effectively prevent fire by following a few simple rules. Ninety per cent of all fires, big and little, are preventable. The National Fire Waste Council offers these suggestions to the homeowner and business man:

Check from cellar to attic for rubbish—and get rid of it. Check heating systems. Keep ashes in metal containers and shield fireplaces with screens. Don't smoke in bed, and keep plenty of ash trays handy. Don't clean your clothes at home with flammable agents. Never bring gasoline into the house for any purpose. Keep matches away from children. Replace frayed electric cords and defective electric appliances.

There's nothing difficult or costly about these rules. And their observance would save this country thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property every year. The big job of fire prevention simply consists of all of us doing little jobs regularly and conscientiously.

Oil Products for the Farm

New developments in petroleum products are helping the farmer save money by making his equipment last longer and operate more efficiently. That is the gist of talks made by the laboratory staff of one of the major oil companies to a group of farm editors and writers who recently met in Chicago.

During the war the oil industry, working its research laboratories at top efficiency, made rapid progress in developing such valuable products as rust preventives, insecticides and better lubricants for a variety of purposes. These war-born products are now being made available for farmers and other civilian users to employ in the arts of peace.

It is estimated that a modern farm of a few hundred acres requires an investment of about $35,000 in mechanical equipment. Proper maintenance of that machinery is thus one of the most important farm tasks. Every year added to the life of a tractor, a combine, a mower or any other piece of high-priced equipment means more money in the farmer's pocket. And the farmer makes use of a long list of other oil products besides lubricants and fuel. These include paints, weed killers, waxes, polishes, leather preservatives, desiccants, and applications which guard fabrics against mildew.

The oil industry, through its constant scientific progress, is making an increasing contribution to the life of the American people.

Used for raincoats, garment bags, aprons, bibs, shower curtains, caps, and as covering for kitchen dishes, polythene is a new plastic relieved from military duty and now available in sheet form.

Margarine was first developed by a French chemist in 1870 to ease a fat shortage resulting from the Franco-Prussian War.

Arsonists at Large

During the war, certain special troops, such as those serving with the OSS, were given technical instruction in arson. Elaborate textbooks were printed to assist the student in attaining proficiency in destroying enemy ammunition dumps, headquarters and other installations, by fire. These works, of course, were classified "Secret" and were never allowed to fall into the hands of the general public.

However, judging by recent fire loss statistics, the American people need little instruction in how to start destructive fires. Because of our carelessness, ignorance and plain downright laziness, we are experts in the field.

The figures tell the story. Authorities say that nine out of every ten fires are easily preventable. Yet we will burn up about $600,000,000 worth of property this year, to make the worst record in history—and we will burn to death some 11,000 human beings along with it.

This will happen because we insist on being careless with heating equipment; because we permit faulty electric equipment to go unrepaired; because we litter basements and attics and closets with inflammable trash; because we improperly dispose of smoking materials— and because we do a hundred and one similar things that a modicum of common sense should tell us not to do. Think it over—and then decide whether you're willing to do your part to prevent fire.

Forcing Prices Up

The recent decision in a Federal court which held the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, largest retail food chain in the country, guilty of anti-trust law violations, contains some grim implications for the consumer. The government has filed similar indictments against other chain systems. And if this decision is upheld by the highest courts when appealed, either it will be necessary to revise the anti-trust laws —or to virtually abandon low-cost merchandising in this nation.

The A & P was not accused of gouging the public. To the contrary, the government case was largely based on the fact that the system used profits to reduce retail prices. No strong evidence was presented to prove that it had driven competitors out of business. In fact, the system's proportion of the national food business was sharply less in 1943 than in 1933. And, as everyone knows, in all the towns and cities where A & P operates, independent food stores and other chain systems also operate in direct competition, and get their share of the total business.

The president of A & P has said: "Our company grew to its present size because it believed it was better to sell 200 pounds of butter at 1 cent a pound profit than 100 pounds at 2 cents a pound profit." That is the basic principle underlying the great American doctrine of mass production and mass distribution. And if that is illegal, what part of the American industrial machine will be immune to legal attack and possible destruction?

As a result of this decision, U. S. consumers may find themselves paying more for their food than would otherwise be necessary. It was the intent of Congress, when the anti-trust laws were written, to destroy businesses whose basic principle is to sell at the lowest possible price. If the decision of the Federal court is upheld, Congress should act at once to make necessary changes in the statutes to protect the consumer from laws that penalize efficiency.

"All those who insist on using organized force to advance their selfish interests should be recognized as public enemies in an interdependent society which cannot prosper or even survive except through the ever closer and more willing cooperation of all its members."— Donald R. Richberg, Co-author(Railway Labor Act and National Industrial Recovery Act.

Poetry of Cattle

By Jasper B. Sinclair

It is not surprising that anything so important as cattle in the general scheme of things should have merited a few nods of approval and recognition from the world's poets, songsters and prose writers.

The modern melody, "Till the Cows Come Home," has its counterpart in the 18th Century folk-song, expressed in broad Scots' dialect. "When the Kye Come Hame." The theme is the same in both instances, if you remember that "kye" is merely the dialectic plural of cow.

Even the nursery rhymes of childhood feature the ever popular tale of the cow that jumped over the moon in a rather remarkable display of athletic prowess. And there are the Biblical tales of the fatted calf and the Golden Calf. The latter was cast by Aaron from the earrings of the people, as any student of the Bible will remember.

Almost legendary is the jingle to the effect that "I never saw a purple cow, I never hope to see one." Its author, Burgess, declares that the purple cow is remembered to the exclusion of all that he has written in fifty years at the writing table.

Such pastoral poets as Robert Burns, James Whitcomb Riley and John Greenleaf Whittier have painted many word pictures of cattle in the fields and along the roads that lead to home.

The classic example of this sort of course, is contained in the opening lines of Gary's familiar Elegy: "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day, the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

Virgil, the celebrated Latin poet, wrote an epic on the care and habits of cattle some 1900 years ago. At that he was merely copying some of the ideas that had been previously expressed by Theocritus, another Latin poet who had written lyrically on the same subject.

Shakespeare makes frequent mention of cattle, but for that matter, you can find almost anything you wish in the Shakespearean library. There was little in town or country that escaped the facile pen and keen imagination of the Bard of Avon.

Crop Production Rise Expected on Record Crops

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP)—Fall harvests are bearing out the Agriculture Department's early season forecasts that crop production this year will be the largest in history.

In a harvest-season report yesterday, the department said total production of all crops will be 2.5 per cent above the previous record of 1942 and 26.4 per cent above the 1923-32 level.

From the long range standpoint of meat-hungry consumers, the best news in the report is the fact that production of livestock feed grains—topped by a record corn crop—will be four per cent larger than the 1942 peak.

The department said feed grain supplies per animal will be the most liberal in history—a fact that should open the way to sharply expanded output of meat animals, milk, chickens and eggs.

But the full effect of this expansion will not be felt much before next summer, when grain-fattened cattle are expected to move to slaughter in large volume.

The production of food grains—wheat, rye, and rice—likewise is the largest in history. A record wheat crop of 1,169,422,000 bushels compares with the 1935-44 average crop of 843,692,000 bushels.

Other crops being harvested in a record volume include potatoes, tobacco, peaches, pears, plums and truck crops. Those of near-record proportions include oats, rice, peanuts, grapes, cherries, and sugar cane.

Average or better harvests are reported for hay, soybeans, dry peas, prunes, apricots, hops, sugar beets, flaxseed, sorghum, grain, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, and apples.

Only in the case of cotton, rye, broomcorn, dry beans and pecans are below-average crops being produced.

Blind Farmer Operates Dairy

There are many stories about how various people who are laboring under one kind of physical handicap or another manage to make a living for themselves and their family—but one seldom hears a story more unusual than that of Dennis W. Taylor of Bedford County, who is totally blind, yet he is a successful farmer.

Taylor is 34 years old and has been without sight since he was 10. He is married and is the father of a 6-month-old baby boy. His major source of income is from 17 Jersey cows he milks alone on the farm, which was bought and paid for through his farm earnings.

Taylor lost his eyes only a few months before his eleventh birthday while attempting to "blow up" some rock on his mother's farm. "I placed the dynamite under the rock and lighted the fuse and ran, but after some time there was no explosion, so I went back to investigate the trouble. Then just as I stooped over the explosion came, and that was the last I remembered for some time," he continued. Taylor said his condition was poor for several weeks, but within six months after the accident he was back in school—the school for the blind at Nashville, for he was totally blind.

He spent almost 10 years there, and completed high school as top man in his class. He said he returned home to his mother's farm, no future plans in mind. His mother owned three cows, and with some money that had been saved he purchased two other cows—one for $18 and the other for $22.

He continued to live with his mother and milked the cows for half of the income from the milk that was sold. Milk at that time was selling at a price far below today's mark, and the process of saying was slow, but Taylor managed to save some money.

It was almost two years later, after he had purchased a few more milch cows, that he married a girl in his home county. After a few years of married life Taylor decided that he wanted to apply the money he had saved to a home and farm of his own. The farm he desired to buy was located only a short distance from his mother's home. However, there was one limiting factor—he lacked about $500 having enough money to pay for the farm. "It wasn't an easy matter to get some one to loan me the money, because they couldn't believe I would be able to repay it," Taylor said. After many attempts, the money was borrowed and the farm purchased.

The number of cows in Taylor's dairy varies from time to time, but has been on a continuous climb since he first started. The total is now 17, most of which will be in milk during the winter months.

Taylor has no farm help. He does all the milking, caring for the cows, feeding, cleaning and washing milk utensils. He hires no help except for jobs that one man eannot do, such as hay hauling, planting and harvesting his field crops. Most of this help is secured by swapping work with his brother, who lives at the "old home place."

Taylor's annual income is about $3,000 or at least has been for the past few years. However, he was quick to remind that only about one-third of that amount was net. He produces the family's supply of pork. In his pig pen presently are two porkers that will weigh almost 200 pounds each, and they will be slaughtered the first cold spell. Also contributing to the family food supply and to the family income are 150 hens most of which are young pullets that will start laying within the next few weeks.

One of the most unbelievable tasks accomplished by Taylor is driving the cows to and from the pasture, which is located some distance from the house—and in order to get them there they have to be driven some distance down the road and through a gate. He not only drives them to the pasture, but goes to the pasture for them in the afternoon. He can locate the cows and tell when he has them all out, "just by listening."

Outside Wiring on Farm Important; Should Be Durable, Safe, Adequate

By Kenneth B. McPherson

It is nearly always desirable or even necessary on every farm to do a certain amount of outside wiring. This may include a secondary service extension to some point on the farmstead such as a barn, poultry house, or other building. Frequently a yard light is installed or an electrie hotbed is made at some considerable distance from the end of the power company service, or the electric pump must be served at a distance of several hundred feet away from the house.

All of this wiring and extension of service is done by the farmer and includes poles, wires, insulators and a certain amount of construction that should be done in such a manner that it will be durable, safe and adequate.

It is normally not desirable to space poles more than 150 feet apart when annealed eopper wire is used. When excessively long spacing is used there is a tendency for the wire to lengthen and sag, due to its own weight and temperature changes. After a time the wire has to be either restretched or additional poles added.

In figuring the pole height for a job, allowance must be made for several factors:

(1) Amount of ground clearance needed under the wire; (2) probable amount of wire sag; (3) amount of space necessary on top of pole for mounting wires; and (4) depth of pole in ground.

For example, if a farmer installs a 20-foot pole in his barn lot, three and one half feet are allowed to go in the ground. The wires mounted on the side of the pole take up another foot, and two and one half feet are allowed for wire sag. That would leave only 13 feet clearance from the ground, which might be sufficient for some barn lots but for many it would not, particularly if a high load of hay were to pass under.

Frequently it is necessary to pass wires over a public road. In such cases a minimum ground clearance of 18 to 20 feet is necessary.

In estimating pole depth in the ground one should figure on a minimum of 3 feet for a 15-foot to a six feet for a 34 foot pole.

Poles should never be eliminated by attaching wires to limbs of trees.

When the pole must take strain due to the wires approaching at one angle and leaving it at another, some support must be given it so the top will not pull over. The strongest and most substantial support is a guy wire extending from well toward the top of the pole down into the ground and fastened to a steel or stone "dead man." Do not depend on a tree or fence post to anchor the guy.

The top of the pole should be drawn baek when the support is installed, until it leans slightly away from the direction in which the wires will pull.

Make Hay Without Sunshine

Barn Curing of Hay Removes the Hazard of Weather and Aids in Vitamin Content

Receiving the widest acclaim throughout many sections of the country is the comparatively new mow, or barn, curing of hay. There is every indication that it will revolutionize hay curing in this country, since it removes the one main hazard in any hay operation—the weather.

One of the barn hay drier or finisher methods was developed by the University of Tennessee and the Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley Authority a little over five years ago. It is known as the Tennessee system and has a long tapered duct down the eenter of the barn with lateral ducts on each side. Since that time many new modifications have been made in developing this system of saving hay by many individuals and firms.

Another is the Ohio system which has a large cross section straight main duet on one side of the barn with lateral ducts leading across the floor. A fan may be used in either end of the tunnel or duct, with the Ohio system, thus reducing the size of duct required.

In addition to practically eliminating the loss of hay from the weather, barn curing makes possible the saving of most of the plant leaves, which contain a high percentage of the protein and carotene, source of Vitamin A. in the hay. Furthermore, the barn drier system can be adapted to most any size and type of barn and, if it is properly operated, will do much to avoid spontaneous hay combustion.

The barn hay drier consists of a wooden duet system (experimental work is now being done with clay tile and steel pipe) designed to fit the barn, a fan large enough to supply the required amount of air into the duet system and an electric motor and control unit for the fan.

The Tennessee duct system is made up of a main duct which runs through the barn and lateral ducts built on both sides to carry air throughout the barn. Usually these lateral ducts are much smaller and carry air under low pressure. Ample openings are left in these laterals to allow free passage of air throughout the hay continuously until hay is completely cured.

Hay is cut in the field the regular way and allowed to cure for a short time, but not long enough for the leaves to begin to shatter. It is then hauled to the barn and evenly distributed over the air ducts. In some of the systems now in use the hay is chopped and then carried to the barn.

While most agricultural engineers advise getting the moisture content lower, hay containing as much as 60 per cent moisture has been suceessfully handled with the barn drier. In long hay, 40 per cent moisture is not too high with most systems.

The amount of time required for finishing the curing of hay in the barn varies with the moisture content, the amount of air which is forced through it and the depth of the hay in the barn. E. T. Swink associate agricultural engineer of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, writing in the Southern Planter, reports that most Virginia farmers cure an average cutting of hay in ten to fourteen days under normal conditions. While he points out that most systems in Virginia are designed for loose long hay, with some of the driers it is possible to cure hay in the bale form and also to cure chopped hay.

A survey was made in Virginia of farmers who used barn driers last year and 100 per cent of them reported they made better hay than by the old method; 96 pereent saved some hay they would not have otherwise been able to save; 84 percent observed better results from feeding barn-cured hay, than from field cured hay and all of them considered their hay driers a good investment, according to Mr Swink.

At a barn hay-curing conference at Purdue University in January, sponsored by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. H. A MacDonald, assistant professor of agronomy at Cornell University, reported that in thirty hours of normal field exposure, hay loses up to 65 per eent of its carotene from sunlight. If it rains, the losses from leaching are 67 per cent of the minerals. 35 per cent of the carbohydrates and 18 per cent of the proteins. Hay with moisture content no higher than 40 per cent was recommended as best for barn driers.

There is much interest in this new method of curing hay and many possibilities of the system are still being tested. One fact which seems to be evident is that each barn drier must be considered as an individual one with motor fan and duct system developed on the basis of the particular barn and the amount of hay to be cured. Agricultural engineers at most of the state agricultural colleges and county agents will be able to assist farmers in planning a barn hay drier unit to suit specific needs.

Avoiding Pitfalls for Veterans

In an address before the American Retail Federation, Commander Ralph A. Sentman, National Director of Veteran's Affairs, stressed the importance of retailer—veteran activities whereby experienced merchants eounsel returned soldiers in the conduct of retail business.

A sample survey made some time ago indicated that more than 500,000 veterans planned to establish their own businesses. A very large percentage of these, of course, were interested in retail trade in one field or another. In a normal year, two out of three new enterprises fail and only one out of five live more than ten years. As Commander Sentman said, "Should these ratios hold true in this large group of veterans establishing new businesses, most certainly the economic reaction to such identified failures would be tragic."

Many and perhaps most of the veterans who wish to establish retail stores are without adequate experience. They know relatively little of the pitfalls that lie ahead. Retailer—veteran conferences are designed to open the prospective store operator's eyes to the problems that he must face.

Commander Sentman offers the opinion that these activities should be extended whenever possible For the most part, the work has been under the leadership of the chain store systems of the country, and their participation has been enthusiastic and sustained. It is essential that the job be continued, and that all merchants contribute to it in some measure. It is the starting point for men who will serve the consumers of this country in the decades to come.

Barn Hay Driers Popular with Farmers

Barn hay driers developed and proved in a point project of the TVA and the University of Tennessee, are becoming increasingly popular aecording to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture among 50 farmers using the barn hay driers.

Eaeh of the 50 farmers declared he had better quality hay by barn curing. Three out of every four said they had observed better results from feeding barn cured rather than field cured hay. The others said they had no comment, or had not had an opportunity to observe the results of feeding the hay. Ninety-seven and one half per cent of the farmers questioned said that use of the barn hay drier had enabled them to make better use of labor on the farm.

The 50 farmers were also unanimous in saying they considered the barn hay drier system a good investment. And all answered "yes" to the question of whether they would recommend the barn curing method to other farmers.

Currently, there are 122 barn hay driers in operation in Tennessee. The increased income, through better quality hay, and greater, amounts that can be handled, has made this a profitable development for Tennessee farmers, M. M. Johns, Extension rural electrification specialist, U.T College of Agriculture, said today. Scareity of materials has kept installation of driers at a minimum; but the out look for materials now is greatly improved, especially for motors, Johns deelared.

Rather than a dog, I would choose a cat. It has for me the manners essential to social relations. At first, in its early youth, it possesses all the graces, suppleness, unexpectedness by which the most exacting, artistic fancy can be amused! It is adroit, it always knows where it is. Prudent unto caution, it goes everywhere, it examines without soiling, breaking nothing; it is in itself a warmth and a caress; it has not a snout, but a mouth—and what a mouth! It is discreet and of fastidious cleanliness—it cannot be enslaved. It is a dignified, proud, disdainful animal that hides its love affairs in the shadows. It defies advances, tolerates no insults, abandons the house in which it is not treated according to its merits. In short, it is truly an aristocrat in type and origin. —**Alexandre Dumas**

Pressure Group Government

The railroad eompanies, which are having to pay the millions in increased wage and material costs, are still awaiting a decision for an increase in freight rates. They do not threaten to stop running the trains if increases are not granted by a certain date, even though failure to get increases might mean utilmate bankrupcy.

This tendency to prolong all forms of official inquiry where it affects industry is one of the things that is retarding sound reconversion of industry. Already the nation has given up thinking of 1946 as a year of progress after the war. We are now talking about 1947 as the year when we can start going ahead—but no one knows.

The railroads are an example of what every business is going thru. Each one is waiting, waiting, waiting, because some one else thinks they know more about how it should be run than those responsible for its success.

Government today has become so big, and has so many departments that no one dares make a decision without the lapse of an interminable length of time and the shifting of decisions to some one else, thereby eliminating personal responsibility.

Big government is probably the greatest deterrent to normal economic recovery. It owes to the dictatorship of pressure groups but it neglects to promptly settle the most pressing problems of the ordinary industry or citizen who cannot bring vote pressure to bear.

Why shouldn't rate or price increase which are forced by wage increases become effective simultaneously with the advance in wage rates?

Why Not Be Sensible?

Not that the "annual" bituminous coal strike is over and the nation has suffered its usual loss and inconvenience therefrom, it might be good polities to prepare sound and equitable legislation that applies equally to employer and unions.

Our labor laws do not prevent strikes or provide for a settlement between industry and labor. Their application has had just the oppo site effect—they induce strikes and leave the settlement to government. The operators must accept the terms made by the government. Would labor like this process if it happened to work the other way?

If private enterprise is eliminated by continued government seizure of private property as a means of negotiating wage settlements, it will only be a question of time untill government is the actual owner and operator of our basic industries. Then labor will find itself in the position of industry today. Government will be the dominating factor, for it is more powerful than labor. Labor will do what government says as has been proved in countries where private enterprise is non-existent.

Therefore, if labor wishes to save its independence it must work with industry to save the independence of both. That can be done by the adoption of methods which put equal responsibility on labor and management for the settlement of their controversies, before the public has been so injured it is willing to see drastic legislative action to maintain production even at the expanse of the freedom of both industry and labor.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Use Honey or Sugar to Sweeten Rhubarb

By Alice Bennett

Grocers complain that the rhubarb now on the market isn't selling to homemakers—and any good eook will retort that it's because of the sugar supply (or lack of it).

It's true that rhubarb does require more sweetening than most fruits, but it's also true that it has sufficient flavor to permit the use of substitute sweetenings.

Honey or corn syrup—the latter less expensive—can be used to get full value from this mid-winter economy buy.

In these reeipes, you'll have a chance to experiment with the flavor—hope you'll like it!

BASIC RHUBARB SAUCE

2 pounds raw rhubarb
1 cup extra-sweet corn syrup
1-2 cup water.

Wash and cut rhubarb into one-inch pieces without removing the skin. Drop into a syrup made by mixing corn syrup and water. Boil until tender. This mixture may be canned if desired, and is excellent for pies, tarts and sauce.

RHUBARB SHORTCAKE

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons shortening
2-3 cup milk
2 1-2 cups rhubarb sauce.

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut shortening into flour mixture. Add milk and mix quickly. The dough should be soft.

Turn onto floured board. Knead about one half minute. Roll to 2 3-8 inch thickness. Cut and place on a baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) until brown, about 12 minutes. Split the biscuits and fill and top with rhubarb sauce. Serves eight.

RHUBARB BREAD PUDDING

2 cups diced rhubarb
1-2 cup light corn syrup
2 cups bread erumbs
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
1 1-2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup milk
1 egg

Wash, peel and dice the rhubarb. Add eorn syrup, bread crumbs. lemon rind and lemon juice and mix well. Beat the milk and egg together. Add to rhubarb.

Place the pudding mixture in a greased baking dish. Dot the top with butter or margarine and bake in moderate oven 30 minutes or until firm.

BAKED CUCUMBERS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

2 very long cucumbers
2 cups cooked fish, meat, or poultry
2 slices, day-old bread, cubed
1-2 cup evaporated milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 small onion, finely chopped
Few grains pepper

Peel cucumbers and cut each into 3 pieces. Hollow out the centers by removing seeds and soft pulp. Soak cucumbers in salted water while preparing stuffing. Soak bread in milk until almost all liquid is absorbed. Combine with cubed or minced fish, meat or poultry. Add egg, green pepper, onion and pepper, and salt if desired. Stuffed drained cucumbers with this mixture. Place in casserole and add enough water to prevent scorching. Cover and bake in a moderate over (350 degrees) until tender, about 1 hour. Yield: 6 serving pieces.

Tomato Sauce

1 tablespoon fat
1 tablespoon flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup boiling water
1-3 cup evaporated milk
1 1-3 eups tomato (fresh or canned), pressed through a strainer

Melt fat. Stir in flour and salt. Add water slowly, stirring constantly to keep smooth. Add milk and cook slowly, stirring, constantly, until mixture is thickened. When ready to serve, add tomatoes which have been heated. Serve over baked cucumbers.

Dark baking pans help cakes cookies or pies to brown.

TANGY BEETS

You will like the different flavor that mustard-margarine s a u c e gives to beets. Combine 2 teaspoons of prepared mustard and 1-4 cup of margarine and serve over cooked beets—or other vegetables for that matter.

LIKE FISH? TRY THIS

6 trout (or fillets of any fish)
6 thin slices salt pork (or 1-4 cup bacon fat)
2 cans Party Peas
1 tablesp. butter or margarine
1-4 teasp. salt
Lemon wedges

Clean and wash fish. Notch edges of salt pork and fry until crisp. Remove. Cook trout or fillets slowly in hot fat, turning until lightly browned. Lay on platter. Also heat 2 cans of new pack peas, so young and tender, so flavory that they actually enhance the delicate flavor of your favorite fresh-caught or fresh-bought fish. Drain peas. Add butter, salt. Then surround the fish with a bright green border of luscious Party Peas and sit down to discover how really delicious fish can be.

STIFFER WHITES

Both acid and salt help beaten egg white hold their stiffness. A pinch of salt or cream of tartar added at the start of whipping will give the foam greater volume and stability. On the other hand, even a small particle of fat in the white will prevent it from beating stiff. No bits of yolk should be left in the white because yolk contains fat. The beater should be free of any traces of oil.

BAKED GLAZED PARSNIPS

In a well-greased shallow baking dish place 3 cups cooked sliced parsnips. Cream together 2 tablespoons butter or margarine and 1 teaspoon dry mustard; dot over parsnips. Pour 1-3 cup corn syrup over parsnips and bake in hot oven (400 degrees) 20 minutes. Serves 4-6.

Conservation Tricks

To get the last bit of shortening out of can or jar, fill with very hot water. Shortening's easily removed when water cools.

To freshen stale cake or rolls, wrap in a towel, place in warm, not hot, oven a few minutes before serving.

To keep egg yolks for several days, cover with cold water, store in refrigerator. This will prevent their drying out.

To keep flour in perfect condition, turn it out of the sack into a eontainer and keep tightly covered in a cool place.

To store crumbs Place crumbs in jar; cover with cloth; secure with rubber band rather than lid. This prevents molding.

To make crumbs Place dry bread on half of towel; fold other half of towel over. Roll with rolling pin till crumbs are fine.

To prevent bread from molding Remove paper wrapper, keep loaf on rack in well ventilated bread box

Use those stale leftover bread slices for a luncheon dish. Toast slices; place on platter; cover with tangy cheese sauce.

Use leftover bread crumbs to thicken the hot liquids you use for gravies and sauces. To make horseradish sauce: moisten I cup crumbs with 1-2 cup hot milk; add 1-4 cup grated horseradish, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 1-2 tsp salt, dash cayenne. This is nice with boiled beef or fried fish.

SIMPLE DEVICE PREVENTS FOOD WASTE

There is a solution to the problem of keeping the zip and tangy sparkle in carbonated beverages once they are uncapped. It is a new cover made of moistureproof cellophane and an aluminum board collar that fits snugly over the top of the bottle and holds the cellophane in place. To cap a bottle, simply spread a sheet of cellophane over the top and press the collar down around the sides to lock it in place. These handy tops are also made for jelly glasses (no paraffin necessary) and keeping ketchup and fruit juices, too.

Every year, more than 3,500 lives are lost in farm fires alone.

SCALLOPED CABBAGS

Make a white sauce by melting 3 tablespoons drippings or other fat, adding 3 tablespoons flour, 1-2 teaspoon salt and blending well. Slowly add 1 cup milk and cook until thickened, stirring to prevent lumping. Cook 1 quart shredded cabbage in boiling water for 3 minutes. Drain, Place in casserole. Add white sauce and sprinkle top with 1-4 cup bread crumbs. Bake for 20 minutes in a 375-degree oven. If brown top is desired, put a little bacon drippings over the crumbs. Serves 4 or 5.

GLAZED LUNCHEON MEAT

12-ounce can luncheon meat
Whole cloves
1 teaspoon fine dry bread crumbs
1 tablespoon molasses
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 tablespoon fruit juice
1-4 eup hot water.

Leave meat whole as it comes from can; place in a baking pan. Score top about 1-4 inch deep. Stud with cloves. Sprinkle top with bread crumbs. Combine remaining ingredients, except water, and pour over top of meat. Pour the water in pan around the meat. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees). Baste four times during the baking. Serves 4.

IMPROVED FLAVOR

A small cube of cheese added to the center cavity of a baked pear a few minutes before taking from the oven, will improve the flavor.

TOMATOES WITH HERBS

Peel 6 large tomatoes and cut in fairly thick slices. Mix 1-3 teaspoon basil, 1-2 teaspoon celery salt, 1-4 teaspoon thyme, 1-4 teaspoon sugar, and as mueh black pepper as desired. Sprinkle the mixture over each slice. Place in deep plate and let stand in the refrigerator for 2 hours. Serve very cold with a sprinkle of tarragon vinegar.

TRY THESE SPAMBURGERS

Have you a hit parade of taste-tempting entertainment d i s h e s? Then add this recipe to the list . . . for there's nothing finer for football parties, for Saturday night gatherings, for the Small Fry parties! It's a SPAMburger!

A slice or two of SPAM on one half of a buttered bun, cheese on the other. Put under the broiler until the SPAM is golden brown, the cheese bubbling hot! Garnish with dills, olives, mustard or mayonnaise.

No frills needed in preparation, no special care . . . because the pure tasty pork shoulder and tender sweet ham meat in SPAM is both appetite-satisfying and taste-tempting! SPAM is sold only in 12-oz. tins . . . is made exclusively by the Hormel Co., Austin, Minn.

ICE BOX COOKIES

Cream 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of butter and one egg. Beat well. Add second egg and beat. Sift 1 1-2 cups of brown sugar, 3 1-2 cups of Roy Acuff Flour. 1 level teaspoon cream of tartar. 1 level teaspoon soda and pinch of soda. Add to mixture with vanilla. Make into rolls. Put into icebox for 12 hours. Slice off in thin cookies and bake.

Household Hints

TARNISH PREVENTIVE

A boon to housewives is a soft flannel cloth which will prevent tarnish for as long as silver is left in its folds. The composition of this novel cloth includes tiny partieles of silver which attract the tarnishing elements in the air to it, and thus protect the silver it embraces.

To save crumbs from scattering roll dried bread or cracker crumbs in a paper sack using a regular rolling pin.

A little garlic or garlie salt added to boiled rice to be served with creole chicken gives a new flavor combination.

The pilot light on tne gas stove may be put to good use in keeping salt dry in damp weather. Set the salt container near it before going to bed at night to dry it out for use next day. Or after using the oven, set the salt in to dry out in the warmth that remains after the oven is turned off.

SALVAGED FATS ADD TO SUPPLY OF SOAP

While the supply of soap is not all that the housewife could wish, she can grease the way for more adequate supplies by continuing and increasing the salvage of used fats and oils specialists of the Extension Service who are cooperating in the salvage drive, said this week.

REFRESH WEARY FEET

After a tiresome day of shopping try soaking your feet in warm salt water, drying them thoroughly with an absorbent towel and then massaging them briskly with a good ice-cold cologne. Knead the soles well and rub vigorously to start better circulation. Then dust liberally with bath powder and prop your feet high on pillows. A simple little treatment like this will work wonders on those tired pedal extremities.

BARBECUE

When I am really hungry and . . . I have a pennies few . . . I like to treat my stomach to . . . A tasty barbecue . . . A sandwich filled with beef or ham . . . Or chicken soft and brown . . . Fresh pie and then some coffee or . . . Some milk to wash it down . . . It seems to add a zest to life . . . And makes me feel more fit . . . Particularly if the meat . . . Is roasted in a pit . . . Some people crave fillet mignon . . . Or oysters on the shell . . . But I prefer the barbecue . . . With its delicious smell . . . And while I do not claim to be . . . A connoisseur of food . . . I recommend the sandwich that . . . Is richly barbecued.

MIDSUMMER MAGIC

Melba Ice Cream Sauce

Combine 1-2 cup currant jelly, 1 cup crushed fresh raspberries and juice, and bring to the boiling point. Mix 1 teaspoon cornstarch with 1-2 cup sugar and stir into the boiling mixture. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until mixture is thick and clear. Strain and cool. Add 1-2 teaspoon Burnett's Imitation Raspberry Flavor. Serve over vanilla or peach ice cream. Serves 6.

Burnett's lends the magic touch To the sauce you'll like so much!

Thin slices of orange, with rind left on, topped with a cube or teaspoonful of jelly, are attractive either on a meat platter or individual plates. Use mint jelly with lamb chops,- crabapple or currant jelly with ham, canned cranberry sauce with beef.

BIT OF MEAT ADDS TASTE APPEAL TO VEGETABLE MEAL

A clever homemaker will try to include at least a small amount of meat, even when the meal features garden vegetables. She can do this in many ways; the following ideas are just a few suggestions:

Add meat to the stuffing of deviled eggs, to serve with hot vegetables or a vegetable salad. Use chopped crisp bacon, liver sausage dried beef, or cooked pork sausage.

Serve potato chips, crackers or dry melba toast with a meat spread.

Add small pieces of cooked or ready-to-serve meat to bowls of hot vegetable soup.

Add a little ground cooked meat to left-over gravy, and serve on top of mashed potatoes.

Serve one of the vegetables in an egg souffle, and add a small amount of finely chopped meat for extra flavor.

Add chopped cooked bacon or thin frankfurter slices to potato salad or a vegetable salad.

Add small cubes of ready-to-serve meat to the stuffing for a baked vegetable.

Add deviled ham when making a cream sauce or cheese sauce to serve over a vegetable.

Serve stalks of celery stuffed with soft yellow cheese, with chopped bacon added.

BRIGHT SALADS

Remember when making any pear salad, that fresh peeled pears, like apples and bananas, need a sprinkling of lemon juice to prevent discoloration, Grapefruit or orange juice will work equally well if you're short on lemons.

HEARTY EGG SALAD

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
juice
1-4 cup cold water or vegetable
6 hard-cooked eggs, diced
1-4 cup stuffed olives, sliced or cucumber diced
1-2 cup green pepper, diced
1 cup cooked rice or macaroni
1-3 cup mayonnaise
2-3 cup sour cream
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
3-4 teaspoon salt

Soften gelatin in cold water or vegetable juice, dissolve over hot water. Cool at room temperature. Combine eggs, celery, olives, green pepper and rice or macaroni. Mix together mayonnaise and sour cream. Add lemon juice, mustard, salt and cooled, dissolved gelatin. For an egg and olive garnish on molded egg salad, arrange alternate slices of hard-cooked egg and large olives round the sides of a mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Pour a small amount of the mayonnaise-gelatin mixture in the bottom to hold slices in place, and chill until firm. Combine mayonnaise mixture and egg mixture, using two forks. Fill mold with salad, being careful not to dislodge slices of egg and olive. Chill two or three hours, until firm. Unmold on a bed of watercress, shredded spinach or escarole Garnish with tomato slices, if desired.

SPICY PEACH SHORT CAKE

Gingerbread peach shortcake is an easily prepared family treat, if there is a box of gingerbread mix on the pantry shelf. Just add water, mix, and bake according to directions on the package. Split squares and arrange shortcake, using fresh, frozen, or canned peaches. Top with a generous spoon of ice cream or whipped cream.

CORN CREOLE

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 cups peeled and cut tomatoes
1 1-2 cups uncooked corn
1-4 cup chopped parsley
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 bay leaf
1 1-2 cups sliced okra

Melt shortening in saucepan, add tomatoes and simmer for 5 minutes. Add corn, parsley, seasonings. Cover and cook for 10 minutes; then add okra and cook 3 minutes longer, or until tender.

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

The Wind Blows Good

In the first chapter of the prophecy of Ezekiel, the author of that book tells of seeing in a vision from God, a wind; or at least things which resulted from the wind. Generally winds which cause special notice or special mention are destructive, and are sometimes spoken of as ill winds. The wind referred to by the prophet was more mystifying than terrifying.

The word "WIND" may refer to several things, namely: a movement of atmospheric nature, a confusion among groups of people, a mental disturbance, the entrance of a new school of thought, a change of certain types of government, and a religious movement. However these are but a few of the many things to which wind, storm, or hurricane may refer. In almost every man's life some winds have blown and possibly some more are to blow. We cannot stop the winds, but profiting by our past experiences. we can prepare for their coming.

Without a doubt, the writer ventures to say that possibly some reader of this article will be dubious of a strong wind blowing good, but despite any such feeling, even a high wind often blows good. Should we speak in terms of mother nature persons familiar with rural sections know that a tree is helped when a high storm blows away its dead twigs and rotten limbs. It is understood that limbs which have sap, have a better hold on the body of the tree and therefore cannot be easily moved. Even in our church life, we find storms helpful, despite the fact that no Christian welcomes them. There are usually a lot of dead members in the church organization; that is the visible organization, and we know also that in a storm these members having not the spirit which is required to hold on in the time of a storm, will in all probabilities be blown away. When the storm has settled, generally the spirit filled members are hanging on and rejoicing in God despite the confusion.

Out of the wind spoken of by Ezekiel, came a cloud which presented two mysteries; a fire folding itself inward, and a creature which appeared as four creatures exactly synonymous. The mysterious creatures being four, seemed to represent the coming of the Saviour who in the flesh can be looked upon as one person yet with four personages. By Jesus' own testimony of himself we learn that he in the flesh was God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, and also the Man Jesus. Each creature had four faces, each of which represented certain definite characters of the Christ and of his followers; which characters will be mentioned in a later article. The fact that the creature had calves feet demonstrated that it had the ability to tread upon any soil, that is on the territory of any unbeliever or false believer, yet four creatures moved together, thus without injury to the feet. The revealing that the man who has

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Profitable Curb Market Established Near Memphis By 4-H Youth

Wake Negro 4-H Club Heard Josephus Daniels

Negro 4-H Club members, farmers and their wives and county school teachers gathered in large numbers in Greenleaf Chapel, Shaw University, Wednesday, October 30, in observance of Wake County's Annual 4-H Club Achievement Day program. The program got underway at 10:30 a. m., with W. C. Davenport of the State College Extension Service presiding.

From all sections of Wake County 4-H Club members were on hand to participate in the program, report on achievements in their local clubs and receive awards and cash prizes as county 4-H Club champions.

The Honorable Josephus Daniels, former U. S. Secretary of Navy and later U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, delivered an address to the group after being introduced by John W. Goodman, Assistant Director of the North Carolina State College Extension Service.

Mr. Daniels advised the group, "We have separated our head and hands too much, and that is why I appreciate the 4-H Club program because it teaches us to train our heads and use our hands." All of this adds up to helping us to become good neighbors."

Others taking part on the program were James R. Adams, Jr., of the Juniper Level 4-H Club and president of the Wake County 4-H Club County Council; Edward Pretty and Calvin Dozier of the Fletchers Grove 4-H Club; Geraldine Thorpe and Shirley Terry of the Apex 4-H Club; Rev. James Nimmo, Jr., and Dean Foster P. Payne of Shaw University; W. C. Cooper, 4-H Club Specialist and A. E. Brown, District Manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Those making remarks on the program were Frank V. Duffy, Wake County Soil Conservation Worker; Miss Stephens of the Riley Hill School was in charge of music with Nellie Stewart of the Apex 4-H Club as song leader.

Awards and Cash Prizes.

Sweet Potato: Charles Holland, Holly Springs; Lonnie Adams, Juniper Level; Hubert Coffee, Eagle Rock; and, James Montaque, Riley Hill. **Pig:** Walter Hudson Jones, Apex; Willie Lee, Riley Hill; and Curley Leathers, Fletchers Grove.

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4-H Club Market Does $3,000 Volume

This year-old 4-H Club roadside curb market in Shelby County, near Memphis, Tenn., did a $3,000 volume of business during the last 12 months. Clarence Harris, 4-H Club youth who owns the market, is busy at right putting tomatoes into a bag for a customer. Pictured left to right are: W. H. Williamson, assistant state supervisor of Extension work; Eddie Harris, Clarence's father; Willie, the owner's brother and chief assistant; R. H. Brown, county agent; Clarence Kneeling, and John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agent.

Over Third of South's Farms Electrified Through REA Aid

Washington, D. C. More than one-third of the South's 2,900,000 farms which include 670,000 farms operated by colored farmers—are now electrified, reports the Rural Electrification Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For the nation as a whole, REA estimates that 52.9 percent, or over half, of the farms now have central stations electric service. Administrator Claude R. Wickard says that 11 years ago when REA was established, only 743,000, or 10.9 percent of the farms in the country were electrified by centeral station service. He says that REA is responsible for about half the increase in rural electrification since 1935.

A total of $82,000,000 has been earmarked for loans in the Southern States during the current fiscal year, on the basis of need as indicated by the number of unelectrified farms in these States as compared with the national precentage of unelectrified farms. The amount allotted to the South represents 65.6 percent of the $125,000,000 to be allotted on the basis of need as requir-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Lawrence Washington Transferred to Farmers Home Administration

Lawrence J. Washington, colored farm credit specialist of the Farm Credit Administration, was transferred recently to the Farmers Home Administration to assist with the making and servicing of farm ownership loans to colored farmers.

Mr. Washington has had wide experience in the field of agriculture. Following his graduation from Southern University, he was for two years a vocational agriculture teacher, nine years a county agent, and since 1942 has been associated with Farm Credit Administration as

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Negro Farmers Order 69,000 Pine Seedlings

A colored conservation planner of Aiken County, S. C., has reported to Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that 24 colored conservation cooperators in his county have placed orders with the State Commission of Forestry for 69,000 pine seedlings to be used in carrying out their soil and water conservation plans this year.

Shelby County Future Farmer Creates Thriving Business

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clarence Harris, 4-H Club youth of Shelby County, Tenn., is doing a $3,000 a year business with his roadside curb market near Memphis, says a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Tennessee State Extension Service.

Clarence got the idea for establishing a curb market from his county agent, R. H. Brown, who has been carrying out extension work in the county for nearly 28 years. Observing the heavy traffic of workers who passed Clarence's home every day going to and from work, Mr. Brown suggested that Clarence might sell them some of the vegetables out of his club garden and fruit from the family's pear, apple and peach trees.

So, one day in June of last year, Clarence and his brother, Willie, dragged a crudely built table into their front yard near the highway, and placed on it a few heads of cabbage, a basket of tomatoes, and three dozen ears of corn. Within a couple of hours they had sold out, and Clarence was sold on the idea of a curb market.

That evening he went to see a carpenter about building a real curb market for him. The carpenter wrote down on a piece of paper and then said, "Well, the kind of market you want will cost about $135, unless you can find some cheap used lumber."

Clarence jangled the $11.45 he had in his pocket and thought about that $25 war bond he had tucked away at home. Altogether, he could not raise more than $30 and the carpenter said it would cost $135, unless he could find some used lumber.

There was a little used lumber around the house. His father had remodeled their home a few months before. He collected all the used

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2nd Annual 4-H Boys, and Girls, Achievement Day of Davidson County

Meeting Held At A. And I. State College Nov. 23, 1946

The Second Annual 4-H Boys' and Girls' Achievement Day of Davidson County was held at A. and I. State College on November 23rd from 10:30 a. m., to 3:00 o'clock, with William Robertson, a 4-H Boy from Antioch School, presiding. The program for the meeting was as follows:

10:30-10:35, song, "America," led by Mrs. Clara Brown, teacher Bordeau School.

10:35-10:40, invocation, Novella Hutchinson, Pres., Dry Creek, 4-H Club.

10:40-10:45, welcome address, Dr. W. S. Davis, President A. and I. State College.

10:45-10:50. response, Virginia Patton.

10:50-10:55, Pledge to the Flag, Older 4-H Club Girls, Haynes County High School.

10:55-11:00, Club Pledge, 4-H Club members.

11:00-11:05, America the Beautiful, led by Mrs. Clara Brown, teacher Bordeaux School.

11:05-11:45, address, Honorable Judge Litton Hickman, County Judge of Davidson County.

11:45-12:00, 3-minute remarks:

Miss Helen Cullens, District Agent Middle Tennessee, Dist. II.

Mr. C. L. Brockett, Superintendent of Davidson County Schools.

Mr. A. B. Harmon, District Agent Middle Tennessee, Dist. II.

Mr. R. E. Clay, State Department of Education.

12:00-1:00, lunch.

1:00-3:00, games, directed by Mr. W. H. Williamson, Ass't State Agent in Negro County Agent Work, and Miss Bessie L. Walton, Ass't State Agent in HD Work.

Judging to start at 8:30 a. m.

Judges:

Miss Maude Guthrie, Food and Nutrition Specialist, Extension Service.

Miss H. Dean Simmons. Ass't Home Demonstration Agent, Davidson County, District II.

In charge—K. B. Gresham, Ass't Home Demonstration Agent.

Mr. Oscar Farris, County Agent, Davidson County.

G. W. Senter, Ass't County Agri. Agent.

Housing Needs of Negro Farm Families Described at Extension Workshop

"Although thousands of farm families are being helped by Extension Service agents to improve their homes, too many low-income farm people are still being passed by," declared T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent, last week in a talk on rural housing before the Extension Service supervisors' workshop at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Campbell, who was chairman of the two-week workshop, urged the 50 supervisors in attendance to stress the importance of rural housing in their conferences with county agents. "You ought to go out and get some first hand information on the housing needs of the people," he said.

Pointing to an enlarged photograph of a dilapidated farm home, the field agent told the supervisors that they ought to spend a night occasionally in a home like this with no sanitary toilet, no electric lights, no screens, and not half enough rooms for its eight occupants.

"Now I know that many agents are encouraging farmers to improve their homes; some are helping them to obtain plans and materials for building or repairing their homes, but I am afraid that we are passing by this family and thousands of others like it in our rush to make a showing," Mr. Campbell said. "Some of us drive 15 or 20 miles to get a good home to spend the night when we ought to spend it right where night catches us," the field agent added.

"Thousands of our people are living in homes that are actually falling down; when it rains they have to use every utensil in the home to catch the water," Mr. Campbell declared. "Some of our farm people have few bed covers and no sheets or pillow cases. Little children are growing up in these homes—children whose lives are threatened by diseases, and who are being robbed of the capacity to serve America," he continued.

"It's a fine thing to teach farm people to conserve their land, develop throughbred animals, and add the necessary labor-saving equipment to expedite farming operations, but unless we teach the farmer to direct all these toward the goal of better living, we haven't helped him very much," he concluded.

The supervisors' workshop was held for the purpose of improving the supervision of some 700 colored farm and home demonstration agents in the 15 Southern States. Similar workshops are being held for the supervisors of white agents.

Other Extension officials who addressed the group were John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension field agent, H. H. Williamson, assistant director of Extension Service, Charles A. Sheffield, field agent for the Southern States, and S. P. Lyle, in charge of agricultural section of Extension.

4-H Achievements

During National 4-H Achievement Week, November 2-10, the recital of outstanding accomplishments of the 1,800,000 white and colored 4-H'ers proved that this has been another big year. Achievement figures show that 4-H'ers put 150,000 acres in victory gardens this year and 350,000 acres in food crops; raised 11,000,000 chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, and 750 head of livestock.

Also 4-H club members canned 33,000,000 quarts of food, dried or cured 3,000,000 pounds of food, and stored or froze 10,000,000 pounds of food. Important too, is the fact that 4-H girls prepared and served 20 million meals this year.

In addition to growing and conserving foods, the 300,000 colored 4-H boys and girls have also been busy this year developing summer camps. In West Virginia 4-H'ers have a 700-acre site, complete with swimming pool, recreation hall, and dormitory facilities; in South Carolina the colored club boys and girls have secured a 265-acre site on Lake Marion and plan to build a $75,000 camp. In Georgia the camp is already under construction. State Agent P. H. Stone reports that an assembly mess-hall, valued at $8,000, is nearing completion.

India Cattle to Be Used in Dairy Experiment

The arrival of two young Brahman bulls and two heifers at the Beltsville, Maryland, dairy experiment station marks the start of a long-time breeding experiment which will be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture to develop better dairy cattle for southern climatic conditions.

The cattle, imported from Guam, are outstanding representatives of the Red Sindhi breed. They represent one of the most popular dairy breeds among the many breeds of humped cattle in India. They were obtained by the Bureau of Dairy Industry from the Agricultural Institute of the American Presbyterian Mission at Allahabad, India, in exchange for two bulls and two heifers from the Bureau's Jersey herd at Beltsville.

This will be the first experimental attempt in the U. S. to use an improved dairy strain of Indian qualities of resistence to heat, pests, and drought with the dairy qualities of domestic dairy cattle. Other breeds of Brahman cattle have been imported and crossed with American beef breeds and range cattle in the Coastal Plain area of Texas and Louisiana for nearly a century to obtain a hardy, fast-growing type of beef animal. Crosses with Jersey bulls and purebred Red Sindhi cows have been made at the Allahabad Institute for more than 14 years, with apparently favorable results.

In India the average yearly milk production per cow is about 1,000 lbs. A Red Sindhi cow must produce 2,500 lbs. of milk in 300 days to be eligible for registry in the Central Herd Book. Jersey bulls crossed on the Red Sindhi cows have sired 13 daughters, which last year averaged 4,700 lbs. a year, and the average in Louisiana is about 2,400 lbs.

The four imported animals arrived at Beltsville in good condition, despite the long and tedious journey from their native country. They will be kept at Beltsville for a short time, where the bulls will be mated to the heifer of their own breed and also to females in the Jersey herd. Eventually they will be sent to the Department's field station at Jeanerette, La., where the long-time breeding experiment will be conducted.

Spring Hill Cows Set Record for Butterfat Output

Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 11—(Special)—Cows in the purebred Jersey herd of George Campbell, Cleburne Jersey Farms, Spring Hill, have set an outstanding record for production of butterfat, it has been anounced by C. A. Hutton, extension dairyman of the University of Tennessee.

In a letter to Campbell, Hutton stated:

"Your two Jersey bulls have records as follows:

"Roseboy's Design Oxford has two daughters averaging 8,143 pounds of milk and 479 pounds of butterfat, and increase of 1,339 pounds of milk and 104 pounds of butterfat over the dams.

"Another daughter received the Meridale trophy given by the Meridale Farms and presented by the Tennessee Cattle Association. This qualified the bull as a proven sire.

"One of this bull's daughters qualified for the silver medal production award by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

"Also to receive the same rating is the Jersey sire, Astor Crimel Aim, he having seven daughters with high production of 8,269 pounds of milk and 482 pounds of butterfat. This bull has two daughters which received the silver medal award also. It qualified Duchess Rowertine as a Register of Merit tested dam giving her the rating of 9,297 pounds of milk and 619 pounds of butterfat on three daughters all of which received the silver medal production award."

USDA Scientists Seek to Improve Synthetic Fibers

Each of the four Regional Research Laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is working to develop or improve a synthetic fiber from a different agricultural product. These fibers are not intended to replace natural fibers. Research men believe that these synthetics may have qualities tnat will improve the natural fibers when the two are mixed.

All these experimental synthetic fibers are low in "wet strength." Many will understand that term by recalling that wartime rayon stockings needed to dry 48 hours because they tore so easily when wet. One research objective is to find ways to increase wet strength.

The Southern Laboratory has a new fiber, Sarelon, from peanut protein—of a light cream color and a texture reminiscent of both silk and wool. In heat-insulating and moisture-absorbing properties it resembles wool. It shrinks little and dyes well.

A fiber called zein, from corn protein, appears suitable for blending with wool for knitting yarns and woven fabrics. Zein is being produced experimentally at the Northern Research Laboratory. This fiber has a rich creamy appearance and a dry strength almost equal to wool. The time required for spinning and finishing zein fibers seems to be less than for other protein fibers. A commercial company is preparing to produce zein fibers on a pilot-plant scale.

At the Western Laboratory, chicken feathers are under test as fiber material. Feathers, as is true of wool, hair, hoofs, and horns, are composed largely of a fibrous protein called keratin. Chicken-feather fiber has been produced experimentally. Its chief weakness is "low wet strength." Feathers are a waste product available in quantity. Industrial utilization of part of the feather would be beneficial. Chicken-feather keratin also can be used in making excellent plastics.

Casein fiber, known for years, is being improved at the Eastern Laboratory. Research there has developed a continuous process for manufacture of casein bristles to substitute for imported hog bristles used in brushes. This process is more economical and yields a fiber more uniform than former methods. A commercial firm is interested in making casein fibers by the new process.

Cross-Cultivation of Cotton Reduces Production Costs

Cross-cultivation cuts cotton chopping costs to $1.20 per acre, reports the Arkansas State Extension Service. This means, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials say, that if cross-cultivation is adopted on a wide scale, thousands of white and colored workers, who depend on cotton chopping for a part of their income, will have to seek other types of employment.

The Arkansas report points out that one farmer, Knox Boshers, started cross plowing 150 acres of his cotton this year when the plants were small and plowed it eight times—five times with the rows and three times across. This reduced the chopping cost on this part of his farm to $1.20 per acre.

On the part of his farm which was not cross-cultivated, chopping costs ranged from $6 to $16 per acre, according to Mr. Boshers. He plans to cross-plow his entire cotton crop next year.

Grasshopper Expert on Way to Argentina

Dr. J. R. Parker, leading grasshopper control expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, left New York last week by air for Argentina. Dr. Parker is going to Argentina in response to the request of the Argentine government for an entomologist who can give technical advice on the control of a grasshopper outbreak which is now occurring over wide areas in that country.

Relieving the Steel Shortage

If steel producers are able to keep producing at their present record-breaking rate for peacetime, the shortages reported by some steel consuming industries should shortly be made up. That encouraging statement comes from Walter S. Tower, president of the Iron and Steel Institute.

The reason for the shortage, of course, is the strikes that plagued the industry not so long ago. The month-long strike that took place in January and February of this year, for instance, cost the country more than 6,000,000 tons of finished steel. The coal strike resulted in the loss of over 3,500,000 tons. Production since then has been hampered by a series of small strikes, and by shortages of scrap and other raw materials.

All in all, the total loss was some 12,000,000 tons of finished steel. That, Mr. Tower says, is enough steel for 900,000 automobiles, 70,000 farm tractor, and 7,000,000,000 tin cans— and after all those articles were made there would remain 9,,000,000 tons of steel for other purposes!

That is what strikes do to a nation's economy—and that's one big reason why you're having to wait for a car, a stove or some product requiring a substantial amount of steel to manufacture. The bright side of the picture is found in the fact that steel output now is at an extremely high rate, and the industry is doing everything in its power to meet the enormous demand.

Research Accelerates Cotton Mechanization

Cotton research as an aid to mechanization and economical production of an ample supply of the right kinds of fiber provides a good example of the present day complexity of scientific agriculture.

In the first place, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, geneticists are developing varieties that produce good yields of the kinds of fiber wanted, cottons that are resistant to diseases and that are suitable for modern methods of harvesting and ginning.

Too, engineers are working up designs of all sorts of new machines for picking and new equipment and processes for ginning, cleaning and compressing the fiber. And finally, communities are being organized so as to limit them to the production of one suitable variety—a movement that now affects 40 per cent of the acreage and 45 per cent of the output of the Cotton Belt and enables manufacturers to cut costs and better their products.

Workers in one group may help to solve problems that had been considered up to another group. For example, cotton breeders are producing varieties with slick glossy leaves that do not stick to the fiber as ordinary rough surfaced leaves do. Such cotton makes it easier for the gin cleaning device to do its job and facilitates mechanical picking.

All-Pullet Flock Favored

The all-pullet flock for egg production is the thing for most general farms and even for many specialized poultry farms. Disposing of mature hens and keeping only the pullets is particularly practical and profitable for the small flocks kept in towns and suburban areas for supplying eggs and meat for the family, says T. C. Byerly, poultry specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pullets are the best fall and winter layers. Older hens are most valuable on breeding farms that specialize in the supply of hatching eggs, according to Byerly.

Health and feed costs are the two main reasons behind the all-pullet policy. The all-pullet flock is not exposed to danger of diseases that the older birds are likely to transmit if the two groups are mixed. By clearing out the older birds each year the poultryman gets the maximum supply of meat, from the cockerel and pullet roasters surplus to the rearing of the annual replacement pullets.

92 Maryland 4-H'ers Get Awards for Outstanding Achievements

Ninety-two Maryland 4-H club boys and girls received cash awards recently at their annual Achievement Day exercises for outstanding farm and home improvement work, reports Martin G. Bailey, colored district agent of the Maryland State Extension Service.

Altogether, the Maryland 4-H'ers produced this year 250 acres of improved variety corn, 150 acres of vegetables, 10,000 chickens, and 700 hogs; raised 110 dairy cows, canned 16,000 quarts of food, and made-over 400 garments.

Dr. Edwin H. Shinn of the Extension office here in Washington was the principal Achievement Day speaker. He praised the club boys and girls for the excellent project work they accomplished this year. Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of Maryland State Extension Service, also addressed the youth.

An outstanding feature of the program was the demonstration of improved farm and home practices by the boys and girls. Among the demonstrations were: preservation of eggs, preservation of food by canning, and the preservation of fence posts by chemical treatment. About 500 youths were in attendance.

Top Farm Production Called for in 1947

A continuing world need for the things U. S. farmers can produce is the reason behind Secretary Anderson's call for another year of top farm output and a consequent delay in transition to peacetime production levels. The total 1947 acreage sought is 358.5 million acres, about 3 percent more than actual acreage in 1946.

In announcing recommendations for national farm goals in 1947, the Secretary described the farm production job next year as (1) production to meet the needs of a strong domestic, (2) production to supply some of the foods and other farm products still badly needed in war-devastated areas, (3) a start toward rebuilding reserves of certain commodities and (4) working again towards a sounder program of proper land use and soil conservation.

White and Colored farmers are asked especially to increase production of such world-scarce commodities as fats and oils and sugar. This would permit meeting a larger part of U. S. requirements with domestic supplies, thus making additional supplies from other countries available to shortage areas.

Greatest expansions in acreage are indicated for cotton, flax, dry beans, soy beans, barley, rye, and grain sorghums.

Name State FHA Directors

Selection of 26 state directors to head up operations of Farmers Home Administration in their states has been announced by Willard B. Lasseter, Administrator. The Farmers Home Administration merges all credit facilities and services of the Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of Farm Credit Administration under an Act passed by the 79th Congress. The merger was effective Nov. 1.

The new agency will provide agricultural credit and on-the-farm supervision for direct and insured farm ownership loans, and production and subsistence loans. Credit facilities and supervision are available only to farmers unable to get the loans they need at interest rates not exceeding 5 per cent from banks, cooperative lending agencies and other responsible sources in their communities. The insured mortgage feature will not become operative until funds for the purpose are appropriated. Direct loan funds are available, however, from the 1947 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

Story of Electricity Covers Long Span of Years; Origin Is Traced

By KENNETH B. McPHERSON

Electricity is a common household tool today. It is used in every walk of life by the young and old, high and low. It is found in the city and country alike, silently doing jobs for people which otherwise would be a serious physical burden.

The story of electricity is an interesting one. That story covers a long span of years and introduces many people who labored and toiled that we today may enjoy its benefits. These people came from many different countries but the product of their labors has international use.

The origin of electricity can be traced to three discoveries that were made many years ago. It has been close to 2,500 years since Thales, a Greek philosopher, stroked a polished piece of amber and observed that rubbed amber draws to itself light particles such as lint and chaff.

The second discovery was probably made by a Chinaman. He found a dark, heavy stone that had the property of attracting, and even lifting pieces of iron. These stones with magnetic characteristics were called load stones.

The third part of the story began when the first man looked into the sky and saw the lightning flashing.

Science was practically at a standstill for centuries. It was not until the time of Queen Elizabeth of England that men really started to delve into the unknown to any large degree. One of her physicians, William Gilbert, discovered many of the principles of magnetism while experimenting with the load stone. He also gave electricity its name from the Greek word for amber, "elektron.' '

Almost every school boy remembers how Benjamin Franklin flew his kite during a thunderstorm in 1752 at Philadelphia and got the electric spark.

An Italian professor, Galvani, observed the way frog legs kick and twitch when two unlike metals touch them, and another Italian, Volta, made the first electric battery when he placed a piece of paper moistened with acid between a copper disc and a zinc disc. From Volta we draw the word "volt" which today expresses electric pressure.

In 1831 an American, Joseph Henry, an dan Englishman, Michael Faraday, performed the experiment that showed that an electric current is produced in metal when a metal is moved in the field of influence of a magnet. This experiment paved the way for most of the marvels which the force of electricity performs today.

The rest of the story is less than seventy years ald. The first successful incandecent lamp was made by Thomas Edison in 1879. Dynamos to generate electricity and power systems to utilize and distribute it were developed by such eager experiments as Edison, Thomason, and Brush. Stanley and his transformer; Sprague and his motors; and Steinmetz, the mathematician, all contributed their necessary part to make the production and distribution of electricity an exact science.

Men are busy today, designing, experimenting and testing. They are seeking new uses of electric power and each new discovery adds another chapter to the electrical story.

The young son of a professor spent the week-end on a dairy farm. Returning home he looked up one of his friends and related his experiences. "If you ever go to a farm, Jimmie," he cautioned, "and you see a big cow off to herself, in a stall with bars, and she has a ring in her nose and don't have any faucets, she's a bull and you'd better avoid her."

With Tennessee Home Makers

By HELEN CULLENS

District Home Demonstration Agent

Regardless of wheat economic and national problems face us, home problems remain the same in many phases. Making ready for winter means more than looking after the storing of fruit, making changes inside and outside the house, and so on. Even as we begin to get our fall and winter clothes ready for wear or make new purchases, we face the business of putting away spring and summer garments.

By the time we start wearing fall clothes, it is high time to make sure our summer things are put away safely for their annual "rest." All clothes, even your most rough-and-tumble ones, keep in better condition and last longer of you store them carefully during the seasons when you are not wearing them.

It pays to spend a little time with our clothes before we store them, enough time to see that they are ready to wear on short notice. This means cleaning thoroughly, and taking a stitch here and there, if need be. Then comes the time to store them well.

Take dresses first. Look over your washable dresses for stains. If they have any, try to get them out. Then tub these frocks thoroughly, and iron them, if you wish. Put them away in boxes or on hangers in bags ,to keep out the dust.

As for non-washable dresses, be sure they are clean, and then hang them in garment bags to keep them clean. Be sure to close all fastenings on these dresses; this will help to keep them in shape.

Now for summer coats or jackets. Make sure they are clean, and place on hangers, padded ones if you have them. Close all the fastenings and store them in protective bags.

If the coat or jacket is all-wool or partly-wool, give it protection After it has been washed or drycleaned, put the coat or packet in the protective bag with moth crystals, balls, or flakes in the pockets. Hang a bag of these moth preventives over the neck of the hanger. Seal or fold the edges of the garment so that the moths or beetles can't get in. Then hang it in a cool closet. If you have some wool or part-wool garments not soiled enough for laundering or drycleaning, give them a good brushing and airing. When you brush, be sure to get at the seams, because moths often deposit eggs in such places.

As for those summer shoes; give them a good cleaning before you store them. If they need repairs, it is a good idea to have the repairs made before you put the shoes away. Then these shoes will be ready to wear whenever you want them. Put your shoes on shoe trees and store in boxes, or a shoe cabinet away from dust. Be sure to store them in a dry place to avoid mildew.

You may have some shoes made from material that contains wool. If you do, put moth crystals, balls, or flakes in the box with them. Just to be safe, take the shoes out once in a while during the winter to see that they are free from moths.

Now for one more item in your summer wardrobe, those hats you want to save. Turbans, and soft hats with no particular shape can be packed several to a box with tissue paper for protection. To store large brim hats, pad the crown with tissue paper to hold shape and place in boxes with the brim side down. Veils and ornaments should be removed from the hat.

Your gloves, your handbag, your umbrella and similar accessories may not be the most important items of your wardrobe, but even they deserve extra care. When they give out, new ones may be harder to get than the strict necessities of clothing.

Just remember that proper precautions and care in the storage of clothing pays big dividends. Your clothes will be in good repair and good condition when you take them out next spring or summer

Make the Farms Hum

By GRACE ARMSTRONG ALLEN

Strange as it may seem, when you stand in mid-October looking at your bees flying in and out, you are not seeing the same bees you saw in May. Worker bees are short-lived.

Regular beekeepers know such facts of course, very well. But for those beginners who have a few hives, without ever having read or studied about bees, or giving them any particular care, this seems worth thinking about right now. The bees that were working so ferverishly to bring in white clover nectar in May and June probably lived not longer than six weeks. Those that began life in June and July or August may have lived as long as three months. Those starting their careers in the fall may survive the winter and start the activities of early spring.

Queens lay fairly generously in September and early October. That is very important, to produce these young bees to live through the winter. But by mid-October the daily deposit of eggs is definitely reduced. There is still considerable sealed brood in each hive, but not much open brood, and still less of eggs. That is as it should be. How long the queen will continue her dwindling laying will depend on the weather, and also on the resulting late flow of nectar.

Probably the drones have all been destroyed by this time, poor chaps. Queens lay no drone eggs in the latter part of the season, as drones are not carried through the winter.

One purpose of this column is to help such beekeepers as those referred tc above, who have made a start, but without the opportunity to acquire much information. Another is to persuade some farmers who have no bees to get some. But to this second group, my present advice is: Don't start right now.

Don't buy bees this fall, I mean. If you know nothing about them, you can not possibly judge their condition; whether the combs are good; whether they have enough winter stores; if they are queen-right, with plenty of young bees; or even that they are free from disease. Wait till spring—and read while you wait.

During this winter read and study all you can about bees and beekeeping. Send to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for bulletins about bees. Subscribe to a bee journal. There are several good ones. Some have national, even international, circulation. Some have departments giving advice from month to month on regular routine work. Every reading beekeeper (and that ought to mean every active beekeeper) has his favorite bee journal, which he will boost proudly and loudly if you give him a chance. And, of course, there are books. Perhaps your county agent can advise you.

Once upon a time a certain couple received this very advice and acted upon it. They were raising chickens in their back yard, and in a poultry journal they read a suggestion to add a hive of bees to one's backyard activities. So they wanted to buy some bees right away, but had no idea where to get any. At the State Fair they met a nice friendly beekeeper. "Will you sell us a hive of bees?" they asked eagerly.

"No," was the firm reply. 'You shouldn't buy bees now. You know nothing about them; and it's fall. Subscribe to a bee journal. read all winter, then buy a hive in March. You'll know something then. And spring is the best time to start."

So they read all winter, learned —among other things — what equipment was needed, and got it. Then when they bought their first bees in March, they had the proper tools and at least a little of what is today called the "know how." They knew how to open the hive, how to handle the frames, what to look for, and how to judge conditions. They even found the queen—and clipped her wing—with small scissors and trembling fingers!

Of course, they continued their reading, and from that spring on, you should have heard that back yard hum!

Chicken Feed Savings

Only a quarter of a century ago congressmen were distributing free garden seed to their constituents, but the practice was discontinued as wasteful. A billion dollars was still a figure looked upon with awe by our lawmakers. Times have changed since then. Now the taxpayer has more than garden seed to worry about in the way of government spending.

The popular order is to have the Federal government finance everything from kilowatts to fertilizer, and from local community spending to compulsory cradle-to-the-grave security. "No seed" is chicken feed savings too small to figure in the new order.

As the Portland Oregonian put it, "Sometimes we find . . . . we are wishing we were back . in the comparatively innocent, carefree and simple times when free garden seeds were considered to be an unholy political racket"

Negro Youth Congress to Aid Extension Agents

To help get needed farm and home improvement information to sharecroppers, tenants, and small farm owners, the Southern Negro Youth Congress is calling on its members to organize into committees during summer vacation time and assist Extension agents in getting their messages across.

The congress is suggesting that these youth committees make use of dramatics and music in the presentation and interpretation of important factual information about agriculture.

The suggestion for assisting Extension agents was contained in a resolution prepared by a SNYC farm panel and endorsed by the body at its recent convention in Columbia, S. C.

Other recommendations included in the resolution were: Increased credit facilities for low-income farmers, the inclusion of farm workers under the Federal Wage and Hour law, improved living conditions and medical care services in rural areas, and increased diversification in the cotton region.

Sherman Briscoe, an information specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, took part in the panel discussion. Wayman Johnson, assistant State Extension leader for Negro work in South Carolina, was discussion leader.

Sorghums for Latin America

The great collection of grain sorghums the U. S. Department of Agriculture has assembled for its sorghum breeding program is also proving valuable for neighbor nations to the south. Tropical America are not good grain crops. U. S. commercial sorghums were tested and failed.

To improve the grain supply the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences has launched a sorghum breeding program that is showing results. Working at the Turrialba station in Costa Rica, breeders have been crossing grain sorghums to produce sorghums adapted to the conditions. Open heads to allow maturing grain to dry are important for humid ares; also disease resistance, good plant habit, and heavy yield. The Department's sorghum collection proved important because the Turrialba breeders could take advantage of the records of years of yield under varied conditions, and of disease resistance.

Four Decades of Medical Progress

An extensive study of prepayment medical service plans was recently made by Herbert D. Simpson, formerly Professor of Public Finance at Northwestern University. In an introductory chapter on the background of the movement, he traced its development in these words: "It is a movement that has been in process of gestation for some forty years. . . . It had its origin in the logging camps and early industrial communities of the Pacific Northwest. Here the dearth of medical and hospital service through the conventional channels compelled the people . . . to fall back upon their own ingenuity—with the usual result. They found a means for securing what was necessary.

"From these small beginnings in the early years of the present century the movement has grown. . . . until in 1945 the Social Security Board discovered 229 medical service plans in various parts of the country, exclusive of the Blue Cross and purely hospital association plans. . . .

"Far-sighted leaders have sensed the changing conditions, changing needs, and the enlarged potentialities of medical science and medical service. Committees have been appointed in probably every medical society in the United States. Representatives have been sent abroad to study the medical system of other countries. . . . It is in this sense that the large number of medical service plans recently organized represent not something new but only the logical outcroppings of a movement that has been going on for four decades."

Here is the answer to the charge that we have failed to meet our obligation in the field of public health. Here is the refutation to grandiose schemes for socializing medicine and turning doctors into bureaucrats. Voluntary medical prepayment plans are making rapid progress now, and they are effectively meeting the needs and desires of the American people without compulsory taxes and political raids on public treasuries.

Misinformed Consumers

Judging from a survey recently made by the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the American public has a great deal to learn about merchandising. The survey revealed that most of the people queried were under the impression that more than half of the customer's dollar went for net profit to the lucky storekeeper.

That, as the saying goes, would be nice work if you could get it. However, the merchant is far from being in the golden position a misinformed public thinks he is. On the average, something less than five per cent of the customer's dollar represents net to the store. And in some staple lines, such as foods, where there are no style trends and obsolescence problems to add to the cost of operation, the net is often less.

Such figures indicate the injustice that is done when buyers' strikes and other consumer rebellions are directed at the storekeeper. It's all very well to protest at eighty-cent-a-pound meat and dollar-a-pound butter if you're so disposed—but place the blame where it belongs. Today's prices are simply the direct and inevitable reflection of today's governmental, industrial, agricultural and general business costs, and they can't go down appreciably unless those costs go down, which include labor and taxes.

The merchant, chain and independent, large and small, old and new, is doing a fine job under tough conditions. He's got problems enough without being blamed for those over which he had no control.

WIFE: "I think married men should wear something to show they're married."
HUSBAND: 'I do— this shiny suit."

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Over Third of South's Farms

(Continued From Page 1)

ed by federal law.

Another $125,000,000 will be allotted this year at the discretion of Administrator Wickard. Southern States will also receive part of this loan fund.

Department__ officials point out that some colored farmers are making wide use of electricity to save labor on their farms. A few have electric pumps, feed choppers, brooders, hotbeds, and air compressors for mechanical milking machines. Farm women are using electricity to run their washing machines, heat their irons, light their homes, and operate their radios and fans.

REA power also is used to light rural churches and schools. Electricity for the schools helps out in more ways than one. In some communities it has marked the beginning of courses in electricity for white and colored youngsters in high school. In these courses, students learn about fuses, switch boxes, how to wire houses, and repair electrical equipment.

The two Negro high schools that are most outstanding for their courses in electricity are the Dinwiddie Training School at Dinwiddie, Virginia, and the Valley View High School at Valley View, Texas.

Mandatory Meat Grading Discontinued

Missing from much of the meat now being sold over the counter will be the purple Federal grade stamp that has become so familiar to consumers during the last few years. Reason for its absence is that Federal grading is not compulsory since OPA ceilings on meat were removed on October 15. However, Federal grading service is still available to packers and slaughterers on an optional basis. During the war, between 90 and 95 per cent of all the meat sold in the United States was Federally graded. It was stamped Choice, Good, Commercial, or Utility as judged by an impartial official grader.

Extension Helps Hait ian Study Farming in U. S.

Lucien Cantave, left, Hatian agriculturist, is being aided by Extension Service in studying farming methods and extension techniques firsthand. He is shown with County Agent L. A. Crew of Hale County, Ala., examining an ear of corn. Mr. Cantave spent two months with Mr. Crew, and eight months on a farm. His study program as outlined by Extension Service calls for a short stay in the Extension office at Tuskegee where he will study administration before returning to his post as extension specialist at the Haitian National Agricultural Experiment Station.

Byrd Nest

(Continued From Page 1)

God moves with the Trinity in all things. Their movement was like lightning, and when it was up and down it gave the appearance of a wheel moving within a wheel. When righteousness moves, it is with such rapidity that no man can determine its speed. God a wheel of power turns in man who becomes God's wheel of action. Through these provisions Salvation is blown to your door.

Negro Community Completes 5-Year Improvement Plan

A model colored farming community with neat, well-painted homes, and modern conveniences has been the outcome of a five-year beautification program in Union County, Arkansas, in 1941, says a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Arkansas State Extension Service.

The report points out that colored home demonstration club women chose home beautification as a project when their homes had to be moved to make way for the erection of an ammonia plant. The club women met with Miss Marguerite P. Williams, colored home demonstration agent of the county, and planned a five-year home improvement program.

Included in their home improvement is a well-rounded home food production program: year-round gardens, poultry flocks, milk cows, and home orchards.

Cotton Situation

World exports of cotton regained half their wartime losses in 1945-1946. In 1945-46 cotton mill consumption increased considerably in a number of the war-torn European countries. Domestic consumption in September ran above the August level, and at an annual rate of slightly more than 10.2 million bales. With total consumption for the year at about 9-1-2 million bales and exports at 3.0 million bales, the carryover on August 1, 1947 would be reduced to something less than 4 million bales. This would be roughly half the carryover on August 1, 1946.

The 1946 cotton crop is now estimated at 8,274,000 bales of 500 lbs., gross weight as compared with 9,171,000 in September. This is the smallet crop ince 1921, and compares with 9,015,000 bales for 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 12,553,000 bales. The lower estimate in October production is attributed to drought conditions that continued into September in some areas and also to low temperatures which retarded development of cotton in areas and where there was considerable late planting.

Shelby County Future Farmers

(Continued From Page 1)

lumber he could find and called the carpenter to come take a look at it. The carpenter measured the scrap lumber and then gave Clarence a new estimate of $79. He was still $49 short even if he cashed in his bond, but he did have two calves which he planned to raise. Perhaps he could sell them.

A week later, Clarence had sold his calves and enough vegetables off his crude table to plunk down the $79 without touching his bond. By the middle of July his market was finished and he had made arrangements to buy fruits, vegetables, chickens, and eggs from neighboring farmers and resell them at his market. Clarence calls his market the "4-H Club Roadside Market," and he permits all 4-H'ers to sell on it who wish to do so.

Last summer, a year after the 4-H market had opened, Clarence was grossing as much as $20 per day during the peak season, and his books showed that he had done slightly over $3,000 in gross volume during the year.

In order to raise more of his own produce for market, Clarence began sharecropping 200 acres with his high school principal this year. He put five acres in sweet corn, three acres in sweet potatoes, two acres in watermelons, an acre in cabbage, an acre in tomatoes, and a fourth of an acre in lima beans, and several rows of string beans, cucumbers, beets, and carrots. Also, he planted 30 acres to cotton, 30 acres to corn and left about 100 acres of pasture land for his brood stock of 15 calves which he bought this year. Clarence hired most of the chopping and picking of his cotton but did all of the plowing himself with a tractor.

It is Clarence's plan to go to college and learn all he can about livestock and dairying. "Thirteen miles from Memphis is a good location for a dairy," he says. This, of course, will be in addition to his profitable curb market.

4-H Achievements 136,000 Farmers Insured Cotton Crop This Year

In order to protect their crop from unavoidable hazards, 136,248 white and colored tenants and owners insured their cotton this year, said G. F. Geissler, manager of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, in an address in Detroit last week.

Reviewing the administrative problems involved in developing a workable crop insurance program, Mr. Geissler summed up by saying that the need for this type of protection for the farmers who produce the food and fiber of our county is so apparent that the greatest possible effort should be made to develop a workable program which will give them protection against losses over which they have no control.

"All of us have seen many individual farmers and whole agricultural communities sink from prosperity to bankruptcy and become dependent upon relief and charity through no fault of their own," said the FCIC manager.

Continuing, he added, "The agricultural economy of this country can never become really stable as long as food and fiber production must be carried on unprotected from these hazards."

Mr. Geissler said that FCIC had about $280,000,000 worth of insurance in force this year, partially covering our wheat, cotton, flax, and corn crops. Corn was insured only on an experimental basis. He pointed out that estimates indicate an increase of 65 per cent in the number of insured farms in 1947 as compared with this year.

Remedy with People

Editor E. T. Leech of the Jittsburgh Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, says the public "has been kicked around, fought over, punished and persecuted. It has been deprived of essential services and goods. It has been inconvenienced by sudden stoppages of vital facilities. It has lost wages and profits and savings through disputes in which it had no part and against which it had no safeguards.

"The constitutional guarantees of justice, domestic tranquility and general welfare have been made a mockery. Government has surrendered and groveled, trying to appease reckless men who put themselves above laws and elected officials.

"We have had strikes against the public and the government, strikes against employers and strikes against rival unions, strikes against contracts, strikes against official awards, and untold thousands of strikes so obscure and trival in origin that nobody ever quite knew what they were about. . . .

"And what can we, the people, do about it?

"Something, surely, for under our government all strength lies in the people. . . .

"The basic solution to our troubles is in the national legislature—in a policy of putting public welfare above preferential treatment of any group."

Lawrence Washington Transferred

(Continued From Page 1)

an assistant to Cornelius King.

Since the farm ownership program was inaugurated under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, more than 5,000 colored tenants, sharecroppers, and day laborers, who were unable to obtain adequate low-interest rate credit elsewhere, have been started on the road to ownership through the Farm Security Administration which became the Farmers Home Administration on November 1.

Wake Negro 4-H Clubs

(Continued From Page 1)

Poultry: Horace Swain Holden, Fletchers Grove; Charles Sanders, Eagle Rock; Eugene Johns, Springfield; and William Jarvis, Holly Springs. **Cotton:** John Lunsford, Sandy Fork; and Clifton McClain, Juniper Level. **Calf:** Robert Hunter, Sandy Fork; Hayes Thompson, Apex; John Henry Burton, Fletchers Grove; and Luther King, Holly Springs. **Tobacco:** Freeman White, New Hill; William Jarvis, Holly Springs; Daniel Jackson, Juniper Level; Edward Coffee, Eagle Rock; Samuel Seagraves, Apex; Hubert Mills, Shiloh; and Jessie Montaque, Rolesville. **Corn:** Jeremiah Leathers, Jefferies Grove; Harvey Mitchell, Wendell; Elmer Perry, Eagle Rock; James E. Jones, Riley Hill; James W. Mitchell, Eagle Rock; Robert Earl Pretty, Fletchers Grove; Walter Penix, Juniper Level; and Louis Edward Lyon, New Hill. **Garden:** Robert E. Mitchell, Eagle Rock; Clarence Hinton, Springfield; Cecil Thomas, Holly Springs; Stacy Pennington, Shiloh; Burt Freeman, Rolesville; and Eddie Lee Barham, Lockhart. **Wildlife:** Archie Terry, Apex. **Handicraft:** Waddell Johnson, Wendell. **Peanut:** Grover Horton, Riley Hill.

Cash prizes in the State 4-H Calf Show were presented to Hayes Thompson, Apex, who won 1st prize; Robert Earl Pretty, Fletchers Grove, 2nd prize; William Pretty, Fletchers Grove, 3rd prize; Johnny Myatt, Juniper Level, 3rd prize; and William Johns of the Springfield 4-H Club, 3rd prize. Cash prizes for exhibits at North Carolina State Fair were given to Robert Penix, Juniper Level, 1st prize; and Owen Hart Brown, Juniper Level, 2nd prize. Thaddis Horton of the Apex 4-H Club was awarded a five dollar ($5) prize given by the Mechanics and Farmers Bank for having the highest 4-H Club bank account of $301.00.

Certificates for good conduct at the State 4-H Club Short Course were given to Waddell Johnson, Wendell; Eugene Johns, Springfield; Levester Perry, Riley Hill; James Adams, Juniper Level; John Plummer Leathers, Fletchers Grove; Geraldine Thorpe, Apex; Lucy Carrington, Shiloh; Ida Mae Burton, Fletchers Grove; Lovie Stewart, Apex; Mary Peebles and Rosebelle Moore, Jefferies Grove.

Clothing: Bernice Myatt, Juniper Level; Mel Rose Perry, Eagle Rock; Lois Burt, Holly Springs; Irene Thorpe, Apex; Virginia Holden, Riley Hill; Merian G. Lee, Wendell; Mary Hunter, Lovely Hill; Mary F. Dunn, Sandy Fork; Marie Ruffin, Lockhart; and Louise Moore, Jefferies Grove. **Food Preparation:** Stella Banks, Springfield; Margaret Lyons, New Hill; Mable Hooker, Apex; Hazel Pulley, Lovely Hill; Daisy Broady, Sandy Fork; Shirley Turner, Fletchers Grove; Pauline Pennington, Shiloh; and Mary C. Dunn, Rolesville. **Gardening:** Louvenia Cobb, Eagle Rock. **Room Improvement:** Minnie L. Wilder, Juniper Level; Marion Dewar, Holly Springs; Mary C. Dodd, Lockhart; Eva Lee King, Jefferies Grove; Evelyn Justice, Rolesville; and Joyce Burton, Fletchers Grove. **Food Preservation:** Elizabeth Thomlinson, Juniper Level; Lonnie M. McClain, Holly Springs; Gladys Goodson, Lockhart; Mary J. Powell, Fletchers Grove; Bettie Peebles, Jefferies Grove; Annie B. Justice, Rolesville; Elsie F. Alston, Apex; Malissa Ferrell, Riley Hill; Corine Nicholos, Lovely Hill; and Mary E. Dunn, Sandy Fork.

The Achievement Day program was under the direction of W. C. Davenport, Mrs. B. M. Edwards and Allene Brannon of the State College Extension Service.

Throwing away tobacco stalks is throwing away a lot of good fertilizer as they are rich in nitrogen and potash.

Don't Burn Raked Leaves, They Make Fine Fertilizer

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville, Tennessean

Leaves are falling rapidly and many trees are already bare. The common practice for years has been to rake up all leaves and burn them—this in spite of the fact that leaves when decayed, or even partly decayed, are worth at least a dollar per bushel to any gardener.

Any one who has sufficient room need only rake his leaves off the lawn and put them in a big pile in an out of the way place and throw brush or large weeds over them to prevent their blowing away and allow them to decay. This will require two or even three years; but if a little manure or even a little garden soil is mixed into the pile of leaves they will decay much more rapidly.

If you do not have room for a large heap of leaves, get a piece of wire fence netting of proper length, and fasten it together into a clyinder and set them in some out of the way place and fill it with leaves. Weight these leaves down with a heavy stone and a short board or two that can be easily removed when ready to add more leaves. It will be well to sprinkle a handful of lime in such a pile of leaves two or three times as you fill it up. If the leaves are not ready for use by spring, plant a morning glory vine where it can run over this wire cylinder and you will have a thing of beauty all summer and by fall the leaves should be ready to work into the soil where ever you need them.

Will decay Rapidly

If you mix a few weeds or lawn clippings with these leaves when filling the container the whole will decay more rapidly . and will be just as valuable when ready for use as if all leaves had been used. No gardener can afford to burn his leaves or waste vegetable matter. However weeds and grass are best incorporated in a heap, but we should not use too many dead leaves in the heap for they are likely to delay its getting into condition to use too long.

We have just received letters from some of our Belle Meade garden contestants that contain a number of very interesting observations, which we quote, with comments:

"An observation from your column revealed no cure for wilt; accordingly I transplanted tomatoes from a cold frame enough for home consumption, leaving two seedlings. On the west end of the garden I grew two other seedlings, I gave all plants the same care, suckling, staking and etc. The two sets of seedlings suffered no wilt, while the transplanted vines suffered considerably. My theory may not hold—but this incident indicates that gardeners are entirely too careless in transferring their plants to the field. Could this be part of the great wilt secret?"

Plants More Robust

Undoubtedly seedling tomatoes that have never been transplanted are more robust and therefore more resistant to disease of any kind than are plants that are transplanted, especially if this is done carelessly. We have long advocated planting tomatoe seed for a later ormain crop directly where they are to grow and ripen. However, bright (or wilt) is a bacterial disease that is carried through the air, and the only practical way to be sure of avoiding it is to use varieties that are known to be wilt-resistant. At the present time Pan-American, Marglobe, and Rutgers are probably the most resistant.

"I had quite an onion bed with little garden space for berries, so, into the onion bed went the berry plants which grew with the onions until the onions were removed. The berries have practically covered the ground now and are in wonderful condition for a good crop next year."

Strawberry Plants

Your plan of setting strawberry plants between the rows of onions or other quick-maturing plants is a good one, and is especially practical where garden space is limited. You will find that you will get just as many strawberries in this way, and can cultivate two crops at the same time without any loss to either.

"Two hills of regular old yellow field pumpkins at the end of the garden grew so prolifically that I decided to prune the vines, saving only one branch which I turned in along the garden path. The one branch reached the length of 45 feet, and supplied us with an abundance of young pumpkins (which we cooked like squash). This would be helpful only to small gardeners, but it gave terrific production to our garden."

The pruning of pumpkin and square vines, as well as the vines of the watermelon, has been a common practice for many years, and this is certainly practical where space is limited. You might be interested to know that we saw plenty of pumpkins this year on the Burgess Seed Co's. seed-growing farm that never made any vines at all and were strictly bush pumpkins, yet bore prolifically. The seed of these will probably be on the market another year.

Negro Farmer Manages Timber of Sound Basis

Alonzon Williams, 65-year-old farmer of Pachuta, Miss., is managing his timberland so that his children and grandchildren will have a source of wood supply when they need it, reports Mississippi State Extension Service.

When Williams bought his farm in 1914, the timberland had just been cut over. "There was nothing here but little saplings, 12 to 14 feet high," he said recently, as he walked through his woodland with his county agent and pointed to some trees that have grown into 24-inch sawtimber.

Although Mr. Williams has drawn on his woodland for fence posts and firewood frequently, he made his first important cutting for the market four years ago when he sold 16,000 board feet.

He was planning recently on making another cutting, he said, for sawtimber and had six acres marked to cut for crossties and pulpwood. The cutting would be done by himself and his grandson. Mr. Williams said when his timber was marked he had in mind the thought of leaving his woodland in better growing condition. "You see," he explained, "I have several boys and grandsons and I want them to have this timber some day."

Brentwood Cow Establishes New Production Mark

J. T. Granberry, of Brentwood, owns a registered Holstein-Friesian cow that has just completed a 291-day production record in offical herd test of 13,104 pounds of milk and 492 pounds of butter fat. The record was officially announced this week by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The cow was four years and 10 months old when the record was started. Unlike many records that are attained through milking three times daily the Granberry's cow was milked only twice daily.

The association pointed out the new record was more than two and one-half times the production of the average milch cow in the nation.

World Cotton Production Much Below Average

The world's cotton production for the 1946-47 crop year is tentatively estimated at 22,050,000 bales by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the smallest crop, except last year, since the 1923-24 crop year.

Revised estimate for last year's crop places total production at only 20,440,000 bales as compared with 30,875,000 bales as a prewar average (1935-36 to 1939-40).

Town in North Carolina Is Demonstration Center

Credit Union, Started in 1936, Proves to be Inspiration for 27 Similar Groups

By Alden Stevens
From The Nation

"I've just been chasing some cows that got over the fence," said Neil McLean, of Brick, N. C., dusting off his impeccable gray herringbone. He looked more like a city business man than a rural schoolteacher. "We've got some champion polevaulting stock here," he smiled. His wife, who had greeted us while he was chasing cows, excused herself to look after a child, and he walked along with us toward a row of gnarled crepe myrtle trees.

"I understand you have a new kind of education here," I said. "And that you started the first rural credit union for Negroes in the state. I'd like to hear more about it."

"The credit union was started in 1936, but it was the people around here that really made it work," he said. "Anyway, it's only a small part of what we do." It was, perhaps, a small part of the Bricks Rural Life School Project, but it was the inspiration for 27 other rural credit unions in the state. Twenty-five of them were started in the past four years, and some are larger now than the original.

He told me about the early days. The Negroes in the little community at Bricks and on the surrounding farms couldn't see how they could possibly save any money. They didn't have any. Every year they took their peanuts and their tobacco and cotton to the storekeeper, who gave them credit on which to buy flour and supplies. They couldn't argue about his bookkeeping, partly because they didn't understand it and partly because it wouldn't have been wise. They were always in debt.

Storekeepers Object

When the credit union was organized, the storekeepers objected, and when Negroes began to come in with credit-union money and pay up, they accused McLean of taking their people away from them. When a little later McLean opened a cooperative store at Bricks, his enemies threatened to wreck the whole program. It was a long time before this opposition was overcome.

The credit union played no bookkeeping tricks on the farmers who built it up with nickles and dimes. They borrowed from it at 6% instead of at the 30 to 50%, and even higher, they had been paying. Every year some families borrowed from it to finance the purchases of land of their own. Eight families borrowed down payments last year.

McLean was right when he told me it was only a small part of his work at Bricks. For the people in the neighborhood, and especially for a selected group of families signed up for five years each on the school's 1,100-acre farm, he is providing a new and better education for rural life. The children learn about vitamins and health as they learn to read, write, and figure. Very early they learn how to have a vegetable garden; in North Carolina they can grow greens of some kind all the year round. They learn about the need for rotation and soil-building feed crops, as well as about the best metthods of getting good money crops like peanuts, tobacco, and cotton.

Canning Plant

Bricks has a much-used, battered, but spotless canning plant, and more than 17,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meat went into tin cans and glass jars last year. Families come in groups and make quick work of putting up their peas, tomatoes, pork, and beef. McLean urges his people to keep cows and hogs, which furnish natural fertilizer. With this, and proper compost heaps, the need for commercial fertilizer can be sharply reduced. This is the big yearly cash purchase and the item which most often drives small farm families into debt.

A rural health program is carried on at Bricks; there is a clinic with a nurse on the job and a doctor who comes in at stated times. Emphasis is on preventive medicine—775 typhoid shots were given in 1945. Pre-natal and child care are other specialties.

Many Visitors

Bricks is not a large project. It works only with the people within about 15 miles of the settlement. But it is one of a rapidly growing chain of educational centers for Negroes in the South. It is a demonstration project, and people from all around come to look and learn. The families who go out from it to their own places often become demonstrators themselves. Like the centers at McIntosh, Ga., and Athens and Marion, Ala., it was originally sponsored and is now partly supported by the American Missionary Association.

I asked McLean about the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and other organizations which are trying to gain a better political position for his people. He said they were important and that he was for them. He had long been urging his people to vote at Bricks, and most of them did. "Such organizations are good." he said, "but I think people have to work for things themselves to get anything lasting out of them. If we can get poor people to work together, as families and as communities, I think we've accomplished something. Others then see that it is possible for them to get what they all want—a place of their own."

'Cooperative Consumer"

Poor Sheep Management Causes Losses

By Paul P. Hite

Why are so many ewes lost during the late fall and winter months? The answer, in most cases, is poor flock management. Most farmers are busy with their fall harvesting and sowing winter cover crops at this time of the year and their sheep are neglected. They do not realize that the care given the flock at this time will determine the next lamb crop and the following year's profits.

Too many ewes lose flesh after the fall pastures are gone and it is too early to graze the winter cover crops. The ewes look fat on account of the wool but their condition cannot be determined unless they are examined on the back and ribs to see if they are well covered with flesh. If they are not kept gaining in weight, it may cause pregnancy disease or lambing paralysis at lambing time and result in the loss of the ewe and the lamb.

Do not let the flock go into the winter heavily infested with internal parasities. If the ewes have had access to one to nine phenothiazine and salt mixture and treated now with the phenothiazine drench or bolus, they should not need any other treatment during the winter. One interesting thing that has recently been brought out is that ewes in late pregnancy often abort when dosed with phenothiazine.

Many sheep are lost every year from hemorrhagic septicemia, often called shipping fever. It is often caused by the animal being exposed to sudden changes in the weather or crowded into poorly ventilated barns. In acute cases, death may result within 24 hours after illness first appears. Chronic cases usually develop into pneumonia, lasting from a few days to several weeks. The flock may be protected against this disease by vaccinating with hemorrhagic bacteria in the fall of the year.

Sheep prefer to be in the open but during the lambing time and in extreme cold weather, it is better to put them in a shed or barn. The building should be well ventilated and free from drafts.

If a good winter pasture is available, very little hay and grain will have to be fed. Strong lambs will be born and ewes will have more milk, if one-half pound of grain per head per day and leafy legume hay are fed from two to three weeks before the first lamb is expected. Feed hay and grain in a suitable rack and trough. Do not let the sheep eat hay from around hay stacks. Trash will fall in the wool and this lowers the price from 10 to 15 cents per pound. Separate the ram from the ewe by middle of November. A ewe that isn't bred by this time should be sold on the market.

Better sheep, lambs and wool will make a better Tennessee.

Your Life at Stake

Suppose that every productive acre of farm land and every farm building in the great agricultural state of Washington, with all its orchards, wheat fields and truck gardens was suddenly wiped out. That would be an inconceivable and unprecedented disaster.

Yet fire—uncontrolled, man-caused fire—is taking just such a toll from the people of this country. The last census gave the value of Washington's farms as $593,000,000. And that's about what our national 1946 fire loss will be.

The gravity of the problem has been well described by Frank A. Christensen, president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. "Seven years ago the upward trend in fire losses began," he said. "During the war years we explained it away by charging it to increased activity or industrial and mercantile operations, undermanned fire departments, obsolete and inefficient fire fighting facilities, and public preoccupation with the war effort. However, it has now been more than a year since cessation of hostilities. The trend in fire losses has continued unabated, resulting in destruction of material and supplies at a time when they are vital to the reconversion of our economy . . . .

"Only once and possibly twice before in our history has waste by fire all over the country been so menacing to our national welfare as it is today."

We cannot escape our responsibility by saying that fire control is somebody else's business. It is our own, personal business. It comes down to the state, the town, the district, the home—and finally to the individual, whose carelessness is the greatest cause of fire. Every man's life, every man's property, every man's savings, is the stake in the fight against fire.

State Potato Acreage Reduced for Next Year

The Tennessee share of the 2,660,800-Acre national potato goal established for 1947 is 39,000 acres, Cary Fry, state director of the Production and Marketing Administration, said today. This is compared with the 41,000 acre potato goal recommended for 1946. The national goal is 116,000 acres below the acreage planted in 1946.

Fry pointed out that this year's national goal under average conditions should produce approximately 375 million bushels of potatoes, enough for all normal needs. Based on average yield per-acre figures, the Tennessee goal should produce more than 2 3-4 million bushels.

Goals for individual farms will be established by County Agricultural Conservation Committees which will notify the growers.

Tobacco Yields Double

Wolfe County, Ky., farmers now are disappointed if they don't produce at least 1,200 pounds of tobacco to the acre, whereas 10 years ago yields of 600 to 800 pounds were considered good. County Agent Chas. E. Gabbard said today. On most of the good farms yields have more than doubled, he added.

Growing disease-resistant types of tobacco following cover crops and the use of fertilizers and manure, added at least 100,000 pounds to the Wolfe County crop this season, the county agent declared, and will bring to farmers an extra $30,000 to $50,000.

Free collective bargaining means bargaining free of Government interference except for those activities normally involving mediation or conciliation. . . . To assure that collective bargaining is really a two-sided affair, Congress must revise the Wagner Aet to correct its one-sidedness and to assure that responsibility goes along with power.—New York Times.

Economic Pointers Given Farm Leaders

Farmers of Tennessee and the nation, facing what is expected to be a period of great uncertainty in prices for their products, were warned this week that they must exercise sound judgment in all agricultural activities if they hoped to cope with problems ahead.

The warning came from J. L. Anderson, University of Tennessee extension service economist, who in addressing some 300 county extension workers at their annual conference in Memphis, suggested a nine-point program aimed to "weather out any economic storm."

1. Avoid speculation. Sell crops and livestock when ready for market.

2. Beware of high priced land unless particularly needed to greatly increase operating efficiency and in case purchase can be made on a cash basis without depleting needed operating capital.

3. Do not assume long-time obligations on the basis of present income level.

4. Improve land and build up productive capacity of the farm.

5. Make changes in the organization of the farm to increase efficiency in the use of labor.

6. Consider the use of labor-saving machinery and equipment.

7. Cull out low producing livestock.

8. Consolidate and refinance, on a long time basis, debts that cannot now be paid.

9. Make every attempt to produce as efficiently and at as low cost per unit output as possible.

"Past trends, together with the present situation, suggest that in 1947 and the year just ahead may be a period of more price uncertainty than has existed in many years," he declared.

Anderson reminded that almost all wartime price controls on farm products have been lifted and the course of prices is again reverting more nearly to the law of supply and demand. He said that one of the big questions today is how long will demands for farm products support prices at their present level?

The group was told by the economist that as long as employment and the purchasing power of the non-farm population remained high good prices might be expected for farm products under the present rate of production. But as the purchase power of the nonfarm population dwindles and as production of farm products increases, we may expect noticeable changes in prices of products, he said.

"Foreign demand, mostly for relief, has been heavy, but this is through 1947 at recent high levels. The agriculture economy of the country has become adjusted to high production about one-third higher than the pre-war 1935-39 period. Indications are that productions during this year will set a new record," he continued.

Anderson warned farmers to take every point into consideration before making purchase of additional land, especially if it meant taking chances on losing the land you now owned. "Even though farm land reached a peak soon after World War I, prices being paid for farms today are about 10 per cent higher now than then," he said.

Dogs Not Responsible for Most Sheep Losses

Only 1.6 per cent of the 62,285 sheep insured through sheep growers association in Tennessee this year were killed by dogs, according to Paul P. Hite, sheep specialist with the U-T extension service.

Though dogs are the greatest worry of many sheep breeders, Hite said, the losses from other causes, that could be prevented through better management, were much greater.

Coal for the World

A healthy American coal industry is important, not only to the United States, but to the welfare of the entire world. That is the story which recent export figures tell.

We have been shipping some 2,000,000 tons a month to other countries, and experts forecast that this foreign demand will last for seven or eight years. On only two previous occasions, when British miners were on strike, has so much of our coal been sent abroad.

Two factors are primarily responsible for the world's appetite for American coal. First, mines in the war zones are still below normal production. Second, the enormous job of rebuilding war-torn Europe demands an abnormallly large supply.

On top of that, England, once a major coal exporter, is now shipping little outside her borders. Socialization of her coal industry, which was one of the first moves made by the Labor government when it came to power, has not increased coal output. Instead, production has tended to decline, miners are as dissatisfied as ever, and this "great experiment" has proven largely a failure.

So, as the world looks to America for much coal, conditions in our coal industry become a matter of international importance. Should ever-recurring labor difficulties damage coal production, many other countries will suffer. If we are to continue to produce enough coal for ourselves and others, the industry must be kept healthy and permitted to go ahead without governmental hindrance or shutdowns.

High Prices no Friend of Retailers

Retail distributors, through no fault of their own, have fallen into an unenviable position. Price controls have been largely abandoned. Dammed up rises in costs are now battering through the channels of production. Retailers have no choice but to let the flood move on to consumers. They are in the position of "personally" introducing the public to the tragic reality of inflation.

There are a few things in these tumultuous days that retailers hope the consumers will keep in sight. Probably most important is the fact that progressive retailers are opposed to rising prices as wholeheartedly as any one. Modern distributors operate on a high-volume, low-price basis. This is particularly true of chain stores which supply life's necessities to millions.

Another thing to remember is that in the long run competition in the freemarket is the only sure road back to stability and plenty. The United States has a highly competitive retail distribution system. Chains, supermarkets, independents and others are working to get their share of the business. Under these circumstances resistance by retailers to unjustified price increases is automatic and relentless.

These favorable factors cannot control inflation. But they mean that consumers will get as fair a break as possible—far better than ever before under like conditions in the history of this or any other country.

"This country needs both big business and small business, and in a freely competitive system the natural American genius and striving for accomplishment, that has been demonstrated so often in the past, can be relied upon to preserve a sound balance between the two."—Excerpt from the July letter, National City Bank of New York.

'Excuse me," said the mild little man in the crowded cafeteria, who had returned with a cup of coffee, "but you have my seat."

"Oh, yeah," growled the big man. 'Can you prove it?"

"I think so, Sir," the little man murmered timidly. "I left my pie and ice cream in the chair."

Farm Elevators Reduce Crop Handling Chores; Save Money

By KENNETH B. McPHERSON

Elevators for lifting and conveying many heavy loads will be found saving tired human bodies on post war electrified farms. They have been used to some extent in the past for lifting baled hay, sacked and loose grain and ear corn.

Any one who has had farm experience knows that there is no pleasure in lifting 80 pound hay bales and pushing them way over head into the hay mow. There is usually a man in the barn who hooks the bale and pulls it onto the floor after having leaned out into space. Even when the bale is in the barn, the stock grows higher and higher so that each additional bale goes up nearer the roof which is no cool place in summer.

It is almost as bad to scoop ear corn out of a wagon bed into a crib. The hole through which the corn is thrown is always in the top of the crib which requires the man who does the unloading to exert every ounce of strength he can command. Even then two or three ears from every scoop full will fall back into the wagon or on the ground.

That kind of labor quickly makes an old body on a young man. It is also one big reason why there is such a shortage of farm workers in the country today. The boys who have tried it are seeking employment in places that are mechanized to a point where higher wages and only a small amount of severely hard hand labor are required of the worker.

World War II has brought farm elevators both portable and stationary types into a wide demand. Not many have been available but a serious consideration of them is now taking place. During the war, men were simply not available to crib corn or carry sacked grain into mow storage rooms. Older farmers and young school boy helpers were simply unable to take their place; but electrically operated elevators could. It is reasonable that the use of such conveyors will reduce the farmer crop handling chores to a minimum, thus saving him time, labor, money and effort.

Several devices for elevating are being manufactured now as fast as materials become available. For small grain and shelled corn, some are using the blower principle, similar to that used on ensilage cutters for elevating the freshly chopped silage over the side of the silo. This same principle is found in straw stickers on threshing machines. Other manufacturers use the moving cleat or bucket elevator principle.

Except for very large farms or special jobs, the small portable, general use conveyors are suitable and desirable. They are all metal, built on light wheels, and can be readily moved from one building to another. There is a large hopper near the ground into which corn can be pushed from a wagon or truck bed. Hay bales can be set in the hopper and conveyed to any desired height.

The motor size on any elevator depends on the amount of grain to handle and the elevating speed desired. In general, portable elevator motors range from one-half to one horse power.

Sugar Beets Mechanized

A shortage of farm labor in recent years has intensified the search for machines which could reduce the amount of labor required in the weeding, thinning and harvesting of sugar beets, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Continued development and widespread use of effective machines for planting, thinning and harvesting may reduce considerably future costs of producing sugar beets, according to a Bureau of Agricultural Economics study of the growing mechanization of the crop.

Continued Wheat Seeding Is Urged for Grain, Feed

Wheat seeded now should not be attacked by the Hessian fly, according to H. W. Wellhausen, Extension Agronomist, U-T College of Agriculture, in reminding farmers that wheat may be sown throughout November, and even into December. Fly-free days are here now; and ther is still time to get good returns from wheat, as grain, seed, or feed.

A disc harrow is all that is needed for most wheat land now. The grain can be seeded with a drill, or broadcast and harrowed in. To obtain the maximum production, farmers are urged to prepare their best land first, and keep seeding as long as weather will permit or until the entire crop is sown. It should be remembered that as the wheat seeding season advances, it becomes more advisable to use proper kinds and amounts of fertilizer.

The wheat crop produced can be utilized in many ways. If the grower does not have access to a grain harvester, the wheat can be cut for hay, or it can be "hogged off."

Plant Contest Winners Are Announced

Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 4—(Spl.)— F. J. Worrell of District One of Haywood County was declared winner in the 1946 "Plant to Prosper" contest in the land-owned division

He will enter competition for the sweepstake prize in the annual "plant to prosper" contest in Memphis in December.

Worrell's family consists of himself, wife, and four children. He bought his present farm eight years ago through the Farm Security Administration and since has followed the plan devised by home and farm supervisors of the Farm Security Administration. Total receipts from the farm for 1946 were $4,590 with cash expenditures of $1,267.88, leaving a net gain of $3,322.62.

In the tenant division Guy Lovelace of Brownsville, Route 4, Holly Grove Community, was winner. He won third place in the State for 1943-1944. He has an approved application through the FSA to purchase the farm where he now lives.

Norvell Stuart of Brownsville, Route 5, was judged county winner. He lives on the Rankin farm in the Wilson Community and moved to the farm three years ago, finding the buildings and land in very bad condition. He has made improvements that made him outstanding among all other entries.

Farmers Tests Show Hybrid Corn Value

"No more experimenting for me. It's all hybrid corn from now on," George Corum of the Goose Rock community in Clay County, Ky., told Farm Agent William C. McClure. Corum figures he lost at least $100 a year by not having the entire field planted to hybrid seed during the past two years when he has been comparing this variety with common corn.

Corum planted half his field with hybrid seed and half with common corn. They had the same fertilizer treatment and were planted and worked on the same days. When the corn was gathered, the common corn yielded 59.9 bushels per acre and the hybrid variety, 74.9. Stalks of the common corn were badly blown and twisted, while the hybrid corn had no fallen stalks.

This was the second year Corum had carried on this test. In 1945 he grew the common variety where the hybrid corn was this season. He experienced the same trouble with the common corn being blown down, McClure said.

Frozen Food Industry Aids Farm Income

The frozen foods industry which did not exist in Tennessee 10 years ago is now bringing millions of dollars yearly to farmers of the State; and added income appears to be limited only by the capacity to produce high quality agricultural products, Harry Carlton, Extension frozen foods specialist, U-T College of Agriculture, said today.

This has been brought about, Carlton pointed out, through team-work of several departments of the university. The wild blackberry harvest is cited as an example. The bacteriology department was helpful in determining best picking and handling methods; 4-H Club specialists organized club members to gather berries; county agents and home agents helped on harvest plans and in setting up collection routes; marketing specialists and others lent a hand. And the result this year was that the wild blackberry harvest, covering some 25 counties for frozen foods firms, brought more than a half million dollars to pickers. Some 5 million pounds, that is, brought an average of 12 cents per pound, in addition to commissions to handlers and haulers.

Roughly, eight million pounds of strawberries were required to pack more than nine million pounds of finished product. Producers received an average of 25 cents per pound or approximately two million dollars. Some frozen foods firms are now talking about doubling their pack next year.

Beans going into the frozen foods market brought producers more than a quarter of a million dollars; and many packers are now utilizing apples.

"Our greatest problem is getting enough high quality products grown to supply frozen foods firms," Carlton said. "All of the leading plants are now in process of expansion, or are making plans to expand."

Soaring Prices Fail to Stem Auto Demand

Detroit— (AP)— The lifting of price controls on new and used automobiles brought a heavy volume of old cars and many not so old to the nation's used car lots but it did not lessen the demand for factory deliveries.

This is shown in surveys by various agencies of both the used and new car markets.

The dealers in used vehicles generally report increased stocks of cars—at considerably higher than the former OPA ceiling prices. At the same time they assert that persons with cars to sell are demanding much more than the original prices, even for pre-war models.

Some virtually new 1946 models are appearing in used car lots. The demand for them and older cars holds up, even at prices reported in "some instances to be nearly double the original cost.

The premium prices, of course, are paid chiefly for immediate delivery and the demand for vetinue, according to the dealers, just as long as factory output remains below retail requirements.

Most of the manufacturers appear agreed that capacity production may not be expected within the next six months and that immediate delivery by new car dealers still is a long way off.

Now Comes the Elkburger

Walla Walla, Wash.— (UP)— State game officials, answering the farmers' call that roaming elk have been damaging crops, have been killing elk and giving the carcasses to country schools in southeastern Washington. The elkburger is a favorite on the school lunch menu.

A Lesson in Appeasement

John D. Battle, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, an organization representing the bituminous coal operators, recently wrote: "It will be interesting to see what steps the government takes to protect the people from a coal shortage now that the government occupies the place of mine manager. There are many around Washington who consider this a challenge to the government's authority. At the same time it must be remembered that the government sought the role that it is now playing by taking the coal mines over almost a year after the shooting-war had ceased—took them and gave the union a contract involving a number of unsound principles as viewed by the coal mine owners. This is another lesson in appeasement. It is rather difficult to retrace the steps once taken without great danger to the dignity of the government."

It is time the American people realized that the real issue in the coal industry has gone far beyond any question of wages, hours or working conditions. The very prestige of government is at stake. And so long as high government officials back down when faced by the ruthless demands of a private organization—a single labor union—we can only look forward to continued disruption of the vital coal industry.

One very important fact developed by the long-standing soft coal difficulties is that government operation of the mines (which is no more and no less than nationalization or socialization of the mines), affords no guarantee whatsoever of an uninterrupted production of the nation's basic fuel supply. There is no magic in nationalization. A progressive coal industry, keyed to the demands of the time, can only be achieved under private ownership—buttressed by labor laws and agreements which respect the rights of management no less than the rights of labor.

Responsive to Our Needs

Government ownership is often urged as the remedy for all our real or imagined economic ills. But, in practice, socialized industry seems to have a habit of falling far short of the roseate dreams held out by its starry-eyed advocates. A good example of that can be found along the Oregon Coast where some years ago a People's Utility District (PUD) took over the facilities of the private utility that had long served the area.

Since this PUD came in, the principal change has been an almost unbelievable decline in the standards of electric service. Complete stoppages are frequent. Stringent rules cover the use of electricity and the hook-up of appliances. This is quite a change from the old days when the private utility automatically provided all the juice desired when and where wanted, under strict public regulation from which the PUD is exempted.

As a result, communities which joined the PUD believing they would get plenty of power for practically nothing are now looking at it with a jaundiced eye. The city council of one of the larger towns in the region recently passed unanimously a resolution to get out of the PUD and set up a municipal plant. Another of the larger towns has long been restive and is looking for a way out. And in the meantime, the consumer gets a kind of power service that would immediately bring the toughest possible crackdown from public service commissions if it were provided by a regulated, private company.

What this all adds up to is that socialism produces nothing of itself—except, as a rule, political bungling, red tape, and waste. Only private enterprise is responsive to the needs and desires of the people. That goes for power service—and it goes for all other kinds of business as well.

Maybe there is a time for everything, but this is not the time for farmers to speculate, farm management speeialists advise.

Cotton Picking Nears Completion

There were 10,809,000 persons at work on farms in the U. S., on November 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. This total is the largest for November 1 since 1942, although only slightly more than a year ago. Declining seasonally, the number at work was nearly three-fourths of a million persons less than on October 1. This decrease was twice as large as that of a year earlier but smaller than the 1935-44 average decrease.

A total of 8,306,000 farm operators and unpaid members of their families were doing farm work on November 1 in the entire counrty. This number exceeded the 1940-44 average for November 1. The number of hired hands on November 1 totaled 2.503,000, a slight decrease from a year earlier.

With cotton picking nearing completion in the southern part of the South Atlantic States, the number of farm workers on November 1, both family and hired, dropped sharply during October, as usual. The number of hired workers was less than a year ago when there was still much cotton to pick: However, an increase in the number of family workers kept the total of all persons to work on farms above the total of last November

Major farm work in addition to picking cotton, included corn harvest, seeding of fall grains and peanut harvest in mush of the region, tobacco stripping in Virginia and West Viginia and citrus harvest and cultivation of vegetables in Florida.

The number of hired workers in the East South Central States on November 1, was considerably less than last year. A smaller cotton crop and much better progress in harvesting it than a year ago decreased the need for hired workers. Family workers number a few more than last year. Cotton picking was nearly completed in Alabama and Mississippi and corn and peanut harvest were making good progress. Tobacco stripping was getting well started in Kentucky and Tennessee and corn harvest was under way.

Hired workers employed on farms in the West South Central States totaled considerably more on November 1, than a month earlier. Delays in picking cotton in Oklahoma and Texas were largely responsible both this year and last for an unusually large number of hired workers on November 1. In comparison with a year ago there were fewer hired workers on November 1, in this region.

Major farm jobs included corn and cotton harvest in all States of the region. Spring sown crops were nearly all harvested in Texas, except in the High Plains Area. In Louisiana rice harvest was about completed and cane harvest beginning.

Clothing Cold Clothing Hot,

Scienitfic tests fail to support the old belief that heavy clothing keeps out heat as well as cold, say Hazel M. Fletcher and Bess V. Morrison of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in reporting results of an investigation of textile qualities that included materials of a variety of fiber contents and construction. The laboratory work on these fabrics included tests before and after dry cleaning and laundering and were designed to measure fabric values for clothing purposes. The report, which appears in the current issue of the Journal of Home Economics, says in part:

"Research has shown that heat transmission of fabrics is complex and depends on many factors. In textile materials there is a close connection between thickness and warmth retaining properties. Thick fabrics, especially those of wool, have a greater ability to keep in body heat than the thin materials. Texture is also a factor. A coarse-textured or fuzzy cloth feels warmer than a smooth one of the same thickness because it makes less contact with the skin and encloses a layer of air which is an excellent insulator.

Therefore, when the climate is hot and humid, thin flat fabrics make the most comfortable clothing."

How Big?

In an editorial concerning efforts to limit the growth of business, particularly in the merchandising field, the Christian Science Monitor said: "Bigness is invariably the end-product of successful competition. When bigness achieves power, it wields it sometimes for good, sometimes for evil. It has some natural limitations. . . . For the rest, restraint and discipline designed to curb abuses of bigness should be our aim rather than some nostalgic taking to maintain and articicial and frequently uneconomic small- and historically impractical underness."

"Bigness" in merchandising came in almost every instance out of "smallness." The leading chains, for example, in both the grocery and the general merchandise fields, began as single stores—and small stores at that. Their growth is simply the reflection of public approval of their service to consumers. So people patronized them—and the stores grew.

Despite the emergence of the national and regional chain system, the position of the independent, far from being imperiled, has been strengthened. As the Monitor points out, bigness has its natural limitations. The one-store merchant can provide special services which set as a magnet to trade.

This country's economy is based on fair competition between all kinds of business, big and little. If we penalize size, we, by inference, ask the unanswerable question: "How big can a business be allowed to grow?" We must never forget that the big operation of tomorrow is a small and unknown operation today.

Farmers Home Administration News

Washington D. C.—Credit facilities and services of the Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration were merged into a new agency, the FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, on November 1, 1946.

Public Law 731, Eeventy-ninth Congress, (the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946) approved by the President on August 14, 1946, authorizes credit services under the Secretary of Agriculture for farmers who eannot get the loans they need at prevailing rates (but not more than 5 percent) and terms in their communities from banks, cooperative lending agencies or other responsible sources.

The Act amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and authorizes the following types of credit.

TITLE I

Farm ownership loans up to the reasonable value of the farm and necessary improvements, to buy, repair, improve or enlarge family-type farms. Loans may not be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-type farm-management units in the county or locality where the farm is located. These loans are repayable over a period of 40 years at 3 1-2 percent interest. THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION is also authorized to **insure 40-year loans by private lenders** for the same purposes as the farm ownership loans. The amount borrowed can be up to 90 percent of the reasonable value of the farm and necessary improvements. Insured loans bear an annual charge of 3 1-2 percent, the lender receiving 8 1-2 percent interest, and the Government 1 percent for insurance and administrative expenses. (Funds for mortgage insurance have not been appropriated).

TITLE II

Production and subsistence loans up to $3,500 for buying livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer, farm equipment, supplies, and other farm needs; for refinancing indebtedness, and for family subsistence. This operating credit will be for periods up to 5 years, at 5 percent interest. The loans are similar to the rural rehabilitation loans previously made by FSA, and the crop loans of AC & FL. They will include supervisory services where necessary.

Veterans who served in the U. S. armed forces in any war with another nation will have preference for direct and insured mortgage loans. Disabled veterans will be eligible to buy, repair, or improve farms adapted to their capacities, provided their farm income plus their pensions will be enough to pay living and operating expenses and retire the debt.

A special condition under which all loans are made requires that if at any time it appears to the Secretary of Agriculture that the borrower may be able to get a similar loan from a cooperative or private credit source, under terms prevailing in the area, and at an interest rate not exceeding 5 percent, he must apply for such a loan and, if granted, accept it and pay off his debt to the FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION.

All-Pullet Flock More Profitable

The best evidence of the value of an all-pullet flock is abundant now with pullets laying 20 to 30 per cent more eggs during this period of high egg prices. Extension poultry specialists of the U. T. College of Agriculture said today. Thus is answered the question frequently asked of poultry specialists: what are the advantages of an all-pullet flock?

The first-hand evidence now available should be noted, too, poultrymen report, since it will soon be time to lay plans for next year's flock. Here are further points to consider in deciding on an all-pullet flock:

Pullets produce eggs more economically than hens, they produce 20 to 30 per cent more than hens, and lay more during fall and winter months when egg prices are highest. All-pullet flocks are healthier than mixed flocks; they break possible disease cycles. The feed eaten by a growing pullet is about equal to that eaten by a molting hen. Housing, feeding and management practices are simplified when an all-pullet flock is kept.

Farm Wife's Help Worth $69,000, Editor Says

Chicago, Nov. 11—(IP)—A farm wife who helps her husband is worth $69,000 to him, a woman agricultural editor said today.

Gertrude Dieken, an editor of the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, made the estimate in a talk to the National Farm Elictrification Conference.

Urging farmers to buy equipment to electrify home services as well as production, she said, "The farmer will be better off if he relieves his wife of carrying such unprogressive things as water, wood and coal, so that she may have a chance to concentrate on that $69,000 cooperativeness."

The man who undermines his own business (farming) with poor soil management will soon have no business of his own to mind.

"Soapless Soap"

Most people consider petroleum products as chiefly used for fuel and lubricants. As to volume, this is correct, but as to variety of uses it falls far short of telling the story. In addition to the countless services this production renders mankind, we may soon be using oil to wash our hands and clothes.

The demand for petroleum derivatives in the manufacture of "soapless soaps" has been spurred by the natural soap shortage which resulted from the decline in supply of animal and vegetable fats. One of the leading American oil companies has joined with a chemical manufacturing concern in stepping up production of an oil-derived detergent. The product is sold directly to industrial users and reaches established trade outlets for distribution under various trade names.

This is but one more way in which oil is playing a role in the American home and business. Its uses and adaptations seem almost limitless. The great experimental and research laboratories which the industry maintains are finding new and varied applications almost daily. And the consumer gets more and better products.

What About Your Clover Crop?

The problem of getting a stand of crimson clover in August, the time of the year it should be seeded for best results, has been solved by at least one farmer in the state. He is O. C. Woodie, Sr., of Waraen County, who has been growing crimson clover for a number of years but learned only recently that a much better stand could be obtained by sowing the clover with buck wheat.

"I'm not sure that the buck wheat is totally responsible for the fact I get good stands of clover in dry weather but I know other farmers who seeded at the same time I did this year and who used no buck wheat. I got a good stand that 'stuck' and their's died out," Woodlee said.

He believes that many farmers are missing a "bet" by not producing more buck wheat. "I have found that I can make enough money out of buck wheat to pay all expense of seed, fertilizer and labor in seeding the winter cover crops," he declared. Woodlee, with his two sons, grew more than 50 acres of buck wheat this fall—the yield of which was cut short by the extended dry weather. However, the average yield is above 20 bushels per acre and the seed is being sold for $1.20 per bushel in the field. "Even though our yield is short, the gross income will be approximately $25 per aere, which is more than the cost of all seed, fertilizer and labor in getting a good stand of clover and rye grass, and we do have a good stand," he said.

The Warren County farmer believes that more farmers should take advantage of the fast-growing buck wheat as a "catch erop" for grain. "One can usually tell whether his grain crop is going to be short by seeding date for buck wheat, and could easily save himself from having to buy expensive grain later in the year," he said. Pointing out that any type of livestock would eat buck wheat. Woodlee said he believed he obtained as good results from feeding it to livestock as he did from other grains, especially to poultry and hogs.

Another practice carried out on the Woodlee farm is that of seeding rye grass with lespedeza. Woodlee believes that every acre of land seeded to lespedeza should also be seeded to rye grass. He said that farmers in that area learned long ago the value of lespedeza as a pasture and hay erop but failed to realize the fact that the ground on which the crop grew was left bare during the winter. Soil on which the crop is grown is often left loose and is more apt to wash. This is especially true on land where the lespedeza was cut close for hay or pasture.

When rye grass is grown in combination with the lespedeza there is a growing crop on the soil at all times. Woodlee has found sowing the two together to be very profitable. The rye grass provides early spring and late fall grazing and the lespedeza provides good summer grazing or a hay crop. In addition he can pasture the rye grass until late May, take the livestock off and within a few weeks harvest a crop of rye grass worth more than the amount of corn that could be produced on the same soil.

Another valuable fact about rye grass is, though it is an annual grass, it reseeds itself year after year. One field on the Woodlee farm has been in rye grass for seven years, yet it has been seeded only one time. During this period the field has been plowed up twice.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Home Dressmaker Advised to Shrink New Woolen Fabrics

A new wool dress that comes back from its first trip to the cleaner's a size too small is a tragedy in any woman's life. To avoid it, wool goods of any kind should be properly shrunk before it is made up by the home dressmaker.

Some retail stores shrink all wool goods before offering it for sale, but this is a point to make sure of when buying. Many conflicting directions have been given for shrinking wool at home. Pressing the entire piece of wool with a steam iron is a simple and satisfactory method, if care is taken to hold and press with the weave and not to stretch or pull in the process.

Without a steam iron, it is necessary first to dampen the wool thoroughly and then press it with a moderately warm iron under a press cloth. Rolling the wool in a damp sheet is a simple way to dampen it. Dip a sheet in water, wring it out, then spread it flat on a table and lay the wool material, flat and straight, on the sheet. Roll sheet and wool together firmly but not tightly. Allow to stand overnight. Then press wool on the wrong side under a dry press cloth, with no pulling or stretching.

If the fabric is extra wide, it may be easier to leave it doubled, as it comes in the bolt, during dampening. If so, the roll should stand a few hours, then be reversed and re-rolled so that the entire piece will shrink evenly before pressing.

PROTECT LAMPSHADES

You can protect your new parchment lampshades from soil—and make them very easy to clean—by waxing them with a good self-polishing wax.

GIVE COAT PROPER CARE

Here's how to take care of any coat you value. When you're wearing it, always brush it free of dust, lint and powder, unbutton it and pull it up slightly in back if you're sitting for any length of time, avoid wearing down the nap with the friction of your handbag and packages, and always treat it as if you just bought it. When it's off, hang it up to air, and if wet, dry it away from direct heat. Use a wide-shouldered hanger, in a roomy closet. Brush it clean with firm but soft bristles, and never store your coat unless it is spotlessly clean and protected from moths.

Bride is believed to be derived from an ancient Teutonic word meaning "to cook."

TIP TO TEENAGERS

Teenagers will find that the use of a special cleansing preparation makes it much easier to keep their skin fresh and free from blackheads and minor blemishes so common at that time of life. After washing the face shake a little of the powdery meal into the palm of the hand and add enough water to form a paste. Spread the mixture over the face and let dry. With a dry washcloth, scrub briskly. Rinse off with warm water and a splash of cold. This treatment leaves the skin clean and glowing with natural color.

HOT FRUIT COCKTAIL

A hot fruit cocktail for cold-weather refreshment is recommended by Harold J. Clay, honey marketing specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Clay's recipe is as follows: One cup of grapefruit juice, one-half cup of grape juice, and two tablespoons of honey, mixed and heated until just hot enough to drink.

STUFFED CUCUMBERS AND BEET SALAD

Cut large cucumber inhalf crosswise. Pare with fluted knife and remove center from each end with an apple corer. Fill center with finely chopped cooked beets mixed with vinegar and with 1 teaspoon of gelatin soaked and dissolved in 1 tablespoon cold water. Chill thoroughly. Cut in slices and serve in nests of lettuce leaves.

RICE SPOON BREAD

Heat 3 cups milk in double boiler. Add 2 tablespoons margarine or butter. Sprinkle in gradually 1 cup ground rice. Cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Let cool. Beat 2 egg yolks thoroughly and add to cooked rice. Sprinkle over surface and stir in vigorously 1½ teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into well-greased 1 quart casserole. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) for 30 to 45 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

BAKED STUFFED FISH

3 shredded wheat biscuits
1 egg, slightly beaten
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 tablespoon chopped celery leaves
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon poultry seasoning
2 tablespoons melted fat
2-3 cup hot water
1 fish (about three pounds)
1 12-ounce can vegetable soup

Roll cereal to make 1 cup crumbs. Add egg, seasonings, fat and water; mix well to make stuffing on one half; cover with other half of fish; place in shallow baking dish; pour over soup diluted with ¼ cup water and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 minutes. Serve with lemon wedges. Makes 6 servings.

BEEF CUTLETS ON TOAST

1 pound ground beef
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
2-3 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
Toast diamonds
Onion sauce

Combine ground beef, salt, pepper and milk. Shape into cutlets. Panfry in butter or margarine and place on toast diamonds. Place onion sauce on hot platter and arrange the toast with cutlets on top of the sauce and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Serves 4.

STICK CANDY HELPS MAKE APPLE BUTTER

Despite the sugar shortage, Mrs. John Moore of Boyd County, Ky., will have an ample supply of apple butter for her family this winter. Using red and white peppermint stick candy for sweetening she has filled a number of jars with a delicious pink apple spread. This is the recipe she gave Home Agent Lois M. Sharp:

To two gallons of cooked apples, add two pounds of crushed red and white peppermint stick candy. Place the mixture in an uncovered roaster or other large pan in a medium oven, 350 to 400 degrees, for three to four hours until the butter is of the proper consistency. Stir frequently. Seal in jars. Two pounds of candy will supply the sweetening and flavor needed for about four pints of apple butter.

BRAN SPICE MUFFINS

2 cups bran
½ cup light molasses
1½ cups milk
1 egg, beaten
1 cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
¾ teaspoon ginger
15 thin slices raw apple or other fruit
Cinnamon and sugar mixture

Add bran to molasses and milk and allow to soak for 15 minutes. Add egg. Sift flour, salt, soda and spices together and combine with bran mixture. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full. Dip apple slices in cinnamon-sugar mixture and place on top. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) about 20 minutes. Yield: 15 muffins (2½ inches in diameter).

CRANBERRY BAVARIAN

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 one-pound can jellied cranberry sauce
¼ cup sugar or ½ cup light corn syrup
1 tablespoon lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 egg whites

Soften gelatin in cold water, and dissolve over hot water. Crush cranberry sauce with fork and combine with sugar or corn syrup and lemon juice. Add gelatin and stir well. Whip egg whites and salt until stiff, and fold into cranberry mixture. Turn into individual molds (or one large one) that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. When ready to serve, unmold onto dessert dishes. Serve by itself or with a custard sauce made with the egg yolks. Serves six.

KIDNEYS IN BROWN GRAVY

12 lamb or veal kidneys
¼ cup flour
3 tablespoons lard or drippings
1 cup liquid from cooking vegetables
2 tablespoons meat extract
Black pepper to taste
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup finely chopped celery
2 tablespoons minced onion

Roll washed, dried kidneys in flour and brown slowly in hot lard in heavy skillet. Add remaining ingredients; cover tightly and cook over low heat about 30 minutes until tender. Make gravy from liquid in pan by adding 2 tablespoons flour blended with ¾ cup meat stock or bouillon and cooking 5 minutes until thickened. Makes 6 servings.

ORANGE TORTE

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1 cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup buttermilk
1 orange
1 cup raisins
1 cup uncooked oats

Cream shortening, gradually add sugar, creaming thoroughly. Add egg and beat until light and fluffy. Sift together flour, soda, baking powder and salt. Add to creamed mixture alternately with buttermilk. Squeeze orange. Grind orange rind and raisins through medium blade of food chopper. Mix with the orange juice and fold into batter. Add rolled oats, mixing lightly until combined. Bake in a greased 7x11-inch pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 45 to 50 minutes. Serve warm with hard sauce or whipped cream. Serves 8.

CRANBERRY PIE

½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ cup honey
1 tablespoon margarine or butter
3 cups cranberries
2 cups diced raw apple

Combine sugar, flour, allspice, salt, lemon rind, honey and margarine or butter in saucepan. Cook 2 minutes. Add cranberries and apples and cook until cranberries burst about 5 minutes. Let cool. Pour into pastry-lined 9-inch pie pan. Arrange pastry strips crisscross on to top cranberry filling. Bake in hot oven (45 degrees) 35 to 40 minutes.

With Tennessee Home Makers

By HELEN CULLENS

District Home Demonstration Agent

Today is not one day too early to prepare various items scheduled for the Christmas holidays; and fruit cake heads the list, with most of us. Fruit cakes and plum puddings have a common origin and have been, for generations, a symbol of the Yule celebration. This applies to several countries of the European continent, as well. In this country, the fruit cake is well established as the main item of its kind, and there are very few homemakers who do not bake at least one before the Christmas season comes.

In making a fruit cake, the best procedure is to get everything ready before you begin the mixing of the cake. Prepare all the fruits and nuts first. Pick them over very carefully, wash and dry the fruit, cut up citron or candied pineapple, and make sure that there are no bits of shell among the nuts and that they are sweet and fresh. Let all the ingredients stand in the kitchen until they are of room temperature. Line a well-greased tube pan with greased paper. If you cook the cake very slowly, in a very moderate oven (about 300 degrees), you need not steam it first. When the cake is done, cool it on a rack before wrapping it in waxed or parchment paper. Be sure to store it in a tight tin.

Although many families have their traditional recipe for fruit cake, others may be interested in the one given by the nutrition specialist of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service:

FRUIT CAKE—1 lb. butter; 1 glass grape jelly; ½ teaspoon nutmeg; 1 lb. crystalized cherries; 1 lb. citron; 1 lb pecans; 1 cup grape juice; 1 lb sugar; 1 tablespoon melted chocolate; ½ teaspoon allspice; 1 lb crystalized pineapple; 1½ lbs seeded raisins; 1 lb almonds; 1 teaspoon rose extract, if available; 12 eggs; 1 tablespoon cinnamon; 1 lb flour (4½ cups); ½ lb crystalized orange peel; 2 lbs jam or preserves, and ½ lb. walnuts.

Cut up fruit day before and pour grape juice over it; grind almonds and pour over them 1 teaspoon rose extract. Sift flour with spices. Cream butter and sugar, then drop the eggs in one at a time and beat thoroughly after each addition. Add jelly and chocolate and one-half of flour. Sift remaining flour over top layer of fruit, add to batter, sift again, and so on, until all fruit has been added. Put in nuts. Pour into tube pans with 2 thicknesses of brown paper greased. Decorate top with fruit and nuts. Bake in a slow oven at 275 degrees F., 30 minutes per pound, or until a toothpick comes out clean. Do not open the door for at least one hour.

The majority of homemakers, I think, prefer the conventional, dark-fruit cake. Perhaps the origin of fruit cakes has something to do with this preference. In the beginning, plum puddings held first place in the list of Yule dishes and still has a high rank in England. It is from the plum pudding that the fruit cake, as we know it, came. However, in the last few years, the white fruit cake has become more popular. Probably the main reason is the novelty of seeing a fruit cake of light color. As has been said before, the use of white, or light-colored fruits and nuts, accounts for the color. Here is a recipe for White Fruit Cake, which you may like to have:

WHITE FRUIT CAKE—1 cup shortening; 2 cups flour; ¼ cup pineapple juice; ½ lb white raisins; ¼ candied lemon peel, finely cut; ¼ lb dates, coarsely cut; 1¼ cups pineapple tidbits; 1 cup sugar; 1 teaspoon salt; ¼ pound shredded coconut; ¼ lb dried apricots, coarsely cut; 2 cups sliced blanched almonds; 5 eggs; 1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder; ¼ lb pressed figs, coarsely cut; ¼ lb candied cherries, sliced.

Cream shortening and sugar thoroughly; add eggs one at a time, with 3 tablespoons of the flour, beating well after each addition. Reserve ½ cup flour for fruit; add remaining flour, sifted with salt and baking powder, alternately with the pineapple juice, beating well after each addition. Add floured fruit and nut meats and stir only until well blended. Pour into greased mold or tube cake pan lined with two thicknesses heavy paper. Decorate top with glazed pineapple, slices of almonds, cherries and citron. Bake in a slow oven (275 degrees) for 1½ hours, then increase heat to 300 degrees and bake one hour. This recipe makes about five pounds of cake.

Good Housewife Looks Neat, Even in Kitchen

By ANTOINETTE DONNELLY

According to one of our well known radio and recording stars, if you can act like a queen with an apron on, you'll never have to worry about how you look in an evening gown.

There's more than a kernel of beauty truth in this statement You just cannot turn charm and grace and good manners on and off like the kitchen faucet. You can't suddenly convert a whining, querulous voice and personality into a beloved and popular guest at a party.

We were thinking of this in connection with a compliment a nice, busy, and competent housekeeper and homemaker received from her teen-aged daughter. "Mom," the youngster said: "You're wonderful. You always look swell. I'm never ashamed to bring the girls home with me!"

It seems a pal of the daughter's was bemoaning the fact that she didn't like to bring girls home with her because her mother never looked nice unless she got dressed up to go somewhere. It's reasonable to assume that when this mother did get dressed up, something was missing, if no more than her poise, ease, or confidence.

The habit of being dressed up is not fixed. We don't mean one has to be dressed like a queen in her kitchen but she can still look like one in the readily available and pretty house frocks and if she attends her good grooming habits religiously. One of the nicest things about a mother's good appearance is just the appreciation it engenders in her young ones, to say nothing of the good example it sets for that girl's own marriage later.

Women who are always presentable enough to answer the doorbell are, as a rule, better housewives and homemakers than those who are not.

Fresh parsley will keep for several weeks if sprinkled lightly with water, placed in a jar, and stored in the refrigerator.

The ideal temperature for long storage of potatoes is about 40 to 50 degrees.

Poultry keeps longer if stored whole rather than cut up. It should be washed carefully before being placed in the refrigerator. spice into the soup.

Vitamin E prevents rancidity in lard, butter, dried milk, and chocolate.

THE MODERN FARMER

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

THE SPIRIT MAKES MEN SERVE

In the two preceding messages or articles taken from the creature spoken of in Ezek. 1:10, we have seen revealed character and authority of Christ and of his followers. In this article, as we turn our attention to the face of the ox, we are forced to think of Christ and the Christian as servants.

Among the many obstacles in the path of progressive practical Christianity, one is ignorance of the fact that following Christ involves service. Surely no well taught converted person even approaches the belief that a man can be a Christian without rendering definite and constant service to God by serving humanity.

It is characteristic of men to throw away things from which they can get no service. In fact, we often cast away things which render some service but because it is such a small amount, we prefer not to keep the articles. The only excuse for keeping anything and taking care of it, is that it renders some type of service. Even a picture must serve the desire of man for beauty, comedy, or mystery. It is less likely that we should expect God to invest wisdom, special information, protection, provisions, and unlimited joy in persons from whom he can get no service. It will never be necessary for a man to pray often or vociferiously for the things he needs if he works for God and is productive in his labors, like the man who shines his shoes which serves his feet, and tailors his clothes which serve his body. God will supply all the needs of his servants.

Without a doubt the face of the ox is used because so many of his habits parallel the actions of a divinely guided worker in God's vineyard. Just to refer to some of these traits will perhaps inspire the reader to stick closer to his job, and be more encouraged even when the burden is heavy. The ox is not born a servant; he must be broken from his naturally wild disposition and trained along certain definite lines. If he is not first broken and trained, the service will be both poor and destructive, and in many instances it will hinder the quality of service rendered by others who must work with the unbroken animal. It is not necessary to explain in detail that the same conditions exist in the church where unconverted persons are trying to work along with well broken spirit filled servants.

A well trained ox needs only a yoke for his work. He is unlike the horse which must have belly-bands, trace-chains, back-straps, bridles, lines, etc. and then a whip to keep him working. When in God's kingdom it becomes necessary to fasten a multitude of lines, straps, chains, bridles and so forth

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Colored Extension Supervisors Urged To Help Farmers Plan Better Homes

Georgia Home Demonstration Agents Association Held Annual Meeting At Ga. State College

By Mattie P. Mathis, Association Journalist

Industrial College, Georgia—The members of the Georgia Home Demonstration Agents' Association held their third annual regular meeting on December third, in the Community House at Georgia State College. The home demonstration agents of Georgia were here for the purpose of attending the annual agents' meeting which is held annually for all Negro agricultural extension agents in Georgia, which meeting was held at Georgia State College, December 2-7.

This association was organized in January 1944, and this was its third meeting. All Negro home demonstration agents in active service in Georgia are members of the association.

During the December third meeting the following officers were elected for 1947; President, Mrs. Mayme Wesley, Bibb County; Vice President, Miss Lottie Jordan, Grady County; Secretary, Miss Pauline Wilcher, Laurens County; Treasurer, Miss Rubie O'Neal, Meriwether County; Journalist, Miss Mattie P. Mathis, Liberty County; Parliamentarian; Mrs. Margaret Teemer, Peach County; Program Committee, Miss Reatha Mae Oliphant, Chairman, Effingham County, Miss Bernice Bewers, Bulloch County, and Miss Mary Clarke, Mitchell County; Social Committee, Miss Ruth E. Watson, Chairman, Chatham County, Miss Ocie B. Kendall Ware County, and Miss Christine Robinson, Emanuel County; Miss Camilla Weems was reelected consultant.

Other members of the association are: Miss Carrie B. Dixon, Burke; Miss Lottie O. Harris, Camden; Miss Beatrice Kelley, Crisp; Mrs. Weersie Smith, Columbia; Miss Lora B. Alexander, Dekalb; Miss Julia Terry, Dodge; Miss Alberta Holmes, Houston; Miss Seabie Russell Newton; Mrs. Lovie Lyles, Polk; Miss Inez Mack, Sumter; Miss Mardesque Powell, Thomas; and Miss Lula Pearl Lundy, Wash

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Supervisors Inspect Improved Rural Housing Plan

S. P. Lyle, right, Extension specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows three State supervisors of Extension home demonstration work simple cut-out plans for improved rural housing. Cut-out kits on rural housing are to be made available to all county agents shortly. Left to right are Mrs. Marian B. Paul of South Carolina, Mrs. Ruby F. Henton of Louisiana, Mrs. W. T. Merritt of North Carolina, and Mr. Lyle, who presented the demonstration at an Extension Service supervisors workshop held recently at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

World War II Veteran Grosses $7,000 From Poultry and Rabbit Farm

Washington, D. C.—Macon Wilson, a veteran of World War II, who lives near Hope, Arkansas, decided to try his hand at raising chickens and rabbits when he was discharged from the service a year ago. Already he has grossed nearly $7,000, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Arkansas State Extension Service.

The ex-GI started out during the fall of 1945 with 200 chickens and 50 rabbits, says H. C. Ray, Negro district Extension agent. He housed them in improvised shelters and raised them in time for the Christ-

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Secretary Anderson Relates Major Agricultural Objectives Of Country

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson outlined the major agricultural objectives of this country as they relate to research needs in a talk recently before the 11-man advisory committee on the Research and Marketing Service Act.

The Act provides for the expenditure of 61,000,000 after 1950 for agricultural production, new uses, and marketing and service research. It is suggested that the South needs research primarily on

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Now Is The Time For Extension Agents To Come To The Aid Of The Farmers

Washington, D. C.—"Now is the time—while building materials are scarce—for Extension agents and local leaders to help farmers plan improved housing," declared S. P. Lyle, Extension specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at a workship for Extension Service supervisors held recently at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Lyle presented a demonstration showing how county agents may help farm people develop plans for building or remodeling their homes. Included in the demonstration was a skit built around the making of floor plans. For his plans be used cut-outs from a skit which the Department plans to make available to all county agents.

Mr. Lyle said that an effective program for improvement of rural housing involves the cooperation of the entire extension staff, both State and County. "Above all, the program must appeal to rural families as practical and must be one in which they participate in the development," he stated.

Continuing, he added, "Also, the program must provide for encouraging the full cooperation of builders and building supply dealers. And by interesting farm youths through 4-H clubs and schools to develop attitudes, knowledge, and skills, we may enlist their contribution to improvement of rural housing."

It has been pointed out that rural housing is one of the South's greatest needs. About four out of every five farm families in the South are ill-housed. Over half of

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Letter On Agricultural Price Support Policy Made Public

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON

Nov. 26, 1946.
Hon. Elmer Thomas, Chairman
Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry United States Senate

Dear Senator:—The basic relationship between our agricultural price support commitments and production levels for the various crops involved is one of the most fundamental questions before us at this time. As you know, farmers have been promised price support at not less than 90 percent of parity on many important agricultural commodities for two full calendar years after the formal declaration of the end of hostilities. While this Congressional provision is very sound, giving farmers deserved protection during the transition from war-time to peace-time operations, it is obvious that under certain conditions, and for certain commodities, this support can serve to prevent the development of production patterns in line with peace-time needs.

While this situation will have more serious implications for the future, if domestic or foreign demand for the products of our farms falls off materially, it is also of immediate concern. We are having very real trouble with potatoes this year. In calling this whole question to your attention, I should like to review the potato program—in light of the difficulties we are having in carrying out price support commitments with this first of the major postwar "surplus" crops.

We had a surplus of potatoes even in 1943 and also in 1946. Potato production in 1945, for example, was 425 million bushels—then the third largest crop on record, despite the fact that harvested acreage was 200,000 acres less than the 1934 1943 average. Price support operations on the 1945 crop resulted in a net cost to the Government of about 20 million dollars.

With 1945 problems clearly in mind, we set 1946 potato production goals which called for materials reductions. When the potato price support program was announced later in the fall, levels were calculated on the low side of the possible price support range. We were trying to keep support prices from being an incentive to excessive production, but we were criticized rather severely for this action. As a matter of fact, in April the price support levels were increased by about 15 cents a hundred pounds, largely to compen-

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 3)

No Millennium by Law

One grave fault with all "cradle-to-the-grave" security proposals is that they are based on the dubious principle of producing the millennium overnight. All you have to do, their hopeful proponents seem to reason, is to pass a law, toss in a few billion dollars of public money to pay the freight, and then sit back and watch the miracles occur.

The compulsory public health bill before Congress is an example of this kind of thinking. At a cost of from $4,000,000,000 to $6.000,000.000 a year, it would, in theory, produce wonderful improvements in the physical well-being of our people. But the plain fact is there is much more to public health than a law.

For example, public health is tied in with such problems as housing and nutrition, and the proposed bill does nothing about those problems. Improved public health also involves precentive medicine which will keep the individual from being attacked by disease, and the bill in question cannot speed medical experiment and progress. To the contrary, by regimenting the doctor the bill would undoubtedly hamper progress.

So far as availability of medical attention is concerned, which is what the bill covers, this country is already in an excellent position. The various voluntary, prepaid medical plans make first class attention available to most people if they so desire, and at a very low rate. And here, as in preventive medicine, orderly and rapid progress is being made. We are now solving what medical problems we still have without endangering our system of free medicine which is the best on earth.

Keep the Drums Rolling

The oil industry is a wholesome part of our economic system and helps uphold the American tradition of getting a job done efficiently and without fanfare.

During the war it was an industry with the ability to fully supply the needs of our country and many of our allies' for fuel and lubricants. This was one of the major feats that finally overwhelmed our enemies.

From the ports of the United States to the far corners of the world our ships delivered oil and more oil. Along the shores of New Guinea from Port Moresby to Sansapor, trucks wallowed their way over primitive roads with countless thousands of the familiar steel drums of fuel and lubricants. It was the same all over the world from Normandy to Iwo Jima and Okinawa. The soldiers despised handling these drums but they were thankful to see them keep rolling in for they knew their lives depended on oil.

The petroleum industry was producing 525.000 barrels of aviation gasoline every day at the war's end. The United Nations armed forces, excluding those of the Soviet Union, required 22,000,000,000 gallons of petroleum to conquer Germany. Oil was vital to the insatiable appetite of war. Without the ability of our oil industry to produce, the allied nations would still be fighting a war for survival.

Oil is a vivid example of an industry made up of hundreds of investor-owned enterprises. which could coordinate their energies to get a job done during an emergency. Petroleum is a progressive industry in which competition and cooperation reach a maximum in serving the public efficiently.

Morgan Farmer Praises Alfalfa

Alonzo Jackson, Talucah Community, Morgan County, Alabama, believes that alfalfa is one of the greatest grazing and hay crops that any farmer can grow. He has harvested four tons of hay from one acre this year.

Jackson selected his one acre plot for alfalfa early in 1945. He applied 12 wagon loads of barnyard manure and turned and harrowed the land. Later, he applied two tons of basic slag. The field was harrowed frequently during that summer. In late August he sowed 25 pounds of seed and obtained an excellent stand.

Jackson cut his first crop of hay in April of this year and made four additional cuttings throughout the summer.

The Minimum Wage

Dr. Paul Nystrom, who is professor of marketing at Columbia University, an authority on retail distribution. and a well-known economist, has written a great deal on the subject of inflation. In his opinion, one of the greatest dangers lies in the possible adoption by Congress of a program for substantially increasing the minimum wage.

Many people with an inadcquate understanding of the ramifications of the problems look favorably on higher minimum wages. These wage levels are, naturally, very low by comparison with the earnings of skilled labor. So. it is relatively easy to create a belief that people on the minimum wage level are being grossly underpaid.

The basic fallacy in this kind of reasoning is a lack of conception of the minimum wage's purpose. It is designed to assure the necessities of life, with none of the luxuries, for the least experienced, least competent worker. It is, therefore, simply a protection against starvation rates of pay. Wages above the minimum are the incentive offered for more work and greater responsibilities.

When the minimum wage is raised, even though only a few workers in any given concern may be immediately affected, a vicious cycle begins. The differential between the pay of the marginal worker and the more skilled worker lessens and may in some cases disappear. Then, inevitably, all other workers demand more pay, all the way up the line, and the inflationary spiral begins.

Minimum wages should be raised only to that extent made necessary by the higher cost of living. Once they are placed at semi-luxury levels, the purpose for which they originated is destroyed and one more long step toward unbridled inflation is taken. All law-making bodies must realize that.

What the People Have Given

In a recent editorial, the Portland Oreganian drove straight to the heart of the coal labor problem when it said:

"The labor bosses forget that what the people have given, they may also take away. The 'rights' to organize in unions, to bargain collectively, to strike and picket, have been confirmed by law. They are inherently just, for they represent the freedom of action to which an individual is entitled. But in their group application, such rights are subject to limitation and restraint. . . .

"The government, by successive grants of power to the organizers of labor, has itself become the victim of the abuse of this power. This feeble attempt to reassert its legal authority, after a series of abject retreats, is nauseating. The government which took the mines away from their owners so that Mr. Lewis' demands would be met, less than six months ago, has proved itself incompetent and powerless. Who may talk of nationalization of the coal mines as a remedy after this demonstration?

"The government had best get out of the mining business as fast as it can, and set itself the task of devising laws with teeth in them to guarantee the responsibility of workers and their leaders commensurate with the responsibility of employers."

Elsewhere the Oregonian observes that one effect of prolonged interruptions in coal production will be to force users to turn to other forms of energy—thus gradually reducing the demand for coal and the jobs the industry provides. The attitude of the mine union's leadership spells ruin and despair for the workers—as it spells depression and industrial stagnation for the nation. Labor must learn that no man, and no group of men, is greater than the people of the United States.

Letter on Agricultural

(Continued From Page 1)

sate for increases in the parity index.

Despite the downward adjustments in production goals and efforts to hold price supports at the lower levels, the situation in 1946 is much worse than it was in 1945. The Department is now engaged in price support operations of the largest scale yet experienced for this commodity.

Potato goals recommended by the Department for 1946, based on historical production figures and prospective demand, were expected to result in a production of approximately 378 million bushels. Instead, production soared, to 478 million bushels, giving us a surplus of between 90 and 100 million bushels.

While the total national acreage was only about one percent above the established goal, three factors contributed to the overproduction in 1946: (a) reductions in acreage in low yield areas, and increases in high yield areas; (b) ideal growing weather throughout the high yield areas: and (c) wider-spread use of the newly developed. more efficient insecticides such as DDT.

With this crop in prospect, the Department was committed to support potato prices, under provisions of the Steagall Amendment, at 90 percent of parity.

I want to report that the Department anticipated that the potato surpluses and that from the outset every effort was made to assist all branches of the distributive trades in moving potatoes through normal channels of distribution into human consumption. But despite comprehensive and consistent sales promotion efforts by both government and cooperating industry, the Department has been compelled to purchase or otherwise remove from regular trade channels approximately 40 million bushels of 1946 crop potatoes to carry out its price support obligations. Approximately 35 million bushels now under temporary or permanent loan, still remain for removal from ordinary trade channels.

The task of diverting the potatoes purchased by the Government has been attacked vigorously and continuously throughout the season. Here are the diversion outlets which the Department has exploited to the fullest extent feasible:

1. Direct Distribution—Approximately one million bushels of potatoes have been distributed directly to School Lunch Programs and to approved public institutions, free of charge. (Purchases started in May, only a month before schools closed for the summer, and schools reopening in September have not yet had a chance to absorb any appreciable amount.)

2. Diversion to Starch Mills and Livestock Feed—Despite continuing shortages of boxcars, potatoes have been shipped to every practical outlet. About 2,000,000 bushels have been diverted to starch mills. Another 1,500,000 bushels have been sold, most of them at 20 cents per hundredweight f. o. b., to farmers for use as livestock feed.

3. Diversion to Alcohol Manufacture—Distillers have taken 20,000,000 bushels for distillation of beverage alcohol—the largest of the diversion outlets. Shortages of grain this year for normal distilling operations opened this special outlet for surplus potatoes. An additional 6,100,000 bushels of potatoes have gone to distillers of industrial alcohol for ultimate use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, antifreeze, and other products. With better grain supplies in 1947 and future years, the beverage alcohol outlet will not be available.

4. Export Outlets—A total of about 525,000 bushels.

The question immediately arises as to why potatoes were not exported in any appreciable volume. Early in the production season, the Department sent letters to all international agencies and foreign countries known to be in need of food supplies, calling attention to the very large United States potato supplies and offering to make them readily available. However, because of the high water content of fresh potatoes, shipping charges are relatively high per unit of net food value. They also require special handling. They might be protected from rotting in summer and from freezing in winter. Hence, it has not been possible to arrange large-volume shipments for export. So far potatoes have been exported only to Belgium, though the Department is continuing to follow up any possible opportunity to ship potatoes at the competitive world price not only on a government-to government basis, but even on a government basis, but even on a government to individual basis.

UNRRA and foreign governments have not been willing to purchase dehydrated potatoes at a cost of 25 to 50 cents a pound when they could purchase flour at five or six cents per pound. This held true even when the Department offered to supply the potatoes free of charge, except for the processing costs.

Since early May, we have geared our program to continuous and aggressive effort to utilize the potatoes which, under the mandate of the Steagall Amendment, we are compelled to support. In all sincerity, I cannot conceive of any practical step which we have overlooked.

But despite all our efforts, best current estimates are that there still may be as many as 20 million bushels of potatoes for which we shall be unable to find any practical outlet or use at all, and which are likely to be a total waste. These potatoes are now largely in temporary storage, the larger percentage of them in the northeastern section of the country. It has been necessary to leave many of the potatoes in the field, simply covered with straw or other material. The storage is not the type which will protect them from freezing this winter. Reports will soon begin to appear, telling how potatoes are rotting in the fields or going to waste in other places. This is an unpleasant situation, but it is a stark reality we must face.

The overall cost to the Government for the 1946 potato support program is estimated at 100 million dollars, leaving a net cost to 80 million dollars.

Remaining action with regard to the Government of approximately 1946 potatoes will center around continuing efforts to move every possible bushel into some useful diversion, thus holding costs and wastage to a minimum. The problems of the 1947 crop, however, are already squarely before us.

The approved production goal for 1947 is set at a figure which with the presently assumed yields, would produce a potato crop nearly 100 million bushels below this year's total. The national goal is now being broken down to county and farm levels within the States

Price support commitments under the Steagall Amendments are, of course, in effect for 1947. In an effort to avoid a repetition of the excessive costs and waste which have accompanied the very high 1946 production, the Department has announced that only those farmers who keep within allotted potato acreage goals will be eligible for price support under the 1947 price support program. While details of this support program have not yet been worked out, the proposal has resulted in a great deal of discussion among farm leaders. This is a good thing. All who are concerned with the interests of American agriculture should assist in reaching the soundest possible solution of the problems involved.

It is generally agreed in the Department that something of the nature of the proposed program is necessary if we are to cut tremendous costs to the Government and also eliminate the accompanying waste of food.

Because the problems we are already facing with regard to potatoes may arise for other commodities in the not far distant future, it is obviously imperative that the whole question of price support policy, to accomplish the underlying objectives of the legislation, be given prompt and thorough consideration. Leaders in the poultry industry, for example, have already expressed serious concern over the possible effect of existing price support legislation on orderly transitions within their industry. I therefore hope that a joint conference with the Senate and House agricultural committees can be arranged at an early date to consider this problem.

I am sending similar letters to the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and the ranking minority members of both committees.

Sincerely yours,
(Sig.) Clinton P. Anderson, Sec.

On Behalf of the Consumer

An example of how aggressive retailers work to protect the pocketbooks of the consumer is found in the state of Oregon.

That state has a milk control law, whose main purpose is to assure the farmer a fair price for the milk he produces—and, as Oregon is an important dairy state, this purpose is almost universally approved. The law also provides, as a necessary corollary, that a state control board fix the minimum retail price of milk, basing prices upon the cost of bringing the product from farm to consumer.

However, the board seems to take the position, in interpreting the law, that the minimum retail price shall be largely determined by the most costly method of milk distribution—which is doorstep delivery. And there is where the controversy has arisen. The Safeway system, one of the nation's largest food chains, which has many outlets in Oregon, wishes to pass the savings made possible by cash-and-carry buying on to the customer. This saving amounts to 1 1-2 cents a quart. Safeway feels that the housewife who comes to the store for her milk and totes it home herself is entitled to the differential.

It appears now that the administrators of the milk control law may prevent this, and order stores to sell milk at the doorstep delivery price. So Safeway has been running a series of advertisements explaining its attempts to hold prices down. As one advertisement said, "We believe that cash-and-carry savings on milk should go to consumers just as it does on other foods. . . ."

This is a local issue—but it is indicative of how retailers throughout the nation, chain and independent, are trying to hold down the cost of living. It also points to the fact that the people must be constantly on the alert against laws and rulings which force stores to sell goods at higher-than-necessary prices.

Striking Against all the People

The Portland, Oregon, Journal came to the heart of the coal controversy when it observed that it was a quibble to say that the strike was directed against the government or the mine owners. Instead, said in Journal, "It was directed against the nation's factories and railroads, against the farmers, the storekeepers, the babies, against John Doe and Richard Roe and their neighbors along Main street in Tankville. The mine operators at one time made the lot of the miners pitiable indeed—but they have been brought into line and the government itself became the employer. Now the boss of the miners, holding the whip hand, is insisting upon the very principle against which he screamed at the employer—domination, coercion, oppression. Whatever the right-and-wrongs of the controversy itself may be, no man should have the power to defy his government, his president, and his fellowcountrymen."

The strike issue in all industry has gone far beyond the question of whether workmen are entitled to higher pay, shorter hours or other benefits. Those matters could be equitably decided and settled through the normal process of collective bargaining.

History repeats itself in curious ways. In the early years of this century, the excesses of a few capitalists led to the enactment of a long series of restrictive laws controlling business, beginning with the anti-trust statutes. Now the excesses of a few labor leaders are making it inevitable that Congress pass comparable legislation controlling the activities of the unions, for they have become greater monopolies in restraint of trade than ever did an industrial combination.

Early Chick Buying Urged by UT Expert

Do your chick shopping early. A. J. Chadwell, Extension poultry specialist of the U-T College of Agriculture, said today, in reminding poultry raisers that December is a good month in which to plan next year's operations. The three top items in Chadwell's "December Poultry Calendar" are:

Keep up egg production; shop for baby chicks, and build or repair brooder houses and brooders.

This is not all there is to December poultry work, but attending to these items will pay good dividends Chadwell pointed out. For more detailed pointers at this time of year, the specialists add these:

Keep the hens comfortable and contented; feed all the mash and grain the hens will eat; provide plenty of fresh water. A hen that does not have access to ground lifestone or oyster shells will use up the lime in her body, decline in egg production or stop laying entirely.

In shopping early for baby chicks, farmers should keep in mind their plan for the coming year, Chadwell said. The number of chicks to buy will depend upon the brooding equipment available, and the number of pullets wanted for the laying flock next fall.

February is probably the best month for the majority of flock owners to start baby chicks. However, some January hatched pullets will come in handy in the late summer and early fall when the supply of fresh eggs is on the decline.

Home Dry Cleaning Saves Money

Mrs. Julia Brooks of Prairie Community, Wilcox County, has done a splendid job of home dry cleaning.

During the spring she cleaned all of her family's winter clothing and saved around $8.00. Mrs. Brooks cleaned and pressed 15 rayon and woolen dresses, three skirts and three short coats, using cleaning fluid and dry-cleaner.

Mrs. Brooks started cleaning her own clothes in 1943 after she saw a dry cleaning demonstration given by the home demonstration agent. Since that time she has done all of her own cleaning, except for heavy coats and suits.

"You see," says Mrs. Brooks, "a dress coat costs 65 cents to be cleaned and pressed and a skirt 35 cents. I really don't know how I could keep my daughters' and my clothes clean if I couldn't do the work myself. So, I just get cleaning fluid by the gallons and a bottle of dry-cleaner. In a few hours I'll have clean clothes. I like the results and it certainly saves money."

Mrs. Brooks also sews. She can do anything from turning collars to upholstering furniture for neighbors and herself.

Something to Boast About

Mrs. Pool Evans boasts of the fact that she has eight cows milking and ten acres of alfalfa that are making things bright on her 80-acre Perry County farm which her son helps in operating.

Two and a half tons of superphosphate were put on the alfalfa last fall. It was well scratched into the soil with a section harrow. The cows grazed it for the first time this spring. Milk production increased one-half gallon per cow.

During the first week in June the alfalfa was cut and more than 12 tons of good quality hay were saved. Mrs. Evans plans to keep enough hay for her own use and sell the surplus during the winter months.

Gather Eggs Often for Better Quality

The quality of eggs will be improved during hot weather if they are gathered often and put in a cool place.

John E. Ivey, APL extension poultryman, advises that eggs be gathered at least twice—or better, three or four times a day during the summer. This practice keeps hens that use the nests later from warming the eggs over a long period of time.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Have you ever before heard so much comment on rats, those worrisome little four-legged animals that cost the American people an estimated $63,000,000 annually through food actually consumed and wasted or made unfit for human or animal consumption? Is all this talk due to the fact that we have more rats on the farms and in the homes than ever before, or is it true that we have become more conscious of their danger and cost? No doubt, to a certain extent, it is both.

Few will question the fact that the rat population has been unusually large this year. On almost every farm where we have visited, some one has made a remark about the damage rats have done during the summer and fall or else we saw evidence of their presence.

The problem of rats is no longer a minor one and hasn't been for many years, yet there are too many people who take the presence of the pests for granted and do nothing to help reduce the ever increasing number.

You may be among the group of many who figure they have no rats or at the most not enough to bother with. A professor of the Iowa State College developed a plan for taking a rat census on the farm. In his proposal he said if rats are ever seen but there are signs of their presence, the number about the place is between one and 100. If rats are seen now and then at night the number will be between 100 and 500. When rats are seen every night and now and then during the day the number present might be as high as 1,000. If rats are seen frequently at night and also during the day the number will be far more than anyone would expect, sometimes running as high as several thousands. These numbers are large and might be hard for one to conceive if it were not for the fact that rats breed at about three to four months of age. Their gestation period is only 21 days and the litters range in size of about six to 20 with an average size of about nine. Young rats are weaned at about three weeks of age and the parent rats can breed every month of the year. Rats' "ripe old age" is about three years. If it were possible for all the young of a pair of rats to live and multiply that one pair might have more than 100,000,000 descendants at the end of a three-year period.

It may seem a bit stingy for one to complain about the small amount one rat eats, but there is much more to consider than the amount actually consumed. In the first place if you have one, you probably have many. One rat alone will consume about 50 pounds of grain or its equivalent each year and it is conservatively estimated that same animal will waste another 50 to 100 pounds. This plus the destruction it does to sacks, clothes, harness and baby chicks, multiplied by the number that is usually present, will definitely place the rat at the top of the expensive enemies of the farmer.

The control of rats is not an easy or simple process—mainly because they migrate from farm to farm and are able to exist on many types of food. They live and build their nests in places that offer protection from outside intruders. They generally feed after night fall which also contributes to difficult control.

The fact that so many people are careless in the disposal of garbage and in the storage of food and feeds is one reason rats are so numerous and hard to control. One farmer in a community trying to control the pests will never be able to rid his own farm if other farmers allow them to go without control. As soon as one group is eliminated—if the food is present, another group will move in. To be successful, this work must be carried out on a community-wide basis.

The month of November has been designated as rat control month. The idea is for all who are suffering losses because of rats—that means all of us—to increase our efforts to control them. A community might gain a few extra points in the Community Improvement Contest by making this one of their projects.

A rat control program in a community will not only involve a careful poisoning program but will necessitate the proper disposal of all garbage—and that doesn't mean to throw it a few hundred yards away from the house. All trash and rubbish piles must be cleared away Grain bins, potato houses, and all other places where food is stored must be made rat tight. Then and only then will a community be able to control the creatures.

We often hear farm people say we would have this or that if we could afford it. Chances are good that the amount these folks lose annually because of rats would buy those things. Think it over and then declare war on rats!

A hen that doesn't lay deserves no feed—cull her because the grain she and two of her sisters eat would provide enough cereal to feed a starving foreigner.

Oat Production Boosted After U-T Research

Three varieties of winter hardy oats have helped make oats so popular with farmers that it may be said they increased Tennessee farmers' gross income by at least $2,000,000 this year, officials of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, University of Tennessee, where the new varieties were developed, reported today.

Oat production reached an all-time high in Tennessee this year with an estimated crop of 4 1-2 million bushels, valued at more than $5,000,000. Prior to 1937, both the total acreage and the acreage harvested for grain were declining. From 1942 through 1936 the acreage decreased considerably, and the average yield per acre for the 12 years was 16 bushels.

In 1930 the Agricultural Experiment Station started a hunt for improved varieties of oats, with N. I. Hancock supervising the work. By 1936 the stations had introduced the Forkedeer, Fulwin, and Tennex varieties. Since 1937 oat acreages and per acre yields have climbed until the average per acre for the last 10 years has been 22 bushels The yield for this year is 25 bushels per acre, on a total of 180,000 acres.

The yield of Tennessee winter strains has often more than doubled the yield of spring oats. About 70 per cent of the planted oats is harvested for grain. Farmers have found that they can meet their feed grain needs in part by oats. This has enabled them to reduce their corn acreage and to produce feed grain more cheaply and with less labor. In addition, winter hardy oats provide a cover following corn, tobacco, etc.; they provide pasture in early spring; and good hay where the crop is not used for seed. Winter oats also make a good nurse crop for lespedeza and grasses.

Government by Edict

In a welter of strikes and other headline-claiming events we are in danger of forgetting one of the principal barriers to full production—the enormously swollen Federal bureaucracy.

Over a period of many years, we have become more and more a government of boards and bureaus. The war period greatly intensified the trend, as new administrative agencies were created almost daily to meet real or imagined problems. A few of these parasites on the body politic, such as the OPA, have just about passed into the limbo of forgotten things. But the vast majority of them remain—and their employes hang tenaciously onto their jobs—whether there is any need for them or not.

These agencies have a mania for issuing confused and often irreconciliable orders and directives and rulings. They are a constant thorn in the side of industries which are trying to get rid of red tape and return to the business of producing goods. On top of that, they are a gigantic and unnecessary expense to the taxpayer. They specialize in government by edict, and no one knows from one day to the next what the edict may be.

Clearing the government of the dead wood should be one of the first jobs of the next Congress.

Lighting Is Important Aid in Increasing Egg Production

By Kenneth B. McPherson

This is the season for farmers with poultry flocks to begin to want egg production to increase. Generally egg prices start to climb in the fall and continue at a "fairly" high level until spring. Early pullets are in off of the range with red combs and yellow shanks ready to settle down to the business of producing eggs.

Laying and lighting are companions in modern poultry management. There is no longer any question about lighting resulting in increased fall and winter production.

Lighting alone, however, will not produce eggs. It is by no means a mystical method of getting eggs out of a hen without any attention to feeding and housing. It is merely a very important aid. Without properly balanced rations of mash and scratch feed in the correct amounts, a hen will not have within her body the elements from which to make eggs—lights or no lights. Along with lighting and a balanced ration should go good housing in sanitary quarters.

In order to get the desired results there should be a sufficient amount of light in the laying house to cause the hens to stay off of the roost. It is recommended that 100 watt Mazda lamps be used, ten feet apart through the laying house and half way from the front edge of the dropping boards to the front of the house. The lamps should be high enough to shine on all the roosts so there will be no late sleepers in dark corners. The feed hoppers should be under the lights. Cone-shaped reflectors will add to appearance of the lighting installation and will help to concentrate the light on the floor area.

Many different routines for aptheplying lights have been proposed SoSme prefer evening light some morning light, and others a combination of them both. The time of lighting is very much a matter of personal preference and prejudice and of management in keeping with the system used. Where bright lights are used, the total number of hours of lighting (daylight plus lamps) should be about 14. Where morning lights are used, the lights can be turned on with a simple time switch or alarm clock operated tumbler switch, and turned off by hand. For night lighting where gradual dimming is necessary to get the birds on the roost, a more complicated wiring and control system is required.

Hens may be given 13 or 14 hrs. of light without a breaking-in period; but when discontinuing lights, the time should be shortened gradually to prevent throwing them into a moult.

It is important to have plenty of drinking water before the hens when they are scratching and feeding at night. In cold weather, inexpensive temperatures controlled electric water warmers will keep the water from freezing.

Electric wire sizes should be large enough so there will be no serious drop in voltage with consequent dimming of lights. If reflectors are used, they should be kept clean. Dirt on the lamps themselves may cut down the light intensity to such an extent, that the desired results will not be obtained. Clean them not less than once every week for best results and economy.

Spare-Time Bedspreads

Want something to do in your spare time?

In hers, Mrs. Berdia Melton of Perry County likes to make bedspreads from fertilizer sacks.

She uses eight sacks to make one spread. The sacks are washed, bleached, and dyed, and ironed before being used. The edges of each are fringed about one an a half inch, then sewed together. After adding the finishing touches to the spreads, they look like chenille bedspreads.

Mrs. Melton sells some of the spreads to friends and neighbors. Money received from them is used to make improvements in her home.

Better Pastures Surest, Best Feed Bill Curb

Improvement of pasture lands in Tennessee is one of the best and surest ways of cutting the state's food bill, Frank S. Chance, vice director of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Stations, said today. The importance of a good pasture program is shown by the trend toward increased income from livestock and livestock products.

Whereas 70 per cent of the Tennessee farmer's income in 1924 came from crops and 30 per cent from livestock; in 1943 the percentage of income was 50 from livestock and 50 from crops. The general trend since that time has been toward a still greater income from livestock.

Work of the experiment stations has demonstrated that good production of livestock products can be obtained with forage and grass without a full feed of grain. At the West Tennessee station tests covering a period of years showed that dairy cattle in good, year-round pasture, with hay and some silage during the winter, did very well. They produced 92 per cent as much butterfat, and 88 per cent as much milk as was produced by cows under the same conditions with an additional grain ration. The cost of production on the pasture was appreciably less than the cost when grain was fed. At the same station, pigs were fed out on crimson clover during the dead of winter and even with the high cost of grain and supplements pork was produced at eight to nine cents per pound.

At the Knoxville station it was found that pastures for poultry greatly reduce the cost of egg production. At the Greenville station it was shown that steers, given good year-round grazing can be put on the market at some 28 months of age averaging around 1,100 pounds.

Pasture improvement requires attention to a number of things, including fertilization, seeding and management. The county agent can give help in development of a better pasture program.

Club Girl Masters Clothing Problems

Deep down in every girl's heart there should be two wishes—to make herself look pretty and to use her talents in some way.

At least this is the opinion of Naomi McKelvy, a 4-H club girl of Moulton Community, Lawrence County.

To prove that she likes to use her talents she made garments from feed sacks for herself during the summer. She embroidered pretty designs on dish towels and pillow cases and made kitchen curtains from scraps of materials. She also made blouses for her neighbors, which netted a little money.

Naomi is learning to make pajamas, weave a sweater, crochet and embroider Christmas gifts and make her school clothes after school hours. She hopes to take her mother's kitchen for a project along with her clothing project. Naomi has already made her curtains and during her spare time she plans to paint the cabinets and the walls. She wants to make the kitchen a sanitary and pleasant place in which to work.

She Keeps Busy

Although she lives alone and cultivates 20 acres of land, Mrs. Cynthia Davenport, Woodville Community, Randolph County, Ala., is a good homemaker. She is an active home demonstration member and a leader in her community.

From seed, fertilizer, flour and sugar sacks, this farm woman has made bedspreads, pillow cases, dish towels, pot holders, aprons, chair covers, scarfs, curtains, dresses, and underwear. She also has made a number of rugs from burlap bags.

As a club member, Mrs. Davenport has done project work in home improvement, and remodeled and painted her house.

This year she grew corn, cotton and a variety of vegetables. She canned 100 jars of food, dried 1-2 peck of apples, and stored enough Irish potatoes to last almost all the year.

THE FORUM

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The Byrd Nest

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on a man, you can rest assured that he is not broken for service by the spirit of God. Certain words spoken to the ox will cause him to turn right or left; but you must have lines to guide a horse. The true Christian responds to commands but the unconverted needs bits in his mouth.

The ox can work well only with another ox. God directed the Israelites never to plow with an ox and an ass together. Because of the difference in their nature, their mode of work, natural tendencies, and understandings of commands, to hitch two together would bring destruction to portions of the crop. Experience in trying to work oxen Christians and Jack-ass church-members together, has taught the writer that it is always best to hitch together, two of a kind. The ox, when pulling a heavy load up a hill will not give up even if it is necessary for him to fall on his knees and moan until he regains strength. So often, the Christian under burdens has done the same. He serves when it is hard, and holds on even when things are heavy.

World War II.

(Continued From Page 1)

mas market. They brought a fair margin of profit. This encouraged him to increase his flock and add more rabbits. With the aid of his county agent, the veteran planned and built a large poultry house, a brooder house and a score of rabbit pens.

This fall, by the time that he had been home a year he had sold over 4,000 chickens and nearly 1,000 rabbits. His fryers brought him about a dollar each and his rabbits $1.50 plus $1.75 for the hides when he cured them properly. He raises 1,000 chickens and 250 rabbits at a time.

District Agent Ray says that although Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's farm contains only 10 acres, they are making it yield a good living. They have a comfortable home with electricity and running water.. Next year they plan to increase their income by growing more of the feed for rabbits and chickens.

Secretary Anderson Relates

(Continued From Page 1)

cotton, peanuts, soybeans, and tobacco. It is pointed out that about 12 million Americans, mostly southerners depend largely on cotton for a livelihood.

In discussing the needs for agricultural research, Secretary Anderson listed six major agricultural objectives:

1. Adequate and Efficient Farm and Forest Production—U. S. farmers should produce the kinds and quantities of food necessary to provide every person of taste and preference. They should produce enough, in addition, to meet economic export demands. Production of fibers, forest products, and other non food agricultural products should be similarly geared to domestic requirements and foreign demands. Resources and manpower should be used to produce the great est continuing value of products that they are capable of producing, and not wasted in production of kinds or quantities of commodities that are not wanted ----- If there is unemployment, national economic policy should prevent agriculture from becoming the dumping ground for industrial unemployed.

2. Conservation of Farm, Range, and Forest Land—Agricultural lands should be put to their most efficient use on a long-range basis ------A stable rural culture cannot be maintained on eroded and impoverished land.

3. Efficient Distribution of Farm Products—Nearly one half of every dollar that consumers are now spending for food and about nine tenths of every dollar spent for cotton and tobacco products go to the people who store it, process it, sell it and move it to market——— Technological improvements in marketing and transportation should help us to reduce costs and increase market outlets for farm products, both at home and abroad.

4. Parity of Prices and Income for Farmers—Farm families generally should receive prices or returns that will yield them enough income from farming to maintain a level of living equivalent to that of persons in other occupations with comparable skill, effort and investment. This does not mean that the Nation should support in agriculture everyone who may choose to live on a farm. It does mean a national obligation to give farm families their fair share of national prosperity and to prevent their bearing more than proportionate share of such depression as we may not be able to avoid.

5. Parity of Services and Facilities for Rural People—Parity prices and parity incomes are not ends in themselves so much as means to the greater objectives of a parity of living conditions between rural and urban people. Fair prices and incomes will help farm peole to achieve a parity of schools, roads, housing, rural electrification, health services, and recreational and cultural facilities.

6. Good Tenure Conditions, with Special Emphasis on the Family Farm—All reasonable encouragement should be given to development and preservation of family farms that are efficiently operated and capable of yielding a satisfactory level of living.

Mow Pasture Weeds for Better Grazing

Keeping down weeds and bushes in the pasture pays off in more and better grazing for livestock.

With the increased amounts of fertilizers used on pastures, harmful plants grow faster, using more of the moisture and food needed by the grasses and clovers. The quality of grazing is lowered by weeds and bushes.

Mowing should be done often enough to control weeds and stop their reseeding, says J. C. Lowery, APL extension agronomist. Once the seed supply of annual weeds is destroyed, volunteer crops become smaller and easier to control.

Georgia Home Demonstration

(Continued From Page 1)

ington County.

The constitution and by laws were read for the benefit of the New members after which some of the aims and objectives of the association were outlined. Miss Camilla Weems, our consultant, gave a very inspiring and informative talk on 'What it means to be a real leader." The meeting closed with the members saying that they are determined to do a better and bigger job of trying to reach and inspire a much larger number of farm families and other families in 1947 and to inspire more people to become leaders and help our people to improve their standards of living.

The Georgia Home Demonstration Agents' Association is now three years old, having been organized in 1944 and the members wish other states to know that we too are organized and at work.

Some of our objectives are: A more unified extension organization; more human interest in associates; a better uderstanding of associates and a more sympathetic consideration of them; a more dignified and cultured group of extension agents by means of an outlined course of reading and formal study for advanced degrees whenever possible.

West Indies Workers Help Produce Sugar Here

Nearly 4,000 West Indies agricultural workers—mainly Jamaicans and Barbadians—are helping with the sugar-cane harvest in Florida and Louisiana, the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

About 3,000 Jamaicans and Barbadians are employed in Florida, ad 1,200 Jamaicans are in the Louisiana cane fields. Describing the Florida harvest, one Jamaican writes:

"Cane knives are swinging and caterpillar treaded wagon trains are clanking across the mucklands here in a new symphony of swee music for a sugar hungry world."

Pointing to the over-all contribution of the West Indies workers, the writer continues: "The annual harvest of 30,000 acres here on the plantations of the United States Sugar Corporation is starting. when it ends in May the estimated contribution to the Nation's sugar supply will approach 200 million pounds—enough to supply every ration-book holder in the United States with a 30-day quota."

Mr. Herbert G. MacDonald, chief liason officer of the British West Indies Central Labor Organization, spent five days in Louisiana during November visiting Jamaican sugar-cane workers there. He reports that the workers are doing splendidly.

Mr. Macdonald, also reports that heavy repatriation of West Indies workers is about over. The workers still in this country will remain here throughout the winter, he says.

Farmers Asked to Aid Iron, Steel Scrap Drive

The nation's farmers have been called upon to comb their farms for the iron and steel scrap needed to keep the country's steel furnaces at capacity operation, the Department of Agriculture announced today. The appeal to the farmers was to answer to a request of Civilian Production Administrator, J. D. Small who said steel production might drop considerably from the present 90 per cent of capacity rate unless more scrap is available.

Scrap is formally used in equal amounts with pig iron to supply most of the country's normal production of $1,000,000 tons steel ingots.

Now Is the Time

(Continued From Page 1)

these live in homes that are beyond repair. Among the homes that are not below standard in the South, 38.8 percent are in need of major repairs, 23.8 percent are over crowded, only 4.9 percent of them have flush toilets, and 15 percent have no toilets at all.

Mr. Lyle told the supervisors that improved housing would advance the health, happiness, and general effectiveness of millions of farm people. And he called on them to intensify their rural housing program.

The Extension specialist pointed out that the cut-out kits which are to be made available to county agents will help them aid farm families more effectively in developing plans for the type of home they may want. Special emphasis will be placed on sufficient number of bedrooms, and adequate closet and storage space in the kit material. These kits also will aid agents in stimulating farm people to improve their homes, he said.

Already in most states, the county agent serves as a source of information regarding housing plans, builders, and building supplies. In some counties, the Extension agents have helped the rural people to set up committees to study their housing needs and suggests ways of meeting them. Also, these committeees aid veterans in finding farms and farm homes to rent or buy.

Home agents work very closely with home makers in helping them to remodel or redecorate their homes. They suggest selections of wall paper, colors of paint, selections of curtains, and arrangements of kitchen facilities in the most convenient pattern.

Mr. Lyle said that during this period when building materials are scarce is a good time to carry out an effective education program on rural housing to help promote the building of improved homes designed functionally to meet the special needs of farm people when materials become more plentiful.

Efficient Farm Methods Needed to Offset Costs

More efficient farming methods must be used to keep up a fair margin of profit in the years ahead, extension economists of the U-T College of Agriculture, said today

Farm wage rates rose faster during war years than the prices of farm products, economists pointed out. One-third more products were required to pay for an hour of hired farm labor in 1945 than was required in 1941. Prices of services and goods farmers must have are high and many of these costs are still rising. Goods of services which depend mostly upon the cost of labor are expected to continue rising in price for some months; nor are they likely to fall much except as the efficiency of labor improves, or wage and salary rates fall. Wage and salary rates are not expected to fall much until there is considerable unemployment.

The cost of operating the average farm is now nearly twice as high as it was in 1941. If and when considerable unemployment develops, prices of farm products are likely to fall faster and further than the costs of operating a farm.

Due to increased mechanization and improved efficiency, farmers produced during war years from a fourth to a third more than ever before with 10 per cent less than the normal farm labor supply. This trend in greater production per worker is likely to continue, economists said, depending upon the extent of mechanization and use of efficient farming methods. The outlook for the years ahead is more optimistic for the farmer who can keep abreast of this trend.

Haiti Now Shipping Cut Flowers to U. S.

Sweet peas gathered in Haiti late one afternoon recently and loaded on a cargo plane at seven that evening, arrived in New York, some 1500 miles away, early the next morning—fresh, fragrant and ready for market. Other cut garden flowers, such as delphinium, babys breath and scabiosa, also are being raised in Haiti this winter for air shipment to New York and Washington. D. C.

This is one of the newest inter-American agricultural business ventures, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The flowers will be grown and shipped only during the winter season when they are not grown outdoors in the United States. Some are greenhouse grown in winter in this country. but the supply is much below the demand.

The flowers are fumigated as they come in from fields so that they will not bring in new insect pests or plant diseases. At the port of entry in this country they are checked by Federal Plant inspectors.

These are some of the first outdoor garden flowers to come to market from the Tropics. Heretofore, only expensive blooms like orchids and gardenias have been shipped such distances by air.

Don't Take Away the Porch

Modernization of rural housing is carried too far when it fails to provide front and rear porches, says Mrs. Alice C. Oliver, Negro State Extension home demonstration agent of Mississippi.

"Daughter's courting is cramped, home laundering is a threat to health, and home-canning is an extremely unpleasant chore when the architect denies the rural family their airy porches to which they have become accustomed through the years," declares Mrs. Oliver.

The state home agent has asked the Mississippi State Extension Service to suggest to rural home builders that porches be included in their designs. She says that the climate is such in Mississippi that families can make excellent use of the porches eight months of the year.

Recommended Farm Practices Used by Hale County Farmer

Seven improved farm practices have been adopted by Cornealis Burroughs, Bay Spring Community, Hale County. They are: (1) soil improvement crops; (2) grazing crops; (3) soil management; (4) permanent pasture; (5) improvement of livestock by the use of purebred males; (6) proper use of commercial fertilizer; and (7) selective cutting of timber lands.

Burrougs diversifies his crops as follows; Ten acres permanent pasture, two acres kudzu, two acres sericea for hay and grazing, and six acres of vetch for soil improvement. This year he also is planting two acres of blue lupine for soil building. His 1 1-2 acres of grain sorghum, twelve acres of corn and four acres of peavine and sorghum hay are used as feed.

Cash include on Burroughs' farm comes from 2 1-2 acres cotton, six head of dairy cows from which he sells butter and grade calves, pigs from two brood sows, 1 1-2 acres of vegetables for market, eggs, and broilers from forty laying hens, syrup from ribbon cane, and timber from five acres in wood land.

In addition to products used at home, Burroughs' cash net income was $1,327 last year. He is planting three acres of vetch this fall to be turned under next spring and fallowed for starting a two acre demonstration in alfalfa and one acre in Manganese bur clover.

Turn Garden Soil Now to Be Rid of Insect Pests

By Dr. Floyd Brailliar
Garden Editor of the Nashville, Tennessean

Before calling it quits for the year in the garden, the gardner will do well to do all he can to get rid of next year's insects. Fall is the best time usually to turn your garden soil over—for two reasons, First, garden soil should be thoroughly well-aerated once a year and this is the best time to do it. First because in doing this, we have an opportunity to take up the winter quarters of many insects that burrow into the ground to spend the winter. Most of these insects spend the winter in the larvae stage of their existence in a little room that they have burrowed out and water proofed by plastering the walls with a waterproof cement which they themselves secrete. In this way they are not injured by moisture during the winter. If this room is broken so that the moisture gets to their bodies they soon die for it is physically impossible for them to prepare such a room a second time.

Turn Fertilizer Under

Garden refuse as well as stable manure and other organic fertilizing material can be turned under and allowed to decay in the ground. It is well to leave the surface of the soil rough after breaking it up and turning under this material but it does pay especially in the South to sow rye on the surface of this soil just as soon as it has been turned under. Rye will cover up even when the weather is decidedly cool and prevents much washing and leaching.

For the North a better method is to pull old plants up, rake them off and put them in the compost pile, before turning the soil. This is because very little decay will take place in soil that is frozen hard for weeks at a time and so the soil will take care of most over-wintering diseases and insects, and will furnish valuable organic matter for next year's garden.

Not Hillside Gardens

What we have said about turning over the soil late in the fall does not apply to the hillside garden, however, unless it is done early enough for the rye to become well established before the ground is frozen. This is because it is best not to leave the soil loose and mellow because of danger of its washing off. Of course this can be prevented by a cover crop or even by a good heavy application of stable manure spread on the ground after the ground has been broken and not turned under. On level surfaces in the north the cover crop is not absolutely necessary though even here it is a great advantage. If the soil needs liming the best time for this lime to be spread is just before or just after the organic matter is spread and ready to be turned under. Commercial fertilizers should not be put on at this time however. These soluble materials will be lost by leaching during the winter, and so we have very little if any value by springtime. These commercial fertilizers will not permanently improve your soil to any considerable extent. In fact, they are not intended to do so. They are used simply to increase the yield of the particular crop on which they are used.

Use of Sawdust

While we are discussing the permanent improvement of the soil and getting rid of insect pests for the year, we may still emphasize the value of sawdust both as a fertilizer and a mulch not only for hardy shrubs but for perennials as well. We are frequently told by city and small town dwellers that they do not see any way to build up the humus content of their soil, simply because it is almost impossible to get stable manure. There is no better material to mix with the soil to decay and provide humus as well as fertilizer than a reasonable amount of sawdust. Formerly there was a prejudice against using sawdust as a fertilizer lest in decaying it might sour the soil and it might become a breeding place for worms. In order to test this, one of our state agricultural experiment stations recently reported on the results of a 20-year test to determine whether these things were true. In this test they used sawdust freely both as a mulch and as a fertilizer and found no appreciable increase in either the acidity of the soil or the number of injurious worms in the soil.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

After a few mornings of cool, frosty weather like the kind we have had during the past week, that annual event of killing hogs is not far off—at least, not for the ones who have hogs to kill. In the opinion of many that number is considerably less this year, however, we believe that more farm families have their winter pork supply than many think. We'll agree farmers have quit bragging about the number of porkers they have to kill or the number of hams they have left from last year, which is a very smart move on their part one they should continue to practice. There are just too many friends, neighbors, and yes, relatives who are without who could have the same thing if they wanted it bad enough to work for it, but they don't.

Regardless of whether there is more or fewer animals to be slaughtered and cured on the farm this year the answer after it is cured will be about the same. Many pounds of what might have been good ham or bacon will be practically inedible because of improper slaughtering and curing.

Tennessee is known throughout the nation for its "country ham" which is one of the few finished products from the farm and truly one of the most delightful foods one can buy, that is when it is properly slaughtered and cured. A bad thing about home slaughtering is that many pounds are lost annually due to spoliage, and still more is practically inedible from oversalting or other causes.

We have been asked by a number of farmers and other people how the job should be done or how they might have better cured meat. They attempt to provide their family with an adequate supply of pork but find, after it is too late, that the hams and shoulders are too salty, the bacon becomes rancid, and they become disgusted.

To produce desirable cured meat is not a hard job. Almost anyone should be able to do it but there are a number of simple practices that should be followed. We are led to believe that the "curing" of the meat is the essential step, which is true, but it should be considered as only one of the essential steps. The production of desirable cured meat begins even before the animal is killed.

Hogs which have been grown rapidly will provide a better quality of pork than those which have made slow gains. Animals that are intended for slaughter should be kept off of feed for several hours and provided with plenty of water during this period. This will allow them to bleed more freely when stuck. Complete bleeding is essential to good meat. When blood is left in the meat it will not take curing as readily.

Scalding and cleaning the carcass is very important and should be done with care but this process will not add to or take from the value of the finished product as long as all of the hair is removed.

Water at a temperature of 145 degrees to 165 degrees will do the job but the carcass should be moved about in the water during the scalding process. By all means the carcass should be perfectly clean when cutting and trimming begins.

Proper cooling of the pork immediately after it is cleansed is very important. The most desirable temperature between 32 and 40 degrees. When the temperature is above 40 degrees it will not successfully cool and if it is below freezing the outside of the meat freezes, opening the animal heat around the bone. This often contributes to meat spoilage because many farmers kill hogs only when the ice is an inch or more thick which means the meat will freeze before it is put into cure.

There are many methods employed in home meat curing. One of the oldest and probably the most common practice still followed is meat with salt. The hams, shoulders, sides and all are placed in a bed of salt and completely covered. Some of the best ham we have ever tasted was cured by this method; however. one cannot always depend on a successful cure this way, and it is seldom the bacon is desirable after remaining in the salt as long as the hams. When we say desirable, we mean for breakfast bacon purposes and as for "cooking" or "boiling" meat, as it is often referred to. there is none better—provided it hasn't had time to become rancid. Too often the hams and shoulders, as well as the bacon, are made undesirable, from oversalting.

Another method commonly used and one recommended by the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture is the sugar cure method. Don't ask us where to get the sugar. We don't know! Just in case you might be able to obtain the necessary amount of sugar which isn't much, here is the recommended recipe: For each 100 pounds of ham and shoulder, use eight pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. The ingredients should be carefully mixed and divided into three equal parts. One part should be applied to the meat soon after it is cooled by rubbing it into the meat. The meat should be packed in a box, skin down. On the third day the second part of the mixture should be applied and on the seventh day the third part. The meat should be allowed to stay in the mixture for at least 25 days. if the pieces are large, a day and a half should be allowed for each pound. Allowance should be made for extremely cool days. Remaining mixture should be brushed off and the meat soaked in cold water before hanging it to smoke.

For curing bacon four pounds of salt with two pounds of sugar and four ounces of saltpetre should be applied at the same time. Twelve to 14 days is long enough for the bacon to stay in the salt. It should also be soaked and hung to dry.

We will realize there are those who won't trust this method especially if they are accustomed to the other method mentioned because they will feel that the amount of salt is insufficient. It will do the job. However, if you always get favorable results from the other method we would be the last to suggest a change. If you are not satisfied, if your meat is usually too salty or becomes rancid early in the spring, why not give this method a trial.

Perhaps you have a method of your own that is entirely satisfactory and one that would mean much to others. If you do and care to let us know about it we'll attempt to pass it on. As we said at the outset, too many pounds of good ham, and bacon are lost annually by improper treatment. You can't afford to lose it this year!

For Two Cents!

The American investor, who provides the tools that make possible all production and employment in this country, works for a modest wage. That is the story told in a recent advertisement by the New York Stock Exchange.

"'For two cents,' the advertisement reads,' . . . I'd invest my surplus funds in securities . . . and share in the ownership, the risks and the rewards of American industry.'

"This may not be precisely what the investor says, or even thinks . . . but it ish what he does!

"For slightly less than two cents out of the corporate income dollar (U. S. Department of Commerce figures for 1945), the American investor provides industry with the funds needed to create jobs and produce goods.

"The ability of industry to obtain funds on such a basis is a striking indication of our people's faith in business efficiency . . . of their confidence in the future of our business enterprise."

The backbone of American industry is the man with some money to invest who is willing to take a chance on American enterprise, American labor. American productive genius. Out of that spirit comes our world economic preeminence. The investor, earning his two cents on the dollar, is worthy of his hire.

Plan to plant plenty of winter legumes and small grains.

Sloped Farrowing House Floors Add to Pork Supplies

Sloping floors in farrowing houses have greatly reduced the death rate of pigs from crushing by the sow, according to records kept on many farms. For example, records on 385 litters in a neighboring state show that sloping floors reduced the death rate from one pig in four to one in 30.

Saving more pigs from being crushed is the quickest and cheapest way of increasing the pork supply. Extension animal husbandman of the U T College of Agriculture have advised. Farmers building new farrowing houses are urged by swine specialists to build in sloped floors. But practically the same result can be obtained in old farrowing houses by blocking them up in front to provide an elevation of about an inch and a half per foot. Or, on rolling land, the house can be set on a hillside to give the right slope.

Complete details for building or locating farrowing houses are given in Extension Leaflet 82. "Sloping Floors Save New-Born Pigs." Copies of the leaflet, and helpful suggestions, can be obtained from county agents.

A Creed for the Discouraged

I believe that God created me to be happy, to enjoy the blessings of life, to be useful to my fellow-beings, and an honor to my country.

I believe that the trials which beset me today are but the fiery tests by which my character is strengthened, ennobled and made worthy to enjoy the higher things of life, which I believe are in store for me.

I believe that my soul is too grand to be crushed by defeat; I will rise above it.

I believe that I am the architect of my own fate; Therefore,

I will be master of circumstances and surroundings not their slave.

I will not yield to discouragement, I will trample them under foot and make them serve as steppingstones to success. I will conquer my obstacles and turn them into opportunities.

My failures of today will help to guide me on to victory on the morrow.

The morrow will bring new strength, new hopes, new opportunities, and new beginnings. I will be ready to meet it with a brave heart, a calm mind and an undaunted spirit.

In all things I will do my best, and leave the rest to the Infinite.

I will not waste my mental energies by useless worry. I will learn to dominate my restless thoughts and look on the bright side of things.

I will face the world bravely, I will not be a coward. For I am immortal, and nothing can overcome me.

Virginia Opla Myers.

Lee County Farmer Profits from Woods

Jack Jones, Lee County, Ala., farmer, has found that selective marking of his timber has doubled the price it brings.

Timber on his farm, which he thought at first would bring $300 to $400 brought him double that amount when he followed the advice of John B. Graves, extension timber marketing specialist in this section of the staate. A total of 80,000 board feet of matured timber was marked selectively and sold.

Jones cuts no pine for home use. He found that he can use maple for stovewood and save his pine for sale. With a short crop last year, he paid all his cash on his place and turned to his woodland for necessary spending money. He and his boys are digging fat pine stumps and working them into neat kindling bundles. These are sold in large quantities for 4c per bundle or on a house-to house basis at 5c per bundle.

Under the care given his woodland, his pines are healthy and making rapid growth. Jones says that the combination of hard work and good management for woodland practically assures a successful farm forestry program.

Sheep in the Meadow

By Jasper B. Sinclair

Biblical teachings remind us that next to the planting of grains and cereals, sheep raising is one of the oldest pastoral pursuits. So it is not surprising that our wooly friends have had their full share of literary recognition since ancient times.

The Bible itself contains many allusions of the sort. It tells us that the "Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," while it also made "the black sheep" a familiar, if not desirable descriptive phrase.

Robert Louis Stevenson made frequent mention of the sheep that grazed his native Pentland hills. For that matter, he learned much about his country's legends and traditions from John Tod, the "Swanston Shepherd."

Virgil, the great Latin poet, wrote about sheep in his four-volumed poem, "The Art of Husbandry," and in his collection of pastorals called "Eclogues." So did Theocritus, after whose poetry Virgil modeled much of his own verse.

In our own literature Whittier, Bryant, and Whitman are among the American poets who have paid tribute to sheep. Much more has been written between their time and the days when shepherds watched their flocks beside the hill of Calvary.

Sheep scamper merrily in and out of nursery rhymes, jingles and children's games. Perhaps you can still remember back to the days when youngsters played and chanted their "Run, sheep, run!"

You are more certain to remember that "The Sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn." Also that "Little Bo Peep has lost her sheep," which was a rather careless example" for Bo Peep to set the children of the world.

They also wrote their share of history, especially in the colonizing and building of an industry in Australia. It is just a little more than 100 years since seafaring Captain John MacArthur landed in Australia with five Spanish Merino sheep.

Those five sheep were the ancestors of flocks that now number more than 130 million sheep in the land of the the Southern Cross. A few years ago Australia marked the centenary of MacArthur's landing with a commemorative postage stamp. It was one of the earliest postal tributes to our wool-bearing friends.

The Role of the Merchant

Authorities on retailing have observed that a very considerable segment of the American population has little understanding of what retail merchants have done to limit price increases—and have a misconception of the merchant's role in the distribution machine. The fact that such activities as "buyers' strikes" are usually directed at the merchant, is one proof of this.

The attitude of merchants toward the public was well demonstrated in the early days of the war, before ironclad OPA controls were imposed, Stores were simply requested to hold the price line, in spite of shortages, increasing demand and the decline in normal competitive measures. The vast majority of stores, chain and independent alike. complied, and price boosts were limited to the absolute minimum.

Since the virtual demise of OPA, the stores have been in an exceedingly difficult position. Heavy and inevitable price increases occurred in most manufactured and agricultural products—the result of higher wages, material costs, etc. The merchant has had no choice—he has to raise his prices if he is to survive. But it should be known that most stores have voluntarily adopted the policy of limiting these increases as much as possible. In many cases they have reduced their narrow margin of profit in order to protect the consumer's dollar, to the best of their ability.

The store, like any business, cannot escape the economic conditions of the times.

A woman's promise to be on time carries a lot of wait.—Reader's Digest.

Old Farmer's Almanac Says: 1947 Second Cold Year in Row—and He Knows

By Frederick C. Othman

Washington, Dec. 16—(IP)— Unflap your earmuffs, friends, and put your mittens on the shelf behind the stove so we can open the yellow cover of the old farmer's almanac. Pile on some more wood.

"This," says the old farmer, "will be a real, old-fashioned winter with plenty of snow and cold weather—the kind that grandpa knew when he was a boy."

The old farmer knows. He predicted snow for July 13, 1803. It did SNOW.

For 155 years now the almanac has been issuing the gospel truth about the tides, the phases of the moon, how to keep from burning down the barn, when to catch a mess of hornpout, and the date for battening down the storm cellar door. Publisher Robb Sagendorph writes from Dublin, N. H., that there's been nary a complaint in all that time. So if the ice has melted from your whiskers, let us gaze upon 1947:

JANUARY: Stormy, raw winds, slippery going, rain, snow, fog and sleet, As you will want your workshop stove heated in these bitter months it is best to have it in a separate building pretty well away from your hay barns.

FEBRUARY: Falling weather. Set hens 21st to 28th. Still wintry. More comfortable indoors. Ever try raising squab? A sure market there with the summer people.

MARCH: Stormy. High winds. Altogether unpleasant until 25th. A few mild days. High time now to get your feet out of the oven. Mend everything that isn't junk and save the junk.

APRIL: Pleasant. Then changes to lowery and dank. On the 11th, cold, easterly storm with snow. A hive of bees to every acre of orchard is ample. Do not depend on wild honey bees, and bumble bees for polination.

MAY: Mackerel skies may hold rain until 5th. Windy and disagreeable. May shower on 19th. rainy days—29th. Nature feeds the poor farmer with her half truths, her false promises, her juggling oracles. About now he's looking for late frosts. He can forget his worries with his fishing pole. A good mess of hornpout fried crisp beats the sleekest trout.

JUNE: Cooler, May hail, 10th. Now much warmer, 20th. Good growing weather. Real warm. His night wandering cattle punch through the idle fences of the careless farmer to munch his neighbor's garden. Better no fence than a poor one.

JULY: Cold and rain. Scorching sun 8th. Sultry on 21st and moist on 28th. There's still the old swimming hole.

AUGUST: Showers. Dry spell 9th, on the 20th rains hard. Much cooler. Saw your cordwood now and get it under cover.

SEPTEMBER: Storms. Frost in places. 16th. Bad storms due 23rd. Sow fields before 20th. Don't miss the county fair.

OCTOBER: Good fall days. Heavy rains, 9th, Brisk. Cold, Snappy. This is a good month to set out trees, either fruit or shade. First killing frost 24th.

NOVEMBER: Cold and stormy, might snow. Good spell, 17th through 20th. Chilly.— Rains or snows. The hunter's moon. Prune your grapevines.

DECEMBER: Unfavorable. Clouds denote snow, 6th. Milder now, but better pull the rug to the crack of the door. Fine between dull days. Christmas, snowy. The cold reddens our cheeks and waters our eyes. And so to the new year.

And as the publisher adds, the second cold year in a row good mostly for muskrats. Thickens their fur.

Ewe Specializes in Twins

Chilton, Wis.—(IP)—Meat may be scarce in the markets, but a Shropshire sheep owned by Milton Hemauer of this community, is trying hard to right the situation. The energetic ewe has given birth to two sets of twin lambs since January.

Farm Price Supports Likely Through 1949

Washington—(AP)—An extra year of government price support operations—possibly worth more than a billion dollars to American farmers—appeared definitely in prospect yesterday. Unless the war's end is made official before January 1, the price supports run at least through 1949.

If the government declares the war at an end it moves forward the time when it quits guaranteeing farm prices—to the end of 1948 if the proclamation comes in the next 24 days. But at the same time it signals the end of powers like the Smith-Connally Act for dealing with such crises as the coal strike, and the draft act for filling occupation army ranks. Those are only two of many factors

Agriculture department officials say that with war powers still in constant use, they do not expect such a proclamation this year. It would cut most of those powers off in six months.

A law passed early in the war requires the agriculture department to support prices of most farm products at not less than 90 per cent of parity for a two-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President proclaims official end of the war.

With farm prices showing weakening tendencies in recent weeks, the prospect of an extra year of price supports is of special significance to farmers. Official reports indicate that despite advances in prices of most animals since price controls were removed, the general level of farm prices has declined nearly five per cent during the past six weeks.

Nevertheless, the farm price level is more than 20 per cent above the parity level. Parity prices are theoritical standards set up by law for measuring actual prices. At parity levels, prices are declared to be equally fair to producers and consumers.

Thus, farm prices have a long way to fall before they drop to the parity level and even farther before they reach the 90 per cent parity level at which the government is required to halt their decline.

Many farm leaders and officials look upon recent farm prices declines as healthy adjustments which should broaden consumers buying and which should tend to discourage farmers from producing excessively next year.

On the other hand, farm officials except agricultural surpluses to develop within a couple of years which would depress prices. It is because of this prospect that an extra year of price supporting operations might be worth big money to growers.

Is This Old-Fashioned?

Nowaday, when someone speaks of flood control, we have become conditioned to thinking of an enormous Federal undertaking, costing tens of hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' dollar, staffed with armies of "workers," and involving, as a sort of by-product, one or more Federal hydroelectric projects designed to take the power business out of self-supporting, state-regulated enterprises and to turn it over to the bureaucrats and the social planners.

There is, however, an occasional refreshing exception to this rule—where local people and local government solve local problems in the old American way. The Saturday Evening Post told of one in a recent article.

Many years go the Miami Valley in Ohio suffered a disastrous flood. Instead of yelling for help from Congress, the citizens cleaned up the debris, assessed the damage, made a plan for the future and went to work. All they asked from any unit of government was permission to form a conservancy district with certain taxing powers. This granted, the district issued almost $34,000,000 in bonds and started a real flood control project. To quote the post, "There were no extras such as hydoelectric power, swanky fishing and recreation resorts of resettlement projects. Flood control was what the Miami Valley people paid their money for and flood control is what they got."

Now the district is about to retire the last of the bonds. Serious floods have been completely eliminated. The region owns the project, and it is free of politics. To quote the Post again, "Only 56 persons are employed on the entire project, hardly enough to staff the public-relations office of almost any washington bureau."

All this may seem old-fashioned to our present-day "advanced thinkers." If it is, thrift, freedom and local self-sufficiency are old-fashioned too.

Corn Production Hiked in Gibson

Humboldt, Tenn., Dec. 16,—(Special)—While Gibson County is not regarded as a corn growing section, it is rapidly coming into the realm of heavy production, with two recent harvest records by outstanding growers. They have placed the county in the 100 bushels or better per acre class, according to County Farm Agent Thomas B. Wingo.

Woodrow Lancaster, of Trenton, recently grew 109.44 bushels of corn on a measured acre, which reaches an all-time high production record in Gibson County. The corn was of the Tennessee Hybrid No. 14 and planted on June 5, 1946, and prior to planting he had soil analysis made by the Extension Service. He also used fertilizer based on recommendations made by the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association.

The other champ corn growers of Gibson County is J. Harris Scruggs of Humboldt. On his farm 100 bushels of corn to the acre on five and one-half acres were produced. Scruggs attributes his highly successful yield to proper rotation and fertilization practices.

4-H'ers Plant 10,000 Trees at South Carolina Camp Site

Helping to establish a recreation camp, 108 4-Hclub boys from 27 South Carolina counties planted 10,000 trees on the 256-acre camp site near Elloree, S. C., recently.

The State Forestry Service and the County Rangers cooperated with the Extension Service in carrying out the tree-planting demonstration. The boys were taught the meaning of reforestation, shown how to plant seedlings and protect trees against fires.

The 4-H camp is to be known as Camp Daniel in memory of the late Harry E. Daniels who was associated with Extension work in South Carolina for 26 years.

Family Food Plan

Mothers of young children sometimes feel they must plan two sets of menus—one for the youngsters, one for older members of the family. But actually, small children need the same basic foods as their parents, say nutritionist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The simple preparation suitable for cshildren's food also brings out natural flavors for grown-ups to enjoy.

For youngsters and adults alike, plan menus to include these basic food groups:

Leafy, green and yellow vegetables, at least once a day.

Citrus fruit, tomatoes; once daily, if possible.

Potatoes, sweetpotatoes; one or more servings daily.

Other fruits and vegetables; one or two servings daily.

Milk, cheese, ice cream; two or three times daily and in cooking.

Meat, poultry, fish; one daily, if possible.

Eggs; 4 or more per week per person.

Dry beans and peas, nuts; one or more times a week.

Flour, cereals, meal; (whole-grain or enriched) at every meal.

Fats, oils; some daily.

Suger, sirup, preserves; some daily.

By choosing the more plentiful foods from each group, the family usually can adjust to changing food supplies, and still be sure of a well-balanced diet. Also, foods that are more plentiful are likely to be less expensive.

When there are small children in the family, avoid very salty or highly seasoned dishes, rich or greasy foods. Ice cream, custard, fruits and junket make good desserts for all. When pie is baked for the grown-ups, the children can have the filling, baked in custard cups.

A new booklet, "Food For the Family With Young Children," tells how a typical young American family; mother, father, and two children under school age; can have appetizing, healthful meals for all at a cost of about $15 to $17 a week. Included are a week's sample shopping order and the menus based on it. The booklet also offers tips for cutting food bills. Single copies of "Food For the Family With Young Children" may be had free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Mitchell Attends Conference on Juvenile Delinquency

John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agent, attended the National Conference on the Prevention and Control of Delinquency which was held here in Washington recently.

Rural aspects of juvenile delinquency was one of the problems taken up by the conference. A committee was named to study the problems and make recommendations to the body. The chief recommendation was to get at the facts by collecting statistics on rural juvenile delinquency. It was pointed out that the pattern of rural living—isolation and the extensive ultization of children in farming operations—perhaps contributed to the delinquency problems.

Why Sugar Is Short

Americans would like to have about 100 pounds of sugar annually per person, but we are only getting about 72 pounds each. There'll be more for us by April 1947, but unlimited supplies will not be available for many months.

The Production and Marketing Administration recently summarized the main reasons for the scarcity of sugar briefly as follows:

1. Present continental U. S. sugar production is about 30 percent of the 1946 estimated distribution.

2. Because of war damage, we won't be getting much sugar from the Philippines before 1948—the U. S. formerly imported about 1 million tons annually from the Philippines.

3. Java will probably not produce again for export before 1948—before Japanese occupation of Java it exported about 1,250,000 tons of sugar to countries friendly to the U. S.

4. The important prewar beet sugar industry in European countries was badly injured during the war—it is making a steady but gradual comeback.

5. It is impracticable to increase substantially the cane sugar production in La., Fla., Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or the Virgin Islands.

6. Cuba and, to a lesser extent, other Caribbean areas have become the "world sugar bowl." Although Cuba sugar production has increased substantially, it cannot offset losses suffered in all other parts of the world.

7. Americans would have a little bit more sugar if we had refused to share any supplies with our allies or had refused to extend a minimum of aid to liberated areas.

Agricultural Outlook in China and Phillipines

The agricultural outlook for China and the Philippines is not especially bright, said Dr. Claude B. Hutchison of the University of California, and Dr. Leland E. Call of Kansas State College in reporting the findings of the Agricultural missions to these two countries.

Dr. Hutchison and Dr. Call, who headed the U. S. Sections of the missions to China and the Philippines, respectively, made their report in the Department of Agriculture auditorium last week. The latter said that sugarcane plantations and sugar processing plants in the Philippines suffered great devastation during the war. He indicated that the country might not be able to get back into full production until 1948.

China's great needs, said Dr. Hutchison, are agricultural education, adequate low-rate credit, and a reduction in tenancy. He suggested that China's extension service be expanded considerably and its land-ownership program be accelerated, However, he pointed out that the percentage of tenancy in China was no greater than it is here in the United States.

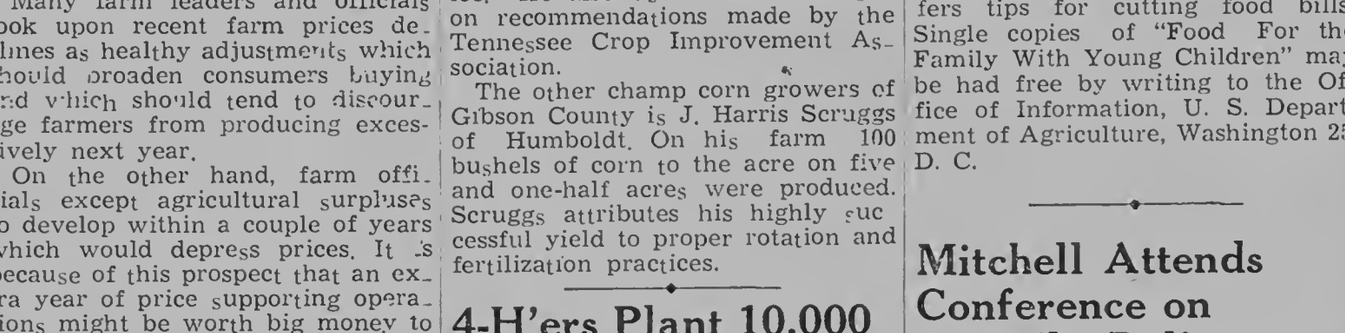
Grow More Food for Home, Sale

The farm women in Madison County, Alabama, are growing and saving more food for their families and for sale. Money from the surplus products is being used to improve homes.

One of the women, Mrs. Tommie Braggs of Mt. Camel Community, is raising poultry and growing a good garden.

She has a surprise for her family. She is planning to buy something that is very much needed in her home. She says, "Poultry is going to do it. I have 200 fryers and broilers on my yard today and 65 turkeys setting on 44 turkey eggs. I sold some of my chickens to buy turkey feed. Home-grown feed helps to cut the cost of raising chickens.

"I have any vegetable that one might expect to find in a North Alabama garden. I am canning plenty of all the vegetables that I will not have in my winter garden."



VARSITY SQUAD AT ST. EMMA MILITARY ACADEMY

ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The St. Emma Military Academy, for the first time in four years, has embarked on a regular schedule of games with neighboring schools. The entire Eastern United States is represented in the two lines and two backfields of the Varsity squad shown in the photograph. Left to right, front row, are Cadets Lacey, Smith, Rhone, Wilkins, Collins, Redmond, Thomas, Rogers, Campbell, Simmonds and Jones. In the back row, Cadets Stokes, Small, Franklin, Deans, Freeman, Brown, Dandridge, Milliman, Sparrow, Solomon and Morant.

All students at St. Emma are taking an active interest in football, and games between the class teams of this boarding high school enliven the fall afternoons.

Rural Health Needs Emphasized by Dr. Brown

"We take home remedies, we pray, and we die in many rural areas for sheer lack of adequate medical care," and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service at a recent meeting of colored Extension Service supervisors at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. Brown discussed the subject: "How can Extension Service cooperate with local health agencies in furthering health programs. Pointing out the inequalities of health facilities between white and colored groups and the lower resistance of Negro Americans to some diseases, Dr. Brown said that the Negro's life expectancy is 12 years less than that of the majority group. "In terms of facilities, we are a minority that needs more, but has less," said the Public Health official.

"Because of the shortage of doctors, hospitals, and clinics, available to rural people, there is not much that most of us can do toward providing curative facilities for the sick who live on the back roads," declared Dr. Brown, "but Extension personnel can do a great deal to help keep rural people well."

Information about prevention of diseases ought to be made available to as many rural people as possible, the doctor said. And he called on the supervisors to get acquainted with such local sources of health assistance as the County Public Health Unit, American Red Cross, American Social Hygiene Association, American Cancer Society, the National Tuberculosis Association, National Federation for Infantile Paralysis, and State and local medical and dental associations.

Dr. Brown suggested that Extension agents might get a health education program started in their counties by organizing a health discussion group. He pointed out that often out of discussion groups come the establishment of clinics and other facilities.

Coordinated Transportation

It is time that the transportation policy of this country was overhauled in order that all common carriers may coordinate to provide the most efficient and economical form of service—and that all may pay their own way to the greatest possible extent. As P. Harvey Middleton of the Railway Business Association recently said, "Railroads cannot continue indefinitely under a policy of self-supporting transportation versus government-aided competitors and still provide the service the nation needs in time of peace and must have in time of war."

The only major form of transportation which is entirely self-sustaining at present is the railroads. They buy and maintain everything they use from locomotives to track and terminals. Motor carriers, on the other hand, have the public highways as their rights of way. The airlines have the enormous advantage of publicly-built and maintained airports and terminals. The great cost of these is becoming a very real problem to the taxpayers in these days of more and bigger planes, and rapidly increasing congestion on the major air routes.

It is the view of the railroads that sound transportation coordination would result in traffic going to the type of carrier which can best handle it on a cost and service basis. The existing law generally bars a railroad from operation in competitive forms of transport except for limited auxiliary services. As a result, the law prevents the public from receiving the best possible transportation for goods and passengers.

We need a transportation policy which neither penalizes nor favors any carrier—and which permits all carriers to work together to best serve the nation. The job of formulating that policy should start at once.

Some people think of the depression as the good old days when there was only a shortage of money.

The Edison Centennial

Next February 11th, the Centennial of Thomas Edison's birthday will be celebrated throughout the country. Magazines, newspapers, radios and the motion pictures will devote space and time to the life and achievements of the man who made the electric age possible.

In this country, where industrial, farm and home electrification have progressed far beyond the rest of the world, our debt to Thomas Edison is immeasurable. Nothing ever devised or discovered by man has done so much for all the people as electric power. It is both the most efficient and the cheapest of servants. It has enormously increased the productivity and the earning power of the worker. It has revolutionized the techniques of agriculture.

Thomas Edison's living monument is found in the great industry which his work brought into being. Courageous individuals pioneered electrical development in the days when many a skeptic thought it an impractical fad. They provided electric service for every section of the country. Year in and year out, the industry they founded gave us more and more power for less and less money. It created enormous taxable assets for all units of government. It became a great civilizing agency as well as a great economic agency. And today, instead of resting on past laurels, it is looking forward to new horizons, to more and greater achievements. As an example, it recently announced a $300,000,000 rural electrification program designed to bring practically all farms within easy reach of power lines.

The Edison Centennial is fully deserving of the elaborate observance it is to receive. It memorializes the most amazing era of economic progress and human betterment in the long sweep of world history.

Colored Farm Women Save $100 Cleaning Own Sewing Machines

Colored farm women of Morgan County, Alabama, have saved nearly $100 by cleaning and adjusting their own sewing machines, the Alabama State Extension Service reports.

Under the guidance of Miss Elouise F. Libscomb, the colored county home demonstration agent, the women cleaned and adjusted 18 machines. In this operation only $1.80 worth of materials were used. This included three gallons of mineral spirits and two small cans of machine oil.

The home agent points out that the regular charge for cleaning and adjusting a machine in her county ranges from $5 to $10.

"Someone Was Careless"

Good advice to the nation came over the air waves when Edward J. Hickery, State Fire Marshal of Connecticut, spoke on a country-wide broadcast sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

"I want to warn you about a disaster that might strike at any one of you—the disaster of fire," he said. "Throughout our nation the toll of lives and property from fire is mounting to an unprecedented, all-time high. . . .

"Most of those lives were lost because someone was careless. We here in America must realize now that each year we are destroying—largely through our own carelessness—the lives of 10.000 of our people and almost $600,000,000 in homes, business properties, commodities and natural resources.

"No nation, not even ours, can afford to be so wasteful. No nation is rich enough to squander its human and material wealth as we are doing today."

The tragedy of fire lies not only in its ghastly toll, but in the fact that it is needless. Not more than one fire in ten can honestly be said to be "unpreventable." The human factor is the cause of the other nine. And that human factor means you and your neighbor—every one of us.

Tax Reduction Means Budget Reduction

A great many of the members of the coming Congress have pledged themselves to early income tax reduction. That, if it is done, will come as an enormous relief to a tax-weary country. But it obviously cannot be done so long as we stagger along under a $40,000,000,000 annual national budget in a time of peace and record employment. The inescapable prelude to tax reduction is a very sharp and drastic reduction in Federal spending.

The details of the budget are the function of the budget bureau and Congress. But there are certain directions in which many millions can be pared from the budget which are obvious to any citizen. Further Federal development of power dams is one. At the present time, the managers of such socialistic enterprises as TVA are crying for more funds. Eager advocates of new and immensely costly ventures such as the Columbia Valley and the Missouri Valley authorities are pelting Senators and Representatives with their demands. And the fact is that none of these tax-exempt proposals would give the nation a single, solitary thing that highly-taxed private enterprise cannot give it if it is permitted to go ahead, free of the fear of destruction through socialization.

Private money, instead of tax money, will give us all the electric resources we can employ now or in the future. And private money would create vast new taxable resources for communities, the states and the Federal government. Socialized plants, on the other hand, remove property from the tax rolls and demand more taxes from all remaining taxpayers.

Congress, if supported by the people, can make an excellent start in the direction of tax reduction through expense reduction by saying a firm "no" to all such schemes.

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

I wish about a thousand letters bearing Tennessee postmarks and airmail stamps were going out today, reading, "Dear Santa Claus: Please send me a book about starting right with bees, because I'm going to start in the spring; and also a good bee journal"

That opening paragraph was written, there was an interruption, and before getting back I had read the 1947 Beekeeping Goals of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The department proposes an increase for the entire country of 347,000 colonies, or about 6 per cent above 1946. No increase was specifically urged for Tennessee, partly because we do not get here the truly remarkable crops obtained in such sections as Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and a few other states. But, even as every farm has chickens, fruit, and vegetables, without expecting sensational money returns, so practically every farm should have bees.

Suppose 500 to 1000 Tennessee farmers put bees on their farms next spring. That would mean not only honey on their tables but also more fruit set in their orchards and more clover and other grain seed produced in their fields. And after a year or two, there may well be cash from surplus honey sold. No one, however, would expect to get his investment back the first year.

The first thing for a beginner to decide is how many colonies he wants for his start. Then he must figure out what supplies will be needed, and where he will locate his apiary.

How many colonies? If he has had no experience at all with bees, two or three are enough for the 1st year. Better to work carefully and intelligently with just one, even, while learning to handle them, than to have a lot of hives, feel unequal to their care, and so neglect them.

One usually gets his first bees in one of three ways. One may be able to buy fully established colonies, when illness or death or moving has put them on the market. But, unless he has complete confidence in the seller, a beginner will need help in judging them or they may bring only disappointment. One has to check on several features. The hives themselves should be well built, factory-made, standard size; the combs also should be well built, and in good condition, straight with a minimum of drone cells; the colony should be populous and queen-right, with both brood and stores ample for the time of year. Above all, they must be free from disease.

Another way to start is convenient if one has a neighbor beekeeper who expects swarms but doesn't want more increase and will agree to sell a swarm next April or May. Stipulate a good large one and get a hive prepared and taken to him ahead of time. Leave the hived swarm there with him, if he is willing, until the foundation is drawn into comb and the bees are well established. Then screen the entrance some night after the bees are all in, and take them proudly home the next morning.

A third way is by buying pound packages of bees. One benefit of a bee journal is the advertising. The reader not only reads news and informational articles, but also learns where to buy pound packages, queens, hives, etc. You could order a three-pound package, with queen, to arrive in late March or early April. Have your hive set up and ready before they come, and then proceed according to directions. Success with package bees in this section varies widely, depending largely on weather conditions (as does everything the farmer does.) These bees must be watched carefully until they and the weather are both well settled. Orders for pound packages should be placed as soon as possible, to insure prompt delivery.

When getting your bees this way, from a regular producer you can choose the race you prefer. Italians are most popular, and probably best to begin with. You will also get a pure-bred queen with them. When buying swarms or colonies from neighbors, or others, avoid common black bees or so-called "hybrids." They are almost always cross and hard to handle. Requeening will, of course, correct that in time, but the beginner may get so many stings that he will get discouraged, and lose heart and interest. Anyway, he won't want to requeen his first year.

Club Work Is Fun to Talladega Girl

Sallie Ann Brown, 13-year old clubster of Briorfield Community, is doing a good job in food preparation, food preservation, and raising livestock. She is learning to prepare well-balanced meals and has canned 125 quarts of fruits and vegetables this year. This clubster is also fitting her calf for the annual show next April.

Sallie has been a 4-H Club member for 3 years and has never missed a meeting in her community. Each year she has always completed her 4-H projects. She has continually followed practices recommended by her home demonstration agent. Sallie is also a member of the Talladega County 4-H Club Council.

"I enjoy carrying 4-H Club projects," says Sallie. "I like cooking very much. I think it is a lot of fun, even now when you have to use substitutes for hard to get things."

Egypt to Raise Nutritional Level

Speaking before a plenary session of the FAO Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals recently, His Excellency Saba Pacha Habachy, Egyptian representative, told the body that his country was taking steps to raise the nutritional level of its people and to help farmers receive a larger share of the national income. Mr. Habachy said that his government had appropriated 20 million dollars to be spent in a special campaign against want, ignorance, and disease.

The Egyptian representative also endorsed the general objectives of FAC as expressed at the Copenhagen conference. These objectives were: (1) To raise the nutritional standards of the people, and (2) to stabilize agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike.

That Industrial Dollar

A very large part of the public has a completely wrong conception of what happens to the earnings of industry. That is the gist of some recently published surveys.

One of these surveys, for example, produces the fact that the average worker, including white-collar and technical men, believe the average manufacturer makes 25 per cent on the volume of business done in peacetime. The actual net income, for the 1927-43 period, was under three per cent of sales volume.

An exhaustive study of profits in the steel industry, made by Peter F. Drucker, the well-known writer on corporation affairs, is illuminating. Many persons felt that steel wages could be substantially increased by cutting into the industry's profit margin. The fact is, according to Mr. Drucker's analysis, that profits are the smallest part of the steel dollar. In 1944, out of each $7,100 of product-value made by a steelworker, the worker himself got $3,038. More than $2,700 went for material costs, $350 for debt interest, $200 for depreciation, and $550 for taxes. The profit earned was only $205.

What this all adds up to is that there is no miraculous method of raising wages by reducing profit. If all of an average industry's profits were divided among its workers, the take per person would amount to only a week or two's wages. Pay can only be increased either by raising the cost of the product to the consumer, or by increasing output per man-hour. Under the first method, no one benefits as pay increases are automatically absorbed by higher living costs. Under the second method everyone benefits and the national standard of living rises. That truth should be thoroughly understood by every producing American.

Oil Needs for Tomorrow

Does this country need a strong and aggressive oil industry in time of peace as well as in time of war? That question is well answered by statistics on anticipated future demand.

It is estimated that by 1965 the demand for oil products in this country alone will approach 6,000,000 barrels daily—an increase of 2,000,000 barrels a day over 1939. Automobiles consumed 983,000 barrels of gasoline daily in 1939. The outlook is that in 1965 they will consume about 1,900,000 barrels. Fuel and heating oils amounted to 1,256,000 barrels a day in 1939 and in 1965 the total will probably exceed 2,000,000 barrels. So it goes, down the long and growing list of oil uses.

It is pleasant to report that there is no question of the industry's ability to do the job. It is constantly seeking and finding new reserves. It is increasing the recovery from proved reserves through better methods. It has made signal progress in learning how to develop coal and oil shale at lowering costs. And it has an invaluable and almost limitless resource in reserves of natural gas.

The oil industry is an example of the ability of free enterprise to anticipate and to meet a demand that would have seemed incredible twenty years ago.

Don't marry a girl because she looks sensible. A sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

New High-Yielding Red Clover Is Announced

After 10 years of experimental work, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station announces progress in developing a new high-yielding variety of red clover.

Called Kenland, this red clover produced 9,121 pounds of dry matter in three cuttings in 1946. Hay yields would be about 10 per cent larger. Other varieties produced as follows; Kentucky No. 215, 8.082 pounds; Cumberland 7,485 pounds, and Midland 6,750 pounds.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Is Meal Planning a Chore? Try These

Planning meals shortly at this season is something of a task, for one has the holiday drains on the budget to consider. Since during the holidays we are tempted to treat ourselves to those foods we like rather than those which we know are good for us it is well to concentrate for a few weeks now on simple meals with energy-building qualities, seeking also something which is not extravagant.

But it is well occasionally to have something with a forecast of holiday goodness, and I think that you will find that in the chicken paprika which I have prepared for today's menu.

There is a happy knack of making meat or fowl go a long way when you use a cereal product such as noodles, macaroni, spaghetti or rice or barley with meat or fowl. Everybody knows that these foods are filling and satisfying and that they are also kind to one's budget.

There are many ways to combine chicken or meat with cereals, and a dish which smiles at the prices can bring smiles from the family when it happens to be noodle nugget loaf. Another marvel which helps the food budget over the hurdle is a scalloped noodle dish with deviled eggs or chicken.

For use with frankfurters or cold cuts at an informal supper try a dish of fine-quality noodles which have been heated in bacon drippings (if you can run down the bacon, or ham drippings, seasoned to taste and sprinkle with grated cheese, either American or Parmesan.

If you should have some bits of chicken left over from your paprika dish or from Sunday's baked chicken, combine those pieces with noodles, and you will have an economy dish welcome to your budget. To do this, dice the chicken and serve it over the noodles in a sauce made from chicken broth. Chopped green pepper and pimiento, mushrooms, peas, or left-over vegetables may be added to the sauce to make this a one-dish meal.

Another simple way of stretching a bit of left-over chicken to feed the family is to dice it in white sauce, add some cooked peas or beans and perhaps a bit of curry powder to give it a new flavor note. Serve this over rice or tender noodles.

There's always spaghetti with mushroom sauce which you can turn to on days when the budget needs a little assistance, and the ingredients you should be able to find on your own pantry shelves. The sauce is made by diluting a can of mushroom soup with an equal amount of milk, seasoned to taste and heated in a double boiler. A teaspoon or so of Worcestershire sauce adds a lively flavor. Fold the cooked spaghetti into the sauce and serve hot.

If you have a few slices of bacon, cook and dice them, and fold them into the mushroom sauce with a tablespoon of pickle relish. A tasty addition which will serve just as well as the bacon is some flaked tuna fish and a cupful of leftover peas or beans.

Planning a menu around any of the dishes which I have suggested is a simple matter. With the chicken paprika and noodles, I am serving pineapple-cheese salad, buttered green peas, bread sticks, coffee and egg custard pie. With pineapple on the market again, you will find that it furnishes a flavorful and refreshing accompaniment for meat or chicken. One green vegetable is needed to complete this menu. It could be broccoli, or Brussels Sprouts, in place of the green peas.

CHICKEN PAPRIKA

1 3-lb chicken
3 tbsp fat
1 onion chopped
½ lemon sliced
2 cups meat stock (which may be made from bouillon cube)

Cut chicken as for frying. Dip lightly in seasoned flour. Brown in fat on all sides. Add onion, lemon, 1 teaspoon paprika and stock. Cover. Turn heat low and simmer 45 minutes to 1 hour. Remove. Dust generously with paprika. Place on platter and surround with cooked noodles. Make gravy from drippings in pan. Strain and serve with chicken and noodles. Gravy should be seasoned with salt, pepper and a little Worcestershire sauce.

Here is the recipe for the filling of the egg custard pie you will want for dessert:

EGG CUSTARD PIE

3 egg yolks
2-3 cup sugar
2 tbsp cornstarch
¼ tsp. salt
2 cups milk
1 tsp. vanilla

Heat milk; beat yolks very light; add sugar and cornstarch. Beat again, mix with a little hot milk, and add to rest of milk. Cook until thick, stirring all the time. Line pan with pastry and bake crust until set. Pour custard in pastry and bake until brown.

TUNA FISH AND NOODLES CASSEROLE

1 pkg. noodles
1 clove garlic
1 cup medium white sauce
1 can tuna fish
½ tsp. salt
2 tbsp butter
1 green pepper, cut fine
1 small can mushrooms
⅛ tsp. pepper
½ cup grated cheese
½ cup crumbs

Cook noodles in water. Add garlic. Drain, rinse and drain again. Add all other ingredients except last two. Mix well, turn into a buttered casserole. Sprinkle with ¼ cup grated cheese and crumbs. Bake.

Spaghetti, properly seasoned, makes an excellent stuffing for peppers, and with eggs and cheese combined in this filling, you will have a dish which is an acceptable substitute for meat.

STUFFED PEPPERS

1 tbsp. salt
3 qts. boiling water
4 ounces spaghetti, macaroni or noodles
4 medium-sized green peppers
1½ cups medium cheese sauce
2 tbsp. chopped pimiento
2 diced hard-cooked eggs
½ tsp. dry mustard

Add 1 tablespoon salt to active-boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender (about 12 minutes). Drain and rinse spaghetti. While spaghetti is cooking, cut thin slices from end of peppers in salted water 5 minutes. Combine cheese sauce, mustard, pimiento, and eggs. Fold spaghetti into cheese sauce mixture. Fill peppers with mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Serves 4.

A savory loaf, which calls upon spaghetti, and no meat, may, like the stuffed peppers, be made with macaroni, noodles, rice or mashed potatoes in place of spaghetti.

SAVORY LOAF

1 tbsp. salt
3 qts. boiling water
4 ounces spaghetti
1 egg, slightly beaten
½ cup milk.
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
⅛ tsp. pepper
½ cup bread cubes
2 tbsp. chopped onion
½ cup grated American cheese
1¼ cups condensed vegetable soup

Add 1 tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender (about 12 minutes.) Combine egg, milk, salt, pepper, Worcestershire Sauce, bread cubes, onion, cheese and vegetable soup. Fold in spaghetti which has been drained and rinsed. Pour mixture into greased loaf pan, 4½ by 8½ inches. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 35 minutes. Serves 4.

I have already mentioned tuna fish, as a sauce ingredient to be used with noodles, to furnish a substitute for meat. There's always codfish balls as an alternative to meat, for they combine meat and potatoes and make a bit of fish go a long way.

CODFISH BALLS

1 cup fish
2 cups Irish potatoes
2 eggs
2 tbsp. butter
3 spoons cream
Dash of pepper

Soak fish overnight. Pick to pieces; add potatoes creamed, eggs beaten lightly, and butter. Roll into balls and fry in skillet, or dip in eggs and crumbs and deep fat fry. Makes 8 to 10 balls.

Do You Eat These Foods Every Day?

If you can answer YES after all items in the following quiz you have good food habits. If not, there is room for improvement and it's important to keep trying for a perfect score!

MILK— At least 2 cupfuls or enough cheese to take its place; they protect bones and teeth, and build muscles.

CITRUS FOODS OR TOMATOES—At least one serving. These are your main sources of Vitamin C which strengthens the blood vessels and is necessary for healthy gums and sound teeth.

GREEN OR YELLOW VEGETABLES—One big serving for the Vitamin A and iron which help guard against infections.

POTATOES, OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—At least two servings of these for additional vitamins and minerals.

EGGS, MEAT, FISH, OR DRIED BEANS OR PEAS—Two or three of these for muscle building material and vitality.

BREAD, CEREAL, WHOLE GRAIN OR ENRICHED— One serving at every meal. Here's energy, and the B-vitamins for steady nerves and good digestion.

BUTTER OR FORTIFIED MARGARINE—In moderate amounts. They give energy, and Vitamin A, and help make meals more satisfying.

Canned Food Storage

By R. L. RIVERS

Well planned storage space for canned foods is a good investment. Canned food spoilage due to lack of satisfactory storage is costly. First, because the homemaker's time and hard work during canning season are wasted, and second, because she may become discouraged and lose interest in canning.

Now, at a time when families are being urged to grow, use and save all food possible, the problem of storage becomes greater than ever before. Just as it is important and necessary that we produce all the food possible, it is just as important to provide enough convenient storage space for keeping that food in good condition until it is to be used. Every year many hours of hard labor are wasted, and money saved is thrown away in the form of spoiled food.

The problem of storage is not difficult, neither does it cost a lot of money. Just getting at it seems to be the biggest job. Many housewives merely wish for a place to store their canned foods, while others have found that some careful planning plus a little time and the use of a saw, hammer and nails wil lturn the trick.

Of course, if the work is done by men or boys in the home, it is usually a more finished and attractive job. In many instances it may involve remodeling the space already available. If there is enough wall space, rows of shelves may be built They should be 10 to 12 inches wide—only wide enough to hold jars two rows deep. This prevents having to move jar after jar to find the one wanted.

The highest shelf should not be more than 6½ feet from the floor. The shelves should be supported about every 2½ to 3 feet to prevent sagging or breaking under a heavy load.

Nearly all farm houses have enough scrap lumber about the place to build shelves, remodel old safes or cupboards, and build pantries. If not, it would be wise to buy some lumber or exchange some produce for it.

Regardless of the type of storage you build, place it near the kitchen. Also locate it where it will keep food cool in summer and will not allow it to freeze in winter.

Apples Are Good Eaten Raw or Cooked

Appealing to the eye, as well as being crispy and tasty, a large proportion of the apple crop is eaten raw. Although the favorite eating apples are those which have sweet, juicy pulp and a rich aromatic flavor, they are not necessarily the best for cooking. Cooking apples should have a fine-grained flesh that is juicy, at least medium tart, and with a distinct apple flavor. For baking, those that will retain their shape while the flesh cooks soft, becoming juicy but not watery, are best.

Apples are a good food that can be had when other fruits and vegetables are hard to get. They furnish vitamins and minerals and the crisp texture of the raw fruit serves as a mild sort of roughage. Eaten raw, apples serve as a good source of Vitamin C, necessary to teeth and bone formation, while the minerals play an important part in maintaining the normal alkalinity of the body. The firm texture of the raw apple makes it highly beneficial to the teeth while its succulence stimulates the flow of digestive juices.

You will find apples to be a most adaptable fruit; they fit in almost anywhere and everywhere: in salads, sandwiches and cakes. I am going to give you two recipes which have been given to me by a friend and which I believe you will like.

Dutch Apple Pie: 1 cup pastry flour; ¼ cup fat; ¼ teaspoon salt; 1 tablespoon ice water; 6 tart apples; 2 tablespoons butter; ⅛ teaspoon salt; ¾ cup sugar, and ¼ teaspoon cinnamon.

Sift the flour and salt. Add the fat and blend with two knives or a pastry blender. Add ice water, a few drops at a time, pressing the dough together. Chill and roll out to fit a deep pie plate. Cut peeled apples in quarters or eights, arrange in unbaked pastry. Melt the butter, add the sugar, salt and cinnamon, and spread over the apples. Bake until done and serve with cheese or whipped cream.

Here is a recipe for open-faced Apple Cheese Sandwiches, rather unusual and very good. These ingredients are needed:

White bread; 1-3 ounce package cream cheese; cream mayonnaise; apples, and ½ cup chopped nuts.

Cut the bread in ¼ inch slices and cut into rounds about two inches in diameter. Spread with mayonnaise and press nut meats in bread. Mix cream cheese with enough cream to make it spread easily. Spread top of bread rounds with this mixture. Just before serving, place apple rings, which have been cooked, on top of each cheese-covered sandwich.

Did you ever try apple sauce on a bowl of crisp cereal? This is a delicious breakfast treat. Serve with good, rich cream.

OVEN SALTED NUTS

Rinse in cold water: Walnuts blanched almonds, pecans, filberts or peanuts. Spread in shallow pan. Sprinkle with salt and 1 tablespoon butter to each two cups nuts. Bake about 20 minutes at 250 degrees.

For blanched almonds: Let shelled almonds stand in boiling water five minutes, until skins are wrinkled. Slip off skins between fingers. Dry before storing.

CHOCOLATE-COFFEE BLEND

For a hot drink for cold evenings try South American Chocolate. To make 1½ quarts, melt ½ pound sweet cooking chocolate over hot water; add 1 cup strong hot coffee; stir well; remove. Cook over low heat 1 minute. Scald 6 cups milk and add to mixture; simmer until piping hot. Beat until frothy on top. Set over hot water 10 minutes to blend flavors.

HOLIDAY FRUIT CUP

Many's the feast that will find its beginning in a fruit cup this merry Christmas season, because it is such a refreshing first course and so easy to prepare.

You will want to use your prettiest shallow glass bowls or sherbets together with service plates. Now prepare a mixture of sliced bananas, diced apples and pears, and grapefruit sections. Arrange the fruits so that some of the juice from the grapefruit gets mixed with the other fruits to prevent their darkening in color as they stand. Fill the glass bowls or sherbets with the fruit mixture and top each with a bright red maraschino cherry. Set the bowls on service plates and arrange greens snipped from the back of the Christmas tree around the edge of each plate so that they form a frame for your fruit cup. Tiny pine cones or a sprig of holly will add an additional festive touch.

Soggy, soiled dish towels are bacteria breeders and can easily make dishes unclean. Keep your dish towels clean and dry.

Try to prepare only the amount of food needed by your family each day. If there are "left-overs," use them promptly.

Kitchen fat salvage must continue to supply 10 per cent of the tallow and grease production, or there may be a still greater soap shortage. Fat and meat scraps should be saved while preparing foods. Don't regard any grease as too rancid or smelly to save. Every ounce helps.

VEAL CHOP SUEY

1 tablespoon fat
2 cups cooked veal, cut in strips
½ green pepper, cut fine
1 cup shredded onion
1 cup shredded celery
1 cup veal stock
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cornstarch
½ tablespoon cold water
¼ cup salted peanuts, shredded
2 tablespoons soy sauce
1 cup of combined bean sprouts
Water chestnuts, bamboo shoots

Melt fat and add veal. Brown slightly and remove from pan. To fat add green pepper and onion and cook for five minutes. Add celery, veal, veal stock, salt and cornstarch mixed with cold water. Stir and simmer five minutes. Add the bean sprouts, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, soy sauce and peanuts. Keep over flame until all are thoroughly heated. Serve over fried noodles. Four servings.

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

THE SPIRIT DEVELOPS STRENGTH

Like the preceding article: "The Spirit Dignifies," this treatise also is inspired by the face of the eagle in Ezek. 1:10.

Spirit led men know that though conversion may be apparently momentary; practical christianity from the standpoint of efficiency is progressive. Inasmuch as experience develops one's ability into a greater condition of strength; in the first stages of his activities when his effectiveness is limited, it may be considered weakness. This weakness is not a result of waning from standards, but rather it is because he has not grown into the power of standards.

All men are averse to weakness, that is if they are normal in their thinking. Even the man who follows the worst things of life, or the lowest things of life, wishes to be strong in that particular following. It is not unusual then to find a Christian seeking strength. It is possible, nevertheless, for many to be ignorant of the fact that idleness never develops strength: it is a result of constant striving spurred on by ambition and spiritual inspiration. A good example of this fact is seen in the way a mother eagle deals with her growing young.

The mother eagle builds her nest with two things in mind namely: an increase in the family and the development of that increase into strength and dignity. In spite of the purpose involved in building the nest, the mother eagle will not allow the comforts and protection of the nest to interfere with the development of her off-spring. When she feels that the little one's are hanging around the nest too long, she will tear up the nest to make it move out and try out the strength it has gained by the mother's care. This likeness is made to God's dealings with his children by the prophet Moses, revealing that often men take it too easy in the rendezvous of God's provisions and can be awakened to his duties only by God's tearing up of the man's comfortable nest.

As the mother eagle with her mighty wings slap her little ones off into space forcing them to put forth efforts to fly, so God with the hand of providence hurls man into space that he may try out his wings of prayer, which are covered with the feathers of faith and trust. It seems that some men will never learn how to sore through the air on the wings of prayer until some trouble has slapped him from the comforts of a nest built and softened by the grace of God.

We see God's great care for us again as we notice how the mother Eagle flutters or floats over her young. Where the scripture says that the Eagle flutters over her young, it means that while the young is trying to fly, the mother floats just far enough behind and above the eaglet to keep the little one from seeing her, but near enough so that when the little eaglet has gone its limit and is about to fall and be dashed to pieces on rocks or other things below, she the mother with her mighty wings outstretched, dashes quickly under the

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Negro Chemist Helps Turn Corncobs Into Motor Fuel

Over $2,000,000 Allotted For Negro Extension Work

Washington, D. C.—Over $2,000,000 is being spent this year for agricultural Extension work among colored farmers, according to a report released recently by Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This represents an increase of 114 percent during the last five years.

The enlarged allotment makes it possible for Extension Service in the Southern States to employ 278 more colored workers than were on the staff at the outbreak of the war. The total number of colored agents and supervisors now working in the 15 Southern States stands at 817.

In commenting on the report, Special Assistants to the Secretary Claude A. Barnett of the Associaed Negro Press, and Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee say that the enlarged staff of colored county agents will make it possible to extend the services of the Extension to a good many farmers who have never been effectively reached. They all, however, that while this represents a substantial forward step in the Extension program, there is still need for additional colored Extension workers.

Both Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson have been conferring with State Extension directors from time to time in the interest of a more effective program for colored farmers.

In the appointment of new agents, North Carolina leads with 44, Georgia is second with 34, and Mississippi is third with 30. In the total number of workers, Mississippi comes first with 107 farm and home demonstration agents and supervisors for its 140,000 colored farmers; Texas comes second with 106 agents and supervisors for its 52,000 colored farmers. and North Carolina third with 99 agents for its 57,000 Negro farmers.

The report shows that in expenditures, North Carolina leads the other Southern states. It has allotted for Extension work among colored farmers this year, $473,506, or 23.5 percent of all monies to be spent in the State for Extension work. Texas is second with an allotment of $256,343, or 10.3 percent of its Extension funds; Alabama is third with an allotment of $239,133 and Mississippi. fourth with an allotment of $226,069.

Significantly. North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas have allotted over 14 percent of their Extension Service funds for work

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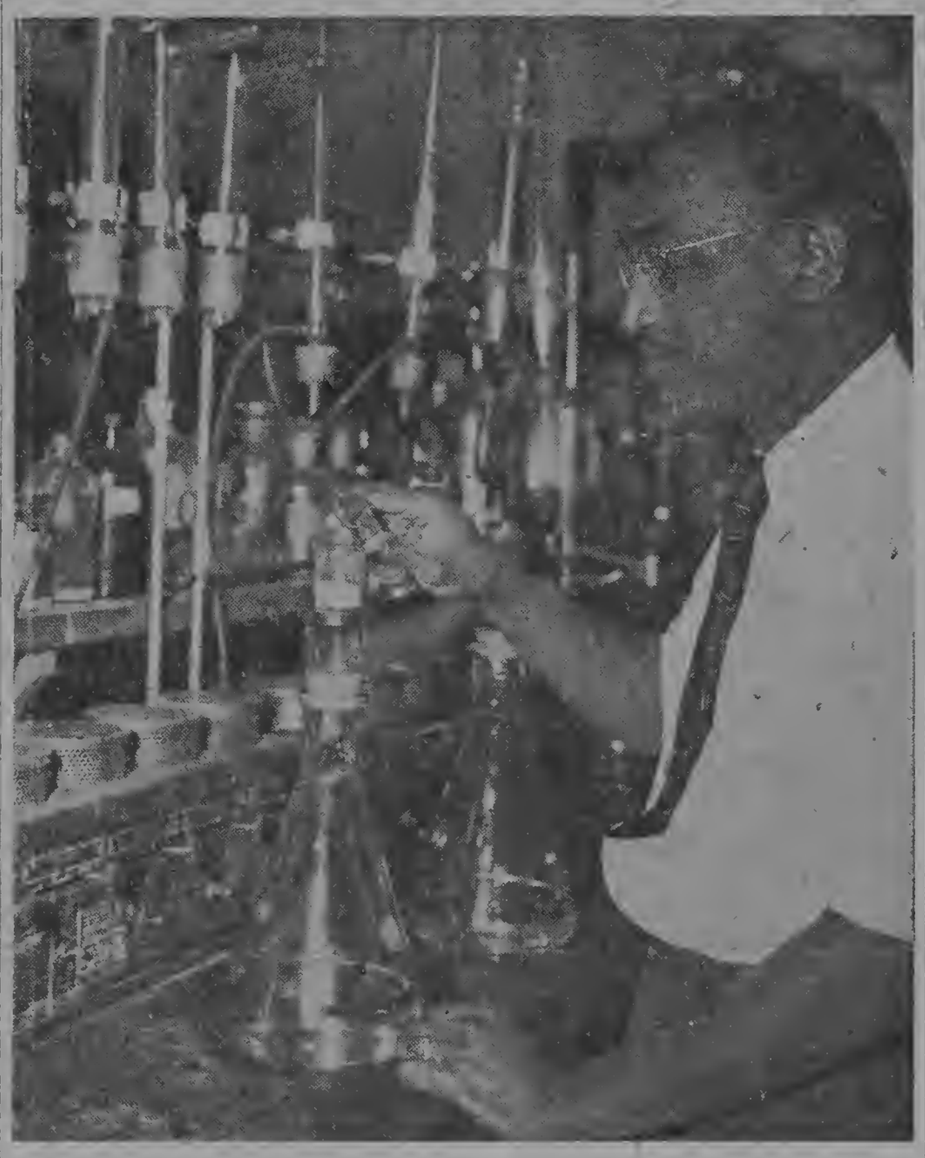
Motor Fuel From Corncobs



Herbert E. Smith, an analytical chemist of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has completed extensive analyses of corncobs which are the basis for a process of producing synthetic liquid motor fuels.

The Laboratory, which is situated in Peoria, Illinois, has built a demonstration plant for making motor fuels from corncobs and other farm waste. Smith is shown analyzing corn stalks.

Herbert E. Smith Who Specialized In Analytical Methods Making New Discoveries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert E Smith, a colored analytical chemist at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is assisting with a project designed to convert farm wastes into synthetie liquid motor fuels, says Dr. L. B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Smith, a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology, has specialized in the study of analytical methods as applied to agricultural residues, and has completed extensive analyses on corncobs which are used in the experimental manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels. Recently he has been analyzing corn stalks from flint and dent corn to ascertain whether or not there are significant differences in their composition.

Dr. Howard states that agricultural residues as corn stalks, corncobs, sugar cane bagasse, and peanut shells are estimated at 200 million tons a year. Half of this farm waste, he says, might be available for industrial uses leaving the remainder on the farm for soil conditioning purposes.

In order to complete research in the utilization of farm wastes in the production of synthetic liquid motor fuels, the Bureau of Agricultural and industrial chemistry has started operating a new semi-work synthetic liquid fuel plant at its Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois.

The process used in the new BAIC demonstration plant is an outgrowth of research carried out

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Negro Cotton Farmers Up Income With Sweet Potatoes, Cane

Washington, D. C.—Typical of the thousands of white and colored cottor farmers who are increasing their cash income by growing sweetpotatoes and sugarcane as sideline crops, is Bennie Easley of Marengo County, Alabama, says Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader of Negro Extension work.

Last February Farmer Easley bedded out 18 bushels of seed sweetpotatoes from which to ge

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

U. S. D. A. Helps 199,000 Vets Find Farm Employment

Washington, D. C. Over 119,000 white and colored veterans of World War II were assisted in finding farm employment during the first 11 months of last year, reports the Extension Service Farm Labor Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Of the 119,515 veterans placed, 106,506 took jobs as hired hands, and 13,000 went into farming as tenants and sharecroppers.

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Ex-GI's And Youths Promote Better Training In Virginia

Typical of thousands of colored ex GI's and older farm youths all over the South who are organizing agricultural clubs to promote better farming is the Nansamond Co., Virginia. organization, reports John W. Mitchell. Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Mitchell, who was principal speaker at the Virginia club's first anniversary observance recently, says that it was revealed at the celebration that the young club has already launched a comprehensive farm improvement program.

Composed of six ex-GI's and about a dozen older farm youths, the club has initiated hybrid corn, purebred swine, and poultry projects. Growing 16 acres of hybrid corn, as a demonstration, the club members got a yield of 60 bushels per acre. The eight members who tried their hand at raising purebred Berkshire swine got a fall pig crop of 53.

One club member, an ex-GI, selected poultry as his demonstration project. Starting out with 500 baby chicks, he has sold 250 fryers, 100 of his poorer layers, and still has 100 good layers that are bringing him $100 per month gross income.

County Agent James Harris, who organized the club, says that one of the ultimate goals is to improve the breed of livestock, poultry, and grain products in the county.

"It Could Overthrow The Government"

The return of the coal miners to work has not solved the basic issues involved in the coal controversy. The glaring fact remains that the miners stopped production at the order of one man, that they went back to work at the order of one man, that they can again walk out at the order of one man. This great nation, in effect, is existing on the sufferance of one man.

It is a misnomer to describe the present day coal strikes as strikes against the mine operators. They are strikes against the American people. The last coal strike was aimed straight at every home in America—every job in America—every business in America.

The return of the miners to work has not changed a situation which Judge Goldsborough put effectively into words in his decision, when he said: "If action of this kind could be successful, it could overthrow the government." It could, in short, do what Germany and Japan were unable to do in the greatest war of all time.

Furthermore, as one of the most prominent Senators said, the obligation of Congress to overhaul our labor laws and our labor policy has not changed—and it will not change regardless of the final decisions of the Federal courts. The duty of the courts is to say what the law means—the duty of Congress is to put into the framework of law the needs and desires of the people. And there can be no question of public sentiment when 400,000 coal miners place their interests above the interests of 140,000,000 men, women and children.

It is clear now that the Wagner Act has failed completely in its purpose—the elimination of strikes. It must be revised in principle as well as in detail. It is clear that labor must be forced to assume responsibilities commensurate with its power—precisely as industry, under strict laws, has been forced to assume such responsibilities. On what logical grounds can we continue to allow great unions, with millions of dollars in resources, to operate scot free of laws, passed in the name of the public interest, which govern all other enterprises?

The extremists in the labor ranks prattle of their rights and freedoms, and hysterically oppose every suggestion that would curb abuses. What these extremists really want is not freedom, but license. No man, no group of men, can be "free" to deliberately force this nation into industrial stagnation, widespread unemployment, and unimaginable destitution.

The goal Congress must seek is not punitive treatment of labor. It is, on the contrary, the placing of union labor on a basis of equality before the law instead of exempting it from the laws that apply to industry and all citizens. We must reassert the authority of the government—which is simply the authority of the people. All other domestic problems pale into obscurity beside this one.

Where Farm Power Comes From

The Rural Electrification Administration has received wide publicity as the great white hope of American agriculture so far as electric power is concerned. It has received enormous grants of money from the Federal treasury and has been staffed with an army of tax-supported job-holders. So it may come as news to many people to learn that the REA is a long way behind the unsubsidized private utility industry in the job of delivering power to rural America.

At present, about 60 per cent of electrified farms get their power from the private utilities, 35 per cent from the REA, and 5 per cent from municipal systems.

The utility industry, owned by hundreds of thousands of individual investors, has voluntarily taken upon itself the task of making power available, as rapidly as possible, to all the farmers of the United States. It is giving that task what amounts to an A-1 priority. To that end, it has made $300,000,000 available for needed construction and equipment. The program is national in scope and will be felt in every state. By the end of 1948, if the utilities are able to obtain materials, all but a very small minority of our farms will have a power line within easy reach.

Few farmers need to be sold on the value of electricity as an ally to help both in doing the work of farming and in improving the farm family's way of living. It is the cheapest of servants. It is always on call. And the industry which supplies it has a record of unbroken ever-improving service to the nation in war and in peace.

Ear Ornaments Flattering To Most Women

By Antoinette Donnelly

A correspondent complains that she cannot wear earrings becomingly, though she has the "soul of an earring wearer." She's simply mad about them. Her face is wide. It isn't young, she admits, and earrings only make her look hard and older.

True enough, there are some for whom the gods decree no earrings. If one woman finds them unbecoming, perhaps she can develop the soul of a bracelet wearer, be an anklet gal, or wear rings on her fingers.

However, with the countless designs we have seen on the earring market, we cannot imagine some one being unable to find one pair that flatters the face. There are elongated ones and triangular ones, bunchy ones. Some are big—some tiny. You don't have to adopt one of those hard, glittering designs that isn't too flattering to even a beautiful face.

Some girls aren't an earring type at all. Those who go in for sports and tailored dress, while they could use the feminine earlobe touch nicely, are inclined to leave them alone. We think that with a tailored suit, and an upswept hairdo, a cleverly chosen pair of earrings is a sweetening note.

Girls with cloudy long bobs have told me they're intrigued and so are their escorts by the occasional gleam of a bejewelled ear lobe. And right they are to accept the cue. The test of any gadget worn is the acclaim it wins.

One cannot set down any arbitrary rules in this individualistic era of ours. One might suggest, however, that the moon faced girl wear irregularly designed ear decorations rather than large round earrings. A long geometric design might serve. A trick of getting the right facial balance may rest with earrings, but we couldn't tell you how. You'll just have to experiment.

Job-Destroying Tactics

Labor must realize that its future welfare depends upon prosperous, producing industry. Broke industries, depressed industries, don't provide steady jobs at high wages. Yet some of labor's present policies are a direct threat to industrial solvency.

The suits instituted by CIO unions to get retroactive "portal to portal" pay are an extraordinary example of this. These suits will total $5,000,000,000 and perhaps substantially more. Entirely aside from the legal aspects involved, it is clear that, if all the demands are granted, many companies will be driven into bankruptcy, and many more will be seriously crippled—and forced to drastically curtail operations, purchases and expansion plans. That is the surest of all roads to depression and unemployment.

It is reported that Congress will act on the "portal to portal" problem—perhaps by limiting the time for which the back pay claimed can be awarded. But that, necessary as it is to the very preservation of our industrial structure, does not make the attitude of some labor leaders any less dangerous. These leaders are clearly out to milk business of every possible cent—regardless of the consequences to the country.

Once we forget that man's earning power must be based solidly upon his productive abilities and enterprise, we are paving the way for depressions and economic dislocations on a terrible scale. That is the real issue underlying the CIO's incredible policies.

Quality At Minimum Price

A recent release from the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which represents a large number of merchandising systems, illustrates the work being done by representatives retailers to protect the interests of the consumer.

The latter quotes Lew Hahn, general manager of the Association, who said: "Before the war, retailers carried goods of familiar quality at well established price lines. Consumers knew from experience what to expect from various types of goods. Retailers knew from experience at what prices such goods would most readily sell. During the war, all this passed out. . . .

"Now the war is over. The time has come to reestablish those conditions which make for orderly trade and consumer satisfaction. Because of inevitable increases in cost, it may not be possible to provide the qualities which were familiar at the prices which prevailed before the war, but there is a price at which those familiar qualities should be available. That . . . . must be a reasonable price and one which the great masses of the public can afford to pay.

"It is time that retailers began to show manufacturers the things which their public wants to buy and the prices at which it will buy them."

Retailers in all lines of business, including the progressive independents as well as the chains, are pursuing policies directed toward a similar end. Even as they attempt to hold price increases to the minimum, they are working to improve quality—which in itself is a form of price control. The end result is a wider variety of goods, of known qualities, sold at prices which are as low as the economic factors of the present permit.

A Billion Dollars Saved Taxpayers

The virtual demise of OPA is saving the American taxpayer over $1,000,000,000 a year. That billion is the money that used to be paid out to producers as subsidies in the days of all-inclusive price control.

The subsidy was a means of providing the consumer something at less than its going market value—and then collecting the difference from him at the end of the year by adding it to his tax bill. For the last fiscal year, Congress appropriated $700,000,000 for meat subsidies, $560,000,000 for dairy products, and $215,000,000 for flour.

The elimination of Opa resulted in immediate price rises to offset the discontinued subsidies—the consumer again paid the full cost of what he purchased at the time of purchase. That was responsible for most of the price increases that followed decontrol.

The end of these subsidies is a healthy sign. The subsidy principle may be justified as an emergency measure—and in some special instances it may have to be used in normal times to encourage the production of high-cost products desired by the government. But to subsidize part of the cost of producing and selling common commodities, such as foods, is to distort the price picture and to place the economy on a false and shifting foundation. We are attaining a more stabilized price structure now, based upon today's cost of doing business. Elimination of the subsidy, like the elimination of price control itself, was an unavoidable first step in revitalizing the machinery of supply and demand.

Gibson County Farm Trends Show Change

Humboldt, Tenn., Jan. 20.—(Special)—Gibson County Agriculture has made some interesting changes in the past 155 years, according to figures recently released by County Farm Agent Tom Wingo.

The number of farms has decreased from 6,815 to 5,474, however, the size has increased by 12 acres per farm, the present average acreage of a Gibson farm being 59.5 acres. In the 15-year period, the number of cows and heifers over two years of age has increased from 10,096 to 14,858, with the largest increases in beef type cattle.

Much stress has been placed on increasing or utilizing the grazing land on almost every farm land in Gibson County by preparing and seeding permanent pasture for as many calves and cows as practical.

The number of farmers keeping sows for pork production has increased from 1,164 to 1,796, and the number of sows has also climbed from 1,676 to 3,331 during this period.

Another very significant trend has been the increase in the past five years in the acreage planted to small grain. Five years ago 523 acres were combined against 3,233 acres during past year. There has been a slight boost in the corn acreage to bring it up to 66,142. Alfalfa acreage has practically doubled in the past 10 years, jumping from 444 to 907.

The sweet potato acreage has remained about the same with acreage slightly over 3,000 acres. The strawberry acreage has had greater reduction than any other crop, probably due to labor shortage in this area during war years, dropping from 2,554 to 835 acres. Tomato acreage has also felt the labor difficulties, as the tomato crop also requires much labor during the cultivation period. The tomato acreage fell from 4,678 to 2,177, and cabbage acreage has remained about the same over a 10-year period, approximately 7,000 acres in the county

U. S. Farm Exports Slated To Continue High Level

Agricultural exports from the United States will continue large, but probably below the level reached during the critical emergency in the first half of 1946, according to the Department of Agriculture. Supplies of most crops and livestock products are expected to be large, but large domestic demand and depleted stocks will tend to limit quantities available for export.

In general, the foreign need for American farm products will be less pressing than during the few months preceding the 1946 harvest. However, foreign demands for such products as grains will remain high since emergency conditions still prevail in many areas of Europe and Asia.

Preventing Utility Strikes

It is universally recognized that some means must be found to settle labor disputes within the utility industry without strikes. A shutdown of utility services is a direct blow not only at a community's industries, but the health and life of the people.

A group of utility executives recently met with officials of all the principal unions represented in the industry, in a conference conducted by the U. S. Conciliation Service. And it looks as if the groundwork has been laid for modern employer employe relations in this vital field.

In the words of Conciliation Service official in charge. "Both management and labor in the utility industry have a basic responsibility to the citizens of the communities which they serve. The representatives of industry and labor who have been meeting, recognize that this responsibility requires every effort on their part to maintain industrial peace . . . ."

One of the most encouraging phases of the meeting was that both sides favored voluntary plans for settling disagreements, and were anxious to avoid damaging ligislation that would place arbitration on a compulsory, government dominated basis. They were determined to guarantee continuity of utility services at all times—and to establish machinery for settling disputes that would operate fairly, impersonally, and reach decisions in accordance with the evidence.

This is the kind of work that gets results. It saves both industry and labor from laws that would sharply curtail their freedom of action. The degree of success achieved will have a direct bearing on the welfare of all.

Tax Readjustment

It now seems inevitable that the next Congress will make a start on a long-range program of government economy and tax revision, any tax reduction will necessarily be determined by the size of future national budgets.

It is very easy to say that we should keep on soaking the rich, and that whatever tax cuts are made should practically all be in favor of the worker of small and moderate means. The ability to pay will always be a determinative factor in tax policy. However, extortionate taxes on corporations and large incomes destroy the very source of capital which is needed to develop new industries, new scientific discoveries, and to create jobs and opportunities for all. The average man is the loser when that happens.

John W. Hanes, president of the Tax Foundation, recently made some suggestions of merit. It is Mr. Hanes' opinion that income tax rates should start at 20 per cent and rise to 45 per cent in the $50,000 bracket, 54 per cent in the $200,000 bracket, and reach a 70 per cent maximum at $1,000,000-plus. He urges that earned income should be treated much more generously than at present, which would be of benefit to all workers at all income levels. He advocates the elimination of double taxation on corporate dividends. Mr. Hanes believes in equitable tax adjustments that will not destroy the incentive to produce, invest and employ.

This is a pattern for a tax program that Congress should consider.

USDA Seeks Ways Of Cutting Cotton Marketing Costs

Marketing charges on cotton—from the farm to the processor—amount to about 200 million dollars on an average crop, or about $16 per bale, says the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Believing that part of this huge cost results from our uneconomic ways of preparing cotton for market and of handling it in distributive channels, the Department of Agriculture is conducting a research program designed to reduce those costs.

Among the research problems which the Department is seeking to solve are:

(1) Reduction of waste in the manufacturing process by determining how the various measurable physical properties of cotton fibers in raw cotton are related to spinning performance and quality of manufacturing products.

(2) To discover how well mechanically picked cotton can be cleaned. Up to now they have discovered ways of cleaning from 60 to 82 percent of the foreign matter out of cotton. While 19 pounds of weight per bale are lost through the removal of moisture and foreign matter by the most effective cleaning process, the value of the bale is increasd by about $5.

(3) To discover variability in spinning quality of one variety cotton taken from any given one variety cotton community. This would aid in local marketing.

(4) Developing a simplified system of grading cottonseed—a system suitable for farmers' use.

National Garden Planning Week

February 2-8 has been designated as National Garden Planning Week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. This is the period when white and colored garden and horticultural leaders everywhere will organize local forces for an effective postwar garden program.

The garden goals announced by the Department in November were set to: (1) Insure better nutrition for many millions of American families: (2) provide families particularly those in lower income groups, with a net addition to the quantity of vegetables and fruits consumed by them (3) assist in meeting the cost of living; and (4) foster nutrition education and aid in the development of cultural values that come with gardening, home grounds, and community improvement.

Poultry, Livestock Water Warmers Prove Profitable; Prices Moderate

By Kenneth B. McPherson

Water warmers for heating drinking water in livestock tanks and poultry fountains are considered a necessity in northern areas. Here in the South, where a milder climate is enjoyed, they are in more limited than general use. We do have cold spells frequently through the winter months when the tanks and fountains freezc over. Much of the time, even though no iee actually forms, the water is so cold that a maximum amount is not consumed by the animals or birds.

Everyone knows the physical discomfort and disadvantages of having to carry hot water or break ice to permit the livestock to drink. We ean only imagine the physical reaction of the animals, but we do know that while we enjoy a glass of ice water under a shade tree in the summer when the sun is beaming down, we would drink little of it under the same tree on a cold winter day. The only reactions that are measurable are in the egg basket and the milk pail. Eggs are 65 per cent water and milk 87 per eent.

Observations which are fairly reliable indicate that hens, supplied with water held at a temperature of about 59 degrees day and night, will lay about a dozen more eggs during the winter than a hen supplied with water which drops to freezing or may have an occasional eovering of ice. The desirable water temperature for cows is less certain, but the constant availability of drinking water in locations protected from the weather has resulted in increased or the preventing of decrease of about 10 per eent in milk flow.

It is generally known by stockmen and poultrymen that change has telling effect on production. Change in feed quantity or quality, change in water consumption, or weather conditions may decrease production to a considerable extent. The water intake of animals can be maintained about constant by keeping it available at 50 degrees.

Electricity is undoubtedly the most care free and generally satisfactory method of tempering drinking water for livestock and poultry. Several companies sell reliable thermostatically controlled poultry water warmers and stock tank heaters and de-icers at moderate prices.

When a poultry floek is up to 60 per cent production, each hen will drink about one fourth pint of water daily. One of the common 14-quart buckets will supply each 50 hens or less, with larger fountains for flocks above 200-300. In each open pail or fountain, a regular 155-watt poultry water warmer ean be placed and the water temperature will be maintained around 50 degrees.

For open stock tanks, water can be kept at drinkable temperatures during freezing weather by placing a wooden float board on the surface with one or more stock water warmers attached to underside of the float board and connected to a line.

State's Farmers Now Using More Lime On Soil

More lime was spread on Tennessee farms this year than was spread on farms of all the United States 30 years ago, according to figures released by the Production and Marketing Administration.

This amount, more than one million tons, also shows rapid increase over the amount used in Tennessee in 1936 when about 166 thousand tons was used.

Use of lime is an approval practice under the Agricultural Conservation Program; and farmers developing their 1947 conservation plans are urged by soil and crop specialists of the U T College of Agriculture to make full use of assistance offered. Farmers should see their agricultural conservation eommitteeman, or county agent, for help on their conservation plans for the year.

Fertilized Corn Withstands Heat, Macon Tests Shows

The old idea that fertilized eorn "burns up" in hot weather was exploited in Macon County this year when demonstrations proved in every case fertilized corn withstood the dry weather better than the nonfertilized.

This was demonstrated on the farms of Leonard Meador, Booker Loftis, Tom Wheeler and J. G. Tucker, aecording to County Agent Charles W. Blankenship.

Meador and Loftis both increased their production 25 per eent by the use of 400 pounds of 4 8 8 fertilizer and 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre where Tennessee No. 10 hybrid seed was used. The fertilize hybrid produced almost 90 per cent more per acre than unfertilized yellow corn of eommon open pollenated varieties.

Meador produced 73.5 bushels per acre with the fertilized Tennessee No. 10 and only 40 bushels on the unfertilized yellow eorn. While the production on the Loftis farm was not as high, the percentage inerease was just as great. He produced 40 bushels per acre on the fertilized area and only 26 bushels on the unfertilized. Yields were somewhat lowered by the dry weather, Blankenship said.

The addition of nitrogen on the Tucker farm where corn was planted following lespedeza did not increase the output. A yield of 82.7 bushels per acre was reported on this farm.

Clean Eggs Help Poultry Profits

No matter how fresh they may be, eggs do not bring the highest price if they are not clean, according to Stanley Caton, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Caton suggests the following points in preparing eggs for market.

Clean "dirty eggs with emery cloth or fine teel wool. Don't wash. Washing removes the "bloom" and permits rapid evaporation from the inside of the egg.

Common causes of dirty eggs are muddy hens' feet, dirty hen-house floors, broken eggs caused by hens crowding on nests, not gathering eggs often enough and gathering in dirty containers.

Keep hens in the laying house until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, if the ground is muddy. Most of the eggs will be laid by that time.

Wire netting stretched on the roost poles above the droppings board or pit, will keep the hens from carrying filth to the nests.

A deep litter on the floor helps to keep the hens' feet clean. Nests should be kept bedded and clean Provide at least one nest for every four hens and gather eggs frequently, especially in the forenoon, when most of the eggs are laid.

To have eggs with strong shells, keep limestone or oyster shells before the hens. Hens must have direct sunshine or cod liver oil in order to form strong shelled eggs.

How Long Will The Eggs Last?

One of the immediate questions of the time is just how far labor Can go in its program of more money for less work and still leave solvent industry to provide the jobs.

The CIO claims that industry can boost wages by around $6,000,000,000 a year without raising priees, a statement which recent wage-price trende completely contradict. On top of such demands for increased wages, it is estimated that labor may now sue industry for as much as $6,000,000,000 in back pay for time spent in getting to work. This "portal-to-portal" pay is an indirect means of raising wages with no increase whatever in worker productivity—paying men for inactive hours. In other words, labor costs are again skyrocketing.

Industry and the consumer look like a plump goose—but labor may wake up one morning and find the goose is no longer able to provide the golden egg that means employment.

Winter Reduces Efficiency Of Unguarded Tools

Faced with continuing shortages of labor and machinery, farmers should realize that equipment left out in the weather or covered with dirt and grime cannot be expected to operate next year at maximum efficiency, M. T. Gowder, assistant extension agricultural engineer, UT College of Agriculture, said today.

Many farmers do not store part of their machines because of lack of storage spaee, he said. But often existing space, if organized to best advantage, would be adequate. With a little rough lumber, a desk can be made in most shelters for light equipment, and hangers can be made on walls for hitches, tongues, ete.

Before storing a machine, attention should be given to the way in which it is stored, Gowder advised. In strong binders, combines, threshers and hullers, remove sickle, canvass and reel slats, and prop up hitch and platform. Remove all chaff, grain and straw. Grease exposed metal, working parts, such as ehains, sproekets, cutter bar, shafts and gears. Remove and store belts and elevators. For mowers, remove sickle, store with frames and wooden parts relieved of strain. Points and metal working parts should be cleaned and greased.

In storing plows, rakes, cultivators, ete., prop up in such a way as to take the strain off wooden parts and clean and grease metal working parts.

Before putting tractors and trucks in winter quarters, drain water pump and radiator; drop heavy oil on cylinder walls through spark plug openings. Remove battery to safe place. Protect generator, magneto and other electrical equipment with waterproof covering. Take weight off tires.

Gowder suggested that farmers secure from their county agents, Extension Publications numbers 5148, 277 and 286, all of which are on the care of farm machinery.

To Serve The Public

The most compelling argument in favor of laws which would permit unification of the nation's transportation system, is the public interest. Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, touched on this when he said: "The justification of any transportation system lies in its service to the public. Unification must ultimately and properly be adjudged upon the basis of its possible public service rather than in the light of its effect upon the number of separate operating units of some particular type of transport."

The essence of unified transportation is to permit any agency of transport to utilize whatever kind of carrier is best suited to the desires and needs of the shipper. A railroad, for example, should be allowed to operate air and truck lines if by so doing it could render better service. The air and truck lines on the other hand, should be allowed to enter the field of transportation by rail. All carriers would be regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission which would protect both the public and the competing carriers from monopolistic or unfair practices.

At the present time, various laws, regulations, and policies stand in the way of the operation of multiple-type transportation systems. As a result, transportation coordination is now impossible except to a limited degree— as in the use of motor vehicles by railroads to make door to door delivery of some classes of freight.

Coordination, therefore, must be preceded by enabling legislation passed by Congress. If that is done, the way will be paved for providing the public with the best and most flexible kind of transportation possible. The goal is maximum service with maximum economy. The beneficial effects would grow throughout the years.

Football bowls are in the spotlight right now; but it is cracked cotton bolls which take the "interest" out of ginners' and growers' profits.

Electricity Can Greatly Aid Farmers In Raising Lambs

By Kenneth B. McPherson

Electricity ean make a great contribution to any farmer in Middle Tennessee who raise sheep. It can readily increase his profits or in many instance be the difference between financial gain or loss in this enterprise. Electricity can not take the place of protecting shelter, it can not give the human care necessary at lambing time, but it will do some job that the herds man can not do himself, and can assist him in everything he does himself.

"Tennessee Spring Lamb," is a meat animal that is well known and generally in great demand throughout the country. "Tennessee Spring Lamb" is praetically a trade name because farmers in this state are able to produce this choice meat for early market on our winter cover crops and blue grass pastures. These lambs usually begin to appear on the markets about Easter and command the highest prices.

There are few farm animals that pay the high return on the investment every year that the ewe does With a minimum of feed and labor it is not unusual when she pays for herself every year with her production of lambs and wool.

In order to have lambs ready for the early market they must come in the winter when weather conditions are most likely to be unfavorable. Lambing time is one of short duration but it is the time when speeial attention must be given to the flock, so that every lamb may be saved. Cold rain and freezing temperatures can quickly erase the profit from the lamb crop. The remuneration for the year's work of a sheep depends largely on the care given her during one hour in the winter.

No perfect method of warming and drying lambs has been developed, but case histories show that deaths at birth are greatly reduced by immediately placing the lamb in a temperature-controlled brooder. This device along with plenty of electric light for the herdsman will save lambs.

Lamb brooders are simple to make and need not be expensive. Generally there will be enough material around a farm but even if it is not available and has to be bought, the cost is low.

The brooder is merely a heated box. Heat is supplied either by an electric light bulb, radiant heater (such as is used to take the chill off rooms on cold mornings) or a heating element.

For our climate a large wooden box supplied with four 150 watt electric lamps gives excellent results. Care should be taken to see that all fire hazards are eliminated and the lamps so placed that the lambs will not receive burns.

When the lambs are born they can be placed in the box until they are dry and then be turned back with the mother.

Winter Gabbage Plentiful

New cabbage from the South will be plentiful on January markets generally, according to marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Largest shipments will come from Florida, Texas and California and smaller supplies from Arizona. The crop is expected to total about 338,000 tons.

Along with the new cabbage, markets in Northern areas will have stored cabbage from the fall crop to offer. Storage houses in New York State still have large supplies of fall cabbage, these in Wisconsin, smaller supplies. New cabbage usually sells at a higher price than stored cabbage but late in the winter offers more vitamin C because cabbage loses some of this vitamin during storage.

New York State has so much stored cabbage that kraut factories are continuing to operate during the winter. They have already filled their tanks once and now are putting this kraut in barrels, cans, and jars, so that the tanks may be refilled.

For The General Good

Some 35 electrie power companies, located in 20 states, are about to launch an ambitious drive to increase the farm's income through an extensive agricultural development program. As a spokesman for the power industry pointed out, "Power companies are rapidly realizing the part that they can play in bringing about more effective eonservation of natural resources, acceleration of farm production, and greater economic stability for the farmer."

The drive has its basis in a program put into effect in 1936 by the Monongahela Power Company, which serves parts of West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio and Maryland. At that time, conditions in the area were definitely substandard. In 1930, for instance, the average value of the farms in the Monongahela Valley was $5,502, as compared with a national average of $9,103. In the 20 years prior to 1930, the average value of the Valley's farms had increased only 29.7 per cent, as against 41.3 per cent for the country as a whole. And in 1932, 36 per cent of the farm land and 55 per cent of all the farms were ax-delinquent.

The plan adopted by the utility was a sweeping one—and many of its projects in no way involved the use of electricity or power-consuming equipment. Soil conservation was stressed. Valuable instruction was given in the prevention of erosion, and the intelligent use of the farmer's principal asset—his land. Agricultural marketing methods, resettlement, and livestock breeding programs all had a dominant place in the plan. As an example of the success attained, farm income in the area has risen from $358 in 1935 to an average of $1,200 today—and close to 2,000 families are now participating as against 287 a decade ago.

This is the kind of work that is soon to be done on almost a national scale. It can best be described as progressive activity for the general good. And it is indieative of the spirit and the ideals of service which dominate the utility industry.

Bureaucracy Is Static

The problem of better public health is not a matter which ean be simply and quickly solved by the passage of a law. It is a long range problem, whose ultimate solution lies largely in the medical laboratories.

Certainly, no country has made more significant progress in this direction than ours. Diseases which once were frequently fatal, such as smallpox, are now treated almost as simply as measles. In 40 years the death rate from tubereulosis has been reduced 75 per cent. The discovery and application of new healing elements, such as penicillin and the sulfa group, have almost completly provented the once dread danger of fatal infection, and are nearly totally effective in preventing septicemia and gangrene when proper treatment is applied in time.

So it goes, down the long list of past killers which are no longer lethal. These are a few of the achievements of free medicine—precisely as our achievements in the economic sphere are those of free industry.

There are sound grounds for believing that governmental domination of medicine would slow, and in some cases stop, this fine progress. Bureaucracy is always static. It is deadening, to the imagination, to the ambition. The doctor whose career depended upon political favoritism would not look ahead.

This does not mean that government should not assist the indigent to receive better medical care. A bill sponsored by Senator Taft, which would achieve that and also place the responsibility in local hands where it belongs, seems the best answer yet proposed to that problem. But government should not dominate or regiment the practice of the healing arts.

An irate gentleman called a newspaper editor on the telephone, stating his name. "Did you put that notice of my death in the paper?" he shouted. "Yes, I did," the editor admitted, "er . . . by the way . . . where are you calling from?"

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Herbert E. Smith

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at the northern laboratory by Dr. E. C. Lathrop and Dr. J. W. Dunning. The latter is the leader of this new project and will be in charge of the operation of the plant.

The new plant is expected to handle enough residues to provide sufficient fermentable material for the production of 500 gallons of alcohol daily. If experimental laboratory results are borne out in the semi-work operation, from 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuels will be obtained from each ton of residues, about half in the form of ethyl alcohol. The ultimate aim is not to supplant gasoline as motor fuel, but to test the possibilities of making these new fuels cheap enough for use as a blending agent. Congress authorized a research program in 1944 which called for the building of demonstration plants to produce liquid motor fuel from nonpetroleum sources such as oil-bearing shale, coal, gas, and agricultural products. These new fuels, when developed, are to supplement—in case of need—the reserves of available petroleum. This research is divided between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

U. S. D. A. Helps

(Continued From Page 1)

Overall 8,272,000 people were work on farms on January 1 of this year.. This represented an increase of seven percent over the number at work on farms the same date last year. There was a sharp increase in the number of hired workers. In the South the number of hired workers increased from 603,000 to 798.000. This was due to a number of faetors, among them: (1) A greater supply of farm workers, (2) exceptionally favorable weather, and (3) the need for maintenance work neglected during the war.

West Indies. workers totaled about 9,000 on January 1. They were employed principally in the South where they were working on truck and sugareane farms in Florida. A few were scattered over the Northeast and North Central States. Jamaicans totaled about 4,500, Bahamians about the same number and Barbadians about 600.

Over $2,000 000

(Continued From Page 1)

among colored farmers. However, more than half of all Negro farmers live in these five States. Large inumbers also live in Georgia and Louisana.

Greatest percentage increase in the allotment of funds during the last five years was made by North Carolina which increased its funds for Negro work by 241 percent. West Virginia made the second largest increase, 215 percent, and Louisiana made the third largest increase, 201 percent.

A comparison in the amount of funds alloted for white and Negro Extension work in the South shows that the former received $16,158,117.44 and the latter $2,213.209.46 or 12.1 per cent. During the last five years funds for whites increased by 55.9 pereent and for colored by 114 percent. However, in personnel and services. the Extension program for colored farmers still lags somewhat behind.

It is pointed out that still there are no colored agents in some counties with as many as 500 Negro farm families. Also assistant colored county agents are needed in some counties to help serve the large case loads which frequently number up to 2.000 farm families. But plans are underway for further expanding for Negro programs to meet these needs according to Extension officials.

The farm and home demonstration agents are Extension teachers of the land grant colleges. They carry agricultural and home-making training to farm families in their homes and on their farms. The lessons are taught by demonstrations.

Usually agents in each county organize the farm people into community farm, home, and 4-H clubs. In some counties there may be as many as 60 community clubs. These clubs meet monthly from home to home where the agents conduct demonstrations. For example, the home agent may show the women how to use a pressure cooker. Actually foods are canned or cooked with the utensil. The women learn by doing under the guidance of the agent.

While the women are learning about the pressure cooker, the men may be learning how to vaccinate hogs by actually vaccinating a few under the direction of the farm agent. The 4 H youngsters may join in these demonstrations with the adults, or they may have separate demonstrations. The agents meet a definite need in the life of rural people. It is pointed out by officials that through their work, significant gains are being made in rural home improvements and in better farming methods.

10,000 Ex-GI Farm Youths May Take Training

Knoxville, Dec. 23—(AP)—University of Tennessee officials estimated today that 10,000 ex-GI farm youths in Tennessee will particiate next year in the "on the farm" training program sponsored by the State Education Department and the university.

To train teachers for the farm veteran classes, the university will sponsor short courses next month at Columbia, Jackson, Dayton and Jonesboro. More than 300 teachers who have attended these classes already are working throughout the state.

The program, designed to train farm youths in the latest scientific methods of farming, includes 150 hours of instruction and 96 hours of supervision on the farm per year, according to Prof. J. B. Kirkland, head of the university agrieultural education department.

The program is fintnced by the Veterans Administration and enrollees receive subsistence pay under the GI Bill of Rights.

Negro Cotton Farmers

(Continued From Page 1)

shoots or slips for planting his crop. Then he carefully prepared one acre which he planned to devote to sweetpotatoes. To insure adequate nourishment for his potato slips when planted, he applied the recommended quantity of fertilizer.

From his 18-bushel seedbed he not only got enough slips for his acre. but also had enough extra slips to sell $65.00 worth. And at harvesting time last fall he dug 220 bushels off his acre, sold 145 bushels at $2.50 per bushel, and saved 75 bushels for home use for this year's seedbed. Altogether, Farmer Easley grossed $427.50 off a single acre of potatoes..

But this is not the whole story. On another acre he planted sugarcane. From it he produced 300 gallons of syrup. Up to now he has sold 150 gallons for $225, and still has plenty for home use and more for sale. Mr. Easley estimates that he will sell at least another $200 worth. Thus, from an acre of sugarcane and an acre of sweetpotatoes he is grossing over $800. "Not bad for a couple of sideline crops," says Dr. Otis, "and what's more, all of his cotton was clear money—didn't owe a dime on it at ginning time."

Increased Population Demands Soil Saving

Steadily increasing populations in the United States and in the world that must be fed from the land together with new industrial pressures that require redoubled care of the Nation's soil resources were described by Hugh H. Bennett chief of Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the recent annual meeting of the American Political Science Assoeiation in Cleveland, Ohio.

"These needs already are exerting themselves on the world's supply of productive land," Dr. Bennett warned, "and will continue to do so with such force as to challenge our utmost technological capacity. We cannot afford to ignore the relationship between the land and our smokestacks. The productive land out of which these organic raw materials are produced is limited, just as definitely as are the supplies of minerals which we dug out of the ground. And we cannot stockpile soil in the way we can tin, tungston, lead, and uranium."

He pointed to estimates that this county's farms supply the raw materials for between two-fifths and two-thirds of industry's needs, and said the United States meanwhile is approaching the point where it will have little more than the 2 1-2 acres of reasonably good land which nutritionists consider necessary for an adequate diet per person.

"Therefore," he emphasized, "we are faced with the problem of using our productive land efficiently if government, society, and mankind are to survive.

Nothing short of acre-by-acre application of all practical measures of proved efficiency will give permanent, practical soil conservation, he insisted and maintained the productivity of farmland while in use. There can be no shortcuts or panaceas ____Predicting that the United States will make a tremendous effort in soil conservation" during the next 20 years, he estimated the cost of doing the conservation job at only a fraction of the cost of not doing it, and proposed an 8 point program for doing it:

1. An acceleration of the soil and water conservation program thru soil conservation districts, on the basis of the needs and eapabilities of the land.

2. The drainage of some 30 million aeres of good land.

3. The The rehabilitation, development, and better utilization of land and water resources on approximately 12 million acres, largely in sub-humid areas.

4. Purchase by states, soil conservation districts, or the federal government, of lands in hazardous areas which are in acute need of protection by soil and water conservation, especially where proper treatment cannot be given by individual farmers.

5. Quick completion of a land capability survey of all the farm lands of the country.

6. A broadened educational program to acquaint children and adults alike with the importance, condition and needs of their basic agricultural resources.

7. The initiation of scientific investigations, on a comprehensive basis into the relationships between soil health—with particular emphasis on the effects of erosion—and human health and nutrition.

8. Improvement of the Nation's range and pasture lands through increased knowledge and (application) of grass and livestock management.

Conservation Helps Farm Owner To Hold On To His Land

By adopting sound soil conservation practices to stop his topsoil from washing away, Earl Covington a N. Carolina colored farmer who has climbed up from sharecropping to owners has found a way to hold on to his farm reports Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In 1941 the Farmers Home Administration made it possible for Farmers Covington to start buying a 187-acre farm. The outlook seemed a lot brighter to Mr. Covington than during the time he worked for $10 a month and rations, or the 18 years he sharecropped, but because a good part of his land had been cotton farmed almost to death and the rest of it was washing down the slopes into a creek, he was still awakened out of his sleep sometimes by a nightmare of slipping back into tenacy.

One day at the suggestion of his FHA supervisor, his problem was taken up with the Brown Creek Soil Conservation District. A plan was made for his farm. Some of the steepest land was taken out of cultivation altogether, 18 acres of slope areas were seeded to sericea lespedeza—a hay crop. On other parts of Mr. Covington's farm, regular rotations were started on all crop land, terraces were built, and rows were laid off on the eontour. Results? Yields improved.

Last year his cotton yield was up from 135 to 450 pounds of lint cotton per acre; and he was getting enough from his sericea lespedeza seed alone to meet the notes on his farm. Farmer Covington says he feels more secure now than he has ever felt before. With the fear of losing his farm gone, he even pinched off a part of his "rainy day" savings last year and bought a few extra nice Christmas presents for his family.

Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief of the USDA Soil Conservation Service, points out this his divison expects to do twce as much work this fiscal year as last. This would mean the establishment of combined soil and water conservation practices on more than 30 million acres of farm land by June 30, which would bring our total treated acreage up to 115 million.

The Byrd Nest

(Continued From Page 1)

falling eaglet and bears him up to a place of rest. Sometimes in our experiences, we may feel that God is not near, but he is just near enough to catch us when we have done our best but have not reached our goal. He lets us rest but makes us try again and again until we develop weakness into strength.

A woman's promise to be on time carries a lot of wait.—Reader's Digest.

Cow 'Blankets' Aid Milk Output, Expert Believes

Chicago, Dec. 23—(IP)—Cows wearing rubber sponge blankets saturated with water to keep them cool in hot weather are expected to produee more and better milk than naked cows, a dairy expert said today.

While cows and other farm animals can keep themselves warm in cold weather they cannot throw off heat as the temperature rises, according to Dr. Samuel Brody, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Speaking at a conference of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Brody said the decreased value of cows, hens and horses in hot weather will be studied at a climatic laboratory being completed on the university's Columbia, Mo. campus.

There are two principal ways the problem might be met, Brody suggested. One is to devise mechanical aids, such as the rubber cow blanket. The other is to find chemical agents which might be injected into cows to keep their temperature down.

Rubber blankets already have been tried, he said, and will be used in further experiments.

Guard Against Cattle Grub, Expert Urges

Cattle men, both beef and dairy, were cautioned this week by W. P. Tyrrell, assistant extension animal husbandman, to be on guard against the cattle grub which annually cost livestock growers in Tennessee thousands of dollars.

The losses come through reduced cattle weights, reduction in milk produetion, and damaged hides—all caused by the grub as it burrows its way from the rear legs to the top of the animal's back.

Tyrrell said the only time the insect ean be controlled with any success is after the bumps appear on the back of the animal. It was pointed out by the livestock specialist that the bumps, which are usually about the size of a bird's egg, containing the grub will begin to appear within the next few weeks. "Shortly afterward is the time for the first treatment of a one to five per cent rotenone dust," he said. Two additional treatments about 30 days apart should follow.

The rotenone dust when properly applied to the animal's back will not only destroy the grubs but will also kill any lice that might be present.

A number of home remedies that have been used for years are of no value in controlling the insect, among which is the sprinkling of salt on the cow's back. Many will argue that the salt and other remedies will kill the grub because within a few days after the salt is applied the lumps will disappear. The fact is the grub works itself out of the animal's back, falls to the ground and develops into a fly. The possibility of getting enough salt in the small opening to destroy the grubs is very slight, aceording to Tyrrell.

"We have taken the grub in the cow's back for granted too long already and unless there is a eoncentrated effort to control it the losses will continue to mount he said. The cost of the poison dust to kill the insect is very slight as compared to the losses caused by it.

TO MEASURE GRAIN MOISTURE

Minneapolis — (AP) Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., has developed an electrical device for measuring the moisture content of grain. When perfected, it will be important to grain processors and to elevators.

Luxuries Vs Necessities

An authority on large-scale merchandising recently made this sage observtion: "At the end of the first world war consumers seemed to have the money to purchase all the luxuries and then they complained they could not afford the necessities. That seems to be the situation today." He cites the case of a woman who recently bought a very expensive fur coat—and then complained bitterly at an increase in the price of soap which could not add more than five dollars a year to her living expenses.

There are signs that this "silk shirt" attitude is diminishing. A good many of the "anything-at-any-price" buyers have finally run out of cash, and others are beginning to realize that spendthrift policies are not good for either individuals or the nation. And it is to the credit of retail merchandising that, for the most part, it is not trying to encourage reckless spending—nor is it attempting to profit unduly by charging all the traffic will bear.

The chain stores long ago announced a policy of holding prices to the lowest possible level, whether or not governmental controls existed. The majority of independent stores have pursued a similar policy. And the inexorable laws of competition are taking care of the occasional merchant who wants to exploit the unwary purchaser. Under the competitive system, prices find their own natural level, whether that level he high or low. In any event, it will be the level established by the costs and conditions of the time.

The Chimer Of Lower Rates

The electric rates charged consumers in the City and County of Sacramento, California, should be reduced by $228,000 per year. That is the sum which the private utility serving the region paid in property taxes—and which was lost on December 31 when a tax-exempt municipal utility district took over the taxpaying private company.

In the words of the Sacramento Union, the private utility in question, "served the district well for 50 years, and is entitled to its collective thanks." But despite that, the people of Sacramento decided to try an experiment in socialization and one of their oldest, largest and most dependable taxpayers was chosen for the sacrifice.

Now experience will prove whether the operators of the municipal district have the experience and the know-how that is needed to properly operate so large a venture. Time and time again rates have not been reduced. And when they are reduced, the total saved is almost invariably substantially less than the tax loss to the community that results when taxpaying private enterprise goes out, and socialized tax-empt enterprise comes in.

The people of Sacramento may be optimistic as to the future of their municipal system. But they shouldn't be surprised if it turns out to be an expensive luxury when all costs, including taxes, are figured.

Cumberland Newest Crop Sweet Peppers

Crossville, Tenn., Dec. 23.—(Special)—Practically a new crop for Cumberland County was successfully grown, harvested and marketed this year, it being sweet pepper. The average price per acre realized by Cumberland County sweet pepper growers was $250. As this was the first year the farmers ever grew sweet pepper for commercial purposes, they feel they can grew the crop more profitably next year.

The highest yield was that of Roy Williams. He grew 16,800 pounds on sevne-tenths of an acre, for which he received $376.48, and he estimated there was more than a ton of pepper on the plants when they were killed by frost. On an acre basis, Williams would have produced 12 tons of sweet pepper. All of this year's growers are enthusiastic over their first year's success with the new crop and say they will grow a larger acreage next year.

The Hard Truth

The Saturday Evening Post recently published an editorial which should be read and remembered by every coal miner in the United States. Entitled, "Will Coal Price Itself Out of the Market?" it deals with a simple and incontrovertible economic truth which Mr. Lewis' followers seem to have forgotten.

The Post says, "Demand for any commodity for which substitutes exist can never be considered fixed or taken for granted." Coal is our primary source of industrial energy—but other sources, such as oil and natural gas, can be employed for many of the same purposes. Coal, in other words, is a competitive commodity—and it must seek its markets in the face of growing competition.

The Post cites a few thought-provoking statistics. Not so many years ago, all railroad locomotives were coal fired. During 1945, on the other hand, the Class I railways installed 534 diesel and electric locomotives—as against only 109 powered with steam. A similar situation exists in the field of home seating. In 1940, 39 per cent of all FHA-financed homes used coal. By comparison, of the first 629,000 permits isued for home building under the veterans priority plan, but 27 per cent specified the use of coal—and the balance specified other fuels.

Some of these changes are evolutionary in nature, and to be expected. What they do, however, is to point to the possible economic consequences to an industry when the cost of producing its product rises disproportionately. To quote the Post once more, "It is certainly no service to the miners to make extravagant demands which can only result in such drastic increases in cost as to price coal out of its market and coal miners out of Jobs."

The primary interest of labor, in any field, is the preservation of profitable, progressive industry capable of providing continuous employment. Beyond a certain point, higher wages can only result from increased production or more efficient production—if the industry in question is to survive. That is the hard truth, difficult as it may be for some labor leaders to accept.

Competitive Economy

The retail price of any commodity must be largely determined by the operating costs of the store making the sale. Anything which adds to those costs unnecessarily imposes a direct and avoidable financial burden on the consumer.

An example of this is the chain-store tax. We haven't heard a great deal about these class levies in recent years, but they exist in a number of states, and in some cases are assessed by municipalities. Some of them are based on the stores' gross volume of business, while others are based on the number of outlets operated by a retail system. In either event, they represent an artificial cost stimulant which, in the long run, must be passed along to the consumer. A store, like any other enterprise, has only one way of meeting its expenses and earning a profit—and that way is by pricing its goods in accordance with its costs.

Competition in retailing, as in anything else, is a major protection for the consumer. Over the generations, that kind of competition has developed an amazingly efficient and flexible merchandising system. The once-expressed fear that large, multiple-unit chain companies would either absorb or destroy the small independent merchant was proved groundless long ago. The independent has held and improved his position—which is a well-earned tribute to his resourcefulness and his price and service policies.

We must look to retail competition now to help in holding prices to as low a level as the conditions of the present and future will permit. We must look to it also to act as the consumers' ally in improving the quality and dependability of goods. The role of the merchant, always important, grows in significance. Good merchants, large and small, welcome the revitalization of a competitive economy.

Retailers Seek Quality

In an editorial on the retail price situation, in which it advised its readers not to look for any strong downward trend, the Portland Oregonian said: "Any real reduction in retail prices will come through the transference of savings in manu facturing—by greater efficiency and higher production, since there is no prospect of wage reduction."

Competition, in the traditional American sense of the word, pretty largely vanished during the war. Ceiling prices were also "basement" prices, in that all producers and retailers had to work within the strict framework of OPA controls. Goods were scarce at best, and many items disappeared completely, due to the channeling of raw materials to the insatiable maw of the war machine. Low inventories precluded the possibility of seasonal and year end sales on the prewar scale.

But competition is regaining its old vigor, and that in itself is a guarantee that the consumer will get what he wants at the lowest price possible. Again, consumer discrimination is a wholesome sign—it indicates that the anything-at-any-price era, with its strong inflationary pressure, is drawing to a close. Finally, the growing insistence on the part of retailers for better quality goods, in all price brackets, is a great aid to consumers who are sick of the shoddy and the unreliable. The stores you patronize are eager to return to the old, competitive basis of doing business, and conditions are steadily improving.

In Case Of Fire

It is evident that the terrible death toll in the recent hotel fires make revision of many municipal building codes mandatory. Structural changes must be effected to prevent the spread if fire from floor to floor and through area-ways. In the meantime, the National Board of Fire underwriters repeats a set of fire safety rules for hotel guests which would have saved scores of lives in Chicago, Atlanta and elsewhere had they been followed. Here they are:

1. Upon reaching your room, locate all means of emergeney exit.
2. Do not smoke in bed—this is one of the most prolific causes of fire.
3. If you detect smoke or any evidence of fire, immediately inform the desk.
4. Close your transom, and plan what you will do if fire strikes.
5. In the event of fire, do not open your door if it feels hot to the touch. If it is not hot, open it slightly, bracing it with your foot. Then, if the hallway is safe, use the planned exit.
6. If the hallway is not safe, keep the door closed, and stop up openings and cracks with wet towels, sheets, blankets, matresses, etc.
7. Open the window slightly and remain near it. Don't get hysterical. The fire department will rescue you—wait for it.

The essence of this procedure is to avoid the creation of drafts that fan fire. People who followed similar techniques in the hotel fires lived—while people in adjoining rooms who let panic rule them died. Remember these rules. There is a very real possibility that someday they will save your life.

72,000 Seedlings Planted In Alabama

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 20.—(Special)—Approximately 72,000 pine and locust seedlings have been distributed in a district composed of five counties in north Alabama. The seedlings were obtained from the TVA nursery at Muscle Shoals to supply Madison, Marshall, Etowah, Jackson and DeKalb Counties.

A room-seeking young resident of St. Catherines, Ont., speedily solved his problem with the following advertisement: "Having trouble buying soap flakes, lard or bacon? Young man working in large grocery establishment, requires room, breakfast and dinner six days a week, private home."—Christian Science Monitor.

The Atlanta Fire

The ghastly hotel fire in Atlanta was the worst of a serious of similar disasters. It was followed the next day by a fire in a Saskatoon, Canada, hotel which took eleven lives, and differed from the Atlanta holocaust only in degree.

The causes of the recent hotel burnings are not completely known. In all cases, the fires started at night or in the early morning and some times elapsed before alarms were sent in and fire fighters arrived on the scene. And in all cases the fires spread with almost incredible rapidity and fire fighting equipment in the buildings was either unused or was completely inadequate.

It seems certain that in some instances local fire ordinances were either unenforced, or outmoded. For example, there seems to have been no adequate provision for shutting off areaways and thus controlling the pressures generated by fire. Inside fire escapes, stairways and elevator shafts became chimneys through which fire and smoke raged unchecked throughout a whole building, almost instantly.

Every community should now take immediate steps to assure if possible that more such horrible fires will not occur. The first step is to modernization and stiffening of codes concerning building, and the correction of fire hazards in existing buildings. Sprinkler systems and fire doors which are essential in warehouses and factories, are a hundred times more important in hotels and buildings housing large numbers of people. The second step in constant inspections of public premises and rigid enforcement of the law. It is too late to save those who died horribly in Atlanta and Saskatoon. What we can do is to prevent such sacrifices to carelessness and indifference in the future.

Plan Now

To join the artificial dairy breeding association in your county and eliminate the expense and hazard of keeping a bull. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of the dairymen could profit through such an organization.

To repair and replace all needed equipment for the brooder house before purchasing baby chicks.

To sell old hens as they go out of production, and replace them with early pullets.

To rub your hand across the back of each cow, beef or dairy, on your farm. If lumps are found treat the animal's back with a five per cent selution of rotenone.

To be present during lambing season. Each ewe should be provided with individual quarters and well bedded. A pen four feet square will be adequate.

To feed livestock good hay and save the low grade hay for spring when the grass begins to grow. Many farmers make a mistake by feeding a poor grade of hay when there is no green feed to supplement it.

To provide warm feed as well as warm water for the laying hens during the cold days that are sure to come.

To have a supply of rotenone dust available when the first bumps, caused by grubs, appear on the cow's back.

To place orders for baby chicks to be delivered in late February or early March if a flock of laying pullets is desired next fall and winter.

To supply all livestock with plenty of fresh water during these cold days, but without ice.

To keep records on next year's farm operations. There is nothing more valuable when filing an income return than an actual record—something many farmers don't keep.

To continue the fight against rats. Even though the supply of grain is far in excess of that in the past few years there still isn't enough to "feed" rats.

To conserve grain and hay by feeding in a clean, dry place.

To reduce the number of grubs in the back of your cattle next year by treating the cows' backs with a five percent rotenone dust. At least three treatments should be given to control the insect.

One Million More Bureaucrats

In a recent magazine article, Senator Robert A. Taft, who will be among the leaders of the next Congress, strongly described the dangers inherent in the pending Wagner - Murray - Dingell public health bill.

The measure would result in the creation of a fund of three to five billion dollars a year—some of which would be taken out of workers' earnings in the form of another social security tax and some of which would be provided by the Treasury. As a result, he wrote, "The political patronage . . . would be tremendous. To operate the machinery required would take anywhere from 250.000 to 1,500,000 employes—in addition to the medical profession. More than 50,000,000 cases would have to be ehecked every year as a basis for payment and statistical information. Federal bureaus of this nature are notoriously inefficient, expensive and political. The medical bureau would have to send investigators into every home. It is hard to conceive any function which would touch more closely the lives of our 140,000,000 people . . . . I cannot conceive a measure which would more surely lead to an all-powerful central government than Federal compulsory health insurance."

Mr. Taft commented on the claim that medical service in this country is inadequate, and concluded: "The health of the United States as a whole is as good as that of any nation and better than that of most." He conceded the need of additional medical aid, by government, to people who honestly cannot pay for it, and is sponsoring a bill to that effect. And he made this telling point: "The fundamental issue is whether the government shall look after the indigent or whether it shall look after the entire population."

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is not designed to help the needy alone. It is, on the other hand, designed to regiment medicine, and to take us a long step toward state medicine, at an enormous cost both in coin and in our basic liberties. It should be defeated.

President Patterson Give Facts On Lynchings

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1946. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute that there were 6 persons lynched in 1946.

This is 5 more than the number 1 for 1945; 4 more than the number 2 for the year 1944; 3 more than the number 3 for the year 1943. 1 more than the number 5 for the year 1942.

There are 4 borderline cases which are not included in the total number of lynchings for 1946 because to date sufficient evidence concerning them has not been obtained.

There were at least 17 instances in which lynchings were prevented. 14 of these were by officers of the law and 3 were by persons not connected with the law. 16 of these instances were in the Southern States and 1 was in the Northern States. A total of 22 persons, 21 Negroes and 1 white person, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

All of the 6 persons lynched were Negroes. The offences charged were: stealing a saddle, 1 (two other persons later confessed this crime); stabbing a man, 1; no charge, 3 (were in automobile with one of the victims); attempting to break into a house, 1 (jailed, but later released).

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Mississippi, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana,* 1.

Very truly yours,
F. W. Patterson, Pres.

* Another victim of the same mob later regained consciousness and escaped.

(Housewife to vaccum salesman:) "You might try the people next door, we use theirs and its terrible!"

Earthworm Invaluable In Aiding Farm Lands

By Paul F. Ellis

Boston, Jan. 6.—(UP)—The earthworm is one of man's best friends.

In addition to being good fish bait the earthworm's benefit to man, Henry Hopp and Homer T. Hopkins of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service believe, is to make the farm lands more productive. That means more and better farm crops.

These two men, who made a report of new experiments with earthworms at the 113th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Scienee, were somewhat perturbed that science has done little about this field.

"The subject of earthworms is a full-grown challenge to the soil scientist," they said. "It is time to take stock of where we stand. First, it must be admitted that we do not know truly and finally the extent to which earthworms promote the fertility of soil. Second, we do not know if it is possible to increase the earthworm population by practieal farming methods. Third, there is enough 'smoke,' experimentally and observationally, to indicate there must be some degree of 'fire' to this earthworm idea."

These two experts on soil conservation told of experiments with earthworms in crocks filled with earth and in which plants were grown.

It was found that the lifetime of an earthworm is very short, but that the worm before death had left eggs which hatched, bringing forth a new crop of baby earthworms. The decaying remains of the dead worms fertilized the soil, and in each instance there was an increase in plant production.

The tests showed that the death of the earthworms in the soil resulted in a release of nitrate and ammonia.

"Prior to their death, the earthworms laid eggs, from which a new generation hatched," they said "Therefore, the eontinued presence of earthworms in soil may increase yield if conditions are maintained that permit a normal, continued cycle of birth and death in the earthworm population.

"Sustaining their cycle of birth and death appears, so far, to be the key to using earthworms for increasing crop production."

They admitted that more information is needed on how to cultivate the earthworms—since it is estimated that the cold winters destroy about 75 per cent of the worm population.

Negro Farmers Keep Pace

Negro farmers are keeping pace in the Nation's agricultural production program, declares M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service in his 1945 annual report to Seeretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The director points out that seven million rural Negro Americans are out to produce their share of country's food and fiber. Through sound soil conservation practiees they inereased their production of corn, peanuts, sugarcane, rice, and sweetpotatoes during the year following VJDay, he says. Also, they improved their pastures to care for inereasing numbers of hogs, beef, and dairy cattle.

Direetor Wilson says that through out the South, Negro extension workers—now numbering over 800—placed emphasis on the use of disease-free seed and plants, a range of plantings that would produce during all seasons, proper methods of canning, adequate storage space for cured meats, sweetpotatoes, and canned foods.

Referring to the sale of surplus products, the director states that colored farm people organized several curb markets on which they sold garden products, poultry, eggs, cured meats, hand-made rugs, quilts and spreads. He says that through increased produetion and the addition of sideline crops, thousands of eolored farm families are suceeeding in their efforts toward a better rural life.

DONKEY CALLS COW HOME

Sumas, Wash.—(IP)—A donkey named Moak on the farm of Henry Vermeer is useful at cow calling time. Moak lets out a lusty bray and the cows come home.

Enough milk is produced annually in America to fill a river 3000 miles long 40 feet wide and 3 feet deep. If all the milk produced in the United States in 1945 had been put in quart bottles side by side they would extend almost 150 times around the earth.

"As a farmer sows so shall he reap," was the attitude of Commissioner of Agriculture O. E. Van Cleave recently when he authorized the expenditure of $3,200 for the installation of new seed germinators in the state seed laboratory in an effort to safeguard the seed purchases of Tennessee farmers.

The new germinators replace the outdated ones that have been used or several years, according to Frank H. Spanier, state seed analyst.

Spanier, who has served the State Department of Agriculture as seed analyst for the past 19 years, said that the new germinators were superior to all others in the world. They are a combination of all the good points of all previous ones, he said. The seed analyst said that after doing nothing except testing field crop seed for two decades he knew the type of germinators necessary to accomplish the work required under the Tennessee seed laws. It was these ideas in the hands of the manufacturer that resulted in the new equipment. The ideas were not new with Spanier. On Various occasions he had attempted to sell the commissioners of agriculture on the need for such equipment but met with no success until the present commissioner took office. "We will now be able to do a more efficient job in our effort to protect the farmers against inferior seed," he said.

The work of the seed testing laboratory has increased almost 500 per cent since the passing of the new seed law by the state legislature in 1939 which required that all seed sold in the state be labeled with a tag showing not only purity, germination and amount of weed seed present, but the amount of inert matter, origin, amount of hard seed, other crop seed and date tested.

"We have found that in most cases seed dealers who have been in the business for a number of years are anxious to provide their customers with desirable seed," Spanier said. "It is the "fly by night" truckers and "mushroom" seed dealers that cause the most trouble."

The only seed samples that are checked in the state laboratory are those taken by the inspectors of the department. However, any farmer desiring to have his seed analyzed can do so by requesting this service of the department. Charges are very small, according to the seed analyst.

Van Cleave said it is the desire of the department of agriculture to do everything possible to provide those who purchase seed with information which described the seed purchased, and in his opinion much progress along that line had been made in the last 10 to 15 years.

"We boast a lot about the progress we have made in yields of field crops, giving most of the credit to fertilizer and soil and moisture conservation practices, but if the truth became known I believe we would find that improved seed has played a major role in this increase," the commissioner said.

He pointed out that too many farmers still purchase seed only on germination basis, not taking into consideration purity, variety and other important factors.

The commissioner said crop improvement associations have made great contributions in the field of seed production in that standards for quality seed in the associations are superior to those in the seed laws of most states. Through concentrated efforts of all concerned the quality of seed used, on which the farmer stakes his whole year's work, will be improved, Van Cleave said.

Farms Of Nonwhite Farm Operators, Number Of Farms, Land In Farms, Cropland Harvested And Value Of Land And Buildings, By Tenure: Censuses Of 1945 And 1940

Preliminary figures: Virginia

Data from the 1945 Census of Agriculture, released by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, indicate that war stimulated factors caused only a slight decline in the total number of farms operated by nonwhite farm operators in the State of Virginia. Between April 1, 1940, and January 1, 1945, the total number of nonwhite-operated farms declined from 35,090 to 34,955, or somewhat less than one-half of one percent (0.4 percent) This extremely small decrease seems to imply that throughout the war, a high proportion of the nonwhite farm operators in the State of Virginia found farming more attraetive than the opportunities for employment in the Hampton Roads area and other industrial centers engaged in wartime production.

That this inference is probably true is indieated not only by the exceptionally good market for farm products during the war, but also by the large percentage of owners (63.4 percent) and the comparatively small percentage of croppers (16.8 percent) in the State of Virginia in 1940.

Notwithstanding the almost negligible decrease in the total number of farms, there were significant changes in the number of farms operated by owners and tenants. On one hand, the number of owner farms increased from 22,250 to 23,109, or 3.9 percent, while on the other hand, the number of tenant farms decreased from 12,804 to 11,801, or 7.8 percent.

The rise in the number of owner farms reflects increases in farm income. A considerable proportion of the decline in tenant farms is undoubtedly accounted for by the increase in the number of farms operated by owners, migration from rural-farm areas, and the induction of males of military age into the armed forces.

Land in farms of nonwhite farm operators grew from 1,782,602 acres on April 1, 1940, to 1,851,041 acres on January 1, 1945. The increase of 68,439 acres of land in farms between 1940 and 1945 reflects a gain of 96,017 acres (9.5 percent) for farms of owners, a gain of 8,042 acres (69.7 percent) for farms operated by managers, and a loss of 35,620 acres (4.7 percent) for farms of tenants.

The total number of acres of land from which cultivated crops were harvested in 1944 (495,789) exceeds the total number of acres of land from which cultivated crops were harvested in 1939 (470,481) by 25,308 acres (5.4 percent). For owners, the increase in cropland harvested was 22,932 acres, or nearly 10 times the eorresponding increase for managers and tenants (2,376 acres).

As compared with 1940, the total value of land and buildings of nonwhite-operated farms in the State of Virginia in 1945 ($69,372,082) represents an increase of $19,288,881. Sixty-seven and three-tenths percent of the increase in value was for owner farms, 3.5 percent was for farms operated by managers, and 29.2 percent was for tenant farms.

Each of the 100 counties in the State of Virginia, except Arlington, Buchanan, and Dickerson, had one or more nonwhite farm operators in 1945. The following 8 counties however, had somewhat more than one-third (33.7 percent) of the farms: Brunswick, Charlotte, Dinwiddie, Halifax, Louise, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, and Southhampton. These counties had 57.0 percent of all tenant farms, 37.3 percent of all land in farms, 38.4 percent of the cropland harvested, and 33.8 percent of the total value of land and buildings.

In 85 counties, owner farms outnumbered tenant farms, and in 12 counties tenant farms outnumbered owner farms. The latter group of counties includes Accomack, Appomattox, Greenville, Halifax, Lee, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Southampton, Sussex, and Wise. These counties had 7,348 tenant farms, or slightly more than three-fifths (62.3 percent), of all tenant farms in the State of Virginia.

Dairying Is Among State's Top Industries

By Robert Battle

From an industry of minor importance in 1914, dairying in Tennessee has advanced until today it has taken its place among Tennessee's leading industries with milk production during 1946 reaching to the $100,000,000 mark—the highest in state history.

As an example of how Tennessee has progressed in the by-product division of milk production, the state now ranks sixth in the nation in the production of cheese, according to the latest report of the State Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that the state leads over all other southern states in cheese production by a wide margin.

The 610,000 dairy cattle in Tennessee last year produced an estimated $46,000,000 cash farm income from sale of milk and cream, with more than that amount used by the farm families of the state. The total value of milk produced and dairy cattle sold is now approximately 100 million dollars annually, the Agriculture Department has reported.

Statistics show that of the national farm consumption of milk, cream and butter, 58 per cent appears on the tables of the farm families of the 16 southern states, and of butter churned on the nation's farms for home use, the southern farm families eat some 75 per cent.

Tennessee milk averages 4.4 per cent of butterfat, a figure not equalled by any northern state except Oregon, whose foundation dairy herds traee back to Tennessee, the departments reported.

The output of creamery butter, with a beginning of about 300,000 pounds, reached a peak of more than 22,000.000 pounds since the war came to an end. The state is also a leader in evaporated milk production, with an annual output of over 100,000,000 pounds.

The department reports that with the people of the state looking more and more to the dairy farmer that the production of dairy products in the near future will take a big increase as the demands will try to be met.

It is said that one of the leading factors in the growth of the dairy industry has been the establishment of permanent markets for milk and cream throughout the state—a project pioneered and promoted by the University of Tennessee Extension Service.

Among the important factors held responsible for the advancement of the industry have been improved breeding and feeding practices, increased acreages of improved pastures and good legume hay, and the establishment in recent years of additional markets such as condenseries and cheese factories.

Ice Cream—the product brought back by many farm boys—is a leading Tennessee product with an output of some 10,000,000 gallons, it is reported.

Among advancements made recently in the dairy industry have been the initiation of the dairy cattle shows and sales where cattle free from disease have been sold to make many of the farms better.

The cattle clubs of the state have offered to sell to 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America, outstanding calves to give the club boys and girls a good beginning in dairy work.

Tests Show Deficiencies In Soils

more than 55 per cent of all soil samples analyzed at the University of Tennessee Soil Testing Laboratory here show a deficiency in lime. 50 per cent show a deficiency in phosphate and 40 per cent are deficient in potash, Bruce W. Hatcher, assistant extension agronomist, said today after summarizing the analysis on 4,000 samples.

Soil containing elements sufficient to produce alfalfa was the standard on which the summary was made.

"These figures may seem a bit high but had we run tests on samples from the same fields 10 years ago, before the concentrated lime and phosphate program was started by the AAA the picture would have been quite different," the soils expert said. "However at that time we probably would not have found so many samples showing a lack of potash," he continued.

There has been a rapid and continuous increase in the production of alfalfa, other legumes and hay crops that drain heavily on the supply of potash present in the soil, during the past few years. That, plus the fact an adequate supply of commercial potash has not been available to apply to the soil, has contributed largely to the present deficiency, Hatcher said.

It was found in making the summary that approximately 10 per cent of the soil samples contained an excess of lime—not enough to be harmful to a growing crop but more than is necessary for practical purposes. This condition has been brought about, Hatcher pointed out, by farmers applying many tons of lime without knowing whether it was needed.

The fact that a farmer has applied several hundred pounds of phosphate to a given acreage in the last year or so is not proof that the soil contains a sufficient amount of phosphate or desirable crop production. Many tons of phosphate have been applied to acid soil during the past few years—which means much of it has become "locked' in the soil and is not available for plant food, according to Hatcher. "One should always be sure the soil contains a sufficient amount of lime before applying phosphate," he said.

There is no doubt that farmers have become more appreciative of the value of commercial fertilizer. Proof of that fact is farmers in Tennessee have almost tripled their fertilizer purchases in the last three years.

Hatcher is of the opinion, however, that too many farmers still apply fertilizer to their crops by the old "guess work" method which he says is too expensive in many cases. He advises all farmers to make use of the soil testing laboratory which is located at 2321 West End Avenue here in Nashville and is sponsored by the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service.

Since the laboratory was opened about three years ago more than 20,000 soil samples have been analyzed. The analysis along with recommendations as to the amount of fertilizer to use on the intended crop has been provided the farmer on each sample.

Butter Price High?

Speaking recently at a dairy industry gathering in Tacoma Washington, M. M. Boney, manager of the Whatcome County Dairymen's Association and a director of the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., made this lucid comment on the price of butter:

"Historically, the price of a pound of butter is not far removed from the price of one hour of eommon labor, and on that basis, $1 per lb. of butter is not particularly out of line. It should be remembered however, that no farmer can produee a pound of butter with one-hour's work. It is rather an unfortunate situation when people have higher than wartime wage and still think they should have 50e butter.

Adequate Water Supply Essential To Produce Milk

Reminding farmers that dairy cattle need all the water they will drink in the winter as well as summer, L. S. Edwards of the UT Extension Service made the following statement this week as ice appeared in water troughs and on pends for the first time this winter: "Give dairy cows all the water they will drink if maximum production is expected, and this does not mean ice water."

Cows will not drink a sufficient amount if the temperature of the water is too low, any more than they will if it is too high, the dairy specialist said.

The fact that milk is approximately 88 per cent water is evidence enough that a dairy cow must have water to maintain production. "There are still dairymen who think all they need to do on a cold morning is to break the ice and the cows will drink all they want, which is probably true, but they will want very little," he said.

Edwards said that it will take good management of all dairy herds to meet the demand for both fluid milk and milk products during the next few months. Since water is by far the cheapest raw material necessary for milk production, there is no reason for milch cows not having an ample supply.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

For a number of years the world has been wondering whether conditions would ever be normal again. How often have we heard the remark, "things will never return to normal"? You have heard that expression many times, and so have we. The question which often enters our mind is—What do we consider a normal world in which to farm?

Most certainly we could not say there has been any period of time since many of us can remember that might be termed normal. We say that with certainty and with little, if any, fear or debate. Many are inclined to class the late thirties as a period of normal times because then they could buy almost anything they wanted, provided they had the money.

We question this belief because the nation was just beginning to heal from one of its worst depressions. Much of that healing power had been brought about by artificial means. Government aid along many lines of agricultural production had hastened that point and much of the production on our farms was controlled to prevent over-production. We will all agree such a program on the farms of America was not normal, at least then. We are becoming so accustomed to such things now, however, that within a decade or so we may consider it normal.

The early thirties and late twenties definitely were not normal because at that time the depression was at its worst. The period before that was the "boom" and short depression following World War I and, of course, just prior to that was the war itself. We cannot say that any of those times were normal farming periods. Then, of course, during the few years preceding World War I conditions were very unstable—just as they were in 1940 before we entered the last war.

Perhaps the only time in the first half of the 20th century that might be called normal was the period from 1900 to 1912 but as we remember history those were the years immediately following the Spanish-American war.

Should we decide that those years were normal for farming we wonder just how many of us would like to return to the conditions that existed then. At that time almost all farming was done solely by man and animal. Very little of what we call modern machinery had been invented, and there were none of the modern conveniences for the farm or home. We had no telephone system of much value to serve the farmers, no electricity, no radios, no automobiles, and the roads on which the farm folk had to travel were impassable at least some time during the year. The farmers received little help in the form of crop and weather reports. Marketing facilities were scarce and inadequate.

Where is the family that would like to do all its traveling in wagons and buggies or the dairyman who would swap his herd of pure bred cows for a herd of scrub grades? Both conditions were normal at one time. We have yet to find a farmer who has become accustomed to the use of electricity that would exchange it for the old methods of heat and light. No one would care to retreat to the time when there were no means of controlling the many insects and diseases which effect our farm production.

The fact of the matter is that every one of us would like to select all the good things of the present and call it normal.

"Normal is nothing more or less than dreams" on the part of all of us. We dream of the time when there are no daily hardships, when the things we buy are cheap and those things we have to sell demand a high price. When we think of the "good old days" we are likely to remember only the pleasant things and forget those that cause us worry. The reverse is more often true of the present; that is human nature.

However, we believe farm conditions are on the road to less hardships. For the past few years there has been a steady decline in farm population, causing many farms and farm homes to remain unoccupied. Those in search of faster, yet less stable gains, have moved to the cities and factory areas, but now the move is the other way. Many of those vacant homes, though in a rundown condition, are being occupied again—a move almost everyone predicted never would happen. We'll agree that officials who are supposed to know about such things will say that it is not happening yet . . . but just look about you. It may not be so noticeable now but as the months of 1947 pass it will become more evident. No doubt some of the present-day "back to the farm" movement is due to the numerous veterans who are participating in the farm training program, a fact many said would never come true.

Farmers were told, and many believed, that seasonal labor would never be available again on the farm. They were told to adjust their farm to the point that seasonal labor would no longer be needed—something that is next to impossible. This caused worry on the part of some, while others never took it seriously. We are among the group who believe seasonal labor will be available when needed, maybe not to the extent of the pre-war years but sufficient. We base our belief on the fact there have always been people who do not desire a full-time job and they often make their homes in the rural or semi-urban district where living expenses are less. For that reason they will be available for seasonal labor. That is just an example of the changes many thought would never take place.

If we were to base "normal times" on the period of time enjoyed by the greatest number of people, we predict the years ahead will be that time. We are optimistic enough to believe the next five to 10 years will be enjoyed by a greater percentage of the farm people than during any other single period. Not that we think they will have more money; in fact, they will in all probability have less. In spite of that, we believe there will be less reasons for worry and more reasons for happiness than ever before.

The Russians have always been vastly impressed with American know-how. One American mechanic who worked in a watch repair shop in Berlin said a Russian walked in with a clock under his arm and requested, "Please take this apart and make wrist watches out of it."

Good Sheep Management Is Stressed

This is the time of year when sheep producers must be on the alert if greatest possible returns are appreciated from their efforts. Paul P. Hite, sheep specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service, said today.

Most sheep producers have realized the importance of winter pasture in their sheep program, but there are those who still fail to appreciate the value of good management during extremely cold weather, the specialist said. He pointed out that many make a mistake by not supplementing the feed of flocks that are grazing on green pastures when the pastures are covered with snow or are in such condition that the animals will not graze them.

Flocks should be fed a good legume hay when not on the pasture or when the pasture becomes overgrazed, Hite said. He recommended that some grain be provided during that period also.

"Never feed sheep hay on the ground. When a sheep once steps on its feed, it will not eat that feed," Hite declared. He said all hay should be fed in a rack, not merely because the sheep will eat more but there is less waste.

Creep feeding of young lambs after they reach two weeks of age was advised. The feed should be nothing more than cracked corn mixed with a little brand or sweet feed. The lambs may eat only a small amount, especially if they are grazing on a good pasture, but that consumed will contribute toward rapid gains.

Though a large percentage of the ewes in Tennessee have lambed for this season those that haven't should receive good care. There can be profit in late lambs, Hite said.

Lincoln Farmer Finds Tool Shed Is Money Saver

Careful attention to the housing and repair of farm machinery during winter months is a time and money saver, according to Roy C. Beeler, Lincoln County farmer.

All machinery on the Beeler farm is kept in a 40 by 16-foot shed. Machinery can be found in this shed at all times, if not in use. When a piece of equipment is brought from the field used cylinder oil is spread over wearing parts to prevent rusting.

If a piece of machinery is damaged in the field it goes to the farm shop and is repaired on the first rainy day before going to the tool shed. During the winter months, Beeler goes over all his machinery and sees that it is in good working order before the busy season starts in the spring, according to Ray Ward, assistant county agent.

A good farm shop is located near the house, equipped for all minor repairs. The shop is lighted so that repairs can be made at night during the rush season. A small electric motor has been added to operate grindstone, emery wheel, sickle grinder, etc. Beeler is a TVA demonstration farmer.

Machine To Pick Potatoes Found

Washington —(IP)—The Agriculture Department says potato combines are just around the corner—thanks to a machine that can tell the difference between a spud and a rock.

The department said the Maine state extension service reports that a new machine used in Penobscot County this fall picked and bagged potatoes at little more than half the cost of hand-picking.

The machine overcomes the chief difficulty of previous devices which were unable to differentiate between potatoes and rocks. It passes the potatoes over a table buffeted by strong blast of air. The blast rolls the potatoes off into barrels. The heavier rocks are dumped back in the field.

The Helping Hand Of America

The responsibilities that came to the United States as a result of victory in the war are not fully known to the American people. The history making events that are taking place in Europe and the Far East naturally reach the headlines—but many another important job is being accomplished in obscurity.

An example of this is found in the Pacific islands. The Marshall group, which is typical, belonged to Germany until 1914. Then Japan, as one of our Allies in World War I, seized the islands, and her authority was legalized by a League of Nations mandate in 1922. Japan held the islands, using many of them as naval and air bases, until we freed them near the close of World War II.

Thus, purely as a consequence of war, the problems of thousands of natives living on scores of islands became our problems. And it is pleasant to report that the United States Navy, which is the administrative agency, is taking these problems very seriously.

The Navy is training officers in the arts of military government. It is making aggressive efforts to reestablish a system of adequate education. It is paying particular attention to health and sanitation. It is attempting to revitalize what little industry and commerce the islands are capable of maintaining. Its purpose, in sum, is to assist the inhabitants to stand on their own feet.

This is no simple task. An immense amount of work is being done by the Navy. Thus, the hand of America reaches out to tiny islands whose very names are unknown to all but a few persons.

What The Public Thinks

Anyone who has ever been associated with a public opinion survey knows that a considerable minority—and often the majority—of the people have conceptions of industrial practices which are completely at variance with the truth. The danger that an uninformed public presents to our institutions and our economic structure is evident. The man doesn't know the truth is easy prey for the demagogue.

The oil industry has come in for its share of misconceptions. For example, it seems to be rather widely believed that the industry is insufficiently competitive, and verges on monopoly. The weight of actual evidence, on the other hand runs directly contrary to that theory.

The easiest guage of whether aggressive competition exists within an industry is price. Here oil has an exceptional record. Exclusive of taxes, over which the industry has no control, the price of gasoline is about half what it was 20 years ago. On top of that, the quality of gasoline sold today is immeasurably superior. Does that look as if monoply was the rule?

Still another guage is progress—a monoply, which fears no competition, does not strain itself to go ahead. Here again oil is outstanding. Research and discovery heave added enormously to our oil reserves. They have given us infinitely improved lubricants and other by products. This is the direct result of aggressive competition between companies seeking to broaden their market and achieve public acceptance for what they sell.

Competition is the cornerstone of the American industrial system. And it is one reason for our world leadership in the economic sphere.

Negro Tenant Wins Cotton Contest

With a yield of 999 pounds of lint cotton per acre, Will McLeod, colored tenant farmer, won the Scotland County, N. C., five-acre cotton contest, according to a report reeeived by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the North Carolina State Extension Service.

A check for $50 was presented to Mr. McLeod by the president of the local Chamber of Commerce. Farmer McLeod won the award with Coker 100 wilt-resistant cotton.

The county's three acre corn contest was won by J. C. Parker with a yield of 70.7 bushels per acre.

The Convenience Of The Public

The interest and convenience of the general public is the determining factor in formulating sales policies. That is particularly true in retail stores.

Evidence that the public appreciates such consideration was recently given in Victoria, British Columbia—a community which is accustomed to retail service similar to that prevailing in the United States, and which is served by several American chain systems. The last session of the Provincial Legislature adopted a law permitting any British Columbia municipality to enact ordinance forcibly closing all establishments of the same type each Wednesday.

The law was applied to retail stores, and an anti-closing committee succeeded in getting the question of a compulsory closing placed on the ballot in the last general election. The result was a decisive defeat for the measure, to the time of 4800 to 2700. The chairman of the committee which campaigned against the closing undoubtedly stated the majority view point when he said: "The people do not favor the creeping paralysis of business that is inherent in all-day closings."

This election is important, for the reason that the closing of retail stores on week days has been proposed for this country. In all probability, the voters of a typical American community would cast their ballots much as did the residents of British Columbia. The basic issue is whether or not maximum service to the public shall continue to be provided.

The consuming public simply wants stores to be open on week days, following normal and traditional business practices that work no real hardship on anyone.

What Is A "Surplus"

There are favored industries whose managers escape the trials and tribulations of the taxpayers. Such industries are accorded the privilege of tax-exemption and court as profits, income that would be taken as taxes from other productive enterprises and private citizens.

A good example is the tax-exempt Bonnerville power administration that claims an accumulated surplus of $16,327,000 from seven years of power sales which totaled $83,494,000. But it doesn't mention that it paid no taxes during seven years.

Had the project been taxed some twenty cents on the dollar of gross income, as were investor-owned plants of like character, this so-called surplus would have been inadequate to take care of taxes, let alone provide any profit.

Bonneville is a privileged, tax-exempt competitor of every business which must pay taxes before it can figure a surplus. It would have to be a pretty poor businessman who couldn't show a profit if he was allowed the same tax exemptions accorded publicly subsidized power plants. By its own figures, Bonneville is not showing the same effieiency as is required of business managed utilities which pioneered electric power development, while paying taxes to support government before earning a profit for investors.

The business-manager power industry's slogan is cheaper power through greater production: Bonneville's cry is cheaper power thru tax-exemption.

Hen House Etiquette

Athens, Ga., Jan. 20—(IP)—No gentleman ever walks into the hen house without knocking.

"It just isn't good manners," Arthur Gannon, Georgia extension poultryman, cautioned today. "And it isn't good business, either."

"Etiquette," he pointed out, "demands a knock on the door when entering any occupied room, and hens are sticklers for etiquette, being ladies."

An unannounced visit, Gannon said, flusters the hens, causing egg production to drop. On the other hand, a gentle rap on the door before entering prepares the hens for their visitor. The hens remain calm. Egg production remains up.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Now That We Can Have Plenty Of The "Staff Of Life", Try Using Some Of These Helpful Hints

Man , is a creature of short-lived memory. It doesn't take long to forget so-called "hardships" and to get used to conveniences and luxuries. We can walk into the grocery and buy a loaf of bread at any time; it hasn't been so long ago that bread was on the "hard to get" list, and we had to get to the store early to get the bread required for our families.

During the time that bread was not as plentiful as we Americans have been used to, we learned to save every scrap of bread and to utilize it in different ways. Now we have all we need, and perhaps there are bread scraps left over. Are we wasting these bread scraps and crumbs, or are we thinking up ways in which we can avail ourselves of a financial saving and a nutritional aid?

I find there are many ways to use bread crumbs and bread scraps. Bread crumbs for example—we can get much better results if we use different kinds of bread crumbs for different dishes. Soft crumbs make the most delicious stuffings. Crust crumbs—either finely ground or broken into fairly large pieces—go nicely into puddings and meat Patties. While dry, fine crumbs made from bread with the crust removed can be used to coat croquetts, tomato and eggplant slices, or veal for frying.

Let's look at these soft crumbs for a minute. They're the ones you get from inside the loaf of bread. You separate them from the crusts with a fork. Then it's best to make them with your hands. Pick the larger pieces of bread apart with your fingertips and keep at it until you have a pile of light, fluffy crumbs. This will take some time, of course, but you will find it time well used. The crumbs you get will blend very, very well with seasonings. Stuffings oftentime prove to be disappointing because they are unevenly flavored or downright tasteless.

You might like a recipe for making stuffings, and this one is a tried-out-and true recipe. For stuffing a five-pound roast chicken or duck, you will need about a quart of soft crumbs. To these crumbs, add a cup of one-half of seasoning vegetables — this is, chopped celery, parsley, and onions. Use one-half teaspoon of herbs, such as sage, poultry seasoning savory and so on. The amount of fat you use depends on the bird you're stuffing. A duck or goose generally contains more natural fat than chickens and turkeys. So, in stuffing a chicken and turkey, bear that in mind. However, the usual measure of fat is from one to one-and-one-half tablespoons for each cup of crumbs.

Soft crumbs are also good for topping meat or vegetable casseroles. They're used for thickening purposes in scalloped dishes and in stewed tomatoes. The latter is a very fine winter-time dish.

For extra flavor, I suggest that you toast crumbs first. An easy way to do that is to melt, for each cup of crumbs, a couple of tablespoons of table fat or good flavored meat fat in a shallow pan or frying pan. Use a low heat. When the fat is melted drop in the crumbs and stir with a fork. The crumbs will become well-toasted and delicately browned.

Fine dry crumbs make better coating for croquettes, tomato, and egg plant slices and veal than the larger crumbs. They are also used in crumb cakes, pastries and cookies. The first step in making them is to dry the bread thoroughly in a slow oven. When they're completely dry, roll them out on a bread board with a rolling pin or put them through a food chopper.

Now, a word about keeping bread crumbs. They must stay dry. If they get moist, there is danger of molding. If kept in an air-tight place, sooner or later they are likely to get rancid. So, the thing to do is to keep them in a dry, sterilized covered jar, away from moisture. For storing crumbs for a day or two only, a paper bag is quite satisfactory.

One of many recipes which utilizes left-over bread crumbs is baked hash. This calls for: One and one-half pints cold meat, chopped fine; one-half teaspoon onion juice; two tablespoons butter; one-half cup bread crumbs; one tablespoon chopped parsley; one teaspoon salt; one cup stock or milk; two eggs and one-eighth teaspoon pepper.

Combine seasoning with meat. Heat the butter without browning. Add crumbs, stir well, add milk, and cook until it thickens. Mix this with the meat. Then add the well beaten egg. Place in buttered baking dish and bake uncovered.

CRANBERRY-CITRUS SALAD

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1 cup hot cranberry juice
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 cup orange juice and pulp
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup grapefruit sections, cut in small pieces.

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add hot cranberry juice and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Add sugar, orange juice and pulp, salt and lemon juice. Cool and when mixture begins to stiffen, fold in grapefruit. Pour into individual molds that have been rinsed out in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold onto lettuce and serve with mayonnaise dressing. Serves 6.

BELL SALAD

12 canned pear halves
Red or green food coloring
3-4 cup currant jelly
2 3-ounce packages cream cheese
1 1-2 tablespoons cream
Salad greens

Drain pear halves. Place 1-4 teaspoon red or green food coloring in 1 cup water. Dip pears in this coloring solution until tinted very lightly. Slice a thin section from the bottom of each pear half so that it will stand sturdily. Put the two pear halves together with a spoonful of currant jelly between them and stand upright . Mix cream cheese and cream and beat with a spoon until well blended. Put mixture in pastry tube and make a decorative line over the space where the two pear halves meet. Top with a small dab of jelly. Makes 6 salads.

CURRANT TURNS

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons lard
Milk
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1-2 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 cup currants
1-2 cup chopped nuts

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Cut in lard with two knives or pastry blender, until mixture has a fine even crumb. Add enough milk to make a soft dough Turn onto flour pastry cloth or board. Knead dough until smooth. Roll as nearly round as possible. 1-2 inch thick. Spread with softened butter or margarine and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, currants and nuts. Cut circle into eight wedge-shaped pieces. Roll each piece, starting at the wide end Place on greased cookie sheet and bake in hot oven (425 degrees) for 20 minutes.

The most widely used species of food fish is the herring.

ORANGE AND JELLY GARNISH FOR FOWL

A festive garnish for the holiday turkey, duck or goose can be made by fashioning small rounds of currant jelly with a melon ball cutter and using these in the center of broiled orange slices all around the platter.

To make this colorful and tasty decoration, first peel several oranges and slice them crosswise in 1-inch thicknesses. Sprinkle the slices with a little brown sugar and place under a medium hot broiler until they are thoroughly heated and start to brown on top. Make a wreath of endive on the platter around the turkey and lay the broiled orange slices on this.

Then, with a melon, ball cutter, dip into a glass of currant jelly. Twist the cutter to make circular balls of the jelly and place one of these in the center of each fruit slice.

Oatmeal Cookies:— 1-2 cup fat 1 1-2 cups ground oatmeal or rolled oats, 1-2 cup chopped peanuts, 1-4 cup milk, 1 egg beaten, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup seedless rasins, 1 cup sirup. 1 1-2 cup sifted flour. and 2 teaspoons baking powder.

Cream the fat and add the sirup mixed with the beaten egg. Sift together the dry ingredients, except the ground oatmeal, and add with milk to the first mixture. Add the ground oatmeal, nuts and raisins. Mix well. Drop by spoonfuls into a greased baking sheet. Bake to a golden brown in a moderately hot oven (375-400 degrees F.). Remove from the sheet about 60 cookies. Two teaspoons of cinnamon may be added to the recipe if desired. if sorgham sirup is used, omit the baking powder and add 1-2 teaspoon soda to the dry ingredients.

Here are two clever suggestions for Christmas pie, cut out holly leaves (with sharp knife) and holly berries (with thimble). Sprinkle leaves with green sugar and berries with red. Arrange in wreath of sprays on top of pie and bake. Colored sugar can be made by adding a drop of cake coloring to sugar on a plate and working it with a fork.

The second suggestion is a sauce for cakes and puddings: 1 cup molasses, 3 tablespoons butter, and juice 2 lemons. Cook molasses and butter for five minutes. Remove from fire, add lemon juice, and stir slightly.

PLUM PUDDING WITH BUTTER SAUCE

1 cup ground suet
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 cup corn syrup
1 cup seedless or seeded raisins
1 cup currants
1 cup chopped citron
3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1-2 cups milk

Combine suet, molasses, corn syrup, raisins, currants, and citron. Sift together dry ingredients. Add to suet mixture alternately with milk. stirring vigorously after each addition. Turn into a greased 2 quart mold. Cover tightly and steam for 5 hours. Serve with Butter sauce Serves 10-12.

Butter Sauce

1-2 cup butter
3-4 cup sugar
1 tablespoon cider vinegar
1 egg
1-2 cup water
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter. Add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients and beat thoroughly. Cook over hot water, 10 to 12 minutes, stirring constantly, until thickened. Serve hot or cold over Plum Pudding. Yield 1 cup.

To save all possible thiamine in oatmeal, the shorter the cooking the better.

TUNA PICKLE RABBIT

1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon each pepper and dry mustard
1-2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 cup (1-4 lb.) grated sharp American cheese.
3-4 cup coarsely flaked tuna
1-3 cup thinly sliced sweet pickles
Toasted crackers

Make a thin white sauce by melting butter into top double boiler. Remove from fire, stir in flour gradually to make a smooth paste. Gradually stir in milk, blending it with flour and butter paste until smooth. Cook, stirring constantly, in top of double boiler until thickened. Add salt. pepper, mustard, Worcestershire sauce, cheese and tuna. Heat 5-10 minutes until cheese is melted and mixture is hot. Add sliced pickles just before serving. Serve over crackers —preheated in the oven. Garnish with a filip of paprika.

MOCK SCRAPPLE

1-2 pound bulk pork sausage
2 1-2 cups milk or water
1 cup uncooked whole wheat cereal
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper.

Cook sausage until browned, stirring with a fork. Drain off any excess fat. Add milk and heat to boiling. Stir in 2-3 cup of the cereal so slowly that boiling doesn't stop. Add salt and pepper. Cook 5 minutes longer, stirring frequently. Pour at once into a medium-sized loaf pan which has been rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm. Unmold and cut into 1-2 inch slices. Roll in remaining 1-3 cup of cereal. Cook slowly on hot, greased griddle or in skillet, turning to brown both sides. Serve hot with syrup or honey, if desired. Makes 6 servings.

YAMS WITH ALMONDS

4 to 6 large yams
4 tablespoons butter or margerine
1-4 cup blanched almonds, sliced
1-4 cup old fashioned molasses
1-8 teaspoon powdered mace
1-2 teaspoon sugar
1-3 teaspoon cinnamon

Scrub potatoes, boil in their jackets till tender. Skin. Cut into quarters or halves. Place in greased baking pan. Toast the sliced almonds in the butter or margarine. Remove from heat. Add molasses and powdered mace. Pour over potatoes. Mix sugar with cinnamon and sprinkle over top. Reheat gently just before serving.

UNBAKED FRUIT CAKE

3 lbs. seeded raisins, 1-4 lb. candied orange peel, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 2 lbs. dates, 2 lbs. pecans, 1 orange juice and rind, 1-2 lb. candied cherries, 2 lbs. figs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 lb. candied pineapple, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1-4 lb. citron, 1-2 cup grape juice, 1 cup sugar, 1-4 lb. candied lemon, 1-2 teaspoon cloves.

Chop fruit, nuts, and add spices. Mix with juice. Line crock with brown paper and insert two pieces of cloth to facilitate removing. Pack ingredients in very closely. Let stand in cool place 10 days and nights.

FRUIT PIE TOPPING

Crumble toppings for fruit pies were popular during the food crisis to conserve both flour and shortening. To make a simple crumble topping, mix together 3 tablespoons each of sugar and flour and 1-8 teaspoon of salt. Cut or rub in 2 tablespoons margarine or butter until the mixture is crumbly, and sprinkle topping over the fruit filling before baking. For an apple pie, or an apple-pear combination, add a bit of grated lemon rind or cinnamon to this crumble topping.

TURKEY AU GRATIN

2 tablespoons melted fat
1-4 cup flour
1 cup turkey broth or water
1 cup evaporated milk
1 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
2 cups diced cooked turkey
1-2 cup grated American cheese
1-2 cup bread crumbs.

Blend flour with melted fat, add turkey broth and cook over low heat until thickened, stirring constantly to keep smooth. Add milk and cook until thickened. Stir in salt, pepper, and diced turkey and pour into a buttered baking dish. Mix bread crumbs with cheese and sprinkle over the top of the casserole. Brown in a hot oven (400 degrees). Yield: 6 servings.

BUTTERSCOTCH APPLES WITH ICE CREAM

Choose 6 uniform cooking apples, wash and core. Peel the apples one-third of the way down from the top. Place the apples in a baking dish and prepare a syrup of one cup of brown sugar and a cup of water. (Corn syrup or honey can be used as part or all of the sugar, if preferred; however, decrease the amount of water slightly if either is used). Add 2 tablespoons of butter and pour over apples. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 45 to 60 minutes, or until tender, basting with syrup occasionally.

Serve the apples slightly warm or just cool, filling the centers and topping them with vanilla ice cream. One quart of ice cream will serve six. Any extra sauce left on the apples may be served over the top.

HARLEQUIN DESSERT

Spread a thin layer of vanilla ice cream on bottom of refrigerator tray. Top with layer of raspberry jam. Continue with another layer of vanilla ice cream and top that with a layer of peach jam. Finish with layer of ice cream and smooth over top. Sprinkle with shredded cocoanut and almonds and allow to harden. Cut in finger-width slices.

You can build resistance to colds by restful sleep.

Helpful Household Hints

STORAGE HINT

To be kind to your food budget, protect your leftovers by storing them wisely. Cover meats and leftover custards made with milk and eggs. Place them in the coldest part of the refrigerator since they require a lower temperature than leftover fruits and vegetables.

Waxing sliding drawers in kitchen or bedroom will help prevent their sticking.

TOUCH UP SCARS

To touch up the white gouges in chair and table legs, get out your bottle of iodine and apply with small water color paint brush.

Harness-like clothes will wear better and last longer if hung up after use.

Fold bias cut dresses flat when storing away so their own weight won't stretch them.

Perspiration and constant wear are hard on shoes. If shoes are permitted to rest and dry between wearing, they will regain their original shape and give longer service.

In a hot, dry room a pan of water on the floor behind the piano helps to keep the sounding board from drying and cracking.

Speed Fiend: "It's great speeding along again like this. Don't you feel glad you're alive?

Passenger: "Glad isn't the word; I'm amazed!"

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

TO THEM LIKEWISE

One of the best steps a man can take on the road to social fairness, is seen in the advice given by the Lord Jesus Christ when he said, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." Should you question why such advice should be heeded, I can think of no better answer to give than a statement made by a spirit filled preacher of the gospel, who said, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The best way to get a thing is to give it away. It is possible that some of my readers will refer to the foregoing statement as paradoxical, but I am happy to assure you that it will work. Humanity is a mirror, before which we may perform, and from which we receive our performances in return. Humanity reflects your smiles, your kindness, your fairness, and your gifts. The only thing humanity can do to your actions, is to increase them. Humanity cannot change your smiles into frowns, but it can make them a cluster of smiles. Humanity cannot substitute meanness for kindness, nevertheless, your kindness can be caused to grow a large family.

Whenever a man is filling an order of social dealings for somebody else, he should remember that he actually is filling an order for himself. A lady said to her cousin, on an occasion when the two were examining some beautiful lamps, "Cousin: you should have one of these lovely table lamps in your living-room. Why don't you buy one?" "I shall buy one," said the cousin. "Pick out the lamp you think I should put in my living-room." The lady began looking about for a beautiful lamp. Finally she picked out one and said, "Get this one." When the lamp was paid for, the cousin advised the salesman to deliver the lamp to the home of the lady who had chosen it. "But Cousin . . ." "Oh, that's all right," answered the cousin, "I had been wondering what you liked. You have helped me to select your Christmas present." What the lady chose for somebody else was delivered to her own house. That experience is a perfect parallel to a man's dealings with humanity. You may order some words for somebody else, but they will be carefully wrapped and delivered to your own address. Your actions may be hurled in the other direction, but like the bamboo stick, they will return.

If a man desires success in any branch of life, he should seek for himself, a guide. The mountain climber, the forest rover, the sea navigator, and the air explorer all use guides. Teachers, and books are not producers of intelligence; they guide men in their efforts to obtain it. Doctors are guides to health. Lawyers are guides to the enjoyment of one's rights. Preachers are guides to good morals and salvation. In everything, I repeat, a man needs a guide. If you would travel thru the forest of humanity and make a safe happy ending, guide yourself by doing to others what you would that they should do to you. After all there is but one course to pursue: 'Determine the things you like and do those things to other people.

Negro Chemist Had Part In USDA Penicillin Research

U. S. May Import 1,000 Tons of Palm Kernels From Liberia

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has indicated that the American tinplate industry may import from the Republic of Liberia this year, 1,000 tons of palm kernels, the oil from which is valuable in tinplate manufacture.

This estimate was given last week following the Department's announcement that import licenses, required under War Food Order 63, will be granted—within limits of the International Emergency Food Council allocations to importers of palm kernels from Liberia and palm oil from Portugese colonies.

During the five years before the U. S. entry into World War II, Liberia exported a total of more than 40,000 metric tons of palm kernels and about 4,000 tons of palm oil. Neither the total exports nor the price of Liberian palm kernels for the current year has been definitely set, but Department officials expect U. S. imports to total 1,000 tons, at an average price of about $100 per ton.

Last year the U. S. bought 500 tons of palm kernels from Liberia for export through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) to Czechoslovakia to help relieve the critical vegetable oil shortage in that country.

Helping the Liberians to improve the preparation of their palm kernels for export is an important part of the work being done by Frank E. Pinder, agricultural production specialist of the U. S. Department of State's Economic Mission to Liberia. Mr. Pinder, who was for eight years a colored county agent in Florida and for 3 years an agricultural economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, advises the Liberians on methods of preparing palms kernels and other agricultural products for market.

Department officials say that oil from Liberian palm kernels is in great demand by manufacturers of tinplate.. They point out that there is no substitute for palm oil in commercial practice in the tinplate industry. Portugese palm oil which is high in caretene, is urgently needed by manufacturers of certain vitamin preparations used in combating night blindness among airplane pilots.

In addition to the palm oil kernels which the U. S. may get from Liberia and the Portugese colonies the Department is negotiating with Belgium for palm oil from her colonies to further meet America's

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Penicillin Researcher

Miss Sinah E. Kelley, analytical chemist of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, had a hand in the development of techniques for the mass production of Penicillin—the miracle drug which has saved thousands of lives. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College and has done advanced work at New York University. The laboratory is situated in Peoria, Illinois.

Miss Sinah E. Kelley Is Assisting In Important Mass Production Of Famous Drug

Washington, D. C.—In the development of methods for mass production of penicillin, the miracle drug which is saving thousands of lives—Miss Sinah E. Kelley, a colored analytical chemist of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, assisted with the project in the latter stages by performing important analyses, says Dr. L. B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry.

Miss Kelley, who has done advanced work in chemistry at New York University, is a graduate of Radcliffe College. She transferred from the Picatinny Arsenal three years ago to the USDA laboratory at Peoria, Ill., where she is engaged in analytical chemical work in the Fermentation Division.

The major part of Miss Kelley's work consists of performing analyses for sugar and for the various fermentation products. During the war her work was connected with the mass production of penicillin. The production of penicillin is linked up with agriculture in that it is produced by a mold that lives on a diet composed almost completely of agricultural products—corn steep liquor and milk sugar.

Penicillin was discovered by a British scientist nearly 20 years ago. But up until a few months before our entrance into World War II, British scientists had not been able to produce the drug in significant quantities. During the summer of 1941 they brought their penicillin problem to the Northern Regional Research Laboratory where American scientists developed mass production techniques which made it possible to produce

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

J. H. Maclin Community Leader Produced Fine Tobaco Crop Last Year

Brunswick County, Va.—J. H. Maclin, a community leader and a tobacco farmer in Brunswick County, made an unusually good yield on fine-cured tobacco in 1946. Mr Maclin planted one and three tenths acres of Yellow Mammoth tobacco and got 2482 pounds which sold for $1035.87. Eighteen hundred pounds of the total yield were sold during a period of low market prices.

In producing such a yield, Mr.

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Negro Farmer Doubles His Yield By Conserving His Soil

Cade Nappier, a colored farmer of Nelson County, Va., who started renting a gullied farm that was practically washed away 10 years ago, has doubled his tobacco yield by following sound soil and water conservation practices, reports the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Shortly after Farmer Nappier began buying the farm, five years ago, he called on his Soil Conservation District to make a conservation plan for the farm. Among other things, the plan called for building

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Farms Are Getting Larger And Fewer With Mechanized Production

Washington, D. C.—The shift to mechanized farm production has been accompanied by a trend toward larger and fewer farms, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BAE points out that according to preliminary 1945 census data, over half the farm land in the country now is in farms of over 500 acres. 25 years ago such farms comprised only a third of the farm land. Farms of over 1,000 acres today account for 460 million acres of the nation's farm land, or 40 per cent of it, compared with less than 25 per cent in 1920. In the South 15 per cent of the farm land is now in farms larger than 1,000 acres..

Despite a 186 million-acre increase in farm land, there are now 600,000 fewer farm operators in the Nation than in 1920, says BAE.

Census data shows that during this 25 year period, the number of colored farmers in the South—where about 98 per cent of all colored farmers live—decreased from 915,000 to 673,000. For the same period, the up-down population pattern of white farm operators in the South showed a net decline of only 56,000.

Since 1940 there has been a reduction of 7,000 colored farm operators and 99,000 white operators in the South, according to preliminary census figures. (In 1920 there were 2,284,240 white operators in the South; in 1940 there were 2,326,904, and in 1945, about 2,228,000.)

The trend toward larger farms and fewer farm operators also has been accompanied by an increase in ownership, especially in the Southern region. During the last five years, according to the Census,

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Rural Home Improvement Featured in Broadcast

Washington. D. C.—A sample of the slow but steady home improvements which colored farmers are making all over the rural South was featured recently in a broadcast over WAPI, a Birmingham, Ala., station.

Mrs. Pearlie O'Neal, a farm woman of Randolph County, Ala., and Mrs. E. A. Shorter, the county home agent, who were interviewed by the station announcer, Jimmie Wilson, described the home improvement program which is underway in their county. Mrs. Shorter pointed out how she and the farm women of her county have made a systematic study of the home needs and then devevlop plans for meeting these needs.

Mrs. O'Neal, who has already made some improvements in her eight-room farm home, told of the improvements she had made and what they meant in terms of easing the work load at the same time increasing the home comforts She pointed out that through Rural Electrification power, she now has electric lights, an electric pump, a refrigerator, a washing machine, an electric churn a toaster and two electric irons.

"Now for the first time" said Mrs. O'Neal, "I don't feel over worked, tired and run down at the end of each day. And not only is my work made lighter, but my family is enjoying greater comfort."

Mrs. Shorter said that most of the rural people in her county are seeking to improve their homes. But some just don't have the money she pointed out, and others live in sections that presently are not reached by electric power.

Sweetpotato Improvement Program on in Maryland

White and colored growers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Specialists from the University of Maryland met at Salisbury, Md., recently and mapped a six point program for the improvement of the Maryland Golden sweetpotato reports Martin G. Bailey, colored district agent of Maryland. And they also considered the adoption of an advertising campaign to promote the sale and consumption of this product, he says.

Specialists from the college pointed out at the meeting that the improvement program has become necessary because seed stocks of the Maryland Golden variety have been gradually reverting to the original parent. Hhis has resulted in a loss of some of the qualities which have enabled it to eommand a 25 cent a bushel premium, over varieties formerly grown, ever since it was released for production in 1930 by the Maryland Experiment Station.

The six-point program, adopted by growers at the meeting, calls for saving best potatoes for bedding, cleaning old beds and putting in new soil, sorting seed just- before bedding, cutting seed, and throwing away poorly colored potatoes dipping seed in wettable sperson, and growing next year's seed in special field on which sweetpotatoes have not been grown for five years previously.

Maryland's climate and soil are especially good for sweetpotato production, the specialists pointed out. The size of the crop has been gradually increasing during the past 10 years to a total of 1,700,000 bushels in 1946. The yield per acre of 175 bushels far exceeds that achieved in other states.

New PMA Administrator Named

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has announced the appointment of Jesse B. Gilmer as Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He has served as Acting PMA Administrator and Acting President of CCC since last Novvember.

Announce Loan Program for Blue Lupine Seed

White and colored farmers of the South will receive a loan of four cents per pound on top grade blue lupine seed produced this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

The seeding of blue lupine as a winter cover crop has increased greatly in recent years in the Southern states. Increasing quantities of seed have been reequired for this purpose. The production of seed increased from approximately 5,000,000 pounds in 1943 to more than 37,000,000 pounds in 1946 and further increases are expected.

The principal producing States are Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. The use of blue lupine as a winter legume cover crop is expanding rapidly into the sea coast areas of South Carolina and the Gulf Coast areas of Mississippi and Texas.

South Africa Has Farm Fish Ponds

The modern practice of digging and fertilizing farm ponds for fish production, which has been widely adopted in this country, is now being encouraged in South Africa, Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

A recent issue of "Soil Conservation Service," a USDA publication, points out that South African fisheries experts have launched a fish raising program similar in method to that recommended by SCS, including the fertilizing of pond water.

Penicillin Saves Turkeys

U. S. Department of Agriculture experiments indicate that penicillin is highly effective in saving turkeys that thave become infected with the swine-crysipelas organism, to which turkeys as well as swine are susceptible. The infection in turkeys usually attacks the flock just before marketing, when the birds are most valuable.

Dr. C. G. Gray of the Bureau of Animal Industry found that penicillin reduced the mortality of infected birds to 10 per cent in an experiment in which 100 percent of untreated birds, similarly affected by the disease, died. The drug suspended in peanut oil, was given in daily doses of 20,000 units each for four days.

No Breathing Spell for Oil

When the war ended, the oil industry anticipated a breathing spell—a period of substantially lessened demand for its products. But, as an article by J. H. Carmical in the New York Times, points out, the direct opposite oceurred.

Demand, in other words, eontinued to go up. As a result, 1946 was one o fthe best years in the industry's history from the point of view of output. Domestic crude production was the highest in many years.

The figures tell the story. Last year, the first full year of peacetime production, the industry processed a record volume of 1,727,000,000 barrels of crude. From this, it obtained 746,000,000 barrels of gasoline, 287,500,000 barrels of light fuel oil, and 428,000,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil—to say nothing of hundreds of other items.

One very important development has been the industry's success in utilizing foreign sourees of supply. Imports of crude oil and oil products have averaged around 375,000 barrels daily. Most of this came from Latin America—but cargos of oil from the great new fields in the Persian Gulf are appearing.

These facts are a guide to oil's increasingly important role in American life. The demands made by motor vehicles seem to be ever-expanding. The trend toward dieselization of the railroads is strong. Oil finds increasing favor as a home heating fuel. And the industry, which made so plendid a record in time of war, is quietly filling our voracious needs in time of peace.

Plan Now

To join and support your County Farm Bureau.

To check stored farm machinery. Be sure it is not exposed to a leaky roof.

To prune fruit trees and grape vines within the next two months.

To pasture small grain crops only on days when the ground is dry enough to prevent the livestock from breaking through.

To purchase only high grade baby chicks. Inferior chicks are expensive at any price.

To be on the lookout for fertilizers that will be needed in the early spring. Nitrogen for small grains will likely be needed first by most.

To save 100 per cent of the pigs farrowed on your farm this season. That might be accomplished thru the use of a farrowing pen with a sloping floor.

To have more fruit of a desirable quality by spraying to control both insects and diseases. Spray, schedules may be obtained from your county agent or vocational agriculture instructor.

To plant only tobacco seed that is known to be root rot resistant.

To join with others this week in the reeognition of 4-H Club members in your community.

To tile your farm plan for 1947 with your local AAA office.

To join your county Farm Bureau.

To eontinue to feed dairy cows on good grade of legume hay until spring pastures are well under way.

To repair brooder house and equipment and to have everything in readiness before purchasing baby chicks.

To prune grape vines within the next few weeks.

To support the 4-H Club program in your community by encouraging boys and girls to enroll.

To repair broken terraces before additional rains make the breaks more severe.

To sow a greater portion of the barnyard manure on your farm through the use of straw and low grade hay as bedding.

To prepare, at the first opportunity, part of the garden for early planting.

To creep feed lambs. Records show that grain fed to sheep yields a greater net return than when fed to any other type of livestock.

To pick up all loose rock in pastures and meadows before the vege tation grows up and hides them.

To improve the dairy cows in your herd by becoming a member of the Artificial Breeding Association in your county.

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Animals Are Chief Means of Spreading Foot-and-Mouth Disease

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, with its resulting threat to the United States, has caused the U. S. Department of Agrieulture officials to repeat the warning that this livestock plague is highly infeetious and spread chiefly by animals. The next most common carrier of infection is persons who visit infected premises. A third source of danger comprises infected vehicles and products of various kinds, including garbage that eontains fresh meat.

Honor Awards Established

Plans for honoring employes who have given exceptional or long service to the welfare of American agriculture were announced last week of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. The first awards will be made about July 15.

Highest of the three types of awards is the Distinguished Service Award for "notably outstanding eontributions to agriculture and to the publie service." The Superior Service Award will be given for "service of unusual value beyond that ordinarily required." Individuals will receive appropriate citations and symbolic medals or emblems. Length-of-service awards also will be given for each 10 years of service in the Department.

Dairy Hints Given in New Pamphlet

Better producing herds for tomorrow on Tennessee farms can be achieved by breeding all milk cows to good dairy bulls and then saving and raising the heifers as herd replacemnts, is the theme of the new pamphlet just published by the agricultural extension service of the University of Tennessee and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Written by Lynn Copeland, district dairy specialist, the publication, leaflet number 87, points out that the producing ability of milk cows must be improved, first by breeding more production into the cows, through the use of good bulls and then through good feeding to enable the cows to produce up to their inherited ability.

Of interest to dairymen throughout the nation, the publication begins with the discussion of the raising of veal calves. "The average calf from a grade Jersey cow sired by a beef bull will weigh about 55 to 65 pounds at birth. Research has shown that it takes 10 to 12 pounds of milk to produce one pound of gain," the leaflet reads.

In order to graw such a calf to a good veal weight of 175 to 200 pounds, it would require from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds of milk. "It is easy to figure how much that amount of milk is worth on today's market, and to compare the results with what a 175 to 200 pound calf will bring when sold as veal. The answer is plain. Marketing a cow's milk through the means of a veal calf actually brings less net return than almost any other method of selling her product," it is pointed out.

In the next section the raising of calves "off" the cow is thoroughly discussed. That alone is a sub division of the leaflet that should be read by every dairyman in the nation.

Other sections are devoted to: (1) the results of using beef bulls on dairy cows, (2) building better herds, and (3) "Do You Know?"

A free copy of the publication can be obtained by addressing an envelope to the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, requesting the Leaflet Number 87.

Turkey Price Support Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a nationwide price support program for turkeys. The program will be operated from the present date through June 30, 1947. The program may involve the purchase by Government of up to 10 million pounds of turkeys including 1946 crop birds remaining unsold by producers and breeding stock which will be marketed late this spring.

Purpose of the program is to enable producers who own 1946 turkeys to sell them—largely heavy tom turkeys—at prices which will reflect not less than 90 percent of parity. This eannot be done thru regular trade ehannels under present market conditions, principally because record stocks of turkeys were in public storage on Jan. 1.

Under the price support program the USDA will, at the outset, purchase turkeys owned by produeers in storage or live and on farms at levels intended to reflect a national average producer live weight price of 25 cents per pound for all young toms and for heavy young hens, and 32.5 cents for hens under 18 pounds. A national average live weight price of 27.9 cents per pound at the farm is required to reflect 90 percent of parity to the producer.

Nutmeg From Grenada

A substantial portion of the world's supply of nutmeg are produced on the tiny island of Grenada, one of the British West Indies located approximately 100 miles north of Venezuela, says an article in the March issue of Agriculture in the Americas, a USDA publication. Nutmeg trees require more or less constant rainfall thruout the year and grow best at altitudes between 500 and 1,500 feet above sea level. The trees begin to bear at 6 or 7 years of age and continue bearing for 100 years or more.

Mule Breeding Outlook in South Bright

An optimistic outlook for southern mule breeders, expressed by Dr. J. C. Miller of the Univrsity of Tennessee, keynoted the meeting of the Tennessee Jack, Jennet and Mule Breeders' Association which met last week at the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station.

In the opening address, "Outlook for Breeding of Workstock as Applied to the South," Dr. Miller showed by census figures the decline in mule population in the Midwestern mule producing states to be 64 per cent in the past 15 years as compared with a very small decline of mule population in the southern cotton growing states.

He showed that the price of mules in the midwestern states had greatly dropped; whereas, in the South there was a slight increase in price. He pointed out in the southern states there is approximately one young mule under 27 months of age for every 84 mules. From these figures Dr. Miller drew the following conclusions:

In spite of increased mechanizations, the small cotton farmers of the South will need mules; the midwestern states are definitely going out of the mule producing business.

In the past Tennessee has been a trading center, importing and exporting more mules than any other state, but if the midwestern states cease to produce mules for the South the market will be open for Tennessee mule producers provided they can have the stock ready.

Dr. Dennis Sikes, associate veterinarian of the University of Tennessee, discussed the prevalence providtoms and control of bots in work stock, as well as the control of other parasites.

The shortage of premium money offered for the showing of jack stock at the Tennessee State Fair prompted much discussion during the afternoon session.

Among visitors attending the anual event were Commissioner of Agriculture, O. E. Van Cleave, and Dr. C. E. Kord, state veterinarian, who announced that jacks would no longer be included in the stallion enrollment law.

B. C. Evans, Shelbyville, was elected president of the association for the coming year. C. A. Zimmerman, Winchester and John Ewing, superintendent of the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station, Columbia were elected Vice President and secretary respectively.

A tour of the jack and jennet-breeding farm followed the close of the business session. Much interest was shown in the dynamometer demonstration. The dynamometer is an instrument which tests the pulling power and stamina of mules.

The Vital Force

To an Ameriean, steeped in ideals of liberty, the most appalling trend in the world today is the growth of collectivism. Practically all of the nations of the Old World have turned their backs on freedom, and aecepted, willingly or otherwise, the cruel ideology of the super state. Under collectivism, the individual is nothing, except insofar as he can be used to serve the purposes of the govtrnment. The state all

This leavees the Unitd States almost alone as the citadel of a tradition of freedom which goes back to the Magna Carta. And this imposes on the government and the people of the United States an enormous obligation to prove that the dignity of the individual still lives, that the rights of man are a faet and not a myth that freedom is a vital force that will not be denied.

This obligation can be discharged in only one way by resisting every encroachment by the state upon the privileges, the rights and the prerogatives of individuals. If we permit government to dominate us in our economic life, we will eventually have government domination of all other facets of existence. Freedom is an absolute once we temporize with it, we pave the way for its destruction.

Those nations which wish collectivism are entitled to it. But it must never be confused with freedom or allowed a foothold here.

Dairy Animal Goal Set by Breeding Group

By Robert Battle

The breeding artificially of 10-000 head of dairy animals in Middle Tennessee is the goal of the State Artificial Breeding Associations for the seasons ahead, officials of the assocation said today.

The report of the herds where registered dams have been bred through the improved method of breeding artificially reveals that since the organization of the Tennessee Association, some 4,000 heifers and producers have calved as a result of the process.

It is felt that the service of an outstanding bull can be widely extended and made available to small dairy farmers through such an organization.

Dairymen of the Mid-State area have found that "a cow is only as good as its dam and sire," and have set up seven breeding associations which include Davidson, Williamson, Giles, Maury, Smith, Rutherford and Sumner Counties in an effort to improve the area herds as to grade of animals and amount of milk produced annually.

The newest of the county organizations to be organized is the one in Sumner County where 150 dairymen owning 1,200 head of cattle have become members in an effort to "do away with the old time hero bull" and improve the stock of the herd.

One of the main advantages of the artificial breeding of dairy animals is that the cows can be bred in the right seasons of the year to keep milk production as near equal as possible throughout the 12 months, officials of Middle Tennessee associations agree.

It is pointed out by authorities that when the bull runs with the heifers and cows in the barn that the young will calf too early and the others will all come fresh during the summer months. This would mean practically no milk on the market during the winter months when the prices seem to be higher, or at least the demand greater for the product, a member of the Davidson County organization declared.

There is said to be considerable interest in other counties of Middle Tennessee. A committee had been set up in Marshall County—one of the leading dairy centers of the state—in an effort to establish an organization there by September.

Each member of the various association pays a flat fee for his membership and then a small service charge. It is anticipated that within another year the Central Association will be supplying 12 or more counties in the area.

The Tennessee Artificial Breeding Association, Incorporated, started operation officially on May 6, 1946. Thirty acres of land with a bull barn, laboratory, and a small residence, all owned by the state was made available to the organization.

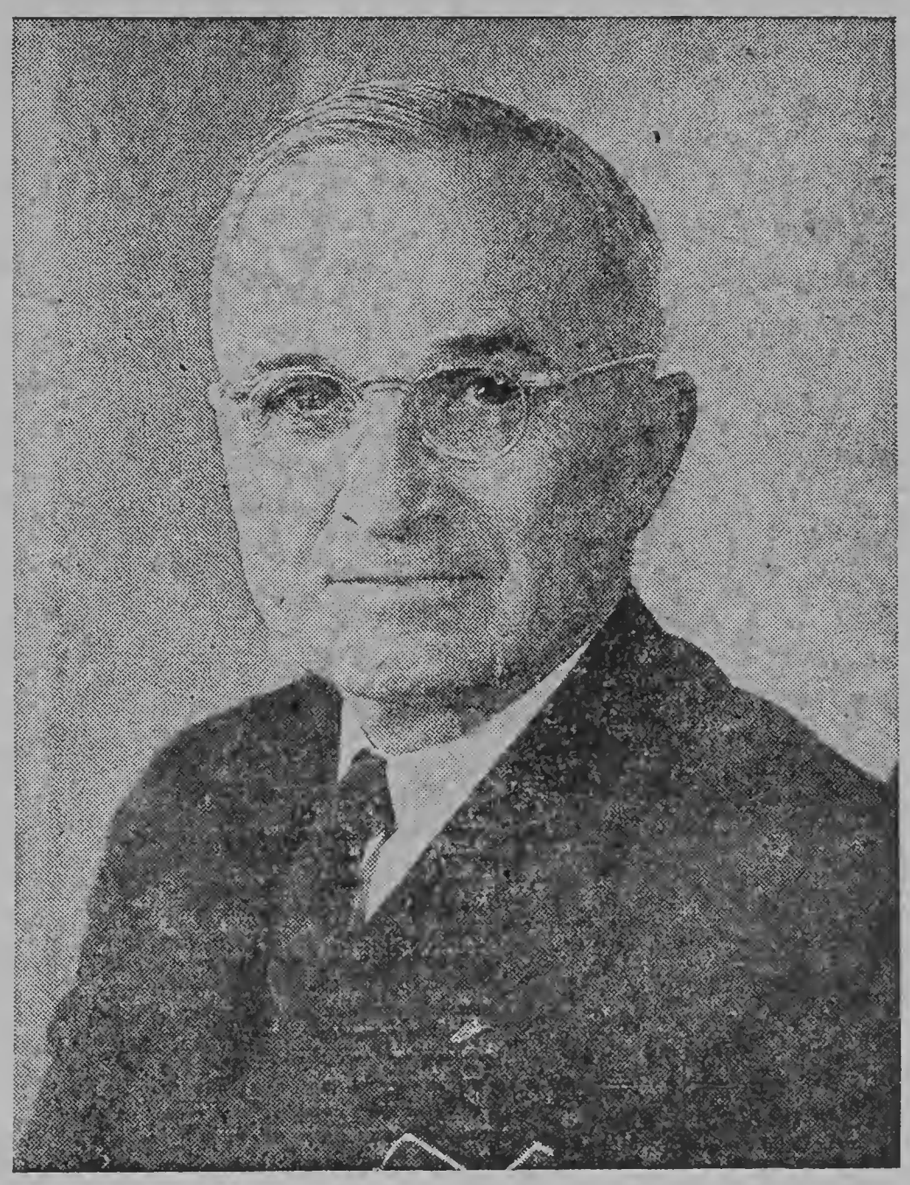
The purpose of the Central Organization, it is pointed out, is to maintain a battery of outstanding dairy bulls to be used by the local artificial breeding associations in the various counties.

Grade Improvement

Of the cattle bred through means of artificial insemination some 80 per cent are said to be grade cattle. While the use of the organization insures the best in breeding for the registered cattle, it means much more to the grade cow owner. His animals can give birth to a calf, which when freshened will be a better producer than the dam because of the high rating of milk production of the dam and granddam of the bull.

Officials point out that dairymen hope that in the future the herd bull can be done away with—especially in small herds—and that Tennessee dairy farms will be improved to the extent that they can supply enough milk to prevent retail and wholesale dairies from purchasing powdered and skim milk from other states to sell on the local markets.

What has happened to all those old fashioned fountain-pens that could write everywhere except under water?



Rocky Mount, Va., Feb., 1947—President Truman, in discussing the contribution that Booker T. Washington made to our national welfare with a committee from the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial said:

"Booker T. Washington was a great American. He worked unselfishly and untirmgly for the welfare of his fellowman."

It was out of appreciation for this great contribution that the United States Government paid tribute to Booker T. Washington by coining a memorial half dollar in his honor. Proceeds from the sale of this coin will be used to help establish at his birthplace in Franklin County, Virginia, a "service memorial" to perpetuate his ideals and teachings.

S. J. Phillips, President of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, states that "such a memorial can make a definite contribution to the nation in general and the Southland in particular. Every Southern home should secure at least one of these Booker T. Washington coins. In doing this these homes will be contributing to a program which can contribute to the welfare of both groups today just as Booker T. Washington's philosophy contributed in earlier years."

Phillips said that people in every walk of life, in both groups, are purchasing the Booker T. Washington coin. The coins cost $1.00 each for those minted at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and $1.50 for those minted in Denver, and may be secured from the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Rocky Mount, Va.

Showdown Due

An enormous mass of proposed labor legislation has been introduced in the two branches of Congress. And, when it comes to the showdown, the country will find out whether our lawmakers are determined to live up to the pledge they made when running for office.

The basic issue is: Do the alleged "rights of labor" come ahead of the rights, liberties and opportunities of the people of the United States? Labor has gained enormous power - but it has refused to accept compatible responsibilities. It has ruthlessly disregarded the public interest. It has subjected its own membership to what amounts to a dictatorship. Through its excesses it has lowered the prestige of this government in the eyes of the world

The principle of the closed shop must be outlawed by statute. We must reaffirm the principle that every man has the right to belong to a union or not belong, as he sees fit. The law protects the worker against employer discrimination if he is a union man. It must protect him against union discrimination in getting and holding a job if he is a non-union man.

The employer must be permitted to openly discuss labor issues with his workers—precisely as the union leader is permitted to do. The present gag on management in this regard is an affront to every principle of freedom.

Lastly, collective bargaining must no longer be permitted on a scale which gives unions utter and monopolistic power over the production of goods and services. The coal and steel strikes, which almost completely closed those vital industries, show the danger of industry-wide agreements.

These are fundamental points. Congress must also take decisive action on other problems, such as the outrageous "portal-to-portal" suits under which labor claims billions in back pay for work which was never performed.

'Jersey Heifer Chain' Set for Martin FFA Group

Martin, Tenn., Feb. 10—(Special) A "registered Jersey heifer chain," sponsored by the Young Men's Business Club of Martin for members of the Martin FFA chapter, is believed by officials of the project to be the first of its kind in the state. Seven members of the local chapter have received registered heifers and others have made application for animals.

Under the leadership of A. G. Capps, vo ag teacher in the Martin High School, a program was set up whereby the Young Men's Business Club would furnish FFA members with registered Jersey heifers to be paid for with the first heifer calf produced from the heifer.

If a member desires a registered Jersey heifer, he files an application which is reviewed by an FFA commttee. If the committee finds that the boy has the facilities to feed and manage the calf. It recommends to the Young Men's Business Club that the boy be granted the loan of the animal. The heifer is then secured and registered in the boy's name, but the sponsors still hold title to the animal.

The boy agrees to feed and manage the heifer and assume all expenses. He also agrees to return the first heifer calf dropped by the animal at an age equivalent to the animal loaned under the contract. At this time the boy is given a clear bill of sale on his original heifer.

Rural Industrialization Offers Answers to Displacements

Greater rural industrialization and the increasing of smaller farms to adequate size offers a solution to the displacement of farm people by mechanization, says Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in his annual report to President Truman.

He points out that local industries provide rural people with increased employment, better incomes and higher levels of living. Moreover, the benefits are shared jointly by rural and urban people, says the Secretary, in that markets for both industrial and agricultural products are expanded.

Aware of the need for local industries to help balance the rural economy, some communities have taken organized action to improve their local industrial pattern, the Secretary points out. Noteworthy pioneers in this community movement for local industrialization are Fort Smith, Ark., and Anderson, S. C. with the technical assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, these communities have made careful studies of their employment needs and their industrial possibilities.

Emphasizing further the need for increased rural industrialization, Secretary Anderson states that adoption of mechanized farm equipment has reduced the farm manpower requirements. For example, he points out that while four million persons were employed on farms in the South just before World War II, three million, using mechanical cotton pickers and flame cultivators, may be able to do all of the South's farming.

Also, the Secretary points out that many farms are too small or too unproductive to give all of their occupants a good living, because some of the people living on these farms are not fully employed. If some of the under-employed farm people could find nearby industrial jobs, thir problem would be largely solved and at the same time the problem of increasing the size of farms that are inadequate would be less difficult, the Secretary thinks.

A Home Is Burning Now

Somewhere, as you read this, a home is burning. Irreplaceable possessions are being swiftly turned to ash. There is a strong likelihood that someone is dying the most horrible of deaths—cremation alive.

It may be trite to say that your home can be next on the grim list of these disasters. But that is true And if that happens, the chances are the fire will begin from one of four causes. Check your own habits and premises and answer these questions:

First, are you careless with matches and smoking materials? This accounts for 30 per cen of all fires.

Second, is your heating epuipment—stoves, furnaces. chimneys, etc.—faulty? Twenty-four per cent of all fires begin here.

Third, are you careless in using kerosene, gasoline, and inflammable cleaning matreials? They give 12 per cent of all fires their start in life.

Fourth, is there anything wrong with your electrical wiring and appliances? Failure to make repairs in time to this equipment causes 10 per cent of all fires.

If you can answer no to all of the questions asked above, your home is relatively safe from fire. But think, look and inspect before you make that answer. In the case of heating and lighting equipment, have an expert make a periodic check. Don't guess—remember that the owner of that home which is burning to the ground this minute probably thought it was safe too—and he was horribly wrong.

National 4-H Club Week

"Working together for a better home and world community" is the theme of National 4-H Club Week which will be observed March 1-9, Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Tobacco Expert Urges Care in Seed Handling

By Roy Milton

Tobacco Specialist, U-T Extension Service.

It has been called to my attention that mixed baskets of tobacco have shown up on a number of dark tobacco loose leaf floors during the past season. That is baskets which contained both dark and burley type leaves.

I can't be specific as to the cause of that condition but it is my guess the mixing is done by the grower at the time he sees his tobacco bed. It is becoming a custom for tobacco growers to produce an acreage of both types. Chances are these farmers are not careful enough with the seed which results in burley plants showing up in the dark tobacco-beds and later on the sales floor.

Then, too some of the mixing is done by other than human agents. Each flower has a pistil, the female organ, and each flower produces yellow pollen. The latter may be carried by insects or the humming bird from the flower of a burley plant and deposited on the pistil of a dark flower. What is known in plant breeding as fertilization takes place. You then have a cross. When the seed from this cross fertilized is sown, both dark and burley or a mixture may appear. I can't say how much crossing is done by insects but no doubt some crossing does take place.

Every farmer can overcome this overcrossing by bagging his seedheads. The method is simple, easy and inexpensive.

After the seedheads have been chosen and upper leaves primed let some four or five blooms open. Pull these out as bees may have visited them. Invert and place a paper bag over the seedhead. Mash to stalk and tie securely, using ordinary wrapping cord.

In saving seed, leave only the "crowfoot" in the top, breaking off all lateral blooms suckers as they appear; then when sufficient bolls or pods have appeared, pull out, each week, the new blooms. By resorting to this method, one gets stronger seed and the seed mature more nearly at the same time.

Perhaps some two or three dark tobacco growers—men who would place stress on seed production, like farmers in the burley territory do—should go into the seed production business. No doubt they would find a ready market for pure strains or certified seed.

U. S. to Aid Fight on Cattle Disease

President Truman recently signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Mexican government in combating the foot and mouth disease that was recently discovered in herds of cattle in that country.

The exact amount authorized to be spent was not fixed but according to livestock authorities in Tennessee, the funds will be limited as compared to the losses that would be suffered should the disease reach the United States.

Though the present outbreak of the disease in Mexico is about 300 miles past our border is not assurance that it will not reach the Western states, Dr. C. E. Kord, state veterinarian, said recently.

USDA Food Deliveries

Recorded deliveries of food products by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to UNRRA, cash paying foreign governments, and other U. S. Government agencies totaled 1,459 million pounds in December. This total compares with November deliveries of 1,094 million pounds.

Clothing Outlook

Plentiful supplies, mere careful buying, eventual lower prices—that sums up the clothing outlook as presented here last week in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to clothing specialists from 42 States and Puerto Rico by representatives of industry and Goverment agencies.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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U. S. May Import

(Continued From Page 1)

needs which are not entirely covered by IEFC allocations. The U. S. will exchange domestic oils with Belgium for a like amount of palm oil.

Governmental importation of palm oil and kernels was discontinued as of December 31, 1946. Imports of these products into the United States now are carried out by commercial importers. Also War Food Order 43, which controlled the use, processing, sale and delivery of palm and other high lauric acid oils, was terminated on October 19, 1946. However, the importation of such oils is still controlled by WFO 63, and importers are required to obtain import permits from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Negro Farmer Doubles

(Continued From Page 1)

terraces, plowing the slopes on the eontour, and strip-cropping the steeper slopes which were not taken out of raw crops altogether.

Mr. Nappier says that these eonservation measures practically stopped the erosion. During the five years since 1941 when he began buying the farm, his tobacco yield has increased from 960 lbs. on 1.6 acres to 2,200 pounds on 1.3 acres.

"Strip-cropping was one of my main praetices," says Mr. Nappier. "By splicing in small grain crops with my row crops on the slopes, I am able to check the speed of the run-off water, reduce erosion and hold more moisture for my crops," he adds.

J. H. Maclin

(Continued From Page 1)

Maclin turned under a cover crop of abruzzi rye, used 4 tons of barnyard manure and 1500 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer, and 200 pounds of 5-5-20 topdressing. The rows were four feet apart with plants eighteen inches apart in the row.

H. L. Maclin, the local farm agent in Brunswick, states that Mr. Maclin has 400 acres of land in three farms and 22.2 acres of tobacco. He used Fermate to control blue mold.

Farms Are Getting Larger

(Continued From Page 1)

there has been an increase of about 12,500 colored and 141,000 white owners in the South. Colored owners in the South now total 186,000.

With the increase in ownership has come a corresponding decline in the number of tenants and sharecroppers. There are now, 19,500 fewer colored and 240,000 fewer white tenants and croppers in the South than in 1940 by census estimate.

The impact of mechanization during the last 25 years has probably been felt most by the operators of moderate-sized farms (100-260 acres) says BAE. It indicates that many of these operators have been forced to buy more machinery in order to successfully compete with the large scale farmers who are rapidly mechanizing. To meet the cost of additional machinery, many operators of moderate-sized farms have had to increase their acreage. Thus they too become larger, leaving less land for the smaller farms.

The small farms (10-100 acres) in some areas are economically the weakest units. While they comprise about half the farms in the country, their acreage has declined from 17 to 11 per cent of the total land in farms. Many colored farmers fall into this category. Census data shows that the average sized farm of Negro farmers in the South is only about 45 acres, while the average sized farm of white operators in this region is approximately 150 acres.

Proper Cattle Feed Important During This Time of Year

This is the time of the year when cattle, especially dairy animals, lose the greatest amount of weight, Lynn Copeland, district extension dairy specialist, said today. The reasans are: spring pastures are not advaneed enough to be of much value and many farmers have "fed out" of hay while others are attempting to stretch their limited supply, he said.

A reason given for dairy eows suffering the greatest loss was that more feed is required during cold weather for body maintenance in addition to that required for milk production. It was pointed out that lice, eattle grubs and other insects take a heavier toll at this time of year.

Farmers were cautioned against feeding grass hay and other low-grade hay to milch cows. Grass hay is costly at any price for this purpose because its nutritive value is very low. Copeland declared. For highest production and desirable body maintenance a good grade of legume hay must be provided.

"It is true many animals finish the winter in a very thin condition which prompts the farmer to think maybe his cows have some type of disease. Missed meal cramps cause a majority of these conditions, Copeland declared. "While economical feeding of herds must be constantly kept in mind there is nothing to be gained through partial starvation," he advised.

The dairy specialist said there were many farmers who are only fooling themselves by grinding low grade grass hay or corn stover, and forcing the dairy animals to eat by mixing a little palatable feed with it. "It is rarely profitable to grind ruffage for livestock," he said.

A farmer who had spent his life in the eountry, retired and moved to the city. On the first morning in their new home, his wife said: "Well, Pa, it's about time you started the fire." "Not me!" he replied, nestling down deeper in bed. "We might as well start right now getting used to all the city conveniences. Call he fire department!"

Miss Sinah E. Kelley

(Continued From Page 1)

the remarkable drug in sufficient quantities to meet the critical need of Allied fighting men during the war.

By the end of 1944, some 21 chemcal companies had taken the USDA laboratory's know how and begun the production of penicillin in large quantities-- about enough to treat serious infections of 250,000 persons per month. The miracle drug is effective against pneumonia, venereal diseases and certain other types of infections.

With increased production of penicillin has come a corresponding decrease in price. Even two years ago the price had been reduced from $20 per 100,000 units to only $3.25. The amount required for a cure ranges from 100,000 to 150,000 units for gonorrhea to a million units or more for most other infections.

Having pioneered the research for the mass production of penicillin, the Northern Regional Research Laboratory is now turning its major interest to other research problems. This laboratory is one of four USDA research centers devoted to the important problem of finding new industrial uses for agricultural products.

Cotton Advisory Committee Named to Assist Research Program

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson named last week the membership of a cotton advisory committee which will assist the Department and the National Advisory Committee in advancing work under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

The function of this committee and others to be announced soon will be to review problems bearing on their respective commodities and suggest possible lines of research or marketing services which will aid in the solution of these problems.

The act authorizes expansion of research into basic laws and principles of agriculture along the lines followed for many years by the Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Staions. The legislation also calls for broadening research and services in connection with problems of marketing, transportation and distribution of farm products, including work which has been conducted in cooperation with the States. Special attention would be given to the development of new uses for agricultural products, the expansion of present uses, and the improvement of marketing facilities and services to promote a sound, efficient, privately operated distribution system.

Demonstrate New Type Implements for Negro Farmers in South

Demonstrations of new type farm implements--tractors, combines, flame cultivators, and spraying equipment--are being held by Negro county agents and Experiment Stations in various sections of the South, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension service Directors.

Through these demonstrations, colored farmers and farm workers are learning how to operate these implements, how to attach the various pieces of equipment to tractors, and how to make some minor repairs. The Department estimates that there may be a million tractors on farms in the South by 1950.

Burley Plant Bed Suggestions Are Offered

Provide 35 to 75 feet of bed 12 feet wide for each acre of burley tobacco and at least 20 feet of bed 12 feet wide for each acre of dark tobacco. Russell Hunt, of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics, said in a leaflet recently released dealing with tobacco plant-bred management. Other suggestions given were:

Select fertile, well drained land for the bed, preferably with a slight southern or eastern slope, free from shade, especially in the forenoon. This helps prevent blue mold. Using a new site each year also helps prevent disease.

Before steaming or burning prepare seed bed well, so only light stirring will be needed before sowing. Deep stirring may bring weeds.

Fertilize a steamed bed with complete fertilizer at the rate of 40 pounds for each 100 feet of bed 12 feet wide and rake lightly. A low-potash fertilizer such as 4-12-0 is preferable for a heavily burned bed.

Sow two to three level teaspoons of cleaned and tested seed to 100 feet of bed. To distribute seed evenly, mix it with screened wood ashes, fine sand or commercial fertilizer. Going over bed several times, sowing part of the seed each time, assures even distribution.

Box the bed tight, using one-by-six-inch boards. Use a good grade of tobacco cotton. Draw it over the top of the boxing boards and fasten to the sides of the boards. This will keep out flea beetles and cutworms and the tobacco cotton will last longer.

The Worker's Cut

A high proportion of the American people have a terrifically mistaken conception of the earning capacity of industry. And many of those people are the ones who should know better—the workers in industry.

A survey made among thousands of employes of the railroad industry is an interesting case in point. This survey produced two remarkable facts. First, almost all the employes answering believed railroad profits to be far larger than they actually are or ever have been. Secondly, nearly all employes also believ that the railroads should be allowed profits much greater than they ever have received or even asked for.

Here is the way the picture shapes up statistically: The average employe believes the railroads earn a profit of 27 per cent on the value of their facilities. That same average employe thinks that the proper profit should be 10 per cent. And the truth is that the railroads actually earned, in 1945, only 3.01 per cent, and 3.97 per eent in 1944. Only three times in the last 34 years have the lines earned as much as 5 per cent.

The true story of what happens to railroad revenues is an interesting one. A typical large system, for instance, pays out $17 of each $100 taken in, for supplies. More than $9.00 goes for depreciation. Fuel and power, and taxes each take more than $6.00. Bond interest demands about $4.25, and dividends account for something under $4.00. Slightly more than $2.00 is put aside as a reserve. while $5.00 goes for miscellaneous expenses. The balance—about $45.00 out of that $100 earned for service to the public—goes into the pockets of employes in the form of wages.

The railroads are representative of basic American industry. The worker always gets the biggest cut out of the "earnings" pie.

When a woman lowers her voice, its a sign she wants something; when she raises it, it's a sign she didn't get it.

The Real Meaning of "Fireproof"

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, through General Manager W. E. Mallalieu, recently stated that it is concerned with the reaction of the public to the term "fireproof" as applied to hotels.

"Fireproof construction," Mr. Mallalieu continued, as used by the fire insurance industry, is designed to indicate a type of constructon in which the contents of the building can be completely destroyed—and at the same time leave the framework of the building, including the interior, capable of rehabilitation and continued use.

As a result, the word "fireproof" as applied to a hotel, should never be used, regardless of the type of exterior construction, unless all vertical openings, such as stairs, elevators and shafts are closed with partitions and equipped with fire doors. This is the only way to prevent the swift upward travel of fire from one floor to another—which was the primary cause of death and injury in both the LaSalle Hotel and Winecoff Hotel disasters.

Also, Mr. Mallalieu added, in a building properly designited as "fireproof," there must be no transoms, and the separating partition and doorways between rooms and corridors must be of such type as to prevent the ready spread of fire from one of the other. The air-canditioning system must be of a design which will not permit heated, poisonous gases to travel into rooms.

The enforcement of proper "fireproof" standards is a function of municipalities. Where building codes are inadequate and obsolete, as they are in hundreds of towns and cities, the protection of the publie demands their immediate modernization—followed by vigorous enforcement.

Can You Top This One?

Here is a joke that I like:

In a London Club, three men were discussing names.

"Mine," said the first man is, "Edward Henry Patrick Richard Fortesque. I'm sure neither of you chaps can beat that length."

I can," retorted the second. "My name is James Clifford, Percival Ronald Albert Miehael Marshall."

"I beat you both," murmured the third, an Ameriean.

"Eh?" they exelaimed. "What is yours?"

"Mine," answered the American is, "Miles Long."

E. D. Brumfield, R. 5, Box 23,
Tylertown, Miss.

Production Credit

Nearly 400,000 white and colored farmers and ranchmen of the country own an average of $100 apiece in stock in the cooperative produetion eredit associations, C. R. Arnold, production credit commissioner of the USDA's Farm Credit Administration, told members of the 12 district Farm Credit Boards at a recent conferenee in Washington.

Member-owned capital in the production credit association plus accumulated reserves now amount to $76,000,000, Commissioner Arnold reports. This combined figure, he said, has increased at the rate of $7,000,000 a year for the past three years.

Commissioner Arnold reports that credit extended by the production eredit associations in 1946 exceeded $600,000,000, the largest volume of any year since the system was established 13 years ago.

Small grain crops respond to an application of hitrogen quicker than any other field crop. Yields are often increased from 50 to 100 per eent by the use of 100 pounds of ammoniun nitrate per acre.

The Flowering of Socialism

Federal ownership of power is a perfect example of the flowering of socialism in the United States. We have looked askance at Russia's "five-year plans" for government development of industrial activities. Yet our Federal power program is just as Russian from the standpoint of eliminating the individual from ownership and operation of one of line business, as is communism. We criticze England for her program to natonalize her basiv industries. The public power program of the United States has been following England's socialided power program on a piecemeal basis.

Private enterprise and private capital would develop all the power the United States needs, as in the past, if again given a chance.

No Congressman says in good plain English that the more the government goes into business, thereby removing all kinds of taxable assets from the tax rolls, the more remaining taxpayers will have to pay in taxes. And the tax bill is so high that once the aftermath of the boom is over and the country its a flat spot, it will be confiscatory.

Taxes can be reduced if there is a desire on the part of Congress for government to go back to governing get out of business, and cease the practice of taking over the obligations of local governments and financing all manner of local activities, thereby gradually destroying the independence of our citizens. Until somone has the courage to tell a little of the plain truth, because they believe the old American form of enterprise is superior to the pattern of socialism that we are now following under the camouflaged titles, we will remain in the mire of ruinous taxes and continued inflation.

Remember When

By Jesse Safley

Remember a few years ago when about this time of the year we started checking the hens' nests each night to see if the hens were "going to set?" How the old hen that went broody first was considered a prize possession? Not merely because we were especially anxious to have early spring fryers, but the possibility of having the first baby chicks in the community was a cherished thought.

Few will admit it today but at one time or another they have proudly told their neighbors about "taking off" an old hen with 17 or some such number, baby chicks at an early date. The pride that accompanies such a statement is no longer experienced by many. The commercial hatchery which can provide baby chicks almost any week has just about replaced the "old hen," for incubation and brooding purposes—and rightly so!

We don't mean farmers shouldn't provide their baby chicks the old way and it is not our idea to discourage those who do. However, we do think a majority of the farm folk could profit by purchasing day old chicks from dependable hatcherymen.

Our belief is based on the fact that eggs are now demanding a fair price, even to the farmer who sells wholesale. The difference in the value of the eggs necessary to produce 100 chicks and the price one would have to pay for the same number artificially incubated is slight. Certainly it would be meager pay for the effort and risk involved in home hatching.

In the first place, chicks from approved hatcheries have a better chance for a fair start in life than those produced the "old way."

It is difficult to rid broody hens of lice, especially if other hens are allowed to lay in the same nest, which is often the case. One louse on a baby chick at the time it is taken from the nest is enough to retard the chick's growth by several days, because within a short time that one louse has multiplied several times.

The extra trouble involved in the care of "home hatched," chicks is worth considering. It is usually difficult to hatch any appreciable number at one time, which means the chicks will be of different ages. That increases the chance of loss due to the larger ones running over the smaller.

The advantages of growing commercially hatched chicks are numerous, however, one must guard against making purchases from unknown dealers, especially those who offer chicks at bargain prices.

Hatcherymen, like other businessmen, are anxious to satisfy their customers, and it isn't in tune with their program for some one to step out of line and put an undesirable product on the market. A hatcheryman trying to conduct his business fairly will stand behind those chicks he sells. In the hatcheries are signs giving ratings under existing poultry laws. Maybe you don't notice them or possibly they make no difference to you. But they should.

Those ratings were not acquired merely through application. It took work, planning and high type management, all of which must be continued daily if the rating is retained.

A poor quality chick is expensive, even if it is given to you. The prce may not always be a determining factor between good and poor quality chicks, because there are times when the percentage of hatch runs higher than others. In those cases desirable chicks might be purchased at a discount. More often, however, you get no more than you pay for.

There are times when it is risky to buy chicks even though they originally came from dependable a concern. Chicks often become overheated or chilled, are allowed to go too long without feed and sometimes are placed in unclean quarters when they pass through a dealer between the hatchery and the poultryman. A chick that has received such treatment is not worth carrying home.

We recall a farmer who purchased 500 chicks at less than half price because "they were cheap." within three weeks he had lost all of them. His loss was not only the price paid for the chicks but his labor and several dollars worth of feed as well.

On the other hand we don't think it advisable for the average farm flock owner to pay a premium price for special breeds or strains of chickens. That is usually money wasted. A conventional breed at popular prices from a dependable dealer is best.

Now is the time to place orders for chicks if a flock of pullets are expected for next winter's egg production. Records show that one egg in the winter is usually worth two in the spring. Any hen will lay a few eggs in the spring—that's natural. To have a flock that will produce in the late fall and winter takes planning a year or more ahead and envolves continuous care and management.

Starting at the Bottom

Do great business spring full-panoplied into being? The answer is a decisive "No!" They almost invariably begin as extremely small enterprises, financed on a shoestring—and their principal asset is the ambition, ability, and drive of a man with an idea.

Chain Store Age recently ran an article on S. H. Kress & Company, one of the country's leading mass-distributors of merchandise, which vividly illustrates the typically American way in which small business becomes big business. The Kress system began with an idea—the idea being, to quote the article, "to bring finer, luxury goods down to the range of the mass pocketbook. The missing link between the great producing force and the great consuming force was----a new and more efficient form of retail distribution."

That was fifty years ago—a hole-in-the-wall store, and an idea put into practice. People liked the idea because it gave them more goods and better goods for their money. The result is the national system of today which numbers its customers in the millions,.

In all its essentials this is the story of the other great chain systems and independent stores which have grown from one-room outlets with a few cases of merchandise to multi-floored department stores carrying practically anything one can think of. And it will be the story of some merchanising system of tomorrow, whose head is a small and little known merchant today. That is the natural flowering of the American way of doing business, which holds open the door of opportuniy to all.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

During the past week we have been asked by both farmers and non-farmers the reason for the recent increase in hog prices. Of course, we don't know why—other than there wasn't a sufficient number of fat hogs going to market to supply the demand.

We don't believe there is any reason for the consumer to become alarmed nor do we think farmers should get their hopes too high and expect hogs to sell for 30 cents per pound very long. There are those who won't agree with us and we are not offering a guarantee with our opinion—but a little reasoning should convince them.

In the first place, the consumer will not pay a dollar per pound for bacon and pork chops for a long time as some are predicting they will have to do. Most people learned to do without both during the time OPA was driving the swine producer out of business, and we feel that they will exercise some of the resistance they acquired during that period before they will pay exorbitant prices for pork and pork products.

Another reason why we believe they won't pay the price is because thre is a supply of beef and poultry on the market which was not the case immediately following the end of OPA.

No doubt fat hogs will demand a fair price with a good margin of profit for the next several months at least. But in view of the fact there is an unusually large supply of corn on farms and in graineries, more than will likely be fed during the coming seasons, farmers are not expecting the price to soar at unprecedented levels.

There are those outside the farming business who would like to create an uneasy feeling in public opinion and in turn force government control back on such vital food. That would be drastic indeed. The fact that hog prices increased some 20 per cent is not reason enough for bacon and other pork products to increase 75 to 100 per cent, as some have predicted.

Since the hog producer was so severely "stung" less than three years ago, many will not be so eager to buy back into the business, even when prices are favorable. We believe they are wise in being cautious because records show that hog populations can increase from a shortage to a surplus over a short period of time.

It would be unwise for farmers to dive into an all-out hog production program which would involve the purchase of brood sows at premium prices as was the case in 1943 when $100 was a common price for any female hog, regardless of her breeding background. Many of those same hogs sold for less than $30 each a few months later.

There is a definite need for more fat hogs but much of that need can be met if farmers will exert more effort and save that 35 per cent of the spring pig crop that is normally lost.

We suggest that farmers remain as calm as they have during the past two years, continue to produce on an economical basis, and for consumers to refuse to pay unnecessary high prices, if they should be placed on bacon, lard, and other pork products.

Many Tennessee farmers have learned in the past few years that they obtain greater yields of corn when the fertilizer, at least a part of it, it broadcast over the field and plowed under. They follow with a smaller application in the row at planting time.

Why wouldn't the same method work on garden crops? Most all gardners use a heavy application of fertilizer, especially on potatoes. The same farmers, year after year, have plowed up dry fertilizer at potato digging time. That part of the fertilizer which never disolved in the soil was of no value to the crop. Had the material been applied over the soil and mixed to a depth of a few inches rather than in the furrow, it would have been available for plant food. Why not give the plowing under method of applying fertilizer a trial?

Co-op Store

Chicago Food Market Gives Its Customers All of Its Profits

The most exciting people's movement on Chicago's South Side is symbolized by a seemingly prosaic supermarket. More grassroots in origin than the most sincere tea-and talk interracial committee, more immediately effective than the biggest legal organization, the Altgeld Gardens Co-op Food Store has shown how cooperatives help Negroes to guide their own destinies.

Aware that colored Americans will not be out of slavery even when they can vote, study and live next to their white brothers unless they also achieve economic freedom, 110 pioneer families in the Altgeld Gardens public housing community pitched in about $20 each and started a store. Worth $34,000 today, it grosses $9,000 weekly, expects to turn back to the 1,300 customer-families between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars this year. The prospect made one Altgeld shareholder marvel, "It's like getting a raise without asking the boss."

Of every dollar Americans spend, 59c goes to pay for the cost of distribution. By purchasing from co-op wholesalers whenever possible, cutting down on frills like deliveries, charge accounts, advertising ballyhoo and flashy packaging, by buying only what they can surely sell, the directors of Altgeld save up those extra 59c, average profits of $1,000 a month.

Savings have started in another way: Manager Bowen marks up prices only 18 1-2 per cent, in contrast to other stores which overcharge up to 33 1-3 per cent and return not a cent. Bowen expects a half-million dollar gross for the year Altgeld now has a credit union, hopes next to see a co-op service station then a laundry.

PARASITE CONTROL DEMONSTRATIONS IN STATE SCHEDULED

Much of the $15,457,107 lost by livestock farmers of Tennessee each year through damage caused by livestock parasites, and through death and disease of animals could be saved through good programs of pest control, sanitation, and effective treatment, livestock specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, said today.

In an effort to spread good practices in parasite and pest costrol, two "teams" from the U-T College of Agriculture and the Extension Service will give parasite control demonstratons in 20 or more points over the state beginning tomorrow.

HOME GROWN FEEDS BOOST MILK PROFITS

Growing of good feed at home is one of the most important things a dairy farmer can do to increase the production of milk, according to C. A. Hutton, Extension dairyman, U-T College of Agriculture.

Increased milk production from present dairy herds is one of the main points in programs of the Extension dairy department and the state dairy industry, he said.

Home-grown feeds of high quality not only bring about greater milk production, but do it more economically. Hutton said. Farmers therefore, are urged to consider spring seeding of alfalfa or other legumes for hay. Preparation of land for spring seeding of alfalfa is less expensive than for fall seeding, and is equally successful.

Every milk cow, it is pointed out, should have all the home-grown grazing she will eat. Each needs one to two acres of good permanent pasture, one-half acre of other summer grazing, one-half acre of temporary grazing for the winter and spring months, and one to two tons of good quality legume hay for her year's supply of roughage.

A university professor—one of the absent minded type—was recently awakened by the telephone at 2 a. m. The caller inquired, "Is this one, one, one, one?"

"No," answered the professor. "It is eleven, eleven."

"Oh, pardon me," said the saller. "Wrong number. Sorry I disturbed you."

"That's all right," rejoined the professor. "I had to get up to answer the telephone anyhow.

Canned Goods Crusader

On a national scale, co-ops have been bullied by big business, have been victims of price-wars and suppliers' discrimination.

On a smaller scale, co-ops also find the going tough at first. Bill Bowen recalls that being manager of a bewildered, fluctuating staff in a freezing two-story apartment "store" during the winter of 1944-5 was hard on his temper and on the budget.

But there are good memories, too, like that of the autumn midnight when fifty neighbors with wheelbarrows and baby carriages transported all the groceries from the construction shack which was the co-op's second home into the present super-market. The co-operators went to bed at dawn that day.

Spadework at Altgeld was done by Dick Leekley, white organizer from Council for Cooperative Development who had helped Bill Bowen organize a Minnesota co-op years before. Authorities refused to give him the names of families selected to move into the Gardens, then only under construction, but let him visit a meeting of the residents-to-be. Leekley plunked a table outside the meeting-room, filled it with co-op literature, and ushered everyone into th adjoining room with a "Right this way for the next meeting, folks!" It worked.

Leekley recalls, "Many of the people were from the South, an area as barren of co-ops as it is of any progressive development. Some hadn't ever heard of co-ops. Some couldn't read or write. But they knew they were tired of being cheated and of eating second class food. The co-op idea is a simple one; they voted for their own store." 45 steel and automobile workers were present at that first meeting. Within two weeks a lawyer had drawn up the papers, and the Altgeld Co-op was formed.

In three months, 110 people had raised $2.100 in $15 shares. Two white co-ops sent their good wishes in the form of a $2.500 loan. The money was interest-free: greater love hath no businessman

They had to work fast. Unless the store was ready on the day the Gardens opened, a privately-owned store would get the concession. The Central States Cooperatives' Wholesale sent food enough to stock the two-story store, and at noon, September 16, 1944, the Altgeld Co-op was breathless, but open for business.

Nine months later, construction hand't even begun on the present store; banks wouldn't lend money for building until the lease was guaranteed and six months rent paid in advance. Bowen and his staff worried through six months in a big construction shanty, kept on organizing. An average of three families joined every week. Finally there was enough money, the store was built, and they moved in.

Today the $13,000 debt is being paid off and profits are mounting. The co-op is just beginning to hit its stride.

Grade-labeling has brought peace of mind to Altgeld housewives who, like most Negro shoppers had come to expect second-rate canned goods, fatty meat, exorbitant prices. The "see-through-the-can" label on peas, for example, indicates degree of tendernsss, uniformity of color, condition of skins, flavor, juice. Co-op canned goods are sorted into three grades, priced accordingly. Meats are cellophane-wrapped at Altgeld, tagged with weight and price, placed in "reach-in" glass-topped refrigerators.

SAUSAGE from Parker House arrived at Altgeld Co-op, which purchases whenever possible from non-jimcrow companies. Parker an ex-dining car waiter, started selling homemade sausage to railroads, has since worked up a large and prosperous outfit. Co-op also patronized Gary Broom Company, which Bowen says puts out fine product and employs Negro help. Silvercup bread is now back on shelves since firm agreed to take on skilled Negro secretarial help.

HARRY: "But, dear, don't you want to marry an economical man?"

DORIS: "I suppose so, but it's perfectly terrible being engaged to one."

Americans Eating More and Better, Study Shows

Everybody talks about scarce foods. But the foods America has make better conversation than those it lacks, according to food economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Here, for example, are some facts about progress in the American diet from 1909 to 1945, gleaned from a study recently completed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In 1945, Americans had more eggs, dairy products, citrus fruits, and vegetables per person than ever before. And believe it or not, the per capita supply of meat was the greatest since 1909, except for the one peak year of 1911.

During World War II, as compared with World War I, Americans consumed 10 to 15 per cent more food per person. Diets included more of such "shortage" items as meats, sugar, fats and coffee, as well as more eggs, dairy products, vegetables, and fruits. The food supply was richer in calcium, iron, vitamin A, vitamin C and B vitamins riboflavin and niacin.

Throughout the 37-year period covered by the study, the calcium, riboflavin, and vitamins A. and C in the food supply increased steadily. On the other hand, protein, iron, and V-vitamins niacin and thiamine declined from 1909 to the mid-thirties, then took an upward swing with increasing meat consumption and enrichment of grain products.

Recent improvements in America's food supply reflect high national income and growing response to nutrition education, say the food economists. Another important factor was the enrichment program for grain products. Due solely to enrichment, the 1945 food supply offered 17 per cent more iron, 27 per cent more thiamine, 12 per cent more riboflavin, and 19 per cent more niacin than was the case in the years just before the war.

The cranberry originally was called the craneberry, after the pink and white blossom that resembles the bill, head and curved neck of the wading crane.

West State Yam Growers Harvest Crop

Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 7—(Special)—Sweet potato growers are busily engaged over West Tennessee in harvesting their 1946 yam crop which is proving to be considerably under the anticipated yield of earlier estimates.

With the approach of frosty weather conditions growers are getting their potatoes out of field and in some sections are storing considerable tonnage while others are selling to brokers at $1.35 per bushel net to growers. The yield for West Tennessee sweet potato crop is estimated to be an average of 50 to 60 per cent of a normal crop which is attributed to unfavorable weather conditions early in the season.

The more fortunate yam growers of Gibson County are finding that their Porto Rico sweet potatoes are selling in competition with the high quality of yams produced by the Louisiana sweet potato growers using only plants from the best quality seed potatoes.

Growers who have qualified under the State Sweet Potato Seed Certification Program for another year are: Ben Ross, Gayle Essary, Wilburn Nelson, Irvin Fly, W. K. Essary, Denton Fly and Harry Smith, all of the Sitka community.

Many thousands of bushels of West Tennessee yams are being stored in the large kiln-drying plants in this section and will sell throughout the winter months. This type of marketing has done much to relieve a congested marketing condition of yams during the "digging time" each year.

Teacher: "What's the fastest growing thing in nature?"

Skeptical pupil: "A fish, from the time my Daddy lands it till he tells about it at our next party."

Good Value for Your Money

Crude oil prices recently increased by about 25 cents a barrel. This was the inevitable result of general price rises extending over a long period of time.

Early in the war the oil industry asked for higher prices and was refused by OPA, in spite of the fact that operations were bound to be more costly under the war economy which preceded it. Since the time that request was made, operating costs have shown still more substantial rises. Labor, for instance, is much more costly. So are most materials. And, most important, deeper drilling and increased exploration activities necessary to the proper development of oil reserves have added to the overall cost.

Output and consumption of crude oil is today at record peaks. As one authority says, "Domestic civilian demand has been phenomenal, especially in view of the dearth of new autos, oil burners, etc., and military, naval, general shipping and export demand has been sustained at levels far above expectations." In order to guarantee a safe reserve capacity, the oil industry has materially increased its expenditures for the exploitation of new fields—and for drilling methods which produce maximum supply with a minimum of loss from any given locality.

The rise in the cost of oil products to the consumer has been well below the general rise in prices. Too, the quality of many oil products, notably automobile lubricants, are being improved, which is in itself an important economy so far as the user is concerned. Superior gasolines, born of war experimentation, are in the offing. As in the past, the consumer is receiving an excellent return for his money.

Life in the Slave State

Those who believe that super-government may have its virtues world do well to memorize this paragraph from W. L. White's recently published "Report on the Poles": "In the slave state a man is told where and how to live and to work, when and for whom to vote, when to cheer and when to boo, and when to scream loudly that his land is the freest and most democratic on all the globe."

The "slave states" did not disappear with the defeat of Germany, Italy and Japan. They survive throughout the world, and some of them are powerful nations. They talk of "security"—which simply means a license to push other people around. They prate of their own brand of "democracy"—which in all essentials is no different from nazism. They shout for the rights of workers—and they treat the worker as a tool, to be used and discarded as the whims and exigencies of the moment may determine.

Super-states inevitably become slave states. All-powerful government inevitably turns into oppressive government. If the American people have learned nothing else, modern history should have taught them that grim fact. The threat to liberty from within is greater, more omnious, than the threat from without. The greatest truth of this age is that those who temporize with freedom by sanctioning centralized, socialistic government, lose freedom.

Care in Curing, Stripping Burley May Pay Growers

Care in curing and stripping burley tobacco this fall may net growers good returns for their trouble, if conditions in the flue-cured markets are repeated when burley markets open, according to Dana G. Card of the University of Kentucky Experiment Station.

A season's summary report on sales of Georgia and Florida flue-cured tobacco in 1946 shows much wider price spreads between the lower and better grades of tobacco this year than last, Dr. Card pointed out. For example, he said that good orange leaf sold this year for $9 more a hundred than low grade of the same color, but in 1945 there was only $1 difference. Good grade lemon primings sold $21 above the low grade while in 1945 the difference was only $1.

"Whether or not similarly wider spreads in price due to quality will appear in the Burley market remains to be seen, but farmers who neglect their crop, thinking that any kind of tobacco will bring a good price, may be disappointed," Dr. Card continued.

In periods when demand is strong, low-grade products usually sell to better advantage than do products of better quality but when supplies are plentiful this condition often is reversed. Large crops of burley tobacco in 1944, 1945 and 1946 are resulting in large supplies on hand. The use of burley has declined somewhat in 1946, particularly for those products which call for lower grades. Conditions in the tobacco market this year therefore, may be such that buyers will discriminate more between good and poor quality grades of burley tobacco than they did in most of the recent wartime years."

Improved Crop Insurance Plan Set For Cotton

Tennessee farmers who apply for 1947 cotton crop will be offered a Federal Crop Insurance on their simplified contract designed to provide coverage more nearly equal to their investment in the crop at different stages of production than in past years.

J. H. Shoulders, state director for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, said today the 1947 contracts again will offer protection against loss in cotton yields from virtually all unavoidable causes. The changes in the program for 1947 will be in the amount of coverage the producer may obtain at various stages of production.

"Under the 1947 contracts, each farm will be placed in one of 35 coverage groups according to average yields established for the farm on the basis of past production history," Shoulders said. "Three levels of insurance will be offered in each coverage group, with the farmer selecting the level he prefers. Level A gives the lowest coverage, and consequently carries the lowest premium rate. Level B gives a little larger coverage and costs a little more, and Level C gives the greatest protection and requires the largest premium."

He added that there will be one premium rate for all farms at each of the three levels except that extra hazardous farms will have higher rates. Protection will be increased proportionately as the stage of production advances. There are four stages of production: first, after it is too late to plant cotton, but before first cultivation; second, after first cultivation, but before laying by; third, after laying by, but before harvest; and fourth, after harvest and to the end of the insurance period.

"These revisions have been made in the 1947 program in an effort to provide a simple, clearly defined contract which will give growers the protection they need and at the same time, meet the objective of Federal Crop Insurance as set out by the Congress," Shoulders said.

"The farmer's insurance will be tied closely to what he has invested in the crop. The more time and money he has put into the crop, the more insurance return in case of loss. It never will be more profitable for a farmer to collect an indemnity than to harvest a good crop, but the insurance does offer protection against loss of his investment at a time when he needs it most."

County Agricultural Conservation Committees will have tables showing what each insured farmer's contract covers at every stage of production. In this way, there should be no misunderstanding about the amount of coverage applicable to a farm at any time a loss should occur.

Cotton insurance contracts now are available to farmers in Tennessee, but the closing date, for signing applications for 1947 is March 31. Because of the difference in the 1947 plan of insurance farmers who insured their crop for 1946 and subsequent years will be notified of the changes and given an opportunity to submit a new application. Approximately 3,900 farms in Tennessee were covered by cotton crop insurance in 1946.

53 Million Head Estimated As 1947 Spring Pig Crop

Washington, Dec. 23—(IP)—The Agriculture Department today estimated the 1947 spring pig crop at 53,000,000 head, compared with 52,574,000 in 1946 and a 1935-44 average of 49,941,000.

The department based its estimate on farmers' reports that they would farrow about 8,626,000 sows next spring. This would be about six per cent above both 1946 and the 10 year average.

Pigs born in the spring of 1947 will reach retail markets in the fall and winter of 1947-48.

The department estimated the 1946 fall pig crop at 30,627,000 head, 11 per cent below 1945 and five per cent below the 10-year average. It was the smallest fall crop since 1940.

The department said the indicated increase in the spring crop apparently results from favorable conditions generally, including high pork prices, plentiful feed supplies and a favorable hog-corn ratio.

Keeping accurate production records on cows, and feeding them accordingly is the nearest thing to having them on "piece work."

Watch That Cattle Grub

Livestock producers of Tennessee were warned this week by L. A. Richardson, Extension animal husbandman, of losses due to the insect known as the "cattle grub" which is most active at this time of the year.

Almost every farmer in the state is losing daily either through lower milk production or reduced gains in weight of their livestock, Richardson said. Though these losses can never be figured in exact dollars and cents, they have reached high proportions in our over-all livestock enterprise, he declared.

Richardson said many farmers fail to realize the nature of the insect's life cycle, therefore control methods that would help to reduce the annual loss are often overlooked. "We have become so accustomed to the lumps on the cow's back that we fail to realize the importance of the losses suffered," he continued.

Farmers were reminded there is one way of controlling the fly formed from the grub because it never feeds. It merely lays eggs on the hairs along the lower part of the rear legs of the cow during the early warm days of spring and then dies. The eggs are so small and are attached so firmly to the hair there is no way of effectively destroying them. Thy hatch within a few days and the tiny grub burrows its way through the skin of the leg. It was explained the small larva spends the summer and fall at various places in the animal's body, emerging at the top of the animals back in late December January and February.

The livestock specialist said the only time the insect might be effectively controlled is after the grub punctures the skin in the cow's back.

In the case of only a few cows on the farm the grubs can be controlled by the hand method. The lump containing the grub should be mashed gently between the fingers, taking care not to burst the grub. If it is near the muture stage no trouble will be experienced in removing it. That method will not be adequate in the case of larger herds. An insecticide containing 2.5 per cent to five per cent rotenone will prove effective if properly applied, Richardson said. Some have been successful when the content of rotenone was as low as five tenths of one per cent, it is reported. Richardson advised the use of the insecticide either in a powder or liquid form. Regardless of the type used, at least three applications should be made at one month intervals.

Losses farmers experience from the insect were listed by Richardson as reduction in milk production and weight gains in the spring when the fly is active, and again in the winter when the grub matures. The animal's hide is often made worthless due to the holes left when the grub emerges. Several pounds of beef are lost when the paker is forced to cut the grubs out of the carcus.

The price paid for cattle seriously infested with the insect is often reduced as much as three dollars per 100 pounds.

BAD MEDICINE!

"Socialized Medicine—Bad Medicine for You!" That is the title of an extremely effective article by Michael Wrigh appearing in Better Homes & Gardens.

Mr. Wright describes how socialized medicine works in Britain, where a single, disinterested doctor wll dispose of as many of 40 patients in two hours. He points out that in most communities here are agencies, clinics and hospitals that provide free or low-cost care for the needy. He observes that under socialized medicine, where there is no direct cost to the patient involved, hypochondriacs will swamp the doctors whether there is anything wrong with them or not, thus depriving people who really need treatment of the proper attention, and discouraging the physician. Then in conclusion, he lays down in words a philosophy that should be the solid foundation for medical care legislation and policy.

"A person who needs help should have it," he writes. "But not in a manner that will tear down the quality of medical care to the rest of us.

"Not in a masner that will destroy private practice.

"Not in a masner that will destroy the voluntary hospital system

"Not in a manner that will give man control over medical research and education.

"Not in a manner that will bind the physician to political slavery."

There can be no more effective argument against socialized, regimented, or bureaucratized medicine than that. Let the nation remember it.

The State Extension clothing specialists are attending a two-week refresher course on the latest developments in the clothing field, especially new fabrics and finishes. The course is being conducted by the Extension Service with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Deparment cooperating.

Discussing the outlook for fibers, fabrics, and clothing at the opening session, A. W. Zelomek, presiden of the International Statistical that the American public will spend fewer dollars and buy fewer garments in 1947 than in 1946 although Bureau, Inc., New York, forecast supplies will be plentiful.

Shoe production almost as high as the 1946 all-time record was predicted by Edward L. Drew of the Tanners' Council of America, New York. Concerning shoe styles, Drew said that more shoes with closed toes and heels would soon be on the market.

Shrink and flame resistant and other special finishes being developed by government and industry for military use were discussed by Stanley Backer, chief, and Allan McQuade and Louis I. Wainer, technologists, representatives of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot's textile research branch.

The increasing availability of wool clothing which may be put in the family washing machine or sent to a commercial laundry without fear of felting shrinkage was forseen by Weiner as a result of the research now underway.

McQuade said that some flame-resistant finishes developed at Columbia University under the sponsorship of the National Research Council can be applied to household fabrics used for draperies, cotton rugs, and unholstry.

More motor trucks are used in the distribution of milk than any other commodity. Approximately 100,000 trucks are used daily for that purpose.

What Is Value?

Our reaction to the price of any commodity is naturally conditioned by past experience. Anyone who compares today's prices, for example, with those of 1941 or 1936, is due for a shock. And it is easy to get into the habit of thinking that "normal" prices, to which we will some day return, are those of a vanished year in which a five-dollar bill would do a job that it takes a ten or twenty to accomplish now.

The hard truth of the matter is that prices are not going to return to the remembered lows, short of an economic debacle of the utmost severity. We have, for example, some $260,000,000,000 worth of Federal debt, which in itself is an inflationary factor. We are paying record wages to all classes of labor, and in many important fields, output per man hour has declined while costs have risen. We are fastened with the highest taxes, corporate and individual, in our history, and these are reflected inevitably in all prices. We are, in short, living in a high-priced economy, and there can be no valid comparison of the present with the past.

The best we ean hope for is honest value—which is simply the lowest prices, quality for quality, commensurate with the conditions of the times. The American merchant, whether he operates a little crossroads store or an outlet for a national chain system, is the consumers' most dependable friend in giving us that. He is the man who pares his operating costs in order to hold price raises to the minimum, and to lower prices when he can. He is the man who buys with care, so that the customer will get the most for his money. He ean't perform the impossible—but he ean and does do all in his power to protect the purchasing power of that green folding stuff you carry in your wallet.

Ladies, Wax Your Bag

Spring showers may leave their mark on new leather handbags, especially those with a smooth finish. Clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest turning off raindrops and also soil by waxing surface of the bag. They advise applying an even coat of good quality floor or furniture wax letting the wax dry, and polishing thoroughly with a clean soft cloth, then repeating the proeess 24 hours later.

Wax not only helps to protect the leather from Stains but also helps keep it from drying out and losing its flexibility.

Stores Raise Living Standards

It takes a great war, with its unprecedented drain on our labor and resources, to reduce this country to an economy of scarcity. In normal times, the average American consumer enjoys the fruits of an economy of abundance.

Retail stores present an accurate gauge of our unprecedented living standards. Every kind and charaeter and quality of goods is found on their shelves. The needs of all tastes, all pocketbooks, have been anticipated and met. That is not true of any other country. Abroad, good stores are usually found only in the larger cities, and they are patronized most extensively by people of relatively large income. The person who lives in the village has small choice when he goes to market.

Chain systems and progressive single unit stores must be given credit for the present scope and efficiency of American retailing. They reach into the smaller centers of population, and offer consumers selections of goods comparable tothose found in big cities. No matter where you live, regardless of the distance from the manufacturing areas, standard goods of known quality and value are immediately available.

The retailer is the consumer's link, with the vast American production machine. Without that link, the abundance made possible by mass production would be denied to millions. The store, like the factory, directly affects the well-being of us all.

The Growth of Prepaid Medicine

Prepaid medical care plans of one kind or another are making spectacular progress, according to a survey published in Medical Economics.

The leader in the field is naturally the old established Blue Cross organization, which started in 1934 On September 1 last, its coverage totaled 24,000,000 people.

The most rapid growth is being made by state medical care plans approved by medical societies. They are of recent origin for the most part—of 51 in operation on September 1. 21 started during the last two years. These plans were subscribed to by more than 4,000,000 people as of September 1—a jump of 45 per cent since the start of 1946.

The support that the medical profession is giving the plans is shown by the fact that 75,000 doctors more than half of all physicians in private practice, are participating. Furthermore, coverage will soon reach almost the entire country—as of a recent date, only three small states had no medical care plan in operation or preparation. And it is estimated that the number of people eligible for coverage will reach 100,0000,000.

Here is the answer to those who say that private medieine has done little to make its services available, at reasonable cost, to the rank and file of the people. While the cost of prepaid medicine varies from state to state, in all cases it is remarkably low a few dollars a month for the average family. The extent of the service offered has also been steadily increased. Prepaid, voluntary medicine is the best solution yet suggested to what ever medical care problems we have.

Taxation and Monopoly

When Congress finally gets down to cases on what is to be done about government expenditures, the national debt, and taxation, it should look squarely at this grim fact: the small and medium-sized enterprise is taking the worst beating under present tax policy.

The big business, with reserves of capital built up over many years, is better able to look out for itself. But the small business with its current tax burdens, cannot obtain and keep the wherewithal necessary to rapid expansion. Money that, in past times, would have gone for new plants, new developments, new employment, now goes to the tax collector.

Senator Cordon of Oregon put the issue well when he said that, once we make it impossible for the small concern to progress and reach its proper place in the economic sun, we are paving the way for monoply. And monoply is the surest road known to socialism--with its destruction of all traditional American freedoms.

The tax structure must be revised to permit all enterprise to grow, to compete, and to become big if it has the capabilities. That is the way this nation was built. That is the way we became the world's greatest and ricest power in a century and a half. A tax system which says, in effect, "small business must remain small," will prove ruinous to all.

Yerba Mate

Although practically unheard of in North Americea, one of the most popular drinks in South America is the aromatic and stimulating beverage known as yerba mate. Indigenous to the Western Hemisphere, the yerba mate plant supplied the favorite beverage of the Guarani Indians before the Spanish conquest of Paraguay and the Portuguese settlement of Brazil, says the March issue of Agriculture in the Americas, a USDA publication.

New Yorkers may watch the construction of a new sky-scraper, Air Lines Terminal, through holes bored in the surrounding fence—at various heights to accommodate people of all sizes. Close to the sidewalk are holes marked: "For Dogs Only"; one speeifies "Pekinese."

Proper Soil Techniques Are Discussed

Importance of correct land usage and the value of commercial fertilizers and lime on all crops including pastures was expressed by members of the Bedford County Soil Conservation Association and the Lawrence County Test Demonstrative Association at their annual meetings recently.

The 70 members and guests of the Bedford County organization heard John Joss, one of their fellow members, tell how he produced as high as five and one-half tons of alfalfa per acre with an average annual yield of three and one-half tons per acre over a period of five years. Joss said an analysis of the alfalfa showed that hay on the properly fertilized land was worth three times as much for feed as that grown on a check plot in the same field.

Joss advised farmers to have all soil tested; follow recommendations of the soil analyst in applying fertilizer, and to produce more small grain and legume crops instead of row crops.

John Crigler of the Bell Buckle community cited the importance of community organization. Bell Buckle was first prize winner in the Bedford County Improvement Contest last year and was rated eighth in the Middle Tennessee competition. "No doubt the interest in the contest was responsible for many additional acres of small grain and crimson clover in our community," he said.

Mrs. Eldridge Whitworth of the Vannatta Community stressed the importance of farm women interesting themselves in all farm programs. "In our community when a farm program is being discussed the women are considered," she said.

Members of the Lawrence County group heard Hobert Plunkett say "the most valuable tool on my farm is the peneil I use in keeping records of my farm operations." Plunkett began his record keeping in 1940. One of the first things he discovered was that two of his seven dairy cows were not producing enough to pay for the feed consumed. Those animals were replaced by profitable producers, and last year his net income averaged approximately $190 per cow.

"We hear farmers say they can't afford to feed hogs but we have never failed to show a fair profit on hogs, and we have records that will prove this," Plunkett declared.

W. H. Polk, another member of the Lawrence County Association, said that 18 acres of sweet sudangrass increased his milk receipts during a 60-day period in 1946 nearly $500 over the same period the year before. Polk cautioned the farmers against poor pasture during summer months.

The value of large applieations of commercial fertilizer on corn was emphasized by Henry Lamprecht who last year increased his corn production from 32 bushels per acre to more than 70 bushels per acre. He turned under some 500 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer and about 150 pounds were drilled in the rows at planting time. Lamprecht believes heavily fertilized corn wll withstand more dry weather and that fertilizer plowed under is worth more than when applied by other methods.

Others appearing on both programs were Miss Helen Cullins, district home demonstration agent; A. B. Harmon, district extension agent, and N. B. Morgan, assistant extension farm management specialist.

All officers and directors of the Lawrence County Association were reelected. They are R. M. Benson, president; W. H. Hyde, vice president: W. H. Polk, secretary-treasurer; W. R. Pollock and W. B. Alexander, members of the board of directors

E. M. Dement was reelected president of the Bedford County group, John P. Crigler was named vice president and Miss Lois Wiggs, secretary-treasurer. Elected to the board of directors were J. V. Hastings, Jr., Mark Hix, Mrs. Eldridge Whitworth, H. V. Stephens and C. A. Molder. The work in Bedford County is supervised by James D. Taylor, assistant county agent, while Frank Yergen, assistant county agent in Lawrence County, directs the work there.

The Importance of Fescue Grass No. 31

The importance of Kentucky Fescue Grass No. 31 as a pasture and soil erosion control crop has created much interest among farmers in Middle Tennessee during the past few months. Groups from various counties have visited farms in Kentucky recently to observe the crop under growth.

We accompanied several Rutherford County farmers who visited two Kentucky farms last week. One was the Arvin brothers, farm near Guthrie; the other was the Lilly brothers' farm near Hopkinsville. This was our first opportunity to see a crop of the grass.

It was very evident the farmers in that section are "sold on the idea" the grass is most desirable. Not because the seed produced is salable at a very attractive price, but they have found it to be a hardy crop both winter and summer, a good pasture crop, and will prevent soil from washing.

One of the most striking demonstrations on the Arvin farm was a badly eroded and gullied hill which has been seeded to the grass for only a year and a half. The gullies which were five feet deep in some places were partially filled before the grass was seeded. That was in October, 1945. Today there is no sign of washing. This is true in spite of the fact the grass was grazed all fall and winter.

On a 60-acre field of the grass 80 head of cattle ranging in weight from 800 to 1,100 pounds grazed from September until the middle of January when sold on the fat beef market. That field produced good grazing for nine months in 1946. The livestock was removed in early April to allow the grass to seed. An average of 1550 pounds of seed per acre was harvested.

Another characteristie of the grass which should be pleasing to most farmers is that it will produce on soil that is not particularly fertile. Like other crops, however, it will produce more on fertile land.

On the Lilly farm the Rutherford farmers were very impressed that grass thrives well on wet land. There only a few acres remain wet most of the year. Part of that area was covered with water when we were there, and th grass had grown well. One of the Lilly Brothers said that area had been under water for more than six weeks. In places the grass had grown out of the water as much as six inches.

It is the Lilly's opinion that the grass will grow well in a combination with ladino clover. The had a small area of the mixture which has proven satisfactory, but believe the clover should be given a little edge on the grass. Suggested as the normal rate of seeding for the clover: two pounds per acre and about six pounds of fescue seed which is approximately one half the normal rate of seeding.

The Rutherford farmers were favorably impressed with the pastures they saw. Most of them placed orders for seed to be delivered next fall—only with the hope the producers might be able to fill the orders. The demand has increased to such proportions the Kentucky growers are unable to supply all orders.

James Haynes, one of the leading farmers of Rutherford County, said he believed the grass would be more sensational than lespedeza. "I doubt if there is a farm in Middle Tennessee that doesn't have at least a few acres of lespedeza," Haynes said.

Jennings Jones, another Rutherford farmer said he was sold on the grass from what he saw in one day. Jones placed an order for enough seed to sow several [illegible]

Mac Looney, soil conservationist for the county, said he was "sold" on the grass. Looney thinks there is definitely a place for the grass on Rutherford farms and is planning to assist farmers in introducing it.

As yet the U-T experiment station has no report to make on the value of the grass but experiments were started the past fall—and according to John Ewing there will be a progress report available within a year. Their experiments include a comparison of the Fescue with orchard grass and blue grass as pasture crops, the seeding of Fescue with alfalfa and other legumes for pasture purposes, and the growing of the grass on an extremely wet area.

Ewing believes fescue will prove to be a desirable crop and will compete with some of the old stand-by crops. in pasture and erosion control-programs.

Altgeld Co-op Wields Buying Power to Win Job Equality Too

When Negro rights are threatened, the Altgeld Co-op sticks its chin out.

Silvercup Bakery learned how 300 Negro business-owners can use economic power to bolster the four freedoms when they turned down Mary Blake, who phoned in a reply to their ad for a typist and comptometer operator. The job was just about in the bag when Mrs. Blake offered the information that she was colored. After repeating "Are you sure?" and "But Negroes don't live near your address", the voice on Silvercup's phone lost its cordiality, withdrew the invitaton for an inverview.

As soon as she told Bill Bowen, he grabbed the phone, cancelled his Silvercup order, and painted a large sign explaining to consumers that as long as Silvercup insisted on barring Negro office workers they would have to forfeit Altgeld's yearly $7,000 order.

Floury officials righteously announced that 25 per cent of their workers were Negroes, paraded lists of porters, janitors and truck-washers to prove it. Bowen, aware that his store was Silvercup's second largest retail outlet in Chicago quietly held his ground. The co-op triumphed when Mrs. Blake was hired as a demonstrator and another Negro became a comptometer operator. Under insistent co-op pressure, the company is seriously considering hiring Negro sales managers, drivers and salesmen.. The bread is back on Altgeld counters, with sales at a new peak.

All of the 21 workers on the co-op staff live at Altgeld, own or are buying stock. Altgeld's staff was encouraged by management to organize; all are members of CIO's United Retail Workers.

Growing importance of the Gardens as a food outlet has led many companies to make large offers for selling rights. Bowman Dairy offered to install refrigeration equipment and make a flat contribution of $600 if the co-op would handle only their products. Altgeld refused, sells co-op milk exclusively.

Manager Bowen and the directors look forward to the day when Altgeld and all Negro communities will achieve the independence of Tyrrell, N. C. They tell with pride of the town which got up a co-op loan fund, paid off loan sharks, rebuild burnt homes, lent $42,000 in seven years. After a co-op store came a hospital association, then a sorghum mill for cheap sugar. Now a 680-acre farm has been bought, playgrounds, education centers and a swimming pool laid out; on weekends Tyrrell fathers and sons build with lumber from a co-op sawmill. under the direction of a co-op hired carpenter. In a few months each family will move from a shack into a home, with indoor plumbing and a room for each person.

Prize Load Of Seed Cotton Nets 4 Bales

Dresden, Tenn., Dec.—23—(Special)—A truck loaded with seed cotton that ginned out four regulation-size bales attracted much attention in Dresden last week.

C. E. Parks, Liberty farmer came into Dresden with what is claimed the largest load of seed cotton ever delivered to a ginner here. There's a story back of it, too. Last April when the weather was anything but favorable for a profitable cotton yield, Parks seriously considered plowing this four-acre patch of cotton under. There was a poor stand, grass was taking it and no time left from other field crops to cultivate the cotton.

Finally, however, Parks did get around to the cotton which did yield fairly well—the truck load delivered here Tuesday netting him $1,200. In addition Parks carried home 1,000 pounds of seed, in addition to seed sold to the ginner.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Consider the Egg

Nothing so small contains so much food value, nor does anything challenge it for first place, as a glance through any cook book will reveal

By Mary Lyles Wilson

A glance through any cook book is enough to convince anybody of the indispensability of one of the smallest foods we use, the egg. Probably no other article of food is so widely used. The food value of eggs and their ease of digestion entitle them to first rank, and certainly there is more in their favor than flavor.

"Every day eat eggs some way" is a slogan we might bear in mind. Consider them at breakfast as a sunny starter for the day, at noon to give punch to your salad or sandwich lunch, at dinner in a light dessert.

There is no stouter food, no fitter fuel to nourish youthful ambitions or to sustain mature activities than the simple but well-nigh endless variety of egg and egg-combination dishes. For all of their sturdy qualities, eggs require tender treatment. They must be properly stored, kept cool at a temperature between 45 and 55 degrees. They should be covered to retain their delicate flavor (protected from the odor of other foods). Special care must be taken in their preparation. Low temperature and slow cooking are two of the requirements for best results when preparing egg dishes. For many years, eggs were considered chiefly an item on the breakfast menu, fried, scrambled, boiled or poached. Now eggs have taken their place as a principal food in every meal.

In placing eggs on the breakfast menu, there are many delightful ways of varying this every-popular food. For that "boiled egg", let's steam them for a change. Here is the way to do it.

Steamed Eggs

Eggs 1/2 cup water

Place the number of eggs desired in saucepan. Add the water and cover. Turn on high until steaming (three to five minutes). Turn heat off and steam the eggs without removing the cover—three four or five minutes. For hard-cooked eggs, steam 25 minutes. If eggs are taken from the refrigerator, allow three to five minutes longer, cooking period.

Fried or Buttered Eggs

Fried or buttered eggs are rarely cooked to perfection. When done, the white should be almost translucent, gelatinized and the edges of the egg a pale yellow, not brown and tough. This can be accomplished by using a low controlled heat. Select a smooth frying pan and use sufficient butter or fat to oil the pan well. Heat pan until warm. Break eggs into a dish. Carefully pour the eggs into buttered pan Add one teaspoon hot water to each egg and cover. Cook covered, three to five minutes. Serve on hot plate. Garnish with paprika and parsley.

Delicious Scrambled Eggs

3-4 cup top milk
6 eggs
4 tbsp. butter
1-8 tsp. pepper
1 tsp salt
Paprika

Heat the milk and butter in the frying pan with heat turned high. Turn low. Beat the eggs with a fork. Add the salt and pepper. Turn the eggs into the pan with scalded milk. Cook, stirring frequently until set. Serve garnished with paprika and parsley. For savory scrambled eggs, add one-half teaspoon onion juice, two tablespoons Worcestershire sauce and two tablespoons minced green peppers the last minute. You can also utilize odds and ends of cooked meats or vegetables.

One dish enjoyed the world over is the: omelet. Romances have flowered on the airy delicacies of an omelet, and she who masters its simple intricacies shall never want for admirers at her board. ,

Puffy Egg Omelet

4 egg yolks
3 tbsp. milk
3-4 tsp. salt
4 egg whites
1-2 tsp. baking powder
2 tbsp. butter

Measure butter and place in frying pan. Cover and turn to low. Heat pan for five minutes. Separate eggs, beat the whites until stiff. Beat the egg yolks add the milk baking powder and salt and mix well. Combine the egg yolk mixture with the beaten whites, folding in carefully. Pour mixture in frying pan, cover and cook for five minutes. Remove the cover after five minutes and continue to cook six or eight minutes. Cut through the center, fold over and serve on hot plate. Garnish as desired.

Variations

Spanish Omelet—After the omelet is on the plate, pour over a sauce made of tomatoes, green peppers, salt, butter and pepper. Garnish with parsley.

Mushroom Omelet—Saute one cup of fresh or canned mushrooms in butter. Season with salt, pepper and bit of mace.

Ham Omelet—When the omelet is cooked one-half the required time, sprinkle minced ham or dried beef over the omelet. Fold and serve.

Chicken Liver Omelet— Chop chicken livers. Saute in butter. Season with salt, pepper, and Worcestershire. Pour over the omelet just before serving.

Cheese Omelet—Just before folding the omelet, sprinkle with one-half cup grated cheese.

Shrimp Omelet—Serve sauted shrimps around the omelet and garnish with lemon and watercress.

Parsley Omelet—Add two tablespoons minced parsley when folding in egg whites.

The French omelet differs from the fluffy omelet in the amount of beating required. In making the French omelet, the eggs are slightly beaten unseparated, while, as you note, the fluffy omelet requires more air beaten into the egg yolks and whites separately. The same variations may be used in either kind of omelet. The fluffy omelet is more economically used as a foundation recipe.

French Omelet

5 eggs
2 tbsp. butter
Salt and pepper

Break eggs into bowl; beat until yolks asd whites are well mixed, add salt and pepper. Melt one tablespoon butter in skillet. Melt the other tablespoon butter and add to mixture. Pour mixture into the skillet; prick with a fork carefully. When thick and set, fold over, brown. and serve on hot dish. Serves four.

As the main part of a salad or to accompany other foods, eggs are perfect. A luncheon salad equally appropriate for a buffet supper is the one spoken of today.. In the center of platter, arranged on a bed of crisp lettuce, are wedges of unpeeled tomatoes and thick slices of avocados. Garnish with well-seasoned mayonnaise and halves of hard-cooked eggs, which may be served plain or stuffed.

When we come to desserts, eggs are always used. What cake, pie, or creeam is as good without that golden nugget of food that our good friend, the hen furnishes us, The butterscotch pie made by this recipe:

Butterscotch Pie

1-2 cup sugar
1-4 cup water
4 tbsp. butter
1 3-4 cups scalded milk
3 egg yolks
1-4 tsp. salt
1 cup brown sugar
1-4 tsp. salt
1-2 cup cornstarch
1-4 cup cold milk
3 egg whites
6 tbsp. sugar

Caramelize the one-half cup of sugar on low heat. When caramelized add the water and butter. Allow to dissolve. Scald milk and add to caramel mixture. Beat egg yolk, add brown sugar, cornstarch, salt and cold milk. Add mixture to hot milk—cook until thickened stirring constantly after mixture begins to thicken. Pour into a baked pie shell and cover with a meringue made of egg whites and sugar. Bake in- 325 degree over 1220 15 minutes.

EGGS AND MUSHROOMS WITH CHEESE SAUCE

4 hard-cooked eggs
4 chopped mushrooms
1 teaspoon chopped pimiento
2 tablespoons cream
1-2 cup soft bread crumbs
Salt
Pepper
Toast
Bacon
Cheese Sauce

Cut hard-cooked eggs in halves crosswise and remove yolks. Mix mushrooms, pimiento, cream and soft bread crumbs together, seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. Heat mixture until very hot over hot water and stuff into the whites of eggs. Place them on toast and cover with cheese sauce. Place in 350 degrees oven until sauce bubbles. Garnish with bacon. Serves 4.

CHEESE SAUCE

3 tablespoons bacon fat
3 tablespoons flour
1 1-2 cups milk
1-2 cup cheese, grated
4 hard-cooked egg yolks

Blend flour and bacon fat and when smooth add milk. Stir until sauce boils and add cheese and egg yolks rubbed through a sieve.

LIMA BEAN CASSEROLE

2 cups dried lima beans, large size
1 small onion
2 tablespoons fat
2 cups diced smoked ham, bologna or spiced meat
2 cups tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 teaspoons prepared mustard
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce, if desired

Soak the lima beans in water over night. Simmer in the same water until tender, then drain. Brown the sliced onion in the fat and add to beans. Add all other ingredients and place in casserole. Bake in moderate oven one hour.

SUNDAY NIGHT SAVORY SANDWICHES

Serves Four)

1-2 pound liverwurst
2 teaspoon prepared mustard
2 to 3 tbsps. Blue Plate Mayonnaise
4 slices bread

Mix liverwurst and mustard with sufficient Blue Plate Mayonnaise to spread easily. Spread bread with mixture, top with cheese, and broil until cheese is melted. Serve hot. (Blue Plate Mayonnaise adds a tempting, sweet-tart flavor to all your sandwiches— makes them taste really super-special. And it's guaranteed to be flavor-fresh.)

CHERRY BETTY

2-3 cup flour
2-3 cup brown sugar
2-3 teaspoon cinnamon
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 cups canned sweetened cherries
1-2 cup cherry juice

Mix the flour, brown sugar and cinnamon together. Work in the fat until the mixture is crumbly. Place the cherries and juice in a greased cake pan cover, with the crumbly mixture. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees) for about 30 minutes. Serve with cream. Berries or other fruit may be used instead of cherries.

CHICKEN-PINEAPPLE ASPIC

2 envelopes (2 tbsps.) unflavored gelatin
2 cups chicken stock
1-2 cup cold water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 teaspoons salt
3-4 cup diced celery
2 cups diced cooked chicken
1 cup cubed canned pineapple
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento

Soften gelatin in cold water, dissolve in hot chicken stock. Add lemon juice and salt; chill until syrupy. Add remaining ingredients pour into mold rinsed in cold water chill until firm. Unmold. Serves 4 to 6

BRAN BROWN BREAD

1 egg
1-3 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-3 cup molasses
1-1-2 cups bran
2-3 cup cornmeal
1-4 cup melted shortening
2 1-2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
3-4 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 cups milk

Beat egg, add sugar and mix well. Dissolve soda in molasses and add to first mixture; add bran, cornmeal and shortening. Sift flour with baking powder and salt; add to first mixture alternately with milk. Stir only until flour disappears. Pour into greased loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 1 hour and 15 minutes. Remove from pan and cool before cutting.

NABISCO BRAN PECAN MUFFINS

1 cup Nabisco 100 percent Bran
1 cup milk
2 tbsp shortening
1-4 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
1-2 cup chopped pecans
1 cup sifted flour
3 tsp. baking powder
1-4 tsp. salt
12 whole pecans

Add bran to milk and let soak 5 minutes. Meanwhile, cream the shortening and sugar thoroughly; add egg and beat until smooth. Add chopped nuts to bran mixture. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Add to bran mixture and stir only until blended. Fill the greased muffin pans 2-3 full; top each with a whole pecan. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

RAISIN PUFFS WITH CHOCOLATE SAUCE

2 tablespoons melted shortening
1 cup coarse dry bread crumbs
2 eggs
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons light corn syrup
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 cups milk
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 cup raisins

Combine shortening and bread crumbs. Beat eggs slightly, add sugar, corn syrup and salt. Stir in milk and vanilla until well blended. Add raisins and breadcrumb mixture. Let stand a few minutes before baking. Pour into greased molds and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees' for 30 to 40 minutes, or until a knife comes out clean when inserted in center of puddings. Remove from oven and let stand for few seconds. Turn out on dessert plates and serve with Chocolate Custard Sauce. Serve either hot or cold. Serves four.

Chocolate Custard Sauce

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups milk
1 1-2 tablespoons flour
1-3 cup sugar
1-3 cup corn syrup
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Add chocolate to the milk and heat in a double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat until mixture is smooth. Combine flour, sugar, corn syrup, and salt. Stir in a little of the chocolate mixture and return to double boiler. Stir constantly and cook until thickened. Add butter or margerine and vanilla. Serve hot or cold.

S m o r g a b o r d means butter, cheese and bread. These three foods are basic in the Swedish diet, and were offered to the guest as soon as he arrived. This act of welcome resembles the offer of salt and black bread by the Russian peasant.

EASY IDENTIFICATION

Keep your linens straight and your closet neat. Identify single sheets with a tiny "x" mark made with one color of thread, mark double sheets with a contrasting color.

STUFFED ROUND STEAK

1 1-2 pounds round steak
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon paprika
1-4 cup bacon drippings
2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 cup bread crumbs
1-4 teaspoon salt
Few grains paprika
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
3 tablespoons chopped celery
1 egg slightly beaten
3 tablespoons bacon drippings
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup water
1 cup tomato juice
1-2 teaspoon salt

Have round steak cut about three eighths of an inch thick. Season with one teaspoon salt and one-eighth teaspoon paprika. Melt bacon drippings, add onion and saute until brown. Add bread crumbs, salt, paprika, parsley, celery and egg. Mix well and spread over steak. Roll loosely and tie. Heat three tablespoons drippings in skillet and sear steak in it on all sides. Remove steak to casserole. To the drippings in skillet add flour and when blended add water, tomato juice and salt. Pour over steak in casserole, cover and bake in slow oven 250 degrees, for one and a half hours. Add more seasoning if required.

CHICKEN AND ALMOND SANDWICHES

Mix equal quantities of chopped white meat of cooked chicken and chopped blanched almonds. Mash to a paste. Season with salt and pepper. Add enough mayonnaise to make of the right consistency and spread on thin slices of buttered bread. Put together with lettuce leaf. Trim and cut into desired shapes. Garnish platter with clusters of watercress and pickle.

APRICOT ICE CREAM PIES

Place canned apricots in small individual baked tart shells. Cover with vanilla ice cream and then cover completely with a meringue made by beating three egg whites until stiff, adding gradually three tablespoons of sugar and half teaspoon of vanilla. Place in a 450 degree oven for one minute to brown delicately. Serve at once upon removing from oven.

SPICY PRUNE CAKE

2 cups sifted flour
1-4 teaspoon soda
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 teaspoon cloves
1-2 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs beaten
3-4 cup milk
1 tablespoon grated orange rind
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 cup chopped cooked prunes
1-2 cup chopped nuts

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt, and spices. Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs, mixing well. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Fold in orange rind, vanilla extract, prunes, and nuts. Spread in greased cake pan 8x8x2 inches. Bake in moderate oven (300 degrees) about 550 minutes. Frost with fluffy icing.

PARSNIP CROQUETTES

3 parsnips, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, 1 egg slightly beaten, 2 tablespoons cream, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, flour, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons cold water, bread crumbs.

Wash, scarpe and cook the parsnips in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and mash. There should be one and a half cups of pulp. Place pulp in sauce pan and add lemon juice, butter or margarine, salt and pepper. Stir and cook over flame until hot. Cool and shape into croquettes. Beat the other egg with cold water and then dip croquettes in flour, then in egg and last in bread crumbs. Fry in hot fat until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper.

THE MODERN FARMER

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5,600 Farm Placements Of Veterans Made In January

Washington, D. C., March 24, 1947.—Farm placements of white and colored veterans of World War II, total 5,613 for January, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. This compares with 4,936 for the same period a year ago. The increase may be due in part to warmer weather in January of this year.

Of the total placements, 2,221 were made in the Southern States. Under the farm labor program of the Department, veterans are assisted in finding farm employment and in getting established as tenants and sharecroppers.

Also, the Farmers Home Administration and the Farm Credit Administration assist veterans to become farm owners. Other farmers, farm workers, tenants, and sharecroppers also are aided in their effort to become owners. Last year the Farmers Home Administration made farm ownership loans to 3,341 white and colored veterans and to 2,125 non-veterans.

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

HE SOLD OUT

Esau, in great hunger, stood pleading with his brother Jacob for food "Sell me your birth-right," was the reply. It is needless to mention to Bible readers that Esau sold out. Many will condemn Esau for selling; while on the other hand, many will condemn Jacob for buying. It is not wrong to buy, neither is it wrong to sell, if the proper wisdom is injected into the transaction. Several things were wrong, however with Esau and Jacob's transaction.

In the first place, Esau was over-anxious to sell. Men of experience will admit that over-anxious sellers or buyers are likely to make poor deals. When a prospective buyer sees that the seller is anxious to transfer goods, he gives that seller the rope that, that seller may lower the price of his commodity. Even if a man is anxious to sell, wisdom will hide anxiety from the prospective purchaser. Every worker should display some form of satisfaction for a good job, but should never allow the boss to be impressed that he is unusually anxious to keep it. The boss, taking unfair advantage of his over-anxiety may give him a reduction in salary, or an increase in chores, as a reward for that anxiety.

Esau was led to sell out because he made one failure as a hunter. A good hunter never expects to bring back a big game every time he goes on such a trip; he realizes that there are some high and low days in every adventure of life. Because Esau had a low day, he was willing to sell out the best thing he had, anybody can give up and sell out, but it takes a real man to hit the low spots, and keep on keeping on. In every branch of life men face low days, rough spots, and slippery paths, but the man who is unwilling to sell out, arms himself with a leaning staff to use in climbing out of the low places; he acquires a shock-absorbing conscience, and a non-ski determination. Such a man won't sell out.

Another reason for the failure of the ancient woodsman was, that he allowed the object of a present desire to blind him to nearby valuable possibilities. He was at home when he made the trade to sell his birth-right. Even tho he was very hungry, he should have been able to bear the pains of hunger until he could examine all immediate possibilities. His mother's kitchen was not very far away. Despite her partiality she would not have allowed Esau to die of starvation. One bowl of food blinded him to the bounties of his mother's ancient kitchen. A man is in a pitiful condition when he sees only one position to gain, one woman that he thinks is suitable to make a wife for himself, only one friend he can trust, only one possible solution for his problem or only one way in which God expects him to serve the world. Elijah made the mistake of thinking that he was the only man upon whom God could depend. God reminded him of seven thousand more of which Elijah knew nothing. When we begin to see only one way out, we should move the veil from our faces for we are blinded to the thousand of other ways God has paved to be our avenues of escape. When one thing looks like your last chance, open up your eyes; there is something else near.

The hairy son of Abraham made

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

REA Has Loaned Billion Dollars To Help Electrify Rural Areas

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week that loans by the Rural Electrification Administration have passed the billion-dollar mark. Total allocations by the agency since it began operations in 1935 reached 1,000,068,389 on March 18, when Administrator Claude R. Wickard approved a loan of $145,000 to the Monroe County Electric Cooperation at Waterloo, Illinois.

Since the federal rural electrification program began May 11, 1935, REA has made loans to 1,011 borrowers, which include 931 cooperatives, 40 public power districts, 20 other public bodies, and 20 power companies. Of the cooperatives, 934 are organized to furnish electric service and 37 are concerned only with refrigerated locker plants.

Commenting on progress to date, Rural Electrification Administrator Claude R. Wickard said:

"Rural electrification now is only a little more than half completed, with the most difficult part of the job still ahead. Since 1935, REA borowers have energized more than 500,000 miles of power lines serving almost 1,700,00 rural consumers in 46 states, Alaska and the Virgin Islands. These rural electric system have established a pattern for rural electrification that eventually will make rural electric service available to practically all potential consumers in rural America. The REA cooperatives have prepared specific plans for doing their part of this program. Under the most favorable circumstances, this goal can be reached within the next three to five years. . ."

In addition to financing lines to unserved farms and other rural establishments, the REA program has stimulated other agencies to greater rural electrification activities. Only about 750,000 farms, or approximately 11 per cent of all farms in the Nation, received power line electricity when REA was created in 1935. REA's latest estimates showed that on July 1 last, 3,106,775 farms, or 53 percent, were connected to rural power lines.

Believe It or Not!

In preparing her Sunday dinner, Mrs. G. C. Haynes, 931 Woodmont Boulevard, killed one of her largest white Windot hens. In dressing the fowl she found that it contained 16 perfectly formed eggs, with the hard shells on.

Tribute to Soil Conservation Head

DR. HUGH H. BENNETT, Chief of Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, responds to a tribute paid him for his soil conservation work by an old friend, Sim Bennett, farmer and minister of Anson County, N. C. The occasion was Hugh Bennett Day which was observed recently in Wadesboro, N. C. The colored farmer's tribute to the great soil conservation crusader is carried in the January issue of SOIL CONSERVATION, a USDA publication. Dr. Bennett recently announced an eight-point program designed to conserve the Nation's soil and water resources for an expanding population.

Growing Food Good Exercise

Will Myree, Prattville Community, Autauga County, proves that a year round garden in the city does pay. Last year he grew enough vegetables to sell to the lunch room of North Highland School and to some local markets.

A few years ago, Mr. Myree's health and age made him cut down on his activities as a full-time farmer. He moved to Prattville and started growing vegetables on a vacant lot. "I had to do something," said Myree. "I have been an active farmer all my life and I couldn't just leave the farm and do nothing. It is a real pleasure for me to spend my time this way. There is no such thing as a "garden season for I have vegetables all the time."

Negro 4-H Boys Enter One Thousand Dollar Forestry Contest

Washington, D. C.—Negro 4-H club boys of Mississippi are entering a $1,000 woodland improvement contest sponsored by the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad, according to a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Mississippi State Extension Director, L. I. Jones.

"Fifty percent of our State is in woodland," says Director Jones, who adds that under good management the woodland can be made to produce greater profits. He also points out that cotton is facing

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Minimum Wage Rate Increased for La. Sugarcane Workers

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced minimum wage rates to be paid workers during 1947 for non-harvest sugarcane work by producers in Louisiana who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended.

The basic minimun rate for adult male workers, doing ordinary unskilled labor on and after February 26, is $2.60 per day, an increase of 15 cents over the 1946 minimum rate.

Minimum rates with increases,

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Campbell on College Fund Advisory Committee

T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee of the United Negro College Fund.

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PAYMENT IS DISCONTINUED ON COTTON INSURANCE; LOSS CLAIMS

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson today announced that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is notifying its field offices to discontinue payment of 1946 crop cotton loss claims under the crop insurance program.

This action, which is taken at the direction of Secretary Anderson and is effective immediately, is necessary because funds available for paying claims under this part of the general crop insurance program have been exhausted. Cotton loss claims on 1946 production have run far beyond any preliminary estimate. Premiums earned for 1946 crop cotton insurance ran to about 42 million pounds, while total loss claims are estimated at three or four times this amount.

Legislative provisions under which crop insurance is operated require that insurance be made available to all cotton producers. Officials of the Department point out, however, that under the present circumstances cotton loss payments cannot be continued until additional funds are appropriated.

The action today does not affect loss payments for other insured crops (wheat, flax, corn and tobacco.) Payment of approved loss claims will be continued for these commodities. Premiums collected for this group in the insurance program are said to be adequate to meet all loss claims.

It is estimated that more than half of the total 1946 crop cotton loss claims have already been paid. Even though further payments have been discontinued, field offices of the Crop Insurance Corporation will continue to adjust, accept and process additional claims under the program.

A thorough investigation of the whole question of cotton loss

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Plant Experiment Regarded as Aid to Pasture Plans

A combination of hard seed crimson clover and rescue grass, a grass developed at the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station, may be the answer to many of our pasture problems, John Ewing, superintendent of the station, told Nashville Farmers Club members Wednesday.

Both plants have a very desirable characteristic of reseeding themselves yearly, even though the ground is plowed in the meantime Ewing said. The rescue grass has been developed from one plant discovered growing on the station several years ago. Since that time a sufficient amount of seed has been produced to plant one acre. It is hoped the one-acre plot will produce enough seed to allow for a trial of the grass for pastures.

In pasture experiments last year, where grain was used to supplement the pasture, additional gains were not sufficient to pay for the grain feed. "We would not say that would be the case year after year because weather conditions favored pastures last year," Ewing declared. A very desirable profit was made on an acreage of pasture that was irrigated, he reported.

Ewing stressed the value of supplement pasture in the summer when dry weather retards permanent pastures. Last year 12 dairy cows at the experiment station were pastured on four acres of sweet sudan grass for almost 40 days with very profitable returns. He recommended the sweet sudan because it is more readily grazed by cattle.

"We have been unsuccessful as yet in the production of Lidano clover seed. Lidano, described as a giant White Dutch clover, makes very few blooms in this locality," Ewing said.

In answer to a number of questions regarding Kentucky No. 31 Fescue grass, he said there is a place for the crop in pasture programs; however, at the experiment station it has been impossible to distinguish between that grass and Alta fescue. The two growing side by side look exactly alike—and as far as we are able to determine, one is just as good as the other, he declared.

Inflammable Garments

David D. Craig, director of research for the American Retail Federation, recently testified before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the problem of excessively inflammable wearing apparel and decorative plastic ornaments. This is a problem—and a serious one—which has appeared in recent years, as new types of materials have been developed. Some of these materials, Mr. Craig stated, are a real hazard to the user.

The consumer cannot tell a dangerous garment from one which is safe—so he must rely on the retailer. And this places the average retailer in an extremely difficult position. Very few stores are equipped with laboratory facilities and expert technicians able to accurately analyze goods, so they, in turn, must rely on statements of suppliers which are not always reliable.

It has therefore been urged, in many quarters, that the states pass laws forbidding the manufacture or sale of dangerous wearing apparel and setting up necessary definitions and standards. But the grave fault in this is that a state law cannot go beyond the state line. Each state would inevitably establish different criteria and provisions. Manufacturers and retailers would be faced with dozens of laws, many in conflict with each other, and endless confusion would result.

Most retailers, therefore, are of the opinion that the proper solution lies in Federal legislation—and a uniform, standard law applying to the entire country. This, in Mr. Craig's words, is "the standard American way of protecting the public from dangers which are nationwide in extent." The answer lies in Congressional action.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

How many calves do you have on feed? Where did you find them, and how much did they cost? These are familiar questions among county agents and vocational agricultural instructors in Middle Tennessee and throughout the state.

Desirable calves for feeding are scarce this spring and boys who are making purchases are having to pay a high price for them—even after intense searching in Tennessee and other states., This year, as in years past, carloads of steers have been imported from the Western states for 4-H and FFA club members to feed.

For a number of years we have questioned this method of teaching beef production to the boys who will man the farms in the future. Our thinking does not agree with that of others who have had much more experience in the program, and we have no hope of causing them to see the siutation as we do. However we do hope some of those personally involved in the program will think seriously with us regarding the matter.

The ultimate goal of the University of Tennessee, through the agencies sponsoring the junior farm program, is to teach the boys to be better farmers. Can this be brought about through methods that are not practical for established farmers? The present junior beef cattle program is not practical and we offer as proof the fact that no farmers send to the market beef that was produced by the method recommended for the junior group, and records of the University of Tennessee experiment stations which prove the only way for a farmer to show a profit from beef is through pasture feeding.

We don't say that boys in the past years have failed to show a profit for their labor and money invested. However, there are numerous incidents which we question. They have been able to show a profit only because the buyers year after year have paid premium prices for the fat animals in efforts to encourage the work. This is a very noble gesture and one appreciated by all—but just how much does it contribute to a long-time beef program? The same boys after they pass club age can no longer afford to follow the methods they have learned in producing choice animals because the buyers do not subsidize adult farmers.

The Junior Beef Club program in Tennessee has developed more or less into one of the "Smiths keeping up with the Joneses." It is the desire of a number of counties to produce the grand champion and to have the largest number of finished animals in the annual show and sale. To accomplish this it is necessary for those feeding the animals to keep them in the stall and use dry feed altogether, occasionally supplemented with milk. Before that, however, it is necessary for some one to spend considerable time locating the animals to feed. The animals are often purchased at prices far in excess to what a man who is farming for a living can afford to pay. Remember the aim of the program is to teach the boys how to be better farmers.

Until time for the show and sale, the animal is kept on full feed of concentrates, much of which is purchased in bags from feed dealers. The period of feeding is four, eight, or 12 months and often longer. Few calves will grade choice under eight to 10 months of concentrated feeding. The animal is sold and the club member is out of the beef business again. What has been accomplished?

There are other counties which do not have the individuals willing to gamble by purchasing a high-priced calf, hoping that it might finish out choice grade. For that reason the beef club members attempt to pasture their home produced animals on insufficient pasture with a little amount of feed. The result: the animal makes a very poor showing in competition with the finished animals. People look with suspicion at the calf, the boy and the agent or teacher under whose supervision the work was carried on. The boy becomes discouraged even though he might have cleared a nice profit. The next year, unwilling to feed another home-grown calf, the money made on the first one is invested in a steer with more breeding. What has been accomplished in that case?

We believe strongly in a statement we heard recently from a farmer county agent. He said, "The man who makes money on a calf is the man who sells it the first time." If that is true, very few junior feeders make money because the percentage of the calves sold which are bred on the farm is very small.

It occurs to us that the whole program is being approached in the wrong manner, at least in a number of counties which in turn have forced other counties to follow because of the competition that has developed.

The program as it exists today involves the outlay of a certain amount of cash each year on the part of most club members and considerable time on the part of the U-T representatives in locating animals. Wouldn't it be better for the supervisor to encourage the boy to spend the amount of money necessary to develop a few acres of desirable pasture? After the pasture is established assist the boy to locate a pure bred female animal, but by no means assist the club member unless he has the pasture. There is the argument that many boys have no place for a pasture. Records of our experiment stations have shown: if you have no pasture you cannot stay in the beef production business long.

A program of the kind will take time. Under the present program no one has time to wait, for fear they will make a poor showing in the competition. A pasture program should be first in any junior beef cattle club—but presently that phase is being sadly neglected.

Maybe it would lessen the number of beef club members at the present but since the program basically is a long-time one, the number would eventually increase because the pasture way in beef production has been proved economically sound.

The Trend in Retailing

A number of retailers' associations have recently held their annual conventions. Experts in various phases of merchandising have thoroughly discussed consumer preferences, dealing with manufacturers, the price situation and other problems involved in the complicated business of turning raw materials into goods on store shelves. And the general tenor of feeling is that the consumer will be offered more and better goods—and that further price advances must be opposed.

Pricing of goods, as one resolution observed, is the joint responsibility of manufacturer and retailer—with the consumer making the ultimate decision on whether the price is right. It does no one any good to produce commodities which people won't buy because they think they're overpriced. And retailers are working to see that goods in that category disappear from the channels of trade.

The effort of retail business to improve quality is an important, and often overlooked service to the consumer. It is bearing fruit now. The shoddy merchandise which was unavoidable during the war years is going rapidly into limbo. Retail buyers are insisting that manufacturers provide the best possible article for the money—and they are refusing to buy when they think that isn't being done.

Retailers are also stressing greater efficiency and courtesy on the part of employes. The curt, disinterested clerk of the war years, who couldn't be fired because there was no one to take his place, is disappearing.

The chain system must be given much of the credit for the work in the consumer's interest which is being aggressively pushed now. Independents are cooperating fully. The public reaps the rewards.

Dr. Darby Asks More Facts on Growing Food

Reviewing two recent reports on the relationship of nutrition to soils and agriculture, Dr. William J. Darby of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, in the lead article of the current issue Nutrition Reviews, makes a plea for more reliable facts concerning the growing food.

Dr. Darby cites a report by Sir Cedric Stanton Hicks in which he points out that " if one divides the actual arable acres per person available in a given country by 2.5 acres, one may derive what may be termed a population saturation coefficient" and "in a total of 27 countries only six countries (Canada, Argentine, New Zealand, Russia, the United States and Australia) have a population coefficient greater than 1.0."

Hicks suggests continuous cutting of fodder crops, water culture and introduction of new strains with shorter crop cycles has possibiilties for increasing the flow of nutrient materials from the soil.

Another report by F. A. Pearson and F. A. Harper which Dr. Darby cites points out that in only a small portion of the earth do all seven of the factors, such temperature and rainfall, exist that make the land arable. They suggest expansion of the present crop area by better conservation of animal manures, expansion of commercial fertilizers, use of more machinery, more efficient livestock, new and improved varieties of crop, control of animal and plant diseases, and more double-cropping.

Dr. Darby points out, however, that in the two reports, Hicks estimates the world's arable land at 40 per cent of the global surface while Pearson and Harper set it at a 7 per cent.

On the other hand, Dr. Darby comments, both studies reach the same conclusion: "So long as our food supply depends upon the type of agriculture in existence at this time, the number of people which the world's food supply will support will depend upon the standard of living of those people. Whether the science of nutrition can ultimately provide means of supporting an expanded world population at a very high nutritional plane through developments of new methods of food production, such as the production of food yeasts and of synthetic foodstuffs, remains for the future to decide."

More Coal for Less Cost

The coal industry in the United States has not lagged in technical development designed to increase output and reduce costs. Very great progress has been made, for example, in cutting and handling coal mechanically. And this, incidentally, has been accompanied by a steady advancement in mine safety, and substantial reduction in the accident rate.

The coal industry, in company with other interested parties, is now engaged in research which may prove to be of a revolutionary nature. Underground gasification of coal is attracting wide attention, and experiments are being carried on in an Alabama mine with similar experimentation anticipated elsewhere. Most mechanical difficulties have been eliminated, and success may be in sight. If that happens, it will make possible the utilization of impure coal and coal seams which are too thin to mine under present methods. It would also result in a more complete recovery of coal, inasmuch as 35 to 50 per cent of coal remains underground now.

The coal industry is seeking to make maximum use of this natural resource—and, at the same time, to reduce costs in the interest of maintaining a favorable competitive position with other fuels. The last is an extremely serious problem at this time—high labor and other costs have produced a real danger that coal may lose some of its markets. So the industry, in the manner which is typical of free, competitive enterprise in the American economic system, is turning to science, research and further mechanization as one of the solutions.

The Campaign Against Fire

On May sixth to eighth, a conference will be held in Washington, D. C., which will be of direct and personal importance to every person in the country. It will be a national conference on fire prevention—and it has been called by President Truman to meet a grave emergency.

In attendance, there will be officials of the Federal government, the states, and municipalities, and representatives of business, the professions, and civic and service organizations of many kinds. It is hoped that the largest possible representation of interested parties will appear and that officials from every state will attend.

The conference will have several purposes. It will, first, create a wider recognition of the need for more adequate standards of building construction, and the firm and impartial enforcement of building codes and fire safety ordinances. Of equal importance, it is hoped that it will develop a vitally-needed sense of the personal responsibility that must be shared by every citizen if our terrible fire toll is to be reduced.

Loss of life and destruction of property by fire must come down. That is the basic theme of the coming conference. Its work will be in the interest of us all.

Why Fire Loss Is Rising

The Natioal Board of Fire Underwriters recently analyzed the causes of the disgraceful and menacing increase in fire loss in the United States—a loss that came near the $600,000,000 figure last year. The following principal reasons were cited:

1. The increased value of property, merchandise and large inventories.

2. The use of substandard housing.

3. Overcrowding of buildings, with a resulting strain on electrical circuits and heating plants already in disrepair because of wartime shortages.

4. A tendency to build factories and other high-value properties in outlying areas where water supply for fire fighting purposes may be inadequate.

5. Shortage of fire department equipment.

6. A great increase in carelessness at the end of the war.

Most of these causes of fire are correctible. Substandard housing must be prevented by local building and safety ordinance. Communities will soon be able to obtain needed fire equipment. Adequate repair and maintenance of electrical and heating facilities can be obtained now. The last cause, human carelessness, is probably the most important—and it is likewise the most indefensible. So long as we take chances with this great destroyer, lives and property will continue to be needlessly sacrificed. That is the message which must be brought home to all the American people.

A Better Buy

A news story in the Wall Street Journal tells of a large retail organization which employs 300 men to operate a "torture chamber" where merchandise is tested to find out "if it is as good as manufacturers crack it up to be."

According to the account, "The snap in a pair of 25 cent garters, the warmth of a winter overcoat, and the life span of a $400 hay drier all come under the watchful eyes of these critical experts, whose occupational disease is pessimism."

The purpose, of course, is to see that customers get a better buy for their money. And the effects of this are felt in stores, down to very small ones, which have no research organizations of their own. Standards are established—faults are discovered and virtues proved—and quality goes up all along the line.

Chain stores have been leaders in the testing of merchandise in all fields. Retailers generally are thinking in terms of better quality, better service and maximum return to the buyer for his dollar.

That is typical of America's magnificent distribution machine.

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

It was hard to believe in Spring when one awoke on St. Patricks's Day in the mornin' and saw snow falling. Down it came on yellow daffodils that were justifying Shakespeare's immortal assertion that they "come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty." The snow hurt neither daffodils or honeybees, but the stubborn cold keeps buds locked up. Red maples, winged elms, willows—all have been laggard this year. These welcome first blooms bring more pollen than nectar, and this pollen is very important for early brood-rearing.

Pollen, indeed, is vital for both bees and plants, being food for the one and the fertilizing agent of the other. Even above their production of honey, the principal benefit of honeybees—the most important for mankind—is pollination. To produce fruits, grains, vegetables, not only is cultivation necessary, including correct procedure in planting, fertilizing, etc., but insects must be considered, too. There must be protection against the injurious ones. And for many species of plants, there must be beneficial insects to carry pollen from one blossom to another.

Of all pollenizing insects, honeybees are by far the most important. There are several reasons. They are the only ones we can easily control—that is, have them or not have them. Stiff hairs on their bodies and legs catch and hold pollen grains which rub off in the next flower, where still more are picked up. And they work only one kind of flower at a time. If a honeybee works an apple blossom, apple blossoms are the only flowers visited on that trip. She does not go from apple to wild mustard to white clover. If she starts on white clover, she sticks to that. Think what this means in the affair of pollination. Moreover, in the long fight against injurious insects, many beneficial pollenizing groups—such as other bees, certain beetles and flies—have been almost eradicated. So there isn't enough of them left.

Many a farmer beekeeper has not realized t h i s. While he thought honey was all he was getting from his bees, they have been pollinating his orchard or grains. Or perhaps some neighbor's bees were working for him. free.

In some sections, however, poisonous sprays have killed off honeybees, too, to such an extent that beekeeping has been given up. Most farmers know from their own experience or from farm journals, that the per-acre production of legume seed has declined so seriously that the Department of Agriculture has been asked to find out why. There are probably several whys. One is the lack of insect pollination.

Commercial orchardists, especially apple-growers, are very dependent on honeybees. Many varieties of fruits and berries are known to be self sterile, and so completely dependent on cross pollination. And experience has shown that even the varieties considered self-fertile are benefitted by pollenizing insects. Many orchardists have become successful beekeepers, with honey an additional crop. Others arrange with beekeepers to place hives throughout the orchard.

Alfalfa needs insects for seed. So do sweet clover and Ladino white; alsike and crimson, visited by bees, yield increased crops of seed. Cross pollination is necessary for some varieties of vetch, notably hairy vetch, and they all set more seed with bees.

In their natural life, plants and insects live in a balance beneficial to both. But man, in extensive agricultural regions, has multiplied plant life a thousand fold while decreasing the number of wild insects That has upset the balance and also the apple cart. Honeybees on farms are the answer.

The only reason many farmers fail to make a profit on sheep is they have no sheep on their farm. Statistics show that sheep production in Tennessee is declining annually.

75,000 Tennessee Farmers File 1947 Plans With ACA

More than 75,000 farmers in Tennesse have filed their 1947 farm plan with ACA officials, indicating they will participate in this year's farm program, state officials of the ACA program said today.

Although conditions will not permit representatives of the local offices to call on each farmer as has been the custom in the past, state officials believe the number of farm plans which will be filed will equal or even exceed the number in the past.

It was pointed out that farmers know where their local ACA office is located and that it is a very easy matter for them to stop by the office and file papers without making a special trip.

No closing date has been set for accepting farm plans but most counties plan to complete the job by early May.

It is expected that a larger percentage of the more than 200,000 Tennessee farmers will file a farm plan which will be used as a basis for alloting various agricultural materials and making soil conservation payments.

Farmers who have not filed their plan of work are urged to do so at their earliest convenience.

Spring Clean-Up Drive Urged to Curb Fire Losses

Fire losses in the United States continue to grow while the nation is confronted with the greatest housing shortage in history. This fact, said G. B. Shivery of the U-T Agricultural Extension Service, should be sufficient reason for each community's holding a Spring Clean-Up Campaign.

But, Shivery said, many farm people, as well as others, learn the hard way. That is, they allow fire hazards to lurk around the farm until one wipes out hundreds of dollars' worth of property, and possibly one or more lives. The February loss of $64,000,000 exdeeds any month on record, and is a 24 per cent increase over the fire loss of the same month last year.

Clean up today and you won't burn up tomorrow is the slogan of the Spring Clean-Up campaign. Poor housekeeping on the farm means rubbish and unused articles in barns, attics, outbuildings, and other places. Discarded oily rags, frayed electric cords, or even cobwebs and dust are fire hazards. Soot-caked chimneys and flues are a menace, especially where combustible roofing material is used. A light, strong ladder in a convenient place is a fire protection measure within the reach of any farm family, Shivery points out.

Farm families in every community are urged to set a clean-up date when it will be most effective this spring, and to make their farms safe and healthly by making them clean.

North Alabama Counties to Plant 400,000 Trees

Four counties in Alabama, near the Tennessee state line have made application for 400,000 trees for planting during the next year, it was announced today.

In Jackson, Marshall, DeKalb and Madison Counties during last year a total of 205,000 seedlings were planted, J. A. Rodgers, district forester for the counties, declared.

The plantings, pine and black locust, are being set in an effort to increase the excellent grade trees for wooded areas and lumber in the state, it was said.

Madison County plans to plant 225,000 pines and 35,000 black locusts, while Marshall Countians have made application for 40,000 pines and 10,000 locusts. In Jackson County the residents plan to set 90,000 pine trees and 10,000 lucusts, the reports of the forest office reveal. The list of DeKalb County has not been completed, however, it is anticipated that they will not fall short of the high average set by the other three counties in Alabama.

Fight Tobacco Plant Diseases, Expert Urges

While tobacco plant beds have been only burned and seeded to date—it is possible to look ahead and visualize what may happen to the plants before setting time.

Readers of the Banner Farm Page have been informed that blue mold has appeared in the tobacco beds in southern Georgia, and, in spite of low temperatures, has spread and become more destructive daily. In the past, so it has been my observation, as has gone blue mold in Georgia, so it has gone in Tennessee—but with somewhat less severity. Blue mold is on its way to Tennessee, and if I were on a farm and a tobacco grower, I would prepare to put up a fight. I would nip this disease in the incubation state.

Recently, I visited the farm of Joe Bowman, located near Franklin. Joe is one of Williamson County's leading young farmers. My purpose in making the visit was to encourage him to be prepared for an attack of blue mold on his tobacco beds.

With a broad grin on his face, Joe said, "Mr. Milton, I am ready." I looked out in front of his house in a Kentucky 31 fescue grass field and discovered four tobacco beds, 200 feet long, ready for the canvas.

"My beds were sterilized last fall with cyanide and just before the recent snows I seeded them to Kentucky 16, 19, and 56 seed. The 56 is resistant to mosaic, the disease that caused so much damage last year," Joe said. He had also gone to the trouble to remove the roots of all poke plants around the fence. "I'm taking no chances," he declared.

We discussed the methods he planned to employ in fighting tobacco diseases. Last year he used both methods—spraying and dusting—and he plans to follow the same practice this year, although he favors dusting. He has purchased an ample supply of Fermate and talc to do the job. The talc is used because it lessens the cost, and the possibility of burning the plant with Fermate is not so great.

Joe mixes 42.5 pounds of talc with 7.5 pounds of Fermate, set the dust gun at 10 pounds per acre and walks around the bed as he applies the dust. Extra pieces of pipe are used to reach the center of the bed.

I believe Joe is one tobacco producer in the state who will successfully combat tobacco plant diseases this year.

Many other farmers could profitably follow his examples of being ready.

Sweet Potatoes and Sugar Cane Give Farmer More Cash Income

After talking with his country agent last winter about making more cash income on the farm, Bennie Easley of Myrtlewood Community, Marengo County, Alamaba, decided to do a little truck farming along with his other crops.

In February he bedded out 18 bushels of sweet potatoes. He carefully prepared one acre of land, and used 500 pounds of 4-10-17 fertilizer as recommended by the Alabama experiment stations. There were enough potato slips on the bed to set his acreage at the first setting. Then he sold $65 worth of slips to local markets and farmers.

By setting his potatoes out early and doing a good job of fertilizing and cultivating, he had potatoes ready for early market. This one acre produced 220 bushels of potatoes. He sold 145 bushels at an average of $2.50 per bushel or a total of $262.50. He saved 75 bushels for home use.

Mr. Easley also prepared and fertilized one acre of land which he planted in ribbon cane. From this one acre of cane he produced 300 gallons of syrup. He sold 150 gallons for $225. Easley is keeping 150 gallons for home use and for sale next summer when prices go up.

Railroad Rates—and Railroad Progress

This country cannot operate without adequate railroad transportation—and the only way to assure such transportation is through continued investment in better rail facilities. The only way to insure that needed investment is to permit the railroads to earn not less than 6 per cent on the value of their properties. And six per cent is approximately double what the industry is expected to earn this year.

That is the substance of an exhaustive report on railroad finance made by the Bureau of Railway Economics for a research group of the Association of American Railroads.

The detailed report produces some important and little known facts. It shows that since 1921 the railroads have spent more than $13,000,000,000 on improvements—and that for every dollar paid out in dividends during these years, two dollars have gone back into the properties. At the same time, the railroads have greatly reduced their outstanding indebtedness in the hands of the public. Since 1932, for example, this indebtedness has shrunk by $3,000,000,000.

During the past 25 years, the rate of return on investment has averaged only 3 1-4 per cent—and that period includes both the business boom of the '20s and the war years during which railroad earnings reached a peak. Last year, though the lines carried the heaviest peacetime traffic in history, earnings were only 2 3-4 per cent. The recently granted rate increases, valuable as they are, will permit the lines to earn a return of only 3 per cent for 1947.

The Supreme Court, in several cases, has held that earnings of as much as 6 1-2 per cent on the rate base of a public utility are fair and reasonable. And it is clear, from this report that future railroad progress which is vital to the future progress of all business, depends upon rates which will permit the lines to earn at least 6 per cent —and thus put them on a basis of equality with other regulated public utilities.

The whole case was summed up by R. V. Fletcher, president of the Association of American Railroads, who, after quoting from the report, said: "All in all, no better investment can be made in the future of agriculture, industry and commerce in the United States, than rail earnings which make possible continued investment in more adequate and more efficient railroads."

Better Day for Sharecroppers Who Survive Cotton Machines

"Although the use of machines may make serious human problems for millions of southern farm families, in many ways it will help them," H. H. Williamson, assistant extension director of USDA, declared in addressing the Negro Extension Leaders' Workshop held recently at Southern University.

"If it means an end of fatback, fifty cents a day for cotton chopping, seventy-five cents a hundred for picking, and the general low level of living in the rural South, then I am for machines," he added.

At the workshop, Mr. Williamson spoke on the subject "The Status of the Proposed Adjustment Program for the Cotton South." He reviewed the history of the farming pattern of the South and discussed future trends and developments. He felt uneasy about the human problems which machines may make in reducing the cost of cotton production. Yet he says that machinery must be used if cotton is to compete with synthetic fibers and paper.

Mr. Williamson described a plantation in Mississippi where cotton machines are widely used. He said that two-thirds of the sharecroppers and day laborers on this farm had been replaced by tractors, flame cultivators and mechanical cotton pickers.

Yet the laborers who are left live in better homes with electric lights and running water. They are guaranteed $20 per month, free rent, electricity, water and a garden plot the year-round. For their work they are paid at the rate of 40c an hour. On an average, these workers now earn more than $11,000 per year.

When you find that you have too much salt in your soup stock, the flavor may be improved by dropping a few slices of raw potato in the soup. The potato will absorb some of the excess salt. Of course the potato should be removed before the soup is served.

Though it's a long time until spring planting, many Alabama farmers are already getting the fertilizers they will need, API extension agronomists strongly urge that all farmers see their fertilizer dealers about this years needs as soon as possible.

New Methods Urged to Offset Garden Delays

Delay in starting gardens this year should not discourage those who like fresh cabbage and tomatoes, but new methods will be needed to insure good production, according to garden specialists at the University of Tennessee.

Experienced gardners set cabbage plants in February, or early as possible. Later setting does not give as high production but is still worth while, it is emphasized, if desirable frost proof plants are available. When these plants are of inferior quality, showing that they have been held too long in storage, it is just as well to plant cabbage seed at the first opportunity. Early varieties like Jersey Wakefield and Golden Acre have a fair chance of making good heads before the weather becomes too warm.

Planters who have seen their cabbage plants wilt and die in hot weather, showing that the yellows disease is present in the garden soil, should try to get seed of yellow-resistant cabbage varieties, specialists say. One of these, Wisconsin All Seasons, is old extensively in the State. It is not an early kind, but if good insect control is practiced it will make good heads in summer.

Disease troubles in the tomato crop also suggests home raising of plants this year. Seeds of Marglobe or Rutgers, planted indoors or under glass or cloth, in heat-sterilized soil, will provide healthy plants.

Somewhat earlier yield may be expected if the plants are set out before frost is over and are covered with cloth or commercial paper hill covers. It is also a good plan to plant seed in the garden directly under such covers in early April.

Sheep Shearing Demonstrations Slated in State

Three sheep shearing demonstrations teaching the Australian method will be held in Middle Tennesse this spring. Paul P. Hite, sheep specialist of the U-T extension service, announced today. Demonstrations are scheduled in Columbia, April 30, Cookeville May 1 and Lebanon May 2.

E. A. Warner, livestock specialist, Sunbean corporation, Chicago, will demonstrate the methods of shearing and caring for the fleece after clipping.

Tennessee sheep producers lose several thousand dollars annually through improper management Hite said, "Proper shearing and preparation of the fleece for market is of key importance in determining the market value of the clip," the sheep specialist said.

In addition to teaching the correct method of shearing, Warner will also review care and sharpening of shearing equipment.

Pork Sausage

One part fat to three or four parts lean makes sausage of best quality which will fry itself and not be too dry. Add five teaspoons salt, four teaspoons sage and two teaspoons black pepper for each four pounds of mixed meat. To get the seasoning through the meat, sprinkle it evenly over the meat before it is ground. Grind meat coarsely the first time and as finely as desired the second time. Double grinding thoroughly mixes fat, lean and seasoning.

THE FORUM

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Payment Is Discontinued

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claims, particularly in the areas of heaviest reported losses, will be undertaken at once under the immediate direction of Secretary Anderson. Although it is recognized that 1946 cotton production was below normal, the investigation will cover reasons for the very high number of loss claims in some areas, and the amount of losses claimed.

Secretary Anderson has today asked Ralph S. Trigg, Deputy Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, to organize a special investigational group and to assume personal supervision of this group in the field during the immediate investigation of all angles of the cotton insurance situation.

Negro 4-H Boys Enter

(Continued From Page 1)

stiff competition from synthetics such as rayon.

"Since some synthetics are made from wood," declares Director Jones, "our extension program is designed to help farmers produce wood in line with the needs of the synthetic industry."

The woodland improvement contest is open to all 4-H club members—Children of sharecroppers and tenant families as well as of owner families. Of course, the clubbers must have a working agreement with the owner of the acre of woodland they attempt to improve, says the director.

Forty-eight prizes are being offered to the winners. Eight of the prizes include four-day trips to Tuskegee in addition to cash awards.

Officials of the Department's Forest Service are emphasizing the need for woodland improvement and reforestation. They point out that 75 million acres of denuded and poorly stock forest land needs to be planted to trees. During the last 20 years, only 6,438,632 acres of forest land have been planted. At this rate it will require 600 years to complete the job, say Forest Service experts.

Minimum Wage Rate

(Continued From Page 1)

for other classes of work and for other workers are as follows: adult female workers, $2.15 per day (10c daily increase); tractor drivers, $3.25 per day (15c daily increase); teamsters, $2.60 per day (15c daily increase); and workers between 14 and 16 years $1.95 per day (10c daily increase). The increased rates are designed to provide labor with their customary share of the higher price expected for the 1947 crop of cane.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcan be paid in full at rates not less than those specified by the Secretary. Minimum harvest rates will be determined prior to the harvest season.

The Byrd Nest

(Continued from page 1)

the mistake of lingering around the bowl of food Jacob had prepared for himself. The more he lingered, the better the food smelled. The more he smelled the food, the more his appetite was sharpened for that food. He would have abated his appetite and saved his birth-right if he had walked away.

As the thermometer of his appetite went up, the thermometer of endurance went down. Esau the red man asked, "What good is it to me if I die?" It is unwise to hang around things which have natural tendencies to intensify your desires for them, that is, if the acquisition of those things cause you to give up something more valuable. When injurious or unwholesome things have been the objects of men's affections, too much hanging around, has caused too much falling down. Eve hung around the fruit-tree and fell. Achan hung around riches and died. Samson hung around Delilah and lost, strength, sight, and later his life. You should be sure you are not hanging around, and setting your affections on things which may cause you to lose your natural and divine birth-rights. Esau did not try to overcome his own weakness, or to resist a mighty temptation, or to conquer a problem of lust; he smelled the food, sent his resistance into a slump, gave his wisdom a black-out, set his affectations on things which last only for a season and sold out.

Crops and Livestock Pay Sumter Farmer

"Tom Bevill, leader in Zion Hill Community, is one of the most successful farmers in Sumter County," says County Agent A. C. Parker.

Beville planted winter peas and vetch on land where he planted row crops. He has two acres of lespedeza sericea. After cutting the crop two times and grazing it three weeks he still was able to harvest 500 pounds of sericea seed. This farmer has a permanent pasture seeded to white Dutch clover and Dallis grass.

"For many years I have followed the extension teachings and have seen the need for livestock and pastures along with row crops in my small farm business. My income last year was from beef cattle, hogs, cotton and goats," Beville says.

He has a herd of 42 cattle including a purebred bull, 12 high grade heifers and 30 grade cows. Calves are sold each year from the grade cows.

"Last year was the first time in eighteen years that I have missed a crop of cotton," says Mr. Beville. "I just got my livestock worked into my farming program in time to save me from a complete crop failure in 1946."

Methods Cited to Rid Milk of Onion Flavor

Pasture management to a large degree will reduce the amount of onion flavored milk produced during the spring, C. E. Wylie and Sam Hinton of the U-T dairy department revealed in a recent publication.

Mowing the pasture after the soil has become warm, removing the animals from the pasture a few hours before milking time, and grazing dry cows and heifers on pasture that is infested with onions, are the three methods suggested in the publication.

The dairy specialists said experiments on U-T farm pastures had proven that low temperatures favor the growth of onions. By clipping a plot containing onion plants and keeping it clipped, one can determine when growth stops. Then is the time to clip the entire pasture and no more onion flavored milk will be produced from that pasture until the soil becomes cool again in the fall, they declared.

When a pasture is only slightly infested it will help to remove the animals a few hours before milking time; however, if the infestation is severe this will not reduce the amount of onion flavor in the milk.

The best method to prevent the off flavor milk is to pasture the dry cows and young heifers on the infested areas while the onions are still growing, and also provide pasture that is free of the onion for the milk producing animals.

There will be cases when it cannot be done, but more dairymen than do could follow the practice, they declared.

"Onions might be eradicated by plowing under twice a year for two successive years, however, there are times, when this will not be practical," Wylie said.

The publication reveals that on the basis of present information the addition of materials to overcome the objectionable flavor cannot be advised.

Nutritionist Urges Food Production for Proper Diet

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., March 24. —(Special)—Every farm family could and should produce a sufficient amount of food to allow for an adequate family diet, Miss Frances Shoun, nutritionist with the Tennessee Department of Public Health, told members of seven veterans farm training classes here recently.

The nutritionist said it could be accomplished through a year-round garden with a variety of vegetables and a small orchard, including both fruit and berries, with milch cows, hogs, and poultry in sufficient number to supply the family with milk, meat and eggs.

She recommended that the group of 140 veterans, who are in most cases operators of the farms on which they live, make a study of the seven basic foods recognized by nutritionists as the essential foods in the human diet and provide those foods for their families. "Too many farm families fail to recognize the value of milk in their daily diet," Miss Shoun said.

The value of good soil in a nutrition program was stressed by instructors of the various classes, who are attempting to broaden their program beyond the scope of planting and harvesting.

Instructors include Jimmy Held, Neal Beard, R. O. Armstrong, Quentin A. Chandler, James E. Norton, Frank Hulen, John L. Kilgo and Joseph T. Baxter.

To remove onion odor from the hands, rub them with dry salt or dry mustard.

Sweet Potato Seed Selection Is Important

It's almost bed-time for sweet potatoes, but only good, disease-free potatoes should be bedded, since much of the season's success depends upon the potatoes from which plants are produced.

Furthermore, chances are that the best available is right here in Tennessee. This is the advice of Arthur Meyer, associate professor of horticulture, U-T College of Agriculture.

Farmers who grow sweet potato plants for their own use or for sale should guard against bedding diseased potatoes, Meyer pointed out, urging special care against internal cork. The outside of the potato probably will not show signs of the recently discovered internal cork. Only by cutting the root can the disease be detected. It is characterized by dark brown to black hollow spaces in the flesh of the potato, and the disease is accompanied by a very bitter taste. It is considered to be a virus disease, the carrier of which has not been determined. While the disease is somewhat widespread in some southern states, it is known to be present in only two places in Tennessee. No one, Meyer said, should hope to avoid internal cork by importing plants or bedding potatoes from some other area.

Regardless of the variety selected for bedding, the potatoes should have certain characteristics. They should be free from stem rot and black rot, with which growers are familiar, and free from "minor" diseases. Well-shaped potatoes one and one-half inches or more in diameter should be used. Roots showing shriveled or decayed ends should be discarded.

Interesting facts About the Railroads

The amount of unexpended authorizations for freight and passenger cars, locomotives and other equipment carried over into 1947 by the Class I railroads amounted to $451,894,000, the greatest amount of carryover for any corresponding period in the past twenty-three years.

Cost to the railroads of owning and maintaining tracks and crossing protection took 22.7 cents of each dollar of railroad revenue in 1945.

In the nearly six years extending from seven months before Pearl Harbor to sixteen months after V-J Day that furlough fares, allowing a special rate of 1 1-4 cents a mile, were in effect, it is estimated that railroads saved men and women in the armed services approximately $440,000,000.

More than 4,000 men and women car cleaners are required to service Pullman cars in 232 railroad yards throughout the United States. Canada and Mexico.

Class I railroads in 1946 had a net income of only $288,534,000 after interest and fixed charges, compared with $450,433,645 in 1945. The rate of return earned on net property investment, compared before interest and fixed charges, was 2.79 per cent in 1946 compared with 3.84 per cent in 1945.

Thirty-six Class I railroads in 1946 failed to earn interest and rentals, compared with twenty-six in the preceding year.

There is now in use a specially designed aluminum child's chair which weighs 52 ounces and fits securely on a regular chair in railway dining cars but which can be removed and stored in a small space when not in service.

Meeting all Comers

Some time ago, in a discussion of the world oil outlook, J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, said this: "American oil asks no special privileges, at home or abroad.____We ask only the opportunity to do business in the traditional American manner of competing with all comers, with none barred, on a basis of equal rights. without coercion or monopolistic restraint of trade."

The remarkable achievements of the oil industry in the past have resulted from that manner of doing business. For a great many years, for example, it has been periodically stated that the nation is in danger of running out of oil. Yet, despite the enormous demand on oil resources made by the war, our proved reserve of crude are the largest in American history, and they are constantly being increased by new discoveries. Of equal importance, new technological development promise to multiply these resources and their utilization by more than two-fold in the near future. Free enterprise—not government cartels or international monopolies—have been responsible for that.

The world's need for oil is greater than it ever was before. The increased use of diesel power is alone causing something of a revolution. New and unexpected uses for oil in one or another of its thousand forms are constantly appearing. And the American oil industry, with a proud record of service behind it, has no fear that it will in any way fail to meet the needs of those who depend on it.

Transportation Policy for the Future

This country should begin the development of a long-range transportation policy which is adapted to the present and future needs of shippers and travelers,—and which will permit maximum service by our magnificent transportation machine.

First, this policy must enable all carriers to earn an adequate return on money invested in them. so they may make the enormous purchases of new and improved equipment essential to giving shippers and travelers the best possible service. The railroads, for example, despite the recent rate increases allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will this year earn a return of around 3 per cent. That is obviously not enough.

This policy must cover the growing problem of airport and air terminal construction. Present facilities have grown obsolete as more and larger commercial planes take to the skies, and communities are confronted with the problem of expansions of airports. Means must be found to fairly share these costs between taxpayers and commercial user.

The policy must consider the highway question. Our roads, like our airports, are not now adequate for truck and bus traffic. Are the highway carriers paying their proper share of the bill? Whatever the truth, the taxpayers should know it.

Finally, any transportation policy which is to serve our needs must make possible coordination between every form of transport—by rail, highway, air and water. Our old regulatory philosophy held that each kind of carrier should be strictly confined to its basic field. That philosophy has been changing, but too slowly to keep in step with the demands of the present. We can't get full value from the transportation network on which American commerce and military security depend until all the carriers can provide the most extensive possible service, under suitable public regulation.

Looey: Now I want one of you fellows to explain to me why it's important not to lose your head at any time. Blooey: Well, you'd have no place to put your helmet.

Corn and Hogs Are Good 4-H Projects

Corn and hogs are as closely related in farm production as ham and eggs are as foods for the table. This is the reason that E. C. and M. L. Brown, brothers and 4-H Club members of Ward Community in Sumter County, started growing corn and hogs for their projects last spring.

They rented two acres of land from their father and bought two Spotted Poland china gilts. They now have 16 pigs and enough corn to feed them out for market.

The Brown brothers planted corn following a good growth of vetch. They fertilized it with 300 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer. Thirty or 40 days after planting they side dressed it with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. The boys followed practices recommended by County Agent A. C. Parker in cultivating the corn. They harvested 96 bushels of corn from the two acres.

These clubsters have refused to sell the pigs at $5 each because they are planning to market their corn through them.

Alabama farmers who produce cattle and hogs economically can expect a good profit next year because demand for meat early in 1947 will continue strong.

Plan Sweet Potato Crop Now, Specialist Says

"If you desire a good yield of high quality sweet potatoes at the end of the season—now is the time to make plans for them," Arthur Meyer of the U-T College of Agriculture said today. The sweet potato is susceptible to diseases and insects which might be controlled he said.

Emphasizing production and quality, the horticulturist said many farmers have "two strikes" on them before the plants are set in the field. When removed from the bed the plants may appear to be in perfect condition, yet they may be infested with a disease that will cause severe losses, he warned.

The farmer should be certain the seed used for bedding is disease-free, that the bed is clean, and that the material used is new if possible. Meyer declared. He suggested the use of a new bed in a clean location. However, if that is not possible the old bed should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. This might be done by completely wetting all sides of the frame with a solution of five pounds of copper sulfate (bluestone) in 50 gallons of water.

It was pointed out that a farmer is taking a chance when he buys potato plants as is true in most all cases when plants are purchased from a commercial producer, unless he is known to be reliable. The farmer who produces his own plants under proper conditions is sure of the quality, Mayer said.

Growing Sugar Cane Pays Choctaw Farmer

Milton Pearson of the Melvin Community, Choctaw County, knows the value of good farming. A few years ago he was a low-income cotton farmer living in a shabby house. But by better farming, he has increased his income and built a comfortable six-room house.

Last year Pearson grew sugar cane as his major cash crop. It was grown from third-year stubs. He protected the stubs throughout the winter by throwing furrows of dirt over them. When spring came, he swept the dirt away from the stubs and broke up the roots from the 1945 crop. The 1946 cane crop was fertilized with three-quarters of a ton of chicken manure and cultivated several times.

"I had a lot to be proud of at harvest time," Pearson says. "My total cane crop was only four-fifths of an acre. It produced 541 gallons of syrup which I sold for an average of $1.75 per gallon.

Long handle mops and dust pans eliminate stooping.

Young Leader Learns by Doing Project Work

Elmon Dowdell, Jr., 4-H Club member, Lee County, believes in getting both pleasure and profit from his project work. He has been a member of Crossroads Community 4-H Club for five years and has completed one or more projects each year.

During his first year of club work he carried a one-acre corn project. He raised 28 bushels of corn on that acre. In 1942, he increased his corn project to two acres. Elmon planted Whatlev's Prolific and fertilized it with 200 pounds of 4-10-7 and sidedressed it with 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. He harvested 90 bushels of corn which he figures cost his 48 cents per bushel. He sold all of the corn. His father bought most of it and fed it to his six dairy cows.

In 1943 Elmon again planted corn. He used the same methods that paid so well the year before. But due to unfavorable weather his yield was not as high as before. That fall he harvested only 38 bushels from his two acres at a cost of 62 cents per bushel.

Elmon carried a pig project along with his corn in 1944. By having home-grown feed, he made a profit of $16 from one gilt which he sold.

In 1945, Elmon had a two acre cotton project. He fertilized it with 400 pounds of 6-8-4 per acre. A late spring with cool, damp weather gave him a poor stand but he made one bale. His cotton brought 23 cents per pound.

After paying for seed and fertilizer, clothes for the winter and books for school, he put some money in the bank. He used this money to buy a purebred Angus calf which he hopes will win a prize at the 1947 fat calf show in Montgomery.

Elmon attends the Lee County Training School. He attends all local camps, is a neighborhood leader, a leader in all recreational activities, and has been vice-president of his club for two years. He also attended the state 4.H camp at Tuskegee last summer.

Tie-Dyed and Spray-Painted

Mrs. Jessie Bradley of Rabb Community. Coneuch County, is carrying a home improvement project. She has been a club member for eight years and during this time has made an outstanding record in home improvement, poultry, and turkey project. In 1946 she improved her bedroom.

Mrs. Bradley rearranged her bedroom, made shoe and laundry bags and tie-dyed curtains and scarfs. She also made several spreads from feed sacks. To make a design, she sewed oak-leaves on the spread, then sprayed turpentine and paint over them with a spray gun. After the paint was dry, she removed the leaves.

Mrs. Bradley placed old discarded quilts between feed sacks spreads that have been tie-dyed or spray-painted. By covering old quilts she saved $25. These quilts are being used as comforts.

SHOWERS

By Vivian G. GOULED

It's nice to have
The sunshine,
Yet it's nice to have
The rain
Because it's fun
To watch the drops
Race down
The windowpane.

The big, tall trees
Get washed off clean,
And so do all
The flowers—
And that's another
Reason why
I like to see
The showers.

SHEEP

By Charles Hearn

When I was looking at the sky,
I saw some sheep go walking by.
They did not have a shepherd, though,
For they were fluffy clouds, you know.

1946 Was a Banner Year For Pantry Store Demonstrators

Three Dallas County pantry store demonstrators boast of great success in canning and storing food in 1946.

Mrs. Ethel Washington, Bogue Chitto Community, Mrs. Sarah Waller, Eleanor Community, and Mrs. Daisy Dunn, Orrvill Community, canned 1,445 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats. They valued their stores at $430. They stored an ample supply of sweet potatoes, dried fruits and vegetables, syrup, nuts and pepper. Each homemaker has four in her family.

As pantry store demonstrator, Mrs. Waller is proud of three years of service. Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Dunn are following closely with two years in the same type of service. Each year they have improved the standard of canned products and added new canning equipment to their supplies. These homemakers use pressure cookers for non-acid vegetables (peas, corn, etc.) and meats. Water-bath canner are used for fruits and tomatoes.

Every year these plantry store demonstrators can according to the Alabama Food Conservation Budget. For each person in their family they can 66 pints of tomatoes, 66 pints of vegetables, 70 pints of fruits, 8 pints of preserves, 5 glasses of jelly, 8 pints of pickle, and 20 pints of meat. Last year they included the following on their canning list: pork, beef, game, kid, soup mixture, kraut, preserves, pickle, jelly, jam and dried beans and peas.

These demonstrators showed their stores to 116 visitors and assisted 19 neighbors with their canning problems during the year. Other farm families in their neighborhoods have been greatly helped and are canning more food and a better quality of food.

Your Living Costs

The high cost of food—which recently touched a record level—still holds an important place in the headlines. Reports of consumer resistance have come from all parts of the country. Government officials have been considering possible remedial measures. And retailers, whose prosperity depends upon a large and stable turnover, are definitely concerned.

The public should understand the position of the retailer in a matter such as this. He is literally caught in the middle—between high wholesale prices on the one hand, and consumer demand for lower prices on the other. He is without control over wages, the prices paid farmers, taxes, and everything else that enters into the final selling cost of food. What he can do is to hold down his own cost of operation to the limit, so that price increases may be as small and as few as possible. And that is exactly what nine out of ten retailers are doing.

A recent report of what happens to each dollar spent by the consumer in one of the country's principal food chains tells the story. Of each dollar sale, less than one solitary cent remained with the store as net profit. All the rest went for overhead and purchases of one kind or another—for buying goods, for rent, for salaries, for taxes, etc. This system's operating costs are the lowest consistent with running an efficient, attractive store. It is obvious, in other words, that the retailer is not the reason for the high price of food.

Time will determine the future price trend. Your retailer, if he is typical, will give you the most possible for the least money—in food and other goods.

A slightly off-center private in an army chapel was seen to bow his head every time the name of Satan was mentioned. Finally the Chaplain's curiosity got the best of him and he asked the doggie to explain. "Well," was the reply, "politeness costs nothing and, after all, we never know."

Bending over for clothespins adds extra work to wash day. To avoid stooping, make clothespin bag from heavy material and fit it over a coat hanger. The hanger will slide along the clothes line, and the pins are right where you need them.

Members of Butler County Farm Bureau Elect Officers

On November 26, more than 100 farmers of Butler County met in Greenville to renew their membership with the Farm Bureau Organization and to elect officers for 1947.

They felt the need for a stronger farm organization and believed working through in Farm Bureau they could do a better job of farming.

The program was arranged by a group of farm leaders. Rev. F. Simmons, in a discussion before the group, pictured the Farm Bureau as a democratic organization and urged all Negro farmers to take an active part. Rev. D. B. Bennett, Mt. Zion Community, stressed the importance of having a sound farm program. Prof. Robbins gave the highlight of the agricultural related study program and urged all interested veterans to get on the program.

The following officers were elected: Dave Marlow, Simpson Chapel Community, president; R. C. Carter, Mt. Rose Community, vice president; Esaw Bedgood, Bethlehem Community, secretary; Hillory Hamilton, Friendship Community, assistant secretary; James Gipson, Friendship Community, treasurer. A board of directors will be elected soon with one director from each beat in the county.

Dallas Farmers Buy 720 Acres

Forrest Kimbrough, Bogue Chitto Community, Dallas County, who has been a tenant all his life on a 720 acre farm, is now co-owner of the same farm.

Kimbrough was one of 12 tenants on the Moseley farm. Recently he learned that the farm was for sale. He know that the farm was good for livestock production and he wanted to buy it.

Thinking that several of the tenants could get together and buy the land for $11,520, he tried to organize them for this purpose. But the other 11 tenants on the farm were not interested in buying.

Kimbrough then went to see U. G. Anderson who owned a small farm joining the Moseley farm. They got together on buying the 720 acres of land. They had $1,000 each in cash and their county agent helped them to get a loan of $9,250.

The new owners are planning to improve their land. They will develop a livestock program on it. They are already improving the pasture to provide feed for cattle.

Along with developing a livestock program, these farmers are cutting logs to improe the tenant houses on the farm.

4-H Members Carry Calves to School

Alabama 4-H club beef calves are going to school to prepare for fat calf shows this spring. At least a few of them are. Here's the story.

The president and trustees, of Selma University are cooperating with the extension program in Dallas County in 4-H beef calf production. They have built a feed barn on the campus for 4-H club beef calves. Students who are 4-H members find it easier to feed and train their calves while attending the university.

The building was done mainly by the 4-H members themselves. This project on the campus has relieved fathers and mothers from caring for the calves while the boys are in school.

There is also a feed room which is 12 feet wide and 14 feed long. The boys bring their home-grown feed and store it there. Each has his own feed. Aside from the feed room, the barn has been divided into separate feed stalls for each calf. A water line was granted by the city which makes it possible to have fresh water for the calves.

This project has created a greater spirit of rivalry between this group of 4-H'ers. Each boy is working hard to make his calf the prize winned for 1947. Much attention from adult farmers also has been attracted throughout the county. Many already have made special visits to see the project.

He Grows Turkeys in Lamp Brooder

Isom Starks, Caffey Community, Lowndes County, has added turkey raising to his farm operations. In 1946 he bought 100 baby poults and raised 95 of them to market size.

His poults were brooded in a lamp brooder. He bought them for 75 cents each from the Bates Hatchery, Fort Deposit, Alabama. They were fed starting and growing mash until 8 weeks of age. Then they were given a little grain along with the mash.

On last November Starks sold 33 hens and saved the toms for the Christmas market. His hens brought him a nice sum of $216 an average of around 41 cents per pound. He sold his 62 toms at an average price of $9 on foot which brought him $558. The turkey project brought him a total of $774 in 1946.

Starks said, "I am making plans for 250 poults for this year. My feed will not cost me very much because I have made plans to grow most of it. I believe I can make money marketing corn through turkeys, even though the market may be off next season."

$9 Million Asked to Aid Mexican Cattle Disease

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has asked the budget bureau to approve a $9,000,000 appropriation to defray U. S. expenses in cooperating with Mexico to eradicate the dreaded foot and mouth diseases there.

The secretary recently signed an agreement with that Republic covering administration of the eradication program through June 30.

The War Department has been asked for surplus bulldozers, trucks, jeeps and other equipment for carrying on the program, which calls for the slaughter of some 150,000 head of infected cattle during the period of agreement.

Four-H Club Boy Raises Turkeys

Autauga County 4-H clubster, Charles Frazier from Prattville Community, started raising turkeys three years ago.

He bought twelve poults from Poultry Division, Tuskegee Institute, and raised eight of them. He sold the eight and bought thirty-five poults the next year. He raised sixteen of them and sold all but five, one tom and four hens.

When Tuskegee Institute could not supply poults last year, he put his hens into production. He set some of the eggs and sold some to neighbors who wanted to get a start raising turkeys.

Due to shortage of feed Charlie kept only 35 poults to raise for sale and to continue his project this year. When the 35 were three months old cholera killed 17 of them. This did not discourage Charlie. He sold 12 of his turkeys during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons. He saved five hens and one tom for production next year.

Cotton Farmers Favor Acreage Allotments

Most cotton farmers favor acreage allotments and marketing quotas after 1938, it was agreed by members of the state committee and supervisors of the Production Marketing Administration, meeting in Memphis recently.

The group decided that controls for 1949 should be based on 1938-42 planting records, with some provision for farmers who produced cotton in unrestricted years after 1943.

The meeting was the first of a series designed to furnish information for drafting recommendations to be presented to Congress.

Pruning and spraying in the orchard should be done now. Do not spray during freezing weather. Insects and diseases are more easily killed early in the winter than later

Farm Devices Shown at Jackson Opening

Featuring more than 100 time and labor saving devices, many of which can be made on the farm at a low cost, the University of Tennessee Rural Progress Show had its official opening in Jackston today. Some 30,000 farm men and women are expected to see the show at one of the 24 scheduled one-day stands in that many counties over the state, officials of the Agricultural Extension Service, which is sponsoring the show, declared.

The show described as the greatest free exhibition of labor and time saving equipment ever displayed in the state will be featured in six eounties in West Tennessee, nine counties in the mid-state area, and nine counties in the Eastern section. Counties for the showings were selected so that every farm family might have an opportunity to attend without an excessive amount of driving.

By necessity farmers during the past few years have had to "watch all corners" in the saving of both time and labor in order to meet production goals, and indications are the amount of available farm labor will not be largely increased for the next few years, A. J. Simms, extension editor, told county agents and home demonstration agents at a preview showing in Columbia Friday. "Not only will the devices exhibited lessen the amount of labor necessary to complete a certain job but in many instances will make that labor less strenuous," Sims said.

Among equipment featured arc a kitchen in miniature form showing how essential devices might be arranged to save steps, and a model farm showing all the buildings and equipment necded for practical farming and living. A homemade sewing cabinet large enough to hold all articles needed in family sewing, a movable wood box, and a wheel table with lap board are among the 20-odd exhibits in the home management and clothing department of the show.

The poultry division features a movable poultry house, homemade lamp brooders, feed hoppers, summer range shelters, electric brooders, and a poultry waterer made of a 50-gallon oil drum mounted on wheels. A miniature buck rake, seed thrasher and feed mixer, hay windrower, farm shop equipment, and a barn hay dryer are included in the agricultural engineering section.

All items—both new and old—that help to make cooking and home canning easier are displayed in the food and nutrition division. An exhibit which will attract the eyes of all dairymen is the model milk parlor featured in the dairy section. In the farm and home department one may obtain helpful suggestions in home planning and beautification, as well as valuable ideas on the use of electricity.

Officials of the show believe there are numerous worthwhile ideas for any farmer in the state, from the poorest to the richest.

The exhibits will be transported to the various points in the state in a 40-foot trailer truck. A staff of specialists of the Extension Service will explain the show to visitors.

Lab Finds Causes of Animal Deaths

Free service to determine eauses for death of farm animals is being given by the State Veterinary Laboratory at Auburn.

If cattle or other livestock begin to die from an unknown eause, the owner or his veterinarian can call on this laboratory to find why the animals died.

When blood samples or droppings are reeeived at the laboratory, a quick and accurate study is made. The owner is notified immedately of the cause of death. Then the farmer can treat the disease and control its spread.

A pamphlet may be obtained by writing the laboratory.

Nitrogen Increases Bluegrass Seed Yield

Spring application of nitrogen tripled bluegrass seed yields in tests made by the University of Kentucky Experiment Station in central eounties in the Bluegrass region last year. Where 125 pounds of ammonium nitrate were spread to the acre, seed production averaged 44.6 pounds, compared to 13.5 pounds where no nitrogen was used.

Applying nitrogen in the fall brought only 21.3 pounds of seed to the acre.

Nitrogen applied in the spring increased the amount of early grazing, and probably added to the value of the pasture after the seed was stripped.

Applications of potash and phosphate brought little increase in seed yields on typical Central Kentueky bluegrass soils.

Milk Poundage In Tennessee Sets New Record

The total poundage of milk produced on Tennessee dairy farms during the past year set a new record of 3,720 pounds of milk per cow, the State Department of Agriculture has announced.

While the number of cows milked during 1946 was the smallest number since 1942, it totaled 599,000 head. In the United States as a whole, the milk production was reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as being off one-and-one-half per cent in comparison with the 1945 output.

The pounds of milk used on farms, sold to dairies and used in other forms totaled 2,223,000,000, it was announced. This amount is reported as being less than 1 per cent greater than the 1944 and 1945 output, however, indications for the 1947 are that the production record set during the past twelve months will be surpassed by several millions pounds of milk

In the United States last year, the Agriculture Department reported, 24,479,000 cows in the milk barn produced 119,730,000,000 pounds of milk. The Tennessee production per animal was 1,171 pounds under the United States average for the year, a report for the year revealed.

More Fertilizer Needed

Between 800,000 and 850,000 tons of nitrogen will be needed for U. S. domestic consumption for fertilizer use during the year 1947-48, it was indicated by members of the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee who met here Thursday with officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other Government agencies interested in the fertilizer problem.

The record supply of approximately 725,000 tons of nitrogen available for domestic use during the current year is said to be considerably short of the record demand by American agriculture.

Man in Boots Save Soil

Rain hat, raincoat and rubber boots are good soil conservation equipment on many farms says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Soil Conservation Service says that a walk through the fields in the rain, while runoff is gathering and flowing, is a good way for a farmer to spot the weak points and imperfections in his soil saving measures and so be ready to correct them when the sun shines again.

White and eolored farmers who are succeeding in holding their soil get satisfaetion from seeing that any surplus water that does get away carries no fertile topsoil. It has been estimated repeatedly that in one season 21 times as much soil fertility is taken away by run-off as it removed by crops. It is the first few months and then years after a soil eonserving program is adopted that walking the fields during the rain is most important.

Family Food Bill Drops Slightly

Washington—(AP) — The consumers' price index went down two-tenths of one per cent during the month ended February 15—the second minor decline since December, the Bureau of Labor statistics reported yesterday.

Deelines in the family food bill more than offset higher prices for other major items in the family budget, the bureau said.

The index, formerly called the cost-of-living index, stood at 152.8 on February 15. The base period from 1935 to 1939 is figured at 100 for comparison.

Other figures from the index:

In mid-February, consumers' goods and services used by families in large cities were 17.9 per cent higher than a year ago and 51.6 per cent above the January 1, 1941, level.

Retail Food Prices Drop

Retail food prices in large cities dropped .8 per cent between mid-January and mid-February and were 2.9 per cent below the mid-November record high of 187.7. A seasonal drop of 6.5 per cent in egg prices was accompanied by a 3.6 per cent decline for dairy products and lower prices of meats, fish and poultry. Fresh fruits and vegetable priccs advanced 2.8 per cent on the average during the month. Green beans increased 35 per cent and lettuce 13 per cent. Coffee and sugar continued to advance.

Clothing priccs advanced for the 14th eonsecutive month, and were 1.1 per cent higher in mid-February than in mid-January. They have risen almost 80 per cent since August, 1939.

Women's Clothing Advance

Women's clothing advanced sharply between mid-January and mid-February. Higher prices were reported for cotton house dresses, rayon dresses, hosiery and undergarments, reflecting earlier increases in manufacturers' prices. Men's suits and top coats and work clothing also went up in most cities. Footwear rose 1.2 per cent during the month.

House furnishings increased .6 per cent between mid-January and mid-February. Washing machines, gas stoves and floor coverings continued their rise. Higher prices for gasoline, newspapers, motion picture admissions, and beauty shop serviees helped to boost prices in the miscellaneous goods and services group .1 per cent.

Rents Go Upward

The rent index, based on rent changes in six eities, rose .1 per cent to 108.9 on February 15. Rents advanced .3 per cent in Memphis and New Orleans, and .4 per cent in Washington since last September. Philadelphia experienced a rent boost of .4 per cent since last August.

Fuel, eleetricity and ice costs rose .2 per cent on the average. A rate change in Philadelphia boosted costs to domestic consumers by 11 per cent. A reduetion in rates in Denver lowered electricity costs there by 21 per cent.

They're Cooking With Gas Now

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Young, Darlington Community, Alabama, are the first farm family to enjoy the gas heating system recently installed in Wilcox County.

Having gas put in the home has lightened the work of the elderly Youngs. Wood eutting and early rising to build fires for warming the house and cooking have stopped.

"It is so mueh easier and quicker to get meals with gas. Now there are two other things we want and we will get them just as soon as they come this way. They are electric lights and a telephone. You know, I feel like all of us should get some of the things that are here on earth for us," says Mrs. Young.

The Youngs have a gas heater in their bed room and a gas range in the kitchen of their six-room home. They will install more gas heaters when they can find the types needed.

4,000 Soil Samples Are Analyzed

More than 4,000 soil samples have been analyzed at the U-T Soil Testing Laboratory, 2321 West End Avenue, Nashville, since February 1, Bruce W. Hacther, assistant extension agronomist, said today. This represents more than a 50 per cent increase over the same period a year ago, he said.

Samples from pastures and areas intended for pasture are in the majority. That is partially due to the fact that some counties have made soil testing a requirement before payment will be made by the ACA for the soil conservation practice, the agronomist said. Although there are many farmers who have soil tested only where they intend to grow legumes or pasture crops. the number of samples from tobacco, corn, cotton and other row crop fields has shown a noticeable increase during the past year, Hatcher declared.

With the increased number of soil samples arriving at the laboratory, Hatcher said, it is requiring almost two weeks for his office to return to farmer analysis records and recommendations for the intended crop. He warned farmers to allow at least that amount of time when samples are sent in for analysis. "We are often handicapped because many farmers do not enclose complete information on the plot from which the soil was taken, and often they fail to show what crop will be grown next," Hatcher said.

When the needed information is lacking it is nccessary for the soil testing office to contact farmers. "That, of coursc, causes extra work on the part of the laboratory personnel and delays the return of the information to that farmer," he emphasized.

Information of the collection and transmitting of soil samples to the laboratory is available at all county agricultural agencies. "It is not necessary that the soil be dry at the time samples are collected. Many farmers might save several days by collecting samples now," Hatcher said.

$62 Is Top Price on Springfield Tobacco Market

The top price for tobacco on the Springfield market went to Homer Douglas of near Joelton when he sold his dark fired tobacco for $62 per hundred.

Grown by unorthodox methods, Douglas received the following prices for his crop: trash lugs, $21.50; good lugs, $26.50; seconds, $55; short leaf, $44; light cigar leaf, $57; dark cigar leaf, $61 for two baskets, and dark cigar leaf, $62 for one basket.

Douglas, who said that he did not believe in deep cultivation of his crops, did not use any fertilizer under his plants, however, he said that he used 500 pounds of 4-8-8 fertilizer per acre as side dressing and two applications of 16 per cent nitrate totaling 700 pounds.

He added that the land had not been in eultivation for some seven years.

Another good crop reported on the Springfield market was that of H. W. Frey of near Coopertown in the 13th Civil Distriet.

His crop netted a floor average of $41.71.

Sumter Co. Farmers Study Organization

At a regular meeting of the Sumter County Leaders' Association held in November, plans were made for a Farm Bureau membership drive among Negro farmers. The president of the County Farm Bureau met with the leaders and stressed the value of organization among farm people.

For making this drive the county was divided into eommunities and neighborhoods. Then leaders were appointed to contact farmers in eaeh neighborhood.

A goal of 400 members was set and recent reports from the leaders show that they are making progress toward reaching this goal.

Plans Cotton Research

After a two-day study of the Research and Marketing Act. of 1946 and its potential application to cotton problems, the Cotton Advisory Committee recommended the early appointment of a special technical group to carry its work forward, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

This group would work with Department and industry technicians in drafting a comprchensive cotton research and marketing program for consideration by the National Advisory Committee at its next meeting, April 14-16.

The cotton advisory committee is the first of 20 commodity groups to organize for its part in developing proposals for using the new research legislation.

Anderson Releases Report on '46 Cotton Price Break

Further corrective measures are needed to avoid such speculative excesses and price disturbances as occurred in the cotton futures markets last fall, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said in releasing an extensive report by the Commodity Exchange Authority on the October 1946 break in cotton prices. Facts developed by the CEA investigation have made it necessary to re-examine the regulatory limitation on the size of speculative holdings, and give consideration to the margin-rate situation of the cotton exchanges.

Secretary Anderson said the CEA investigation showed that the price break which dropped cotton prices 8 cents per pound in two weeks last October was accelerated and extended by the forced liquidation of many thinly-margined speculative holdings, and the collapse of two large accounts. The extension of credit for speculative purposes to so-called hedge accounts also contributed to the vulnerable position of the October cotton market. The title of the CEA report is: "Collapse in Cotton Prices, October, 1946."

Increased Farm Production Suggested for South in 1947

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out that because the prospective demand for Southern farm products this year is generally good, white and colored farmers may find it advantageous to continue planting more row crops than is good for the land. However, Soil Conservation Service officials say that Southern farmers recognize the need for increasing their conservation practices.

BAE indicates that larger acreages of cotton, sweet potatoes, soybeans for beans, and sugarcane for sugar seem in order. This is also true for feed grain and forage crops. However, smaller acreages seem desirable for peanuts for nuts, potatoes, burley tobacco, and flue-cured tobacco to a slight extent.

Increased output of red meats and milk should prove profitable for Southern farmes, says BAE.

Monroe Farmers Grow Nitrogen

Chanees for a very short supply of nitrogent fertilizers next spring spurred Monroe County farmers into planting the largest acreage ever grown in winter legumes.

Last fall 191 farmers planted 29,200 pounds of Austrian winter peas, 21,400 pounds of blue lupine and 89,000 pounds of Willametts vetch. In 1945, 77 farmers planted 20,000 pounds of Austrian peas, 3,600 pounds of veteh, and 2,900 pounds of blue lupine.

These farmers realize that the surest way to get nitrogen is to grow it. They also have found that winter legumes help in stopping erosion.

New Editor for Ebony Rhythm

New York, N. Y.—Appointment of Beatrice M. Murphy, distinguished Negro poet and critic, as editor of "Ebony Rhythm," an anthology of contemporary Negro verse, was announced today by the Exposition Press of New York. Negro poets are requested to submit their poems, whether previously published or not, directly to Mrs. Murphy, 4928 Just St., N. E. Washington 19, D. C. Manuscripts should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the return of unavailable poems.

This anthology will serve a primary purpose in identifying Ncgro poets and establishing their reputations among their own people. By more fully acquainting the American Negro with the literary ability of his own race, by fostering in him a natural pride in those of his people who are outstanding, and by presenting poetry particularly indigenous to Negroes, "Ebony Rhythm" will make a specific cultural contribution to American literature.

The book will embrace a wide range of poetic achievement. Mrs Murphy, who edited "Negro Voices" an anthology, in 1938, hopes that "Ebony Rhythm" will surpass the former collection.

The Hope of the World

The hope of the world lies in the American government—and the American private enterprise system which underlies it. As our international commitments grow, more and more people in nations which bore the full physical brunt of war look to us for succor.

Already, American industry has brought new vistas of properity and progress to remote parts of the world. The work of the Arabian-American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia is a dramatic example of this. The company is financed and operated by a group of four United States oil companies. It is pouring gigantic sums—the total may run as high as $300,000,000—into Saudi Arabia to develop hitherto untouched oil resources that are there. In the process, it has brought modern medicine to the peoples of the region. It has started great agricultural experiment projects. It has built model villages and good roads Thus, with free enterprise at the helm, social progress and economic development go hand in hand—precisely as they have always done here at home.

In the coming years American industry in many fields will carry on work of this nature. The techniques developed in thc new world will be applied to the resources—and the rehabilitation—of the old. Millions of pcople, who know little of American ideals of liberty, will see the superiority of the free enterprise system over the totalitarian system—regardless of what name it wears. The American oil industry is a product of free opportunity upon which our nation was built.

Bedspreads Made from Farm Sacks

Farm women of Marengo County have found many uses for feed and fertilizer sacks. Clothing and household linens are two of the major uses and interest has been shown

To help women make better spreads, Home demonstrationcm spreads, Home Agent Rhetonia Perry has given demonstrations in 15 clubs. Here are the steps she taught them.

1. Sacks are washed and bleached.
2. Those to be used for the spread are cut the same size.
3. Then they are sewed together and dyed.
4 Spread is hemmed and design is stamped or drawn on it.
5. A basting stitch of yarn is run on the design. It takes up one-sixth inch of cloth and leaves one-half inch of yarn extending.
6. Double strands of yarn are used for heavy pile.
7. After all basting stitches are made, each one is clipped with scissors.
8. After clipping stitches, the article is washed with milk soap in warm water.

Begin Spraying Lawns Now to Rid Them of All Weeds

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor The Nashville Tennessean

We shall soon be at the most critical time of the year as far as our lawns and gardens are concerned. There are many things we can do that will relieve the pressure of work two weeks later, when garden planting should be at its peak.

The first of these is to spray our lawns with one of the new weed killers. Dandelions are at their most rapid growth now and many other weeds are young and tender. They are easier to kill now than they will be at any future time. Spray with any of these new preparations (they are all practically the same but named and put out by different firms) according to directions on the container

It will usually pay to spray twice or even three times in order to be sure to kill all weeds. These sprayings should be at intervals of a week. All weeds will be killed and so will all clovers, but the grasses will not be injured. Be careful to not let the spray hit any shrubbery or trees you do not want to kill. It is very effective in killing wild honeysuckle.

Do not delay about planting English peas. They should have been planted some time ago, but should produce a crop if planted before April 5 or even April 10.

Make your main planting of gladiolus at once if you have not already done so. The same is true for tuberoses except that they should be planted in a box of moss or sand and set in a very warm place to start growth. Many people fail with tuberoses because they do not realize that these bulbs require a long season in which to mature and that they are frost tender. Start them in a warm place and set them out the last of April, being careful not to break off any tender roots they may have formed.

If you intend to grow any callas in the open ground plant them now but cover the top of the bulb at least three inches deep.

If you plan to set any perennials do so at once. At this time they will start new growth at once and should do much better than if set later. Of course newly dug plants are better than those that have been out of the ground for weeks no matter how well they have been kept.

In the vegetable garden it is now time to plant all seeds but okra, beans of all kinds, and all vine crops. None of the latter should be planted before the tenth or fifteenth of April. To plant these now almost surely means to loose the seed, but to wait two or three weeks before planting the hardier vegetables means a late and usually a smaller crop.

No it is not too late to set out fruit trees, roses, or even spring blooming shrubbery if thrifty plants are used, plants that have not been allowed to dry out after they were dug, and if they are carefully set out, properly pruned and kept watered until the roots have had time to throw out new root hairs and so take hold on the soil in their new location, but it is necessary to prune harder if these plants are set late than if they had been set a month ago.

We were pleased to see hollyhocks become more popular that they were a few years ago in the South. The plants are always low in price and are sure to grow and bloom if given even half a chance. As a background or as a flower planted in clumps among the shrubs in the border they have no superior. They are generally grown in mixtures. The plants can also be had in color. The singles are most widely grown and this is as it should be, for beautiful as the doubles are, the singles are more artistic.

Stokesia, wild in southern Louisiana, is one of the most lovely of our perennial flowers either for cutting or as a border plant. It will withstand our southern heat, and with the writer, it blooms for at least two months, just when good cut flowers are hard to get. The plant will grow in any fairly good soil for a long time. The color is soft blue and the flower is thistle like in appearance. It will last for ten days if cut as soon as it opens. We highly recommend it for the entire South.

Swine Parasites Costly

Internal parasites are reducing the value of market hogs in the Southeast more than 50 cents a head, or at least $50 for a shipment of 100, according to recent survey by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

That amount is the approximate direct loss caused by condemnations of parsitized livers, kidneys, casings, and affected parts of the loin and other cuts, in establishments operating under Federal meat inspection. Though the immediate loss falls on packing establishments, farmers pay for it through lower prices received for their hogs. There are additional farm losses, too, in the form of deaths, retarded growth of hogs, and increased food costs.

Plan Now

To plant Tennessee hybrid corn this year.

To file 1947 farm plan with your local AAA officials at an early date.

To continue to feed dairy cattle a high grade of roughage, at least until pastures are sufficient to supplement it.

To set at least a few dozen raspberry, gooseberry, and blackberry plants this month.

To have all plows and other machinery in readiness for early spring work.

To contribute to your local Red Cross Chapter.

To have garden seed ready and prevent loss of time when the soil is dry enough for planting.

To insure your cotton crop through the federal government's "all-risk" crop insurance program.

To study the possibilities of growing sheep on your farm. Records show that though sheep pay greater net returns than any other type of livestock, the sheep population in the United States is declining.

To grow your own sweet potato and tomato plants unless you are sure those you buy are disease free.

To apply nitrogen fertilizers to small grain crops at the earliest possible date.

To waste none of that barnyard manure.

To complete the job of pruning all fruit trees within the next few days.

To have all necessary equipment and materials ready for the spraying of fruit trees, as well as garden crops.

To increase the average production of dairy cows in Tennessee through better management which will include better pastures.

To remove all accident hazards about farm buildings before you become so busy you won't notice their presence.

To mow pastures at least two times during the season.

To provide an adequate supply of water for all types of livestock.

To finish pruning all fruit trees before buds begin opening.

To take advantage of the earliest possible date for planting an early garden. Often the first periods suitable for planting last less than one day.

To broadcast fertilizer over the potato field and plow it into the soil rather than apply to the furrow at planting time, as is the custom.

To provide a place for birds to nest, if you enjoy having them about the house.

If you do not have drying forms, trace outlines of knitted garments such as dresses or sweaters on heavy brown paper before washing them. They may then be stretched to proper size while wet.

Some 200,000 Alabama farm families produce over $20,000,000 worth of vegetables in their gardens each year. In addition, 50,000 gardens are grown by people who live in towns and cities.

USDA Develops New Method of Extracting Cottonseed Oil

Development of a new method for solvent extraction of oil from cottonseed that also removes in the same operation the objectionable pigment material in the seed has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Removal of the pignemt is regarded as an important advance over any previous method of processing cottonseed. The process provides for complete recovery of oil—and of a purer oil. The remaining meal is lighter colored and unmodified by heating and promises to have wider use as a protein source for industrial use. There are definite indications that the depigmented meal may bc more desirable as feed for chickens and swine.

The method is regarded by the cottonseed industry as significant and fortunately timed. As a result of wartime developments in the oil situation several commercial firms are now constructing new plants for solvent extraction of cottonseed.

Basic research at the Bureau of Agriculutral and Industrial Chemistry's Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La., is responsible for this method which is a radical improvement in the extraction process.

The "Cinderella story" of cottonseed has been told rcpeatedly. Cottonseed was first regarded as a bothersome waste which piled up at the cotton gins and had to be disposed of at expense to the ginner. It was then used as a fertilizer. As the value of the oil came to be known the oil mills developed, usually as small scale plants operating for only a few months with rather crude equipment and unskilled labor.

Increasing use of the oil for shortening and in food, in soapmaking and for other industrial purposes gave the cottonseed increasing value as an important byproduct of the cotton industry with income from seed providing an increasing proportion of the income from the crop.

Cellulose chemistry, which provided a market for the linters on the seed, led to better equipment of plants so that there are now only about half as many "oil mills" as there were at one time, with each mill handling about twice as much seed on the average. Development of solvent extraction would probably lead to a further decrease in the number of miles and corresponding increases of average capacity.

Farm Families Want Better Fitting Clothes

The American farm family wants better-fitting clothes that are colorfast and won't shrink or stretch.

This was one of the conclusions reached by 52 States extension clothing specialists from 42 States and Puerto Rico who rccently attended a national clothing refresher course conducted by the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics cooperating.

The clothing specialists also went on record for simple, functional designs in children's clothing.

In their meetings these cooperative employees of the Department and the State Agricultural colleges unanimously took the stand that the large amount of cloth now on the market dyed with colors that fade or run is bringing great dissatisfaction and represents a money loss to farm families. This is especially true in the case of men's and women's clothing for home and farm work and children's clothes. These should be dyed with vat dyes or dyes of equivalent fastness that will stand washing, sun, and perspiration, the specialists said.

Rural homemakers as well as city consumers want clothes that will not lose their fit when washed, the specialists pointed out in emphasizing the importance of shrink-resistant finishes for all wash fabrics and garments.

Corncobs Now Used in Nylon

Oklahoma City, March 27—(Ap)—Twelve years of research costing $1,000,000 has resulted in the development of a chemical process for use of agricultural by-products such as corncobs in the manufacture of nylon. Dr. Oliver W. Cass research chemist for E. L. du Pont De Nemours & Co., announced today.

Cass, in a speech to the National Farm Chemurgic Council, disclosed that the use of the products, such as corncobs, cotton seed hulls and the hulls of oats and rice bran, would give a supplemental supply of ingredients needed in the manufacture of nylon.

Nylon originally was derived only from the components of coal, air and water. Cass pointed out petroleum and natural gas are now used along with coal and that the new development would be still another substitute.

Cass said that a new unit will be built at the duPont electrochemicals department's plant at Niagra Falls to produce the chemical. The main advantage in the use of agricultural by-products in the manufacture of nylon, Cass pointed out, is that they are replaccable sources. Coal and petroleum now being used are irreplaceable.

Colored Virginia Farmer Solves Storage Problem

Mrs. T. W. Bland, farm woman of Rocky Branch, Va., solved her husband's sweetpotato storage problem last fall by designing a straw and sawdust insulated storage house built of logs, reports State Agent Ross W. Newsome of the Virginia State Extension Service.

Every year Mr. Bland had been unsuccessful with the storage of the potatoes, says Mr. Newsome. Last fall he and his wife got to thinking about plans for building a better storage house. She decided that for one thing it ought to be better insulated. So, with trees cut from his own farm, Mr. Bland built a log house with a slab roof which is insulated with straw and sawdust.

The storage house is heated by a small wood heater. Last fall Mr. Bland put in 400 bushels of potatoes. Last week he reported to his Extension county agent that his potatoes have kept in excellent condition. He says that this is the first year that he has been able to keep all of his potatoes through the winter.

Colored Kentucky Farmers Launch Improvement Program

A farm improvement program designed to promote better health and modern farming practices has been launched in two counties by Farm Agent Bennett K. Brown, reports the Kentucky State Extension Service.

During the first year of the program, 28 sanitary toilets have been built, 78 wells have been relocated in line with soun sanitation, and 13 homes have been remodeled. Also 14 farmers have built new barns, 11 have constructed milk sheds, and 23 have built brooder houses.

Farmers Praise Winter Grazing,

A. H. Kiser of the Gosport Community, Clarke County, is grazing nine head of cows on fice acres of oats and vetch planted early this fall "My grazing crops have helped me keep my cows in better condition than they have ever been in winter," Mr. Kiser says.

Nine farmers in the Ebernezer Community planted 102 acres of land in cover crops, including seven acres of church land. This acreage is planted to vetch. Austrian winter peas, and blue lupine. In the West Bend Community, nine farmers Planted 286 acres of cover crops.

In Thomasville and Gosport Communities, around 400 acres of land are green with winter cover crops.

WOMAN'S PAGE

New Sugarcane Variety

A new variety of sugarcane, suitable for the Louisiana area has just been released by the U. S. Government of Agriculture. The new variety is called C. P. 36-13 and is sponsored by the Department, the Louisiana Experiment Station, and the American Sugarcane League. Louisiana planters will have the first of it to plant this fall.

JELLIED TOMATO BOUILLON

1 cup tomato juice, 2 packages of aspic-flavored gelatin, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 3 cups tomato juice. Red food coloring (optional).

Scald one cup tomato juice and add gelatin. Stir until dissolved and add lemon juice and remaining tomato juice. Add more seasoning if necessary. Add red food coloring, if a deeper color is desired, and turn into bouillon cups and chill. Four servings.

ITALIAN STEAK WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Cut slices of round steak three-quarters of an inch thick. Season with salt and pepper. Dip into beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and brown quickly in olive oil. Remove from pan to baking dish. Add tomato sauce and bake slowly for 45 minutes, or until meat is tender.

APPLE ROLL WITH VANILLA CUSTARD

Baking powder biscuit dough
2 tablespoons softened butter
4 to 5 apples, finely diced (about 3 cups)
1-4 cup brown sugar, packed
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
Few grains nutmeg
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon

Prepare baking powder biscuit dough; roll out into a rectangle 8 inches by 12 inches Spread top with a tablespoon of soft butter. Pare, core and dice apples; spread to within 1-2 inch of edge of dough. Blend brown sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg, lemon juice and rind. Sprinkle mixture over apples; roll dough up like jelly roll. Cut roll crosswise into 1 1-2 inch thick slices. Place on well-greased baking pan and dot with extra tablespoon butter. Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees, for 25 minutes. Serve hot with vanilla custard. Serves 8.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM

1 square (1 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
2 3 cup Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
2 3 cup water
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup whipping cream

Set refrigerator at coldest point. Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk and stir over rapidly boiling water for 5 minutes or until thick. Add water and mix well. Chill. Add vanilla. Whip cream to custard-like consistency. Fold into chilled mixture. Cover with waxed paper and freeze in freezing unit of refrigerator unit half frozen. Stir with a spoon until smooth but not melted. Replace waxed paper and returrn to freezing unit until frozen Serve 4 to 6.

COTTAGE CHEESE DRESSING

Mix together teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon mustard, dash white pepper, 4 drops hot sauce, 1-2 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1-4 teaspoon onion juice. Beat 1 egg yolk in a deep bowl and add vinegar mixture. Continue beating, meanwhile adding 1 cup of salad oil—drop by drop at first, gradually increasing the amount. Slowly add 1 tablespoon vinegar and beat well. Chill. Just before serving, add 1-2 cup cottage cheese, drained, and stir until smooth. Sprinkle with paprika. Serve over coleslaw in tomato cups.

NEAT PASTRY TRICK WITH CELLOPHANE

Hear's a tip that will save you a lot of trouble next time you roll short dough for baking. Cellophane will keep it from breaking up into little pieces when you try to spread it in the pan.

Just take two sheets of cellophane, put the dough between them and roll it as thin as you wish. Then remove the top sheet, and place the pan upside down over the dough. Slip one hand under the bottom sheet of cellophane, place the other one on the bottom of the pan, and flip over dough, pan, and cellophane all at once—right side up in a jiffy. The dough settles neatly into the pan without crumbling ,thanks to the cellophane support. Then remove the cellophane. Your rolling pin and pastry board will be as slick and clean as when you started to use them. No sticky bits of dough to soak off or scrub. You can put them away until you're ready for the next batch of pies or cookies.

SOYBEANS PAY OFF!

Murphysboro, Ill., Dec. 23—(AP) The Murdate Airport reported today that of its $1,500 return the past year on a $5,000 investment, $200 was profit on a crop of soybeans planted between runways.

NEW DISCOVERY! ICE CREAM THAT'S BETTER MADE WITH LESS SUGAR!

By Mary Mason

Here's a brand-new way to make the best rennet-custard ice cream yet—even smootheir, creamier, more delicious: Replace half the sugar with corn sirup! When we tried it in our test kitchen, tasters agreed the result was "out of this world." Made in an automatic refrigerator, with only light cream, it tasted like old-time hand-freezer ice cream. Try it yourself—today!

Vanilla Ice Cream

1 "Junket" Brand Rennet Tablet
1 tablespoon cold water
2 cups light cream
1-4 cup sugar
1-4 cup corn syrup (Karo, Sweetose, etc.)*
1 1-4 teaspoons vanilla

Dissolve "Junket" Rennet Tablet by crushing in cold water. Mix light cream, sugar, syrup and vanilla. Then follow directions on the package for making rennet-custard. Pour at once, while still liquid, into freezing tray. Do not move until set—about 10 minutes. Then place in freezing compartment and freeze until firm. Remove to bowl, break up with fork, and beat with rotary beater until a thick smooth mush. Finish freezing.

*Corn syrup may be replaced by 1-4 cup sugar; or by 1-4 cup sweetened condensed milk. OR omit both corn syrup and sugar and use 1-3 cup honey.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP

6 large tomatoes, diced (6 cups)
1-2 cup coarsely chopped onion
1-2 cup sliced carrot
3-4 cup chopped celery
1 bay leaf
2 whole cloves
3 peppercorns
1-8 teaspoon thyme
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1-4 teaspoon soda
2 cups hot cream sauce

Combine tomatoes, onion, carrot, celery, bay leaf, cloves, peppercorns, thyme, salt, and sugar. Cover and heat to boiling temperature then let simmer for 20 minutes, or until vegetables are soft. Force through a sieve. Stir in soda. Combine with hot cream sauce. Makes 4 large servings.

Note: One No. 2 can of tomatoes may be substituted for fresh ones.

Cream Sauce

Melt 2 tablespoons butter or margerine, add 2 tablespoons flour and 1 teaspoon salt. Stir until smooth. Slowly stir in 2 cups milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until sause is smooth and thickened. Makes 2 cups of sauce.

GLAZED ONIONS OR CARROTS

Cook small white onions or new carrots in boiling salted water 15 or 20 minutes or until tender. Drain. Let stand a few minutes to dry. Melt four tablespoons butter in pan. Add 1-4 cup honey. When well blended, add onions or carrots and cook slowly until browned and well glazed. Turn vegetables occasionally for an even glaze.

COOKIE COOKING TIPS

To make cookie-baking less of a chore, here are a few tricks to speed up the operation:

Be sure your shortening is room temperature and never firm. Speeds creaming.

Save on fat and use any meat drippings for ginger, molasses and spice cookies. Just increase the spice to mask the meat flavor.

Roll ice box cookies in wax paper. Makes nice even-shaped cookies.

Butter all cookie pans at once and stack them cross wise on one another. Saves space in the kitchen.

Dry the cookies after baking by placing them on a wire rack before placing them in the cookie jar.

RAISIN PEACH SALAD

1-2 cup seedless raisins
1 1-2 cups cottage cheese
3 tablespoons pickle relish
Salt to taste
2 canned pimientos
6 large peach halves
Lettuce
Mayonnaise

Cover raisins with boiling water and let stand 5 minutes; drain, dry on a towel, slice, and cool. Combine with cottage cheese, pickle relish, salt, one pimiento cut fine and blend lightly. Place peach halves on lettuce-garnished salad plates and fill centers with raisin cheese mixture. Garnish with mayonnaise and slices of the remaining pimento. Serve Very cold Serves six.

DRESS TO TASTE

Salad deserves a wardrobe of many dressings, French models being adaptable to some desirable variations

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Doing what comes naturally, in the case of salads and their dressings, is far too often just a matter of dabbing a spoonful of mayonnaise on every one that's served—sort of a lackadaisical afterthought that will soon have the family rebelling against the most attractive concoction of greens and fresh foods.

Only with varied dressings will family interest in vitamin-filled salads perk up and stay perked up from day to day. A light, low-calorie dressing, mixed with an eye to zest and imagination, will give new appetite appeal to any salad. French dressing, the standby for many years, is always a pleasant variation from the heavier dressings, and the smartest American restaurants join the modest housewife in appreciation of its economy and simplicity.

The rapidly increasing popularity of easy-to-make French dressings is due perhaps to the increasing use of the salad bowl. The foods in this type of salad are naturally tossed and in order that every morsel of the salad may be enhanced by the tang of its dressing, a liquid mixture is always preferred.

One of the nicest things about French dressing is the variations possible from a basic recipe such as the one given below. New flavor shades are gained by the simple addition of other ingredients, and the dressing is ready for use on any green salad, as a topping for many hot vegetables or for marinating salad ingredients.

Basic French Dressing

1-2 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. sugar
1-4 tsp. paprika
Dash white pepper
1-2 tsp. dry mustard
1-2 cup salad oil
1-4 cup cider vinegar
on lemon

Combine first five ingredients in a jar and blend well. Add vinegar; cover and shake; add oil and shake again thoroughly. Just before using shake again. Or, simply mix ingredients together in a bowl and beat with mixer until well blended, about three minutes.

This makes 3-4 cup of dressing, ample to serve four people. If you wish, you can double the amount of ingredients in this recipe and store half in a tightly covered jar in refrigerator for future use in making one of many variations suggested.

Tossed Green Salad

Wash and drain dry, head lettuce. French endive, romaine, curly endive, escarole, radishes and watercress. Chill thoroughly. Rub salad bowl with clove of garlic. Cut or break head lettuce into small pieces; over this break into small pieces the remaining greens, with exception of radishes. Dot with thin slices of radishes. Add French dressing and toss thoroughly before serving. Serves four.

Peanut Butter Dressing

Combine in bowl, then beat thoroughly until well-blended, 1-4 cup peanut butter, 1-2 cup oil, 1-4 cup cider vinegar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar and 1-2 teaspoon paprika.

Club Dressing

1-2 cup French dressing
3 tbsp. finely chopped scallions
3 tbsp. tomato juice
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 tbsp. sugar

Blend all ingredients thoroughly or shake together in tightly-covered jar.

Cole Slaw

1-2 head cabbage, finely chopped
1-2 green pepper, thinly sliced
2 pimentos, thinly sliced

Mix well and toss with olive dressing.

Olive Dressing

1 cup French dressing
1-2 cup chopped ripe or stuffed olives

Blend all ingredients thoroughly or shake together in a tightly-covered jar.

Bowl of Salad Greens

1 head escarole
1 head lettuce
2 ripe tomatoes

Wash salad greens and tomatoes, dry and chill thoroughly. Line salad bowl with escarole; heap on this the lettuce, cut in small pieces, and the tomatoes quartered. Add onion dressing or Parmesan dressing before serving and toss lightly. Serves four.

Onion Dressing

3-4 cup French dressing
1 tsp. onion junce
1 1-2 tsp. ketchup

Blend all ingredients thoroughly or shake together in tightly-covered jar.

Parmesan Dressing

Add two tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese to 3-4 cup French dressing. Blend well or shake thoroughly in a tightly-covered jar.

Garden Dressing

1 cup French dressing
6 large finely-chopped radishes
2 sieved hard-boiled eggs
1-4 chopped green pepper
2 tbsp. finely-chopped onion
2 tbsp. finely chopped parsley

Blend all ingredients thoroughly, or shake together in tightly-covered jar.

Bridge Luncheon Salad Bowl

French endive
Romaine lettuce
Curly endive
1 cucumber

Wash, dry and chill the salad greens thoroughly. Cut first two salad greens crosswise, in half-inch pieces. Break the curly endive into small pieces, and cube cucumber in half-inch pieces. Toss all together in salad bowl with Spanish dressing. Serves four.

Spanish Dressing

3-4 cup French dressing
1-2 clove garlic
1 hard-boiled egg yolk sieved
1 1-2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1-4 tsp. chili powder
Dash onion juice, dash celery salt

Blend all ingredients thoroughly or shake together in tightly-covered jar.

Nectar Dressing

3 tbsp. white cream cheese
2 tbsp. honey
1-2 tsp. grated orange rind
4 tsp. lemon juice
1-2 tsp. salt
Dash of cayenne
3-4 cup salad oil

Mix cheese thoroughly with honey and seasoning. Whip in lemon juice and salt. Beat in oil. Continue beating until it thickens. Chill before serving.

Basic Mayonnaise

1-2 tsp. salt
1-4 tsp. sugar
Dash white pepper
1-2 tsp. dry mustard
3-4 cup oil
1-4 cup vinegar

Shake until well blended.

For sea food salads, variations are possible from a French dressing or mayonnaise base. Add either 1-4 cup tomato ketchup, 12 large stuffed chopped olives, or 4 1-2 tablespoons finely minced anchovies to 1 cup dressing.

Household Hints

Pot-holders are easy to make and are a nice gift for the bride, mom or grandma.

EASIER WASHING

A new dishwashing detergent now on the market is said to remove lipstick and hard-to dissolve greases—without scrubbing—from glass, porcelain enamel, and other smooth, non-porous surfaces.

SAFETY TIP

Stick pins in the cork of any medicine bottles that may contain poison to prevent taking a dose by mistake.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin, AIS 48 "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," which offers detailed instructions in the preparation of various products for freezing, sealing and storage. It can be obtained through state agricultural colleges or county and home demonstration agents.

CLEANING YOUR JEWELRY

Fine jewelry with important gems like diamonds, emeralds and sapphires, mounted in precious metals like gold, platinum or palladium, can easily be cleaned by brushing with soap and water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added.

WAX STAINS ARE REMOVABLE

Wax stains from the holiday candles are not difficult to remove according to Dorothy Threlkeld, specialist in clothing at the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Gently scrape the stain to remove the excess wax, then remove the paraffin spot by placing it between two unused blotters or layers of material and press with a warm iron. Finally, sponge the spot with carbon tetrachloride, a non-inflammable cleaning fluid.

Cut flower stems in varying lengths to avoid arrangements that look stilted.

When wearing a fur coat, exercise care in carrying parcels as they may rub and wear the fur.

THE MODERN FARMER

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U. S. Negro Agricultural Adviser To Liberia Returns To States

President Truman Says—

"During the war the Victory Gardeners made a magnificent contribution to the food production which was an important factor in winning the war. Food is still one of the most vital weapons in securing a lasting and stable peace. Farmers and Victory Gardners of America must make every effort to help provide the additional food that is so sorely needed. The deep satisfaction that these food producers will receive from helping to relieve the critical starvation conditions abroad will be an additional reward for their extra efforts."

"A continuing program of gardening will be of great benefit to our people. In addition to the contribution gardens make to better nutrition, their value in providing outdoor physical exercise, recreation and relaxation from the strain of modern life is widely recognized. The Department of Agriculture through a long-time garden program can do much to encourage more attractive home surroundings and improved community development, and can provide a large body of citizens with much needed assistance in home gardening."

Objectives of the National Garden Conference

Paul C. Stark

Director, National Garden Program

This conference has **two main objectives:**

1. **To re-mobilize the Victory Gardeners** of the war years so that a maximum production will be obtained from city, suburban, town, and farm home gardens, thereby aiding in making more food available for the relief of starving people in Europe and Asia. The 1946 Victory Garden program is an essential part of President Truman's Famine Emergency Program.

2. **To consider the benefits of a broad, continuing program in gardening,** including home and community improvement, both urban and rural.

You are taking part in an historic conference, the task before you is no small one. Its success, both the immediate one of helping over 18 million Victory Gardners get back on the job, and the long-time one of laying a basis for a permanent garden program, will depend to a large degree on your ideas and your recommendations. During the war this country showed the world what a democracy can do. Let us now show the world that we are equally capable of handling in a big way some of the problems of the Peace. I know that a lot is expected of you in these few brief days we are meeting here together but you are seasoned garden leaders. You have gained during the war years the ability to cope with tough problems and get them done with dispatch.

For our part, I am sure that the national leaders, representing both private organizations and agencies, and those representing government, who will address you here today and tomorrow will give you ideas, and facts that will be helpful to you in your deliberations in your working committees. I feel that this National Garden Conference will be a history-making one, and one that as time goes by, you will consider as being a momentous occasion.

Make County 4-H Club Members Learn Thrift

Raleigh, N. C.—Wake County 4-H Club members representing eleven of the County's fifteen 4-H Clubs crowded the Negro Mechanics and Farmers Bank Saturday, February 15, beginning at 11:00 a. m. to open up savings accounts as a result of accumulations from their projects. County 4-H teacher sponsors and adult 4-H community leaders accompanied their group in cooperation with the movement. The 4-H boys and girls opened up their savings accounts with from One to Fifteen Dollars and with the spirit of hope of seeing their accounts grow as they continue project work in the 4-H Club program. Aside from many club members adding to their accounts already established, thirty-five new accounts were opened up with the total running close up to Three Hundred Dollars.

Rides Bicycle

William Jones of the Sandy Fork 4-H Club got an early start on his bicycle, riding over lonesome country roads to U. S. Highway No. 1 where he stormed heavy traffic to reach the scene at 10:00 a. m. one hour ahead of schedule. When asked if other members of his club were planning to come, he said, "Yes, they are planning to come but I was so anxious to open up my account I got my bicycle and started to Raleigh so I would be on time."

$2361.17 On Savings

With the 4-H Thrift Program only fifteen months old the 4-H boys and girls of Wake County have $2361.17 to their credit in Raleigh and Wake County Banks and in War Stamps and Bonds. The bank accounts and stamps and bonds are in their own names and many of the 4-H Club boys and girls are using their thrift practices to educate their elders. Theo. Hodge, adult 4-H Club community leader of the Riley Hill section, who was present with his group said, 'If this is good for our children it is good for us, so I am going to open myself an account right now." Mr. Hodge was assisted in making out deposit slips and he stood patiently in line with 4-H Club members until his turn at the window.

Banking Officials Cooperate With Movement

Prior to the beginning of the 4-H Thrift Program, cooperative

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U. S. Agricultural Adviser Returns from Liberia

CHARLES E. TROUT, of Alabama Extension Service, who returned recently from Liberia after serving there for over two years as agricultural adviser to the Liberian Government, is greeted by M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Trout, who stands at left, has been appointed editor of the Negro Farmer, an Alabama Extension SeSrvice publication.

Farm Tenancy Lowest In Over Half A Century

The number of tenant and sharecropper farmers is lower now than in well over half a century, say U. S. Department of Agriculture statisticians who have been analyzing preliminary census data for 1945. These data show that only 32 per cent of the farmers were in the classification of tenants in 1945 as compared with 42 per cent in 1940.

Total tenants and croppers numbered only 1,858,000 in 1945; in 1930 they numbered over 2,500,000. Most of the big drop came during the war years when the rise in farm income—due in part to higher prices of farm products and in part to off farm employment—enabled many tenants to buy land.

Over half the decrease in farm tenancy took place in the South. In this region there was a drop of 280,000 tenants and croppers between 1940 and 1945. However, the South still has the largest number of farms operated by ten-

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Negro Farmers Triple Yield In Ga. Corn Demonstration

Several colored farmers in Georgia tripled their corn yield last year by following the recommended practices of their county agents in carrying out a demonstration, P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro work, reports.

The farmer-demonstrators got a yield of 42.6 bushels per acre while the average for their counties was only 13.5 bushels per acre, says Stone. Also, the demonstrators saved money on production costs, he reports. Because of the high yield, their corn costs them only 89 Cents per bushel to produce. The average costs per bushel for the State of Georgia as a whole was $2.19 per bushel.

Cotton Loan Rate

Next year's Government loan rate on cotton is fixed at 92.5 per cent of parity as of August 1, 1947. During 1946 the loan rate for Alabama producers ranked from 24.38c to 24.72c for middling 15-16 inch staple.

Invaluable Information Gathered In Africa To Be Given U. S. Farmers

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1947—Charles E. Trout of the Alabama Extension Service has returned to the United States from West Africa after serving for over two years as agricultural adviser to the Liberian Government.

Upon his return a week ago, Mr. Trout made an official report on his work to the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In his report he pointed out that during his stay in Liberia, the country increased the appropriation for agricultural work by nearly 700 per cent.

Mr. Trout says that when he went to Liberia in 1944, the country was appropriating only $6,000 a year for agricultural work. After he had been there a year, the appropriation was increased to $20,000; and last year the government increased it to $40,000. Also, the number of experiment stations was increased from six to 13. And Mr. Trout reports that plans are under way now to construct a large modern central station to replace some of the smaller ones.

Measuring the value of his work in terms of the people, Mr. Trout says that through demonstrations, he and his assistants succeeded in getting the farm people there to produce more rice and grow more gardens.

With the help of three students, he developed a large garden in Monrovia, capital of the country. From this garden vegetables were sold at a curb market in the city. He points out that immediately the people saw that growing a garden not only meant more food for home use, but it also meant more extra cash. Now, Mr. Trout says, there are many gardens in Monrovia and in the hinterlands.

Before going to Liberia, Mr. Trout, who was a county agent in

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Secretary Of Agriculture Anderson Asked Is U. S. Headed For Sideline?

"What will the United States be like a hundred years from now? Will the people be prosperous—well-fed—with plenty of nutritious milk, meat, fruits and vegetables for a balanced diet? Will they be more vigorous than we are—healthier— longer-lived? Or weaker— sickly— aging and dying before their time?" asked Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address last week before the Fourth Annual Oklahoma Save The Soil Clinic, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Much of the answer, he said, is wrapped up in the future of American agriculture. There is a saying: "Tell me what you read and I'll tell you what you are." We can paraphrase that: "Tell us of our farms and we'll tell you of our Nation."

The story of soil exploitation begins about three and a half centuries ago, when the white man's plow first broke American sod. . . The plow that broke the plains loosened the dust cloud as well. And as the dust storms boil up in the West and carry across the Mississippi, and the Ohio, and the Alleghenies, and the Atlantic seaboard, we find that our account with Nature's bank of soil is marked "O. D." Overdrawn. . . .

Wise leaders suddenly see that the tired and worn-out countries sitting exhausted along the sidelines of history are our counterpart in the ancient world. Once they too had stood strong and vigorous, but they allowed their land's life to ebb out in the red and yellow and black rivulets, just as we were permitting ours to do. And so we begin to take stock of the results of soil and forest abuse. . . .

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Make County 4-H Club

(Continued From Page 1)
arrangements were worked out in company and agreement with D. H. Keck, Assistant Cashier, to the level of making small deposits possible in order to reach a greater number of 4-H boys and girls. J. E. Strickland, Cashier and also representing the Banking Institution, offered a Five Dollar cash prize at the Annual 4-H Club Achievement Day to the 4-H Club boy or girl having deposited the highest amount of money on savings over a twelve months' period. The prize was won by Thaddis Horton of the Apex 4-H Club who had Three Hundred and One Dollars on savings.

The 4-H Thrift Program is under the direction of W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent; Mrs. Bertha Edwards, Negro Home Agent; Miss Allene Brannon, Assistant Home Agent; and, Enos Evans, Assistant Negro County Agent.

Secretary of Agriculture

Continued from page 1)
Already more than half our farmland has been seriously injured. . . Each year erosion is estimated to cost the country close to Four Billion Dollars.

In 1935, Congress passed the Soil Conservation Act which established the Soil Conservation Service and recognized soil erosion as a national problem. In 1936 the Agricultural Conservation Program began . . . For the United States, as a whole, through the middle of last month, more than one thousand seven hundred and fifty soil conservation districts had been organized, covering almost a billion acres and roughly three-fourths of the Nation's farms and ranches. . .

In short, though we have nearly one hundred million acres under complete soil and water conservation treatment, mostly in soil conservation districts, and though three hundred and sixteen million acres are carrying out one or more ACP practices, agriculture is still a long way from the permanent protection we must have for our remaining productive land. This year, less than half the acreage required to grow such infertilled crops as corn, cotton and soybeans, will be adequately protected . . . There is no question as to our choice. We must CHOOSE abundance and we must learn to live with abundance. The only question is whether we are fully aroused to the job. . . How CAN we wage total war against land destruction?

It seems to me that among our needs we must include the completion of our national land capabilities survey and our soil mapping program, so that the grower, without the expense of a personal experiment, can find out just how intensively he can afford to use each field and how much protection it needs to keep it permanently productive. . .

Curb Market Sales Provide Cash for Home Improvements

A long-time dream of a better home with running water and electric lights is coming true for many colored farmers in North Carolina, says R. E. Jones, State Agent for Negro Extension work.

In a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Jones points out that by growing a year-round garden, raising extra chickens, hogs, and producing more eggs and butter to sell at the curb markets which have been established by county agents in several towns and cities, many farm people are earning extra cash to repair, remodel, and improve their homes. He says that a few have added electric lights and running water.

Sales Manager: "You give me a pain in the neck."

Salesman: "Thanks for moving me up."

4-H Club Members Learning to Save

Boys and Girls opening Savings Accounts at Mechanics and Farmers Bank recently.

Invaluable Information

(Continued From Page 1)
Tuscaloosa County, Ala., developed a large curb market in Tuscaloos. Through this project, he attracted national attention to his work and was subsequently selected by Extension Service for the Liberian assignment.

Mr. Trout brought his family back with him. They joined him in Liberia about a year and a half ago. It is understood that he will not return to Liberia. Aware of the need of a qualified person to succeed him upon his return here, Mr. Trout began training an assistant early in 1945. This assistant will assume full charge and carry on the program.

Mr. Trout has been appointed to a position in the State Office at Tuskegee for Negro agricultural extension work in Alabama. In his new post he will edit THE NEGRO FARMER, monthly farm journal published by Alabama Extension Service.

Farm Tenancy Lowest

(Continued From Page 1)
ants.

The South also had the largest gain in the number of owners, which increased 14 per cent in this region. Colored owners in the South increased from 173,000 to 186,000. In the North and West the increase in the number of owners was very slight. In these two regions there was an increase in the size of farms rather than in the number of farms.

The gain in owners in the South came largely from an increase in the number of farms of less than 10 acres. Many of these farms are situated near the larger industrial centers of the South where the housing shortage has forced some urban workers to move farther out and become rural residents.

Because their plots are in excess of three acres, the census classifies them as farms. Department officials point out that this increases the percentage of owners and makes for a corresponding decrease in tenancy. They say that if farms of less than 10 acres were omitted in the agricultural census, the percentage of tenants in the South would be higher.

Milk Brings Cash

Nearly 13,000 farm families in 15 Tennessee Valley counties sold $4,504,000 worth of milk and milk products during 1946. Milk delivered to chees plants at Admore, Boaz, Cullman, Decatur, Scottsboro and Russellville on 95 milk routes accounted for the greater part of this income.

Dairy Records

Dairymen who do not keep individual production records usually feed all the cows in the milking herd the same amount of feed, say API extension dairymen. This overfeeds the low producers and underfeeds high producers.

Turkeys Add to Family Income

Mrs. Allen Cook of Woodland Community, Perry County, says that raising turkeys for the past two years has meant money to her and the family. Her income from turkeys last year was $396.

Last spring she started with 53 poults and raised 48 of them. These poults were raised with the turkey hen. They were fed mash and home grown feed. None of the turkeys had any disease.

During the months of November and December, Mrs. Cook sold 40 of the turkeys—a total of 782 pounds for $396. She said that her expense for feed and care was very little. She plans to go into the business on a larger scale this year.

4-H'ers Use Medicine Mans Tactics to Teach Farmers

If farmers will not come to a demonstration then take the demonstration to the farmers, that's the method employed by Negro County Agent D. G. Belton of Fairfield County, S. C., according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the South Carolina State Extension Service.

Well, it's cotton planting time in South Carolina. And County Agent Belton knows that if farmers don't treat their seed against parasitic fungi and bacteria, some of the diseased cottonseed may not germinate. Belton knows, too, that farmers not only need to be told to treat their cottonseed against fungi and bacteria, but they also need to be shown how to treat their seed.

Last Saturday he set up a cottonseed treatment demonstration in one of the busy parking lots of Winnsboro, S. C. He brought along two 4-H boys, Floyd English and John Coleman to demonstrate to farmers how to treat seed.

When farmers continued to pass by, paying little attention to the demonstration, County Agent Belton mounted the platform with a dozen photographs under his arm. Then, like a carnival barker, he began announcing his show. The announcement was followed by a pictorial presentation of livestock and poultry raising.

Attracted by the pictures, farmers came over to see what was going on. Then County Agent Belton had his 4-H boys present their cottonseed treatment demonstration. It worked. Over 100 farmers witnessed the demonstration, and a score of them asked questions. Belton plans to repeat this demonstration technique every Saturday.

Now Is a Good Time

Now is a good time to: (1) Repair and paint farm machinery, (2) Clear and clean up pastures, (3) Build and repair fences, (4) Prepare land for kudzu and sericea, (5) Cut stalks and leave them on the ground, (6) Build terraces.

Give Them Due Credit

It's human nature to complain when we can't get what we want when we want it. And that applies to railroad cars as much as to anything else. The enormous volume of rail traffic, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining new rolling stock, cause occasional car shortages. But, whether we kick or not, it's only intelligent to realize the exceptional job the lines are doing in the face of innumerable problems.

Frank P. Borden, Traffic Manager of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association—whose members are heavily dependent on the railroads to move their product—recently said this about the car problem: "Today the railroads are handling more cars per week than at any period during the war . . . This peacetime traffic is a lot harder to handle than wartime stuff. . . . Train-load traffic has been replaced by individual cars moving from every conceivable origin to every conceivable destination. Now the railroads are given credit for having performed miracles during the war, and yet, today they are moving more cars than they were moving then, and with less equipment, so aren't we witnessing a continuing miracle? I know it is painful where it hurts, in the pocketbook, when we can't get a car when we want it, but at least, instead of calling the agent an old so-and-so, we can give the railroads credit for doing a bang-up job."

The railroads have great quantities of equipment on order, and they are putting it into service as fast as it is delivered. They are making every car and every train perform the absolute maximum of service. They have plans for continuing expansion and improvement. No industry is doing a better job with what it has to work with. That is the virtually unanimous opinion of men who understand the reasons for car shortages—and also understand the problems attending railroad operation today.

The Pioneering Spirit

The El Dorado, Kansas TIMES, recently paid a well-deserved tribute to the oil industry. "One of the big oil companies originally produced just seven products," it observed. Through research, these seven products have risen to 1,069, and the list is still growing. These products mean the creating of thousands of new jobs, offering wider service to industry, agriculture and the home."

One of the typical characteristics of private enterprise is the speed and the flexibility with which it meets changing needs. Under the competitive system, it must be continually alert to the demands of consumers—or run the danger of losing its markets to a more enterprising producer. The oil industry is experiencing some very significant changes in product demand now. Distillate fuels are beginning to rival gasoline in demand, and surveys indicate that diesel power will increase fourfold in the railroads in the next ten years. Again, yet-propulsion fuels, new and extremely efficient insecticides made from oil, and now plasticizers for the plastic industry, are assuming an important place on the lengthening list of products which the country must have.

On the side of long-range planning, oil is not lagging behind. A revolutionary system of making synthetic gasoline from coal is well along in the experimental stage. If the anticipated success is realized, our potential sources of oil will be sufficient to last 3,000 years. Never in history has the industry devoted so much energy and money to research and new development. The pioneering spirit never goes out of free enterprise.

"Love letters should be written in invisible ink and mailed in the incinerator."—Sign in the office of the New York attorney-author, Louis Nizer.

Producing Milk Pays Black Belt Farmer

By J. R. OTIS

J. H. Pickett, Black Belt dairy farmer at Union Town, in Perry County, is one of the few college-trained men who turned to farming instead of other vocations.

He inherited a fine Black Belt farm on Highway 80, three miles east of Union Town. At first, like his father, he tried to make a living raising cotton. It did not take him long, however, to learn that boll weevils would not let him make a living from cotton on Black Belt land.

He noticed that his neighbors were turning to producing milk. So he tried milking cows for a living. To his surprise, he found that it paid so well that he didn't mind milking on Sunday. He accepted the invitation to attend a Black Belt Experiment Station meeting where pastures were discussed. There he learned that good pasture was the secret to low cost production of milk. Therefore, he set out to build good pastures. Now he keeps 15 to 20 milking cows, five dry cows, a bull and 12 calves and yearlings on 90 acres of land.

Pickett soon learned that his work could be lightened by using modern labor-saving equipment. So he bought a milking machine and increased the number of dairy cows. His work is now done quicker and with greater ease, and it doesn't matter so much if the hired man oversleeps on Sunday mornings.

As his business grew he found that the creamery paid him more for clean sweet milk than for dirty sour milk. He wasn't able to buy a commercial cooling tank. So he built a tank and used his windmill and a gas engine to pump water. He also built a concrete milking barn to help in keeping the bacteria count down. Then he began retailing milk and selling the surplus to the cheese factory.

Pickett's business grew from a gross income to $2000 per year to better than $6000 per year. His business is outstanding because he grew into it. He succeeded because it was in him to succeed and because he did not try to start at the top. One does not buy his way into the dairy business. If he is wise he will grow into the business as Pickett did.

A rather outstanding point about the Picketts is that they had a business before they had a beautiful home. Income from business supports desirable homes, but desirable homes don't add income to business. When the income of farmers is large enough to support good homes they are added naturally. Farmers can't have good homes without good incomes.

Four-H Club Girl Makes Good Record

Leola Pittman of the Graham Community, Randolph County, is doing some excellent 4-H club project work. In her home improvement projects, she has been busy making her home more attractive and comfortable.

First, Leola completed ceiling the kitchen. Then she painted the walls and ceilings of four rooms and papered the walls and ceilings of two others. She used bright colors in order to add light and beauty. She also planted flowers and shrubbery around the grounds.

With her savings, Leola bought a bedroom suit and rug for one room. She made curtains, put a rod in the closet for hanging clothes and repainted and refinished several pieces of furniture. She took pictures from the wall that were too large and hung smaller ones at the correct height on the wall. She grouped them over pieces of furniture in the room.

Another project that Leola worked on last year was a garden. Out of the garden, 300 cans of vegetables were stored for winter use. She filled 500 cans with fruits, vegetables and meats. Leola is assistant secretary of the Graham Community 4-H Club.

Small Feed Mills Considered Wise Farm Investments; Easy to Operate

By Kenneth B. McPherson

The economy or grinding feed for livestock is generally recognized in this part of the country. If a farmer does not own a feed grinder, he either takes his grain to a customs mill or pays the operator of a portable mill to come to his farm and grind his feed. In either case, considerable time and cash are both expended.

A great many of the mills now located on farms are large in size and require considerable power for operation. Most of them are run by the farm tractor, or a large gasoline power unit with horsepower ratings ranging from 15 to 30.

Several inquiries are received each month during the fall and winter grinding season relative to operating feed mills with electric motors. A majority of these questions come from farmers who own one of the large mills.

Nearly all of the rural electric distribution lines are single phase lines on which only single phase motors can be used. This limits the size of farm motors to seven and one-half horsepower maximum. In almost every case even a seven and one-half horsepower motor is too small to drive a large hammer mill with any degree of satisfaction.

There are, however, several manufacturers who make feed grinders that are specifically designed for small electric motor drive. Mills of both the hammer and knife type are on the market which are successfully operated by motors ranging in size from one to seven and one-half horsepower.

Several lively discussions have been heard between dairymen on the subject of the large versus the small feed grinder. The large grinder man likes to finish the job in a hurry and grind large and bulky quantities at one time for future feeding. He generally admits that his machine investment is high and that it takes a lot of time on a cold winter morning to fill the tractor with water.

The small mill man likes the low cash investment, the convenience of grinding small amounts as he needs it, thus having fresh feed all the time. The electric mill is ever ready at the push of the button.

No one will deny that ear corn with the shuck on is hard to crush but many farmers are doing it with small mills. Anyone can expect to grind around 600 pounds of ear corn per hour, using a one-half inch screen and a three horsepower motor. A high speed mill and a five horsepower motor will consistently deliver 1,300 pounds of ear corn per hour and a seven and one-half horsepower motor can be counted on for a ton. This is through a one-half inch screen which is probably smaller than necessary.

In some sections there is a decided swing to small hammer mills powered with motors under seven and one-half horsepower for all kinds of grinding. The, reasons are: low cost of mills, lower cost of motors, less expensive wiring required, lower cost of power, freshly ground feeds, no waiting when feed is needed, and less spoilage. There has been a vast improvement in small mills in the past few years.

These small mills are farm mills. They will grind hay and corn stalks at moderate rates of speed. They are excellent for shelled corn and all small grains and are real labor savers when properly connected through spouts to overhead bins.

Any farmer who uses ground feed should consider a small mill with an open mind. He might be surprised at how well it fits into his operation.

"What's the idea of the Greens' having French lessons?"

"They've adopted a French baby, and they want to understand what it says when it begins to talk."

"Why did you tip that girl so much when she gave you your coat?"

"Look at the coat she gave me!"

Soybean Oil Yields Abundant Vitamin E

NEW YORK —(AP)— A simple process of separating vegetable and animal oils has opened a rich source of vitamin E, heretofore on the scarce list, Dr. Herbert Passino, associate research director of M. W. Kellogg & Co., said in an interview yesterday.

The process is known as the Solexol System and uses propane gas the (kind you cook with) as a solvent to break oils into fractions or component parts.

When applied to soybean oil, one pound of vitamin E concentrate per 100 pounds of soybean oil is obtained, Dr. Passino said.

Oil Previously Lost

Previously all vitamin E in the country's annual yield of 1,200,000,000 pounds of soybean oil has been lost.

(Note: Vitamin E has wide theraputic value, particularly in the field of bostetrics, and is given to prevent miscarriages).

"The new process not only salvages vital vitamins but saves sterols, essential in the synthesis of hormones," Passino pointed out.

It also will contribute immense savings and higher quality concentrate in vitamins A and D.

"We prepared a concentrate of vitamins A and D from shark oil recently and sent it to a New York hospital for evaluation. The tests were so remarkable the hospital asked for nine billion units immediately. We didn't have it, of course; we were in an experimental stage," Dr. Passino declared.

Scope of Savings

The scope of savings by the new non-chemical process is illustrated by this fact: In 1944 California produced 17 million gallons of sardine oil. The solexol method would have saved $3,500,000 in vitamins, leaving 12 million gallons of high grade, quick drying oils for paints.

Every 100 gallons of menhaden (Atlantic sardine) oil processed with propane will yield 35 gallons of drying oil and 53 gallons of other oil equal to costly linseed oil, not counting vitamin concentrates, fats for soaps, and other materials of theraputic value.

Under the old system by which soybean oil is broken by chemicals, these strictly steps are necessary:

1. The oil must be washed free of lecithin and filtered at a loss in oil of about one per cent.

Freed of Fatty Acids

2. The residual oil then is freed of fatty acids and rewashed, at a loss of about four per cent.

3. Next it is bleached with clay to decolorize it, at 1-2 per cent loss.

4. Deodorized by steam under a vacuum.

Dr. Passino said the new propane process handles the first three steps in a single operation lasting less than an hour.

In vegetable oils he said the process achieved total elimination of soap, an elimination essential for edible oils.

A breakdown in losses through processing by the oil alkali system and by the new solexol method showed these results:

Soybean oil—Old style process 4 to 6 per cent loss. New process two to 2 1-2 per cent loss.

4 to 8 Per Cent Loss

Cottonseed oil—Four to eight per cent loss compared to two to 2 1-2 per cent loss.

Corn oil—Three to five per cent as against 1 1-2 to two per cent loss.

"One cottenseed oil plant is now saving $4,000 daily through redeemed edible oil that formerly went into soap," Passino said.

Oils are being extracted not only from fish liver but from the body of the fish, he declared, thus widening the field for vitamin recovery.

A. M. W. Kellogg & Co., spokesman said a number of new plants were being construeted abroad and that five large plants are being built in the United States to use the new process. Names of companies ordering the new plants were not disclosed.

"Benny," said his mother, (helping him with his home work), "tell me how many is seven and four." "Twelve," replied Benny. "Not bad for a little shaver," volunteered papa. "He only missed it by two."

4-H Boy Makes Projects Pay

Five years ago O'Neal Wilhite, a 10-year old boy in the Kimo Community, Lawrence County, started out to do a job of 4-H club work. He wanted to become a good farmer and his father decided to give him a chance to do a good job.

O'Neal's first projects were a small patch of corn and a pig that he bought from his father. He paid for the pig with money he received from doing small jobs. This gilt brought a litter of pigs and feed for them was furnished from his corn project and from permanent pasture. When his hogs were sold, O'Neal used the money to start a cotton project.

He started with one-half acre of cotton from which he harvested one-half bale. He also grew corn, poultry and hogs. During the third year he planted and cultivated two acres of cotton and raised one sow and three calves. From these projects his income had reached the point that everybody in his community could see that 4-H club work was the ideal thing for boys and girls in every community.

Today, at the age of 15, O'Neal is almost as good a farmer as his father, who is a result demonstrator, in the Kimo Community. O'Neal is feeding a Hereford calf which he bought with money from other projects. He grew most of his calf's feed at home. He is also proud of his other livestock—one horse, three hogs, fifty chickens and six head of cattle.

Plentiful Foods

Potatoes will continue to be plentiful on markets throughout the country generally next month, marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announce. Also plentiful will be citrus fruits—oranges, and grapefruit, as well as canned grapefruit segments and canned citrus juices— orange, grapefruit, and blended juices. On the abundant list also are dried peaches and dried small-size prunes, eggs, peanut butter, and heavy tom turkeys.

The Dollar Has Changed

The farmer's best buy for a dollar today is payment on a debt, say A P I extension economists. Back in 1932 it took 303 bushels of corn to pay off $100 in debts. From 1935 to 1939 it took 145 bushels to pay that amount. In July, 1946, it took 52 bushels of corn to pay $100 in debts.

Morgan Women Study Clothing

In November the home demonstration agent taught adult and junior club members of Morgan County how to select and buy underwear. An exhibit of slips was used for the demonstration. Slips of different materials, styles and sizes were shown in each community.

Each garment was studied as to the way it was made, how long it would last, the quality of the material used, how suitable it is and its cost. Each slip was carefully examined by club members.

Farmers Get More Than After War 1

Farmers are now getting more actual cash from a family market basket of farm food products than they did back in 1920, at the peak of the post World War 1 inflation. Farmers' share of consumers' food dollar in February, 1946, was 55 cents, contrasted with 43 cents in 1920 and 53 cents a year ago.

More Fruit Trees Are Needed in State

New plantings of fruit trees and plants are needed to increase the home supply of fruit throughout the State. Alabama farmers can produce a large part of their fruit supply which will mean a saving in the family budget, says W. A. Ruffin, API extension horticulturist.

Burley Marts In Tennessee Overloaded

By Roy H. Milton

(UT Extension Tobacco Specialist)

Today the burley tobacco markets open over the nation; today there is the worst glut on the markets of Tennessee that the state has ever seen.

In talking with a friend from Knoxville last Wednesday he asked "Have you been around the loose leaf floors in Knoxville this week?"

I answered, "No, why?"

"You never saw such a sight in your life. Trucks, autos and wagons are lined up for a mile waiting to get unloaded. It looks like some growers will have to sit in that line until Christmas. The question in my mind is, 'When can they get unloaded?" Think of the misery of waiting."

My friend, not being any too familiar with the marketing of burley, then invited, "Why all this rush anyhow? Why are all the growers trying to get their tobacco onto the opening sale? I don't understand."

Any man who is in a position to turn back the pages of tobacco marketing history—particularly the pages of one year ago—knows the answer. At that time, we saw the market open up with a bang. Burley had never made such a high average. Buyers on all markets could be seen running over the auctioneer, yelling and squalling and tearing their hair, trying to get at the ceiling . price the baskets of golden weed, lined up ahead of them. Then suddenly, to the astonishment of the world, it was whispered about that the farmers had grown too much burley. Immediately, down, down, down went the price like a kite caught in a downward air current. Many brades, after a hot two weeks' selling period, went below the floor price, and had to be taken over by the Tennessee Burley Growers Association, at that time still in its infancy.

Now, a friend down in Lawrence County, near the Alabama state line, asks, "What do you mean by the floor? Please explain. We haven't heard anything about floors during the past few years. It has been ceilings, ceilings and ceilings. I attended the opening sale at Mt. Pleasant last year and overheard a buyer talking to a group of farmers. Here are the buyers exact words, "Men, if the government would only take the damn ceiling off this tobacco, you'd see prices soar higher than you ever saw them. We need tobacco.' Two weeks came and went; then . . . I read what happened. Now growers everywhere are talking about a floor, a floor. We must have a floor. Please explain it."

Today, in Tennessee there is being perfected a tobacco marketing organization known as the Burley Tobacco Marketing Association. It is being sponsored by the Tennessee State Farm Bureau. This association is or will be farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. It is being manager by H. S. Duncan, a native of Trousdale County and a 12 man board of directors. This association has gone onto the money market—the Bank of Co-operatives —— and it has obtained money with which to buy and pay for member growers' tobacco at the time of delivery. Payment will be made by the warehousemen, who will later be refunded by the association.

"But," says my friend, "you have not answered my question, 'what is the floor'?"

After reviewing stocks of burley in storage houses and getting a careful estimate of that grown in 1946, a group of experienced tobacco men, appointed by the Burley Association and the USDA Office of Production and Marketing, assembled and reviewed the burley situation and possible trend; then they placed a market value on each grade — a price at which they thought the grade could eventually be sold.

The Association grade price, reprents the floor. It is the floor.

Today, the slump, of December, 1945, stares every grower in the face, Naturally he is expecting history to repeat itself. This fall has been warm; rains have fallen, and stripping seasons have come with them. In fact, burley has been in stripping condition almost every morning this fall. So farmers have neglected other farm duties and have stripped tobacco. Now, it is being rushed to market in a manner unheard of before. All markets are glutted.

Today and tomorrow, your tobacco specialist is longing to see all grades of tobacco have the same market value on March 31 as they have on, say, December 7. The price of a package of cigarets does not flustrate in that period of time. To me, there is no legitimate excuse for much fluctuation during a season. Tobacco should be a fitin, farm management crop. The grower should have all winter in which to strip and market his crop. And when a plan is perfected for holding the price through December, January, February and March, gluts, as we have them today will have been overcome. The Burley Market Association can, they must and they will have a voice in marketing their products.

Outta' Soap? Well— Make Your Own

We don't have any either, but there's a way to get some. Make your own.

The public library of Cincinnati, running short of books pertaining to soap making, has issued a mimeographed recipe to customers on how to "roll their own."

The equipment: two enameled pans (one two-quart and one six-quart). One wooden spoon or paddle. One pint measure. A thermometer. A measuring cup. Shallow pasteboard boxes for molds lined with waxed paper. The ingredients: six pounds fat, two and one-half pints cold water and one can high-test lye.

The temperatures are important! Follow this chart:

Kind of Fat	Temp. of fat	Temp. of lye solution
Sweet lard or others soft fat	80-85	70-75
Lard and tallow (half and half	100-110	80-85
All tallow	120-130	90-95
Soft rancid fat	97-100	70-80

Melt fat to a clear liquid and allow to cool to proper temperature. Add lye to the water and stir and bring to proper temperature. Pour the lye solution in a thin stream into fat while stirring steadily in one direction. Continue for 10 or 20 minutes until spoon leaves a decided track in mixture. Then it is ready to pour.

If you like a floating soap, gently fold in air before it sets.

When soap is thick, pour into molds and cover to retain heat. Allow to set for 24 to 48 hours until it has hardened. Cut into small bars with a heavy string or fine wire and stack in log cabin fashion to allow complete hardening.

AN ASSET TO THE TOWN

We take the American merchandising system for granted—as we do most of the institutions that serve this country. And so we tend to lose sight of the fact that no other nation has a system of distribution remotely comparable to it.

In normal times, we expect the merchant to offer an extremely wide selection of goods of known quality at reasonable prices—and that is precisely what he does. In abnormal times, we expect him to redouble his efforts to give us what we want in the face of shortages, and to equitably distribute scarce items among his customers —and he does that too. At all times, we expect him to take an aggressive interest in the affairs of the community—and that expectation is fully realized.

This is true of all kinds of merchants—the independent, the manager for chain the dealer in low-priced goods, the dealer in luxury items, and the rest. They compete vigorously among each other for our trade—and they hold in common the same general principles of service to the public and to the community in which they live and work.

A hungry cow is never profitable. Give her plenty of good feed.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Demonstration Clubs Make Useful Gifts

Homemakers of Madison County Demonstration Clubs made and exchanged beautiful and useful gifts in December.

At the club meetings in November members talked about many serviceable gifts that could be made from inexpensive materials around the house. Plans were made for the exchange of gifts and most of the clubs decided to give a club party.

At each party there was a Christmas tree loaded with gifts. Carols were sung and interesting quiet games were played. Prizes were given to the winner of each game. Then the tree was unloaded.

As packages were unwrapped, members found cup towels, pillow cases, pot holders, table runners, guest towels and rugs made from feed sacks; salt and pepper shakers made from peanut butter glasses and mayonnaise jars with serving trays to match from old lard can tops which had pretty designs painted on them; fruit bowls made from phonograph records; and painted vases made from mayonnaise and pickle jars. Canned fruit, vegetables and jam wrapped in Christmas paper were also given along with some pies, cakes, sauce pans, double boilers and roasters.

Refreshments closed the final chapter of each holiday party. Members, guests and home agents at each gathering were served a tasty repast.

Hens Are Producing More Eggs Now

Hens are laying more eggs now than they did a few years ago, according to John Ivey, API extension poultryman.

Twelve years ago the average per hen was 96 eggs a year; in 1944 the average was 118. During 1945 layers fell back a couple of eggs. but Ivey expects American hens to reach even a higher rate of laying in the years ahead.

Reasons include (1) shift from farm hatching to commercial hatching; (2) the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and (3) a trend toward all-pullet flocks.

Liberty County's H. D. Council Plans Fashion Parade

McIntosh, Ga., Apr. 11, 1947.—Highlighting the Spring season was the Home Demonstration Council's Spring Fashion Show that took place on April 25, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., at the Colored USO building in Hinesville, Georgia.

Such event is designed to be very educational as well as interesting to all family members. It is aiming to suggest many new ideas for each homemaker to aid her in planning the family's clothing budget, and saving the family's income by making any needed new garments and remodeling or renovating the old garments.

This colorful event will feature the officers of the H. D. Council, officers of the community clubs, and several active club members as the models. The council officers are as follows: Mrs. L. R. Frasier, president; Mrs. Maggie Williams, vice president; Mrs. Sylvania Smith, secretary; Mrs. Ida C. Williams, treasurer; Mrs. C. Mullice, historian; Mrs. Clarence Holmes, reporter; Miss Mildred A. Turner, Jeanes Supervisor.

Other interesting features of the program will include:

1. A Clothing Exhibit showing the work done by the high school home economics girls under the guidance of Mrs. Josie Scott.

2. A Health Exhibit showing the work done in the food classes by the home economics girls under the guidance of Mrs. Pansy Brown.

Two very good movie films will be shown of interest to all children and adults, by Mr. C. L. Rawls, High School Principal.

"IF YOU WANT TO SEE AND BE SEEN YOU MUST BE ON TIME" Says Mattie Mathis, Home Demonstration Agent.

MATTIE MATHIS.

Lawrence County Homemaker Grows An All-Year Garden

"The great need for food for our people and people of other countries makes a garden absolutely necessary, especially when many people are starving," says Mrs. Alice Warren, homemaker of Moulton Community. Lawrence County.

Since canned fruits and vegetables are scarce, it is very important that the homemakers of Lawrence County, who have small plots of land make an all-out effort produce enough food, she adds.

Mrs. Warren started planting her fall and winter garden last August She still has carrots, lettuce, onions collards cabbage, turnips, mustards, beets and Irish potatoes. She has enough vegetables in her garden now to last her family the rest of the winter. Mrs. Warren canned some of the vegetables from her garden for use later in the year.

Perry County Club Boy Has Two Good Projects

James Harris Anderson. Perryville Community, Perry County, carried two projects for the year 1946. He had one acre of corn and one acre of cotton.

This 4-H'er has been a club boy for three years and has done a very successful job throughout the entire time. He did most of the work on his projects this year and helped his grandfather farm.

From his cotton James received $65 after paying the expenses of land rent, seed and fertilizer. He produced around 30 bushels of corn which he is using for food and feed. He is going to the city school this year, but says that he will stick to some type of project to keep a cash income.

Economic Highlights

Happenings that Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

One of the remarkable anomalies of the time is that while most business is operating at extremely high production levels, a great many industrial leaders are seriously worried about the not-so-distant future. They see pitfalls ahead. This attitude is the result of the obvious fact that a great many consumers—and especially those in the middle-income brackets who used to absorb most of the output of our smoking factories—are being priced out of the market.

The signs are growing plainer for anyone who takes the trouble to look. That ol' debbil, high prices, is a dark cloud on the economic horizon. In some strictly luxury fields, such as the night club business, conditions are worsening fast. Many a club has been forced to rid itself of expensive floor shows and to engage cheaper bands. Liquor sales have declined. Sales of costly fur coats, jewelry and cosmetics have fallen sharply. The great war time spree, when you could sell practically anything at any price, is but a diminishing shadow of its former lusty self.

The price cloud likewise hangs over basic lines of goods—the kind of goods whose mass production keeps the American economy in motion. The most obvious example here is automobiles. Dealers everywhere report cancellations of orders as disappointed people take a look at the price tags. Some motor manufacturers have frankly forecast that by the end of the year salesmen will be out looking for purchasers. This more cautious attitude on the part of the consumers is reflected in many fields, and one result of it is that large retail buyers are placing their orders with great care.

What it all adds up to is that millions of people now have more money—but less buying power. Prices and living costs have outrun increases in salaries and income. An article in a recent issue of the New Republic, by Bernard Posner, entitled "What'll We Use for Dough?" deals vividly with this sad fact. Mr. Posner, describes himself as a typical $5,000-a-year man with a wife and baby. Families in this income bracket—which is, of course, well above the average—are supposed to be steady and dependable buyers of new cars, expensive radio-phonograph combinations, fine clothes, super-de-luxe kitchen equipment, and so forth. Mr. Posner's article goes into complete detail as to what happens to his money. Out of his $416.67 monthly paycheck, $48.67 is retained for withholding taxes. Rent takes $65, and food about $95. An ancient car costs $25 to operate at best, and laundry, cleaning and diaper service run to $22. Clothes call for $20, and such things as insurance, telephone, and monthly Savings Bond total around $40. Recreation and charity cost $25, and $5 is spent for newspapers and other reading matter. His lunches consume $20, and house-cleaning equipment, bathroom necessities, furniture, and odds and ends demand close to $30 more. So it goes, with the money budgeted carefully, until at the end of the month nothing is left. These costs are typical of a vast number of families in and about the $5,000 income level. Nothing remains for that shiny new car or that amazing refrigerator with the built-in deep-freeze unit.

If the $5000-a-year family is in this position, what about those with substantially lesser incomes? A survey made by the National Housing Agency last summer contained a section on the earnings of war veterans. It found that only 4 out of each 100 made $80 a week or more. The average weekly income of married vets was $49. These incomes may be somewhat higher now, but they are still far below the level that will permit buying on the scale needed to keep the industrial machine functioning once the shortages are made up.

It is hard to find a reputable economist who believes that more and more wage increases are the real answer to the cost of living problem. The reason for that is that significant wage increases are almost inevitably followed by price increases which more than offset the gains. Industry, obviously, can meet its bills only by pricing its wares in accordance with operating costs. This wage-price spiral, if allowed to go on unchecked, always winds up with unbridled inflation of the kind that plagues Europe and China. Money can be measured only in terms of what it will buy. And inflation always hits hardest the white-collar class which has been the backbone of the economy.

Tax reduction will help, but not as much as some people seem to think. For instance, if the new tax bill, in the form approved by the House, becomes law, a four-member family with $25000 net income would save only 50 cents a week—and the same family at $5000 net level would save only $2.00 a week. These savings would hardly permit "luxurious" living.

A good many experts are convinced that prices are due to come down—but there is much disagreement as to just how far down they can possibly go. Consumer resistance is a factor in this, but the fact remains that no one can long sell goods without a profit. And some very convincing surveys have been made which indicate that business, by and large, is pricing products about as low as today's running costs will permit.

The prophets are being extremely cautious in predicting what will happen. But most of them feel sure that there are difficulties ahead.

Hale County Farmers Plant Blue Lupine

Thirty acres of blue lupine was planted by Hale County farmers last fall. This was the first time that this legume has been planted by Negro farmers of the county.

The 30 acres are set up in 15 result demonstrations of two acres each. The demonstrators followed recommended practices in fertilizing, preparing soil and seeding. All demonstrators succeeded in getting a stand good enough to make a satisfactory cover.

The demonstration showing the most growth is that of Nebris Burroughs, Baysprings Community. The plants average twelve inches in height and completely cover the ground. This gives a promising outlook for restoring the nitrogen in the soil when it is turned under next spring.

This new legume is being observed by a number of farmers in each community. With the success of the demonstrations now in process, more acres of blue lupine will be seeded by farmers next fall.

Water Control Work Increases

Water control work carried out by Alabama farmers last year will pay off in higher crop production and increased value of land.

More acres were terraced and drained and more farm ponds were built than in 1945, states J. B. Wilson, API extension agricultural engineer. Comparative figures for the two years are (1946 given first): acres terraced, 620,000 and 278,000; acres drained, 52,818 and 46,000; number of farm ponds, 951 and 424.

Veteran Farmer Retires From Morgan County Farm

J. C. Sharpley, veteran farmer, Danville Community, Morgan County, retired from active farming at the end of last year's harvest. He is 70 years old and is unable to carry on the farm business due to partial blindness.

From the beginning of extension work in the county, J. C. Sharpley has been an active cooperator and demonstrator. He has served both as community and county president of farm clubs. He was the first to plant, develop, and keep an orchard for marketing fruit; the first to win and operate a lamp brooder; and the first to grow lespedeza sericea in Morgan County.

About 30 years ago, Mr. Sharpley bought the 51-acre farm on which he now lives. At that time the land would not yield more than 150 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Some years ago, he began a soil building program by using summer and winter legumes, compost, manure and by terracing his land. For the last ten years he has produced more than 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Sanford H. Lee, Agriculturist

Graduate of Tuskegee Institute County Agent, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service

The worn-out soil around Sugar Hill in Georgia was yielding less cotton each year. Fat meat was getting scarcer. Poverty gripped the community, and no new idea had penetrated it since the Civil War.

When Sanford Lee, the new County Agent, fresh from Tuskegee and full of book learning, arrived there nearly thirty years ago, he was regarded with suspicion. When he asked for an opportunity to come to church on a Sunday morning and preach his gospel of less cotton, more feedstuffs and better livestock, he was deemed a dangerous heretic by pastor and flock alike.

Young Lee persisted, however, first gaining the confidence of his white nieghbors. Gradually he got the Negro farmers to plant wheat, soy beans and velvet beans. He encouraged them to enrich their depleted soil with winter peas. He showed them how to plant tall bush clover, which provides excellent grazing throughout the spring and later can be cut three times for hay.

As time went on, Mr. Lee introduced pedigreed hogs. The blood of these Poland Chinas has built up the droves of five counties. In recent years, Mr. Lee's proteges have been raising grand champion Hereford steers which are graded "U. S. Choice" and regularly take top prizes at fairs and cattle shows.

Today Sugar Hill is a progressive agricultural community. Sanford Lee's patient efforts have brought ambition, prosperity and better living to hundreds of people, both Negro and white. Truly he is a Negro college graduate who **teaches hope to all.**

Cotton Crop Losses Are Now Being Paid

Alabama farmers, at the rate of about 100 daily, are getting checks to cover their 1946 cotton crop loss claims, State officials of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation announced this week.

Of the 13,000 Alabama farmers who carried cotton crop insurance last year, 7,000 have filed claims for losses. These claims are being handled as rapidly as possible and farmers will be informed of action taken by FCIC, officials stated.

The Action Program of the President's Famine Emergency Committee

Chester C. Davis

Chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee

The greatest concern of the Famine Emergency Committee at this time is . . . to make sure that enough food is produced and saved to meet our goals for foreign relief and to exceed them if possible. In our efforts to save people from starvation in other parts of the world, we do not wish to invite the danger of widespread hunger in this country next winter. Considering the food outlook in general terms it is not likely that we shall fare any worse in the year ahead than we have fared in the last two or three years.

But there will be some shortages. Besides the shortage of wheat there will be a shortage of fats and oils . . . There may be shortages of canned foods next fall and winter . . . And as long as consumer demand continues to take about everything the market offers, it is possible that other shortages may develop . . .

Gardens Protect Against Shortage

This year we shall need millions of gardens—millions of backyard food producers. Gardens in 1946 will help us conserve wheat by giving our families extra vegetables to make up for less bread and cereal . . . Potatoes, for example, can substitute for bread in many ways. Gardens will provide a cushion against shortages which may develop here and there in the critical months. Gardens will enable many more people to can and preserve foods, making it possible for them to donate more to collection campaigns for foreign relief. **Gardens, in short, will help us meet our goals for export and protect us against shortages at home . . .**

You may be interested in knowing that gardens all over the world will be grown with American seed this year. For every eight pounds of vegetable seed we plant, one pound is sent abroad. All told, the United States will ship about 30 million pounds of vegetable seeds to 37 different nations this year. On an average, a pound of seed abroad will produce about a thousand pounds of food . . .

We are assured, by reports reaching us from all over the world, that the people of the famine-stricken areas are doing everything in their power to get back into full-scale production. . . In Europe, farmers are partially overcoming the serious shortage of draft power and equipment by pooling and sharing and by using hand implements. City workers are helping on farms and taking their pay in food. All over Europe, collective gardens are in operation.

The More Gardens We Have—The More Lives We Can Save

I want you to see the National Garden Program this year as I see it, in relation to the general campaign against famine that is being fought on many fronts. Our pressing need is to get sufficient quantities of food into the regions of the world where it is needed to save lives—and to get it there in time. In order to do this we must first assure that there are ample supplies of such foods available for export. To assure these supplies we are taking drastic steps to conserve what we have on hand and to produce more in the months just ahead. Victory gardens will make it possible to conserve more food and to produce more food in 1947. The **more gardens we have and the better gardens they are, the more food we can send abroad—the more lives we can save.**

Corn Demonstrators Report High Yields

Yields of 40 to 100 bushels an acre are being reported to county agents by the 400 farmers who cooperated closely with the extension service in carrying out high fertilizer rate demonstrations with hybrid corn. These farmers followed their county agent's recommendations on varieties, planting dates, fertilizing, spacing and cultivating.

Your Home—And Its Horizon

Malcolm H. Dill

Chief, Planning and Design Cincinnati Planning Commission

A long-term treatment seems appropriate to a garden program because gardens cannot always be dealt with on an emergency basis as they have in the past.

Bombing Did Not Stop Town Planning in Great Britain

The fact that British town planners and city planners had gone ahead with their plans for the future while bombs were dropping all around them seems worthy of note. The wisdom of that procedure is now being exemplified in practical plans in such places as Plymouth, Coventry, and the city and country of London. They are now **ready to carry out their plans** without waiting until the emergency job is over.

As a single individual can mould the character of his own home, acting collectively those individuals can help to **determine the character of the whole community.** The way in which the land is used and distributed for residence, for industry, for central business and local shopping, for recreation, kinds and locations of routes for transportation on the ground, in the air, or on the water, **are the concern of city and town planning.**

Inspiration for City Planning

City planning had its inspiration in the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. The beauty and impressiveness of its buildings and grounds were in such contrast with prevalent urban surroundings of that period that most of the spectators looked on the imposing architecture as being the really significant aspect. The important thing seemed to be to beautify a town by covering up the ugly spots instead of designing a building or a portion of a city to fit its function. We are now entering an architectural era wherein everything is honestly designed to fit its particular purpose.

Inadequate Space and Haphazard Growth Should Not Be Permitted

In the past, most cities have just **kept on expanding without much guidance or control.** We became used to having people go out in the country close to a city or town and add a new street, selling lots of 50 feet or whatever they could get away with. The point will soon be reached where a definite, practical limit will be set for the expansion of cities and small towns. **From an economic standpoint,** haphazard growth of that kind **cannot be permitted.**

The big city has lost touch with its citizens, and vice versa. It has forfeited many of the advantages offered by smaller towns. Current planning is trying to correct that deficiency. Planners are seeking answers to questions of where are and where should be the general locations of places for living and working, for shopping, and for playing? The divisions of larger areas into natural communities into several neighborhoods is being recognized. Each is residential in character but each has its large community shopping center. Each community has its junior or senior high school, each neighborhood, its elementary school, which whenever possible is logically the center of educational, cultural and recreational activities. More and more boards of education are recognizing that education does not stop when school is let out for the day and that recreation, whether for the adult or for the child of any school age, is just as much a part of education as any other function of the school system. Many people are of the opinion that the school is the appropriate place for community gardening, providing a particular kind of recreation. Playfields and playgrounds are located in relation to the community and neighborhood pattern.

Buffer Areas Between Industry and Residential Neighborhoods

From the standpoint of convenience for public access and because of the **opportunity of sharing a mutual setting,** such community buildings as branch libraries, health centers, branch post offices, police and fire stations should be **arranged in groups** wherever possible. While there is no connection between a fire station and a branch library, such a grouping is in keeping with our tradition. We have got too far away from the **New England town common idea or town square.**

Separate belts should help to demarcate one community from another. In these separator belts should be located the major areas of production and distribution usually located along railroads, and also the main highway trunk lines. Institutions, cemeteries, golf courses, unusable steep hillsides and valleys should also be in those belts. The purpose of those separator belts is to serve as **buffers or transition areas** between industry and trunkline traffic and residential neighborhoods.

Good Planning May Restore Many Advantages Cities Have Lost

Direction of growth or redevelopment of cities in accordance with a community and neighborhood pattern should help to **gain many of the advantages of a smaller town** that most cities have lost. At the same time, these larger aggregations of communities will present opportunities for cultural, recreational, and medical advantages that can't be furnished by isolated smaller cities.

There are several specific ways in which an individual can promote this kind of local and broader environment for his home.

1. He can **join or help to organize a neighborhood council** or civic association. An important thing to avoid in such organizations is any tendency to let it become merely a pressure group for local improvements.

2. He can work through such a neighborhood organization or a school Parent-Teacher Association to **develop a well-rounded program** of neighborhood social and recreational activities.

3. Through such groups he can promote, if not already existent, **formation of a city or metropolitan planning commission.** The job of such an official agency is to fit together all the numerous elements involved in planning a city and its surroundings—from the broad scale treatment of a Master Plan, down to details of neighborhood planning, such as seeing to it that **individual lots will be big enough to permit having your own garden;** or if you live in apartments, that provision is made for joint garden areas.

Larger Lots in Future Subdivisions Are Desirable

More should be said about having **larger lots in future subdivisions,** both from the standpoint of desirability and from the standpoint of the type of community that should exist in the future. We should all plan to live underground because of the prospects of the atomic age. I feel a little bit as General Eisenhower had expressed himself in a recent movie short. When asked whether he thought we were approaching a third world war, he said, "No. If I did I would have jumped off the plane on the way across the ocean." It seems rather pointless to talk about building cities underground. Whether there is anything inherent in the atomic age from the standpoint of the advantages it can bring, as regards community planning, it is quite conceivable that the air transportation may have an advantage in **larger lots,** although I am not at all sure that every family will have a helicopter and a place for it to land. Since there is **so much room for expansion around our cities and towns,** we might just as well use as much as we would like to have. In saying that, I am not overlooking the economic angles and the money it costs to put in utilities and streets.

4. He can join or help to organize a **city-wide citizens' planning group,** to encourage and assist the official planning commission and to help to see that its **plans are carried into effect** in accordance with a well thought-out financial program for public improvements.

Cities and Towns Must Grow Better and Not Merely Bigger

For the greatest good for the greatest number, plans to **promote the best and most livable types** of new neighborhoods must continue to be made; existing good neighhoods must be protected so they will stay good; ways of renovating and modernizing neighborhoods that are on the verge of deteriorating must be found. and finally neighborhoods that are beyond hope of redemption in their present blighted form must be replanned and redeveloped by the use of proper legal tools.

The Future Belong to City that Plans for It.

The time is past for expecting most cities and towns to go on growing bigger, as far as population is concerned. **The time has come for them to grow better.** It requires a vast amount of the same kind of applied civic spirit that was so magnificently exemplified in war time. Whether it can be done without the inspiration of patriotic stimuli will be the **acid test for true citizenship.**

In conclusion I quote an eminent citizen of Cincinnati, one of America's great exponents of intelligent and far-sighted city planning, the late Alfred Bettman, who said, **"The future belongs to the city that plans for it."**

Benefits for the Coal Miners

Only a strong and competently managed industry can meet the demands of the worker for a higher standard of living. The soft coal industry, despite the difficulties it has had with an irresponsible union and an often-vacillating government policy, is an excellent case in point.

No one can deny that miners' present earnings—the highest, by a substantial margin, in any mass industry—came in large part from union aggressiveness. But it should not be forgotten that only a progressive industry could have paid the bills and remained in business.

The industry itself has been almost solely responsible for many improvements in working conditions. As an example, 50 per cent of all bituminous coal mined underground is mechanically loaded, and more than 90 per cent is mechanically cut— thus largely eliminating the back-breaking pick and shovel.

Occasional terrible disasters, such as that which recently occurred in an Eastern mine, should not blind the country to the very real achievements that the industry, aided by the fine work of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, has made in advancing safety. Mining coal is obviously a hazardous operation. But between 1924 and 1946 fatalities per million tons mined declined 62 per cent—almost two thirds.

Home ownership is one barometer of living standards. Today about two-thirds over 260,000—of the nations's soft coal miners either own their homes or rent from private landlords. Only one-third live in company-owned houses. The old time "company town" is dying and the industry is helping speed its demise.

The American coal miner makes more money and lives better than ever before—while the standard of living of his counterpart in other countries has generally declined. It does no disservice to the work of the unions and other agencies to point out that high-calibre mine owners and managers were largely responsible for these great gains.

Farm Income Vital to U. S., Brehm Says

If the farmers' purchasing power shrinks, the entire economy of the country will be affected, C. E. Brehm, acting president of University of Tennessee, told Exchange Club members yesterday.

"The fellow who produces isn't getting a fair share of the consumer's dollar and this is very important to a rural state like Tennessee," he added.

Sixty-five per cent of the business and economical structure of this nation depends on the farm. Brehm pointed out, and its entire social, economic, and religious structure depends on distribution of its food supply.

"The man who has three square meals a day is on the up and up but when he is hungry he becomes dangerous," according to the university president.

That is what is confronting the United States today in her dealings with Europe, he said. We are depending on shipments of food to help counteract the philosophy of the people in occupied countries.

"Here in Tennessee, the farmer gets only one half of the dollar you spend for food and if his purchasing power drys up, it is a danger signal." Brehm warned.

The Stream of Commerce

Most of us at some time have had occasion to pause for a night at an auto court or hotel a stone's throw from one of the nation's main arteries of transportation. For those who are not sound sleepers it is a soul-shaking experience. Hour after hour deisel vans and tankers roar through the night in endless procession. The interminable hum of heavy tires is broken by the occasional explosive hiss of an air-brake. During a momentary lull the would-be sleeper becomes conscious of a heavier rumble, seemingly from miles away. At first it is hard to identify, then the windows begin to rattle and a locomotive's screaming whistle splits the night. The sound of the highway is drowned by the tumult of a long fast freight. This incredible travel by rail and road continues every hour of every day, year in and year out. Let the stream be interrupted and hardship would strike the nation with terrifying suddenness. Food, clothing, medicine, machinery, all the necessities and luxuries would magically disappear from store counters.

Speaking of store counters, the wonder of the American distribution system does not stop with the mysteriously fascinating roar of trucks and trains in the night. Think of the tens of thousands of retail merchants who are responsible for keeping the stream in motion. They must have what people want, when and where it is needed, whether it be a needle or a tractor. They try hard to fill this need because their business life depends on keeping the goods moving at prices you and I can pay. It is no secret that many of them, in fact, most of them, operate on such narrow margins of unit profit that almost unbelievable sales volume must be maintained. A physical impression of that volume flowing to the far corners of the land can be gained by watching for a moment the great freight movement over a main transport route.

It is actually the minimum price merchandising philosophy of the modern retailer that keeps the freight rolling and makes possible the legendary American standard of living.

Free Enterprise At Its Best

Government statistics on the cost of electricity in relation to the cost of all commodities constitute one of the best answers to those who think that the power industry has fallen down on the job. In March, 1937, electricity stood at 99.6 on the index and "all items" were at 101.9 (100 equals the 1935-39 average). Since then, electricity has continually gone down—while other prices have continually risen, except for very brief downward flurries. Last December electricity was at an all-time low of 88.9—while "all items" were computed at 153.9.

The electric industry has been subjected to all the rising costs of the time—wages, taxes, materials and supplies, etc. Only a miraculous efficiency, combined with a great increase in consumption, has enabled it to reduce the cost to the consumer.

On top of that, the industry's development and expansion program is going ahead at accelerated speed. Special emphasis is now being placed on extending rural power lines to where they may be reached by practically every American farm. This, it is estimated, will cost about $300,000,000. It will be completed by the end of next year if sufficient materials are available. And electric industry spokesmen say that the drive will be consummated whether or not governmental agencies, such as the REA, remain in existence.

The American electric industry is a national asset of which the country may be proud. It represents free enterprise at its best.

Pig Care

Care given the sow just before and just after farrowing plays an important part in determining the percentage of pigs that will be raised to weaning age, advises W. H. Gregory, API extension livestock specialist.

Farm Talk, With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

April 1 was the day to which many have looked forward for a number of weeks—not because it was "April Fool's Day," but because on that date another sugar stamp became valid. This particular stamp was cherished because it allowed the holder to purchase twice as much sugar as previous coupons.

We wonder if we are gaining as much as we are led to believe. Five extra pounds of sugar at this time of year means a great deal to almost everyone because there is no canning to be done and that amount of sweetness might be used for pies, cakes, and other forms of dessert. The trouble will come later, however, when there is fruit to can, preserves to make, and there is no sugar available. The extra five pounds you buy tomorrow, or whenever you use that new stamp, is taking the place of the canning sugar you have gotten in previous years.

The information we have obtained on the sugar subject is that there will be no special canning sugar this year. The extra poundage permitted on the stamp becomes valid tomorrow—and another later in the year—will replace what has been known in the past as "canning sugar."

It's true there is a bill in Congress now that if made law would allow 35 pounds of sugar per person for the year. But it is only a proposal and may never become law. The wise thing for anyone to do is to go slow on the present supply and not be caught short ("out"—we should say) when canning time comes.

There have been many things we don't understand about sugar rationing. Last year during strawberry season we visited a number of quick freeze plants were berries were being processed. There was no shortage of sugar when it came to processing because the plants bought and processed all berries delivered to them. But the grower could not get enough sugar to preserve a few pounds for home use—yet since the close of the season frozen berries, "sweet enough to serve" have been available in the larger grocery stores. The farmer could buy back his berries with sugar added at three to four times the price for which he sold them.

Today in almost any section of Nashville frozen sweetened strawberries may be purchased. As the situation shows up, now farmers will experience the same conditions when they are ready to preserve fruit again this year.

If there is still a shortage of sugar, as we are led to believe, how will a bill approved by Congress increase that amount? Our opinion is that there are those who are profiting through sugar rationing, aside from those who sell back market sugar. When sugar is purchased for about 10 cents per pound and resold in processed foods at more than one dollar per pound, somebody is making a profit, and larger than that made by the black market operator.

The only thing that removed meat from control was public opinion. In spite of the fact we were told there would be a meat famine if controls were lifted public opinion became so strong they were removed. There hasn't been a shortage of meat yet and from all appearances there won't be. Do you suppose the same thing might happen in the case of sugar?

Spring pigs can be saved. At least that is what Ralph Sayler, manager of L. H. Haltom's farm near Chapel Hill, says. With 17 registered Poland China broodsows to care for, Sayler has kept losses at an average of less than one pig per litter. That represents an approximate 10 per cent loss while the state average loss of pigs farrowed is 35 per cent.

Farrowing pens with sloping floors or with one side elevated, electric pig brooder, and a little extra attention at the right time are the three factors responsible for saving a high percentage of pigs farrowed, according to Sayler.

It is human nature for people to be lax in the management of activities involving numbers. We all know that we spend money more freely when we have several dollars in our pockets. That same attitude is taken by many when it comes to caring for a litter of pigs. We feel that if two or three are lost out of a litter of seven or eight no one will be hit too hard—therefore no extra attention is given brood sows at farrowing time.

Nature has equipped the animal with the neans of making its own bed and that is what a majority of farmers allow, winter of summer, which results in many pigs being lost from freezing, drowning, smothering or mashing, yet there are usually a few left in each litter.

When it comes to cattle and sheep the story is somewhat different because we know if the calf or lamb is lost then all the profit from that animal is lost for the next year. Therefore we are more careful with those types of livestock than we are with swine

Though it would always be to the farmer's advantage to prevent the loss of pigs that fact is particularly true this season. No doubt hogs will demand a very desirable price for the next year and maybe longer. We don't believe the market for pork will remain as high as it has been for the past few weeks, nevertheless it will be a profitable business for those who have the hogs now.

He never had such a tough time in his life. First he got Angina Pectoris, followed by Arteriosclerosis. Just as he was recovering from these he got Pneumonia, followed by Pulmonary Phthisis and Tuberculosis. Somehow he got over them just in time to get Appendicitis, to say nothing of Pyorrhea. All in all, he never knew how he pulled through it. It was the hardest spelling test he'd ever been in.

The Cost of Food

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently published some interesting information on the cost of food. In making its comparisons, the Department figures the cost of a "market basket" of typical foods purchased by the average family. On March 19th, the value of that market basket was still 7 per cent below the record level reached in 1920. And, of great significance, marketing charges in 1946 were 21 per cent lower than the 1920 high

This means, in short, that food retailers have greatly improved their operating efficiency and economy. And that fact is given further substantiation in other figures released by the Department. The farmers' share of the retail cost of the "market basket" averaged 40 per cent during the 1935-39 period—where in 1946 it had climbed to 53 per cent.

In all lines. merchandise as well as food, the overhead costs and unit profits of retailers have tended downward. The trend has been steadily in the direction of bigger volume at a smaller cost per transaction. This simply means that much of the savings resulting from greater retailer efficiency has been passed straight on to the consumer. It also means that there's no sense in blaming the retailer for today's high prices—he's not responsible for them. He is doing all he can to solve the tough cost-of-living problem.

Livestock Diet Should Be Changed Gradually

Sudden changes in livestock feeding should be avoided, thus helping to keep digestive troubles at a minimum, animal husbandmen of the U-T College of Agriculture, have announced. A gradual change from summer forage to a winter diet of hay and grain is advocated.

Because the symptoms of indigestion are often similar to those of other livestock diseases, farmers are advised to obtain a diagnosis as soon as an animal becomes ill, to determine the exact problem and the measures that should be used to correct the situation. Care is especially recommended in shifting to a diet largely composed of new grain. Feeding changes should be very gradual.

Salvation at Southern Christian

Training for Practical Rural Ministry
John Long

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE between "soil" and "soul" is "u" and "i."At Southern Christian Institute we have concluded that the first step in saving souls is to save the soil. It took no profound thinking to arrive at this conclusion. We had merely to look around us. We saw once strong rural churches become churches with half-time or quarter-time services and then die completely. Why? The people had moved away. Why? The top soil had moved away, too, and the land could no longer support the people.

What we saw nationally presents a sorry picture. Of the estimated average of nine inches of top soil which the early settlers found on our land when first they reached these shores we have caused five inches to erode away. Thirty-five million acres of our soil have been completely ruined by gully erosion. Ruined beyond repair. Another 125,000,000 acres have lost all their top soil; and still another 100,000,000 acres are well on the way to total loss. Three billion tons of soil are washed away every year. Our Mississippi River alone carries 428,000,000 tons of soil annually.

This is not only bad in and of itself but, after the productive top soil washes away from the unprotected hills, the sterile subsoil is then washed down to cover good bottom land and make it also unproductive, the rivers become filled with mud and serious floods endanger farms and cities for many miles.

This concerns the church because with the depletion of the soil the people can no longer support an active church program. Poor soil makes poor people. This is nowhere better illustrated than in the area served by the Southern Christian Institute.

We have in the South only 28.3 per cent of the nation's land, but sixty-one per cent of the nation's badly eroded land is here. The U. S. Census for 1940 showed that here in the South only 13.6 per cent of our houses mett an acceptable standard and that 56.6 per cent of them are so bad as to be nonrepairable. The rest of the nation had 52.5 per cent acceptable houses. The farm income of the South was only $380 per worker. This average included white and Negroes. The figure for Negroes alone might show only that low amount per family. The only thing that eroded soil produces is eroded souls. Actually to save itself the church needs to preach and practice soil conservation and rebuilding.

Saving Eroded Soil and Souls

FOR LONG YEARS the Southern Christian Institute has recognized this as its first responsibility. On its plantation of 1,265 acres it has pioneered in farm practices to conserve and rebuild the soil. While the school is not an agricultural college yet many people look to it for help and for example in better methods of farming and for improved livestock. The farm is managed by B. L. Jacobs and his assistant, H. S. Thomas. Mr. Jacobs is a graduate of the school and as a student or as manager has been connected with the school farm for thirty-five years. Mr. Thomas grew up on a good Illinois farm before graduate from Eureka College. Both are real agricultural missionaries whose influence is widely felt.

Another means of solving this rural problem is in the extension service offered by Southern Christian. A traveling library carries books and magazines to the schools and homes of the area. It is the only such library service for Negroes in the state.

Rural public school teachers attend special courses on the campus each Saturday and for a special six-week course when their schools are closed in the spring. Similar classes are held for the teachers in a neighboring county. Last year 114 teachers attended these special classes for rural teachers.

The school motion picture projector is in continual use in the schools and churches of the area where they have electricity. Large numbers of white and Negro people thus see excellent sound films on soil conservation, better farm practices, health and religion. We are hoping to be able to get a portable generator so that this valuable service can be extended to the many communities without electricity.

The Rural Minister

MORE RECENTLY THE School has set up an intensive program to attack this problem through the rural minister. In 1944 W. K. Fox was appointed our director of religious extension.

The key person in almost any Negro community is the Negro minister. He has always been a powerful influence, but not always for good. With the recent coming of better-trained teachers into the communities, many of these ministers have felt their power and position threatened and real conflict has resulted between the teacher and the preacher.

Our task is to help them see that essentially they are doing the same job. Both are interested in saving people: saving them from ignorance, saving them from disease; saving them from poverty; saving them from all other sin; and helping them to live abundantly.

Mr. Fox spends a good share of his time training ministers and helping them to plan a program which will include the total life of the people. He has held scores of conferences and institutes all over the state.

The first Pastors' School led by Mr. Fox was held on the campus in 1944. It lasted for one week. Thirty-one ministers from five denominations attended. Last year the time was extended to two weeks and this year to six. Besides these interdenominational schools we have had two institutes for ministers of our Christian churches.

The program for these schools includes courses in understanding and use of the Bible, counselling, pastoral work, evangelism, education, finance, general administration preparation and delivery of sermons, and the like; but the whole emphasis is on the rural ministry.

The afternoon and night programs are given over to field trips, demonstrations; to motion pictures on soil conservation and the improvement of rural living. They were conducted by county agricultural agents, regional and state soil conservation agents and representatives of state health and education departments.

The whole program was practical and down-to-earth. For example, the men painted a neighboring church and planted native shrubbery which they dug from the woods. In another church they made screens and hung curtains and made worship centers to show how with little cost a small one-room church could better provide for its Bible school classes.

Schools for Rural Women

THE PAST TWO SUMMERS we have had schools for rural women. Forty-nine women representing six denominations spent a week on the campus. They had many courses and demonstrations from the eight faculty members to help them improve their homes and communities.

This last summer our regular daily vacation Bible school was held during the week of the women's school. An accredited laboratory training school was conducted during the week so that the women might get training to help them become better church school leaders. One hundred four children attended the school.

The Results

THE RESULTS OF THESE efforts are quite apparent in the improvement of the land, the homes, the schools and the churches. Not a single rural church in our area is unpainted. Preachers, who two years ago were preaching that play is sinful, are now helping schools and churches get playgrounds and equipment and are actually playing ball with their children. More and more the churches are becoming concerned with all that concerns their people and are helping them to live more abundantly. And the most striking result of all is the conversion of some white people who long have opposed the education of Negroes.

Truly, there is salvation at Southern Christian Institute.

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Now is the time for all good beekeepers to come to the aid of the bees. Or anyhow, now is about the time, depending on weather conditions, for beekeepers to contract hive entrances for winter, Sometimes this should be done by mid-November; some Novembers are so mild in Middle Tennessee that the majority of beekeepers wait until December comes shivering up over the horizon.

The regular entrance contractors put out by the bee supply houses are cleats about 7-8 of an inch square, and 14 5-8 inches long (which is the width of the standard hive entrance. There are different sized spaces cut out on different sides of the cleat. This entrance contractor is to be inserted into the hive entrance in the position that will allow whichever sized opening the beekeeper prefers to give his bees in winter. We ourselves use the opening about two inches long and 3-8 of an inch high.

There are two reasons for these reduced winter entrances. One is rather obvious. It's the same reason why we ourselves in fall start closing doors and windows that have been open all summer. It's a simple matter of cold weather.

Yet the bees must have some opening, not only for air, but also to pass through on mild days. Winter days warm enough to permit bees to take a short flight come rather often in our climate. Beekeepers speak of "cleaning flights" in winter. Normally honeybees do not void their faces within the hive, even in winter when they may be confined for weeks. Only under some unusual and serious circumstances will they do so, as when poor stores or too long confinement may cause dysentery. So when bright warm days interrupt the cold of winter, we are all glad that the bees can take these occasional flights.

The second reason for reducing entrances in winter is to keep out field mice. Bees will never permit a mouse to enter, nor will mice often try to enter, while bees are active. But after cold weather has induced the relatively quiescent state of the winter cluster, the pestiferous field mouse may come slipping slyly in and set up housekeeping in the protection and comparative warmth of the hive. Many a set of combs has been ruined this way.

Some beekeepers who possess proper tools make their own contractors. Others, not so well equipped, just saw a thinner board, perhaps 1-4 inch thick more or less, to the desired size, say 14 5-8 by 1 1-2 inches. They cut out a small space for the entrance, put a short nail in each upper corner, and with one or two quick strokes of a hammer fasten this contracting board to the hive, across the entrance.

Although we recommend factory-made equipment, these home-made entrance contractors do very well. We have used them ourselves. But sometimes beginners have made the entrances high enough for mice to squeeze in, with disastrous results. To correct this, they have later tacked across this too inviting entrance a strip of hardware cloth—about three wires to the inch. This will let the bees pass in and out easily, but will keep out the unwelcome field mice. Hardware cloth used to be easy to buy, but in these queer Short 'Forties, who knows where who can buy what?

If you have half a dozen hives of bees and think that for some reason they should be moved 50 feet or a 100 yards, right now is a good time to do it, while the weather is cool but not cold. Move them after they have stopped flying some evening, and throw some brush or something similar across the entrances. Next morning they'll say (if you have a good imagination), "Goodness! where are we?" Then they'll mark their new location. But don't leave any hive at all in the old location, or some of them may go back.

Lauderdale County Farm Women Build Toward Better Kitchens

Farm women of Lauderdale County, Alabama, have decided to improve their kitchens this year. They have already started a campaign to improve lighting, walls, storage space, and make useful articles for the kitchen. Improved furniture arrangement will save time and energy.

To improve the lighting in their kitchens, homemakers are painting drab, dark walls and ceiling in light colors. More windows are being put in kitchens where there are one or two small ones.

Rearranging furniture in the kitchen according to work to be done will save Lauderdale farm women lots of time and energy. Work centers will cut down on the time needed to do the many jobs in a farm kitchen.

Lauderdale homemakers are making pretty curtains, towels, and pot holders from inexpensive materials such as sacks and yellow domestic.

Mrs. Lucy Anderson, Oakland Community has started already to make her kitchen more inviting. She has bought a new stove, and has built shelves for her kitchen utensils. Beautiful curtains, which she made from feed sacks, add much color to her kitchen windows. In order to have more space for her canned foods, she has built shelves in her pantry from scrap lumber.

This homemaker's greatest wish is to finish improving her kitchen before she begins work on the farm in the spring.

1946 Banner Year For Five 4-H'ers

Last year was a banner year in 4-H club work for Bonnie Jean Dunn, Ethel Mae Beal, Vera Mae Foster, Willie Albert Dunn and Joe Louis Foster, Mount Zion Community, Tuscaloosa County. With the help of their parents, leaders and agents, each member completed at least one successful project.

Bonnie Jean Dunn had two rows of tomatoes in her mother's garden. First, she planted her seeds in a hotbed in the early spring and then reset them in the garden. From her project she canned 36 pints of tomatoes, 15 quarts of soup mixture and had fresh tomatoes for the home.

Ethel Mae Beal grew six varieties of vegetables in her garden. She followed practices recommended by her county agents. From it, 25 quarts of vegetables were canned and plenty of fresh vegetables were used.

Early in the spring Vera Mae Foster bought 25 chicks. As a result of good management she raised all of them. Ten of the pullets were saved for layers and the others were used for the family.

From three rows of cane, Willie Albert Dunn made 22 gallons of syrup. He plans to sell the syrup at $2.50 per gallon and use the money to help with his school books, clothes and lunches.

Joe Louis Foster had two rows of cane. His yield was very high and he bedded all of the cane for his own use and for sale in the community.

Get Ready Now

Farmers who plan to sow a permanent pasture or set kudzu should see about getting fertilizers, pasture seeds, and kudzu crowns. Land preparation should be finished soon on areas where the danger of erosion is not great, say API extension agronomists.

The Department of Taxation received a typed income tax return from a bachelor who listed one dependent son. The examiner returned the blank with a pencilled notation: "This must be a stenographic error."

Presently the blank came back with the added pencil notation, "You're telling me!"

100-Page Negro Workshop Report Released by Extension Service

A 100-page report of the regional workshop for Negro supervisors of State agricultural extension work, which was held at Southern University last fall, has been released by extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report contains summaries and outlines of lectures and addresses by experts in the field of agriculture and education; it also contains the findings of workshop committees, composed of supervisors and consultants, who studied various aspects of the problem of Extension supervision.

Although the report represents a professional approach to the problems of supervision, the ultimate consumer, the farmer, is not overlooked. The solution to every problem of supervision covered in the report points to ways and means by which state and district supervisors may improve their guidance of county agents to the end that farm people may be better served.

Among the special lectures and addresses summarized or outlined in the report are two on mechanized cotton production by H. H. Williamson, assistant director of Extension Service, and Charles A. Bennett of the Mississippi Delta Cotton Experiment Station. One on rural health by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service, and two on rural housing by S. P. Lyle and T. M. Campbell of Extension Service.

Also included in the report are summaries and outlines of talks and special lectures by Dr. Paul J. Kruse of Cornell University, Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the Office of Education, Charles A. Sheffield, John W. Mitchell, Cal Svinth, and C. W. Davis of Extension Service.

The purpose of the workshop, as well as that of the report is summed up in the foreword by H. W. Hochbaum, Chief of the Division of Field Coordination. Says he:

"This workshop on Extension supervision was an effort to provide opportunity for the state agents and district supervisors to study their job, involving program development, leadership, personnel, training, and evaluation to find what adjustments might well be made to better fit the work to the needs of the people."

Fifty-one State and district supervisors from 14 Southern States were in attendance at the workshop. The report is in large part the work of this group. Copies of the report have been made available to the libraries of all of the Land-Grant and agricultural colleges.

Cotton, Milk Income Compared by Teague

The sale of a gallon of milk a day will give about the same income as a bale of cotton each year, says C. E. Teague, API extension dairyman.

For a 20-year period, 1925 through 1944, the average yearly cash income from one 500-pound bale of cotton was $66.95 and from one gallon of milk per day on the wholesale market $64.21.

Farney Family Lives at Home

In 1946 the Farney family of ten Wylam Community, Jefferson County, worked together in producing enough food to last all during the year. They believe in living at home.

The Farneys had a year round garden and an orchard from which they canned 600 quarts of fruit, vegetables and preserves. They grew more than enough grain to feed two cows, one calf, a flock of 50 laying hens, 30 fryers and 20 broilers. They had a good supply of eggs, syrup, butter, potatoes and peanuts the year round.

This year the Farneys have started a turkey project beginning with fifteen poults. Heretofore, they have been raising turkeys for home us only, but now they plan to raise them for the market.

Test Demonstration Set Up in Limestone County Area

Another phosphate unit test demonstration area was organized in Limestone County last week in December. It is known as the Little Elk Demonstration Area and is located at the forks of the Elks and Tennessee Rivers. Little Elk is a community of about 20 Negro farmers. In fact, it is the first phosphate demonstration area to be set up in this county in a community where all demonstrators are Negroes.

The phosphate used by these demonstration farmers will be manufactured and supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority through the Limestone County Soil Conservation Association. The Extension Service will assist in the supervision and direction of the program.

Under this program the material will be supplied to these farmers to be used under cover crops, pastures, etc., and farmers will keep records of the progress made over a period of years in building up and improving their farms through the use of phosphate, lime and cover crops.

The area has in it about 1500 acres of land. At a recent meeting, attended by 87 Negro farm men and women leaders of that community, final organization was completed. The committee elected by the group to represent the cooperating farmers include Hendy Jones, chairman, Nathan Smith, Ephrain Jones, Joe Weaver, Jr., and Crite Yarbrough.

At the meeting, H. L. Hood, assistant county agent, explained the proposed program to those present and T. G. Williamson, chairman of the association, Mack Maples, president of the county farm bureau, L. M. Baugher, director of the association, B. F. Hill, Negro county agent, and others made short talks.

A barbecue supper was served to those present by the county farm bureau and the soil conservation association jointly.

Winter Grazing Cuts Feed Bill

John Thomas Bulls, Lauderdale County farmer, boasts of 20 acres of best winter grazing in the county.

On October 20, 1946, Mr. Bulls turned 12 steers and 8 milk cows and heifers on a 20-acre field of crimson clover and ryegrass that had made good growth. They were still grazing on this field on the 25th of December. His feed bill has been cut to a minimum. "I haven't fed them a time since I turned them on grazing crops," says Mr. Bulls.

The steers have made heavy gains and the cows are producing high yields of milk and butter. Bulls and the county agent feel that the cost of two tons of phosphate, one ton of ammonium nitrate and 800 pounds of seeds, partially paid by the P. M. A., have solved his feed bill. He has enough pasture to take care of more cattle if he had them.

Home Canning Saves Money

Mrs. Nancy Hawthorne, Friendship Community, Randolph County, figures that the 465 quarts of vegetables and fruits she canned in 1946 will save her around $220. This homemaker says that the things she learned at her home demonstration club have helped her to save more food for her family.

Mrs. Hawthorne is one of the four pantry store demonstrators in the county. Even though this is her first year in club work she has made many improvements in food preservation and storage. She planned a good conservation budget to meet the needs of the family of three. During the early part of the winter a meat canning demonstration was given at her home. Since that time, she has canned chicken, rabbits, and pork for her family.

As chairman of the Women's Home Demonstration Club, Mrs Hawthorne is helping to improve her community and county.

Hybrid Seed Hikes Corn Yield

The application of commercial fertilizer increased the corn yields an average of 19.6 bushels at a cost of 42.6 cents per bushel for fertilizer materials in four demonstrations carried on in Lewis County, according to Assistant County Agent O. R. Holley.

The average corn yields in the test plots were boosted from 54.8 bushels to 74.4 bushels per acre, he said. The yield of the fertilizer plots ranged from 63.4 to 94.4 bushels per acre while the untreated check plots were from 38.7 to 86.1 bushels.

Thirty-four and one half more bushels were produced per acre on the farm of H. McCord where fertilizer was used than where none was applied. The yield was increased from 38.7 bushels per acre on the check plot to 73.2 bushels on the acreage fertilized. The cost for the boosted production was 26.7 cents per bushel.

While the increase on the farm of H. F. Lawson was not as great the yield was increased from 45.1 bushels to 63.4 at a cost per bushel increase of 50 cents. At a cost of 57 cents per bushel Luther Baxter hiked his production from 49.3 bushels per acre to 66.7 bushels.

Fertilizer applied on the land of B. F. Webb did not show as great an increase but the land is highly productive. The check plot made a yield of 86.1 while the fertilized plot yielded 94.4 bushels. The cost per bushel increase on this farm was 62 cents which in the light of the current price of grain is a very desirable net income. Holley pointed out.

There are 160 corn fertilizer demonstrations in 60 counties in the state this year, according to Bruce W. Hatcher, assistant agronomist at Nashville, who is in charge. The tests were conducted by the Tennessee Extension Service in cooperation with the Tennessee Fertilizer Council and the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association The row applications consisted of from none to 400 pounds of 4 12-4 complete fertilizer, depending on indicated need from soil tests, applied in the row at planting time, plus side dressing with 150 to 250 pounds of nitarte of soda before the corn was knee high.

At the time of harvesting, measured parts of each acre were made the corn was harvested weighed, and 80 pounds of husked ear corn was accounted to a bushel. However, moisture tests have been made on samples from each plot and adjustment upward was necessary in each case. The tests for moisture content indicated that the correct weights per bushel ran from 71 to 75 pounds.

Last spring each demonstrator was supplied with sufficient seed of Tennessee hybrid No. 10 to plant the acre. In all instances the corn was planted in close proximity to hybrid corns produced in neighboring states, and in all cases the farmers indicated the Tennessee hybrid compared very favorably in production with any of those from other states.

In one instance, a comparison was made by weighing the production from like areas. It was found that the hybrid from a neighboring state, after being fertilized with 250 pounds of 3 9 6 complete fertilizer, planted the same date, on similar soils, (abueting cultivation) the same, fell short of the Tennessee hybrid on the check plot which received no treatment.

The out-of state hybrid yield on fertilized area was 45.3 bushels per acre as comparing with 66.7 bushels for fertilized Tennessee No. 10. on similar soil and growing conditions. Another factor in favor of the Tennessee No. 10 is that the shucks cover the tips well thereby protecting them from injury by insects, birds and rain. Some of the out of state hybrids have been considered weak in this respect.

However, Tennessee No. 10 has a decided weakness and that is that the stalks are too weak to hold up the big crop produced and there is considerable lodging This factor was particularly noticeable in the heavy-producing plot of the Webb farm

Another observation about the tests is that there is a close correlation between the number of stalks and the yields. The plot which produced 94.4 bushels was estimated to have 7,000 stalks while some of the areas were calculated to have 4,950 and 5,100 plants, respectively.

As long as corn is fairly high, priced it appears the use of commercial fertilizers is justifiable. The growing of winter legumes and Austrian winter peas to which such as crimson clover, hairy vetch liberal application of superphosphate are given on fields which are to be planted to corn immediately following have been found to give increased corn production at very cheap costs. This is probably the method by which to increase corn production at lowest costs.

Applications of large quantities of barnyard manure will probably rank second in production costs, while the use of complete commercial fertilizers will follow in third place. However, all three methods are needed and should be used.

Winter Care of Water Systems Is Important Job on Farms

By Keneth B. McPherson

Every winter many pumps and electric water systems are damaged by freezing. This type of accident is not only expensive for repair, but it also causes the inconvenience of being without running water. With very few exceptions indeed such accidents are preventable.

In many cases the job of prevention or protection against freezing is simply put off until the zero day comes when the task resolves itself into one of thawing out. By that time the outside weather is so disagreeable that completion will be delayed until it warms up. It is then usually difficult to get a job done in the summer that will not cause trouble again until next winter.

When thinking about protective measures for winter protection of water systems, here are two classes of installations to consider. Those in expose locations such as unheated farm buildings and summer cottages, and those that are afforded some protection by their location in basements, well pits, or semi-frostproof houses.

There is another class of installation that should be mentioned That is the stock water system that has no building protection and is usually located at some distance away from any farm building.

No chances should ever be taken with any water system that is placed in an exposed location. When cold weather and freezing temperatures first approach, they should be carefully drained. That is the only safe thing to do even though it may be terribly inconvenient. When it is necessary to pump water, the system should be operated in the day time only and then drained at night.

To drain most shallow well or suction type pumps, all of the drain plugs must be opened and the pump run for a few strokes so the water trapped above the valves will be released. If the water happened to drain or siphon back to the pump, it will be released by disconnecting the pipe line.

A suction line will not drain if it is equipped with a foot valve. In such cases the line should be disconnected at the well or the spring

Where pumps are located in shallow pits or houses that are not entirely frostproof, care should be taken that the oil is not too heavy To insure effective lubrication it may be necessary to change the oil to a grade or two lighter.

Fortunately, most water systems are permanently housed in shelters that offer considerable, protection where special attention is not necessary except in extreme weather. The principal danger arises from the failure of someone to close a door or window or the well pit cover.

A small electric heater or a high wattage lamp is excellent equipment to have on hand for use in extremely cold snaps.

Where sections of exposed pipe cannot be avoided, they can be insulated with a jacket that is manufactured for the purpose.

Surprising as it may seem water systems installed in extreme northern latitudes seldom freeze There people have a wholesome respect for winter, and do not take many chances with the weathermen.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Let's Try Yeast Breads

By Mary Meade

A Basic sweet yeast dough is used for the more glorified breads. It's much the same as ordinary bread dough except for the addition of eggs and extra amounts of shortening and sugar. Because of its richness the dough is softer and stickier, but many of the same breadmaking steps apply and a similar technique is used.

Liquids must be just right for proper yeast development. Milk should be scalded and water boiled to destroy organisms which harm the yeast cells, then cooled to lukewarm before the yeast is added, as extreme heat interferes with yeast growth.

When making form cake and hot cross buns it isn't necessary to knead the dough, but there must be thoro beating. Kneading or beating instructions, however, should be followed exactly as given in the recipe.

Ideal rising temperature is between 80 and 84 degrees, and it should never be lower than 75 or more than 90 degrees. The dough may be placed on a radiator to rise if it's protected from direct heat by the use of a board or several thicknesses of heavy towels. Covering the dough while rising protects it from drafts and prevents drying out.

From the following recipe many good coffee cakes, buns, and sweet rolls may be baked, including the tea ring and rolls:

Basic Sweet Yeast Dough

(Two 12-inch rings or three dozen rolls)

1 cake "household" yeast or
2 small cakes compressed yeast
1-4 cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk
1-4 cup shortening
1-2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind (optional)
5 cups sifted all-purpose flour (about)

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk and to it add shortening, sugar, and salt. Cool to lukewarm and add flour to make a thick batter. Add yeast, eggs, and rind. Beat well and add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board or pastry canvas and kneed until satiny. Shape into a ball, place in a lightly greased bowl, cover with a plate or towel away from drafts, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down, then shape. Let rise until doubled and bake at 375 degrees, allowing 20 to 25 minutes for rolls and 25 to 30 minutes for coffee cakes.

Swedish Tea Ring

Roll out half a standard yeast dough recipe into a rectangular sheet about 12x14 inches and 1-2 inch thick. Spread with 1-4 cup melted or soft butter and 1 cup chopped candied fruit, 1-2 cup chopped pecans, and 1-2 cup brown sugar. Place the filling as near the edges as possible, then roll as for a jelly roll, moistening the edge with water to make the roll hold together. Pull out about 22 inches in length, place on a greased baking sheet, and shape into a ring. Using scissors, cut 20 or any even number of gashes around the outer edge, cutting almost thru. Lift slices slightly upward and place on sides, turning every other one in the opposite direction to form a heart-shaped section. Press entire ring flat to make the dough an even height. Cover, let rise until doubled then bake at 375 degrees for 25 minutes. Before serving, trickle thin confectioners' icing over the top.

Bowknot and Foldover Rolls

For bowknots roll dough to a fourth inch thickness and cut into strips a half inch wide and six inches long. Brush lightly with melted butter and tie each strip in a knot, leaving the ends free or tucking them under. For foldovers roll dough to the same thickness and cut into three inch squares. Fold opposite corners of each square to the center and press the points together firmly. Glaze some with an egg yolk mixed with 2 tablespsoons water and top with poppy or caraway seeds before baking, or use thin confectioners' icing with chopped nuts after baking.

USE LESS FLOUR

When making your white sauce with homogenized milk use less flour than ordinarily. This creamy milk makes a thicker sauce.

GINGER WAFFLE DESSERT

To make a simple dessert with all the airs of a partytime flavorite, bake gingerbread batter in the waffle iron. Put canned cling peach slices between two waffle layers, top with more peaches and whipped cream.

BAKED BANANAS

A particularly delightful menu variation is baked bananas. To prepare, slice the fruit in halves lengthwise, place in a baking pan, brush with melted butter or margarine and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees) until tender.

A stew, to you, may be just a dish you make on Monday, from Sunday's roast, but serve a stew like this one . . . with **Vitalox.** Armour's beef flavor-maker making it rich, brown and extra-delicious, and any stew you make will be a sensation. Ask your Grocer for **Vitalox,**—then try this recipe!

Old-Fashioned Beef Stew

1 1 1-2 lbs bonless beef
2 tbsps. flour
1 c. chopped onion
2 tbsps. lard or other fat
2 c. boiling water
1 bay leaf
4 whole cloves
1 tsp. salt
2 tbsps. VITALOX
1 c. celery
4 carrots
4 small potatoes

Cut meat in 1 1-2 inch cubes and roll in flour. Brown meat and onion slowly and thoroughly in fat for 15 min. Add water, salt, VITALOX, cloves and bay leaf. Turn heat very low, cover and simmer for 1 1-2 hours. Now add carrots cut in strips, potatoes in quarters, and celery in 1-2 inch slices. Add another cup of water and I more tsp. salt. Cover and cook 30 min. Mix 1 tbsp. flour with 3 tbsps. cold water and stir into gravy to thicken it just before serving. (4 servings.)

PROTEIN FIBER

A new fiber called "sarelon" made from peanut portein has been produced on an experimental scale in the Southern Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new fiber is a light cream color and has a pleasant softness midway between that of silk and wool.

EGGS A LA SUISSE

4 eggs
1 tablespoon fat for frying
1-2 cup light cream
2 tablespoon cracker or bread crumbs
Buttered toast

Melt fat in pan. Add cream and heat to bubbling. Slip in eggs, one at a time; cook gently. When whites are almost firm, sprinkle crumbs over top. Cover and continue cooking to desired doneness. Transfer eggs to toast. Pour the "pan cream" over all. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne

POTATO VARIETY

Boil patotoes in the jacket. When tender, peel while hot. Melt two tablespoons of bacon drippings in frying pan. When hot put in the potatoes and brown well. Drain, sprinkle with salt and one-half teaspoon of caraway seeds.

Steam kale until it's tender in a little melted fat in a flat covered pan.

Jam or preserves makes a gay sauce to serve over vanilla ice cream.

ONIONS IN CHEESE SAUCE

3 cups tiny green onions
1 cup evaporated milk
1 cup granted or diced cheese

Remove outer skins of onions carefully. Cut off most of green tops. Cook onions, just until tender in boiling salted water, about 6 minutes. As onion cook, combine milk and cheese in top of double boiler or over very low direct heat. Stir until cheese is completely melted and sauce in thick. Drain onions, place in a heated serving dish and pour cheese sauce over them. Yield: six servings.

The sauce combines well with other vegetables and is also delicious over open-faced sandwiches made with favorite combinations of seafood, or over stuffed eggs. A dash of mustard or hot sauce gives a pleasant tang.

FROZEN APRICOT CHARLOTTE

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1-3 cup boiling water or apricot juice
1-4 cup corn syrup or 2 tablespoon sugar
1 cup cooked apricot pulp
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 cup cream, whipped
2 egg whites
1-4 cup sugar

Soften gelatin in cold water and then dissolve in boiling water or apricot juice. Add 2 teaspoons sugar or 1-4 cup corn sprup, apricot pulp and lemon juice. Cool and when mixture thickens, beat until frothy. Fold in whipped cream and stiffly beaten egg whites sweetened with remaining sugar. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze until dessert can be sliced for serving, or turn into individual waxed paper dessert cups to mold while freezing. Serves 6.

The broad-breasted bronze is a breed of turkey particularly important for hotels, restaurants, and other users of food in quantity. This specially developed bird has 15 per cent more breast meat than the standard turkey.

GINGER ICE PEACHES

Add a few tablespoons of sugar and a speck of lemon juice to the juice from a can of cling peach halves. Stir in enough chopped candied ginger to make it spicy and pour into freezing tray and chill until firm. Stir occasionally. Chill peach halves and serve with a mound of ginger ice in each peach half. Top with a few shavings of candied ginger. Serves 4.

SANDWICH FILLING

To make a tasty filling for three sandwiches, blend well 2-3 cup shredded carrots, 1-4 cup seedless raisins, 2 tablespoons salad dressing, a dash of salt and a dash of pepper.

Bake waffles until steaming from iron stops.

HAM-MUSHROOM MOUSSE

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1 egg
3-4 cup cold water
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 cup milk
2 teaspoons finely chopped onion
1 teaspoon vinegar
1-4 cup chopped celery
1-4 cup chopped green peppers
1 cup cooked ham, finely chopped
1 cup sliced, cooked mushrooms (8 ounce can)
1-2 cup cream, whipped

Soften gelatin in bowl in 1-4 cup cold water. In top of double boiler, beat egg and add 3-4 cup water, salt, mustard, and milk and cook over hot water until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. If mixture separates, beat with rotary beater until smooth. Add immediately to softened gelatin, stirring until gelatin is dissolved. Stir in onion, vinegar, celery, green pepper, ham and mushrooms, (reserving a few mushrooms for garnish). Chill and when mixture begins to thicken fold in whipped cream. Rinse a three-cup mold in cold water and place mushroom garnish in mold, pour in mixture and chill until firm. Unmold and serve garnished with salad greens. Serves 6.

DATE TORTE

1-2 cup dates, 1-2 teaspoon soda, 1-2 cup boiling water, 1-2 tablespoon butter, 1-2 cup sugar 1-2 cup nut meats, 1-2 cup flour, 1 egg, well beaten, whipped cream.

Cut the dates up fine and sprinkle with soda. Pour over boiling water and let stand until cool. Work the butter until creamy, adding sugar gradually. Add to late mixture with nut meats chopped fine. Then add flour and well beaten egg. Turn into pan lined with wax paper and greased. Bake forty minutes at 300 degrees. Serve with whipped cream. 4 servings.

FROM BOARD TO CLOTHES

A brownish tinge that appears on white clothes during ironing may come from a scorched ironing board cover. When very damp clothes are ironed, some of the brown color may come off the ironing board and onto the clean fabric. In the same way, other soluble stains on the ironing board may be transferred to clothes during ironing. This is one good reason for regularly changing the cover on the board.

Raisins contain as much as 66.5 per cent sugar.

With Tennessee Home Makers

By Helen Cullens
District Home Demonstration Agent

From my oun experience, I know how very provoking it is to get a stain on a freshly cleaned dress. I've found there are three things I can do about it. First, I can just ignore the stain; but that isn't a very good idea. Since I know the grease stain or spot is there, the fact preys on my subconscious and conscious mind and damages my self respect; Of course, I could immediately send the dress to the cleaners again; but there I am entailing a lot of extra expense where I should be saving. Third, I can do something about removing the spot, myself.

Since there have been several requests lately from readers who want to know how to remove stains from fabrics, I offer some suggestions on removing them. It is best, always, to remove stains from articles or garments before laundering them. Too, the more quickly a stain is treated, the easier it is to remove. Let them stand, and they are apt to be troublesome.

Adhessive Gum: To remove from wool or silk, sponge alternately with carbon tetrachloride and water; from cotton and linen, soften with egg white and wash or use carbon tetrachloride. For rayon, the treatments is the same as for silk.

Candle Wax: To remove from wool or silk, scrape off as much wax as possible. Place blotter beneath and above stain. Press with hot iron. Remove remaining grease with carbon tetrachloride. For cotton, linen and rayon, the treatment is the same.

Coffee: On wool and silk, if the stain is fresh and the material washable, pour boiling water on stain from a height of 2-3 feet. Otherwise, sponge with lukewarm water. If coffee contained cream and grease spot remains, apply carbon tetrachloride. To remove stain from cotton and linen, soap and water are generally effective. On white materials, drying in sun will frequently remove traces. Bleach may also be used. For rayon, the treatment is the same as for silk.

Fruit: To remove from wool or silk, fill bowl with steaming hot water, add a few drops of ammonia, spread fabric over bowl, then apply hydrogen peroxide from a medicine dropper at intervals of about five minutes. Test unexposed part of fabric for color fastness. For cotton and linen, pour boiling water from a height through the stain. Do not use soap. If the stain is old, first rub well with glycerine, then use boiling water as above. For rayon, use the same treatment as for silk.

Grease: To remove from wool or silk, spread out fabric with absorbent pad or blotting paper under it. Cover spot with a layer of fuller's earth, starch, or talcum powder, then a layer of porous paper. Iron paper above spot. Brush clean and repeat if necessary. For cotton or linen, use soap and water if material is washable. Use carbon tetrachloride, if it is not. For rayon, the treatment is the same as for silk.

Lipstick, Rouge: To remove from wool and silk, work a colorless grease into stain. Bunch up material and dip into carbon tetrachloride, or sponge with that solvent. If a trace of color remains, sponge with diluted denaturned alcohol. The cotton, linen and rayon, the treatment is the same.

Paints: To remove from wool and silk, soften hardened paint with turpentine, if necessary, then apply carbon tetrachloride. For cotton and linen, if washable, soak in equal parts of ammonia and turpentine and wash in suds. Otherwise, treat the same as for wool and silk. The treatment for rayon is the same as for wool and silk.

Scorch: To remove from wool and silk, little can be done for badly injured fibers. Dampen and lay fabric in sun. On wool, brush with fine emery paper. Light scorches can sometimes be removed from silk by moistening a cloth with hydrogen peroxide and covering the spot. Cover with dry cloth and press with warm iron. For cotton and linen, dampen and lay fabric in sun, repeating is necessary. For rayon, the treatment is the same as for silk.

OYSTER CASSEROLE WITH FRESH MUSHROOMS

3 hard cooked eygs, peeled
1 pint oysters
2 tablespoons butter
1-4 pound fresh mushrooms, sliced
1 tablespoon onion, chopped
2 tablespoons butter
1-4 cup flour
1 cup evaported milk
Liquid drained from oysters
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon black pepper
Few grains cayenne
3-4 cup buttered bread crumbs

Cut eggs in quarters and arrange in bottom of a greasel 1 1-2 quart casserole. Drain liquor off oysters and save for sauce. Look over oysters and remove bits of shell. Place a layer of oysters over eggs in the casserole. Melt two tablespoons butter in saucepan, add mushrooms and onion and saute slowly about five minutes. Remove mushrooms and onions from saucepan and arrange in a layer over oysters. Melt two additional tablespoone butter in the saucepan. Stir in flour, gratdually blend in milk, and cook over heat until thickened, stirring constantly to keep smooth and free from lumps. Add oyster liquor, salt, pepper and cayenne to sauce. Pour over casserole. Top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) until bubbly and crumbs are browned, about 25 minutes. Four generous servings.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Maryland Colored Farmers Exhibit High Grade Hams

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE JUL 5 1947

Examines Home-Cured Hams

MRS. AMIE DAVIS, farm woman of Cedar Heights, Md., takes a feel of the best home-cured ham exhibited at the first annual Maryland Pork Show held recently at Upper Marlboro, Md. County Agent James R. Taylor explains to Mrs. Davis the prize winning features of the ham. The show is designed to stimulate farmers to improve their methods of curing meat.—USDA Photo.

High grade hams and bacon, canned chops, and smoked-links were exhibited by the colored farmers of Southern Maryland at their first annual Pork Show held recently at Upper Marlboro, Md., according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Maryland State Extension Service.

The show has been initiated as an annual project, say Extension officials, to help stimulate farmers to improve their methods of raising livestock, and of butchering, and curing meats. Prizes for the best hams went to Mrs. Agnes Johnson, Mrs. Priscilla Moore, L. R. Patterson and Sydney A. Moore.

In addition to the exhibits, demonstrations were given in meat cutting, meat curing, and meat canning. County Agent James R. Taylor, who directed and planned the exhibit, says that within a few years he expects the Maryland Pork Show to compare favorably with the well known Georgia Ham and Egg Show.

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

STOP THE ENEMY

No cry, perhaps, is more frequent than that expressed in the subject, "Stop the Enemy." In the air-lanes, on the pages of our news publications, and from the platforms of our various places of assembly, we hear men and women in many exhortations saying, "Stop the enemy." No better step could be made; nor has any better step ever been made than to stop the forces which strive to bring us harm.

Much money has been spent in many ways to stop the enemy of man. Every dollar spent wisely is a dollar invested in safety. Many persons have given up their lives to stop an enemy which might bring injury and death to others. In such incidents, we can see the high cost and extreme value of stopping an enemy. A good motto or battle cry for these activities would be, "Stop the Enemy."

To be well qualified to stop the enemy, one must have a clear knowledge of his enemies' identity and whereabouts. Now, let us get acquainted with the enemy. I need not say much about the European and Asiatic nations which were at war with us, because even small children as well as the elders beyond three score and ten years know that the Italians, Germans, Japanese and some others are enemies to the people of the Americas. We have many enemies which are not across the sea. We have many enemies which do not use tanks, ships and guns. In fact, many of our greatest enemies are often nourished under our care and protected by our efforts. We are often forced to enter into hand-battles with discrimination, selfishness, partiality, disease, destructive habits and ignorance.

In speaking of discrimination due to feelings of superiority, I must admit, that such is not confined to any one nation, race or group. Of the many enemies referred to above, the writer feels that ignorance stands out as one of the foremost in destruction. Ignorance paves the way for discrimination. Ignorance broods selfishness, and builds a warm nest for partiality. Ignorance is the world's greatest hatchery for disease. Very few of the eggs fail to bring out trouble and misery when ignorance is setting on the nest. Ignorance destroys friendship, ambition, opportunity, fellowship, family solidarity, health and even life, itself. Ignorance prevents the unity of efforts by misused and oppress group. Ignorance has done more to keep men subjected and enslaved than any other known force. When ignorance divides leaders, it thereby divides the group which they represent; and when the group is divided, their defense is departed from before them. Ignorance is dangerous: Stop the Enemy.

Many persons think their enemies are the persons about whom others tell them. In many, many cases, the enemy is the tale-bearer. Some say my enemy is the fellow with the frown. Allow the writer

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Regional Negro Extension Conference Held At Prairie View College, June 9-13

MONDAY, JUNE 9

T. M. Campbell, Chairman

1:00—Introductions, program announcements.

Greetings—Dr. E. B. Evans, President, Prairie View University, Texas.

1:15-2:45 P. M.—A review of the November 1946 Workshop

Regional discussion—J. W. Mitchell, U. S. D. A., T. M. Campbell, U. S. D. A.

For the states—

How to organize and conduct a workshop with county extension agent personnel.

Ross W. Newsome, Va.
L. A. Toney, W. Va.
Mrs. Marian Paul, S. C.
Mrs. Helen M. Hewlett, Okla.

Recess

3:00-4:00 P. M.—Organizing, outlining, and making annual reports

(a) For supervisors—
W. C. Davis, Tex.
Mrs. D. F. Lowe, N. C.

(b) For county extension agents—
W. H. Williamson, Tenn.
Mrs. Alice C. Oliver, Miss.

Tuesday, June 10

J. W. Mitchell, Chairman

8:30-10:00 A. M.—Techniques by which supervisors can evaluate their work and agents' work in counties.

Joe Matthews, Tex.
Discussion.

Recess

10:15 A. M.-12—Type of pre-service, induction, and in-service training needed

Dr. J. R. Otis, Ala.
Mrs. Ruby Hinton, La.
Discussion

Lunch

P. H. Stone, Chairman

1:30-3:30 P. M.—How can we intensify our efforts to increase and improve 4-H Club and Youth work?

L. A. Dhonau, Ark.
R. E. Jones, N. C.

Recess

3.15-4:30 P. M.—Discussion of leadership. camps, fairs. and shows

R. E. Jones, N. C.

How we can get increased participation of farm families.

L. A. Dhonau, Ark.

Wednesday, June 11

Mrs. Pauline R. Brown, Chairman

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Teachers Urged to Plan Now For Next Terms School Lunches For Students

Washington, D. C.—The last few weeks of the school term are an excellent time for teachers, parents and school officials to make their plans for the next year's school lunch program, says the editorial of the May issue of Consumers' Guide, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

The editorial suggests that plans be made now for school-community canning projects, as well as for phy sical improvements that are needed. These improvements can be made during the summer vacation period.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Dave Davidson, Claudius B. Hodges And Carl C. Farrington Named

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson today announced the appointment of two Assistant Administrators and a Deputy Assistant Administrator in the Production and Marketing Administration. The appointments. which are effective immediately, are in accord with the realignment of PMA administrative functions and operations which were provided in an order issued by the Secretary on March 19, 1947.

Dave Davidson, who has been serving as Director of the PMA

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 5)

Report Wartime Contribution of City Youth to Food Output

The wartime contribution of city boys and girls to farm production is described in a 24-page pictorial publication issued last month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Among the pictures are three of colored youth helping with the cultivation and harvest of important crops. The publication points out that farm work offers urban youth an opportunity for wholesome vacation employment.

During the war thousands of urban colored youths joined the Victory Farm Volunteers and helped with the cultivation and harvest of important crops.

JONES: "Is it true that the wild beasts in the jungle won't harm you if you carry a torch?"

PACIFIC VETERAN: "That all depends on how fast you carry it."

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4-H Pig Show And Sale For Negro 4-H Club Members

G. W. Senter, Ass't County Agriculture Agent Reports

Nashville, Tenn.:—4-H Club Boys of Davidson County exhibited 25 fat hogs in the April 9-10 fat hog show. One vocational Ag boy exhibited 2.

The 27 hogs sold for $1,433.59, the average price of 27c, which was won by Marion Southall of Otter Creek School. Charles Southall, brother, showed the Reserve Champion which was a litter mate. Albert Flemmings won 3rd place in heavy weight class, Albert is a student at Bellevue School.

The show consisted of pigs from 5 different counties namely: Davidson, Giles, Montgomery, Maury, and Wilson. The amount or number of pigs from these various counties is as follows: Davidson 25, Montgomery 15, Maury 15, Giles 12, and Wilson 11, making a total of 86. Two were also brought in from the Vocational Department of Haynes High School, making a Grand total of 88 pigs for the show.

The pigs were classified into three groups namely: lightweight, medium and heavy weight.

Prizes awarded and the names of these 4-H club boys are as follows:

Light weights:

1st. Lee Ester Townsend
2nd. Samuel English
3rd, Robert Easley
4th. Odessa Townsend
5th. Charles Ewing
6th. Edward Allen Ogilvis
7th. W. J. Ogilvis
8th. A. Clifford Ewing
9th. Mizel Collins
10th, Emmerson Sweat
11th. M. C. Ogilvis
12th. George Ewing, Jr.

Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

MEAT CUTTING DEMONSTRATION

MEAT CUTTER GEORGE HAMILTON of the Waldorf, Md. Freezer Locker Service demonstrates to farmers at the first annual Pork Show the proper method of butchering a hog. Left to right are: Eugene Hawkins, John F. Jenkins, Booker C. Moore, Sydney A. Moore, Mr. Hamilton, and County Agent James R. Taylor.—USDA Photo.

THOUGH HE DIED, YET HE LIVETH

It was black in Denmark that night of September 26, 1940. The dense gloom of Nazi occupation lay heavily upon the Danish people—both spiritually and physically. Nevertheless, 40,000 of them had gathered in the courtyard of Amalienborg Castle in Copenhagen, to pay honor to their king on his seventieth birthday. They sang and cheered lustily as they waited for their beloved monarch to appear on the balcony. When the door opened and he stepped out to greet them, tens of thousands of tiny flashlights, which most Danes carried during the blackout, played upon the towering figure of King Christian X. Standing in the brilliant illumination, he was both their symbol of freedom and their beacon of hope.

Now the King is dead, but his spirit is immortalized in the hearts of his people. If ever a man were worthy to stand at the head of a nation, it was King Christian—for he was a courageous man. If ever a man should rest in peace with God, it was King Christian—for he was a good man. If ever a man were well-named, it was King Christian—for his life exemplified the teachings of Christ, his Master.

Christian had always been popular with the Danish people. When he ascended the thorne in 1912, his reputation was that of a soldier and sportsman, rather than a political leader. During the thirty-five years that he reigned, he not only gained high esteem for his statesmanship and his democratic philosophy, but won the undying loyalty of his subjects.

It is easy to see why. In peacetime, Christian liked nothing better than to wander through the streets, window-shopping, greeting his friends—the people. He was a happy husband and father. He was a sympathetic and understanding ruler. He conducted his life in the spirit of the Golden Rule. It is not surprising that in 1920, when a general strike precipitated demonstrations for making Denmark a republic, they soon petered out, because no one could think of any candidate for the Presidency but Christian.

It was in wartime, though, that King Christian attained his fullest and greatest stature. Denmark, helplessly neutral, thought she was protected by her non-aggression pact with Germany. But Hitler's armies overwhelmed her in a night, and King Christian was forced to surrennder "under protest." It was a purely physical surrender a necessary expedient to avoid the wholesale slaughter of his people.

Morally and spiritually, Christian never backed down. He was the spearhead of the people's resistance to the invaders. He inspired them with courage, faith and hope. Until he was placed under palace arrest, he rode his white horse every day, through the streets of Copenhagen, giving his subjects words of encouragement. And even while under arrest, he managed to smuggle a message to his people and to the world: "We have allies in other countries fighting for our cause. Let everyone know that so long as the German are in this country, I will sign no decree forming a new Danish government. What I have signed so far has been forced. God protect you all. God protect our country."

In no phase of his residence to the Nazis was the caliber of the man more clearly revealed than in his stand on anti-Semitism. Despite the pressures of the German, King Christian refused to promulgate Hitler's anti-Jewish laws. As a matter of fact, he threatened that if such legislation were passed, he, and all the members of the royal family, would wear the yellow Star of David. Shortly thereafter, he attended a special service in a Copenhagen synagogue in full dress uniform. One story, in particular, points up the greatness of Christian's moral code. The German came to him demanding that something be done about the "Jewish problem." The King answered, "Sirs, we have no such problem here, because we have never considered ourselves inferior to the Jews."

It was this man, Christian X, with his love of freedom, his respect for human rights, his devotion to God, who was able to lead his people through five years of suffering and terror. It was due largely to him that the spirit of the Danes remained unbroken. With his passing, they have lost a good friend and a wise statesman. The world has lost a great Christian.

It is said that the King's last words were, "My task on this earth is over. I have peace with my God and myself. I am so tired."

May his soul rest with God.

From National Committee of Christians and Jews— by Maeanna Cheserton Mangle.)

"According to the Communists, the only solution to the labor problem is to toss the boss out, and let the workers run the Plant. "This . . . . idea certainly makes no sense in the America of 1947. Modern, high-speed, mass-production economy cannot operate, much less maintain high living standards, without cooperation among all groups—workers, farmers, businessmen, government." — Stuart Chase.

The guys who think our jokes
are rough
Would quickly change their
views,
If they'd compare the ones we
print,
With those we're scared to use!

Only a woman can rave over a pair of nylon stockings when they're empty.

Vets Say Southern Postmasters Fail To Give Out Forms

New York, N. Y.—(Global)—Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan received a protest last week from delegates to the first constitutional convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, who accused Southern postmasters of failing to deliver application forms for terminal leave to Negro vets.

Howard Johnson, vice-Commander of New York, who made the report in the fraternal clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth Street, told several hundred delegates representing Negro veterans in thirty states that $250,000,000 in army pay has accrued for 750,000 veterans in the South who have failed to file claims.

Because of the postmasters' actions, Mr. Johnson said, only two per cent of the Negro veterans were aware of their rights or had the facilities for making application.

He told his audience that a recent survey showed that many of these veterans had been denied "these application forms by the postmasters."

A protest was also sent to Attorney General Tom Clark against the denial of civil rights to many Negro veterans. This was based on a report of a recent murder in Camp Hill, Alabama. The details of this case were given the Convention by Arthur C. Price, Jr., special projects director of the Southern Youth (Negro) Congress, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

THE FRIENDSHIP SHOWER

By FLORENCE J. JOHNSON

The girls were there and Joyce had greeted them. Now she was ready to tell them about the wonderful idea she had talked over long trip. It was just a farewell party with little gifts for her to remember them by, and would be useful on the trip. Then I remembered the new girl who just started to school here. She has come to live with her aunt and uncle, and she looked lonesome. So why not a friendship shower for her? We can have a little party with eats and games, and each of us can give her a present, something nice to have, or it might be a useful gift."

"Now that is something," exclaimed Doris. "Then she can get to really know us. Her name is so cute. It is Leta May Kennedy."

"Mother said we could have the party here on the sun porch, and we can have ice cream and cake, just like a birthday party."

"What shall we give for presents?" asked Betty.

"They mustn't be expensive. Just some little thing. The main idea of the party is to get acquainted."

"They have some nice pencil boxes at the store," suggested Alice.

"I saw some real pretty hair ribbon yesterday," said Doris thoughtfully.

"There was a pretty little picture with a poem about friendship in a gift shop," said Betty slowly.

On the very next Saturday afternoon they had the party. And Leta May was soon talking happily with her new friends and playing games. And she was thrilled and excited with the presents beside her place at the table.

There was a picture from Betty, a ribbon bow from Doris, a pencil box from Alice, a color book and crayons from Mary, a storybook from Jean, two pretty handkerchiefs from Nancy, and a little sewing basket from Joyce.

"This has been just the nicest kind of a party," Leta May said when the ice cream and cake were all gone and it was time to go home.

"I'm going to write to my cousin and tell her all about this party. A girl moved into our old home, and a friendship shower will be just the thing for my playmates to give her so they can get acquainted."

AMERICA'S NUMBER ONE POSTWAR PROBLEM

By Fred Leven, Jr.

Instructor Economics and Rural Sociology, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama

The inevitable mechanization of Southern agriculture has produced very little effect on the population as a whole. According to Agriculture Department estimates, five million farm workers will be replaced by mechanical cotton pickers and other modern equipment in the South during the next five years. In this group will be farm tenants, share-croppers and farm laborers, Negroes and whites.

The increase of mechanization in Southern agriculture will likely result in even greater social changes than it has in other parts of the country.

Chief rivals of Southern farm labor, are tractors, machine cotton pickers, mechanical peanut and potato diggers, corn pickers, bean pickers, combines and two row planters, which leave only the dropping of plants to manual labor will speed worker displacement.

Farm machinery industry reports show that 2,000 new tractors are arriving on Southern farms each month. From 1940 to 1945, only a few Southern States failed to show near 100 per cent increases in the number of tractors on farms. 1. The percentage increase of tractors was greater for the Southern States than for the nation from 1930 to 1940 and from 1940 to 1945.

The bulk of the Negro population is concentrated in the South, since the South is primarily rural more Negroes are engaged in Agriculture than any other occupation. Over half of the Negroes engaged in agriculture are share croppers; therefore mechanization will have a greater effect on Negro farm workers than it will on white farm workers. The Negro may become permanently unemployed as a result of farm mechanization.

Demonstrations have already proved that a mechanical cotton picker can do the work of 40 workers. Although the new machines have not appeared on a large scale in the South, an excellent forecast is given by the effect of tractors and flame cultivators, which have already displaced many farm workers.

Recent improvements in ginning equipment make more feasible the expanded use of mechanical pickers and strippers.

The cost of picking with machines is less than half the price paid to hand laborers. These pickers get about 90 per cent of all the open cotton, they do not injure the boll. It can pick about six acres a day. Experiments have shown, that cotton can be harvested by mechanical pickers cheaper than it could be picked by hand.*

The migration of displaced Southern farmers is going to be a tremendous test of the basic humanity, democracy and understanding of farm and labor groups alike.

Joseph Albright, a special assistant to General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans' Administration, predicts a great influx of Negro and white sharecroppers into heavily industrialized areas of the country in the next few years because of displacement, by mechanical cotton pickers in the South.

The Negro's outlook for the next decade, he says, "is not good." He will be forced into already overcrowded industrial areas where, being largely unskilled, he can earn only a meager living. Areas where he would find more favorable conditions and racial relations do not offer sufficient job opportunities.2

The bulk of the Negro movement will be toward the following cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and Detroit. These cities are the favorite migration points of the Negro when he leaves the South. Southern labor migrants will encounter the problem of terrific housing shortage in these cities, thereby increasing racial friction.

Both the territorial and occupational mobility of the Negro workers tend to be less than for white workers. The limitations to territorial mobility arise out of the rigors of the Northern winters and also the social resistance of the Northern whites. The Negro is handicapped in making occupational shifts, both by his own lack of education and by social barriers. The unemployed Negro laborer may prove an exception to the rule that in the long run there can be no technological unemployment.3.

These unfortunate Southern people will offer economic competition to both groups. Accustomed to a bare subsistence, they may be willing to take farm leases or make farm labor contracts below the standards of the states into which they migrate. They may also offer laboring people competition in terms of wages, in both instances. there is danger that they will be met with force, intimidation and violence rather than understanding and helpful assistance.

These people will be unfortunate, cast off by the reorganization of Southern agriculture and forced to migrate by conditions beyond their control, including our failure as a nation to guide Southern adjustment to meet or ameliorate the situation. 4.

They will need education assistance to adjust to the standards of their new homes. They will need assistance in re-establishing themselves 5.

According to Nat Caldwell, student of Southern economics, "for white millions pushed off the farms a possible rapid industrialization in the South offers great hope for absorption in their own region." 6.

Negroes migrating to Southern cities will encounter racial discrimination in securing employment.

STOP GAP

A possible stop gap solution in mass employment is the program of the National Farm Labor Union.

They are working out a system of seasonal employment which carries workers to plantations, truck farms and fruit orchards, all over the country. Union officials estimate that 80 per cent of such transferred labor returns to the South between seasons. The effect that such a large scale migrant labor policy will have on family life is not promising however. The union is attempting another solution in cooperative farms is undeveloped Western areas, but they estimate that only half of the displaced labor can be absorbed there. Cities are expected to absorb the rest.

OTHER PROBABLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM

1. The development of cooperative farms. It will be very necessary for small farm owners to purchase their farm machinery as a group, and farm cooperatively; otherwise they will not be able to market their products in competition with the mechanical pickers and other farm labor saving devices.
2. Adjustment of cotton acreage, diversification of crops and encouragement of industry, as proposed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
3. Encouraging large size farm units.
4. Encouraging farm ownership.
5. Encouraging all farmers that can qualify to seek the services of the Farmers Home Administration.
6. Revamping our educational program on both secondary and college levels.

Since some of our secondary schools offer training only in vocational Agriculture, trade courses should be introduced into the curricula. On the College level our trade departments should be expanded to meet the needs of the students who are forced to seek employment in non-agricultural industries.

I am not implying that Agriculture should be discontinued entirely but only those who are contemplating farm ownership, or planning to seek an Administrative position in Agriculture should be encouraged to enter the field.

According to a statement by T. C. Owensby, veterans' Agricultural training officer for the Columbus, Georgia District, veterans are finding it difficult to obtain farm loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights because "bankers say that the money lent to a veteran is tied up too long a time at too low an interest rate." 7

Under the G. I. Bill, Government guaranteed farm realty loans may be extended for 40 years at four percent interest rate.

Unless a solution is found to the above situation, veterans who anti-

cipate becoming farm owners will be forced to seek employment in non-agricultural pursuits. Since farm ownership is vitally important for the veteran to begin at the bottom of the agricultural ladder and work to the top.

Farm mechanization is not a problem for the South alone, it constitutes a challenge to the nation.

Since we should deal with this matter as a nation, I am hoping that a national program to meet the situation is adopted in the very near future.

SUMMARY

An average time schedule for the change over of 60 per cent of the South's crop production to machinery; from estimates by 10 leading agricultural engineers is 10 years.

Many leaders. Negro and white, feel that mechanized farming will be a blessing to the Southern Negro.

Most base their opinions on destruction of the near slave status of Negroes under the plantation-sharecropper system, which mechanization bids fair to eliminate.

It is becoming obvious that many of these displaced people will migrate out of the South into the North and West.

These displaced people will need education assistance. They will need assistance in re-establishing themselves. Displaced persons should be trained for non-farm employment.

A plan proposed by the Bureau of Aricultural Economics for a reoljustment in the south, adjustment of cotton acreage, diversification of crops, more family type farms and encouragement of industry should be given serious consideration.

A possible rapid industrialization in the South offers great hope for the absorption of white displaced workers.

For the good of the nation as a whole, an intelligent program to meet the situation should be adopted in the very near future.

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1. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.
*McLemore's Plantation—Mtylene, Ala.
2. Chicago Defender, March 1, 1947.
3. W. V. Owens, **Labor Problems.** New York, The Ronald Press Co., 1946. p. 72.
4. **Palmetto Leader**—January, 1947 "After the Cotton Picker," Betnon J. Strong, Editor, National Union Farmer.
5. Ibid.
6. **Chicago Defender,** January 4, 1947.
6. **Atlanta Constitution, December** 6, 1947.

Colored County Agents Study Better Methods of Aiding Farmers

Better methods of getting farm and home demonstrations across to farm people are being emphasized in county agents workshops, say reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Directors.

The reports indicate that Statewide agents workshops have already been conducted by Negro State Extension supervisors in Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. These workshops were patterned after the South-wide Extension supervisors workshop held at Southern University last fall.

The county agents workshops have been considering such problems as developing effective programs, making an annual plan of work, establishing in-service training and leadership training procedures, and employing information techniques to improve their press releases and monthly reports.

It is pointed out that there are more than 800 colored agricultural extension workers employed throught the South to serve colored farmers. Through demonstrations, these workers help farm people improve their homes and their farms. Considerable emphasis now is being placed on demonstrations which point up the desirability of growing more sideline and substitute crops in the cotton region to help conserve the soil and raise the general standard of living.

Increased Wage Rates Announced For Sugar Beet Workers

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced minimum wage rates to be paid sugar beet workers this year by producers who apply for payment under the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended.

The minimum piece-work rates specified in the wage determination average about $3.20 per acre, or 7.8 per cent above the average of the 1946 rates for the 12 wage districts into which the sugar beet producing area is divided. In most wage districts, the increase is divided between cultivation and harvest work in the proportions of about one-third and two-thirds respectively.

Minimum time rates for all districts are established at 60 cents per hour for blocking, thinning, hoeing, or weeding; and 65 cents per hour is set for pulling and topping. As in previous determinations, piece rates may be reduced in cases where labor saving methods are employed. If higher rates are agreed upon, payment of such higher rates is required.

Department officials point out that the wage increase will give to labor a share in the higher prices which sugar beet producers are guaranteed for their 1947 crop. As previously announced, producers are assured a national average price of $14.50 per ton of average quality sugar beets.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets be paid in full at rates not less than those "determined to be fair and reasonable" by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Income From Woodland Equals That From Cattle

Income from farm woodlands that are carefully and intelligently managed is often as high as that from cultivated crops, pastures, meadows, and orchards, says John W. Keller, assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service's forestry division.

Writing in the April issue of SOIL CONSERVATION, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication, Mr. Keller says that southern pines planted in experimental areas of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station have yielded excellent returns. For example, slash pine 12 years old $14 per acre per year; slash pine 17 years ild, $12; and loblolly pine 20 years old, $20 per acre per year.

Gross returns from beef cattle production in Alabama during the 1943-45 period, says Mr. Keller, ranged from $10.50 to $20 per acre per year.

Colored county agents report that increasingly colored farmers are adopting modern woodland management practices. Through select cutting, many of them are said to be upping the long-time income from their farm woodland by a wide margin.

Head of Sugar Rationing Counsel Resigns

Washington, D. C.— Charles Quick, general counsel of the Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agrciulture, has resigned effective May 16 to enter private practice of Law in Cleveland, Ohio, the agency announced recently.

Mr. Quick, who was formerly assistant general counsel of the Office of Price Administration, came to OPA in December 1942 from the Law School faculty of North Carolina State College for Negroes in Durham, N. C. He became general counsel of SRA when the sugar rationing functions of OPA were transferred by Congressional Act to the Department of Agriculture.

He is a graduate of Talledega College and Harvard Law School; is married and has two children.

With Tennessee Home Makers

By HELEN CULLENS

District Home Demonstration Agt.

The Strawberry is one of the most popular and well-liked berries or fruits that we have. It is unusual to find a person who does not like strawberries; and so very often you hear someone saying that he "has never had his fill of strawberries." Since it is so popular, it is strange that every person who has a garden does not have strawberries growing. Even a small patch can be of much pleasure to the family. It is good, eaten by itself, in creams and deserts, in jams, or frozen.

So—if you have space in your garden, why not develop part of the area to strawberries?

There are several varieties which grow well in Tennessee. Some varieties need to be thinned more often than others and are more susceptible to a yellow-leaf disease. Some varieties are better for preserving than others. Some varieties differ as to flavor and are larger. Everbearing varieties are not generally satisfactory; they are recommended only for expert growers having water for irrigation.

Very early spring planting gives the best results. Early March will do. Plants must be set tightly in the soil, with the roots spread out. If the soil is very loose, there will be danger of pushing them too deeply or setting them so that rains later wash soil from the roots. The growing point must not be covered, nor the roots exposed.

Frequent cultivations are necessary. As runners form, the cultivator should be kept farther from the row so the plants may take root. At the end of the season a matted row of plants 2-feet wide may be expected if weather conditions and care have been suitable. If you want a strawberry crop to be successful, you must expect to do a great deal of hand work—and this includes weed pulling as well as hoeing.

Another point in the summer care of garden berries is the thinning out and spacing of runner plants. These plants will crowd each other in some spots and seem to avoid other spots. If the plants at the end of the season stand not closer than five inches, better fruit will be obtained. The necessary thinning to bring this about can be done best during the growing season, runners may be moved and held down with soil, so that plants will form in the right places.

Commercial berry growers in Tennessee find it profitable to provide a soil covering of straw in winter. This covering, or mulch, is applied in November and December and consists of a thin layer of clean straw or pine needles. It should cover the entire surface evenly but not be so thick that you cannot see the soil and foliage beneath; this would be too thick for the plants to push through in the spring.

The only things that should limit the life of a berry planting are diseases and insects. Weeds and grass often ruin commercial fields in two years, but this result is avoided in the garden by late cultivation and annual renewal of the rows.

The leaf spot of strawberries is a disease which is not readily controlled by spraying. If it becomes very severe, a new planting in a different place may be made. Crown borers, if present at all, will be apt to increase in number and kill so many plants that the rows may as well be abandoned.

The strawberry weevil is an insect that attacks the stems of the blossom buds, causing the buds to dry up and fall. A dust mixture consisting of one pound of calcium arsenate and three pounds of hydrated lime will reduce the injury, if it is applied twice while buds are opening.

Even with all hazards—and they aren't so many—strawberry growing is not too difficult and provides a very-much welcomed product. One 4-H Club girl who had one plant picked 26 gallons of berries from the descendants of that one plant three years later. A small start with strawberries can grow into a big business.

Agricultural Agents Help Negro Miners Grow Own Food

Colored agricultural extension agents in West Virginia are helping Negro mining families in that State to produce more of their own food at home, reports L. A. Toney of the West Virginia State Extension Service.

Although good land is scarce in the mining area, by encouraging families to develop backyard plots, many mining families now are growing a considerable part of their food supply, according to a survey conducted recently by the West Virginia State Extension Service.

Last year 9,000 rural and mining families in the State grew gardens. This represented an increase of nearly 2,000 over 1945. The survey also showed that many mining families raised hogs, chickens, turkeys, and rabbits. From their home-grown food supply, they canned 281,291 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats.

Green Manure Sure, Easy Method of Fertilizing Soil

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Tennessean Garden Editor

One of the surest and easiest ways of fertilizing the soil, and especially of getting it well filled with humus, is to grow and turn under crops for green manure.

The vegetable gardener and the flower gardener should both plan to turn under one green crop every year if possible. And it is possible if one is wililng to grow a crop that will mature quickly and will plant just small areas at a time.

The illustrate: One may not intend to plant his entire garden till May or even later. Let him plant the part that he wishes to have in early vegetables as usual, but at the same time he may sow the parts of his garden he is not planting early with peas, with ordinary wheat, with Norfolk kale, or with any number of other rapid growing plants that would come up in less than a week and will cover the ground five or six inches deep with green growth by the time he wishes to turn it under and plant his later crops. Even though the plot we have to use in this way is no more than 10 feet square, it will pay to grow a green crop and turn it under.

One should always turn this green manure under at least a week or 10 days before he plants the soil. This would give it time to start decaying before the new seed has started growing.

Then when the early garden peas and the first early beans have matured, spade them under as a green manure. The same thing is true of a lettuce bed, an early mustard bed, and other early maturing crops. Later in the season you can usually find a chance to repeat this on other parts of the garden and will often have fertilized the entire garden in this way before the summer is over.

Some will hesitate to do this because they have the idea it will take a long time for the green manure to decompose. We quote from Farmers' BULLETIN No. 1750 on this point: "A green-manure crop decomposes most readily in hot weather and when combined with moist soil. In warm weather with moisture present, almost complete decomposition may take place in less than six weeks. Young, succulent material decomposes much more readily than older or mature plants.

"Fertility liberated in the process of decomposition should be utilized by growing plants, or it will be lost by leaching or escaping into the air in the form of gas.

"These facts should be kept in mind in utilizing green-manure and cover crops or any kind of crop residue."

In turning under green manure if the soil is very sandy, it is best to turn it under only two or three inches deep, for as it decays it will leach out; but in heavy clay soil it may well be turned under full spade deep. And no matter how deep it was turned under it should always be mixed well with the soil. This means that care should be taken not to leave the green manure material in bunches or layers where it will not decompose rapidly. It is better not to turn under more than five or six inches of green material if the soil is to be replanted sooner than three weeks after the green matter is turned under, because large quantities of undecomposed material would tend to make the surface soil dry and so produce a poor seed bed. However, if there is plenty of moisture in the ground, as is almost sure to be before the middle of June, this will not occur.

Of course any kind of legume crop is to be preferred for this purpose because it will not only supply humus but will supply considerable quantities of nitrogen to the soil. However, if we desire something that will produce a green crop of manure very quickly, we know nothing superior to Soudan grass. Within five or six weeks from the time the seed is sown, especially if the weather is hot and the soil moist, Soudan grass will produce a heavy crop from 12 to 18 inches high, about as tall a crop as we ever like to turn under in the garden, and Soudan grass contains more nitrates than any other manure grass with which we are acquainted. Do not be afraid to use Soudan grass, for even though it looks almost exactly like Johnson grass it is strictly an annual and never becomes a pest.

Buckwheat is another very rapid growing crop that is excellent for this purpose, especially for use on tough hard clay soil. We do not know just why but there is something about buckwheat that reduces the toughest soil to an open, loose condition very quickly. If sown after the ground becomes warm, it will be ready to turn under in five or six weeks and will decay in another five or six weeks.

No matter whether we have turned a green crop under at sometime during the summer or not our soil here in the south should always be planted to a cover crop of some kind for the winter to prevent washing and leaching of the soil.

Coal and the Future

The importance of coal to this country has increased, not decreased, despite the development of competing fuels. And the role of coal as a source of fuel and energy in the future will in all likelihood be magnified many times.

Mechanical Engineering recently carried a significant technical paper on our national fuel reserves, by an official of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. This paper stated that coal and lignite comprise 98.8 per cent of the national mineral fuel energy reserves, excluding fissionable materials, and said: "It is evident . . . that ample supplies of coal are available for the production of the necessary requirements of gaseous and liquid fuels when the natural gas and petroleum reserves . . . need to be supplemented from other sources. . . . It is quite reasonable . . . .to assume that plenty of gaseous and liquid fuels will be available in the future for many years, probably a thousand years."

New and revolutionary techniques are now being developed to vastly increase the potentialities of our almost endless coal deposits. Refineries for producing motor fuel from coal are now in the experimental stage, and great success has already been attained. The cost is not much above that of gasoline produced from oil, and will undoubtedly be reduced. Experimental work is likewise going on to make possible the transportation of powdered coal by pipeline from the mining regions.

Coal remains the cornerstone of the great American industrial machine with its insatiable demand for power in all its forms. And science is making the most of this invaluable natural resource.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Whole Family Grows Calves

William Houser, Mount Sinai Community, Autauga County, has been a 4-H Club boy for six years. During this time he has carried several crop and livestock projects, and has been president of his community 4-H Club for two years.

In 1945 the county agent asked William if he would like to raise a calf for the fat calf show. As a result, William asked his father to lend him $39 to buy a calf. That same year William grew 22 bushels of corn and one ton of velvet beans for feed.

At the fat calf show, William's calf sold for $210. That same year he bought another calf for $68. It brought $257 at the show and sale last April.

William's success with calf projects made his three brothers and sister want calves. Each of them is showing a calf in Montgomery Fat Calf Show this month.

Eating Habits Change

A comparative study of eating habits before and since the war shows that the American people are eating more meat, poultry, and fish, more vegetables and fruits, more eggs and dairy products, except butter, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

But, according to BAE, the American people are consuming less grain products, sugar, syrup, fats and oils; and about the same amount of potatoes, beans, cocoa, tea, and coffee.

Tobacco Farmers Have Larger Market

Increased cigarette consumption by old smokers together with the addition of a considerable number of new smokers has enlarged farmers' tobacco market, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the last five years, a trillion-and-a-half cigarettes have been manufactured in this country. End to end those cigarettes would belt the earth 2,500 times. During the last three years tobacco farmers have increased their acreage by about 50 percent, reports BAE.

Regional Negro

(Continued from Page 1)

8:30-9:30 A. M.—"Let's Look Around".
H. H. Williamson, Assistant Director
Discussion
9:30-10-30 A. M.—Negro extension leaders' and agents' function in developing county farm and
H. C. Sanders, Director, La. home programs.
Discussion.
Recess
10:45-12:00 Noon—The relationship of Negro agricultural colleges to the Extension Service.
Dr. E. B. Evans, President, Prairie View University, Tex.
Lunch
M. M. Hubert, Chairman
1:30-3:00 P. M.—Principles and process of program development, annual plans of work, and county program administration.
H. C. Sanders, Director, La.
Discussion.
Recess
3:30 P. M.—Plans for a regional 4-H Camp.
A. D. Gates, Associate Director, Ark.

Thursday, June 12

H. C. Ray, Chairman
8:30-10:00 A. M.—Maintaining relations and cooperation wih other agencies and organizations.
T. M. Campbell, U. S. D. A.
Discussion: Assistance and facilities available and how they may be utilized.
Recess
10:45 A. M.-12:00—Making effective use of health facilities and services.
Dr. Mark V. Ziegler, FHA.
or Frank Boutwell, Specialist State Health Service, Dallas, Texas.
Discussion.
Lunch
Dr. J. R. Otis, Chairman
1:30—2:30 P. M.—The need and means for developing more efficient personnel and lay leadership in Negro extension work
I. P. Trotter, Director, Tex.
Discussion
Recess
2:45-4:30 P. M.—How can we make greater use of information, the press, visual aids, and other techniques in extension work.
Sherman Briscoe, U. S. D. A.

Friday, June 13

Mrs. Marian B. Paul, Chairman
8:30-10:00 A. M.—Latest developments in the field of farm mechanization.
Alfred M. Pendleton, Cotton Gin Specialist, U. S. D. A.
Discussion
Recess
10:15 A. M.—12:00—Progress being made on rural housing.
Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute or
T. M. Campbell, U. S. D. A. -
Discussion: Reports from State leaders
Lunch
R. E. Jones, Chairman
1:30-2:30 P. M.—New extension horizons.
John W. Mitchell, U. S. D. A.
Discussion
Recess
2:45-4:00 P. M.—Summary of conference.
Sherman Briscoe, U. S. D. A.
A final word.
T. M. Campbell
J. W. Mitchell.
Adjourn.

Plentiful Foods

To the list of plentiful foods for May, marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announce four additions—canned peas, and tomato juice, cottage cheese and sauerkraut.

Foods already listed on the plentiful list for May are potatoes, citrus fruits—oranges, grapefruit, and canned citrus juices—dried peaches, small-sized prunes, eggs, peanut butter, and heavy tom turkeys.

SURVEY MADE BY JOHN W. MITCHELL, FIELD AGENT EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. D. A.

The data below was secured from a survey made of the agricultural enrollment in the two private Negro institutions and seventeen Negro Land Grant Colleges teaching agriculture in the South. Alphabets are used for identification instead of names.

	Agricultural Enrollment 1940	Agricultural Enrollment 1946-47	Number G. I Students enrolled in Agri. 1946-47	Number former students taking graduate work
A	246	418	222	18 Tuskegee Inst.
B	81	59	43	5
C	106	75	70	13
D	12	32	29	3
E	78	83	70	—
F	111	82	54	12
G	45	21	21	—
H	137	47	6	—
I	39	23	11	—
J	199	72	54	5
K	36	27	19	—
L	175	263	198	— A. & T. Coll., Greensboro, N. C.
M	81	56	43	25
N	132	85	56	—
O	50	125	75	12 A. & I., Nashville, Tenn.
P	27	260	180	8 Prairie View, Texas
Q	85	62	10	—
R	93	68	44	5
S	31	17	14	3
Totals	1,764	1,875	1,219	109

The Byrd Nest

(Continued from page 1)

to remind you that often a deadly poison is hiding behind a smile. A man once thought his enemy was the person who spoke roughly to him; and yet, tender words may be tones of trickery to tear in bits our security and pleasure. Your foe knows how to disguise; Stop the Enemy.

Jesus instructed us to pray for our enemies and to love them. He meant for us to do these things to prevent our becoming enemies to our enemies. He so advised us, also, that we might through prayer turn our enemies into the hands of God who is able to watch the maneuvers of our enemies and to stop their every thrust.

Despite the fact that we are to pray, he did not intend that we should throw ourselves into the path of our enemies. Neither did he intend for us to sit quietly and allow our enemies to hand-cuff us. We are told to pray and yet to shun the presence of evil. We are told to love, and yet to watch. Jesus did not fight his enemies with their implement of war. He routed them with the truth and escaped their fury with invisibility. If we would stop our enemies, we must be true to ourselves, our friends, and to all we know. We must be wise enough to make some moves invisible. Let us stop the enemy by first stopping our folly and vanity. Let us get rid of our enemies by getting rid of our own suicidal ideals, opinions, and practices. If I can't stop myself, I cant' stop the enemy.

Teachers Urged to

(Continued from page 1)

It points out that some schools may wish to rearrange the equipment in the school kitchen in order to facilitate the preparation of lunches; others may wish to install additional equipment in order to reduce labor costs.

Also the editorial suggests that during these last few weeks of school, teachers and parents will want to check the fixturs to see that they are in good repair, the garbage containers to see that they are flyproof, and the lighting to see that it is adequate.

The School Lunch Program became permanent last June when the Congress so authorized it. This makes it possible now for schools to plan a long-range program. It is estimated that nearly 8,000,000 white and colored youngsters are participating in the program this year.

G. W. Senter, Ass't.

(Continued from Page 7)

MEDIUM:
1st. Lewis J. Collins
2nd. Rollie E. Reynolds
3rd Carolyn Hardison
4th. Eris Hardison
5th. Quinten Suttles
6th. M. C. Ogilvis
7th. W. J. Ogilvis
8th. Ousta Lee Collins
9th. Vester M. Clemmon
10th. Charles Ewing
11th. Albert William Secreet
12th. Alrai Secreet

HEAVYWEIGHT:
1st. Marion Southall
2nd. Charles Southall
3rd. Albert Flemmings
4th. Quinten Settles

Broadcasts, Tours Highlight Home Demonstration Week

Broadcasts, tours, and home improvement programs highlighted the observance of National Home Demonstration Week by colored farm women and home agents, May 4-11, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension supervisors.

Colored agents and homemakers participated in Broadcasts in Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In Mississippi, Miss Alice C. Oliver State supervisor, discussed the need for better rural housing over Section WCBI in Columbus, Miss. and in Alabama. Miss M. F. Hyland, and Miss R. L. Rivers district agents described work of the home demonstration program in the State over Station WAPI Birmingham. They pointed out that 27,864 colored farm families in Alabama improved their home-grown food supply last year by enlarging their gardens and increasing their poultry, livestock, and milk cows.

So effective were the Mississippi home agents in mobilizing farm women to improve their homes during the observance that hardware stores in 16 counties sold out of ered 40 communities and involved screen wire. Tours in that state cov-2,833 homes. Both white and colored homemakers took part in the tours, reports the State supervisor. Florida and South Carolina conducted sewing machine and pressure cooker clinics. All agents and homemakers in all States took advantage of the observance to launch a membership campaign for their home demonstration clubs.

Dave Davidson,

(Continued from page 1)

Field Service Branch, becomes Assistant Administrator for Production. His responsibility for production activities will include agricultural conservation and adjustment programs, farm marketing quotas, farm labor supply, and other programs of PMA which involve direct dealings with farmers through the state and county farmer committees.

Davidson has operated his own farm in Tulare County, California, for many years, specializing in cotton, fruits, nuts, and beef cattle. He was elected a county Agricultural Adjustment Administration committeeman in 1933, became a member of the California State AAA Committee in 1938, and was appointed Director of the State PMA Office in 1945. He came to Washington in the spring of 1946 as Director of the Field Service Branch.

Claudius B. Hodges, who has been Deputy Director of the Field Service Bransh will now be associated with Davidson as Deputy Assistant Administrator for Production. A native of Texas, and operator of a farm there, Hodges has been on the staff of the Department of Agriculture for a number of years. From 1942 until 1946, he served as a food distribution administrator in the Texas State Office of the former Office of Supply. Hodges came to Washington in April, 1946, as Deputy Director of the Field Service Branch.

Carl C. Farrington, an Assistant Administrator under the former PMA staff structure, becomes the Assistant Administrator for Commodity Credit Corporation. In his new position, Farrington will be responsible for CCC operations and program finance activities related to loan, price support, foreign supply, domestic diversion and other activities.

A native of Oklahoma, Farrington first came to the Department of Agriculture in 1928 as a member of the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1934 later becoming Assistant Director of the AAA Western Division, and then Assistant to the AAA Administrator. Soon after the Commodity Credit Corporation was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, he was named a CCC Vice-President in charge of programs related to grain, cotton, rice, tobacco and other commodities. He continued in this service until appointed director of both the grain and the cotton branches of the PMA when this agency was established in August, 1945. In April, 1946 Farrington was named an Assistant Administrator of PMA.

The Secretary's March 19 order provides for a third PMA Assistant Administrator—the Assistant Administrator for Marketing. An appointment to this position will be made and announced in the near future.

The three Assistant Adminstrators will work directly with Administrator Jesse B. Gilmer and Deputy Administrator Ralph S. Trigg in the over-all direction and integration of PMA's programs and services.

USDA to Support Turkey Prices in Fall

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a price-support program for 1947-crop turkeys marketed during the period October 1, 1947 through January 31, 1948. This action has been taken to assure white and colored farmers price support on a nation-wide scale this year throughout the normal season of turkey marketing.

Suggestions Given For Transplanting Wild Flowers

Many native American wild flowers deserve cultivation by home gardeners. "Cinderellas of the woods often change into princesses when brought into proper cultivation," say plant scientists. Wild flowers may be poorly shaped or sparse blooming only because they are struggling to survive on poor soil or under crowded conditions. Transplanted to a more favorable location on home grounds, they often become surprisingly beautiful.

Success in growing wild flowers requires knowledge of their habits and needs, however. Loss and disappointment is generally the result of digging up and setting out carelessly. Before transplanting from the wild, the gardner should note the soil and situation in which the wild plants grow. He should notice the fertility, moisture and type of soil to make sure he can provide the same on his home grounds. He should also notice whether the plants grow in sun, shade or both before moving them.

The season of transplanting also may be important for success. Plants with fibrous roots that grow near the surface of the ground may be transplanted at any time. Those with sparsely branched roots that go deeply into the soil are more difficult to move successfully. In the South these generally should be moved in the fall and winter. Bulbous plants generally are transplanted, more suceessfully after the blooming season when their foliage begins to turn yellow.

If plants are moved during the blooming season, the scientists recommend cutting the tops off a few inches above ground so that the plant will not need so much water until the roots are reestablished. As much soil as possible should be left around roots when transplanting.

Corn Cob Treatment Makes Bearings Roll

Philadelphia— (AP) —The lowly corn cob, once a worthless farm by-product that couldn't even be fed to a hog, is now a valuable industrial material.

So important are corn cobs to the manufacture of precision ball and roller bearings that SKF Industries uses more than 48,000 pounds of them a year.

The reason is that corn cobs when finely ground, have high absorbent qualities and are virtually free of acids that cause rust on highly polished steel. Balls, rollers and components of bearings are dropped into revolving barrels full of ground corn cobs for drying, cleaning and polishing.

Investigate Before Buying New Home, FHA Officials Urge

Persons in the market for homes were urged today by State FHA officials to investigate before buying, no matter how urgent the need.

B. W. Horner, state director of the Federal Housing Administration in Memphis, points out that buying or building a home is perhaps the largest investment a family ever undertakes, and extreme care should be taken in selecting a home in view of the current housing situation. He added that many persons make poor home investments by rushing into transactions without proper investigation before hand.

Horner states that FHA provides this investigative service for applicants of FHA-insured mortgages to finance home purchases. The five major aspects which are carefully considered are:

Structure and lot on which the mortgage is placed; the neighborhood in which property is located; relation of the property to the neighborhood; the borrower and his relationship to the transaction, and the terms of the proposed transaction.

Lauderdale County Family Makes Good Living on Farm

John T. Bulls' 203-acre farm in Lauderdale County, Alabama, has paid off because of his wise use of family labor and his good soil building program.

Bulls and his wife reared and educated ten children. Two of them are at home now helping with the farm work. The others are leading successful lives in other professions.

In 1940 Bulls became a test-demonstration farmer with the Extension Service and Tennessee Valley Authority. He began working cover crops, pastures, and livestock into his farm plans. A few years ago, his farm brought income from cotton and corn. Now he has income from cotton, corn, wheat, hay, grains, steers, poultry and eggs, turkeys, truck and fruit crops, and hogs. Terraces and good pasture, the use of legumes, and grain crops helped him keep the soil from washing away.

Seven years ago, he produced only 16 bales of cotton on 65 acres of land. He was sure that something was wrong. After much thought and study, he realized that his land had been overworked, and was even more tired than he.

After Bulls was approved as a test demonstration farmer, he began building up his land. He used large application of lime and TVA triple superphosphate and seeded legumes, small grain and pasture mixtures. He is gradually building into a pasture and live stock program.

In six years, the number of cattle has gone from three to 25 head. He now has two fine yearlings raised from his herd that will be shown at beef calf shows this year. Where he once only produced pork for home use, he now has 15 hogs on pasture, of rye grass and crimson clover.

Bulls is turning much of his sloping land into pastures. He has 12 to 15 acres of permanent pasture for his stock in addition to more than 100 acres of winter grazing or small grain and winter legumes Thirty acres in cotton last year produced almost a bale to the acre. Forty acres of land which ten years ago produced only a few sacks of nubbins grew nearly 1300 bushels of corn. Thirty-five acres of wheat produced 1400 bushels.

Bulls says he has been farming all of his life. He got his present farm more than 20 years ago and started working hard to get ahead.

"I stay at home" he adds. "A lot of folks have too much business in town to do any good on the farm. Most of my boys stick pretty close, too. There's lots to do on a farm and we try to keep up with it. I don't tell the boys what to do. I say 'let's go, boys, and get at it together.'"

By working hard and saving, Bulls built a ten room house, bought more land as he needed it and educated his children.

The farm isn't at the top yet, but it is on the way and is pointing the way for a number of other farms in the community.

Cotton Production in '46 Lowest in 25 Years

Th 1946 U. S. Cotton crop amounted to only 8,640,000 bales, the smallest since 1896 except for 1921, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This estimate is based on final ginnings as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Total consumption of cotton in foreign countries during 1946-47 is expected to exceed the 1945-46 rate by about 2 million bals and it is estimated that world consumption will be about 26 million bales. World carry-over August 1, 1947 is now estimated at slightly over 16 million bales, about a million bales less than the 1935-39 average.

Consumption is running lower in a number of European countries than was estimated earlier, primarily because of limited power and fuel supplies. Limited foreign exchange in Spain and Poland, by preventing purchases of sufficient raw cotton, has kept mill output at a very low level. In the Far East, Indian mills are using about three-fourth as much cotton as in 1945-46, primarily because of strikes of textile workers. Cotton consumption in China this year is expected to be almost 2 1-2 times that of last year.

PRACTICAL LOVE

By A. B. SMITH

Kansas City, Mo.—Love is said to be the greatest force on earth, yet it is often left out of our lives entirely or only partially exercised. Lack of love creates selfishness, dissension and strife. When we trully love a person we desire to make him happy. We find joy in his pleasure,overlooking many blemishes, because our love transcends the natural.

The Apostle Paul tells us that the first fruits of the spirit is love. When God dwells in our hearts, we bear this fruit. If we bear not love we know not God, for God is love. Jesus emphasized the great commandment and commended it to us: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, might, strength, and mind. This is a practical love employing the three important faculties of our being. To leave out any one of them in our love toward God makes us unsatisfactory Christians. The heart is a symbol of our emotions. God is intelligence on a super scale. Therefore he demands an intelligent love from us. His infinite wisdom is a great challenge to us as an intelligent people to love God not only with our heart but with soul and mind. Love is not only practical but enduring throughout a human life.

Sinclair Lewis' New Novel "Kingsblood Royal" Exposes Racial Bigotry and Hates

New York, May 23— A violent storm of controversy is expected to rage around Sinclair Lewis' latest novel, "Kingsblood Royal," just published. Letting the chips fall where they may, sparing nobody's feelings in his desire to get at the truth, Lewis' "Kingblood Royal" is a ruthless expose of racial prejudice— American style. (Random House, $3.00).

Neil Kingsblood is a young midwesterner, a veteran, who discovers he is one thirty-second Negro. He could have kept the fact a secret—even from his wife and child —and maintained his "position" in upper middle-class society. But his conscience drives him into an investigation of the Negro world, and ultimately to full disclosure of his "secret."

Overnight young Kingsblood's own world changes. Once secure and respected in the "restricted" community in which he has been living, he now finds himself branded an imposter. He and his family become the target for race-baiters, many of them his former "friends," and they are hounded day and night. In his hour of bitter trial Neil Kingsblood learns a lesson he had failed to learn during the war—a lesson in democracy. He comes to understand what constitutes real and sham Americans—a difference that does not lie in the color of a man's skin.

The descriptions of Negro life by one of America's most famous authors ("It Can't Happen Here," "Elmer Gantry," "Babbit," etc.) are among the most penetrating and sympathetic of such studies ever written by a white man. While in "Kingsblood Royal" it would seem as if the forces of hatred and bigotry might win out, it is a temporary victory only. For the awakening of Kingsblood is a symbol of the future—that points the way to the salvation of all mankind. "Kingsblood Royal" is a Literary Guild Selection for June. —Released by Ben Hall Associates.

Fat Calf Show Helps Boost Interest in Growing Cattle

By J. R. Otis

The Montgomery Fat Calf Show is becoming an annual classic for Negro club boys and girls in Central Alabama. The show this year was held April 8-9.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Alabama Farm Bureau, the Livestock Associations, and the Union Stock Yards made this show possible for all club boys and girls in this area. Clubsters were entertained and prize money raised by those organizations. The club calves were sold to packing companies, merchants, institutions, and a wide range of business firms who wish to help these club boys and girls get a higher price for their calves.

This has greatly encouraged the clubsters. But the meat in the cocoanut of club shows and sales is the ability of club boys and girls to buy their calves right, feed them home-produced feed, and make a profit when they are sold at market prices. To do this, livestock breeders must make it easy for club members to buy calves at mark et prices so that they can be fed out and sold at market prices.

If the business of livestock production is to remain on a sound basis, club members should expect to reap only fair profits from feeding-out and showing their calves. Such profits will come from selling the calf at a higher market grade than it was bought for. Fat on the carcass produced by proper feeding lifts an animal from "common" to "medium." A little more fat, if the animal is of the type that will carry it, makes him "good" and probably "choice" in market grades. "Prime grade" is the product of good type plus tops in the amount and distribution of fat. A prime steer is as nearly perfect as an animal can be.

There were 32 calves exhibited from 10 counties at the first Montgomery show in April, 1945. Only one calf graded choice, eight good, 12 medium, and 11 common. Twenty-eight per cent graded good and better. There were 130 club calves and one carlot exhibited from 17 counties at the Montgomery Show in 1946. Fourteen graded choice, 57 good, 45 medium, and 14 common. Fifty-four percent graded good and better. In 1947 there will be 27 counties showing.

The total sale value of club calves shown in 1945 was approximately $5,500. In 1946 it was $23,-229. In 1947 the sale value will amount to $55,000 if the average price in 1947 is about the same as that for 1946. Prize money and carlot sales were not counted in the figures for 1946 and the estimate for 1947. One carlot of steers was shown in 1946; 10 will be shown in 1947.

In 1945 shows were held at Mont gomery and Tuskegee; in 1946, at Montgomery, Tuskegee, and Demopolis. In 1947 there will be shows at Montgomery. Tuskegee, Demopolis, and Decatur.

AVC Appeals For Funds To Wipe Out Deficit of $25,000

NEW YORK—The American Veterans Committee, progressive organization of veterans of World War II, is making an appeal to its members and friends for contributions to help wipe out a deficit of $25,-000 by time the annual convention is held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin this year.

AVC draws no color line and seeks to have all veterans in the same posts in every city. It plans to hold all future annual conventions only in such cities as will provide equal accomodations for veterans, regardless of race.

In the letter appealing for funds to wipe out its deficit, Charles G. Bolte, the national chairman, points out that AVC has grown from a membership of only 12,000 on January 1, 1946, to a total of more than 100,000 veterans and that this growth has been made "despite the worst defeat American progressiveism has suffered in twenty years." Further, the letter states:

"This growth has had its cost. Since beginning we have depended on friends of AVC for financial help. We are not yet self-supporting. That day will come when we will have an enrolled membership of 200,000. That we are powerful and effective, however, even the Rankins will tstify."

"It has cost us approximately thirty-three and a third cents a member over and above our income to build AVC to its present strength. I urge you to give generously to AVC to help wipe out our debt before the installation of the new administration at the Milwaukee convention. Your gift of dollars will be your expression of faith in AVC's future."

Executive offices of AVC are located at 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Vernan A. Eagle is the national treasurer.

AVC's slogan is: "To achieve a More Democratic and Prosperous America and a More Stable World."

1,791 Enroll In Summer School At Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia, June 17.—Special—Seventeen hundred ninety-one men and women are taking the 209 graduate and undergraduate courses at the Atlanta University Summer School, President Rufus E. Clement announced this week. This year's enrollment is an increase of approximately 300 over the figure for 1946. Nine hundred and ninety-nine are enrolled in the graduate professional schools and 792 are in the college division. Approximately 484 of this number are veterans. In addition there are 79 pupils in the progressive education demonstration school.

The faculty of more than 100 includes instructors selected from the Atlanta colleges and a visiting faculty including in dramatics, Dr. Anne M. Cooke of Howard University; political science, Dr. Albert Leonis Turner, dean of the law school, No. Carolina College; English, Professor George Morton of Dillard University; sociology, Dr. Edward Nelson Palmer of Fisk University; and education, Mr. James C. Reese, principal of Center High School, Waycross, Georgia; and Mr. Charles E. Stewart, principal of Douglas High School, Thomasville, Georgia.

Among the special features at the Summer School are the following workshops: Science, conducted by Mr. William N. Jackson, of the faculty of Lincoln-Grant School, Covington, Kentucky; Guidance and Counselling, under the supervision of Miss Alma L. Stegall, acting consultant of Georgia Negro elementary schools; Health Education, supervised by Dr. Juanita G. Pierce of Atlanta University's School of Education; Language Arts, conducted by Mrs. Lucy C. Grigsby of the department of English, Atlanta University; Arts and Crafts, under the joint supervision of Miss Leah N. Guthrie of Stowe Teachers College and Mr. Walter A. Simon of New York; and the Principals Workshop, conducted by Dean James B. McRae of Fayetteville State Teachers College.

The Summer School is a combined project of all of the Negro colleges of Atlanta under the leadership of Atlanta University. The sponsors are Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Gammon Theological Seminary and Morris Brown College. Mr. J. P. Whittaker is director of the Summer Session.

WAX THE BLINDS

A coating of liquid wax applied to Venetian blinds will make them dust resistant. First wash the slats in mild soapsuds. wipe with a cloth wrung out in clear water, and dry thoroughly. Then apply liquid wax.

Random Hints on Produce

Selected from publications of the National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Due to its rapid turnover, the inventory value of fresh fruits and vegetables is relatively low. One hundred dollars invested in produce, for example, can account for $10,000 in annual sales on a turnover of a hundred times a year. At 25 per cent gross profit, this would mean an annual gross of $2,500. A net of 5 per cent, or $500, would return 400 per cent on the original $100 investment.

There is no hard and fast rule, but experience has shown that 15 per cent of the selling space in the store can account for 30 per cent of the total store volume when devoted to produce. On the other hand if less than 10 per cent of the floor space is devoted to fruits and vegetables, it generally means restricted volume because displays are necessarily small.

Bookkeeping is an inherent part of selling fresh fruits and vegetables, and the lack of it is probably one of the chief reasons for the little interest in and knowledge of the produce department on the part of many store owners. The retailer who keeps a simple tabulation of his daily purchases, sales and losses, knows whether his produce sales are increasing, decreasing, or remaining stationary; he knows just how profitable or unprofitable his produce department is, and what percent of the total volume is coming from this department.

Produce suffers from much handling, of course, and it is well to remember that the less a customer has to dig and pull to reach the item she wants, the less damage both to the display and the merchandise. Therefore displays should be simple and convenient.

Variety in the produce department is the profit watchword. There should be plenty of leafy green and root vegetables and seasonal fruits and berries as well as the more staple items. It is essential to work toward a profitable balance in sales volume from the lowest to the highest margins.

The appetite appeal of the bright colors of fresh fruits and vegetables can be capitalized on by arranging displays so that contrasting colors are placed next to each other. Light green and dark green, red, yellow, white and orange can be effectively used to create appealing color patterns. Dark green parsley emphasizes the delicate light green of lettuce, or the clean white of squash or the orange of carrots; bright red radishes with their green tops go well with the white and green of fresh onions, and so on.

Customers will get the idea they are selecting from leftovers if the produce stock is allowed to run low. Therefore the display should be refilled often enough to keep this from happening.

In preparing produce for display, simple but good back room equipment contributes a great deal to efficiency. A sink with ample drain boards, knives, brushes, and a short connection of rubber hose provide washing and trimming facilities for those commodities requiring this attention. One or more work tables for sorting merchandise and examining for decay and off quality are very useful in the back room operation.

If the commodity is dirty, it should be washed in the sink until clean. If it is wilted, it should be freshened with cold water, or the wilted portion trimmed off. If it is spoiled, it should be thrown away.

The difference between a stalk of celery that has been taken from a fresh crate, washed in cold, clear water, its bruised outer stems removed, trimmed to a clean, white point—and one that is simply taken from the crate and placed on display—is the difference between an ordinary produce department and an outstandingly successful operation.

There should be a space in every produce department where prospective customers may put down bundles and packages. Many a dollar's worth is left on the display because the lady can find no place to park her paraphernalia while she chooses what she wants or explores her pocketbook for the money to pay for it.

New Chemical Works Fast to Rid Lawns of Weeds

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR, Garden Editor

Many Nashville lawns are badly infested with dandelions, chickweed and plantain, to say nothing of other weeds.

These pests are rapidly growing now and should be destroyed at once. Fortunately, it is no longer a big job to do this.

If your lawn is scrawny and full of plantain and dandelions, spray at once with one of the modern weed-killers, such as Weednomore. Apply it properly on a sunshiny day.

This new chemical acts almost like magic, especially on dandelions, chick-weed and plantain. Within one week of the time the spray is applied, all these weeds properly sprayed will be dead. Because it is practically impossible to do a 100 per cent job of spraying with an ordinary hand sprayer, it may be necessary to spray a second time about 10 days later.

Will Not Hurt Grass

Fortunately, this spray material will not injure grass in any way. We have had some reports of its killing wild onions, but the general report is that it does not do so.

It is important however in using this spray not to get it on trees or broad leaf shrubs for it will kill them. It is especially effective in killing wild honeysuckle.

Nine lawns out of 10 should be fertilized every spring. We prefer to do this about a week before we spray for weeds though it is all right to put it on a week after. Without specifying any particular kind of fertilizer to use, while you are at it, do a good job. Two or three pounds of complete commercial fertilizer or four or five pounds of some good, fine manure to every hundred square feet, is about the right amount to use.

The only advantage of fine stable manure over the coarse type is that you have to rake the coarse type fine to keep it from looking unsightly. We always prefer to use organic fertilizer such as stable manure, rather than commercial fertilizer for lawns, as most lawns lack humus, and commercial fertilizer will not add humus to the soil.—The Nashville Tennessean.

Fire Heads the Disaster Roll

W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, has called upon all sections of industry for better compliance with safety standards, in order to prevent such disasters as the fires and explosions which razed Texas City, killing hundreds of people, injuring thousands, and causing an enormous property loss.

His organization, he said, "will do everything in its power to meet the challenge of fire in this age of increasingly hazardous chemical compounds. For this we are speeding up our research into industry's fire problems.

"But we call on all industry, management and workers alike, for wholehearted compliance with all safety standards that are or may be promulgated."

The American Red Cross has stated that fires are responsible for more disaster relief calls than all other causes, including tornado, hurricane, and flood, combined. Furthermore, fire is often a contributing factor to loss of life even in floods and tornados. It has become one of the greatest killers—even as it is one of the greatest destroyers of property.

No community and no home is safe from fire. Eternal vigilance is necessary. The ghastly disaster at Texas City, like the hotel fires of last year, should have focused the attention of the entire country on this terrible menace.

Lives Saved

Adequate precautions, good construction, and fire safety rules are saving lives in hotel fires, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

In Terre Haute, Indiana, for instance, fire broke out in a 10-story hotel. Fire Department officials said that the action of guests in not opening doors and running into corridors prevented what might have been a disaster.

In the Hotel Lincoln in New York, a mattress burst into flame from a cigarette. A heavy door prevented the spread of fire and smoke—proving that proper construction is one of the best defenses against conflagrations.

It is estimated that an inspection of hotels inaugurated on a statewide basis by Arkansas insurance men last summer saved 18 lives when a Hot Springs hotel burned. The inspection led to the clearing of a fire escape down which guests fled to safety.

Efficient work by the service personnel of a St. Louis hotel prevented panic from breaking out among 800 guests when fire started in a porter's room on the first floor and raced up a shaft to the 16th.

Fire prevention measures, including newly-installed protection of an elevator shaft, is credited with averting disaster in a recent Grand Rapids hotel blaze.

There are signs that the war against fire is bearing some fine fruit. We must keep up and intensify the work.

Need for Farm Labor Easing

Increased production of farm machinery and the availability of more agricultural workers have tended to ease the demand for white and colored farm hands, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

While the demand for unskilled agricultural workers is expected to be somewhat less this year, except during harvesting time, dairy hands and other skilled workers will continue to be sought yearround by farmers says BAE.

A sizable decrease in the acreage of burley tobacco will reduce the need for farm workers in Tennessee and Kentucky reports indicate. However, the general wage rate in tll sections is expctd to remain at the present level.

Healthy Sign

Two excellent examples of the intensified efforts of retailers to do something constructive about the price problem have recently appeared.

A retailers' organization whose membership is largely made up of stores dealing in mercantile lines, recommended that stores pledge buyers to seek out and eliminate over-priced goods; that they pass on to consumers intact any price reductions obtained; and that they apply the same price economies to their own operations that they are now demanding from suppliers.

In the food field, one of the country's largest chain systems announced that it can and will contribute to reducing the cost of living by immediately dropping retail prices on existing inventory when wholesale prices go down; that it will attempt to further reduce the in-between costs of distributing foods; and that its policy will be extremely small profits based on a large volume of business. In this connection, it pointed that its net profits were one and one-third cents per dollar of sales in 1946.

Retailing, of course, is but one segment of the economy and many basic costs are completely beyond its control. But the fact that it is devoting its resources to the price problem is one of the healthy signs of the times.

FATHER: "Junior, would you like to hear a little story?"

Five-year-old Junior: "Sure, Pop, but keep it clean. Mom might be listening."

The National Guard

One of George Washington's most famous statements was this: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace."

That should be remembered in the present troubled world. And it has an especial significance now that an aggressive effort is being made to build up the National Guard to its authorized strength of 682,000 men.

The Guard is a volunteer, civilian-soldier organization, and it has a long and distinguished record of service. It provides a priceless nucleus of trained men upon which an effective fighting force can be built in time of war. Units of the Guard were among the first to see action in the last conflict, and they fought gallant delaying actions while we worked against time to create a gigantic Army. And war is not the only emergency which the Guard is called upon to meet. In every great disaster, from the San Francisco fire of 1906 to the ghastly explosion at Texas City a short time ago, the Guard has done a superb job as a protector of life and property.

To young men, the Guard offers an opportunity to learn new skills, to improve old ones, and to acquire experience in organization and leadership. Each member draws a full day's Regular Army pay for two hours of spare-time training a week, and for each 15 days of field training a year. To the community, the guard is a proud local asset. It represents public service of the highest order.

"I GET LONESOME SOMETIMES"

The boy sat huddled so close to the woman in gray that everybody felt sure he belonged to her; so when he unconsciously dug his muddy shoes into the broadcloth skirt of his left-hand neighbor, she leaned over and said, "Pardon me, please; will you kindly have your little boy to square himself around? He is soiling my skirt with his muddy shoes."

The woman in gray blushed and nudged the boy away.

"My boy?" she said. "My goodness, he isn't mine?"

The boy squirmed uneasily. He was such a little fellow that he could not touch his feet to the floor of the bus, so he stuck them out straight in front of him, like pegs to hang things on, and looked at them deprecatingly.

"I'm sorry I got your dress dirty," he said to the woman. "I hope it will brush off."

"Oh, it doesn't matter," she smiled. Then as his eyes were still fastened on hers, she added, "Are you going uptown alone?"

"Yes, ma'am," he said. "I always go alone. There isn't anybody to go with me. Father is dead, and Mother is dead. I live with Aunt Clara, but she says Aunt Anna ought to help do something for me; so once or twice a week when she gets tired and wants to go to some place to get rested up, she sends me over to stay with Aunt Anna. I am going up there now. Some times I don't find Aunt Anna at home, but I know she will be at home today, because it looks like it's going to rain, and I don't like to hang around in the street in the rain."

The woman felt something uncomfortable in her throat and said, "You're a very little boy to be going about by yourself," rather unsteadily.

"Oh, I don't mind," he said. "I never get lost. But I get lonesome sometimes on the long trips, and when I see anybody I think I would like to belong to, I scrooge up close so I can make believe I really do belong to her. This morning I was playing that I belonged to that lady, and I forgot all about my feet. That is why I got your dress dirty."

The woman put her arm around the tiny chap and "scrooged" him up so close that she hurt him, and every other woman who had heard his artless confidence looked as if she would not only let him wipe his shoes on her best dress, but would rather he did it than not.

Univ. Of Illinois Lists Its Colored Graduates For 1947

Urbana-Champaign, Ill., June—Degrees were conferred upon 17 of the 271 Negroes enrolled at the University of Illinois during the 1946-47 school year, and many of these students were prominent in Athletics and in campus organizations. Ten of the 17 degrees were Masters Degrees, awarded for a year or more of successful graduate work.

Those who received degrees were:

On Sept. 15, 1946—Nathalie Olga Fisher, 4228 W. Cook, St. Louis, Mo., A. M., Education;; Horatio Raymond McNeil, 3435 Walnut, St. Louis, Mo., M. S., Biological Sciences; Agnes Elizabeth Jackson, 714 E. Seminary, Danville, Ill., M. S., Education; William Robert King, 633 E. Burnett, Louisville, Ky., Master of Music; James Jordan Seaberry, 9330 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill., LL. B., Law.

Feb. 2, 1947—Franklin Johnson Gayles, Jr., 5839 Prairie, Chicago, Ill., A. M., Political Science; Welton Ivan Taylor, 1250 W. 112th, Chicago, Ill.. M. S., Bacteriology; James Arthur Turner, Jr., 4317 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo., M. S., Education; Charles Ellis Gaines, 3262 Vernon, Chicago, Ill., A. B., Liberal Arts and Sciences; Irene Alma Puckett, 707 E. 61st, Chicago, Ill., A. B., Liberal Arts and Sciences.

June 8, 1947—Burleigh Carlyle Webb, Sedalia, N. C., M. S., Agronomy; William McKinley Lewis, Tipton, Mo., M. S., Education; William Yancy Washington, Lovejoy, Ill., M. S., Education; Edward Pedro Cruzat, 111 S. 11th, Maywood, Ill., A. B,. Liberal Arts & Sciences; Betty Jeanne Esters, 811 W. 10th, Indianapolis, Ind., B. S., Education; Bert Coley Piggott, 307 S. Vine, Hinsdale, Ill., B. S., Special Service for War Veterans; Gwendolyn Bennett Ray, 6224 Rhodes, Chicago, Ill., B. M., Music.

Negroes who helped Illinois win the Western Conference Championship and the Rose Bowl Game in Football were: Claude H. K. Young, 13017 Evans, Chicago, Ill.; Isaiah H. Owens, 1620 Adams, Gary, Ind.; Paul L. Patterson, 1300 Grand, Aurora, Ill.; Bert C. Piggott, 307 S. Vine, Hinsdale, Ill.

On the Varsity Track Team, which won the Western Conference Indoor and Outdoor Championships, were: Herbert H. McKenley, Kingston, Jamaica; George R. Walker, 3112 W. 139th, Robbins, Ill.; William Mathis, 507½ 23rd N. W., Washington, D. C.

Prominent in Student Activities were: Frederick C. Ford, 4419 Aldine, St. Louis, Mo., Member Student Senate; George R. Walker, 3112 W. 139th, Robbins, Ill., MA-WAN-DA, Senior, Honorary Society, 1947-48; Herbert H. McKenley, Kingston, Jamaica-Sachem, Junior Honorary Society, 1947-48; Edward Pedro Cruzat, 111 S. 11th, Maywood, Ill.. Member Executive Committee, Inter-Fraternity Council; Charles Ellis Gaines, 3262 Vernon, Chicago, Ill., Member Executive Committee, Inter-Fraternity Council, Illinois Union Council, Debate Team; Betty Jeanne Esters, 811 W. 10th, Indianapolis, Ind., Y. M. C. A. Cabinet.

THE JESUS WAY

By AURORA M. SHUMATE

I want to be kind
In every way;
For that, you know,
Is the Jesus way.

A PRAYER

By A. K. HOLMES

Dear God, we thank you
For health to work and play.
We thank you for the friends we love.
We thank you for Jesus, our best friend.
Help us to be like him. Amen.

On the Agricultural Front

COLORED AGENTS OBSERVE HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

Four hundred colored home demonstration agents of State Extension Service staffs are carrying out varied activities during the observance of National Home Demonstration Week, May 4-11, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Action today for tomorrow's world is the keynote of the Week's events—all to be centered around the national theme: "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World."

Purpose of the Week's activities is to interest more families in the voluntary on-the-job education program planned and conducted by local women and the cooperative extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant Colleges.

Of equal importance is the objective of highlighting the problems effecting today's homes and communities, in an effort to stimulate individual and group action toward their solution.

Principal participants in the observance are the 3 1-2 million white and colored homemakers throughout rural America reached by the home demonstration program, and extension workers of the Department and State Land-Grant colleges.

Furniture workshops, slip cover clinics, skits, and banquets are being held in Virginia during the week, writes Miss Blanche D. Harrison, district agent.

While in Tennessee, special Home Demonstration Week sermons are being delivered in many churches, county-wide home demonstration club meetings, exhibits, and clean-up campaigns are being carried out, reports Assistant State Agent Bessie L. Walton.

In Louisiana, according to Mrs. Ruby F. Henton district agent, local radio programs, luncheons, tours, and special meetings are being held during the week to call attention to the progress in rural family living which the home demonstration agents are helping to achieve.

In Maryland, the home demonstration agents are launching a state-wide cleanup and lawn improvement campaign, says Mrs. Ethel Bianchi.

SUGARCANE WAGE HEARING TO BE HELD IN FLORIDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a public hearing was held at Clewiston, Fla., on May 10. to receive evidence on fair prices for the 1947 crop of sugarcane and on wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane during the period July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. The hearing was held in the High School Auditorium beginning at 9:30 a. m.

Colored workers made up a large part of the labor force employed in the cultivation and harvest of sugarcane in Florida. In addition to the local colored workers, there are 2,000 Jamaicans, and about 500 Barbadians.

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires that, in qualifying for conditional payments, sugarcanes producer must pay wages not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation. The Act also provides that in qualifying for conditional payments processors who are also producers must pay for sugarcane purchased from other growers at prices determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary.

LONG-RANGE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

In a statement last week before the opening hearing of the House Agricultural Committee which is considering long-range agricultural policy and programs, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson outlined a policy of organized, sustained and realistic abundance. In part, he said:

For the sake of brevity and practicality, let us put aside the matter of what we ought to have—either for good diets or good business. Let us look at the measurable wants of the people in this country—what people really want to buy. We can judge this from the actual buying habits of people who have comparatively good incomes.

What would you call the lower limit of a reasonably good family income? Under 1941 prices, would $2,000 per family be too much? That's less than $40 a week per family. But back in 1941, the families that had incomes of that much or more were approximately the top 40 per cent. At least, most of the families with prewar incomes of $2,000 or more could afford a generally adequate diet.

So let's assume their buying represents what the people of the United States want, and apply, their buying habits to the whole population. This indicates that people want about 40 pounds more meat per capita than they were getting between 1937 and 1941; they want over 200 pounds apiece more milk, about 9 pounds more chicken, 23 or 24 pounds more fresh vegetables, around 17 pounds more processed vegetables, an additional 50 pounds of citrus fruit, and over 80 pounds more of other fruits.

They apparently want a little less of beans and would continue the gradual, long-time trend toward lower per capita use of potatoes. I believe it is safe to assume that they would buy more products made from cotton, tobacco and wool although we do not have the precise measure for these products that compare with those I have just given for food.

Now let's see what these wants mean in terms of farm acreages and types of farming. Total up the wants of our people, add in conservative amounts for exports, imports, and industrial uses, allow for good yields, and here's the picture: We would need more than four hundred and twenty million acres for crops, orchards, rotation pasture and fallow land. That is almost exactly what our production goals call for this year. It's around 10 million acres higher than the comparable figure for last year or for the 1937-41 average. It's the continuing acreage we would need if people of reasonable income could buy what they have shown they want.

Our estimate of needed acreage allows for average weather and a continuing trend toward more efficient production. The 420 million acres we would need to meet our own personal wants, plus peacetime exports and industrial uses would be divided up quite a bit differently from prewar and even from last year's use of the land. Emphasis would be on livestock farming. This would mean more land in pasture and hay, less in small grains and potatoes and beans, not much change in food grain acreage. There would be less land in soybeans, than we had last year but more in truck crops, more cotton, and more in orchards.

USDA MAKES ALCOHOL FROM WHEY

Successful alcoholic fermentation of the lactose or milk sugar, in whey is announced by the Division of Dairy Laboratories in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Whey, a by-product of cheese and casein manufacturing plants, is one of the cheapest sources of fermentable sugar when normal supplies of whey are available. Furthermore, the disposal of waste whey offers difficulties in stream pollution.

The equipment required is relatively inexpensive. The alcohol can be made as a by-product of cheese or casein manufacture, using waste steam to concentrate the alcohol. The whey protein and slops remaining make an excellent by-product feed for cattle. Thus a former waste product which was hard to dispose of, may become an asset and a valuable source of useful products.

W. VA. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN WELFARE REPORT

The important contribution of agricultural Extension Service to improved living standards in the rural and semi-rural areas of West Virginia are described in the biennail report of the State's Bureau of Negro Welfare.

In a cloth bound volume of 120 pages, 13 are devoted to a pictorialized report by State Leader L. A. Toney on the Extension Service program of the State.

In that the report covers 1945-46, Mr. Toney describes both the wartime and postwar Extension activities which range from training new workers and assisting with the school lunch program to health clinics and improved housing programs.

Mr. Toney points out that in 1945, over 7,000 colored gardners enrolled in the victory garden program, and 72,000 quarts of food were canned in canning centers under the emergency food production program. Also, 4-H club boys and girls joined in the salvage campaign. During 1945 alone, West Virginia 4-H'ers collected 58,000 lbs. of scrap metal, 8,000 pounds of rubber, 98,000 pounds of paper, 86,000 pounds of rags, 700 pounds of waste fats and 600 pounds of milkweed pods, the floss of which was vital in the wartime manufacture of navy life jackets.

Since 1944, the enrollment of colored 4-H'ers in West Virginia, says Mr. Toney, has increased by 42 per cent. The number of 4-H club boys and girls in the State now totals 2,928. Incidentally, there are less than 700 colored farmers in West Virginia.

Former College President Raps College Men And Women for Wasting Money and Other Bad Habits; Few Able To Pass 8th Grade "Exams", He says

New York, N. Y.—College and University officials who boast of the tremendous progress they have made in adding buildings and other material improvements on their campuses; who can point to the remarkable increase in the number of young people they are turning out in their graduating classes annually and who generally appraise their regimes as being so much superior to those of their predecessors, are given "food for thought" in an able college man's pessimistic appraisal of the present-day crop of graduates, by a special article for the "Global News Syndicate" just issued.

The writer is the news syndicate's special representative, Dr. Leonard F. Morse, A. M. D. D. whose observations are made on the subject:

"Where Are the Recent Negro College Graduates?"

Dr. Morse says that only a few of the young people who have graduated within the past 32 years have made good. Thirty-two years ago, reports showed, says Dr. Morse, that the total number of "Negro college graduates was 400 while on the basis of 1946 reports the number was 9,000 and the expectation is that there will be some 18,000 college graduates in 1947. Dr. Morse then makes the following gloomy appraisal of college graduates since the colleges went in for "mass production:"

"Arrogant, poorly educated, hard-headed and unskilled the average Negro college graduate of recent years isn't anything to cause a serious minded person to go into ecstacies. Except for a small number of serious students one seldom meets a young college graduate who has enough fundamental training to pass a thorough eighth grade examination or sufficient initiative to solve or even ameliorate a simple social problem.

"Until twenty-five years ago every Negro graduate knew that he must count. The harvest was so great and the laborers so few, each one knew he must not fall down. There were very few failures. Today the harvest is still great. The laborers are more numerous to be sure, but in proportion to the harvest the scarcity is greater than it was three decades ago.

"The young Negro college graduate of today may be catalogued as one who seeks a good salary with nothing to warrant it but a diploma; good clothes, good food and drink and above all, a good time. This is doubtless just as true of young college graduates who are not Negro but that situation is more remote. The attitudes of the Colored boy and girl are what vitally concern us. The Colored graduate cannot be wholly blamed for this unhappy state of affairs. Often his parents and other well-intentioned influences start him off in his freshman year with just about the same program he pursues after he has finished his four-year college course. Many Negro college students receive from home more money to play with than members of the faculty receive for salary fifteen or twenty years ago. Many public school teachers today receive less money for salary than some of our college students receive monthly for "spending change." Many "poor and needy students" struggling through college on fat scholarships are able to spend their nights in expensive night clubs theaters and dance halls. They eat their campus dinner on charity but often spend enough for midnight suppers to pay for two weeks, board.

"Thus the average Negro college student is trained and pampered to the extent that he thoroughly believes his purpose in college is to prepare himself for a life that will offer him a good time with little or no effort on his part.

"The Negro college man and woman if they are to make any lasting contribution to society must learn that the pursuance of a college course is a tacit contract between them and society to do something—something that society needs for its perpetuity. The youth who goes to college or university with the sole purpose of personal betterment is doing an injustice to those behind him whose education depends upon the fruits of his labor. We prehaps shall never know how many deserving young people are being denied an opportunity to secure an education because of the poor showing of someone in the neighborhood whose college education has made no contribution to the community.

That those who read this article may have some assurance that I am not expressing a vague personal opinion, perhaps it will not be out of place if I state that in 1900, forty-seven years ago, I entered the first grade. From that day until this one I have been continuously connected in one way or another with a school even while pastoring or serving as a presiding elder. These connections have been those of a student, elementary school and high school principal, college professor, college president, seminary dean, college trustee, state summer school director, acting assistant county superintendent.

Perhaps some attention to the following points will help usher in a new day of useful service on the part of those to whom the race looks with eager eyes for help.

1. A student who enters college without a purpose is very likely to come out without one.

2. Too much money and too much leisure are more harmful than poverty and overwork.

3. The principal business in college is to learn something. The most important things to learn are not found in the library nor in the professor's lectures.

4. The basic essentials of a college education are: good sense, self-respect, love for all people, the ability to think objectivelly, a reasonable amount of initiative, patience, faith, tolerance, a passion for hard work, a deep sense of gratitude and a daily growing love of God.

With such an armor a comparatively dull "C" student is far better equipped for life's great adventure than the brilliant straight "A" valedictorian without such accouterments.

All hail, Class of 1947! ! ! Your Elders stand with welcoming arms to receive you into their ranks that you may share with them the joys and sorrows, the success and the disappointments, the ecstacy and the despair in the thrilling adventure of making men and women, of building a race and forging a new America.

1,400 Enroll In Summer School At A&I State College

The enrollment of the 1947 Summer Session at Tennessee A. & I. State College approached 1,400, as President W. S. Davis formally welcomed teachers from all over the state at the first chapel service on Thursday, June 12. It is probable that late registrants will carry the number of students over the fifteen hundred mark.

Two hundred and four of those registered are enrolled in the Graduate Division, pursuing studies leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science. The largest group of registrants is the Junior Class, with an enrollment of 236, closely followed by the Sophomore Class, with an enrollment of 211. There are 180 freshmen and 179 seniors. All the others are unclassified, special students, or students pursuing special training in one or more of the skilled trades.

By C. B. Lindsay.

A. and I. State College Begins, Summer Quarter

By C. B. LINDSAY

June 11

Registration for the 1947 Summer Quarter of the Tennessee A. and I. State College began Monday, June 9, and continued through Monday, June 16. Classroom work began on Wednesday, June 11. As in the past, the Summer Quarter this year will be divided into two terms: the First Term begining June 9 and ending July 16; the Second Term beginning July 17 and ending August 22.

Instruction will be given in all of the ten divisions of the College; the Division of Agriculture, the Division of Business, the Division of Education, the Division of Engineering and Industrial Education, the Division of History and Geography, the Division of Home Economics, the Division of Humanities, the Division of Political and Social Science, the Division of Science, and the Graduate Division.

In addition to the regular offerings of the College, the following special features will be open to qualified students: the Summer Theatre Workshop for teachers who have an interest in the promotion of dramatics in public schools and colleges; the Summer Institute for Science Teachers (June 9-June 28), the purpose of which institute is to provide an opportunity for a limited number of science teachers in the secondary schools of Tennessee to work with the College science staff and other specialists on problems of curricular planning, instructional facilities and techniques of science teaching; the National Aquatic School (June 23-July 3), conducted by the American Red Cross, with the cooperation of Tennessee A. and I. State College; the Workshop in Aviation Education which will be a study group to prepare materials and recommend techniques for the introduction of aviation study in the standard curricula; the Agricultural workshop (June 9 through June 28) for in-service-teachers of vocational agriculture; the Adult Education Workshop (June 30-July 16) conducted jointly with Fisk University under the sponsorship of the United States Office of Education; and the Athletic Coaching Clinic.

The Tennessee State Department of education is conducting a three-weeks workshop (June 9 to June 26) for principals and supervisors to interpret the new state program of education as established by the 1947 legislature.

Veterans may receive training in the Vocational Trade Division of the College, as well as in any other department of the institution, as their interests and qualification may indicate.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Salads, New and Old Try These Sometimes

STUFFED TOMATO SALAD

Select any number of tomatoes desired, peel, scoop out center, chill and fill with any of the following combinations, well-seasoned:

Meat from six tomatoes, shredded cabbage (½ cup), 1 cup chopped celery and mayonnaise.

Tomato meat, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 cup chopped cucumbers, ½ cup crab meat, mayonnaise.

3 hard-cooked eggs chopped, tomato meat, teaspoon onion juice, 1 cup minced ham, cooked dressing.

Green peas, minced celery and mayonnaise.

Sliced alligator pear and French dressing.

Shrimp, chopped celery, and mayonnaise.

Chicken salad, or mock chicken salad.

Waldorf salad.

Asparagus tips, green pepper rings, French dressing.

Chopped pineapple, apple, celery, and mayonnaise.

Cottage cheese, chopped nuts, and mayonnaise.

Slaw.

Frozen vegetable or frozen cheese salad.

Salmon and cucumber salad.

Spaghetti salad.

SPAGHETTI SALAD

¼ pkg. of spaghetti
2 hard-cooked eggs
½ cup of nippy cheese cut in cubes
½ cup chopped celery
2 peeled and chopped tomatoes
1 tsp. onion juice
1 chopped pimiento
Mayonnaise dressing

Break spaghetti in small pieces; boil in salted water until soft. As soon as tender, place in a bowl of ice water to bleach. When cold, dry on soft towel; mix with other ingredients and just enough mayonnaise to hold together. Let stand one-half hour to season. Tomatoes should be drained before adding to mixture. Arrange on lettuce leaves with a stuffed olive on top of each serving. Serves six.

SHRIMP SALAD

½ cup shredded cabbage
2 cups cold boiled shrimp (cleaned)
1 cup celery, chopped
1 head lettuce
Salt and pepper.

Cut shrimp in two, season well with salt and pepper. Chop lettuce; add celery and cabbage; season. Place in dish a layer of shrimp, one of lettuce mixture; spread with mayonnaise; another layer of shrimp and lettuce mixture spread with mayonnaise. Garnish with sliced hard-cooked eggs, diced beets, and lettuce hearts. Serve very cold. Serves eight.

CRABMEAT SALAD

2 cups shredded cooked or canned crab meat
1-3 cup mayonnaise
1 cup celery, chopped
½ cup French dressing
2 hard-cooked eggs

Mix crab meat and celery with French Dressing. When ready to serve, add mayonnaise. Garnish with sliced eggs and lemon wheels dipped in parsley. Serves six or seven.

TUNA FISH SALAD

1 cup canned tuna fish
2 pickles, minced
4 tbsp. French dressing
1 cup celery, chopped
2 hard-cooked eggs
4 tbsp. mayonnaise

Mix celery, pickles, and tuna fish with French dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce. Garnish with sliced eggs, paprika, and mayonnaise. Serves six.

POTATO SALAD

2 cups boiled potatoes
1 onion, minced
3 hard-cooked eggs
Cooked dressing

Chop onion fine, cut potatoes in cubes, cut yolks and whites of eggs in small pieces or rings. Mix with cooked dressing. Season. Cut potatoes in balls, with vegetable scoop for top of salad. One-half pound crisp bacon makes a nice addition. Serves six.

CHEF'S SALAD

1 head lettuce
2 tomatoes cut in quarters
4 spring onions (chopped)
2 hearts celery (chopped)
2 hard-cooked eggs
6 anchovies (if desired)

Wash lettuce and shake off moisture. Break lettuce apart—do not cut. Put in chilled salad bowl. Add remaining ingredients. Toss salad together lightly with French dressing.

Any combination of greens along with onion, tomato and hard-cooked eggs may be used in a salad bowl and served with either French, Russian or Roquefort cheese dressing.

COTTAGEE CHEESE SALAD

1 lb cottage cheese
1-8 tsp. white pepper
Dash Cayenne
1 tbsp. minced onion
½ tsp. salt
8 tbsp. mayonnaise
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce.

Press all milk out of cheese; season with above ingredients; chill thoroughly and serve on crisp lettuce. Finely chopped green pepper, celery, cucumbers, or olives may be added in the proportion of 2 tbsp. of either or each. Serves 6 to 8.

Fruit salad may be used as the first course on a menu, as an appetizer with the main course; with cheese, as the main dish of a luncheon or supper; or it may be chosen as a dessert. Dressing may be made French, cooked or mayonnaise.

COOKED SALAD DRESSING

1 tsp. dry mustard
1 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. sugar
1 tbsp. flour
2 eggs
¾ cup milk
¼ cup vinegar and lemon juice mixed
1 tbsp. butter or oil

Mix all the dry ingredients together. Add well-beaten eggs. Add milk and vinegar. Place on low heat. Cook until thickened, stirring canstantly. Remove from unit. Add butter and cool. Serve on salad as desired. May be thinned with cream.

FRENCH DRESSING

¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup lemon juice
1 egg white
1 tsp. paprika
1 tsp. mustard
1½ tsp. salt

Place egg white, mustard, paprika into a bowl and beat. Pour into a quart jar and add the remaining ingredients. Shake well.

VARIATIONS:

Spanish-French Dressing: To 1 cup of French dressing, add 2 hard-cooked egg yolks (mash), 1 pimiento, minced, and 1 tbsp. parsley.

Fruit French Dressing: Substitute ¼ cup orange juice for the vinegar, omit the garlic and mustard. Add 2 tbsp. of crushed mint leaves if desired.

Criffonade Dressing: Add to French dressing recipe 1 shredded pimiento, 1 tbsp, minced parsley and 1 hard-cooked egg, chopped.

Chili-French Dressing: Add to the French dressing recipe ¼ cup chili sauce and 1 tbsp. of sugar if desired.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING

2 egg yolks
¼ cup vinegar
1 tbsp. lemon juice
1-8 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. salt
1 pt. salad oil

Beat egg yolks and add few drops of vinegar. Drop oil, drop by drop, into egg mixture until ¼ cup is used. Then gradually increase the amount of oil added, beating constantly. As mixture thickens, add the rest of the vinegar and lemon juice a little at a time. Add salt. Lemon juice may be used in place of vinegar, if preferred.

VARIATIONS:

Russian Dressing: To 1 cup of mayonnaise add 2 tbsp. chili sauce, 1 tsp. Worcestershire and 1 tsp. lemon juice.

Thousand Island Dressing: To 1 cup mayonnaise add 4 tbsp. chili sauce, 1 tbsp. green pepper, 2 tbsp. pimiento or red pepper, 1 tbsp. chives.

Horseradish Mayonnaise: To 1 cup of mayonnaise add ¼ cup grated horseradish. Serve with corned beef, tongue or seafood.

TUNA A LA KING

1 7-ounce tin tuna
Oil drained from tuna
3 tablespoons butter
1-3 cup chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 cup fresh mushrooms, sliced
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup water
1 tall can evaporated milk (1 two-third cups)
1½ teaspoons salt
Few grains cayenne
Few drops hot sauce
3 tablespoons chopped pimiento
1 egg

Drain oil from tuna and combine with butter in saucepan over moderate heat. Add green pepper, onion and mushrooms and saute slowly about 8 minutes. Sprinkle flour over vegetables, stir in water and evaporated milk (reserving about ¼ cup milk to mix with egg), and cook until thickened, stirring constantly to keep smooth and free from lumps. Add salt, cayenne, hot sauce, flaked tuna, and pimento. Just before serving, beat egg with fork, mix with remaining milk and stir into creamed mixture. Heat, but do not boil, and serve at once with toast points or in patty shells. Yield: 4-6 servings.

CHOCO-MINTWICHES

1¼ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup cocoa
2-3 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup bran
¼ cup milk

Sift flour with baking powder, soda, salt and cocoa. Beat shortning until creamy, add sugar gradually, continue beating until light and fluffy. Add egg and bran; beat well. Stir in sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk; mix until well blended; wrap dough in waxed paper and chill. Form into rolls about 2 inches in diameter; wrap well in waxed paper and chill for several hours overnight. Cut in slices about ⅛ inch thick and place on ungreased baking sheets. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees) about 10-12 minutes or until done. Remove from baking sheets while still warm. When cold, put cookies together in pairs with mint filling.

Mint Filling

Combine 2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar and ⅛ teaspoon salt; add ¼ cup milk gradually, beating until smooth. Add ¼ teaspoon peppermint extract and a few drops of green coloring. Beat well.

CHICKEN GLAZE

For that rich chicken glaze, baste it with melted currant jelly. The melted jelly helps in the browning, produces a high luster and adds a subtle tangy flavor to both skin and gravy that all will like but few will be able to identify.

BANANA WAFFLES

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
3 eggs, separated
1 cup milk
¼ cup melted shortening
2 cups mashed banana

Sift together flour, baking powder, yolks and add milk, shortening, and banana. Add to flour mixture. Mix to a smooth batter. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake on hot waffle iron. Makes 6 seven-inch waffles.

MOCHA MOLASSES BARS

2 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1-3 cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
¾ cup molasses
1 egg
½ cup hot coffee
½ cup raisins
¼ cup chopped nuts

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt, and cinnamon. Cream together shortening and sugar. Add molasses gradually, mixing well. Add egg and beat until light and fluffy. Add hot coffee and mix well. Add flour to creamed mixture and mix until smooth. Add raisins and nuts. Bake in a greased paper-lined 11x16-inch pan in moderate oven (350 degrees) 15 to 20 minutes. Cut in bars about 1 inch wide and 3 inches long. Yield: About 4 dozen cookies.

CHEESE-NUT SPREAD

Spread sandwiches with this cheese and nut novelty. Soften sharp-flavored club cheese by letting it stand in a warm room. Add a few tablespoons of tomato catsup, salt and onion juice to taste, and chopped English walnuts.

INDIVIDUAL VEAL LOAVES

1 pound ground veal
1 pound ground pork
1 can chicken soup
1 cup quick-cooking oatmeal
1 egg
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon onion juice
Paprika

Combine all ingredients except paprika and mix well. Make into 8 individual patties and gently pack the patties on edge in a loaf pan, making a solid loaf. Sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 1½ hours.

To serve, slice between individual loaves. Yield: 8 loaves.

CHICKEN GELATIN SALAD

2 tablespoons gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1½ cups chicken broth
2 pimientos
1 tablespoon minced onion
½ cup diced celery
1 cup diced chicken
½ cup salad dressing

Soften the gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot chicken broth. Chill. Add the cut-up pimentos, minced onion, diced celery and chicken. Allow to congeal slightly, then fold in the salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaf. Serves six to eight.

Cabbage ranks near the top of the vegetable list. It contains the B Vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, and the mineral calcium. The greener leaves of cabbage contain Vitamin A.

ASPARAGUS VINAIGRETTE

1 bunch asparagus cooked and chilled
1 tablespoon vinegar
3 tablespoons salad oil
1 hard-cooked egg, chopped
¼ teaspoon white pepper
1 teaspoon chopped chives

Place chilled asparagus on individual plates. Mix all other ingredients thoroughly, adding chopped egg last. Pour resulting sauce over asparagus and serve as a first course, or in place of salad.

LAMB-RICE CASSEROLE

1 boned lamb breast
2 tablespoons lard
1½ cups uncooked rice
1 cup grated carrots
½ cup chopped onions
2½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 cup canned tomatoes

Cut lamb breast into small cubes. Brown in melted lard in frying pan. Wash the rice and combine with carrots, onions, salt and pepper. Place in casserole dish. Form a nest and place the cubes of browned lamb in the center. Add the tomatoes mixed with 1 cup of water. Cover tightly and bake 45 minutes. Add 1 cup more water at this time. Replace cover and bake another 45 minutes. 5 to 6 servings.

JELLIED TUNA SALAD

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1-3 cup mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing
2-3 cup cream
1 cup flaked tuna fish, salmon or crab meat
½ cup chopped celery
2-3 cup cooked peas or string beans
¼ cup chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped olives
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon mild vinegar
¼ teaspoon paprika
Few grains cayenne pepper

dissolve over hot water. Cool and disolve over hot water. Cool and add mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing and cream, fish, celery, peas, green pepper, olives, salt, vinegar, paprika and cayenne pepper. Mix well. Turn into molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce leaves and garnish with watercress. Serves 6.

MINTED PEARS

Chilled, delicately tinted minted pears are an excellent accompaniment for lamb or pork dishes. To prepare them, drain syrup from canned pears. Boil syrup several minutes until amount is reduced by half. Remove from heat. Add two drops of peppermint oil and small amount of green vegetable coloring. Pour syrup over pears, turning until each half is well glazed. Chill before serving.

SUGAR vs HONEY

A cup of honey is about one and one times as sweet as a cup of sugar. However, weight for weight, honey and sugar have the same sweetening properties.

A little flour sprinkled on raw slices of potato before frying helps to keep them crisp.

BEAUTY TIPS

Water, milk, vegetables and fruits can bring the roses to your cheeks more permanently than all the jars of creams on the market.

Eight hours or more sleep at night can erase the circles, little lines and crow's feet from your eyes quicker than eye creams.

Exercise and diet that is well balanced can do more for your figure beauty than masseuses and magic reducing formulas.

If the sink becomes stopped up put a handful of soda down the drain, then pour in a half glassful of vinegar.

THE MODERN FARMER

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR DARKNESS

There are few excuses for some people's inability to do some things, because of the fact that in many instances other people have done things which hinder their fellowmen. There are some things, however, which God has not allowed to be controlled by men, thus guaranteeing all the opportunity for their enjoyment and benefits.

"As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." said Jesus, thereby letting men know that an ordinary man or a group of ordinary men would never be able to control the light needed by humanity. Since He is the light, all men who live with Him cannot be in darkness. The writer goes further into the reasoning to say that nothing can prevent one from entering into the light. Efforts have been made by individuals and organizations and even national governments to prevent men from entering into the light of Christ, but all with no avail. From the days of Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar to the days of Russia under Stalin, men have been unable to extinguish the light of righteousness in God. Efforts have been made by use of prisons, swords, chopping-blocks, hungry wild beasts, governmental decrees, widespread persecutions, threats, and even death have all failed to put out the light of Christ.

Any man who lives in darkness, does so by choice. In so many centers of the United States, we find people groping in the darkness of ignorance. This ignorance is in both secular and spiritual affairs. Secular ignorance is civil criminology, and spiritual ignorance is divine criminology. To clarify, the writer gives this explanation. The person who in the midst of all the existing institutions and facilities for advancement in the knowledge and skill, continues to remain unlearned and untrained is committing a crime against civilization. Civilization as we know it today, is but a combination of all our advancement and our conservatism, in cooperation with and in resistance to each other. Some elements of progress are helpful both in their advancement and in their being retarded by some factors of conservatism. Social and industrial progress are both very fast, but each needs a governor for regulation. We may compare these things to the steam engine, which if left to itself will increase in speed as long as steam is available, but that safety of operation may be a certainty, protecting the machine and its purpose, governors are placed upon the machine to establish regularity. The big question concerning the Atomic Bomb is not whether or not it represents progress; the question is, "Is there any way to put a governor upon atomic power for regulation?" Any unregulated force, though it represents advancement, it is dangerous in its progress.

Likewise spiritual ignorance is Divine criminology: as was stated above. By way of explanation the writer wishes to state that despite all of the mistakes that may have been made and despite all the weakness and insincerety to which men may point as they behold the

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Miss Rachel R. Carter Home Agent Is Given Coveted Algernon Sullivan Award

Gets High Appointment

—USDA photo by Forsythe.

A. H. Fuhr

Newly appointed assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His duties will include working with the general agents of the southern districts of the Farm Credit Administration and other officers in informing Negro farmers of the credit facilities through the FCA. Fuhr, who was for 18 years a county agent in Oklahoma, transferred to his present post from the Production and Marketing Administration, where he served as a State contact representative in Oklahoma.

Pleas Orr, Young Farmer, Discussed Mechanization In Broadcast June 7th

Washington, D. C.—

Pleas Orr, a young colored farmer who has almost completely mechanized the operations on his 410-acre farm in the Tennessee Valley region of northern Alabama, discussed mechanization with his county agent over Station WAPI in Birmingham, June 7, 2:30 p.m., reports Dr. J. R. Otis, colored State leader of Extension work in Alabama.

Mr. Orr, who grew into farming by way of 4-H club projects, was interviewed by Announcer Jimmie Wilson and County Agent B. F. Hill. He explained how he and two

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Wins Coveted Award

Miss Rachel R. Carter (center, right), home demonstration agent of Amherst County, Va., shows officials of Virginia State Extension Service the Algernon Sydney Sullivan scroll she received recently from Sweet Briar college in recognition of 25 years of outstanding service to the people of Amherst County. Left to right are: S. E. Marshall, district agent, Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, retired district agent, Mrs. Thelma Hewlett, county home demonstration agent at-large, Miss Carter, Ross W. Newsome, state agent in charge of Negro work, and Miss B. D. Harrison, district agent.

Colored Extension Supervisors In Conference at Prairie View College In Texas

Methods of improving the agricultural Extension program to the end that colored farmers may be better served are being discussed this week at the Regional Negro Extension confcrence in session at Prairie View university, Prairie View, Texas, June 9-13.

H. H. Williamson, asst. director of Extension Scrvice, will be the principal speaker. He will discuss the impact of the changing farming pattern in the South on the Extension program. Other important topics to be discussed are: Farm mechanization, rural health facilities, rural housing, and techniques of supervision.

The program is being directed by T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension field agents. Colored Extension supervisors from 13 States are in attendance.

Home Food Preservation Week Was Observed June 22 Through June 28th

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that June 22-28 was designated Home Food preservation Week.

The week's observancc was held for the purpose of focusing the attention of white and colorcd homemakers upon the opportunity of improving the nutritive value and variety of family meals through home food preservation.

"The wartime gains we have made in nutrition through home food preservation and other activities should be maintained and encouraged further," says Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. "Through home food preservation, homemakers can assure more nutritious meals for their families yearround. This will help materially in improving national dietary standards."

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Home Demonstration Agent of Amherst County Virginia Is Honored

Washington, D. C.

In recognition of 25 years of effective service as a home demonstration agent in Amherst County, Va., Miss Rachel R. Carter was presented the coveted Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award recently by Sweet Briar, outstanding women's college of Virginia.

Miss Carter was voted the honor by the faculty of Sweet Briar. Ordinarily, this founders' day award is conferred annually upon some member of the faculty of the college for outstanding service and for the application of spiritual qualities to daily living. But Miss Carter's contribution to the relief of starvation in Europe through her community canning program, together with her long-time service to the people of the county led Sweet Briar to pass over its own staff in making the award for 1946.

During the 14 years that the college has been conferring the award, only two non-faculty members have been recipients. Mrs. Theodorsa S. Lee, white, was first, and Miss Carter was second.

In presenting the award, Dr. Martha B. Lucas, president of the college said, "Because of the spiritual strength revealed in your daily life and in your 25 years of unselfish service to our fellow-man, I confer upon you the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award that all may be inspired to work courageously together for a better world."

The award which is given under the auspices of the New York Southern Society, in memory of Algernon Sydney Sullivan, consists of a plaque and a scroll.

Until recently, Miss Carter was the only colored agent in the county. She not only helped the farm women with their canning, poultry, and general homc improvement programs, but she also helped the

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Red Plains Experiment Station Field Day Held May 29th At Guthrie Okla.

Guthrie, Oklahoma (May 29,1947) "Our farming frontiers to the east and west of us have vanished and the only frontier left is the soil beneath our feet" Shawnee Brown, State Director of County and Home Demonstration Agent work told Negro farmers here today.

Brown speaking to more than 750 Negro farmers, County Agents, Vocational Agricultural Teachers and Veterans Training instructors at the Red Plains Conservation Experiment Station Field Day for Negroes further stated that in order to conquer this frontier as did our ancestors it will be necessary that we use good sound judgment in setting up a soil conserving and soil building program and execute this program as conditions will permit.

He warned that we must not over look our youth and the work they are doing. He paid compliments to the work the Negro 4-H Club members of the state are doing along the line of soil improvement. "On their shoulders", he said, "rests the responsibility of our lands in future years."

Getting back to the responsibilities of the farmers, Brown stated that poor land can result only in low producing crops, thus reducing the farmers income and standard of living for his family. We have no control over the rainfall, sunshine, or the air, however we can do a great deal with regard to building and conserving the soil, he said.

H. H. Finnell of the Research Division, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., in speaking to the group outlined three major points. 1st., that soil erosion had become so bad that it has been necessary to concentrate extra efforts toward its control; 2nd., that soil conservation is not solely erosion control but that efficient land use must also be considered and 3rd., that good farming practices will complete the job.

Harley A. Daniel, Project Supervisor of the Guthrie Experiment Station welcomed the group at noon. "It is the largest turn out we have had to an event of this nature for Negroes," he told them, "and we

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 2)

"A Year-Round Public Responsibility"

In May, the President's Conference on Fire Prevention adopted an Action Program which should be put into effect in every state without delay. One of its essential proposals is that all governors appoint statewide fire safety committees and that each state hold a fire prevention conference to establish a practical line of action tailored to its own particular needs.

The Action Program is all-inclusive. It contains reommendations, framed by the leading fire prevention experts of the nation, on such vital matters as law enforcement, building construction, fire-fighting services, public education, and research. But it will be of no avail if states and communities fail to put it into effect. It offers the nation an opportunity--and it is up to the people to accept it.

No one can doubt that the magnitude of our fire loss constitutes a real national emergency. More than 10,000 lives and $561,000,000 worth of property were destroyed last year. The total, unless it is checked, will be higher this year. Month after month, the figures have been rising.

In opening the Conference, President Truman said: "Fire Prevention is a year-round public responsibility. I believe the highest state and municipal officials must assume greater responsibility for leadership in this field" The time to act is now.

Homemakers To Save Out Own Canning Sugar

It is up to homemakers this year to save out enough sugar for canning from the family's increased allotment.

A minimum of 35 pounds of sugar is assured every household consumer. This is 10 pounds more than was allotted last year, including the canning allotment. But this year no stamps are being specifically designated as home canning stamps. The 35 pounds include sugar for canning and all other home purposes, says the Sugar Rationing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Both stamps 11 and 12 are now good for 10 pounds of sugar each, and another stamp will be validated for 10 pounds not later than August 1. These stamps will expire on October 31.

Homemakers are being urged to purchase their allotment of sugar now in order to help ease transportation difficulties.

Girl, Ten, Receives Scholarship

Daughter of Chicago Couple Will Enter University Of Chicago This Fall

According to The Chicago Tribune daily newspaper of last week, a colored girl, ten years old, has received two years' scholarship to enter the University of Chicago. It is said that she is the youngest to ever enter the university.

The news item not only tells of the award, but carries her picture:

Adrian Gordon, 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon of 615 Bowen Ave., Saturday looked forward to a college education—not years hence, but next fall. She will enter the University of Chicago on a two year scholarship of $400. She is a pupil at the Fuller School, where she received the highest grades in the school's history. She learned to read before starting kindergarten.

4-H Fat Stock Show

Negro 4-H club members of Harnett County, North Carolina, will set a precedent on June 12, when they stage the first Fat Stock Show and Sale to be conducted in North Carolina by Negro youth, according to a report received by U. S. Department of Agriculture from the North Carolina State Extension Service.

Red Plains

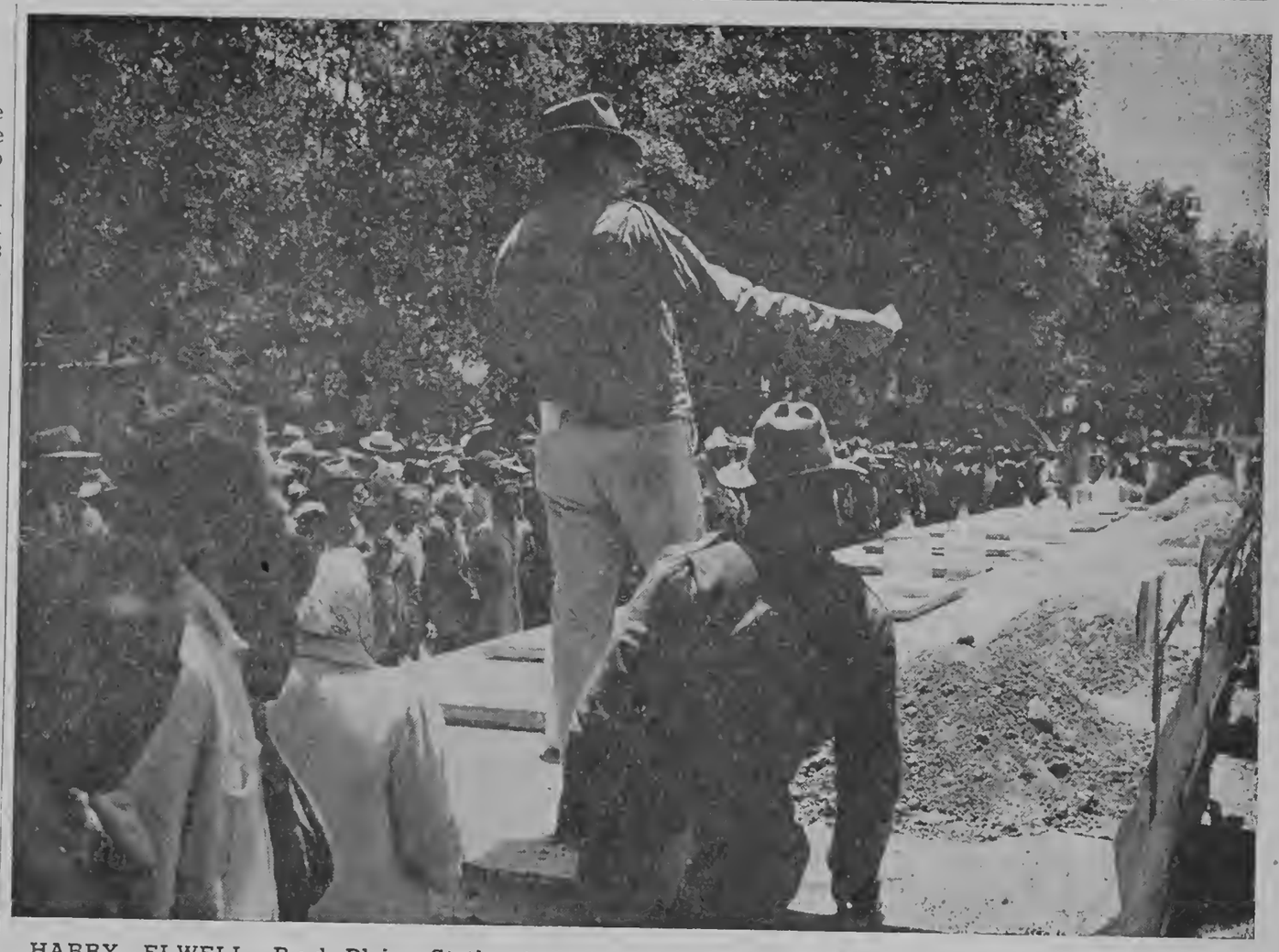
(Continued from page 1)

want you to make further use of the station. Experimental results are no good until they are put into actual practice on peoples farms".

The group spent the morning observing results of experimental work on the station, studying grass experiments, terrace outlets channels, methods of revegetation and gully control, crop rotations, strip cropping and effect of plant cover on run off and erosion. The afternoon tour of the farm included study of reclamation of land for pasture and meadow and effect of burning on vegetation. There was also brush mowing and tree poisoning demonstrations. Harry Elwell, Station Soils Conservationist and Maurice B. Cox, Agricultural Engineer supervised the field tours.

Kennith Black, 4-H Club member of Logan County discussed the 4-H Club members responsibility to the soil during the noon day program. "We are stewards of the Soil", he said, "if any fail in his stewardship, his descendants shall fail and vanish from the earth. Only by proper land use can we retain the heritage we have".

The Field Day was sponsored by the Guthrie Experiment Station, Extension Service, and Guthrie Chamber of Commerce. More than twenty counties were represented by farmers, County Agents, Vocational Agricultural teachers, and Veterans classes. The noon meal was sponsored by the Guthrie Chamber of Commerce and prepared and served by Negro Home Demonstration clubs of Logan County, supervised by Miss Rosa J. Parker House, Logan County Home Demonstration Agent. Paul O. Brooks, Negro District Agent acted as chairman of the noon time program.



HARRY ELWELL, Red Plains Experiment Station Soil Conservationist explains results of experiments on soil erosion control at the Station to a group of Negro farmers at the Negro Field Day, held at the Station May 29. More than 750 farmers, County Agents, Vocational Agriculture teachers and others attended the meeting.

Farms Of Nonwhite Farm Operators, Number Of Farms, Land In Farms, Cropland Harvested, And Value Of Land And Buildings, By Tenure: Censuses Of 1945 And 1940

Final figures: Arkansas

The 51,275 farms of nonwhite farm operators in the State of Arkansas on January 1, 1945, comprised 11,469 operated by owners, 12 operated by managers, and 39,794 operated by tenants, according to final figures from the 1945 Census of Agriculture released today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census. From April 1, 1940, to January 1, 1945, the total number of farms of nonwhite farm operators in the State of Arkansas declined from 57,025 to 51,275, or 10.1 percent. There was a gain of 916 in the number of owner-operated farms, a decrease of 7 in the number of farms operated by managers, and a decrease of 6,659 in the number of tenant farms.

In 1945 the number of nonwhite owner-operated farms in the State of Arkansas was someewhat higher than the number of nonwhite owner-operated farms recorded for the State in any Census of Agriculture between 1925 and 1940. The rise in farm ownership among the nonwhite farm operators during the period 1940 to 1945 is especially significant in that it reflects, for the most part, favorable changes in farm income and the purchase of farms uhder the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Notwithstanding the induction of males of military age into the armed forces and the rise in farm ownership, the decline in the number of farms of nonwhite tenants between 1940 and 1945 was much pronounced than the decline of 13,487, or 22.5 percent, in the number of nonwhite farms during the period 1935 to 1940.

Census of Agriculture data show that the pattern of change in land in farms of nonwhite farm operators between 1940 and 1945 was similar to the pattern of change in the number of farms. Land in farms of all nonwhite-operated farms in 1945 was 142,539 acres, or 7.6 percent, below the 1940 total of 1,870,918 acres. There was an increase of 17,267 acres (2.6 percent) in land in owner-operated farms, but the farms of managers and tenants sustained losses of 1,440 acres and 158,366 acres, respectively.

From all nonwhite-operated farms, there was a decrease from 1,138,647 acres to 1,008,357 acres in cropland harvested between 1939 and 1944. Tenant farms, however, accounted for somewhat more than 92 percent (92.4 percent) of the decrease of 130,290 acres in cropland harvested on nonwhite-operated farms. For tenant farms, the absolute decline in cropland harvested was 120,324 acres, that is, from 861,430 acres in 1939 to 741,106 acres in 1944.

The value of land and buildings of farms of nonwhite farm operators rose from $64,034,632 in 1940 to $84,878,350 in 1945, for an increase of $20,843,718 (32.6 percent) in about 5 years. Of the total increase in value of land and buildings of nonwhite-operated farms, owner- and tenant-operated farms accounted for $20,662,772, or 99.1 percent. The absolute increase of $12,231,419 in value of land and buildinbs of tenant farms was $3,800,066 above the absolute increase in value of land and buildings of owner-operated farms ($8,431,353). but the percentage of increase in the value for owner farms (51.2 percent) was considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of increase for tenant farms (26.0 percent).

Each of the 75 counties in the State of Arkansas except Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Cleburne, Fulton, Greene, Marion, Newton, Polk, Scott, and Searcy, had 1 or more nonwhite-operated farms in 1945. The following 7 counties, however, had somewhat more than one-half (50.5 percent) of the farms: Crittenden, Desha, Jefferson, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, and St. Francis. These counties had 56.7 percent of the nonwhite tenant farms in the State and accounted for 38.3 percent of the land in nonwhite-operated farms, 48.9 percent of the cropland harvested, and 54.4 percent of the value of land and buildings.

The 9 counties of Columbia, Conway, Hempstead, Jefferson, Lee, Monroe, Ouachita, Phillips and St. Francis had 5,357, or 46.7 percent of the total number of nonwhite owner-operated farms in the State. For these counties, the number of nonwhite owner farms ranged from 417 in Conway County to 776 in Jefferson County.

The term "nonwhite" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races, but nearly all of the nonwhite farm operators in the State of Arkansas are of the Negro race.

A "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Full owners own all of the land they operate. Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate. Managers operate farms for others and receive wages or salaries for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired laborers are not classified as managers. Tenant operators hire or rent land only. Croppers are tenants who pay a share only of either crop or livestock production or both and for whom their landlord furnishes all the work animals or tractor power.

Alpha Kappa Mu Members Enjoy Barbecue Party

Members of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society of A. and I. State College were honored with a Barbecue Party at the lovely residence of Mrs. Beulah Wilson, 39 N. Hill Street, Friday, July 11, 1947, at 5 o'clock. Serving as co-hostesses with Mrs. Wilson were Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Miss Willa M. Coates, Mrs. Myrtle Russell, and Miss Rubirda Mitchell.

The spacious, rolling lawn which surrounds the attractive Wilson home presented an inviting picture and beckoned the guests out for participation in out-door games of croquet and horse shoe pitching. Those who preferred less strenuous entertainment played bridge on the shaded veranda of the house.

The aroma of barbecue permeated the air whetting the appetites of the guests who considered the supper hour the high point of the evening. When they were called to the beautiful, rock, out-door oven they found a delicious repast of barbecued ribs, potato salad on lettuce, rolls and cocoa Colas spread for their enjoyment.

Members who enjoyed this delightful affair were Mesdames Alma Dunn Jones, Mary Carter, Sabra Southall Conner, Lavinia Dumas, Leona Drane and Dorothy L. Stevens, Misses Ruby Prigmore and Louise Glover, Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Crawford, and Prof. Alger Boswell. Rev. Crawford, an out of town guest from Carruthersville, Missouri was visiting his wife.

Patricia and Donald Wilson, children of the hostess, assisted their mother in looking after the comfort of their guest.

Lecturer: "Can anyone give. the derivation of the word auditorium,"?

Listener: "Yes. From the word audi, hear, and taurus, bull. A place where you . . ."

Lecturer (interrupting): "That will do!"

Religious Week to be Observed Sept. 28 Thru Oct. 5

CHICAGO—Protestant churches of the United States and Canada are called upon to show their unity in the job of Christian teaching by observing Religious Education Week from September 28 through October 5.

Next to Christmas and Holy Week, Religious Education Week is the most widely celebrated church week in America. It is being observed this year for the seventeenth consecutive time. The theme is "Faith is the Victory-Spiritual Bases for One World."

Sponsored by the International Council of Religious Education, this special week will be noted by special services and activities in the thousands of churches, 40 denominations, and 634 state, provincial, county, and city councils of churches and religious education which cooperate in educational work through the ICRE.

"Religious Education Week is to develop in the church, in the home, and in the community an increasing consciousness of the importance of providing every child and youth with what is rightfully theirs, namely moral and religious training," Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of ICRE, states. "We must teach for Christian Living. We must arouse our people to a deeper concern for moral and spiritual needs. To this end, let us demonstrate our unity in the task of teaching the demands of the Christian life."

In addition to local churches using this week to prepare and launch their fall educational program, Dr. Ross points out that many communities have events in which all the churches can participate.

"It is only as churches work together that they can begin to marshal resources to solve immediate needs of children, youth and adults," he declares. "This will unite the forces of all the churches in awakening the citizens of the community to the need and importance of Christian education in developing Christian character and Christian brotherhood__ so direly needed if we are to have anything resembling world brotherhood."

A Little Humor. . . Now and Then

The sweet young thing asked me if I could tell her how to play golf.

"Sure, it's easy enough," I told her. "All you do is smack the pill and then walk."

"How interesting," she replied. "Just like some auto rides I've been on."

On The Agricultural Front

Extension Supervisors Get Preview Of Mechanized Cotton Production

The advance of mechanized cotton production in the southwest was shown in two documentary films to 40 colored State Extension Service supervisors at their regional conference held recently at Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View, Texas.

Alfred M. Pendleton, gin specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented the films as part of his talk on latest developments in the field of farm mechanization. One film showed the operation of the experimental flame cultivator and other devices for reducing the cost of chopping cotton. The other movie showed mehanical cotton pickers and strippers in operation on Texas farms.

Mr. Pendleton pointed out that while the mechanical pickers are still in an experimental stage, the mechanical strippers have proved their merit and are now being manufactured on a lare scale. He estimated that there may be as many as 5,000 strippers on Texas farms next fall.

USDA MAKES 27,000 PLACEMENTS OF VETERANS

Over 27,000 farm job placements of veterans of World War II have been made this year by the Extension Service farm labor program of thc U. S. Department of Argiculture, reports the Bereau of Aricultural Economics.

About 21,000 of these placements have been made as hired hands and 6,000 as tenants or sharecroppers. Some of these latter placements were of white and colored veterans who want to learn how to operate a farm before purchasing one of his own.

As for farm work as a whole, 11,394,000 persons were employed on farms on June 1, BAE reports. Of these 8.913,000 were operators and unpaid members of their families.

In the South, 90,000 fewer workers were employed on June 1 than on the same date a year ago, and over a million fewer than during the period 1935-39. Heavy rainfall was partly responsible for the reduction in the number of workers in the South. However, the harvesting of truck crops, the setting of tobacco, and the chopping of cotton are now getting well underway in that region.

West Indian workers make up part of the farm labor force. The Labor Branch reports that as of June 13, there weere about 5,000 Jamacians, 4,000 Bahamians. and 500 Barbadians employcd on farms. Approximately 2,500 of these islanders were working in Florida, 2,000 in Connecticut, 1,000 in New Jersey and the rest in the northeast and midwest.

CAMPBELL'S BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND

"The School Comes to the Farmer," autobiography of T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be published in England next fall, according to an announcement now being distributed by Longmans, Green and Co. of London.

The London edition, which has a foreword by the late Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, is to be distributed throughout the British Empire. A special sales campaign will be launched in Africa where plans for the development of an agriultural extension program are being studied.

A large part of the autobiography is devoted to the movable shool, a wagon outfitted with tools to help teach farmers improved methods of farming and homemaking. The wagon was designed by Dr. George Washington Carver and was driven by Campbell for many years.

Alabama still maintains a movable school which has evolved into a motor bus, staffed by an agriculturalist, a home economist, and a nurse. This new enlarged school on wheels covers the rural areas of the State three or four times a year, supplementing the work of Extension Service agents and of Vocational Agriculture and home economics teachers.

Campbell's book was originally published by the Tuskegee Institute press in 1936.

ANDERSON FEARS FARMERS MAY GET HURT IN HIGH-PRICED LAND MARKET

Speaking before the recent Conference on Farm Real Estate Prices, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson expressed a fear that farmers loading themselves with mortgage indebtedness on high priced land may ultimately lose their farms and their savings. In part the Secretary said:

"Basically the picture today is this: Farm land prices have risen every year since the war began. Using 1935-39 average prices as a base, or 100 per cent, they were 103 per cent in the year of Pearl Harbor. Then in succeeding years they went up to 110, 120, 138, 152, 171. And now as of March 1, our latest report, they are 192 per cent of the prewar prices. The land prices rise in the last four years is greater than any comparable period on record. Average values in half the states are now above their post World War I peaks, and the average for the country as a whole is six percent of the 1920 record high.

"Not only have prices gone up, but the number of sales has gone up too. Those are thc two essential elements of a land boom--increasing prices and increasing number of sales. During each of the past four years the number of sales has been threc-fourths or more greater than prewar...

"During recent years our farmers have been taking advantage of their good incomes to pay off old mortgage debts and improve their financial position. In spite of the increasing land inflation, the total farm mortgage debt went down year after year. But during the first half of last year this trend changed and the mortgage debt started up. This fact, combincd with the still rapidly increasing short time indebtedness of our farmers, may constitute a real danger signal...

"Somewhat more farmers have been buying farms than selling, so that there has been a net movement of land into farmers' hands. This trend was quite pronounced in the early war years when local government and credit institutions were unloading land acquired during the depression. The trend is now rapidly slowing down. Whether the trend has strengthened or weakened the structure of American agriculture depends, of course, on the terms under which the farmers bought. Tnough an increase in farm ownership is generally desirable, there is nothing good about a farmer loading himself down with a mortgage indebtedness that may some day take away both his farm and his savings..."

REA MOVE MAY MAKE MORE PHONES AVAILABLE TO RURAL FAMILIES

The Rural Electrification Administration is helping to make possible the extension of telephone and electric service into more rural areas by working out a contract arrangement with the Bell Telephone System whereby joint use of poles will be approved.

Announcement was made last week by Administrator Claude B. Wickard of details of standards contracts which REA will approve for any of its borrowers wishing to enter into an agreement with a loal telephone company for joint use of poles.

REA officials point out that while approval of these contracts does not in itself assure telephone service to REA consumers, it is a helpful start toward extending both telephone and electric service to many rural families that are not now being served.

Administrator Wickard says:

"That real opportunity exists for the extension of telephone service through joint-use of power facilities is borne out by the last census which showed that 1,385,000 farms had electricity but no telephones, whereas there were only 464,000 farms which had telephones but no power. There are nearly 1,000 REA-financed electric cooperatives operating more than one-half million miles of power lines in the rural communities of 46 States. Loans have already been made to increase this figure by more than 250,000 miles."

SYNTHETIC FIBERS INCREASE AS COMPETITORS OF COTTON

Synthetic fibers other than rayon. in their infancy before World War II, are becoming increasingly important in the texile economy of the United States, according to a survey just made at the United States Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Until about 1935, rayon (synthetic fiber made of cellulose) was the only manufactured fiber in commercial production in this country. Its production was started in the United States in 1911 and has increased so steadily and rapidly that as a textile fiber rayon now ranks second, quantitatively, only to cotton, with consumption inreasing from 482 million pounds in 1940 to 875 million pounds in 1946.

The survey, which was made in connection with the research program on cotton utilization, shows that consumption of all noncellulosic synthetic fibers (or synthetic fibers other than rayon) has increased from 4.5 million pounds in 1940 to 53.3 million pounds in 1946. Although even the latter quantity is small as compared with the amounts of cotton, rayon, and wool consumed, it is already greatly in excess of the consumption of silk or flax.

STILL TIME TO PLANT GARDENS

Home gardeners who have delayed plantings because of adverse weather conditions are urged by Paul C. Stark, director of the National Garden Program, to proceed with their plans as soon as possible. There is still time to plant most vegetables, and successive plantings can be made throughout thc summer, he says.

PIG CROP

The 1947 spring pig crop totaled 53,151,000 head, an increase of about 1½ percent over last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The number of sows farrowing this spring was 7 percent above the number last spring... The combined 1947 spring and fall pig crop is expected to be about 85.7 million head—3 percent above 1946 and about 1 percent above the average.

TRUCK CROPS

Aggregate production of spring season commercial truck crops for the fresh market is estimated at 1,813,000 tons by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The indicated total spring tonnage is about one-eighth less than last year but about one-sixth above average.

U. S. Bonds Sales In Davidson Co. Total $6,899,677.

Total sales of U. S. Savings Bonds in Davidson County during the first half of 1947 amounted to $6,899,677.25 it was announced today by Basrom Jones. Davidson County Chairman for the U. S. Savings Bonds Division.

In achieving this total sales figure, Davidson County fell short of, its assigned sales objective for the period of approximately $1,020.322-.75

A semi-annual report from State Dirccter John Lovell in Nashville, indicated that total salcs in the State for the first half of 1947 amounted to $41,007,378.60, of which 60 per cent was in Series E Bonds. This figure constitutes 52.91 per cent of the minimum sales objective assigned Tennessee for 1947. A necessary monthly sales average of slightly more than 6 million will have to bc achieved in the last half of this year if Tennessce carries its assignment, Mr. Lovell concluded. However, with Payroll Savings holding a remarkably even level and with the new Bond-A-Month Plan growing in favor with Bond purchasers across the State, this objective should be reached if the present pace is maintained.

"Fair Employment" Practices Big Help To Jackie And Dodgers, Too

Southerners who believe in fair employment practices, and who agree with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's contention, that race prejudice in the matter of employment is depriving the nation of much valuable talent, have no reason to be ashamed of what has come from the most notable experiment in 'fair employment" made in 1947.

That experiment was in the case of hiring a colored baseball star as a Major League player. Specifically, it was the signing of Jackie Robinson by President Branch Rickey to play first base for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Jackie has played so well, and what is even more important, has been such a terrific drawing card in every city where he has played, that other major league moguls are rushing hither and yon looking for colored talent.

Persons who confine their reading about baseball to the small papers of this area cannot possibly get a fair picture of the playing prowess of Jackie Robinson. The small dailies give only brief stories of major leagues games, in the first place and, in the second place, tradition demands that they "play down" rather than play up any competitive achievements of Negroes lest they make a contribution to the bringing on of "social equality," to hear the advocates of "unfair" employmcnt practices tell it.

Many persons hereabouts are buying the big daily papers that are sold here. They are able to get a big New York Sunday daily for the same price paid for a local daily, which is 15 cents. And so the big dailies are being perused eagerly these days to see how Jackie Robinson stacks up among the other National League stars, and to see what it is that is making him just about the biggest drawing card in organized baseball this year.

A study of the NEW YORK TIMES for Sunday, July 20, which was on sale in Nashville, Monday of this week, supplies interesting data on Robinson as it does on other stars. For one thing, on Page 3 of the Sports Section, there is a remarkably good picture of Jackie's exploit of stealing home, as his part of a double-steal negotiated by Dixie Walker, Brooklyn right fielder and Robinson. In the July 19 game, Walker was on first base and Robinson was on third. This is a play that is seldom attempted and still less seldom executed. But there is Robinson getting away with the hardest part of the double steal and the explanation under the picture says:

"Robinson has slid across the plate to complete a double steal with Walker in the first inning. Catcher Rice (of St. Louis Cardinals) has the ball but is too late for the play as (Umpire) Reardon calls the runner safe."

That Jackie Robinson is no "flash in the pan" sensation, such as many thought he was at first, the batting averages in the New York TIMES clearly disclose. Some facts from these averages are as follows:

Up to Saturday of last week, Jackie Robinson had a batting average of .310, which he had amassed in a total of 85 games. Among 102 players whose averages were given, Jackie's position was 13th. He was only one percentage point below Johnny Mize the home run king of the National League. He was the leading batter on the Brooklyn team among those who had played 70 or more games this year. Only Vaughn, who had played only 39 games, had a better average (.320) than Jackie, among the Brooklyn players.

There is quite a list of baseball celebrities who do not own as high a batting average as Jackie, and in one particular, Jackie is far out in front of any other player in the National League—which is in the number of bases stolen. He has 14 to his credit. In the American League, Dillinger of the St. Louis Browns with 23, leads all base stealers, and Philley of the Chicago White Sox has 14 to his credit, to tie Robinson. These three are the only players in the two major leagues who have stolen 10 or more bases.

The record shows Jackie had been at bat 332 times, had brought in 73 runs and was second only to Johnnie Mize of the Giants in runs scored. Robinson has made 103 hits this year. Only Baumholtz of Cincinnati has made more (107) than Jackie in the National League. Kell of Detroit and Joe DiMaggio of the Yankees, in the American League, have hit safely 104 times, only one time more than Robinson. Or in other words, among 204 players in the two major leagues, there are only three who have collected more base hits than this colored boy in his first year in the majors.

Jackie's success in scoring, of course, is attributed to the fine team spirit of the white players on the Brooklyn team. They daily are in there trying just as hard to drive Jackie in when he is on the base paths as they try for any of their other mates.

There is no coolness toward Jackie either on the part of his own tcam mates or the other players of his league. He has deported himself as a great sportsman, as well as a colorful baseball player.

Up to the past week, Robinson was outbatting such noted National League stars as Hank Greenberg, Slaughter, Musial and Medwick of St. Louis; Cavaretta and Bill Nicholson of Chicago, and many others.

Brooklyn which boasted a 5-game lead on Wednesday of this week, was getting that pennant fever and Jackie Robinson was as badly afflicted with it as any of the other boys.

In the meantime, around the local barber shops, the debaters, who had already switched from Truman to Dewey, are now saying Mr. Branch Rickey is the best man to have in the Prcsident's chair, right through this gap.

USDA To Buy Mules For Mexico

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a program under which mules will be purchased for the Mexican Government will be initiated at once. The purchases are being undertaken as a service to the Government of Mexico and will be on a completely reimbursable basis.

The mules obtained under this program will be used to replace work oxcn which are being destroyed as a part of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication campaign in Mexico. The Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration will carry out the purchase operations of the program for the account of the Mexican Government. While final arrangements have not been made as to the number of animals to be purchased, the initial plans indicate 20,000 or more.

Pooled Cotton Proceeds To Be Distributed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will begin immediately a pro rata distribution of $6,183,388.25 among 393,359 cotton growers who have a financial interest in the proceeds from cotton which the Corporation pooled from the 1943 crop.

Upon completion of these payments, the CCC expects to begin distribution of the proceeds from the 1944 and 1945 crop pools, probably by the end of September this year.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Byrd's Nest

(Continued from Page 7)

workings of the people connected with the visible christian church: there is a sufficient amount of gospel-preaching in the world to save the world. With only a few exceptions, there are no places where the gospel of Christ is not being preached. Along with the preaching of the gospel is, in some places, regular teaching of the word of God and in others. occasional teaching of the word. People who do not know Christ, live in darkness. It may seem strange the people live next door to the brilliance of gospel truth and yet stumble in the shadows of sin and retrogression. All of the darkness is not confined to the un-churched people of the world, for many so-called leaders in the field of religion are in the darkness of Divine principles in action. To know that one must love his fellowman, does not bring him into the light: he remains in darkness until he begins to practice the divine principle which he has been taught. The woman of Sychar knew that a Messiah was coming, but never saw the light until she was willing to set aside her racial narrowness and converse with a Jew down by Jacob's well. We may conclude that theory reddens the Eastern skies of Truth and fact, but practice reveals the light. The more light we have, the better we practice, and the more we practice, the brighter the light shines.

Pleas Orr' Young

(Continued from page 1)

hired men use tractor power to do most of the work on his cotton farm.

Farmer Orr owns three tractors and uses no workstock at all on his farm. And he plans to cut down on the cost of chopping his cotton this year by using a mechanical cotton chopper he has just purchased. Also he is considering buying a mechanical cotton picker as soon as the local gins in his area become equipped to clean and gin mechanically picked cotton.

Dr. Otis points out that the number of tractors in Alabama has increased considerably since 1940. He

Home Demonstration

(Continued from page 1)

farm men with some of their tobacco, hay, and livestock production problems. And in addition to her demonstration work, through the years Miss Carter has associated herself with all of the health, public welfare, and general improvement programs operating in the county, raising funds and helping to make more of these services available to both rural and urban people.

Miss Carter received her training at Virginia State college and at Hampton Institute, and was named colored home demonstration agent in Amherst county in 1921. Prior to assuming this position she was for 11 years a school teacher in the county.

Home Food

(Continued from Page 1)

Department officials point out that abundant supplies of home and commercially grown fruits and vegetables will be available during the summer and fall for preservation at home and in community canning centers.

Sugar supplies available for canning will be larger this year than last. Homemakers will receive at least 35 pounds of sugar for each member of the family for household and canning use. This compares with a total of only 25 pounds last year for all uses.

Two Concepts Of Medical Care

The American people must choose between two diametrically opposed systems of providing medical care. That was the gist of a recent address by Dr. Harrison H. Shoulders, president of the American Medical Association.

One system, Dr. Shoulders said, "would vest in some agency of the Federal government the power to tax, the power to spend, the power to regulate, the power arbitrarily to determine need. . .and finally the power by regulation to direct... That proposition has its origin in a totalitarian philosophy of economics and can lead but to tyranny."

The other system, he then said, "is the application of the principle of insurance through voluntary prepayment medical service plans to the financing of medical care. This will solve the major difficulties in the financing of medical care. The sound and wide application or use of insurance will spread the most in two directions--over a large group of people and over a long time. This proposition has its origin in the philosophy of freedom. It is purely voluntary. It will make medical care easily available to people of all income levels. . . It will preserve the freedom of the individual."

There might be some argument for government-dominated medicine if prepaid, voluntary, medical care plans had failed. But they have grown with remarkable rapidity in late years. The extent of the services offered has steadily been enlarged. The cost is very low and the worker' entire family can be covered. They offer a sound solution to whatever general medical care problems the country faces.

ONE LETTER MAKES A DIFFERENCE!

"Elderly Couple, that have part income, wanted to do chorus on small farm. — GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) PRESS."

"After refreshments were served on the beach, Mr. Gerson took the children aboard his trim paunch for a ride on Lake Erie.—ELMORE (Ohio) SCHOOL NEWS."

"A neighbor, Jed Hill, said that if he had not snatched the bun out of the young woman's hand, she probably would have killed her

Ranger, A New Snap Bean, Offers Several Advantages

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

We have scarcely emphasized some of the novelty vegetables so far this season. One reason for this has been that seeds are scarce and hard to get. But we feel that we should say something at least about some of the new and comparatively new beans. Last year's All-American selections granted a bronze medal to an entirely new snap bean, named Ranger.

It has several outstanding features that make it valuable. It is distinguished from all others by its unusual habit of growth, disease resistance and its high yield. A prolific, vigorous grower, it is resistant to the common bean mosisac. downy mildew and some forms of rust. Pods are five inches long and the beans are ready for picking in about 56 days.

We might have not mentioned this bean at this time but for the fact that it is also said to produce plenty of beans during the hot summer time. We are not urging anyone to go to the expense of planting a large area of these beans, but it is worthwhile to plant a small patch, for all of the new beans brought out recently have proved to be distinctly better than the old varieties.

A Heavy Producer

Another of the winning novelties is Erie Sweet Corn, an especially strong grower and a heavy producer of high quality yellow roasting ears. We are not especially advocating this variety of sweet corn, but this is the proper time to plant corn for the late crop of roasting ears.

We strongly urge those who grow their own roasting ears to establish the habit of growing sweet corn. The old sweet corns were not so resistant to disease nor so hardy to changeable weather as is the ordinary field corn, but the new hybrid variety of which Erie is one, are as sturdy and resistant to disease as most field corns. They will produce roasting ears ready to eat in from 50 to 60 days after the seeds are planted and few people who eat the new hybrid varieties of sweet corn will want to go back to the old field. Sweet corn should be planted and cultivated just as we plant and cultivate any other corn.

Use Fertilizer Freely

For years we have advocated the freer use of fertilizers of all kinds on our crops, and esecially on our garden crops. We wish to mention this again at this time. To get maximum results with the least effort from any crop include a complete plant food in your growing program.

Ths is probably more important in spring planting than it is now, but in planting any new crop if it is at all possible you should not only turn under any green material to produce humus, but it usually pays to use a little commercial fertilizer at the same time. Usually it is better to use a complete commercial fertilizer than one that contains just a few elements.

Where vegetables are to be planted in rows, it will almost always pay to lay off the rows several inch deeper than you expect to plant the seed. Then apply two pounds of good complete commercial fertilizer to every 100 feet of row. This fertilizer is sown in the bottom of the trench and should be covered about two inches deep with soil before the seed is planted. If the soil is poor, it will pay to apply an equal amount of fertilizer divided between two trenches about three inches to each side of the row. These rows should be two or three inches deep.

Transplanting

We are also frequently asked

order to get either extra large fruit or an abundance of it. When transplanting seedling plants of any long-growing crop mix a level tablespoonful of fertilizer thoroughly with the soil in the bottom of the hole and cover with one inch of soil before setting out the plants. Then work a teaspoonful of this same fertilizer, in with the soil around each of these plants, in about six weeks, and again in about four more. It is better where it can be done to apply this fertilizer just before a rain, or soak the soil with a hose immediately after applying the fertilizer.

For vine crops grown in hills, such as cucumbers, and melons, mix a level tablespoonful of plant food thoroughly with the soil in the bottom of the hill and cover with one inch of soil before planting the seeds.

Then just as these plants start to make vines, work about a level teaspoonful of fertilizer in the soil about four or five inches away from these hills. Care must be used in doing this, because vine crops are shallow rooters and are already making an abundance of roots by the time the vine starts to grow.

Some may wonder why we especially mention the care of vine crops when they should either have been planted 3 or 4 weeks ago or should not be planted for another two weeks. We admit that cucumbers should have been planted three or four weeks ago or should not be planted yet, but this is not true of most other vine crops. This is an excellent time to plant acorn squash, butter-cup squash, Zucchini summer squash, and other similar crops.

Correct Storage Saves Nutrients In Vegetables

If the family is to get the most in health value from food, the housewife must avoid not only the obvious waste that shows up in a full garbage pail, but also the more subtle waste of nutrients from keeping food improperly or too long. This suggestion from nutritionists of the Minnesota Experiment Station is based on studies of nutritive losses, especially of vegetables.

The scientists point out that the wrong storage of vegetables in the home results in considerable loss of nutrients. Studies show that such vegetables as peas, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, endive and kale lose vitamin C rapidly at room temperature—as they stand and wait on the kitchen table, for example, or are kept in an open bin in the kitchen. In the refrigerator the loss takes place much more slowly.

Keeping vegetables too long also causes losses. Although vitamin A is not so easily lost as C, even this vitamin gradually disappears from green vegetables if they are kept too long. A study of lettuce shows that its vitamin A value 'drops markedly when kept too long in the refrigerator, the rate of loss corresponding with the amount of wilting.

Many housewives do not realize that leftover cooked vegetables also lose value as they stand. Although it is thrifty practice to save and use all leftover food, it is thriftier to plan so that vegetables will all be eaten at the meal with none left over. Studies show continuing losses in vitamin C in leftover foods kept in the refrigerator, the amount depending on the length of storage. Uncovered foods in the refrigerator lose more than covered foods.

Client: I want you to draw up my will, but I don't know just how to word it.

Lawyer: You needn't worry--just leave it to me.

Client; Yes, I suppose that's how it will turn out anyhow.

Moisture Is Vital To Lovely Complexion

By Betty Clarke

Your skin is going to stay young and healthy only by what it is fed inside and out.

As we grow older we realize that one of the ways to keep the skin young looking is to keep it narmal. It should never be too oily nor too dry.

Most of us have a tendency to sun ourselves too long—often to the point of "baking" the skin. While it is good for the skin to get occasional sun baths, too much sun, it is believed, is worse than too little.

Notice how pretty your skin looks on a damp or rainy day and how pretty the complexion of the British girl who lives in a damp climate, and you will realize that what your skin needs perhaps more than anything else is moisture.

As a woman grows older she loses the moisture in her skin and it lacks the young, dewy quality she had in her teens.

It is when the skins dries that wrinkles appear. It doesn't seem fair that women, to whom youth and beauty are so precious, are far more subject to wrinkles than men. But because they have less muscle padding under the skin, it is softer and more inclined to get flabby.

So it behooves every woman when choosing her cosmetics never to use anything that will dry the skin, but rather to use something that will add moisture to the skin.

Duke Ellington Spotlighted by Look Magzine

New York—Duke Ellington is described as the prime influence in a quarter century of American jazz in a lengthy review of his life and accomplishments appearing in the current issue of Look magazine. "There can be no doubt that he is the most important all-round figure in jazz," LOOK writes, stating that he has consistently headed the greatest jazz band of his time.

The typical American success story of the Duke's early struggles and final achievement of fame and fortune through hard work and merit are told fully in the article. Born Edward Kennedy Ellington, son of a Navy blueprinter, in Washington, D. C. the Duke could not decide in high-school days whether to follow his father's footsteps as a commercial artist, or to study music. Fortunately for the world of muic, his talents as a composer began to take shape as early as his senior year. His first composition, "Soda Fountain Rag", was inspired by the Poodle Dog Cafe where he worked as a soda jerk after school.

The Duke formed his first band, The Washingtonians, in 1917. He and his friends, Otto Hardwicke, and Arthur Whetsol, "starved genteely for a while," according to Look, and the Duke conducted a sign-painting business on the side to keep going. Their real success began when they were booked at Cotton Club in 1927, where they became a national institution during their five-year engagement at this famous night-spot of the twenties.

Other musicians who have helped make the Ellington band outstanding through the years are also accoladed by Look. They are: Cootie Williams, Barney Bigard, Ben Webster, Rex Stewart, Sonny Greer, Harry Carney, Johnny Hodges, Lawrence Brown, Taft Fordan. Freddy Guy, and the Duke's ar ranger, Billy Strayhorn.

Office Boy: "Are you a salesman, bill collector or a friend of the boss?"

Caller: "All three."

Office Boy: "Well, then, he's at a

Economic Highlights

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual
National and International Affairs Inseparable from Local Welfare

It is an indication of the state of the world today that every time someone makes a suggestion for world disarmament, it is received respectfully--but with complete pessimism as to the possibility of achieving it. No sane man can help but be appalled by the cost of the world's present military establishments, or by their obvious threat to a prolonged peace. But the hope that something tangible can be done to cure this--a hope that was held high at the end of World War I--is almost totally lacking now. The truth is that the world is actively engaged in an armament race which is of an unprecedented character.

In the last war, there were only two major new weapons--the atomic bomb and the German guided missiles. All other weapons simply represented developments of lethal instruments which had long been in existence and involved no revolutionary principles. Some basic weapons, such as the rifle, have been essentially unchanged in generations. And even a block-buster is simply an evolutionary advance on the small aerial bombs of the first war.

Today's armament race does not follow the classic pattern of attempting to produce and store more standard weapons than the competing nations. Its emphasis is largely on new weapons. As a consequence, much of the race is being run in the laboratories--rather than in the munitions factories.

This, of course, is particularly true of atomic weapons. Our atomic bomb plants are still going at full capacity, and the work being done is as completely shrouded in secrecy as in wartime. The Russians are known to have put a number of the leading German nuclear physicists to work on atomic research, and to have given it number 1 priority among their own scientists. No one outside of Russia knows just how much progress has been made.

It would be a grave mistake, however, to let the terrible potentialities of atomic power blind us to other possible innovations in the bloody art of warfare. Our own Army has been carrying on extensive experiments with guided missiles, using the seized German equipment, and other Armies are unquestionably following suit. This is one of the most ominous weapons yet devised, and some experts believe that had the European war lasted another year or so, German technicians might have been able to develop it to the point where it would have crushed England. When the latest type of bombs appeared, England established a strict censorship to keep knowledge of the damage done from becoming known to the world. These weapons were particularly terrifying in that their speed was so great they outran their own sound. Thus, the explosion took place before the missile was ever heard. What kept them from becoming a decisive factor was their inaccuracy. They could be aimed to hit a section of a city--but they could not be controlled with sufficient accuracy to strike a particular target, such as a power plant or an arsenal. Present efforts are directed at perfecting the guiding equipment and giving them the accuracy of artillery.

Pilotless aircraft, controlled by extremely advanced radio equipment, is another subject of intensive research. Planes are infinitely cheaper and more abundant than crews--at the end of the last war we were producing aircraft much more rapidly than we could train men to man them. If a truly efficient and reliable pilotless air force could be developed, the deadliness of war in the air would be multiplied manyfold. Enormous fleets could be sent against enemy targets, and the losses would be in material, not in men.

At intervals there is discussion of the possibilities of bacteriological warfare. Even in the first war is was rumored to be impending, though nothing came of it. The problems in the way are enormous--foremost among them being some means of protecting the user's own

Again, means of distributing bacteria may be an unsolved problem. But in these days, when science seems to be on the verge of outdistancing the ability of man to control it, no innovation can be considered impossible. And no one can believe that in a war of extermination, any belligerent would let moral scruple stand in the way of the employment of any killer.

A little news has seeped out concerning the U. S. War Department's plans in the event of another war. The atomic bomb has made it necessary to plan on the widest possible decentralization of authority--if one city or a dozen cities were wiped out, there would have to be a super command post ready to take over elsewhere. There has been much serious discussion of putting certain essential industrial plants underground, either in natural or constructed caves. The cost of this would be incredible--but no one yet seems to have devised any other defense against the A-bomb.

Perhaps the almost inconceivable destructiveness of weapons now being developed will, in the long run, be an assurance of peace--for the simple reason that another war might literally mean the destruction of civilization. General Eisenhower touched on this vividly, when he said: "The earth may become a flowering garden or a sterile desert--and we may make the difference."

It will certainly not come as a shock to newspaper readers to be told that the great postwar spending boom is but a shadow of its former lusty self. It has tapered off in almost all lines, and in some fields it has practically come to a halt. Many of the present speculations of economists deal with the question of whether we are approaching a depression or a recession--the latter being, of course, a sort of midget-size depression. Opinion on this runs the whole gamut, from the optimists who think business and employment will hold at high levels after certain "corrective readjustments" are made, to the pessimists who forecast darkly that what is coming will make the '30s look like giddy prosperity.

Regardless of the guesswork, some of the economic facts of the time are worthy of sober thought. One of the best summings-up recently appeared in Wall Street Journal, under the by-line of a staff correspondent, Vermont Royster.

Mr. Royster, whose sources are largely governmental, starts out by observing that "the nation's families are going back to the old American custom of living off next week's paycheck". What this means is that the cash buyer, whose name was legion during and immediately after the war, is becoming harder and harder to find. During 1946, consumer credit increased by $2,400,000,000. In March of this year installment credit alone jumped $70,000,000 and was 65 per cent higher than in the same month in 1945. In other words, the American family is returning to the little down and a long time to pay system of buying what it wants.

As is to be expected under these conditions, savings are dwindling. According to Mr. Royster, nearly half of the $25 government bonds purchased in 1945 had been redeemed a year later, and the rate seems to be increasing. And where, in 1945 the nation's families were saving nearly 24 per cent of their income, the rate has slipped down to 10 per cent--about where it was in 1940. It is highly significant that this has occurred in spite of wage increases for most workers, and indicates just how tough the rise in the cost of living has been on the typical family.

The volume of business is showing signs of suffering from these trends. As is to be expected, businesses of the luxury character have been hardest hit so far. A long time ago the night clubs and the taverns began to feel a pinch. Amusement enterprises have been subjected to the bleak wind of declining patronage. And now semi-luxuries are facing a steady drop in purchasing.

In more staple lines, business is still good, but there are clouds on the horizon. Production is rapidly making up the backlog in the majority of lines, and has more than caught up in some. Retailers are buying much more carefully than

warehouses and on the shelves of stores. Once hard-to-get items--men's shirts and nylon stockings are good examples-- are now in almost super-abundance.

Mr. Royster says that 'the 'building boom, counted on to take up the reconversion slack, has failed to live up to expectations." This was one of the great fiascos of the postwar economy. The experts confidently figured that millions of homes and other residential units, to say nothing of a vast amount of industrial construction, would be needed. It may still be needed--but people just won't pay the current prices if there is any way to avoid it. Many a returning veteran who thought in terms of the kind of home you could buy in 1940 for eight or ten thousand dollars found that an equivalent home cost twice that and often more. His GI loan wasn't sufficient to finance the kind of house he had pictured in his mind's eye, and his income wasn't enough to make the monthly amortization payments. So, if he could find any kind of a place to live, he didn't build or buy. Trouble ahead is forecast for ambitious residential sub-divisions where the costs of the houses and other developments outran the estimates by an incredible amount. On top of that, many people, including GIs, who did buy on small down payments, have given up and are letting the properties go. They simply can't afford to pay for and maintain them.

Mr. Royster says the unemployed now total 2,400,000 people. The trend is up--though not alarmingly so as yet. The Bureau of Labor Statistics now concedes that the number of workers gainfully employed this summer will be below earlier predictions. This is inevitable in the light of conditions.

Some producers, such as the motor-car companies, still have big backlogs of orders, and sales are no problem. But that doesn't mean that everything is rosy. Manufacturers and dealers are definitely worried as to what will happen once the backlog is wiped out. Many a prospective buyer has shaken his head at sight of the price tags on the new cars. Thousands upon thousands of orders have been cancelled.

What it all adds up to is that the basic cost of just plain living is absorbing most of the average family's income, and it has less and less left for other things. That is the growing problem we have not yet been able to solve.

Furniture Workshops Aid Rural Women

Hundreds of furniture workshops are now being held by colored home demonstration agents in the Southern States, according to reports received by thee U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors.

Not only are farm women being shown now to paint up old furniture, put new bottoms in chairs, and make furniture covers, but also they are being shown how to reupholster chairs and divans at only a small fraction of what it would cost to have it done.

The women are taught the whole upholstering process, from making webbing stretchers and putting on webbing to tying springs and recushioning furniture with moss or cotton. Four-H club boys and girls also are taught how to repair and rebuild furniture. Home demonstration agents say that the furniture workshops are going a long way toward improving the appearance and comfort of rural homes.

Scores of pieces of reupholstered furniture will be placed on exhibit at Achievement observances in the fall. Along with the redone furniture will be displayed pictures of it before repair work was begun.

Resume Cotton Insurance Payments

Payments on 1946 cotton loss claims under the Federal Crop Insurance program were resumed on May 18, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. These payments were discontinued on March 11 because funds for this part of the insurance program were exhausted. Resumption of payment was made possible by

Colored Extension Supervisors Urged To Broaden Scope Of Program

Washington, D. C.—June 25, 1947

The need for broadening the scope of agricultural extension work beyond the cow lot and the field and for placing greater emphasis on helping farm people to improve themselves and homes as well as their farms claimed the attention of 40 Negro Extension supervisors from 13 States at their five-day regional conference held at Prairie View A. & M. college, Prairie View, Texas, recently.

T. M. Campbell, co-chairman of the conference sounded the keynote in his opening remarks when he told the supervisors "we are skimming high and failing to serve many farmers in the lower brackets."

The conference was held for the purpose of further improving the supervision of county farm and home demonstration agents to the end that farm people may be better served. This was the third such conference to be held within the last two years.

Principal conference speaker was H. H. Williamson, assistant director of Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He reviewed the history of extension work, pointing out that in this new postwar era of extension, the scope of the work must be broadened beyond the cow lot and the field. "It doesn't make sense," he said "to see a lean, stoop-shouldered 4-H boy leading a fat healthy calf at a stock show."

The assistant director called on the supervisors to re-emphasize to their agents the importance of serving not only the farm, but the farm family as well. He urged that they seek to raise the whole level of living in their States--for little farmers as well as big ones. "You can't fill a keg any higher than the shortest stave," he declared.

The short staves were compared to the little farmers down the ladder. "The level of living in a community cannot be raised until these short staves are lengthened," he said.

Williamson criticized one-crop extension agents as well as one-crop farmers. He described one-crop agents as those who spend most of their time on any single extension activity--sewing, canning, poultry raising, gardening, dairying, or inoculating livestock. "There is no difference between such agents and farmers who devote most of their acres to cotton or tobacco. What we want is balanced farming and balanced extension activities," he said.

Among the other conference speakers were: Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View, Director H. C. Sanders of Louisiana, Director I. P. Trotter of Texas, Associate Director A. D. Gates of Arkansas, Assistant Director L. A. Dhonau of Arkansas, Frank Boutwell, Texas State health specialist, T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agents, Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA gin specialist, and Sherman Briscoe, USDA information specialist.

Supervisors in attendance at the conference were: Alabama, Dr. J. R. Otis, Miss M. F. Myhand, Mr. W. B. Hill, Mr. C. C. Lanier, Miss R. L. Rivers, Mr. T. R. Agnew, Miss M. B. Hollinger, and Mr. C. E. Trout; Arkansas, Mrs. Fannie Mae Boone, Mr. T. R. Betton, Mrs. Ella P. Neely, and Mr. L. L. Phillips; Florida, Miss Floy Britt; Georgia, Mr. P. H. Stone; Louisiana, Mr. T. J. Jordan, and Mrs. Ruby F. Hinton; Maryland, Mr. Martin G. Bailey; Mississippi, Mr. M. M. Hubert, Mr. G. C. Cypress, Mrs. Daisy M. Lewis, Mrs. Beatrice Childress, and Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver; North Carolina, Mr. R. E. Jones, and Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe; Oklahoma, Mr. Paul O. Brooks, and Mrs. H. M. Hewlett; South Carolina, Mr. E. N. Williams; Tennessee, Mr. W. H. Williamson, and Miss Bessie L. Walton; Texas, Mr. W. C. David, Mrs. P. R. Brown, Mr. H. S. Estelle, Mrs. J. O. A. Conner, Mr. J. E. Mayo, Miss M. E. Garrett, Mr. W. H. Phillips, and Mr. M. V. Brown; Virginia, Mr. Ross W. Newsome, Miss B. D. Harrison,

Garden Peas Make Good Food, Help Enrich Soil

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

The time was when practically every Southern garden contained blackeyed peas and if not, it had plenty of crowder peas.

For some unfortunate reason this is no longer true. We say unfortunate for not only are these peas high quality food but the growing of them not only enriches the soil but loosens it and puts it in better condition for other crops.

This is doubly true if the tops are turned under in the fall and the ground soil sowed to some winter cover crop. There are few vegetables that yield a heavier crop over so long a period of time or that may be eaten either green or ripe, as the cowpea, and of course both blackeyed and crowder peas are cowpeas.

We might have planted these peas earlier, but now is probably the very best time to plant them. Probably the crowder peas bear a larger crop and are better liked than the blackeyed varieties, but all are always in demand and both are easily grown.

Plant in rows fully three feet apart. It is better to plant the crowders four feet apart for they make an abundance of vine and set fruit better if they are not too crowded. The peas may be dropped as close as three or four inches apart in the row, though we think they do better planted a little further apart. Do not cover the seed more than inch or two deep. Keep them clean of weeds until they make vine enough to smother any weeds that try to come up. Pick all pods as soon as they are ready for using as green peas, and the vines will produce longer. If the peas are allowed to ripen the plants are likely to quit growing and setting on more peas.

Transportation In The Future

Some time ago, in replying to a questionnaire in connection with the National Transportation Inquiry, the Railway Business Association recommended that transport coordination should be extended further by a regulatory policy which will assure competitive equality between various forms of common carriers; that all commercial carriers be permitted by law to operate other forms of transport within reasonable territorial limits, and that all commercial carriers should be placed under regulation by a single government agency. These recommendations were approved by a large number of newspapers, and by exerts on the transportation question.

It would seem that some such doctrine as this must underlie our future transportation policy if the carriers are to keep abreast of the needs of the nation. The time has long passed when any carrier could be correctly regarded as a complete entity, not connected with other forms of transportation. This is literally a horse-and-buggy concept of the transportation machine. Nowadays it is commonplace for both passengers and cargo to use rail, water, air and highway carriers in the course of a journey. Each offers special and valuable services, all of which are interrelated.

Regulation by a single agency, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the only logical course. There is no need for duplicating regulatory commissions, with their resultant confusion of decisions. Furthermore, only a single regulatory body, with jurisdiction over all the carriers, could establish policies which would apply fairly and with equal weight to all.

Coordination of transportation is a long-term program, on which Congress should begin work at the earliest opportunity. We mut have a policy which is geared to the complex world of the resent--not a policy based upon conditions that existed generations ago.

Records of the U.S. Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey for the past 20 years show that ocean levels

Rabies Cases Increased In 1946

Based on data assembled from State authorities, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that reported cases of rabies for the calendar year of 1946 totaled 10,872. This was the largest number to be reported in any calendar year in a decade. The 1946 report lists 22 cases in humans, 8,384 cases in dogs, 962 in cattle, 44 in horses, 15 in sheep, 22 in swine, 455 in cats, 12 in goats and 956 miscellaneous cases, including mules, foxes, coyotes, skunks and chickens, with 789 cases reported for foxes alone.

Effects Of Mechanization May Be Both Good And Bad

Sherman E. Johnson of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, writing in the new Yearbook of Agriculture--Science in Farming--which is ready for distribution, says the effects of technology on farm people may be both good and bad.

Continuing, Johnson says: "Those who can take advantage of the new techniques are likely to increase their net incomes a great deal.

"On the other hand, those who cannot adapt their operations to the new conditions may find themselves at a relative disadvantage. And workers who are displaced may suffer hardships unless other employment is readily available.

"Those growing pains of technological progress can be softened. Special educational and other programs can be provided for those who are disadvantaged by technological changes. Progress in farm technology can result in net social gain, but this is a potentiality and not an inevitable consequence.

"Farm people will need to learn how to live with the new techniques, and to use them to their advantage. To attempt to stop, or even to slow down, the tide of progress would be too costly to farmers over a period of years.

"If farming, as well as other sectors of our economy, is rapidly adjusted to produce more with less effort. More time will be available for other things, including education, recreation, and increased leisure. And the real incomes per farm and per family will be larger."

Copies of the yearbook can be obtained at a cost of $2.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Being a Congressional document, each member of Congress has an allotment of the new yearbook for free distribution. The Department of Agriculture has no copies for general distribution and none for sale. Prospective purchasers of the yearbook should send the money only to the Superintendents of Documents, not to the Department of Agriculture.

Negro Sharecropper Climbs Into Ownership By Balanced Farming And Budgeting

By budgeting his acres in a diversified farming program, and by budgeting his hard earned dollars once he got his hands on them, O. I. Scott of North Carolina has pyramided a dollar and half into a good bank account and two 100 acre farms, reports the North Carolina State Extension Service.

Seventeen years ago, Farmer Scott, his wife and four children unloaded a skimpy wagon load of furniture at a farm shack near Ral[illegible]. Besides the furniture, the Scotts had only a dollar and a half between them and a strong determination to get ahead.

By carrying out a balanced farming program—tobacco, corn, vegetables, hogs, cows, and chickens—with good management and hard wo[illegible] the Scotts have climbed step by step into ownership. Today they own a well-furnished home, 2 100-acre farms and adequate livestock and poultry. They operate one farm and rent the other to tenants. Everything they have is paid for and they have money in the bank.

"World Situation" To Be Theme At 44th ATA Meet In Tallahassee

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, July 3—THE AMERICAN TEACHERS AND THE WORLD SITUATION will be the convention theme for the 4th annual convertion of the American Teachers Association to be held at the Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee beginning Sunday night, July 20, and extending through Tuesday night, July 22.

Continuing its emphasis upon the relationships of the teachers of Negro children to pressing national and international issues, the ATA focuses attention upon some of the implications for teachers of the current world situation. The keynote address will be delivered at the opening session on Sunday night by Dr. Doak S. Campbell, President of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and President of Florida State University at Tallahassee. Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College-Columbia University, eminent authority in international education will be the featured speaker for the Monday night session. Governor William S. Hastie of the Virgin Islands is expected for the climaxing address at the closing session on Tuesday night. Recognition will also be taken of the centennial celebration of the founding of Liberia.

The two morning seasons will include a memorial hour in tribute to the deceased members of the year, a series of reports on the several aras of professional representation of the organization during the year, and the fourteen departmental discussion groups. Each of the two afternoon sessions will be allocated to the business deliberations of the Delegate Assembly in which the various states have reprsentation in proportion to the number of ATA members from the respective state.

The American Teachers Association will report wide distribution of its 2nd publication "One World in School" as well as the continuing demand for the first publication, "The Black and White of ejections for Military Service." Initial progress will be made on a third study now underway.

Walter N. Ridley, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Virginia State College, will conclude his three-year term as ATA President. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of Alabama State Teachers College is the ATA Executive Secretary.

He Could Not Hear His Own Music

ARCHER WALLACE

It was a pathetic circumstance which caused Ludwig van Beethoven, one of the greatest musicians of all time, to be unable for the greater part of his life to hear his own music. He was born at Bonn, Prussia, in 1770. His childhood was not by any means a happy one. His father, who was a musician, earned only a very small salary with which to support his family of seven children, and besides he was a man whose drunken habits reduced the family income still further.

Ludwig was only four when he began to study music, and by the time he was nine he had mastered all that his father could teach him. At the age of seven he gave a series of concerts in Cologne. Very soon he began to compose music. When only ten he went on a tour to Holland with his mother, and a year later he was appointed deputy organist of the Elector's Chapel. While he was still very young he went to play before the great Mozart. Mozart was very busy and did not want to be bothered. He took very little notice of young Beethoven, which disappointed the lad; but the boy sat down at the piano and began to play in such a manner that the great musician said to his friends. "This youth will someday make a noise in the world."

Then it was that a very serious thing happened to Beethoven—he began to lose his hearing. For awhile he would not admit it, even to himself. That he, who was so fond of music, to whom it seemed the sweetest thing in life, should cease to hear, seemed too cruel to be true. It was almost the same as if some great artist were suddenly to lose his eyesight and never again see the beauty of colors. He consulted one doctor after another in frantic efforts to find a remedy. It was of no avail. His deafness increased so quickly that while he was still a comparatively young man he was nearly totally deaf.

He got his greatest inspiration out of doors. He would go out in the wettest of weather, then come in dripping with rain, and shake the water from his hat and clothes, quite unaware that he was spoiling the carpets, coverings, and furniture. It seemed as if he must get alone with nature, and with God in order to do his best work. His mind was strangely awakened by the sight of a storm. He seemed supremely happy when the wind bent the pine trees around him and the lightning flashed. He could not hear the singing of the birds, but he loved to watch their flight and remember how they sang. He would stay in the solitary woods until his whole being seemed full of strange music; then he would hurry back to his room to put down what he had conceived while the inspiration was still upon him. As he raced through the streets with his hat gone and his bushy head down, not looking at anyone, the people who knew his strange moods would laugh and say, "It is just Ludwig van Beethoven. Only his body is in this world."

There is no doubt that at times Beethoven was subject to fits of irritability and even to fits of rage. But it must not be forgotten that he was a great sufferer. In addition to being deaf, he suffered much from rheumatism, indigestion, and finally from dropsy.

For a considerable time after he became deaf Beethoven continued to lead the orchestra in his great compositions. He was extremely sensitive, and no doubt he often pretended to hear when in reality he could not. He was just as eccentric in leading an orchestra as he was in private. He would put tremendous physical energy into the task, making himself smaller and smaller to compel softened sounds, then rising and standing on tiptoe with head thrown back when every instrument of the orchestra burst forth.

All during those anxious years when sickness and poverty dogged his footsteps, Beethoven continued to compose such music as ranked him among the greatest composers that ever lived. He was very anxious about his CHORAL SYMPHONY, and urged on by friends he consented to conduct the first performance. His friends could not have realized the full extent of his deafness or they would never have allowed him to be placed in such an unfortunate position. He stood up before the orchestra and energetically waved his baton, but evidently he could not hear the music. At the conclusion of the piece, the audience thundered its applause, which Beethoven could not hear, but someone turned him around to face the people, who were wild with enthusiasm, and then it dawned upon the great musician that they were showing tremendous appreciation, and he was deeply moved.

Beethoven died in Vienna on March 26, 1827, in his fifty-seventh year. He had undertaken a long journey in winter, and the severe cold and exposure brought on inflammation of the lungs and dropsy. He died during a terrible thunderstorm and prompted, no doubt by the heavy burden he had borne so long, he said with his last breath, "I shall hear in heaven."

USDA Chemists Find New Test For Maturity Of Cotton Fibers

Chemists at the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans have developed a differential dyeing procedure which demonstrates the maturity of cotton fibers.

The new method is based on the facts that mature cotton fibers are thick-walled and immature ones thin-walled, and that thick and thin-walled fibers take the same dyes differently and also take different dyes. The test is easily made on unprocessed cotton lint in laboratory or dyehouse. When fully perfected, it should have wide usefulness, say Department scientists.

AFL Leaders Cites Gains for Labor to La. Baptists

New Orleans—"Economic insecurity, the failure to have a job or to be secure in it is one of the most demoralizing facts a man can comphrehend," said Dr. George Snowden, liaison officer of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the 38th Annual Convention of the Louisiana Baptists, in Lake Charles, Louisiana, last week.

Organized labor has changed America from a nation where the wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few to a land where the worker can reap the benefit of his handiwork, Snowden continued. He asserted organized labor has just begun its work to secure the blessings of our great country for its people and when it is successful, poverty will be unknown.

Earl Conrad's New Book

There has just been issued a publication, "The First Portrayal Of Jim Crow As A System," written by Mr. Earle Conrad. The book itself is under the caption of "Jim-Crow In America." They are now claiming that it is hailed by experts as one of the few publications that really attacks the problem and deals with it in its true form.

A copy of the publication reached Houston, Texas sometime ago, and is being sold by one of the local book stores in the Bayou City.

Personnel Of University Faculty Members

PRESIDENT R. P. DANIEL AMONG THE NEW STAFF FOR 1947-49 IN NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

Raleigh, N. C., July 14—A partial ist of additions to the faculty of Shaw University for the 1947-48 school term was made public recently by President R. P. Daniel. Among new staff members are:

Carl E. DeVane, A. B., Shaw University, M. A. Atlanta University, completed course requirements for the Ph.D at University of Pennsylvania, Instructor in History.

William N. Smith, A. B., Alabama State Teachers College; M. A. Atlanta University; completed course requirements for the doctorate at Columbia University. Instructor in Psychology and Personnel and Veterans Counsellor.

Mrs. Vivienne Hood Smith, A. B., Wiley College, M. A., Atlanta University; work toward doctorate at Columbia University, Instructor in English.

Miss Enola E. Laws, B. S., American International College, Springfield, Mass.; Diploma in Voice. Institute of Musical Art of the Julliard School of Music, Instructor in Music.

The Rev. Charles R. McCreary, B. S., Virginia Union University; B. D., Andover-Newton Theological School; work at Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., and Union Theological Seminary, New York, Instructor in Bible.

Miss Willie Blanche Baker. A. B., Shaw University, B. L. S., Atlanta University Library School, Assistant Librarian.

Caswell Carter, B. S., Shaw University, Men's Proctor and Director of Men's Activities. Mrs. Sarah Lambe, B. S., Shaw Univereity, Assistant Dietician.

Professor: Hey, you can't sleeep in my class.

Freshman: I know. I've been trying for the last half hour.

Leading Newsman In Washington Raps Bias Of NAACP Officials

Washington, D. C.—Louis Lautier, leading colored newspaper reporter at the Nation's Capital, is unsparing in his criticism of the NAACP officials for the partisanship they showed in selecting the speakers for the 38th annual session of the organization, and stated that the sessions with the exception of the Sunday afternoon mass meeting, addressed by President Truman, were very ordinary. Mr. Lautier points out in his article to all papers belonging to the powerful Nat'l Negro Publishers Association, that while there are any number of persons in Washington capable of enlightening a convention on great issues, the program managers saw to it that only one point of view was presented, this being that representative of the views of the Truman administration.

Lautier says that no sooner had Dr. Louis T. Wright delivered, on the first night, the annual report of the board of directors, in which it was claimed that the association followed a traditional policy of non-partisanship in politics, they paraded out speakers who talked partisan politics. These were Leon Henderson, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Democratic Action. Next night came Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, a Democrat, whom Mr. Lautier criticised for her over-simplification of the problem of getting an FEPC bill passed. Mrs. Douglas tried to make it appear that with a Republican House and Senate it was easy to enact the FEPC bill, ignoring the filibustering members of her party, who are in congress in as big a quantity as when the Democrats controlled Congress.

Then, Mr. Lautier points out, followed Philip Murray of the CIO who damned the Taft-Hartly labor bill. No chance was given by the "non-partisan" NAACP to any friend of the labor bill to express his views.

The success of NAACP branches in influencing congress by writing letters was jeopardized by the partisanship of the NAACP officers in selecting speakers, Mr. Lautier states.

And like so many other commentators he sees as the biggest hindrance to NAACP progress the fact that, as he says, a small group, running the NAACP, "believe themselves omniscient and they restrict participation by the membership to a minimum. They pick the speakers to address the annual conference. They make the decisions as to whether a pending bill shall be supported or opposed without any consultation of the membership."

In this connection it is recalled that Walter White and his associates opposed the appointment of a war investigation committee by the 80th Congress apparently because it would be headed by a Republican senator. This was exactly the position taken by President Truman and the Democratic administration. Why the NAACP would oppose the uncovering of frauds in the conduct of the war cannot be explained except by the term "partisan politics"—a desire to keep the NAACP enslaved to the Democrats, despite the fact a Republican Congress is now in power and the NAACP ought to be "standing in" with it.

Hints On Growing Roses May Add To Your Pleasure

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

Give your roses close attention through the summer if you wish to get full enjoyment from them.

Here are some of the things to do in growing roses that are the pride of the garden:

Cultivate through the summer until the end of September not only to destroy weeds but to areate the soil. The soil should never be allowed to bake.

One way to keep a crust from forming is to apply a good mulch. This also helps conserve moisture. After a heavy rain, it is advisable to hoe and rake rose beds just as soon as the soil has dried sufficiently, unless they are well mulched.

If you water, be thorough about it. Sprinkling is actually bad for plants since it brings the feeding roots to the surface and often causes burning. Water in the forenoon preferably, as the foilage will be dry by nightfall. This lessens the danger of mildew, a disease which thrives in cool nights and wet foilage. During extremely hot periods, it is a good idea to spray plants with a strong stream of water several times a day.

Most roses are grafted on stocks of stronger rooting varieties. Often these send up sprouts from below the graft and these sprouts crowd out the variety you bought. Naturally, these sprouts should be removed as soon as they appear. The only way you can get rid of these sprouts permanently is to remove them at the point where they leave the main root. They should be cut off close to the main stem to keep other buds from developing. They can be readily distinguished by their leaves.

Disbudding

To get beautiful flowers for cutting it is often necessary to disbud, for most varieties of roses, in spite of the efforts of rose breeders, set a cluster of buds at the end of the stem, which makes it necessary to remove all but the end buds to get just one flower on the stem. Some of the best varieties produce only one bud at the end of the stem and therefore do not need disbudding.

Of course Polyanthas roses are supposed to produce clusters of blooms, the larger the better, and of course they should not be disbudded. The real purpose of setting Polyanthas roses is to have either a single plant that will make a definite show, or for bedding purposes. They are very seldom used as cut flowers. When disbudding is done, it should be done as soon as buds are large enough to handle without injuring the bud that is left. The flower on a disbudded shoot will naturally be larger than if no disbudding were done.

It is best to cut roses just as the buds begin to unfold and are yet fairly "tight." Floristic and other professional rose growers usually cut their roses early in the morning and at once stand them in water three or four inches deep to allow the stem to gorge itself with water. Cold water is better than warm for this purpose.

Fertilize Again

All rose bushes should have been fertilized well about the time new growth started in the spring. It is now time to fertilize them again for it is better for any plant to fertilize it often but moderately and repeat it in six weeks and again about the last of August. It does not pay to fertilize any plant too late in the fall for to do so encourages it to produce an abundance of soft and is almost sure to be killed by the first heavy freeze.

We are frequently asked what we consider the best fertilizer to be used on roses. There is no one "best" fertilizer for this purpose, and in our opinion, for the type of soil, and its condition what type of fertilizer to use. In the late fall, after no more danger of new growth until spring, we like to fertilize all but the very richest soil with manure from the horse stable used as a mulch. Cover the surface of the ground with it after the roses have been prepared for the winter, but do not allow the manure to come in direct contact with the rose bushes.

In the early spring, scatter some good complete commercial lightly over the surface of the bed and work this altogether with the manure that has been on the ground all winter into the soil.

This mid-summer fertilizing should consist of a light mulch of fairly old manure from the cow stable, or if this is not available, apply some good complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of one or two pounds per 100 square feet of bed, and work it well into the soil. If the soil is already full of humus, the fertilizer used six weeks later should consist entirely of commercial fertilizer, if the soil is not full of humus, use cow manure again.

Poison Line Saves Oregon Wheat From Cricket Horde

ORDNANCE, Ore.—(AP)—Millions of Mormons crickets headed for death yesterday into a poison line expected to save rich wheat fields only three miles from the main vanguard.

The horde is "under control" along virtually all its 12-mile advancing front. Assistant County Agent Leroy Fuller said after a tour of the area.

Friday the crickets broke through a bait line and spilled over into sagebrush country adjacent to the farmlands of the Umatilla Valley. Baiting crews fell back and spread a new line—aided by a plane pouring out the new chemical chlordane—and this line Fuller said he thought would hold.

The crickets, hopping, jumping, crawling through the poison area, moved on for as much as a quarter af a mile before falling. Thousands upon thousands began to dot the sand and lie under the scattered clumps of sagebrush as more thousands moved up from the rear. But the poison line, Fuller said, is deep enough to take them.

One flank of the attackers swept into a 1,000-acre wheat field 14 miles southeast of here and poison was spread in their path. Pendleton grain growers co-operative said 1,000 pounds of chlordane would be spread on the ranch by pea dusters.

Fuller said baiting would be continued throughout the infested area for 30 days at least. The poison—aided by seagulls which returned to the attack again in the nearby Boardman area—is expected eventually to annihilate the insects which were named for their 1848 attack on Mormon fields in Utah and are properly a wingless grasshopper rather than a cricket.

Fire's Toll Among Children

Speaking over a recent radio broadcast sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, told of the terrible toll fire takes among the children of the country.

In 1944, said Mrs. Rohde, 6,000 children under five years of age died in home accidents--and burns acounted for 2,000 of their number. In 1941, 7,500 children seriously crippled from burns were being cared for by state agencies. The number of similar victims in private homes is not known, but must be far greater.

"These children died or were crippled needlessly," added Mrs. Rohde. "These tragedies in most instances were due to adult carelessness or negligence. Let us not wait until tragedy has brought the full force of this to us. Let us begin a campaign of prevention at once."

It is not the children who make the mistakes of omission and commission that are responsible for most fires. It is not the children who are inexcusably indifferent to the danger. It is, instead parents who fail to take the simple precautions that will prevent the great majority of fires--and the communities which lack adequate fire safety laws.

The ghastly toll will continue to grow--until every adult in the country joins in the campain to conquer fire.

Weeds Will Ruin Gardens If Allowed To Get Too Big

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

Weeds have grown unusually freely this spring. There has been so many rains that the surface of the soil has been too wet for plowing or even for hoeing much of the time.

But weeds will ruin a crop if they are not removed before they get too big. It takes time, but we are pulling the weeds out of the rows by hand and hoe those out that come up between the rows as soon as the soil is dry enough and will not bake when worked.

Fortunately we can pull weeds and grass out of our vegetables rows by hand when the soil is too wet to work in any other way. The reason for this is that in pulling weeds we do not press the soil together but let it lie just as it falls when the weed roots come out. Should it rain again soon the soil will settle back as it was. Should it not rain before the soil is dry enough to hoe we can fill any uneven places when we hoe between the rows. But weeds should not be allowed to grow in the row if we can prevent it.

If you did not get to plant all the garden you desired to plant at the proper time, better plant just as soon as you can. Even though you may be able to plant a very few minutes every day get your planting done at once.

A few days ago we planted our kale between showers. It was up to a good stand the third day. Like many others we planted our lima beans just before one of our cold rainy "spells" and very few of them came up. The day we planted our kale we replanted these lima beans with the same kind of seed and in five days they were up well. We mention these things to call attention to the fact that it seldom pays to get in too big a hurry to plant seeds that are tender to cold. Probably had these beans come up when they were first planted they would not have set beans more than a day or two earlier than these planted almost a month later.

Do you think that because the ground has been wet much of the spring it will continue to be so all summer. The good and successful gardener will not be caught without a dust mulch on his garden when the dry weather we are sure to have arrives.

The New Naval Reserve

The New Naval Reserve provides an opportunity to eligible men to perform a distinct and essential service to their country--and to become proficient in skills which are of value to them in civilian pursuits.

The record of the Naval Reserve is known to everyone. It has performed magnificently in time of crisis. Its basic purpose is the defense of the United States.

Reserve instruction involves spare time courses not only in the military sciences, but in a long list of technical subjects and trades. Recreational activities are regularly scheduled by Reserve units. And Reserve groups on the coasts of the nation and the Great Lakes are assigned to Navy ships for short training cruises in local waters.

Membership in the New Naval Reserve is open to citizens between the ages of 17 and 39. War veterans will be given the grades they held when on active service. The Reserve offers its members a splendid chance to serve both the nation and themselves.

Rural Women's Club Marks 10th Anniversary

A home demonstration club of Logan County, Okla., celebrated its 10th anniversary recently with a review of its achievements, reports Mrs. Rosa J. Parker House of the Oklahoma State Extension Service.

During the 10-year period, the club has purchased two pressure cookers and two sewing machines for 4-H club girls' use. Also the club has provided $200 in prizes to encourage home improvement and 4-H work.

$3,000,000,000 A Year For Oil

The oil industry must spend the enormous sum of $3,000,000,000 a year for some years to come on new facilities and improvements, according to Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

That is nearly three times the average yearly expenditure during the past decade. It will be used, Dr. Wilson said, for six primary purposes: to find and develop additional sources of crude; to build new pipe lines, refinery units and other equipment; to employ new methods of conserving oil and gas; to make gasoline from natural gas and develop new products; to improve existing facilities; and, finally, to develop foreign sources of oil for the United States.

This need is, of course, the result of an unprecedented and to some extent unanticipated increase in the demand for oil. It was naturally expected that after the war there would be a certain drop in consumption of petroleum in its various forms. That did not occur--instead, our peacetime appetite for oil has been even greater than we demonstrated in war. Thus, the industry is undertaking a development program of unprecedented scope.

In pursuing this program, the industry is facing many an economic problem. A service station costs about three times what a comparable installation cost ten years ago. The cost of wildcat wells on the basis of oil discovered has multiplied sixfold. Costs are similarly swollen in every phase of the oil industry's activities. In the light of that, it is a remarkable tribute to the industry's efficiency that oil prices have risen as little as they have.

The industry's job, in short, is to meet our oil needs at the lowest cost possible. And that is precisely what it is doing.

Conservative Farm Loan Policy Urged On Lenders

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A national farm real estate conference urged that banks and other money lenders adopt a conservative policy toward loans backed by farm mortgages.

The conference was held at the request of President Truman who has said a continuing boom in farm land prices could wreck agriculture. It offered no other specific recommendation beyond a voluntary program of cautioning both lenders and borrowers as to the dangers of the situation.

Attended by representatives of government and private lending institutions, farm organization leaders, and agriculture department officials, the meeting heard arguments that the government itself through its own "liberal" policies is contributing to high land prices.

C. W. Bailey, president of the American Bankers Association, told the conference that "factors other than credit have caused the rise in farm land prices.

Bailey, president of the First National Bank of Clarksville, Tenn., said an ABA survey, including a poll of state banking commissioners, showed little indication of inflationary loans by banking institutions and showed only a minor increase in the volume of farm mortgage loans held by state and national banks.

The main factors, he said, are higher farm incomes arising from increased demand, higher production and incentive payments from the federal government, along with steadily lower interest rates.

Meanwhile, on the floor of the house, Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.) assailed the conference as "a deliberate effort to drive down the value of farm land and to frighten the public."

Opening the conference, which was held behind closed doors, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson urged all lenders to adopt what he said was the government's policy of making loans based only on the normal, or long-term, earning capacity of farms.

July Corn Prices Reach 99-Year High, Retreat

CHICAGO — (UP) — July corn futures soared to $2.00¾ a bushel on the Chicago board of trade yesterday. It was the highest price ever paid in the 99-year history of the exchange.

Influenced by export demand and the threat of severe crop reduction because of Midwestern rains and floods, contracts sold for delivery in July epened just ⅝ of a cent below the previous all-time high of $1.99⅛ paid in July, 1919.

The prospects of curtailed supplies and the export demand for Europeans nations sent the July contracts up to $2. A few trades later they moved up to $2.00¾.

Bidding Increasing

The bidding contests in corn futures have been increasing for nearly a month. In addition to the overseas drain of supplies, persistent rains flooding the Cornbelt states have brought a serious crop threat.

The bureau of agricultural economics at Washington, reported yesterday on the 1947 pig crop, said that the uncertain outlook for corn had influenced many farmers to curtail use of corn in fattening pigs.

Market observers and traders declined comment on the effect a continued high price range for corn might have on retail levels.

Rain-soaked fields have delayed planting in some cornbelt areas. A recent national survey indicated that about 80 per cent of the new fields through the nation had been sown. An Illinois survey showed that only one-half of the normal acreage had been planted and that corn stalks generally had grown only about four inches.

Spokesmen for thee Uhlmann Grain House of Chicago, were optimistic. They said their information was that only a comparatively small percentage of corn area had been flooded, "though some reseeding must be done." They said the future price would depend on the weather from now on.

Prices To Continue High

H. M. Conway, director of research for the National Livestock Producers' Association, said meat prices were going up and "will continue to do so due to the shortage of corn and its consequent rise in price."

"The brightest spot for the consumer is pasture cattle—beef from the ranges and pastures," he said. "As this cattle is not affected by the present corn shortage, it will end to stay the same price and some grades will even go down in price. High quality beef will be the major scarcity."

He predicted that pork would be in low supply, due to delay in the corn harvest.

USDA Scientists Breed New Varieties Of Flowers

How tomorrow's flowers are recently developed to meet special needs was demonstrated to radio farm directors recently in a preview of new varieties of snapdragons, carnations, and garden lilies created at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

The flower breeder usually has more than one objective in mind when he makes selections for crossing and breeding new varieties, says Dr. S. L. Emsweller, scientist in charge of the floricultural investigations. His aim may be a variety with more and larger flowers on taller, sturdier plants than any now grown. He may seek new and interesting variations in color, shape and petal formation. He may want to extend the flowering season with early and late blooming varieties, or disease resistance may be the major goal, says Dr. Emsweller.

A fairly recent genetic discovery that plants treated with colchicine, a poisonius drug, undergo marked changes in structure, was used to create 11 magnificent snapdragon varieties.

Professor: "This essay on 'Our Dog' is, word for word, the same as your brother's."

Student: "Yes, sir. It's the same dog."

WOMAN'S PAGE

Helpful Household Hints

HONEY TWIST COFFEE CAKE

1 cup milk
¼ cup butter or fat
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 cakes yeast
2 eggs well beaten
5 cups sifted flour (about)
Two-thirds cup confectioners' sugar
1 egg white
2 tablespoon honey
½ cup chopped nuts

Scald milk. Add butter, sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Crumble and add yeast. Add eggs, well beaten. Beat in to make a soft dough. Knead until smooth. Form into a ball, place in a greased bowl, cover and let rise until double in bulk. Form into a long roll about one inch in diameter. Coil the roll into a greased 9-inch cake pan, beginning at the outside edge and covering the bottom. Cream butter, confectioners' sugar. egg white and honey. Spread over twist in pan. Sprinkle with chopped nuts. Bake in 375-degree oven 25 to 30 minutes. Serves six.

QUICK COFFEE CAKE

2½ cups flour
4 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
One-third cup sugar
Two-third cup, raisins
1 egg
One-third cup melted fat
1 cup milk

Sift flour. baking powder, salt and sugar together. Add raisins. Combine and add egg, fat and milk to above mixture. Mix well. Turn into buttered pan, nine inches square. Sprinkle liberally with cinnamon and sugar.

WEDDING SALAD

1 lb. white grapes
1 lb. marshmallows
1 large can white pears
Cooked dressing

Split grapes and take out seed. Cut marshmallows in two pieces. Mix lightly with cooked dressing. Fill half pear and serve in cup of lettuce. Pecans make a nice addition. Use whipped cream in dressing. Serves 6 to 8.

Umbrellas folded up when damp are likely to mildew. Leave them open to dry. Then put away in a cool dry place.

In most recipes, macaroni, spaghetti and noodles are interchangeable. Macaroni and noodles are generally preferred in casserole dishes. Spaghetti is generally used with sauces, while elbows and shells are nice for salads: Noodles, stars and alphabets are particularly good in soups.

THRIFTY HAT CLEANER

Straw hats can be cleaned by rubbing with damp corn meal, then brushing off.

Dried peaches offer iron and vitamin A as well as other minerals and vitamins.

To cut down on dish washing when baking, sift flour and sugar on to sheets of waxed or brown paper instead of into bowls.

Heat herbs with a little cooking fat in making sauces or gravies.

MEASURING ROD

A correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor wrote the paper about certain comments that were being so commonly made with regard to the stature of various public characters—Churchill, Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek and Dewey.

The correspondent said, "It might be well for critics to recall the quotation from Isaac Watts poem "True Greatness," which reads:

'Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul,
The mind's the standard of the man."

WHITE POUND CAKE

1 lb. creamed butter
1½ lbs. sifted powdered sugar
18 egg whites beaten stiff
1¼ lbs. sifted flour
2 teaspoon baking powder
¼ lb. cornstarch

Beat whites very stiff; then by degrees, stir sugar into them. Cream butter and flour together, putting in a little flour at a time, until it will absorb as much as it will take without forcing: then add the whites and rest of flour alternately. The flour should be sifted several times with cornstarch and baking powder. Bake in loaf or layers in 325-degree oven one hour to one and one-fourth hours.

BOWKNOT ROLLS

Combine: 1 cup milk, scalded, ¼ cup melted shortening, ¼ cup sugar, and 1 teaspoon salt. Cool until lukewarm. Soften 2 cakes fresh yeast in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Add yeast to milk and stir in 1 well-beaten egg. Stir in 3½ cups bread flour. Beat vigorously until dough is quite elastic. Turn out on floured board. Knead until smooth. Place dough in greased bowl. brush with oil, cover and store in refrigerator.

About one and a half hours before baking time, roll dough about one inch thick. Cut into strips. Roll into ropes about ½ inch thick and 6 to 8 inches long. Tie loosely into a knot. Place on greased cooky sheet. Brush with oil. Let rise until double in bulk. Bake at 450 degrees for 15 or 20 minutes.

STRAWBERRY VELVET

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 cup sliced strawberries
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup sugar
2 egg whites
½ cup cream, whipped

Soften gelatin in cold water. Dissolve in boiling water. Add lemon juice and salt. Let cool until mixture begins to thicken. Combine strawberries and ½ cup sugar. Let stand about 5 minutes. stirring several times to draw out juice. Stir into gelatin mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff, fold in remaining ¼ cup sugar. Fold egg whites and whipped cream into gelatin. Pile into sherbet glasses. Chill until firm. Garnish with fresh strawberries and serve. Serve 4 to 6.

CRYSTAL APPLES

6 apples
½ cup sugar
¾ cup water
½ cup syrup,
3 whole oranges sliced
Pinch of salt

Bring sugar, syrup and water with salt to boil. Add apples and oranges sliced. Cook slowly until apples are tender through. Remove fruit from dish. Cook syrup until thick and pour over apples. Serve warm or chilled. Surround with broiled bacon for breakfast dish. Serves six.

HAWAIIAN PORK CHOPS

6 pork chops, cut 1½ inches thick.
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons lard or drippings
Salt and pepper
6 slices pineapple
¼ cup water

Dredge pork chops with flour and brown on both sides in lard or drippings. Season with salt and pepper. **Place a pineapple slice on top of** each chop. Add ¼ cup water, cover tightly and cook very slowly until done, about 45 minutes. Serves 6.

FAVORITE WITH THE MEN

Looking for new salads to appeal to the men in your family—those rugged creatures who disdain fluff? Try one of their favorite vegetables a new way—succulent sauerkraut chilled and tossed with thin green pepper rings, tomato wedges and French dressing, with a light sprinkling of celery seed.

SCALLOPED CELERY

Prepare boiled celery. To two cups celery, add one and one-half cups thin white sauce; place in baking dish in alternate layers: sprinkle top with bread crumbs and bits of butter; run in oven to heat and brown.

Rhubarb is on the market for only a very short time, and its delicate flavor should be savored in pies and sauces. To two pie recipes I am adding a recipe for a rhubarb mousse.

RHUBARB PIE FILLING

2½ cups cooked rhubarb
¼ cup fruit juice
½ cup crystal corn syrup
3 tablespoon quick cooking tapioca
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoon butter

Combine all ingredients except butter and let stand while preparing the pastry. Fill the unbaked pie shell with the mixture, dot with pieces of butter. Cut remaining pastry into strips one-half inch wide and place them over filling, weaving them in and out to make a lattice effect. Attach the ends firmly to the crinkle edge of the crust. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees. about 45 minutes or until the crust is a light brown. Cool.

Here is a pie which employs sugar instead of corn syrup.

RHUBARB PIE

3 cups rhubarb
1 cup sugar
Juice of ½ orange
2 tablespoon flour

Peel and slice rhubarb to make three cups. Add sugar, orange juice and flour. Allow to stand while rolling pastry. Roll pastry, line pie pan and cut off edge. Add rhubarb and dot with butter. Cover with pastry. Allow top crust to overlap lower crust one-half inch thick. Cut even with shears. Moisten lower edge to seal perfectly and fold top crust under lower. Crimp edges. Bake in 425 degree oven 45 to 50 minutes.

RHUBARB MOUSSE

1 cup rhubarb cooked and mashed
½ cup sugar
1 cup cream whipped
½ teaspoon vanilla
⅛ teaspoon mace

Combine rhubarb and sugar, mix well. Cool. Fold into cream, add vanilla and mace. Pour in refrigerator tray. Freeze two to four hours at coldest temperature.

NOODLE RING

Cook noodles in boiling salted water. Drain, chop, combine two cups of cooked noodles with two beaten eggs, ½ cup milk. Pack into greased ring mold and steam or bake 35 to 40 minutes. Fill center with Ham a la King.

HAM a la KING

4 tablespoon butter
1 cup mushrooms
1 green pepper, chopped
2 tablespoon flour
1 cup broth
2 cups diced ham
2 eggs
1 cup cream
1 pimiento, chopped
2 tablespoon cooking sherry
Salt and pepper

Melt butter in skillet. Add mushrooms, green pepper and flour. Mix thoroughly. Add broth. Cook until thick. Add diced ham. Cook five minutes on low heat. Beat eggs and cream. Add pimiento. Combine ingredients and heat one to two minutes (do not cook). Add sherry, salt and pepper. Serve on toast, popovers, patty shells or in cereal ring.

SEWING TIP

When you machine-stitch rayon jersey, stretch the fabric a little and keep the tension loose so that the seam will be as elastic as the fabric. When you sew rayon jersey by hand, use a very fine needle.

Moisten the table top before putting down waxed paper when rolling dough. This will prevent the paper form slipping.

ASPARAGUS WITH SCRAMBLED EGGS

Place whole stalks of hot, buttered asparagus on a chop plate, radiating from the center to the rim. Fill the center with a fluffy mound of hot scrambled eggs. Sprinkle grated Parmesan cheese over the asparagus and the eggs and serve at once.

AQUACATE SALAD

2 firm ripe avocados
2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
6 stuffed olives, sliced
3 small tomatoes, diced
¼ cup finely chopped onion
¼ cup French dressing
½ teaspoon chili powder
1 teaspoon salt

Split avocados lengthwise and remove seed, then peel and cut into cubes. Combine avocado, eggs, olives and tomatoes. Mix together onion, Frenh dressing, chili powder and salt. Add to avocado mixture and toss lightly. Serve on crisp salad greens. Makes 6 servings.

FROZEN ROYALE SALAD

2 packages cream cheese
5 tablespoons mayonnaise
5 tablespoons pineapple juice
½ cup Maraschino cherries
¾ cup chopped dates
½ cup mixed nuts

Add mayonnaise to cream cheese and gradually blend in pineapple juice, beating constantly until consisteny of whipped cream. Add **pineapple, drained and diced; then cherries. Carefully blend in dates and nuts. Turn into large mold or individuals molds and place in refrigerator** for 12 hours or longer, or turn into trays and freeze. Serve on bed of lettuce.

SANDWICH FILLING

Put through a food cropper 1 cup of cooked or leftover beef or veal and one-third cup Brazil nuts. Blend with ¼ cup pickle relish, 1 tablespoon prepared mustard and ¼ teaspoon salt. Makes filling for 6 sandwiches.

FOLLOW-UP LAMB DISH

If there is roast lamb left over from dinner, one good way to serve it is to make Curried Lamb. Cut the meat into small cubes and add to brown sauce. Season with one teaspoon curry powder to two cups sauce. Serve very hot on fluffy boiled rice.

CREAMED CARROTS

1½ cups cooked chopped carrots
1 cup white sauce

Add drained carrots to highly seasoned white sauce; heat in double boiler; serve hot. Serves four to five .

Celery, although available the year around and usually served raw, is delicious as a cooked vegetable—particularly the unbleached green variety sometimes grown in home gardens.

PIE PASTRY

2 cups flour, sifted
1 teaspoon, baking powder
¾ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt

Sift dry ingredients together. Blend in the shortening with two knives or a pastry blender until pieces of fat are about the size of peas. Add ice water, a little at a time. Use only enough water to make the dough stick together. Mix gently into the flour and shortening with a fork. Pat into a ball and chill. Roll out about three-fourths of the pastry and line a nine-inch crinkle-edge heat-resistant pie plate with it. Fit crust loosely into pie plate, making a deep crimped edge. Trim if necessary. Save the remaining pastry to make lattice strips over filling.

BOILED CELERY

Srape celery; cut in small pieces and let stand a few minutes in cold water; drain; cook in boiling salted water until tender; drain and serve with melted butter, salt and pepper.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Plastic and leatherette upholstery becomes dirt-resistant and easy to clean when given a coating of liquid wax. Waxing also gives it a high gloss. Save steps with a basket stocked with bottles of cleaners and polishes.

To hasten the preparation of a casserole dish, place the mixture in individual dishes and shorten the cooking period.

Fine, dry bread crumbs that have been browned in meat drippings make a flavorful topping for casserole dishes. Croutons made by frying stale bread cubes in bacon or sausage drippings are an exciting addition to split pea or bean soup.

RESTORE STIFFNESS

If your broom has become a little limp, dip it in a pail of boiling soda water and dry it in the sun.

Chilled sauerkraut served in salads offers pungent flavor contrast to milder salad vegetables.

Always hang slacks or trousers by the legs after washing. The wet weight of the garment takes out most of the wrinkles and the **slacks will need little pressing.**

Woman, Where Art Thou?

By MRS. ANNA BELLE FOSTER
Los Angeles, Calif.

"Where am I and just why was I born?" Frankly, how many times have you asked yourself this question? Surely the Almighty God in His making had a reason for creating you, for it was He who took the rib from man to make woman. Today, with the world in a turmoil and souls hourly going to destruction, these questions are rather appalling to the Christian woman.

The question, "Where are you," has many, many angles for there are many different types of women and all have different paths that lead to different directions, but there is one glorious pathway that leads from earth to heaven. this pathway is the greatest of them all and the women that are travelling this path are and will be God's eternal worshippers. It is the duty of these Christian women to carry the lighted torch of Life that others might see the good works in them. It is also the duty of the woman to become substantial trees planted by the rivers of the Living Water to bring forth her fruit by experiencing normally and naturally, just as a deeply rooted and well nourished tree does. fruit that will be pleasing in the sight of God.

Today we find, more than ever before, a great demand for women of free flowing power of the Divine Life, power that will enable the world to become brighter with more Christian women. But women. you will never find the real **pattern by roaming through the** outside world. though, it may be found by you retreating within, by you trying to find yourself and know yourself, the real eternal you.

"Women where art thou?" Find yourselves and come from among the beer gardens and dance halls, dear women, find yourselves and come out from among strangers, **drunkards, thieves, robbers and** other destructive elements of the world and come to the house of the Almighty God, where the blessings are plentiful upon you and where you may mingle and co-mingle with more of God's people.

Sunday School Teacher—"Now, why was it that Mary and Joseph took Jesus with them to Jerusalem?"

Mary--aged four--"I guess they didn't have a sitter."

THE MODERN FARMER

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY RECEIVED AUG 25 1947

Naval Store Workers, Farmers Benefit By Recent USDA Research

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

THE GODLY EVADE NO ISSUE

Knowing that they are opposed by every agent and agency of Satan, the Godly people seek to prepare themselves for life's every combat. Godly people are prepared by the Heavenly Father to face their foes just as he prepared Gopher Wood for the task of saving seed to continue humanity up on the earth.

Godly folks are prepared to meet life's three main issues, namely: Economic security, Social security, and Divine security. In everything that God has instituted, God intended that man should be economically secure. Before placing him on the earth, God prepared for his comfort and sustainance. For the keeping of his principles and commandments, God promises economic security. It matters not how spirit-filled a man may be, he seeks to make himself secure in the materials of this world. Man is not to be condemned for seeking property as long as he does not intrude upon the rights of another and as long as he strives to make others happy through wise use of his own goods. A man may serve God on an empty stomach, but he seems to be able to render better service when he is getting regular meals. It is to be understood that the writer refers only to sincere Christians. God prepares his children that they may stand firmly upon the grounds of righteousness whether hungry or well-fed; whether ragged or well-dressed; whether he is pauperish or affluent. With the many changes which come in life, one should realize that God only can prepare one to become really economically secure.

Another o fthe great issues of life is social security. A man cannot get the joys out of life when he strives to live alone. It is good to have economic security, but a man who has millions of dollars and no friends is in much worse condition than the poor man who has many friends. Mentally normal people seek to be secure with mankind. We continually seek the friendship and respect of others. Prchaps the most enjoyable thing that a normal man of wisdom has ever heard was something which revealed that other folks though well of him. Despite the fact that Jesus was God and that ne was omniscient, he maintained a certain human element in his dealings with his followers. Although he had a definite didactic purpose in mind there is possibly some sign of human elements in his question, "Whom do men say that I the son of man am?" God through his word and thought himself as the Son, and by the spirit strives to draw men to himself. Despite his power, he seeks to win men rather than to force their love upon himself. God being highly magnetic, will while living in a man draw other men to the person in whom he resides. His spirit draws and holds men better than money, intellect (carnal) or position. No man can be socially secure, even with his own relatives except God be with him.

Divine security is the ultimate

(Continued On Page 4 Col 1)

4-H Girl To Tell In Broadcast How She Sewed Way Into College

In a broadcast Saturday, July 12, Miss Emma Holley, a junior at Tuskegee, will tell how she sewed her way into college, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Dr. J. R. Otis, Alabama State leader of extension work with colored farmers.

Miss Holley will be interviewed by Miss T. A. Whitlow, colored home demonstration agent of Barbour County, and by Announcer Jimmie Willson over Station WAPI of Birmingham at 1:30 p. m., CST. She will explain how she earned enough money to enter college by carrying out 4-H sewing projects.

Dr. Otis says that Miss Holley learned to make corn shuck mats, burlap rugs and crocheted table sets as part of her 4-H work. Anxious to make some extra money to save toward her college education, the club girl displayed her handicraft at the local curb market on Saturdays and took orders for work which she delivered a few weeks later. The first year Miss Holley kept a complete record, she sold $76.50 worth of handicraft. That was in 1943.

By the fall of 1944, she had saved up enough to buy clothes for school and pay all her entrance fees at Tuskegee.

Over Half of Farms In South Are Still Unelectrified

In describing the job yet to be done in rural electrification, Administrator Claude R Wickard of the Rural Electrification Administration pointed out recently that 43 precent or 2,523,469 farms are still without central station electric power.

However, he added that since 1935, the year REA was established, the number of farms with electricity has increased from 11 to 57 percent. He said that electricity has laid the basis for new prosperity, health and happiness in many communities; through electricity many farmers have increased their income and reduced their production costs.

Of the unelectrified farms, over 1,600,000 are in the Southern States.

"This represents over 50 percent of the South's farms, a powerful challenge to future action," said Mr. Wickard.

Old and New Methods of Turpentining

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has delevoped a new method of turpentining which enables white and colored workers in the naval stores industry to doublt their output and increase etheir earnings. At top, a worker employs the old method of wood chipping every week to keeep the gum flowing, while at bottom, a worker uses the new technique of chipping only every three weeks and spraying thee "facee" with a diluted solution of sulphuric acid to keep the gum glowing. The acid increases the rate of the flow of the gum and makes it flow longer. The new method is described in a recent USDA Forest Servicee publication—Farmers' Bulletin No. 1984.

The Old Method

Washington, D. C.—A new method of turpentining—known as chemical stimulation—has been developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture research which enables white and colored naval stores workers to double their output and increase their earnings, say USDA Forest Service officials.

Employment of the new turpentining technique was begun during the war to help increase production and offset the growing manpower shortage. Prior to that time, chemical stimulation had been carried out only on an experimental basis. Department officials point out that since the war, the new method which is coming into wide use has been an important factor in the upping of wages and in the general improvement of housing and working conditions in the naval stores industry.

Since 1943, wages have increased from $12 per week to from $5 to $8

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Colored 4-H'ers Carry On Many Interesting Activities

Colored 4-H club boys and girls are carrying on many interesting activities according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension directors.

For example Virginia reports that 4-H'ers in one county have undertaken as their projects, beautification of the school and the development of more playground facilities at the school. In carrying out their projects, the clubbers have set 50 loblolly pines, filled in around the foundation of the school building, moved four tons of dirt, laid off a baseball diamond, erected baskets and layed off basket ball, volley ball, and horse shoe courts. In addition they have purchased and put up swings for the smaller children.

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USDA Issues New Guide To Farm Jobs From Gulf To Great Lakes

Migratory farm laborers, coming to help harvest the rich and varied crops of the Lake States, Iowa, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley and southward to the Gulf, can travel this year by a farm labor timetable prepared by the Extension Service U. S. Department of Agriculture, to bring man and seasonal job together with the least expense and loss of time. Central information stations are maintained along main highways in the fourteen cooperating States in the region. County agents' offices in nearly every county exchange local information about crops and jobs. This information is relayed promptly to central offices and the highway stations.

The pocket guides, or timetables, contain maps showing the harvest areas, the principal roads, the information offices and a calendar of drops for each State. The seasonal worker can plan his movements to points of need with reasonable accuracy. Thousands of seasonal workers help with the great complex of crops in the region throughout the long session, but there is no need for widespread haphazard movement of workers.

There is no generally distinct pattern of migration of farm workers in this region. Sources of seasonal labor are found in every state and distances between jobs in gathering the maturing crops are usually less here than in the West. Spanish-speaking workers from Texas, however, often migrate in large numbers to the sugar-beet producing areas. Southern Negroes do not go north in large numbers, though some thousands move from job to job in the cotton states.

Men from the Appalachian and Ozark districts, accompanied in many cases by their families, roll northward by car, bus, or train to help with the crops. Great dependence also is placed by the growers of truck and fruit crops on workers from nearby cities. Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago are sources of large contingents; other cities furnish somewhat

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

This comfortable, convenient farm home helped this family to be recognized as one of the leading families of their community.

A Symbol of Progress for Negro Farmers Exemplified by Gordon Family

By Ocie Lee Smith

Earle, Arkansas and vicinity was the scene of a gala affair April 29, 1947, at which time the Clint Gordon Family, winner of the Farm Family of the Year contest, was featured.

This family won out over four other families in a runner-up contest sponsored by the Farmers Home Administration. The winning family record must reflect the greatest amount of progress made within twelve months. Thus the selection is determined by exemplification of managerial ability. Farm and home improvement, soil conservation a steady increase in net income and retirement of in debtedness on the farm. This familys net income increased from $138.00 in 1940 to $4,974.00 at present.

Farmers, agricultural and community leaders, teachers and ministers gathered on the Clint Gordon farm about two miles from Earle, Arkansas at 10:00 A. M. After inspection of the farm and home, Mr. S. A. Haley, Head of Agriculture Department, A. M. & N. College, assisted by five senior farm Agriculture Department, and one lady from Home Economics Department conducted a front porch forum and quiz, using as their theme, — The Outlook for the

Farm eexpert joins Mr. and Mrs. Gordon in their inspection of their grain crop.

Negro Farmer in Southern Agriculture.— This developed into a provocative discussion which was enjoyed by all. About 12:30 P. M. we climbed into wagons, trucks and cars and journeyed to the Dunbar High School in Earle. The citizens of Earle prepared and served a sumptuous meal for all present.

At 2:00 P. M., the auditorium of the school was filled to overflowing. The highlights of the program were: Music by the Fargo School Chorus conducted by Miss Wade. An accomplished musician; inspirational address by Dr. John H. Williams, Administrative Assistant, Farmers Home Administration, Dallas, Texas. Using the theme as a basis for the thesis, Mr. Williams held the audience spellbound. Drawing upon his training and rich experiences, with his fundamental concepts of a glorified age, he imparted information and inspiration that should rebound to an abundant life for farm people.

The family was the recipient of numerous awards given by the white citizens of Earle, Arkansas congratulating them upon their efforts to become an example in their community, county and state for other farmers. Mr. R T. Huxtable and son sponsored this activity.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon inspect their crop.

New Guide to Farm Jobs Issued by Agriculture

White and colored migratory farm workers seeking employment will have the aid of a pocket-sized timetable to help direct them to seasonable jobs this year.

The guide was prepared by Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and copies are available at the offices of county agents and at U. S. Employment Service offices.

The guide contains maps showing the harvest area, the principal roads the information offices, and a calendar of crops for each State. Extension of iicals point out that this guide will help workers save time and effort in seeking farm employment. They say that there is no need now for widespread haphazard movement of workers.

Do Not Use DDT as Spray on Vegetables to Be Eaten

By Dr. Floyd Braller
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

The question concerning use of DDT in the garden is becoming a serious one.

There have been so many new insecticides, fungicides, and weed killers put on the market recently, to say nothing of the various plant hormones that have appeared within the last two or three years, that the public has been confused.

Recently we have been informed that the mis-information is being spread that if tomatoes are sprayed with a solution of DDT they will produce first-class fruit without any seeds.

DDT is a poison and is not only poisonous if taken into the stomach, but a few whiffs of the spray often produce illness; in fact many of the instructions issued in recent months for the use of DDT as a spray recommend that they use with a handkerchief or some similar cloth tied over the nose to prevent breathing this material.

May be Absorbed

Furthermore, one who works with this material must be careful about getting it on the skin, for it is sometimes absorbed into the tissues in an amount that will cause sickness. DDT is not easily washed away by rain and for this reason we urged our readers not to use it as a spray on any food that is to be eaten. It is a wonderful insect killer, in fact there have been fewer flies this year than we have ever known before, doubtless due in part, at least, to the fact that most up-to-date dairymen and stablemen sprayed their barns and milking sheds thoroughly with this material and renewed the spraying frequently enough to kill all flies that landed on the surface of the wall that had been sprayed.

However, all instructions for the use of DDT warn against spraying animals with this material if the animal has the habit of licking itself or licking each other.

Warns Against Spraying

We wish to warn against spraying bean plants after they have set on beans, tomato plants and pepper plants after they have started blooming, cabbage, lettuce, in fact, any and all garden vegetables that are of such a character that the user might eat some of this material.

It is possible to spray or dust tomatoes with fruitone, one of the hormones that appeared on the market about three years ago. This hormone is often used for spraying beans, tomatoes, and other crops that have a tendency to drop their leaves without shedding their fruit It is nonpoisonous and so is perfectly safe to use. It can be had from any of our local seed stores but do not confuse it with DDT

On the Agricultural Front

PATSY GRAVES APPOINTED HOME ECONOMIST IN FHA

Washington, D. C.

Appointment of Miss Patsy A. Graves as a home economist in the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was announced this week by Administrator Dillard B. Lasseter.

Miss Graves, who is trained in home economics and social work, will help develop and coordinate the prigram of home management supervision, Her work will relate to production and conservation of the home food supply of colored FHA borrowers, and to their problems of budgeting, clothing, and general home management.

Prior to her appointent in FHA Miss Graves was neighborhood secretary for the New York City Urban League. Also, for several years she was associated with Extension Service, first as a county home demonstration agent in Alabama and later as a member of the State Extension staff in West Virginia.

Miss Graves is the first colored home economist to be placed in the national office of FHA to help supervision at State and county levels. Her program will touch the homes of the 60,000 colored FHA borrowers, helping the homemakers to realize the greatest possible benefits through FHA assistance.

At present there are 26 colored county home management supervisors serving colored borrower families. They help these families with their gardens, poultry, food preservation, budget planning, and home improvement. Miss Graves will work very closely with these supervisors, assisting them in making their program more effective.

Miss Graves, who is a native of Alabama, received her training in home economics at West Virginia State college, and her social work training at the New York School of Social Work from which she holds a M.S. degree. FHA officials point out that her combination training will serve her in good stead in dealing with rural community problems, both economc and social.

POOR FISH

Talkative lady: "A big man like you could find a better occupation than catching poor little fish."

Wise fisherman: Maybe so, ma'am. But if this poor little fish had kept his mouth shut, he wouldn't be on this hook."

—McCall Spirit.

Be Careful With Poison

Now that spring is really here many housewives will begin to prowl around in dusty attics or littered basements. They will dream up ways for getting the "little man" to roll up his sleeves and buckle down to the necessary evil—spring house cleaning.

Important in the cleaning program will be the job of getting rid of insects and rats. This means that housewives will be using roach and rat poisons in a variety of forms—lye, sodium hydroxide, strychnine, sodium flouride, etc. In the eagerness to get rid of pests, carelessness may cause the death of pets or even children.

Very few cases of home poisoning ever reach the headlines, but doctors and veterinarians could show many records of suffering and death brought about through careless use of poisons. Sometimes the person who dusts shelves with ant or roach powders forgets it, to say nothing of others who know nothing about it.

When pets or children come in contact with the poison dust without knowing it, they get enough to cause acute pains, vomiting, or death. The parents don't know what has happened. By the time the doctor arrives and discovers the cause, it may be too late. Dogs may dig up poisoned food from the ground or overturn garbage cans in which poisoned food has been thrown. The best advice in such cases it: "BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR POISON!"

Do not use knives or rough scouring materials to clean glass cooking ware. This scraping may scratch the protective surface of the glass and finally lead to a crack.

Apple Boxes Made Useful

Perry County 4-H Club girls and home demonstration women did much to make homes and schools more healthful and sanitary during National Negro Health Week, March 30—April 6.

They made medicine cabinets, bed trays, and soap boxes from discarded apple boxes. Each piece of the box was sand-papered twice in order to make it smooth. Then it was cut to size. Heavy pieces of wood were used for the tops and bottoms of the medicine cabinets, and thin wood for the backs, sides, shelves and doors.

Wood glue was used to join the surfaces together. Nails from the old boxes also were used. The cabinets were painted white and light green. It cost about 25 cents to make one cabinet, 16 cent for a bed tray, and 5 cents for a soap box.

Poultry Profits Used to Buy Refrigerator

Mrs. Ozie Harriel, St. John Community in Hale County, bought 150 baby chicks and raised 147 of them. She sold the chicks eight weeks after she got them for $94. The money was used to help buy a refrigerator.

Mrs. Harriel said, "I've been saving money from my poultry sales to buy a refrigerator ever since we got electricity in our community. I have it now and it saves time as well as food."

She has been cooperating with the extension service program for several years. She has served as a club leader and at the same time she was a successful homemaker. She says that her success with poultry is due to having followed recommended practices in care and management of her flock.

As a result of Mrs. Harriel's progress, four other families in the community have been encouraged to grow baby chicks to add to their cash income.

Ministerial Alliance to Aid County Agent

A newly formed ministerial alliance of 39 ministers in Prince George's County, Md., has pledged to assist the colored county agent in passing along farm, gardening, health, and home improvement information to the rural families in the county, reports Martin G. Bailey, district Extension agent of Maryland.

Officers of the new alliance are: The Reverend J. T. Brooks, president, T. J. Houston, vice president, Joseph C. Weems, secretary and J. W. Ford, treasurer. The organization was formed in the office of County Agent J. R. Taylor in the Upper Marlboro courthouse.

The secret of success in cooking eggs is low or moderate, even heat, according to the U. S. Department of Apriculture. Eyvs cooked at low heat are tender when done. At high heat they become tough and leathery. When cooking eggs in water, have the water simmering but not boiling. When frying eggs, keep the heat even by using a thick skillet and turning the heat low

Farmers, agricultural and community leaders gathered at the Clint Gordon Farm.

Luxury Or Necessity

Representatives of nations where there is no freedom of the press and where the people enjoy no privileges of personal liberty have often remarked that the American system of individual freedom is a luxury only a rich nation may afford. This is a flimsy excuse for the brutalities of dictatorship. But would we be so different from these other nations which are tobogganing back into the dark ages, if we were hard pressed by economic chaos? Not if we are to listen to some of our most notable, self-styled liberals who claim with fearful urgency that should another depression descend upon America, she too would abandon the "luxury" of freedom. Some of them would even jump the gun by setting up a planned state now—fixing prices, rigging supply and demand to artifical standards, controlling production, and in effect, establishing government as a spurious God.

When this country was founded, the going was tough. Freedom was the first goal of life. It was not achieved easily. The privilege of going to the church of one's choice was not considered a luxury, nor were ownership of property and the right of assembly and free speech. These things were as vital as air To infer, no matter how indirectly, that they have become luxuries at a time when millions of people over the whole world are looking to the United States to keep alight the torch of civilization, is inexcusable.

Very likely there will be depressions in this county in the future, as in the past. They can either be short pauses in the march forward of a great nation—or any one of them can be the jumping-off point for state socialism and the subjugation of the people. It will depend upon our point of view—whether our freedom is a luxury or a necessity.

Freight Rates

The charge that the railroad rate structure favors the Eastern part of the country to the disadvantage of the West is not borne out by a study of figures taken from official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ratemaking for a great country such as this is an enormously complex affair. The rates established must cover thousands of classifications of commodities. Some commodities are transported for only short distances between points of origin and points of consumption-others travel thousands of miles. Under these conditions, it is possible for critics to produce statistics which will prove almost anything.

However, the ICC annually makes public figures showing the revenue, in cents, received for each ton-mile of freight carried in the various sections of the country. This is the average freight rate charged on all traffic, and so provides a true comparison of rate levels as a whole. It shows that, from year to year, the ton-mile revenue in both the East and the West undergoes minor variation. In 1937, for example, the Eastern lines received .971 cents for hauling a ton-mile of freight, while the Western lines received .980. In 1940, this situation was reversed, with the Eastern lines receiving .995 cents as compared with .982 for the West.

In 1946, the Eastern lines received 1.035 cents—and the Western lines received .980. That would seem to thoroughly dispose of the current popular misconception that discrimination exists between these two sections.

The rate situation is eomparable to the boxcar situation. Recently a group of Western Congressmen charged that Eastern lines had drained Western lines of their cars —while the truth was that on the very day the eharge was made, the Western lines had in use more cars than they actually owned! Boxcars are allocated to sections of the country on the basis of greatest need, and when shippers are unable to secure as many cars as they desire, it is the result of a general car shortage which is being made up as rapidly as the railroads can get delivery of new rolling stock. By the same token, freight rates, which must be approved by the ICC, are established on a basis of equality for all kinds of shippers —and for all sections of the nation.

Economic Highlights

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual National and Internatiotnal Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

As the first Republic Congress in fifteen years draws toward its close, the country is beginning to evaluate its achievements. The sum of public opinion will be of great political importance, inasmuch as the program which the Republicans have started will provide the campaign issues for next year's presidential race.

In the early days of the current Congress, the Republican leadership was widely criticied for what secmed to be an excessive slowness in getting started. That criticism was based, at least in part, on misconceptions. For example, it takes a freshman senator several years to get on to the traditions, procedures and customs of the Senatc. The Republicans labored under the disadvantage of having very few oldtimers in their ranks, and a disproportionately large number of their senators were brand new, and green as grass. Some of the Democrats of long standing took full advantage of this, and constantly tossed monkey wrenches into the creaking legislative machinery

Under these conditions, the Republicans did a good job in organizing their battalions and starting the wheels rolling. Much of the credit for this must go to Senator Taft, who, regardless of one's views as to his opinions, is an able parliamentarian.

In the all-important field of foreign affairs, the Republicans steadily maintained a bipartisan policy—due in large part to the leadership of Senator Vandenberg. The principle Executive recommendation, the Greek-Turkey aid bill, passed easily, with a minimum of debate. The appointment of Secretary Marshall was as warmly received by the Republicans as by the Democrats. Thus, the GOP has donc its full part in helping this country present a united front to the world.

Biggest domestic issue in the Republican program was a labor bill. The bill finally produced may be imperfect, but it is difficult to see how a better piece of legislation could have been written on so controversial a matter. The Republican leadership was most effective. Considering the importance of the subject, the time consumed in ironing out the wide differencces between the original House and Senate versions was not excessive. GOP party unity and discipline was remarkable—only three Republican senators voted to sustain the President's veto. All in all, that is a considerable achievement.

It is apparent now that Mr. Truman plans to use the labor issue as a major campaign argument when he runs next year—and everyone is certain he will be the candidate. But the record of his party members on the labor bill will be a weakness so far as he is concerned. In the final Senate vote, nearly as many Democrats voted to override the veto as to sustain it. All his efforts to promote party solidarity in this matter were unavailing, and thc split was virtually complete. This was not the fault of the Democratic floor leaders, who did everything to gain support for the President. Sentiment just ran the other way.

The Republieans promised a tax reduction bill, and they delivered the goods in this as well. The great majority of the party in the House voted to override the Presidential veto but they simply didn't have enough votes. Regardless of the wisdom of tax reduction now, the party leadership was excellent.

The tax question will also loom large next year. It is significant that many bservers who were opposed to tax reduction on the grounds that reduction of the debt should come first, did not like the President's reasons for vetoing the bill. He laid particular stress on the theory that it favored the rich at the expense of the poor. This, say the Republicans, is not true, and is an attempt to gain the votes of people who are not conversant with the facts. Some also belive that the President vetoed the bill so that he can propose a tax reduction measure of his own next year and gain whatever political profit may be involved. That remains to be seen, but it is true that the veto message was so worded as to make tax reduction seem a possibility for the near future.

With Mr. Truman's nomination by the Democrats a seeming certainty, the various forces within the Republican party are getting down to cases in grooming candidates. A little-noted fact is that the labor bill was, in some measure, a victory for Governor Dewey. Most of the job of framing the final version was done by Senator Ives of New York who is very close to the Governor and is believed to reflect his point of view. It is apparently the kind of bill Governor Dewey believes fair and workable.

Senator Taft seems to have increased his lead over most of the other prospective candidates. He is very strong in the potent Middle West, and he has a good following in the industrial East. But the opposed Taft and Dewey forces could conceivably eliminate each other at the convention. That is why some commentators feel that there is a distinct possibility that neither may be the candidate.

In the meantime, talk of a third-party seems to be growing. Its advocatcs say that the Republicans are hopelcssly reactionary, and that the Democrats are weak, ill-disciplined and vacillating. Some curious third-party tickets have been proposed, one of them being Henry Wallace with Elliot Roosevelt as second man on the ballot. Very few people, however, take this kind of talk too seriously.

The Ultimate Challenge

It has becn said that hunger and cold are communism's most efficient allies. That aphorism underlies the present United States foreign policy with its emphasis on material aid to nations threatened by Soviet diplomatic and economic aggression.

France is a perfect example of this. France must have two basic materials from the United States—and if she doesn't get them from us, the way will be paved for her complete descent into totalitarianism. One of the commodities is wheat—France's own crop will be only about one-fifth of her normal prewar crop. The other commodity is coal—and, to quote a Life editorial, "Coal for France means the difference between just getting by and utter industrial collapse."

Fortunately, the United States will have a bumper crop this year, and filling France's requirements will not be an excessive drain. Coal, however, is another matter. We have plenty of it in the ground. But it cannot be used to aid France or to serve ourselves unless the miners get it out. To quote Life onee more, "The man who burns coal in Main Street must understand why he must conserve just as clearly as John L. Lewis must understand the necessity of avoiding a coal strike." If we fail to deliver the coal, we will be playing straight into the hands of the communists. If France ever enters the Soviet orbit, the Iron curtain will soon cover all of Europe.

What this amounts to is that American materials are now a diplomatie weapon. If the greatest democratie power in the world eannot sueeor distressed peoples, strieken nations will turn to the greatest dictatorship in the world, and the cause of human freedom will be irretrievably damaged. H is the ultimate challenge to American industry—and to American labor.

Fat Calf Tour Helps 4-H Boys

On a recent tour conducted by County Agents C. G. Leslie and J. T. Bulls, Jr., 4-H Club members of Lauderdale and Colbert Counties of Ala., made a close study of fat calves owned by each member on the tour.

Each calf was classified on the basis of eight at withers and heart girth measurements. Steers owned by boys who had met feeding and sanitation requirements graded good and better. These calves had made rapid gains.

The tour inspired boys to do a better job, and all club members pledged to follow feeding practices more closely and do a better job of handling their calves.

Perry County Club Members Observe National 4-H Week

"Working Together For A Better Home and World Community," was the theme of National 4-H Club Week, March 1-9

Throughout Perry County, Ala., 4-H Clubs held special meetings during that week. Demonstrations were given and exhibits were shown at meetings. The importance of 4-H Club work was stressed and boys and girls who were not members were invited to join a club. Junior neighborhood and adult leaders did a good job of showing the meaning of their theme.

Parents were invited to the club meeting during that week. They learned more about 4-H Club work and what it means to boys and girls.

Perry County's 885 4-H'ers have pledged to do more for home, community, and county.

Up to the Community

The Action Program developed at the President's Conference on Fire Prevention is now being put into effect. A basic need, which is essential to the success of the entire program, is to overhaul laws and law enforcement procedures as they apply to fire.

Every state and community should at once initiate a study to determine whether its fire prevention regulations are so antiquated as to create perils to life. Many such codes are a generation or more old. Thousands of communities have no codes whatsoever This lack amounts to a constant invitation to destructive fire.

Secondly, every state and community should create a continuing advisory board to make recommendations to keep the regulations up to date. As new materials and new engineering techniques are developed, they should be incorporated into law.

Lastly, the key to the whole problem is rigorous enforcement of safety laws and building codes. The best code ever devised is worthless if enforcement officials allow it to become a dead letter.

There can be no excuse for states and communities which fail to discharge their responsibilities in these vital matters. The life and property of every citizen is at stake.

Fourth-Grade Arithmetic

A trade magazine which deals with retail distribution, recently said: "The assertion or implication that prices are excessively high and could be reduced if it were not for the greediness of distributors, the old outcry against 'profiteering', is certainly untrue and unfair so far as the chains are concerned, and, because of the competition which the chains offer, can be true only in rare instances outside of the chain store field." It then cited the case of an advertisement of a banana importing company which pointed out that it charged only 5½ cents a pound for the fruit at ports, while the consumer had to pay 15 or 12 cents a pound in retail groceries. What the advertisement didn't say was that practically all of the spread was absorbed by unavoidable handling and overhead costs, and that the grocer's profit is extremely small.

The fact is that if grocers earned no profit whatsoever, an obviously impossible situation, the saving to the average family would be a microscopic percentage of its monthly food bill. And this is true of retailing in many other fields. Some lines, where spoilage, seasonal goods and other such factors are involved, must allow a greater margin. But this spread is held to a minimum by competition. Every store has its competitors down the street who are eager to get its trade. The chain, the independent, the super-market, the specialty shop, the department store, the mail-order house, every one of them is in direct competition with all the others. And the store which offers the lowest prices or the best service or the largest stocks or whatever else consumers want, gets the business.

Retail prices will come down when, and if, wholesale prices come down. Wholesale prices will come down when, and if, production costs decline. That is the fourth-grade arithmetic of the situation, and there's no sense in trying to avoid it.

An Effective Force

If anyone believes that retailers are principally concerned with how to dredge more dollars out of price-conscious consumers, he should read the reports of recent conventions and meetings attended by leaders in the merchandising field.

The most intense attention has been given to ways and means of preventing further price increases, and to reducing prices whenever possible. Equal attention has been given to the possibility of improving the quality of goods—which, if achieved, is in itself a form of price control.

In the day by day course of business, retailers have been working closely with manufacturers on these related problems of price and quality. The objective is to reduce costs in every possible direction—and to pass the saving on to the buyer.

It is difficult for the individual consumer to measure the results of these undertakings. All he knows is that the cost of many articles has continued to go up, and the cost of relatively few articles has come down. But it is unquestionably true that, had it not been for the work of the retailers, prices would have been substantially higher than they actually are. And this is a very positive achievement in the interest of the public pocketbook.

Four-H Thrift Helps Family

Zephlyn Bailey of Lane Springs Community has made her 4-H Club projects very helpful to her family.

She carried three projects last year—food preservation, home improvement, and cotton. Money from the cotton project was used to carry out some of the other plans that she had in mind.

She knew that her family needed a home orchard. So she used a part of her cotton money to start one. She began with 12 peach trees, three pear trees, three apple trees, and a number of grape vines. She plans to increase the number of different fruits in the orchard.

Zephlyn didn't take meal preparation as a project last year because of a poor cook stove. However, she wanted to take a part in meal preparation so much this year that she gave $25 of her cotton money to help buy a new stove.

Zephlyn is an active member of her club and is treasurer of the county 4-H club eouneil.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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USDA Issues

(Continued from page 1)

smaller numbers in proportion.

Many migratory farm workers who have already been working in strawberries in Ark., a little later may be detasseling hybrid seed corn in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa or picking cherries or peas in Wisconsin. By early August they will be picking tomatoes and harvesting sweet corn in those states and Iowa, then moving on to Ohio or Michigan to pick cherries or more tomatoes, or to Wisconsin for cherries, sweet corn and cucumbers, or it may be to the sweet corn field of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Blueberries will also await pickers in Michigan.

September, as indicated in the guide charts, is the middle harvest month for peaches, plums, pears, tomatoes, and many of the root crops in Michigan. Sugar beet harvests follow by October, which is also harvest time for many vegetables and for sugar beets and potatoes in other northerly states of the region. The harvesting of muck crops including onions, potatoes, is carried on in the Lake states until late in the fall. Sugar beet work may last through November.

Through the fall months some of the human tide moves southward to pick cotton from southeastern Missouri to the Gulf. Rice harvest in Louisiana begins late in August and continues into early November; sugar cane from mid-October through December. This year ends with the picking of tung nuts in Louisiana and Mississippi.

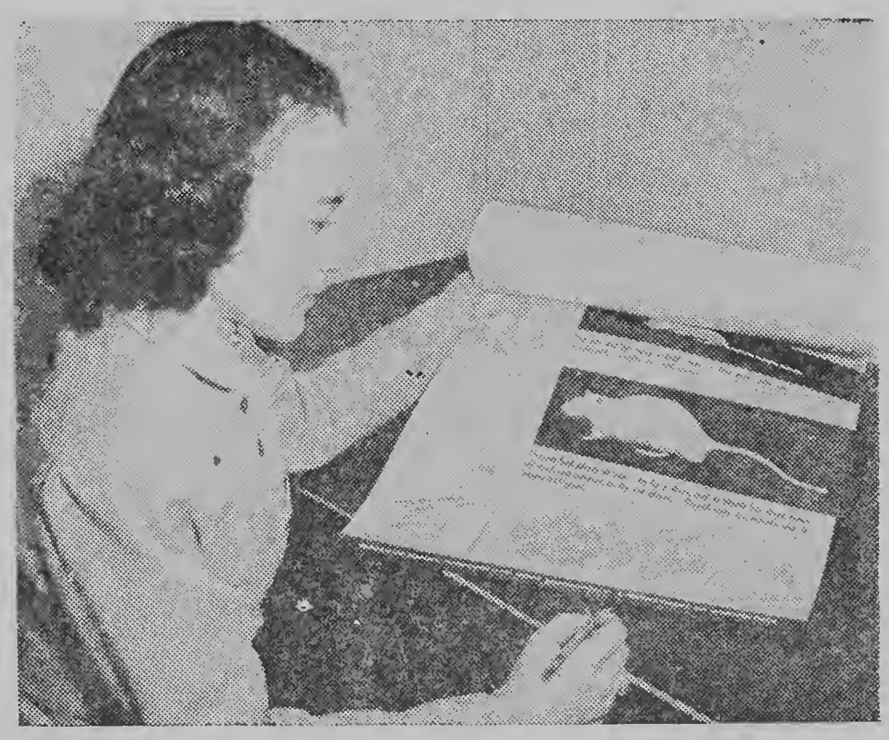
Byrd's Nest

(Continued from page 1)

aim of a vast majority of the human race. Even barbarians, and men of idolatrous nations seek divine security. The barbarian of the worshipper of idols may be far off the right track, but according to his own understanding, he is trying to please a God that the proper relationship may exist between him and his idol. I respect the desire of all men's seeking in various fields of religion, but I pity the ignorance of millions who seek divine security through secular means. Such seeking cannot be confined to the dark regions of India, China, Africa, and Japan etc. there are millions of profess Christians who seek divine security by carnal things and gestures. Jesus own words sustain the fore-going statement when he said. "Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven." Divine security does not come by the enactment of human opinions or the establishment of human convictions, but rather by the carrying out of God's will. Divine security is the most mysterious kind of security and yet the most easily and the most quickly acquired. One needs but to accept of it and it is his. God has so fixed men that any and all may receive divine security. We are told, "Whosoever will may come."

The ark made of Gopher, in saving sheep, cattle etc., was making Noah and his family economically secure. The ark in saving Noah's sons and their wives was also guaranteing social security for the old patrioch. The ark in tiding life over the period typifies the divine salvation and security guaranteed by the church of Christ. In the ark, divine relationship was maintained between Noah and God.

Food Makes the Difference



Rats and guinea pigs tell the story of the importance of a well-balanced diet in an up-to-date series of 10 new nutrition charts which the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared as a visual aid for nutrition classes and wall exhibit use. Mrs. Edith B. Shepherd, Howard graduate, who is employed in the Department as a food economist, looks over the new charts. Sets may be obtained for 75 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office Washington, 25, D. C.

New Visual Aid in Nutrition Teaching

Keeping pace with advances in nutrition knowledge, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has prepared an up-to-date series of 10 nutrition charts, as a visual teaching aid for nutrition classes and wall exhibit use.

Food makes the difference, is the theme running through the entire chart set. Photographs of laboratory animals point the importance of well-balanced diet for normal development and growth. Well-fed white rats, sturdy, sleek, and lively, are contrasted with other white rats that show by weak legs, rough coats, stunted growth, or other signs that they got too little of some one essential in everyday food. Eight of the better known nutritients essential for growth are thus illustrted, and the importance of each—protein, iron, calcium and vitamins A. C. D. riboflavin, and thiamine—is simply told.

"Rats are used for nutrition studies," one chart explains, "because they will eat the same foods we do and quickly show the effects of good and bad diets. A rat grows up 30 times as fast as a child and usually lives less than 3 years."

In the case of one nutrient—vitamin C—guinea pigs replace rats be cause rats are not sensitive to a lack of this vitamin.

Rounding out the lesson on each nutrient are sketches of a number of foods, chosen for a double reason. Not only are they good sources of a given nutrient, but also studies of the national food supply show that they are widely available and commonly used.

The new, modernized charts, which are 19 by 24 inches and printed in yellow and black on heavy white paper, replace an out-of-print black and white edition which became a longtime best seller among the Bureau's educational charts.

Sold in complete sets only, at 75 cents a set, the nutrition charts may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

B. J. Murray Representing the Wings Over Jordan Choir

Long Island City, N. Y.- New York 22. Wings Over Jordan, the world's greatest Negro choir, has found a unique solution to one of the many problems involved in making a concert appearance in a different town every day of the year.

Ordinary an organization which must travel for performances has sufficient time between engagements to keep its transportation in good repair. This does not apply to WINGS OVER JORDAN because the demand for engagements cannot be met even though it has been on continuous tour since March of 1946. Rev. Glynn T. Settle, originator and director of the organization, faced the problem of disappointing sponsors who were planning a concert or making special arrangements for transportation.

Although, it involved a great deal of extra expense, Rev. Settle evolved a plan which keeps the choir on schedule for its performances. Wings Over Jordan bought two busses instead of one! Now there is always a bus overhauled and ready for service in the section in which the choir is touring. The two large GMC busses provide sufficient room to permit the choir to make its longest moves at night and arrive in good time for all performances. They are alternated at regular intervals to minimize danger of breakdowns which ordinarily plague traveling units.

This transportation plan is especially essential in the case of Wings Over Jordan because it is often necessary to travel several hundred miles to a studio of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Although the coast-to-cost broadcastings every Sunday at 11:05 A. M. EDST originate from a different city every week, Wings Over Jordan is always in the studio hours before broadcasting time.

This is another example of the planning that has made Wings Over Jordan a great Radio feature for ten consecutive years and a concert attraction in a class by itself.

Farmers of 12 States to Vie for Soil Conservation Awards

Colored farmers of 12 States are expected to compete for awards at the first annual South-wide Soil Conservation Jamboree to be held at Log Cabin, Georgia, on August 6, according to report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Dr. B. F. Hubert, director of the event.

Elimination contests are now underway in several States. The 12 States which are expected to enter farmers in the competition are: Alabama Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi. North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

USDA Soil Conservation Service is cooperating fully with the conservation effort. Colored SCS technicians are serving as judges in some of the State conservation contests, and SCS officials will take part on the Jamboree program.

Within the last three years the conservation contest which was orig inated in Log Cabin has grown from a county-wide to a South-wide event. Last year a State-wide jamboree was held for Georgia farmers. Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief of SCS, was the principal speaker.

Methodist Leaders Of Both Races Made Delegates To E. M. C.

Springfield, Mass. (Special) Bishop Paul B. Kern, Revs. M. S. Davage, A. J. Walton, Roy A Short, Hoover Rupert and Lee Davis, of Nashville have been named among the 270 delegates who will represent American Methodism here in the coming world gathering of followers of John Wesley, from September 24 to Oct. 2

Known as the Ecumenical Methodist Conference and embodying all branches of Methodism on the five continents, these conferences have been held at 10 year intervals since 1881 until the war made impossible the 1941 session scheduled for Oxford, England.

Current food and housing conditions abroad compelled the transfer of the postponed session to the United States.

Fifth delegates are expected from the Mother church in England and smaller numbers from the Methodist denominations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and some Latin American countries where Methodism is independently organized. Delegates will come also from mission lands.

The conference does not have legislative power but wields strong influence in shaping world-wide Methodist opinion and policy.

Naval Stores Workers

(Continued from page 1)

per day. And Forest Service officials report that in many turpentine areas the growers have replaced the traditional backwood labor shacks with modern cottages. It is also said that many of the workers now have gardens, chickens, pigs, and milk cows which enables them to eat better and save more of their earnings.

By the new method of turpentining which is described in a recent publication, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1984, the worker sprays a diluted solution of sulphuric acid on the streaks of the tree "faces' immediately after chipping. A "face" is a series of cuts or streaks which are made on the side of a tree to keep the gum flowing. The acid makes more gum flow, and makes it flow longer.

Chipping off only the bark of the tree in making the "face" instead of chipping into the wood is also part of the new method. Both of these techniques save time, which means an over-all reduction in labor costs, and they leave the worked trees in better condition for sale as timber.

Without the use of acid, new streaks have to be chipped on the "faces" every week in order to keep the gum flowing. But with the acid treatment of the streaks, gum often continues flowing for as long as three weeks. Thus, instead of one man working the same "faces" every week, he may work different "faces," repeating only every three weeks instead of every week.

For example, by the old method, a man could tend only 5,000 faces a season because he had to chip the same "faces" every week, but with the new method he can tend about 12,000 "faces", chipping and spraying at three week intervals. By the old method his season's production was only 100 barrels of gum. By the new method his output may average as high as 210 barrels.

Because labor requirements with the new method are less, the "crops" (10,000 faces) of workers who have gone to urban centers have been divided among the 18,000 workers who remain in the industry. Before the war there were over 30,000 naval stores workers. Negro workers make up a large percentage of the labor force.

The pine forests along the coast from the Carolinas to Texas comprise the naval stores region of this country. Each year about 500,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,500,000 barrels of gum rosin are produced. Wood turpentine and rosin are produced by the distillation of the roots and stumps of pine trees.

Naval stores are used in the manufacture of many important products. Among them are paint, varnish, printing ink, shoe polish soap paper, roofing, matches, perfumes, and pharmaceuticals.

All gum naval stores are not produced by large growers who hire a labor force to work their trees. Many small farmers in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida work their own trees. With gum now selling at around $30 per barrel, hundreds of small white and colored operators find naval stores an important crop. The Farmers Home Administration has loaned some farmers money with which to buy equipment to work their own trees.

The history of naval stores in America goes back to Jamestown colony where a thriving industry was developed by supplying early American traders with tar and pitch for their sailing vessels. The tar was used for preserving the hemp cordage and rigging of the ship, and the pitch for calking the seams in the wooden bottoms.

Hold Training Course in Forestry for Miss. Colored Farm Agents

The 40 Mississippi colored county agents who will direct the 4-H woodland improvement contest, sponsored by the Gulf-Mobile and Ohio railroad, have been given intensive training in forestry, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Mississippi State Extension Service.

Tree marking for selective cutting, timber estimating, and evaluating were included in the course which was directed by J. S. Therrell, associated extension forester. He reports that the agents were enthusiastic about the training and the 4-H contest. Also, he says that the agent's interest in forestry will greatly increase the participation of colored farmers in forestry development in Mississippi.

The 4-H clubbers who enter the contest will carry out standard improvement practices on one-acre plots. Winners will be awarded $1,000 in prizes. Eight of the winners will receive four-day trips to Tuskeee.

Founder of Georgia Ham and Egg Show Promoted

Otis S. O'Neal, founder of the nationally famous Georgia Ham and Egg show, has been promoted to a State-wide position as special agent in charge of Negro work.

In his new position, Mr. O'Neal will devote his full time to assisting the county agents of the State in developing county-wide ham and egg shows.

Mr. O'Neal, who is a graduate of Tuskegee, held his first show at Fort Valley in 1916 Only 27 poorly trimmed, ragged hams, shoulders, and sides were displayed along with 17 dozen dirty ungraded eggs. But the few farmers and their wives who attended caught the vision. For the first time they saw dignity in curing meat and in selecting and cleaning eggs, says Mr. O'Neal.

Through 30 years the show has grown into a national event. Nearly a thousand excellently cured and trimmed hams are now displayed along with hundreds of dozens of top grade eggs. In 1945 Life magazine covered the show, and in 1946 it was covered by Readers' Digest, Coronet, and the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

Working state-wide, Mr. O'Neal will stimulate increased preservation of meats, and also will seek to secure the adoption of a single curing formula, says Mr. Stone, in this way, all Georgia home-cured hams would taste the same, and the State would be on its way to producing a ham that could compete with the Virginia ham, a long-time ambition of Georians.

Vets Preferred For 3,700 Acres To Be Made Homesteads

Sacremento, Calif.-(Global)-The Bureau of Reclamation announced last week that 3,700 acres of rich bottom land in the Tule Lake district of northern California would be opened to homesteading about Oct. 1.

The land is located in Coppeck Bay area of Tule Lake, near a 7,500-acre unit awarded 86 veterans last December after a drawing. These veterans are now harvesting a bumper crop of barley, seed clover alfalfa and potatoes.

Veterans of World War II will receive preference in filing during the first ninety days of the availability period. The 3,700 acres would provide 46 farms.

During the war, Tule Lake was the site of a Japanese relocation camp.

A genius is a man who shoots at something no one else can see and hits it.

Tenn. State "Tigers" To Meet Arkansas At Memphis, Sept. 19

On Paper, "Lions" Appear To Be Formidable Foe Against Coach Kean's 1947 Entry; Game Will Be Big "Charity Classic"

By C. J. KINCAIDE

The football season gets under way down in Dixie, September 19, at Memphis, Tennessee, when the Tennessee State Tigers, National and Mid-Western champions respectively meet the powerful Arkansas State College Lions, members of the Southwestern conference. So early in the season will all eyes and ears of the football coaches and fans be turned on the Charity Classic. Many of the national sports writers and thousands of fans will pour into Memphis to see in action these two very fine teams, Tennessee State, coached by Henry Arthur Kean and Arkansas State, coached by Lamar Allen. These two teams will be just like their two coaches, they will highly respect each other because of their last year's record.

Well folks, those of you who might predict Tennessee State as the favorite should pause long enough to consider two teams which played both Arkansas State and Tennessee State last year. Arkansas State beat Southern University (second best Negro grid team in the country in 1946), by the score of 9-6, while Tennessee State just barely eked out a 21-20 victory over the Louisiana lads. Tennessee State defeated Langston University 26-0, however the Arkansas State Lions took "Zip" Gayle's Oklahoma gridders into camp to the tune of 25-0.

Now this writer has known of several football classics in the past, however, this gridiron clash is the first of its kind, in that one-third of the net proceeds will be given to Negro charitable organizations, including Tri-State Boxing, Milk Fund, Elks' Christmas Basket Fund, YMCA and YWCA, Boys and Girls Scouts, Tri-State Fair Association, finally scholarships will be awarded to worthy students now enrolled or desiring to enroll at Arkansas State, Alcorn A. & M. College and Tennessee State College. Our hats go off to President W. S. Davis of Tennessee State and President L. A. Davis of Arkansas State for engineering such a game. When the fans come to see this contest, they will also have the satisfaction of knowing that they had contributed directly to a worthy cause in helping the less fortunate Negroes in this Tennessee, Arkansas area where it is most needed.

Education is Tool For Good or Evil Graduates Warned

Wilberforce, Ohio.- Summer graduating seniors of the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce university, today were challenged by Dr. Clyde Hissong, state director of education, to make practical use of their college training.

In his commencement address here this evening, Dr. Hissong described a college education as a tool for good or evil, depending upon how well each graduate used "the extremely valuable tools of knowledge" gained through scholarship.

"The purpose of any tool," Dr. Hissong said, "is to fashion something Any craftsman knows that a tool justifies itself only when it helps to fashion a better instrument than itself."

Dr. Hissong stressed the fact that scholarship in our American way of living is only the beginning of practical accomplishments that should lead to better living for everyone. He explained that college graduates have the responsibility for leadership in promoting better living and that each graduate must cultivate "a personal magnetism that will generate respect for your ideas, belief in your personal integrity, and faith in your social vision."

"Above all," Dr. Hissong concluded," scholarship must exemplify tolerance and understanding between individuals and among nations, if we are to be able to avoid costly wars, both worldwide and regional, in the future."

Guadalupe District Association

Forty-fourth Annual Session Held in the West End Baptist Church in San Antonio

San Antonio, Texas—(Delayed in Transmission)—After being in session here at the West End Baptist Church, Rev. J. A. Kemper the entertaining pastor for five days, the Guadalupe District Association closed out its seventy-fourth annual session, which was regarded as the greatest ever held in the Association's history. The meeting here in the Alamo City.

loaded and drew representatives from throughout the district. The major objective of the convention is not only home and foreign missions, but Christian education.

The moderator, Rev. D. Manning Jackson, D. D., was re-elected to succeed himself. He is one of San Antonio's dynamic ministers, pastors theologians and teachers. He has such able men on his staff of officers as Revs. S. E. Stewart, C. B. Everage, R. L. Murray and M. C. Arnold. The association was highlighted by the religious, spiritual and denominational fervor that made it an occasion long to be remembered. The finances reported raised through the session were $4,580.00. The appropriation committee reported to the Association its recommendations for disbursements for various denominational causes, but the major portion of its educational money was divided equally between Mary Allen College at Crockett, Texas and Guadalupe College at Segin, Texas.

One of the highlights of the convention was the annual address of Rev. D. Manning Jackson, who stressed "The 10 F's That Make for our Furtherance and Freedom." It was in mimeograph form, and was distributed to the messengers before he began his delivery and as he was being presented by the vice moderator.

D. C. Theatres To Continue Policy Of Discrimination

Washington, D. C.-(Global)-Despite the tremendous pressure being brought to bear against it, the National Theatre, the only legitimate theatre in the Capital; will continue to bar Negroes unless the racial policies of the entire City are changed, the management intimated, last week.

Marcus Meiman, president of the operating corporation, in a statement, said that the theatre's present policy would be changed only if, the general policy (toward Negroes) is changed in Washington by legislation, or if business and civic groups revoke racial restrictions.

His statement came in the midst of contract negotiations between the League of New York Theatres and Actors' Equity. Equity is demanding a contract clause which would forbid its members to appear at the National Theater unless exclusion of Negroes is stopped by June 1, 1948.

Religious Leaders And Educators of Nation Strongly Oppose Measure Advocated by Military Forces; A Stirring Fight Over Issue Begins

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey may have lost ground in his race for the Republican nomination for the presidency as a result of espousing the proposal for peace time conscription, at the American Legion National Convention in New York, last week. By so doing he broke with his party's congressional majority and is believed "played into the hands" of Senator Robert A. Taff, his chief opponent for the presidential nomination.

Gov. Dewey's stand for peacetime conscription, which euphoniously is called "universal military training", is the one and only stand on major issues he has taken which has disturbed colored voters, who all along have been overwhelmingly for his nomination and election to the presidency. There is hardly a single organization of colored persons in the country that is not openly hostile to peacetime conscription. The Negro press is generally opposed to it and even the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which under the guidance of Secretary Walter White has been a partisan supporter of all "Truman doctrines" was forced to go on record against "universal military training" at its annual convention this year.

Mr. Dewey's stand for conscription, it is being said, would make another tweedledee, tweedledum race for the presidency in 1948 should he be named as the opponent of President Truman, and should the Republicans in their 1948 National Convention refuse to endorse "universal military training" and yet nominate Mr. Dewey for the presidency, that would put the Republican candidate in an embarrassing position. The most ardent supporters of Gov. Dewey, are as loyal to him as ever, but they are stunned as a result of his expression putting him in association with all of the fascist elements of the country, since all these elements are in the forefront of the movement to turn this government over to militarists and warmongers.

It is realized that Gov. Dewey will gain in prestige with special interests and also his popularity in the Gallup polls may mount higher and higher in the doctor's future figures, but none of these "advantages", it is held will affect the hard-boiled delegates to the next Republican National Convention. These delegates will likely refuse to repudiate the position taken by the Republican majority in congress against peacetime conscription.

Mr. Dewey's New York friends it is understood, are betting on the Republican majority changing its position on peacetime conscription at the next session; they hope before the National Convention is held that the party in congress, will be driven to pass the bill for conscription. If that is done, then Mr. Dewey will be in a stronger position than he is now, in announcing support of a measure which the Republicans have not endorsed and at present seem unlikely to endorse.

The friends of Senator Robert A. Taft, it is known, feel that Dewey has helped their candidate greatly, at a time when the Ohioan's prestige was low. The fight on the Taft Hartley labor bill, which has been subjected to an attack by the labor leaders that has flim-flammed a host of people and made them believe the bill "robbed labor of its rights", undoubtedly had hurt Senator Taft. But it is now probable that the Ohio senator will be able to regain lost ground by carrying to the people the peacetime conscription issue and rally the nation's majority which undoubtedly is opposed to this totalitarian proposal. Taft undoubtedly has the power to prevent the passage of peacetime conscription in the United States Senate. And should he get the Republican presidential nomination he would be in a position to make a race for the presidency on a clean cut issue which would put President Truman and the Democrats on the defensive

Peacetime conscription is opposed by most of the religious denominations of the country and most of the nation's educators and teachers. It is backed only by warmongers and the bosses of those veterans' organizations that maneuver to keep the rank and file from having any say in the policymaking of such organizations. It is doubtful if the hullabaloo created at the American Legion Convention in New York favorable to peacetime conscription is endorsed by twenty-five per cent of the rank and file members of the legion. Senator Taft realizes this just as he knew the rank and file of labor did not want to be forever engaging in strikes merely to give labor leaders a chance to pose as powerful political figures.

Back in December, 1943, the members of congress were given the real "low-down" on the reason why there is so much agitation for "universal military training," it came from a GI. His name was George L. Mark, a father of three children, who at the time was in Camp Atterbury, Md. Mark went to Washington and appeared before the committee that was considering the conscription bill. In a prepared speech, opposing the bill, Private Mark said, "universal military training" was the brain child of the Pentagon Boy Scouts, the be-medaled four-flushers, the brass hats and the aristocratic phonies of the Pentagon caste." He was referring to the military men who occupied the war department headquarters in the Pentagon Building in nearby Virginia.

Private Mark said the "brass hats" wanted universal military training because they want a large army, so that army officers can keep their soft jobs. "These brass hats don't like work. If they did they wouldn't be in the army. They're in the army as officers because they cannot make a fight in the competive game." Thus spoke this game Buck Private., and his speech was the most sensational expose of the plan to conscript the youth of the nation that was made during the hearings on the bill.

Private Mark further stated that the military clique was making life miserable for enlisted men so that they would not re-enlist; that the military clique had undermined voluntary enlistment solely because they wanted to force congress to adopt compulsory military training. Mark said he did not believe compulsory military training is democratic. He said it would undermine the morals of the nation's youth and eventually bring about a militaristic control of government and lead the country off to another war

Mark said that voluntary enlistments could produce all of the soldiers the nation needed for a peacetime army. He challenged the statements of Secretary of War Patterson and other army "brass hats" who had said the enlisted men wanted universal military training. Mark said letters he had received from his "buddies" in this country and from overses showed that they were against universal military training; that only the officer caste favored it.

Taft, in his contest with Dewey, it is believed, will make a powerful use of G. I. opinion regarding universal military training. Now as never before, politicians are concerned with what rank and file war veterans think about military training. But Mr. Dewey, it is charged, is thinking only of what the officer clique and heads of the leading veterans' organizations think. These army officers, as Private Mark disclosed, are thinking only about the soft and easy jobs they can keep if they can get a big army of school kids to boss.

LIFE

Life isn't always sweet,
Nor does the bitter remain;
Paradoxical as it may appear,
Rarely we're heroes in shame.

Third Annual Fat Calf Show Held in Montgomery Tops All Records—Much Interest Shown

"Joe" the Aberdeen Angus calf owned and shown by James Brown of Greene County, paid his owner $1,975 in sale and prize money by winning the grand championship of the third annual fat stock show for Negro youth held in Montgomery, April 8-9.

Keen competition was offered by the reserve champion calf of the show, a prize Hereford steer owned and shown by George Yarbrough Jones of Epps in Sumter County. George's calf was bred and fed on the farm of his grandfather, Cal Jones, from whose herd many winners have come.

Highlight of the two-day event was the sale of the grand champion by the Honorable James E. Folsom, Governor of Alabama, who said in a preliminary statement, "Alabama's progress depends 40 per cent upon the progress that Negroes make, as they constitute that per cent of the population." He further commented upon the high quality of Negro 4-H and NFA boys and girls as evidence of progress being made.

Governor Folsom took the gavel at 9:45 a. m., and by 9:48 had run up a record bid of $2 a pound for the grand champion steer. The calf was bought by Boyd Leyburn, manager for Sears Roebuck and Company's store at Montgomery. He represented the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce and several business firms. The prize-winning animal was donated to the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

This third annual show topped the first and second years' shows by a wide margin. According to J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro extension work, 255 calves were entered in the show as compared with 130 in 1946 and 32 in 1945. The quality of animals was in like manner far out in front of the previous shows, although prices were lower, he said.

More than 3,000 spectators crowded the stands at the Union Stock Yard to witness the judging of the show by Dr. R. S. Sugg, State Veterinarian from Auburn. The day of the sale brought an even larger crowd of cattlemen and spectators.

Visitors from out of state included Wayman Johnson, assistant director of state extension work for Negroes. of Orangeburg, S. C., with a party of three; Sanford Lee, county agent of Macon, Georgia; and Miss Singleton of the Macon Telegraph and Evening News. J. L. Lawson, assistant director of API extension service, W. H. Gregory, extension livestock specialist, and others from Auburn were present to give a helping hand.

T. M. Campbell, field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered an inspiring message at the annual banquet Tuesday evening. "What we saw at the fat stock show today proves that our boys and girls have accepted the challenge to meet the changing conditions brought about by farm mechanization and are pointing the way to a future brighter than the traditional cotton economy of the South," he declared.

Oher prominent visitors to the show included R. E. Cammack and J. C. Cannon of the State office of Agriculture Education; Robert Durr, editor of the Birmingham Weekly Review, and others.

The annual fat stock show is sponsored by the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural and Livestock Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce, and Union Stock Yards Company of Montgomery, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service and the Department of Vocational Education.

While the margin of profit did not reach last year's sale on individual calves, the total sales value of $41,000 plus $1,000 in prizes gives a record gross return.

Electric Power Used Wisely on Montgomery County Farms

With the extension of electric power lines into the rural sections of Montgomery County, 30 different communities are using electricity in one or more forms. There are more than 30 rural churches and schools now making use of educational motion pictures on the use of electricity.

A large percentage of rural homes are being benefited with radio programs because of the extension of power lines into the rural areas of the county. The progress of radio users runs side by side with the extension of electricity into every type of rural home. Landlords are seeing to it that all houses of wage hands on their plantations are wired and connected in order that electric service may be extended to them.

The more progressive farmers are installing water systems powered by electricity. These systems are serving both the family and livestock. Dairy farmers are using electricity in dairy barns.

Other uses which farmers are making of electricity inclule refrigeration, brooding chicks, ironing clothes and operating shop motors, fans, churns, wood saws, and milking machines. Through these and other means, electricity is bringing a more abundant living to many farmers.

New Farm Housing Bulletins Tell How to Plan Remodeling

For farm families thinking of remodeling their home, or building a new home from the ground up, there is practical guidance in two new publications prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture housing specalists.

Title of one of the new publications is "Your Farmhouse: How to Plan Remodeling." It tells in words and in before—and—after pictures what members of one family actually did to make their old house more comfortable and convenient inside and out. The principles of farmhouse remodeling are presented in this bulletin. They start with the first major decision which must be made: Is the old house worth fixing over, or not Price of this bulletin is 15 cents.

Title of the other bulletin is "Your Farmhouse: Cut-outs to Help in Planning." This publication provides diagrams of beds, stoves, and other standard pieces of furniture and equipment. It also provides structural features, such as closets and stairs, all drawn to scale. By pinning the cut-outs on paper, a family can develop its own house plans; they can try out new iedas, and draw rough plans that will give the builder or architect a definite idea of what the family wants. The price of this bulletin is 25 cents Both publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Sport Magazine Carries Story On Jackie Robinson's Success

New York—"If you were Jackie Robinson," says the current issue of SPORT Magazine, "you'd notice that every day there were fewer 'incidents,' that every day you were getting better breaks from the fans, the players and the press."

In a revealing story of Jackie's historic making of the big time in baseball SPORT states that Robinson's obstacles are steadily declining but that he still has many lonely moments.

Summing up Jackie's first months in baseball, the story written by Roscoe McGowen of the NEW YORK TIMES, who covers the Dodgers, points out that the Brooklyn star knows by now that the sweat he is pouring into his efforts to pave the way for members of his race in major league baseball isn't being wasted.

"Some nice things have happened," Jackie told McGowen. "It was nice of Hank Greenberg to speak to me as he did once when I pulled up at first base.

"You're doing fine he told me—keep your chin up. He's a fine gentleman."

According to SPORT, Robinson is paying quite a price for the privilege of playing baseball in the major leagues but he thinks it well worth the price.

Four-H Members Help Improve School Building

The 4-H'ers and older youth in Graham Community, Randolph County, have started a program to remodel and paint their school building.

It is an old Rosenwald school that at present is somewhat in need of repair. The youth and local leaders discussed their plants with the county agents, and members first started raising funds by giving money themselves. Later the 4-H boys and girls selected a one-acre plot of the school's land to grow an acre of cotton. When this cotton is sold, the funds will be used to buy paint and shrubbery to improve the building and grounds.

The farmers agreed to let the 4-H'ers use their work stock and tools, and to help them with the project.

The county agents will give the club members information on planting, cultivating, dusting, harvesting, and marketing the cotton.

Arkansas Professor Chosen Teacher At College In Ohio

Wilberforce, Ohio, -Leonard C. Archer, chairman of the department of English, Ark., state college, Pine Bluff, has been appointed chairman of the new department of speech and dramatics in the Wilberforce college of education and industrial arts, President Charles H. Wesley disclosed today.

A graduate of Morehouse college, Archer received the M. A. degree at the University of Toronto, Canada, and has done additional work in speech and the theatre at Atlanta university and the University of Wisconsin.

In 1943, Mr. Archer was winner of one of the "Dr. Christian Awards" for original radio script. His one-act adaption of Ann Petrey's novel, "The Street," won high praise at the Southern dramatic festival recently. Also, Archer appeared in the roll of the Fourth Tempter in the University of Wisconsin production of "Murder in the Cathedral."

Vice-president of the Southern Association of Dramatic and Fine Arts, Archer has taught previously at Bethune-Cookman college Georgia normal college, Alcorn college, Southern university, and Arkansas state college.

A little lemon or orange juice mixed into many sandwich spreads not only improves the flavor, but thins the mixture for easier spreading. Try a dash of orange juiee in cheese spreads, ham or other mineed meat spreads, or in peanut butter.

West Ky. Vocational School At Paducah

Acting President M. J. Sleet Announces New Additions to Teaching Staff

Paducah, Ky.,-(Special)- The doors of West Ky., Vocational Training School will swing open for the ninth consecutive year when students begin registering the morning of Sept. 9th.

The students and faculty will be greeted with complete rearrangements of all of the trade departments, and an almost complete renovation of the physical plant. Much painting has been done to the interior of the trade departments, and the dormitories will be in readiness upon the arrival of the avalanche of students.

The administration, as stated by Acting President, M. J. Sleet, has not confined it's effort only toward an improvement of the physical plant, but much time has been given over to the strengthening and improvement of the quality of the instructional setup. Attention to this phase of the school's program will also continue to receive sincere and careful attention, he says.

The following new persons have been added to the faculty: Mr. L. S. Hunter, of Louisville, will return as head of the Barbering Department. Mr. Hunter left the institution to join the army of World Waar II and his return will be heartily acclaimed by the entire administration. He was the school's first Barbering instructor.

Mr. Davis H. Edwards, Jr., of Monroe, Louisiana, and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, with the Bachelor of Science degree, will be added to the teaching staff of the Auto Mechanics Department He has had five years of experience as an Automobile Mechanic and comes highly recommended by Dr. G. B. Love, Director of the Auto Mechanics Division of Tuskegee.

Miss Mary B. Marshall, of Shelbyville, Ky., and a graduate last year in the capacity of Secretary.

Mr. Fred E. Drummond, of Newport News, Virginia, will head up the Tailoring Department. He is a graduate of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, of Lawrenceville, Va., obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree, with a major in trade education. He has on file in the school's office the most eomplimentary recommendation his Alma Mater could bestow upon any of it's graduates. Mr. Drummond also has the blessings of Hampton Institute. He has had two years practical experience as an operator of his own Tailoring esablishment.

Miss Alyce Simpson, of Frankfort, Ky., will assume the duties as Librarian and comes to us efficiently recommended by Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones, Director of Library Service of Atlanta University.

Oil Burner Better Than Old Wood Stove

Mrs. Grandberry, leader in home improvement in Ebenezer Community, inspires many of her fellow elub leaders to do a better job in homemaking. She is making her home a more convenient and comfortable place in which to live.

Early this year Mrs. Grandberry decided to do something to solve her cooking problem. She found buying wood very costly because she did not own land. Therefore, she decided to change her wood and coal cooking stove to an oil stove. She had the fire box sealed and put in burners. Then she ran a pipe from a five gallon can of kerosene outside the house to the burners.

This homemaker found that she used only three gallons of kerosene per week at 12 cents per gallon. The total cost of putting in the oil stove was only $17. "There is no cheaper fuel." says Mrs. Grandberry "Kerosene is cleaner, more convenient, and eheaper."

In addition to the steps taken to improve her kitchen, Mrs. Grandberry has made draperies, bedspreads, and many other useful household articles from sacks.

Quarantine Imposed on Flower Importation

For the purpose of preventing the entry of injurious insect pests and plant diseases, quarantine destrictions have been placed by the Secretary of Agriculture on the importation into continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico of eut flowers from most foreign countries.

Among the countries affected by the quarantine which goes into effect on August 1 is Haiti which has been shipping eut flowers here by plane during the winter months. The order will not affect Canada Labrador, and Newfoundland, because insect pests and plant diseses likely to be found in eut flowers from these countries are largely common to the United States.

Red Bank 4-H Apron Project

The six new members of the Red Bank 4-H Club in Lawrence County selected clothing as their project this year.

The first articles they worked on were aprons. They used their activity period at school for working on their aprons, and their leader, Mrs. Elna Faqua, supervised the work.

Flour and fertilizer sacks were used by all of the girls. The sacks were first bleached and washed white, then the aprons were cut anl the designs were drawn on them The girls pioled their money to buy the thread. Enough thread was bought to embroider all of the aprons and extra thread went into their school sewing boxes.

In embroidering the aprons, the girls used satin, buttonhole, feather, lazy daisy, and outline stitches, and the French knot.

Hoe Only Enough to Control Weeds

A wise note to home gardeners: You need to hoe your garden only often enough to keep down weeds. Any extra hoeing is a loss of time and labor.

API extension gardner, J. C. Ford adds that hoeing and cultivating should be shallow. Deep cultivation is not only hard work, but it may injure plant roots.

Sharp hoes and sweeps on garden plows are ideal for the garden. They make it possible to scrape the top layer of soil and destroy weeds without going too deep.

Sacks Are Handy and Add Beauty to Homes

Mrs. Bessie Loveless, Barton Community in Colbert County, is really known to her friends as "the sack lady." She has used sacks in making more than 25 pillow cases, aprons, dresses, vanity sets, curtains, dish towels and rugs. To many of these artieles she added touches of color with bits of ginghams and dyes.

Mrs. Loveless says that the sack articles really come in handy around the house as well as add to the beauty of the home. She also says that working with sacks is a good way to rest the mind and pocketbook.

To Use New Weed Killers Learn to Spray Properly

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

More and more people are writing in to inquire whether there is really any virtue in the many new weed killers recently put on the market.

Much experimenting has been done by both the Weed-No-More and the Weedone people and also by many of the state agricultural college people using 2, 4-D. As a result, there is no doubt that this material when properly used, will kill most broad-leafed or veined plants and yet will not damage most grasses.

Expect Too Much

Some users expect to spray with this material and have it kill their weeds in a few minutes. When it does not they are disappointed and condemn the material as worthless The proper time and way to use this material is while the dew is on the grass on some bright morning that promises a clear day.

When the material falls on the plant leaves it begins to be absorbed, and enters the sap of the plant and is gradually carried to all parts of the plant, even to the outermost root tip. This requires a week or even two or three weeks' time. In large vines or trees there may not be enough of this material absorbed from a single application so a second must be made, if the weather is very hot and dry or if a dashing rain falls too soon and washes the material off the plast it may be necessary to spray again.

Use Hand Gun

It is a question whether this material is best used in liquid form or as a dust. We prefer it as a liquid spray. If the user prefers the dust form, it should be used in a dust gun. Whichever way it is used, we recommend that the ordinary householder apply it with a hand-operated one-man gun. The reason for this is that if we use a power-operated machine, we are almost sure to get the material on something we do not wish to kill.

This material is death to dandelions of all kinds, but it is also death to any member of the clover group of plants. It is very effective in killing wild lettuce, and all of the rag-weeds, but it will also kill most roses and flowering shrubs if it gets on them. With a hand spray, we can stand in such a way that we miss our desirable plants while we reach the one we desire to kill.

Hay-Fever Problem

For years, the hay-fever problem has been a serious one all over the country, especially in the vicinity of great cities. It is generally recognized that this disease is generally caused by breathing the pollen of any of the rag weeds that at blooming time is always floating in the air. New York City made a very expensive experiment last year in order to demonstrate the practicability of rag-weed control on city-wide scale. A plan was drawn up by the city health department to be carried out by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering under the inspection of a trained horticulturalist. It is estimated that there was about 100,000 acres of rag-weeds in New York City.

The campaign was carried on for about six weeks and about 3,000 acres or ragweeds were sprayed with 2, 4-D. As a result, the American Academy of Allergy reports that there was less ragweed pollen in New York City than at any time for over 10 years and as a result there was a decided reduction in the number of cases of hay-fever in New York City.

Weeds Grow Rapidly

Ragweeds are now growing rapidly and it will not be too long before they will begin blooming. But why wait for this when they can be completely killed by one good application of 2, 4-D.

The following is a very much abridged list of the plants easily killed by this material:

With a hand spray we can stand in such a way that we miss our desired plants while we reach the ones we desire to kill.

morning glories of all kinds, Queen Ann's lace, Jerusalem artichokes, wild asters, sunflowers, beggar's ticks, velvet leaf or butter print, bitterweed, Virginia creeper, all varities of cress, wild carrots, all nettles, bouncing bet, burdocks, all of the buttercups, dandelions of all kinds, dodder, goldenrod, ground ivy, henbit, wild mustards of all kinds, our common wild evergreen honeysuckles, knotweed, lambsquarter, larkspur, lettuce, Carolina moonseed, chickweed, peppergrass, plantin pokeberry, poverty weeds, all of the amaranth or pigweed roots and there seems to be plenty of evidence that it will kill wild onions. As before stated, be careful about getting it on all leaves and shrubs.

My 4-H Project

By Thelma Clay

Penny Club, Malison County

"My 4-H Club project is poultry. After I decided to take poultry as a project, I talked it over with my father. He agreed to buy me 25 baby chicks and feed for them.

"On January 9, my father helped prepare a place to put my chicks. I got them on February 14 and had my brooder all ready for them. Now I spend at least 45 minutes each day after school working with my chicks.

"This is my second year in 4-H Club work and I hope to be successful with my projects."

Cotton Chopping in Eastern Arkansas

By Ocie Lee Smith

While working with Farmers Home Administration Negro borrowers the week of June 9 in Eastern Arkansas, I took advantage of the opportunity to look into the cotton chopping situation which, of course, has created an urgent problem because of incessant rains. A description of what is taking place will give an index into the economic status and attitudes of certain elements of Negro non-farm and farm people. The following quotations were collected from transient scoppers and farmers to and from cotton fields.

Passenger aboarding bus, "I want to pay for three of us back to Wynne."

Driver of bus, "What's wrong, you 3 girls quitting?"

"Yes sir-ee we are. The sun is too hot, and furthermore that man ain't paying but $4.75 a day. Just on the other side of town you can get $6.00 a day, and ice water."

The three Negroes take seats in the rear of the bus, meet others and continue conversation.

"Whew! This air show feels good; just drive on man."

"Say", says a renter en route to Forrest City to visit wife in clinic. "I know a place where you can get $7.00 a day, and don't have to take no static, cause the man right across the road 'isbeckoning 'for you. Tell me over near Earle they have struck for higher wages cause that cotton over there is as grassy as hair on a hog's back."

Preacher en route to funeral in Marianna, "Children, I've been sitting here listening to you talk. What you say look like the "signs of the times". I remember when I chopped cotton for 50c a day, but salt meat bacon wasn't but 10c a lb. Now even at $6.00 a day, when you get through buying 'your furnish' you won't have nothing left."

In unison, "That's the truth."

One middle-aged lady chimed in, "Before I'll work for nothing, with these high prices of food, I'll go fishing every day." (Great and loud laughter in unison)

Preacher, "They had a meeting at the church in my neighborhood out from Marianna last week. A man came in to take a list of who would go out the next morning. He told us he was paying $2.50 a day. Everybody in the church laughed out loud, and one of the deacons told him, "looks like you're gonna have to plow yours up".

A fellow who had remained very quiet all the time said, "Now, I've been sitting here listening. You all let me talk. You know, looks like this cotton proposition is about to bust open. When I get through with this crop, I'm selling my mules and tools and everything else but my cows, chickens and hogs. I'm going to put this money in my pocket; I ain't for letting this crash catch me napping. Again, I just got to thinking. Here we go out there in the field with our heads bowed down working, and can't see nothing. Can't even check up to even see which way you going. Now you know it's taking just some money to pitch this crop, and if the price of cotton goes down, we are ruined. Won't be long no how before them cotton choppers and pickers gonna start us to twittling our thumbs. I've been farming 20 years and it used to be we'd know just about what to expect. Now it's just like playing checkers, if you move you lose."

Truly, I was thrown into a thought crisis. Here I sat among people who actually lived by the sweat of the brow, by tilling the soil, with acquired philoslophies, even though unpolished, attract attention and deserve consideration.

Driver, "Marianna, all passengers out for Marianna."

I baled out, confused in my thinking, I know I looked haggard. I felt empty, my vision was blurred. I was in a state of flux, quite a contrast to these tillers of the soil who alighted the bus, laughing and joking, moved onto a roadside confectionary, bought ice cream cones and began licking the melting mixture of sugar and milk.

"My, my", says I "goodness! It's hot! May I have one too, Mister."

"What flavor?"

"Strawberry, please."

Surplus Potatoes for School Lunches

Ex-GI Warfield Keene, Jr., one of several veterans who are studying to be cooks at the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School in Washington, D. C., is shown dropping potatoes for the school lunch program into a mechanical peeler. These potatoes are part of two million surplus bushels from last year's record crop which the Government is distributing to schools throughout the country for use in their school lunch programs. The Washington Vocational School cafeteria not only serves hot nutritious lunches to its own students at noon each day, but it also serves pupils from nearby elementary schools.

2,000,000, Bushels of Surplus Potatoes Go to White and Colored School Children

Washington, D. C.

Two million bushels of surplus potatoes from last year's record crop are being passed along in extra portions to white and colored school children through the joint Federal-State School Lunch Program, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This extra outlet, though comparatively small, is serving a double-barrelled purpose, say Department officials. They point out that the larger servings of potatoes provide the youngsters with additional energy for study and play; also the purchase of these surplus potatoes by the Government protects farmers against heavy losses.

The 1946 crop totaled 475 million bushels, about 100 million bushels more than are annually consumed by the American people.

Foreign countries took some of this surplus, but not a very large part because the special handling in shipping both fresh and dehydrated potatoes makes the per-unit cost in food value too high. Even Canada, which last year took about 10,000 carloads of potatoes from this country was not in the market because of her own large crop.

The School Lunch Program, made permanent this year for the first time, has made it possible to turn over about two million bushels of the surplus potatoes to public and parochial schools throughout the country. All the States, the District of Columbia, and the territories are participating in this program, which offers their schools two types of Federal aid: (1) A cash idemnity, matched dollar for dollar by the State, of so much per meal, according to the type of lunch served, and (2) the direct distribution to them of surplus food bought by the Department of Agriculture as part of the Government's price support program.

Since Congress passed the Steagall Amendment it has been mandatory for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to support the price of potatoes. This means that the Department will have brought from 60 to 100 million bushels of the potatoes grown in 1946. The Department has made every effort to divert these potatoes into channels of human consumption.

4-H'er Wins State Prize

Fifteen-year-old Maurice Harper of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, recently was awarded a $25 saving bond for having the best record of any colored 4-H club member in the State, reports State Leader Paul Brooks of the Oklahoma State Extension Service.

Young Harper's activities included the winning of the Danford Foundation award in 1945, winning the reserve grand championship on a hog he placed in the Junior Fat Livestock Show last year, winning an award for a hybrid corn project, a prize for a calf he entered in the State Fat Livestock Show, and a blue ribbon in the appropriate dress contest last spring.

Also, this prize winning 4-H'er operates a tractor on his father's 160-acre farm, has over $250 in his savings account, is a member of the baseball and softball teams, and attends Sunday School regularly.

Iowa Children Study Lowly Mud Pies, Learn that Valuable Soil Must Be Saved

By Knox Craig

Des Moines, Ia.—(AP)—The lowly mud pie some day may take its place with the Bunsen burner and the map in Iowa's 6,000 rural schools.

Soil conservation is now an intergal part of the curriculum and in the classroom, on field trips and in special projects, a majority of the state s 48,000 rural school children are being taught, "to see that civilization moves, survives, or disappears with the fertility of the soil."

The first year of a three-year experimental proram ended with the close of school this spring and Iowa students, for the first time, from 40 questions dealing with soil conservation and related problems on their state examination papers.

There is no lack of opportunities for first to eight grade children to see in the rolling, fertile farm lands that surround their little schools some of the things they have studied in the classroom.

They study soil samples to see their various compositions. They are taken to fields where erosion has slashed deep ditches or where water stands in fields not properly drained. They may observe a pasture which overgrazed and filled with weeds.

Study the Land

The children are encouraged to question their parents and other farmers in the area about the history of their lands. In some classes pupils are asked to draw maps of the farms on which they live showing the running streams, dry creeks, gullies and ridges. They are asked to report on the conservation practices on their farms.

Studies of wildlife, an important part of the course, help hold their interests. The Iowa state conservation commission works closely with the schools, and runs in its monthlc publication stories of some phase of wild life included in their studies.

As part of the program hundreds of students prepare scrapbooks or write essays on soil conservation subjects. In a numer of counties the soil conservation commission or the Izaak Walton League sponsors such contests and offer prizes. Hand-painted pictures of game birds went to the winners of a Marshall County contest.

'As the Soil is Lost'...

How important the soil is to U. S. livelihood constantly is emphasized in these essays by school children. Shirley Livingston, winner of a for-county contest in northeast Iowa, writes, "as the soil is lost, so is our security and our freedom."

Mary Gardner, 12-year-old eighth grader, who won the Marshall County contest, observes that "the soil is a nation's most valuable natural heritage" and concludes that the remedy for soil erosion "lies in education."

The comprehensive three year study, which is a part of the regular science course, includes units on soils and how they deteriorate, the agencies employed in soil conservation and methods used, wild life, conservation of minerals and for ests.

How deterioration of the soil has a direct bearing on the welfare of the child is stressed early in the training course. The teaching out line suggests that teachers have their classes make lists of things which the pupils or their parents need in the home or on the farm.

Then they are shown how not only the money to buy such things but also the basic products from which they are made come from the soil The children, for example, are asked to list many of the materials which are used in an automobile such as steel, rubber, wood and glass, and then shown how productive soil is needed for building the automobile.

WOMAN'S PAGE

In the Good Old Summertime Try These

Summertime, when the afternoons are longer and we are inspired to stray out in the open as much as possible, should be a happy time. It is a good idea to store up as much sunshine as we can during these months to fortify us through the dreary months of fall and winter. For those whose only vacation is to be at home it is well to take it easy when it comes to preparation of meals and try to salvage added time for work or recreation outdoors.

This does not mean that one must sacrifice nutritional values. We can economize upon, our time, and upon our expenditure of money, for simple foods, well prepared and with taste appeal, are often relished more than fancier dishes which require more tedious preparation.

There is no better way to gain this freedom for outdoors than to let your supper feature a generous platter of meat patties or hamburgers, dressed with onion rings and accompanied by a zesty sauce and pickles. Serve with this a bowl of assorted spiced pickled fruits and one hot dish. That hot dish might be buttered corn, garden peas or baked squash. Sliced tomatoes, coffee or tea and a light dessert will make it a perfect meal to end a summer's day.

The meal which we have outlined today is a simple one, consisting of hamburgers, served with mustard and catsup and onion rings, jars of hot sauce for those who want their hamburgers even hotter, buns, stewed fruits and watermelon. The fruit can be prepared hours ahead of time, the watermelon is kept chilled, the buns can be purchased or made at home and reheated at the last minute, and about the only last-minute kitchen work involved is the actual cooking of the meat.

Such a meal can easily be whisked to the porch or to the back yard for easy serving in the cool of the evening

For quick and easy meals your broiler is an indispensible help. The tender cuts of meats are suitable for broiling, but in many instances they are expensive, and when chops and steaks are too high the standby for the home-maker is ground meat.

Ground meat, cooked or uncooked, may be used in various ways for delicious meat dishes. It may be served in patties or croquets, in loaves, or creamed and served on toast or in combination with other foods.

If your family is beef hungry and your budget is running low, how about serving beef patties? Of course you do not want to serve them the same way each time. If you want to stretch the meat a bit here is a suggestion developed in wartime which is good enough to retain in one's files, making patties which you can count upon to serve six people.

Victory Meat Balls

1 lb. ground beef
1 1-2 cups rolled oats
1 medium onion
1 1-2 tbsp salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
2 cups tomatoes
Drippings for browning

These may be shaped in flat patties or rolled into balls as you like, after they have been mixed by combining the ground beef, rolled oats, onion and seasoning with one cup of the tomatoes. Shape, roll in a little flour and brown in hot drippings. Cover this with the remaining tomatoes and simmer gently about 45 minutes. Serve with onion rings and the sauce left in the skillet

Here is another combination which stretches meat and serves equally well for patties or a larger meat loaf.

Meat Loaf or Patties

2 pounds ground beef
1-2 pound chopped bologna
1 cup bread or cracker crumbs
1 cup chili sauce
1 tsbp. grated onion
2 eggs, beaten slightly
2 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp pepper
Few thin slices American cheese

Put the ground beef and bologna through the meat grinder together, or chop the bologna with a sharp knife and mix the two meats together thoroughly. If you have any stale bread, but into tiny cubes and let them stand in the chili sauce a few minutes, to moisten them a bit. Combine all the ingredients except the cheese, and mix well. Pack into a loaf pan or shape the mixture into individual cakes. Lay the slices of cheese on top and bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for about one to one and one-half hours This recipe will serve 8 or 10 people

This dish, with its bologna and chili sauce blended with the other ingredients, is unusual and spicy, and it is equally good when the loaf is served in cold slices

Lamb has been unusually good this year, and we all enjoy a lamb roast A roast is a good investment, for there are many ways of using the leftover portions. One of my friends uses ground lamb or beef thriftily and attractively in a dish she calls Green Pepper Ring Loaf. The recipe calls for shoulder breast or shank of the lamb. (Cooked lamb may be replaced successfully by veal or beef.)

Green Pepper Ring Lamb Loaf

1 1-2 pounds ground lamb
1 1-2 cups bread crumbs
1 cup milk
3 tbsp grated onion
1 cup cooked peas
1 1-2 tsps. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. chopped parsley
1 small bay leaf
3-4 cup cooked seasoned rice
1 egg
4 small green peppers

Buy lamb from the shoulder, breast or shank for grinding. Soak bread crumbs in milk. Add onion, peas, salt, pepper, chopped parsley and finely crumbled bay leaf. Mix thoroughly. In a separate bowl, combine the cooked rice and eggs. Remove seeds and membranes from peppers. Parboil pepper cases about five minutes or until tender. Drain, rinse with cold water and fill with rice mixture. Line the bottom of a loaf pan with waxed paper Pack a one-fourth inch layer of meat mixture into loaf pan. Arrange stuffed peppers on meat and pack remaining meat around peppers to make a firm loaf. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for one and one-half hours.

Liver Loaf

1 1-2 pounds liver
2 slices bacon
1 medium onion
2 eggs
1 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
1-2 tsp. marjoram
1 cup cracker crumbs
1 1-2 cups liquid
1-2 cup catsup

Cook liver slowly for five minutes in water to cover. Reserve liquid. Put liver through food chopper with bacon and onion. Add all other ingredients except the catsup. Liquid in which the liver was cooked, meat stock, milk, tomato or other vegetable juice thoroughly. Pour the catsup into a well-greased loaf pan. Pack meat mixture over catsup. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for one hour.

Fruits are an especial boon to the home-maker in hot weather when light salads and desserts are desired. Fruit is the answer for that little extra something necessary to round out a meal. Spiced pickled fruits, fresh or chosen from your own canning or tins purchased at the store, add charm and give dash to the plainest menu.

Fruit Compote

6 peaches
1 can apricots
1 lemon, sliced
2 cups fruit juice (including apricot)
1 orange, sliced
1 1-2 cups sugar
3 bananas

Peel and quarter peaches. Make a syrup of sugar, fruit juices, sliced oranges and lemons. Add other fruits. Simmer 10 minutes Serve warm or chilled, garnished with sprigs of mint.

Another fruit compote recipe uses apples instead of peaches and requires no orange.

Fruit Compote No. 2

6 apples
1 small can apricots
2 cups water or apricot juice
1 lemon
2 cups sugar
1-2 lemon

Peel, core and quarter apples. Make syrup of water or juice and sugar, add lemon and apples, stew until tender, add apricots and bananas sliced. Cook 10 minutes. Pour in dish. Serve hot or cold with or without cream. Nuts may be added to this at the same time that apricots and bananas are added.

MASHED POTATOES WITH SPRING ONIONS

While potatoes are cooking wash one bunch of spring onions and cut into thin slices. Panfry in two tablespoons of butter or margarine. Pour over mashed potatoes in serving dish.

Creole Pot Roast

4-lb. chuck pot roast, bladestone or armbone
1-4 cup thinly sliced stuffed olives
1 medium onion
1-4 cup olive liquid
1-4 cup water
1 cup condensed tomato soup
Flour, fat, salt, pepper

Dredge roast with flour and brown slowly in several tablespoons melted fat. When browned, sprinkle each side with salt and pepper. Mix olive liquid, water and tomato soup together. Pour one-half cup of this over and around the meat. Sprinkle sliced olives and chopped onion over and around the roast. Cover roaster and place in a 325 degree F. oven. Cook for two and one-half to three hours, or until meat is tender. Or cook roast in Dutch oven on top of the stove at simmering temperature for the same length of time. As the liquid cooks away, (after about the first hour), add rest of liquid. Thicken gravy with flour, adding more water to make of resired consistency. Serve over rice or noodles. (Potatoes are not suitable for this type of gravy.)

Steamed Rice

1 cup rice
2 cups cold water
1tsp. salt
1 tsp butter

Wash rice thoroughly. Place in saucepan and add water, salt and butter. Cover. Cook on high heat until steaming (eight to 10 minutes). As soon as rice is steaming, stir with a fork, cover and turn to low heat. Steam without removing cover for 20 or 25 minutes.

If any of the Creole sauce is left from the pot roast, a delicious dish may be made by folding it into left-over rice. Top this with grated cheese and bake 15 to 20 minutes.

Peach Salad

1 can peach halves
2 cups cottage cheese
1 3-oz package cream cheese
4 tbsp. crushed pineapple
Almonds and cherries
Mayonnaise

Mash cottage cheese through a sieve. Mix thoroughly with cream cheese, pineapple, mayonnaise and seasoning of salt, red pepper and a drop or two of Worcestershire. Chill Fill peach cavity with mixture. Garnish with lightly toasted almonds and maraschino cherries or strawberries. Serve with whipped cream and mayonnaise on bed of lettuce.

Water Cups

3 tbsp. butter
6 tbsp. confectioners sugar
2-3 cup flour
Few grains salt
3 tbsp. milk
1-2 tsp. vanilla
Fresh fruit

Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Mix the flour and salt and add to the first mixture alternately with the milk. Add the vanilla. Drop by spoonfuls, several inches apart, on buttered cooky sheets and spread very thin, making eight rounds about five inches in diameter. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) for 12 to 15 minutes or until very delicately browned. Place the pans in the oven a few minutes apart so that they will not be done at the same time. Remove the rounds, one at a time, with a wide spatula and shape over an inverted glass or custard cup. Cover with a cloth before shaping to keep from burning the hands. Work quickly, because the cups must be shaped while warm. If they become too crisp, return to the oven to soften. Fill carefully with fruit. These cups are fragile but delicious. This recipe makes eight.

A delightful way to use any meat left from roast is chartreuse of meat and rice. From our main meal today, you will perhaps have some rice left.

Chartreuse of Meat and Rice

2 cups cooked meat
1 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. pepper
1-4 tsp. onion juice
1 tbsp. parsley
1 egg
3-4 cup soft bread crumbs
4 cups cooked rice

Season meat and mix with crumbs and beaten egg, add enough stock to make it pack easily. Line a thoroughly buttered mold with three cups of rice, fill with meat mixture and cover with remainder of the rice. Cover tightly and bake. (Half of this recipe may be successfully made.)

No better tasting leftover pot roast dish is there than croquettes. The croquettes given below are seasoned tastily with catsup and Worcestershire sauce and have the interesting addition of a few shredded raw carrots. They're fat savers, too, because they're baked in the oven instead of deep fat fried.

Beef Croquettes

2 cups ground cooked meat
3-4 cup thick white sauce
1-4 cup shredded raw carrots
1 tbsp. finely chopped onion
1 tbsp. catsup
1 1-2 Worcestershire sauce
1 tsp. salt
Dash of pepper
Milk
Fine bread crumbs

(Make thick white sauce using three tablespoons flour, one tablespoon, fat, and three--fourth cup milk. Do not season.) Combine meat, white sauce, carrots and seasonings. Chili mixture for several hours. Then shape in cylinders about three inches long and one and one-fourth inches thick. Dip these in milk then roll in fine bread crumbs. Place in a shallow baking dish and drip melted margarine or butter, or a mixture of the two, over the croquettes. Bake in a 400 degree F. oven for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve alone or with tomato or mushroom sauce.

Either a cherry pie or a gooseberry pie would make as good a dessert as the cherry-filled wafer cups.

Cherry Pie

1 qt. cherries
1 1-2 cups sugar
3 tablespoons butter

Cover cherries with water after they are stoned; add sugar. Cook until tender. Line pan with pastry; strain cherries and fill pastry; sprinkle with a little sugar, add butter in small pieces and a few tablespoons cherry juice. Strip with pastry. Bake in 375-degree oven about 35 to 40 minutes. This acn be baked in individual pans if desired.

Gooseberry Pie

1 qt. gooseberries
2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons water

Pick, stem and wash berries. Add water and stew until tender. Add sugar. Boil one minute. Line pan with pastry and fill with berries; sprinkle with sugar, bits of butter. Cover with pastry and bake until pastry is brown. Serve with cream

Treasured Recipes From the Old South

By Lillian Potter Barrett

EGGS

The egg was not new to us—even before we had heard so much in recent months about Betty McDonald's book, "The Egg and I." It is an international must, and a breakfast favorite in many delicious dishes. Furthermore, one should eat eggs, unless allergic to them, at least every other day. Here are some recipes you can try.

Deviled Egg Casserole.—Boil four or six eggs hard, then remove shells and cut eggs lengthwise. Remove yolks and mash well. Saute three-fourths cups mushrooms in butter along with two teaspoons parsley and add to mashed yolks, add two tablespoons chili sauce, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Fill egg whites with yolk mixture and set in greased baking dish. Pour over them one can of tomatoes or tomato sauce and sprinkle heavily with grated cheese and then bake in a hot oven (about 425) for fifteen minutes. Makes four good servings.

Watercress and Egg Salad.—Wash and remove stems from two bunches water-cress, and combine in salad bowl with two-thirds cup slivered carrots, one-third cup scallions, four hard-cooked eggs quartered, one-fourth teaspoon salt, about one-half cup French dressing, and four radishes thinly sliced. Serves four.

Super Scrambled Eggs.—Fry 3 slices af bacon crisp and drain. Blend one tabespoon bacon fat with one tablespoon enriched flour, three-fourths teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste in the top of double boiler. Stir in four beaten eggs and one cup milk and mix thoroughly. Add the three slices of bacon chopped and cook without stirring. Now and then run a spatula around the edge, lifting to let uncooked portion flow underneath, but avoid a stirring motion. Serves four.

Egg and Bacon Souffle.—Requires one-fourth cup diced bacon, three slices of bread, three slightly beaten eggs, one cup milk one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon dry mustard, and one-fourth teaspoonful paprika.

Fry bacon crisp. Brush bread with bacon fat and cut slices of bread to fit deep casserole. Arrange in layers. Sprinkle each with bacon. Combine eggs, milk and seasoning and pour over bread. Bake in a moderate oven (around 350 degrees F.) until puffy and mixture does not stick to inserted knife.

Serves four.

Morgan Women Grow Chickens

Commercially hatched chicks and lamb brooders have given start in poultry production this year.

Their goal is to increase production for home use and for market. A record number of chicks have already been bought from nearby hatcheries and strict rules of feeding and sanitation are being followed.

Mrs. Sallie Bibb of Hartselle Community started 150 chicks on March 4 from which she plans to save the pullets and sell the cockrels.

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Negro Research Chemist Seeks New Uses For Farm Products At USDA Lab.

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd

—Guest Columnist.

THE GODLY FACES THE PROBLEM OF SECRET DESTORYERS

Another of the great qualities of Gopher was its ability to resist destruction by termites. Such destruction can be well understood by persons who have lived in forestry districts. They have noticed wood cutting insects which bore into logs and boards causing them to lose their strength and usefulness. Workers in the church of God would suffer similar tragedies were it not for the fact that the spirit of God fixes a man so that the boring insects of sin will not oe able to destroy them. What are some of those insects of sin? One may ask. They are things which are unseen but are quietly working destruction to the individual. One of the sinful termites is the tendency to cease work or slow down on work in the church because someone else thought to be a true Christian is found to be a hypocrite. Discoveries of insincerity and falsity in persons of whom one has held high estimation often shocks one into a temptation to stop. The person who is not thoroughly rooted in Christ will stop, but when a person having been born of God has studied to prove himself a faithful worker for Christ, as advised by Paul to Timothy, that person with his preparation will resist the boring of the termite of disappointment.

Another of the boring sinful termites is selfish over-estimation. Many people are hindered in their efforts mainly because they think more highly of themselves than they should. The person who places himself high in his own mind is more concerned about what the people are thinking and saying about him than he is about doing a great job for the Lord. While one is seeking honor and recognition for himself, he cannot give due honor and recognition to others or to God. Neither can he put his whole soul and body into his work because his mind is not on the things of God. The church has been exploited by many persons who were seeking honors and favors from others. They came into the church not to honor, but to be honored; not to serve but to be served; not to praise, but to be praised not to lead men to Christ, but to lead them to themselves. These persons are made weak and useless for service in the kingdom of God. The Christian however, is treated with the spirit of God which never allows his head to get too big, or his thoughts of himself to run too high. The truly converted man often refers to himself as the unworthy servant and as the least of all.

Another dangerous termite of sin is that of underestimating one's own ability and relationship with God. Many persons in the church of God are not rendering service today because they feel that they are not able to render the type of service which is expected. Such a person does not realize that the least that one does for God is precious enough in His sigh for God to send special blessings and rewards of joy. Many men may have the same tolent. but all do not have it to the same degree, and all should realize that God needs the talent of each to his respective

(Continued On Page 4 Col 2)

Carver Peanut Research May Be Expanded By U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Washington. D. C.—Some of the peanut research studies begun by the late Dr. George Washington Carver may be furthered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, if the recommendations of the Peanut Advisory Committee are carried out.

In its recent report to A. E. Meyer, administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, the committee recommended that four types of peanut research be conducted. Among these, it proposed that a high priority be given research on consumption of peanuts for edible purposes and on the development of new ways of incorporating peanuts into other foods such as soups, meat substitutes, infant foods, and other specialty products.

Dr. Carver did considerable research on this problem. In 1916, he published a bulletin entitled "How to Grow the Peanut and 105 Ways of Preparing It for Human Consumption." In this publication he has prepared recipes for such items as peanut ice cream, peanut sausage, baked peanuts with rice, peanut pudding, and peanut soup.

Other peanut research projects recommended by the committee are: Seed improvement and maintenance of seed stocks; mechanization of

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

West Virginia 4-H'ers Publish Song Booklet

Colored 4-H Club boys and girls of West Virginia now have a new mimeographed booklet of 4-H songs which State Leader L. A. Toney is distributing to farming areas throughout the State.

The song booklet was compiled by Mrs. Susie J. Price, club agent. It contains neraly 50 songs. It opens with the 4.H pledge: "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living for my club, my community and my country."

The booklet of songs closes with "A Plowing Song." The last lines of this song are as follows: "Sons of the soil are we, lads of the field and flock turning out sod—asking no odds where life is so free.

"Sons of the soil are we—men of the coming years facing the dawn—brain ruling brawn; lords of our land we'll be."

Seeks New Uses for Farm Products

JOHN E. HODGE, research chemist on the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory which is seeking new industrial uses for agricultural products. The laboratory is situated in Peoria, Ill., where the young chemist is engaged in starch research.

Specialist Says Mechanization Will Replace Many Farmer Tenants

Washington, D. C.—As cotton production becomes mechanized, hired workers will replace tenants and sharecroppers, says O. B. Brown, Arkansas Extension farm management specialist, in a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The specialists draws his conclusions from the 1945 census which shows that only 43 percent of Arkansas farms are operated by tenants and croppers. This com-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Virginia Extension Agents Conduct 873 Farm Demonstrations

Washington, D. C.—A total of 873 result demonstrations are being conducted with colored farmers in Virginia by that State's 29 Negro agricultural extension agents, reports Ross W. Newsome, State extension agent.

Result demonstrations which are carried out by farmers under the guidance of extension agents serve to help show locally the value of following recommended farm practices. Field meetings are held in connection with the demonstrations so that farmers throughout the community may witness the results.

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Prof. John E. Hodge Graduate of University of Kansas Valued Highly

Washington, D. C. — John E. Hodge, research chemist, is making a significant contribution to the intensive search for new industrial uses for farm products which is being carried out at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., says Dr. L. B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Mr. Hodge, who has been employed in the laboratory since 1941, is engaged in starch research which may lead to the development of more durable lacquers and varnishes, synthetic fibers, and products similar to cellophane.

C. E. Rist, acting head of the Starch and Dextrose division of the BAIC laboratory, reports that Mr. Hodge has made major contributions to the knowledge of the preparation of complex starch derivatives. He points out that the young chemist has developed an improved procedure for preparing these derivatives which has enabled him to succeed in solving the difficult problems of separating the constituents of trimethyl starch—something that had never been achieved before. The results of this research will be published in scientific journals.

Mr. Rist explains that a thorough knowledge of the chemical structure of starch, such as Mr. Hodge's work has made available, is necessary in order to determine the industrial uses that may be made of it. He says that the new lacquers and varnishes that may probably be developed from starch offer the possibility of increasing considerably the life of furniture coated with them.

Mr. Hodge, who is considered one of the most valuable research chemists in his division, received his A. B. and his M. S. degree in chemistry from the University of Kansas.

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Plan $75,000 4-H Camp For South Carolina Negro Farm Youths

Washington, D. C., April 28, 1947—Plans are underway for the construction of a $75,000 4-H camp for colored farm youths of South Carolina, report E. N. Williams, and Mrs. Marian B. Paul, supervisors of Negro Extension work in the State.

The camp, which is to be named in memory of Harry Daniels, late Extension supervisor who served the State for more than 25 years, will be situated on a 267-acre site spreading along Lake Marion near Orangeburg. The site has already been purchased for $2,100 with funds raised by the colored farm and home demonstration agents of the State

Altogether, the agents have raised nearly $8,000, and they have asked the South Carolina State Planning Board for $56,000 to construct two dormitories, a recreation hall, a workshop, and a model farm home.

Camp plans also call for the establishment of a small model farm, and the seeding of 10,000 pines for naval stores and timber, and 200 pecan trees. The agents expect to collect enough from the sale of naval stores, timber, pulpwood, pecans, and other farm products to take care of a large part of the operating expenses of the camp.

With the construction of Camp Harry Daniels, which is expected to get under way next year, there will be a total of four state camps and 303 county camps for colored 4-H'ers. The other State camps are situated in West Virginia, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Important Recent Achievements of Department of Agriculture Scientists

Soluble Sausage Casings from Fruit Wastes: A new pectinate material, made from citrus peel or apple pomace and used as a soluble protective covering for sausage and other meat products, was recently developed by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, Calif. The method for making this new coating material is simple and easily controlled. A 2 percent dispersion of low-methoxyl pectin is prepared and adjusted to a suitable acidity. A calcium salt is added in a quantity so a calcium pectinate soluiton will form at about 150 degrees and the material will gel when cooled to 104 degrees. The sausage or other meat product, molded into any desired shape, is dipped in the warm solution for abolt 3 seconds, after which the liquid coating is dried in a current of air for half an hour to form a strong gelled film coating. Treated products can then be stored in the usual way. If the coated meat product is boiled, the film will dissolve; if fried or roasted, the film, which is tender and edible, may be eaten with the meat.

Ham and Eggs Get Scientific O. K.: Confirming practical experience, sicentists in the Bureau of Animal Industry have shown why ham and eggs are an efficient, satisfying food combination. One reason is because the proteins of those foods supplement each other so well that the two, when eaten together, supply more nourishment than when eaten separately. That, in substance is the result of a series of tests on rats involving these and other protein foods. Provious experiments had shown that the protein in pork enhanced the value of bread eaten with it. Now it appears that the protein of egg enhances the value of the protein in pork when ham and eggs, for instance, are eaten together. The whole is therefore greater than the sum of its constituent parts! Although the protein in dry-cured ham was inferior to that of spray-dried eggs in growth-promoting value, when the diet contained equal parts of ham and egg protein the growth-promoting value was practically the same as for eggs alone. When the diet contained two parts of ham and one part of egg, the growth promoting value was somewhat higher than the computed value, but lower than the value of eggs alone. The addition of the sulfur-containing amino acids, crystine and methionine, also proved advantageous in promoting growth. The general results of the tests provide further evidence of the superiority of carefully selected combination of foods and food supplements over the same products eaten separately.

Ethyl Alcohol from Whey: Successful alcoholic fermentation of the lactose, or milk sugar, in whey has been perfected by the scientists of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Whey, a by-product of cheese and casein manufacturing plants, is one of the cheapest sources of fermentable sugar when normal whey supplies are available. Furthermore, the disposal of waste whey offers difficulties in steam pollution. Before the war the Bureau scientists demonstrated that alcohol could be produced from whey. Subsequently search was made for yeast strains that would perform the fermentation process more efficiently, and, as a result, a large and varied collection of lactose-fermenting yeasts was assembled and tested. One of the yeasts, known as **Torula cremoris**, did a complete job of fermentation in 55 hours, proving far superior to any competitor among the yeasts under observation. It was finally selected for pilot-plant trials by Bureau workers. Experimental yields of ethyl alcohol averaged 84 percent in the plant, as compared with nearly 91 percent in the laboratory. The best temperature for fermentation is around 33 degrees to 34 degrees and for best results the whey is slightly acidified before fermentation. Yeast equal to only about 2 percent of the weight of the lactose is required. The equipment required is relatively inexpensive. The alcohol can be made as a by-product of cheese or casein manufacture, using waste steam to concentrate the alcohol. The whey protein and slops remaining make an exeellent by-product feed for cattle. Thus a former waste product, which was hard to dispose of, may become an asset and a valuable source of useful products.

Fight Oats Disease: There is a rust hole in the armor of Clinton oats, a new variety distributed in 1944 by the Department of Agriculture and the Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana Experiment Stations. The hole is the result of a fungus, a specific race of crown or leaf rust. Among scores of races of leaf—and stem-searing fungi and other diseases that attack the oats crop, it is the most dangerous enemy that threatens this high-yielding upstanding variety. This flaw in Clinton illustrates the unending struggle of lant breeders to build genetic bulwarks against the shifting tides of disease. Clinton's present difficulty is a striking example of the ups and downs that result from improvements by the geneticists on the one hand and the chance development of new races of destructive fungi on the other.

Today oats are attacked by literally scorcs of races of rusts, smuts, and other diseases. There are now at least 75 races of oat rusts some attacking leaves, some stems. The peculiar qualities necessary to pierce Clinton's armor are in Race No. 45 and several other minor races of the leaf rusts of oats. At present the loss because of Race 45 is not likely to be important as it is minor, and some less well-known oat varities are resistant to it. But Clinton oats has been going places and in a few years, in the absence of a better variety, it will be grown on large acreages in the North Central States. This would mean easy picking for a pushing pest just starting out. It could spread like the proverbial "wildfire" if elimatic conditions were favorable. So the oats breeders are already working to develop a new variety with the high yield and the many disease-resistance factors of Clinton and, in addition, resistance to leaf rust Race No. 45.

Women Buyers' Preference in Textiles: The preference of women buyers among certain ready-made textile yard goods is the subject of a survey conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The survey shows, for instance, that 59 percent of the women buy ready-made house dresses and that the rest make their own, wear old street dresses, or use slacks. Other questions taken up in the survey: What fibers do women prefer? What qualities in ready-made items do they consider important? What do women say are the good and bad points of cotton and rayon in fabrics or articles in which these fibers compete?

Progress in Vanilla Research: The Department of Agriculture Experiment Station in Puerto Rico has conducted experiments with vanilla since 1907, when cuttings were introduced from the Florida Experiment Station. The commercial industry began to grow about 1917, when a root rot appeared which has limited production and expansion of the vanilla industry to date. In 1927 a member of this station identified the causal organism as a fusarium root rot. In cooperation with the P. R. Insular Government, investigations since that time have been devoted largely to crossbreeding for varietal resistance and to study of the cultural practices which support vigorous healthy growth. A system of growing vanilla, using lath shade admitting about 50 percent sunlight, has been devised and shows considerable commercial promise. The first year's flowering and fruiting has exceeded all expectations. One commercial grower has entered into a long-term experiment with the station, testing the method on a commercial scalc. Widespread interest has resulted and the experiment is being watched by vanilla growers as the hope for the future of this new industry.

Wartime Revolution in Farming: Agricultural production increased twice as much between 1939 and 1944 as it did in the preceding 20 years. Even though one-fourth of the production in 1944 and 1945 went to military and other war emergency uses, there was enough food to provide civilians with a per eapita food consumption 10 pereent higher than in 1935-39. The story behind these revolutionary developments was told in Changes in Farming in War and Peace, by Sherman E. Johnson, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although unusually favorable weather contributed to increased farm production during the war, technological developments were more important. These included mechanization, increased lime and fertilizer, cover crops, and other conservation practices, improved varieties of plants, better balanced feeding of livestock, and more effective control of insects and disease. These developments were not all made during the war. Foundations for many of them had been laid years before, but drought and depression prevented their application. War provided the patriotic and financial incentives that made record production possible.

Studies with Radioactive Phosphorus: By use of radioactive phos phorus in fertilizer on test crops of ryegrass, soil scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering have shown that crops on various soil types may use very differently the phosphorus added in fertilizer. On some the plants use much more of the phosphorus already in the soil. Radioactive phosphorus (obtained from one of the atomic energy establishments), when it gets into plants, can be measured with an instrument known as a Geiger counter. The scientists measured the amounts of the radioactive phosphorus taken into the ryegrass in the various test pots.

The tests showed these striking differences in the use made of the phosphorus added and of that already in the soil. In a sandy loam soil (Evesboro) from the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., which contained little native phosphorus, the grass got 80 percent of what it used from the applied superphosphate and only 20 percent from that stored in the soil. In a heavy clay loan (Davidson) from Orange County, Va., typical of the general farming soils of the Southeast, the grass got 60 percent from the fertilizer added and 40 percent from the soil. In a slit loam (Caribou) from Aroostook County, Me., heavy with native phosphorus partly accumulated from years of fertilizing, the test grass got only 12 percent of its phosphorus from the fertilizer added and 88 percent from the soil.

Researchers of the Burcau and the North Carolina Experiment Station are now conducting tests on a field scale on corn, cotton, and tobacco farms. Through radioactive materials, they hope to find facts resulting in better use of fertilizer, lime, and organic matter and better profits for farmers.

Progress of Farm Mechanization: Technological devclopments have had a rofound effect on American agriculture in the last 100 years. One farm worker in 1945 produced enough agricultural products to support himself and 13 1-2 other persons. In 1920 one farm worker supported himself and 9 others and in 1820 himself and about 3 others. Each man-hour of farm labor meant 44 percent more gross production in 1945 than in 1917-21. About half the savings in hours per unit of production resulted from mechanization. These and many other developments in the last century due to mechanization are the subject of a publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, now in preparation. Emphasis is given to the effect of the developments in the last 25 years on the volume of food production, labor requirements, farm employment, and efficiency in production.

Costs and Benefits of Soil Conservation: It is becoming clearer every year that soil conservation farming pays better if it goes all the way. A 7-year study by the Soil Conservation Service of the records of 48 farms in Illinois shows a markedly higher net income for farms with high conservation scores over farms with low conservation scores. At the start of the period, in 1939, the two groups of farms were almost identical in productivity and earnings. Crop yield indexes were 100.2 for the high eonservation farms and 99.7 for the low conservation farms. Net incomes per acre were $9.87 and 9.84 respectively.

Twenty-four of the farms adopted conservation programs during the 7 years. Land use remained about the same, but the farms with high conservation scores put in more legume pasture and incorporated needed soil conservation practices into cropping and cultivation systems. Crop yields, as measured by the crop yield index, averaged 6 points higher on these farms throughout the study. Livestock production also averaged higher on these farms. Over this 7-year period the farms with high conservation scores had an average gross income per acre of $4.72 more than the farms with low conservation scores. Conservation expenses averaged 4.9 percent of the gross income on the farms with high conservation and 3.4 percent on the farms with low conservation scores.

Net farm income per acre averaged $13.88 for the high conservation farms and $9.56 for the low conservation farms. This is an annual difference of $4.32 per acre in net income, and a total difference for the 7-year period of $30.24 per acre in favor of the farms with scientifically planned conservation programs. For a farm of 200 acres, that would be an added net income of $6.048 while the farmer was putting the conservation plan on his land.

Conservative Grazing: Recent studies by the Forest Service at several western experiment stations have shown that conservative stocking increases beef production and maintains the range in better condition than heavy stocking.

In grazing studies conducted cooperatively with the Soil Conservation Service at the Central Plains Experiment Range near Nunn, Colo., yearling cattle on conservatively stocked range, 40 head per section, gained 251 pounds per head during a 6 month summer season. Estimated net returns averaged $993 per section of land. Similar cattle on heavily stocked range, 60 head per section, gained only 211 pounds per head and returning per section were $847.

On mountain summer range at ES's Manitow Experimental Range in Colorado, conservative stocking, which removed about 35 percent of all the herbage annually, produced 547 pounds of green forage per acre, while heavily stocked range—comparable at the beginning of the experiment—produced only 236 pounds.

Studies at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station Miles City, Mont., in cooperation with the Buraeu of Animal Industry and Montana Experiment Station showed that Hereford breeding cows on conservatively stocked northern plains range produced 6 percent larger calf crops, and the calves averaged 28 pounds per head larger at weaning time, over a 12-year period, than similar cows on heavily stocked range. These differences in calf crop and weaning weight amounted to 45 pounds greater calf production per cow annually from conservative stocking. Costs of forage and supplemental feed averaged $1.50 higher per cow year with heavy stocking. In addition, cows from conservatively stocked range, sold at the end of breeding, brought over $12.00 per head more than cows from heavily grazed range. Conservative stocking maintained the vigor, density, and forage production of range plants, and heavy grazing caused them to deteriorate. Likewise, during recent years conservative stocking on the Jornada Experimental Range, in New Mexico, has increased calf crops from 74 to 83.5 percent and reduced losses from 2 to 1.2 percent. In addition the range has increased in grazing capacity about 20 percent under conservative stocking.

Inventor Perfects Fiber-Measuring Devices: Seven devices for determining the fineness, shape, length, surface structure, and other characteristics of fibers have been developed by Dr. John I. Hardy, research scientist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and are adapted to a wide range of agricultural and industrial uses. Knowledge obtained with the various instruments is valuable in the breeding of improved plants and animals. It is useful, too, in the textile industry, cleaning and dyeing operations, manufacture of felt, and even in identifieation of criminals from telltale bits of elothing, hair, or other fibrous material. Most devices were used first in the study of wool in conneetion with livestock researeh. But they soon proved valuable, also, in industries working with mohair, cotton, fur, bristles, paper, leather, cork, silk, and other fibers. One is a holder for determining the fineness of wool fibers. It has a small slot of known size in which fibers are packed to a desired depth and pressed down uniformly by small weights. Excess fibers are cut away by a razor blade, which is part of the device, and the fibers remaining in the slot are counted. The fewer the fibers the coarser they are, and vice verse. The other inventions are equally practical.

Loss of Plant Nutrients by Erosion: Analysis of soils washed from slopes by rains shows that a farmer is not always feeding his own crops when he applies commercial fertilizers to his fields. If he doesn't protect his sloping land against erosion, he is likely to find he is losing his plant nutrients to his neighbor lower down the watershed.

Soil Conservation Service scientists have reported a study of erosion debris made in New York State, to determine the soil and fertilizer elements lost through runoff erosion. Samples of washed soil were taken, immediately after rain, from the bottoms of the slopes of a small watershed where it had washed from 7 farms into and along the creek, along fence rows in bottomlands, and other low places. At the same time, other plow-depth samples were obtained from the soil left on the slopes. Careful analyses showed that all transported soil contained more organic matter than the corresponding soil left on the slope. The average for the 8 deposited soils was 3.7 percent, compared to 2.9 percent for the soil on the slopes.

Seven samples of moved soil contained more potassium than the slope samples, and one contained the same amount. Five samples of deposited material contained more phosphorus than the slope samples, two the same amount, and only one less. Appreciable amounts of magnesium, calcium, and ammonia and nitrate also were found in the deposited soils. Information of this kind, when given to slope farmers, does much to encourage the adoption of conservation practices especially designed to prevent erosion from sloping fields or to build up soil organic matter in fields that have suffered this damage.

Farm Operators' Living Conditions Improve: Between 1940 and 1945, the average net income of U. S. farm operators increased substantially. During the same period, their average level of living increased one-fourth. This is shown by indexes, constructed by Bureau of Agricultural Economics scientists, of farm operator family level of living, by counties. The increases were general throughout the U. S. In only a few counties was the level of living lower in 1945 than in 1940. Most of the counties in the upper fifth are located in the heart of the Corn Belt, the small industrialized States if the northeast seaboard, and California. Nearly all the counties in the lowest fifth are in the Southeast.

New Varieties Boost Grain: In the hard spring wheat regions where now varieties have gradually minimized farmers' losses from rust, yields have been far better as a result. In the past two years farmers have produced 100,000,000 bushels more a year of hard spring wheat because of these improvements. Yields of oats in the principal producing area have gained greatly as a result of wave upon wave of new varieties. The estimated yield has increased by more than 10 percent per acre. There have been similar improvements in barley and rice, and sorghum growing has been revolutionized by varieties adopted to combine harvesting.

Grain Improvement Speeded: The scope of the Federal-State small grain improvement makes necessary many testing stations throughout the country, a factor that has much to do with helping the farmer compete with adversity. There are 80 locations for testing wheat, 90 for oats, 100 for barley, and many for corn, rice, sorghum, etc. The good results of cooperative grain breeding are now so well recognized by farmers that a new variety of proved superiority is usually snapped up as rapidly as streamlined methods can increase the seed.

DDT Controls Powder-Post Beetle in Harvested Bamboo: Dinoderus minutus (F.) is a small bostrichid powder-post beetle that infests many kinds of stored vegetable produets in most of the warm parts of the world. In Puerto Rico, it bores into

and destroys large quantities of harvested bamboo. Infestation often begins within 24 hours after culms are stored. Where the adult beetles are plentiful, infestation may be imminent during the next few months of drying and curing. Culms of nonresistant species are so badly attacked as to be unusable and some are reduced to a mass of fibers and dust. Experiments at the Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico have shown that DDT prevents most of this infestation. The ordinary 5-percent residual strength in Kerosene, applied to the trimmed culms immediately after harvest, allows even the most susceptible species to cure with approximately 90 percent less damage than would otherwise occur. As curing increases resistance to beetle attack, the DDT treatment makes possible the marketing of susceptible bamboos for utilization in localities or climates where this insect is not found.

Eradication of Big Sagebrush: Effectively to improve badly deteriorated sagebrush range for livestock grazing, it is frequently necessary first to remove or reduce dense stands of big sagebrush, Research by the Forest Service at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah, has shown that sagebrush removal not only facilitates reseeding, naturally or artificially, but also enables sheep and cattle to graze more freely. Losses of lambs from predators are sharply reduced. Sagebrush should be removed only where the danger from erosion is not high. Fairly firm soils and slopes under 30 percent are not likely to be damaged if a fairly good stand of grass promptly occupies the area or is established through reseeding.

Methods which uproot, break off, or mash down sagebrush, such as railing, ripping. harrowing, and rolling, are most effective in late summer and easly fall when the sagebrush is brittle and the soil dry. Methods which cut or tear up the sagebush, such as plowing, scraping, and grubbing are effective almost any time when weather and soil conditions permit operations. These methods should not be used in late fall or winter because the removal may effectively scatter and plant sagebrush seed that ripened during the fall. Eradication by these latter methods should be followed by reseeding, which ordinarily increases grazing capacity from 5 to 10 times.

The use of fire, properly handled, to eradicate sagebrush is the eheapest method. Preeautions must be taken to prevent damage to adjacent property, timber, or watersheds. Burning usually gives nearly complete removal. If a good stand of perennial grass prevailed before such controlled burning, it will usually take over the area, if protected from grazing during the following growing season. If a sparse stand of perennial grasses prevailed, burning must be followed immediately by reseeding. Average costs of applying these methods on an experimental basis have ranged from $0.25 per acre for planned burning to $1.32 per acre with equipment such as the wheat-land plow and self-clearing harrow. Seeding eosts are in addition.

Water Conservation Practices Compared: Catching water and storing it in the soil is vital for soil conservation in the southern Great Plains. For several years Soil Conservation Service scientists at Guthrie, Okla., tested different cultivation practices and combinations of praetices to determine those best suited to areas where rainfall is scanty and droughts may occur any year. The scientists now have conclusive evidence that both plain listing and basin listing greatly reduce run-off water losses when done on the contour. Contour cultivation reduced run-off losses 23 percent in the past 5 years. Although this is an outstanding saving of moisture, observations and trials on the watersheds show that contour cultivation alone is not sufficient to control erosions on slopes over 1.5 percent. Over a 5-year period, a eombination of terraces and contour eultivation saved an average of 42 1-2 percent more water than could be held by the old up-and-down slope methods of working cultivated fields. Beginning with the third year after terracing, crop yields were higher with the terraeing and contouring.

Future of Western Agriculture: Prospects for further development in the vast area of the 11 Western States is discussed in Long-term Outlook for Western Agriculture, a joint publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Reclamation. The outstanding fact in western agricultural history is the greatly increased output from only a moderately large acreage. The annual value of agricultural production (in 1926 dollars) rose from about one billion in 1910-14 to about 2 1-4 in 1939-43. The authors of the report see no reason to believe that the upward trend has reached its peak. They estimate that production in 1960 may be 30 to 40 percent above 1940. During the same period, the market for western products is likely to increase 25 to 35 percent while the population of the 11 States is expected to gain about 33 percent to a total of 18 1-2 million.

Penicillin Reduces Losses from Erysipelas in Turkeys: Bureau of Animal Industry experiments indicate that penicillin is highly effective in saving turkeys infected with the swin-erysipelas organism, to which turkeys as well as swin are susceptible. Infection in turkeys usually attacks the flock just before marketing, when the birds are most valuable. The use of penicillin reduced to mortality of infected birds to 10 percent when 100 percent of untreated birds, similarly affected by the disease, died. The drug, suspended in peanut oil, was given in doses of 20,000 units, repeated 4 times a day apart. The experiments disclosed that the best method of treatment was to inject the penicillin into the wattles. This location is preferred since the wattles are readily accessible. are not used for food, and accommodate a large dose of the drug. Another method of giving penicillin was in drinking water, but this proved to be unsatisfactory since only 7 bird in a group of 10 would drink the medicated water. That bird, however, recovered from the infection. The salts of penicillin appear to have a powerful germicidal effect on the disease organisms. The experiments, which are regarded as preliminary, included 222 three-quarter grown turkeys, treated in various ways in groups of 10.

Making Silage From Hay Crop Halves Protein Losses: Dairymen can reduce the size of next winter's protein-feed bill considerably by saving more of the protein in their home-grown forage crops. An enormous amount of protein available in hays and other harvested forages is lost through conventional methods of harvesting and storing the crops. Under humid conditions like those at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., more than a third of the protein in an acre of alfalfa may be lost when the crop is made into field-cured hay, even during ideal haying weather. One way to reduce these losses, and thereby actually put more of the home-grown protein in the cows' mangers in winter, is to make silage from the forage crops instead of euring them in the field for hay. This conclusion is based on txperiments by the Bureaus of Dairy Industry and of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, which have been under way at Beltsville for several years. Feeding tests with dairy cows showed also that alfalfa silage was slightly better for milk production than the hay made from the same crop at the same time. Where conditions make it difficult for farmers to produce good quality field-cured hay, the difference in favor of the silage would be much greater. Farmers, in humid regions particularly, are urged to consider shifting from hay making to silage making and to plan now for such a shift in operations. The wilting method of making silage is praetical and easy to use. Labor and maehinery costs per ton of dry matter fed are not materially different in making hay or silage. Making silage would be an effective way to insure a supply of good quality roughage and to reduce expenditures for purchased protein in winter.

Chemical Method for Determining Toxicity of Derris Root: A quick simple method for evaluating the toxicity of derris roots has been devised by the Puerto Rico Experiment Station. The method is based on the absorption of light by the toxie eonstituents of the roots dissolved in acetone and measured in a spectrophotometer at 360 mu. The transmittance value of total acetone extractives of derris roots is in close agreement with the rotenone equivalent as determined biologically on house flies. Thus the chemical method obviates the necessity of the expensive and time-consuming biological assays formerly necessary to determine the value of derris roots.

Bromegrass Best for Erosion Control: A deep-rooted and nutritious grass is one of the greatest boons to farmers who want to hold their soil and at the same time "grow profit." Smooth brome, originally from Hungary, has been spreading rapidly throughout the Northern States as farmers and stockmen speed the good word about its nutritive values and its ability to withstand drought when most other grasses are dried and dormant. This grass has proved the finest of all erosion control crops.

Grass-root studies by the Soil Conservation Service in West Virginia show conclusively that smooth brome is a deeper rooting grass than four other important northern grasses. In the top 12 to 18 inches of soil, bromegress showed 101 pounds of roots compared with 30 pounds . for orchard grass, 16 for deer tongue, 5 for timothy. and 3 for Kentucky bluegrass. Brome's much-branched, fibrous roots may penetrate the soil 6 feet or more. Its erosion-resisting root system, along with its protein-rich green growth and its adaptability to a large portion of the Northern States, probably is the explanation for the phenomenal increase in smooth brome acreage in the past few years.

Many thousand farmers in soil-conservation districts now use this grass for a soil-conserving plant in rotations, for planting on steep cultivated slopes and in field draws, for buffer strips, for sod flumes and terrace outlets, for headlands around fields, for roadside plantings, and in many other places where conservation plans call for a thick deep sod. Its large quantity of tough roots makes it an excellent ground binder, which stands considerable abuse as well as silting and flooding. When mixed with alfalfa, it has no equal for hay or pasture. Bromegrass has been tested, also, for its ability to improve soil infiltration under frost and frozen soil conditions. In Michigan, hydrologic investigations by SCS revealed that during a storm, when 2.77 inches of rain fell on a brome-alfalfa watershed with a thin layer of frozen soil at the 6-inch level and 2.41 inches fell on an unfrozen woodland, there was more runoff from the woodland than from the brome-alfalfa sod. Neither lost any soil, but one-half ineh of clear water ran off the borme-alfalfa and 3-4 inch from the woodland. Corn stubble, the horrible example, lost 1,009 pounds of soil per acre in 1 3-4 inches of run-off. The unusual aspect of the measurements, the hydrologists report, was that the woodland soil was unable to hold permanently as much of the rain as was the brome-alfalfa with its remarkable root system and tremendous moisture-holding capaeity.

Slow Nitrogen Fertilizer: A slow-acting nitrogen fertilizer that feeds crops over a long growing period has been developed by soil scientists of the Department of Agriculture. The fertilizer is one of a series of combinations of urea and formaldehyde, known as Uraform. It is produced at present only on a laboratory scale. Results of laboratory and greenhouse tests with the material were recently demonstrated by Dr. K. G. Clark, Jew Yam Yee, and Dr. M. S. Anderson at a Soil and Fertilizer Conference at Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. The results indicate that Uraform is superior to natural organics in supplying nitrogen at a uniform rate over a long growing period. Unlike commercial nitrogen fertilizers now used, Uraform does not leach out of the soil easily. It offers promise as a source of nitrogen for corn, potatoes, and tobacco crops whieh ordinarily need additional fertilizing after they have been planted. Applieation of Uraform at planting time would save labor. Its delayed action and long duration would also make it a valuable fertilizer for lawns and other grasses. The tests show that Uraform may be used in mixed fertilizer as well as in separate applications. Because it does not appear to be affested by moisture absorption, Uraform offers possibilities as a conditioner that prevents caking, often a serious problem in mixed fertilizers.

Who Gets the Consumer's Meat Dollar? The way in whieh the consumer's dollar spent for meat is divided among livestoek produeers, markets, wholesalers, retailers, and packers is discussed in a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Knute Bjorka. In 1939, it was estimated, 51 cents of the consumer's dollar was received by livestock producers. Retail distribution took 24 cents, wholesale distribution almost 6, meat packing nearly 15, and marketing slightly more than 4. The report also discusses the methods of reducing costs and improving the efficiency of markcting and processing.

Reseeding Abandoned Lands: Research on range reseeding conducted by the Forest Service in the West has produced specifications and guides by which several types of range lands can now be reseeded to good forage species with reasonable success. Within a few years after reseeding, abandoned crop lands produce many times the forage they produced after abandonment. Left to revegetate naturally, 40 or more years are required for restoration to a good forage cover. It is particularly fortunate, in view of the expansion of dry-land wheat acreage during the second World War, that adaptable species have been determined and economical reseeding methods developed. As the demand for wheat decreases, it is inevitable that large acreages of land, sub-marginal for permanent crop production, will be abandoned. Newly abandoned stubble fields offer nearly ideal conditions for seeding crested wheatgrass and other forage grasses with ordinary farm equipment. Delay in reseeding after abandonment increases the possibilities of infestation by cheatgrass or weeds, which increases costs of reseeding and reduces the chances for success. Prompt restoration to forage production of abandoned areas contributes to greater production of range livestock and their products and reduces the possibilities of soil blowing and erosion, particularly in the event of prolonged drought.

Fruit and Vegetable Concentration Markets: Since 1925, the concentration markets have been used increasingly by small lot growers in Southeastern States. These markets are the subject of a joint study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Experiment Stations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama and Georgia Extension Service. Relatively low cost of operation is chiefly responsible for the success of these markets. Improved motortruck transportation, dissatisfaction with other kinds of markets, belief that marketing charges are too high, and need for additional outlets also have contributed to their success. In three-fourths of the markets in the survey, at least 90 percent of the products sold came from within 25 miles of the market. The majority of sales were made to resident buyers. The most successful operation methods in the eoneentration markets are discussed in detail in the study.

Plant Growth-Regulating Chemicals: In recent years plant growth-regulating chemicals, sometimes called hormonelike substances, have proved useful in agriculture in several important ways. It started with the discovery by scientists in Holland and in this country that applications of indoleacetic acid stimulate readier rooting of cuttings ordinarily difficult to root. Wide knowledge has gradually accumulated regarding this and similar chemicals. Mueh work has been done by scientists at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., and by research workers at some State experiment stations. Growth regulators now in use are products of the chemical laboratory and therefore cannot properly be known as hormones, but as hormonelike substances, since they do not occur in nature.

After about 10 years' work by researchers, the uses of these substances in the order of their economie importance are: Weed killers (2. 4-D); preventives of preharvest drop of certain varieties of apples and pears (2, 4-D and alphanaphthaleneacetic acid); rooting of cuttings (indole-butyric acid); prevention of sprouting of stored vegetables such as potatoes and root erops, and plants such as rose bushes (ethylnaphthalene acetate); and fertilization of greenhouse tomatoes to increase fruit set—often poor under glass—and to better the yield and speed up ripening (indole-butyrie aeid). Other responses not yet used commercially but whieh show promise are: improving the storage quality of eertain varieties of apples especially subject to scald (naphthaleneacetic acid); hastening ripening of fruit, such as bananas, by spraying with 2, 4-D; and insuring the setting of numerous, large, well-colored berries on female holly plants by treating the blossoms with naphthaleneacetic acid.

Scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering have contributed much to the full use of these chemicals, including controlling many broadleaf weeds with 2, 4-D, delaying fruit-drop, preventing sprouting in stored vegetables and plants, reducing scald in stored apples, hastening ripening of certain fruits, and hurrying fruiting of holly. The scientists believe it may be possible to combat weeds before the cropping season by treating the soil or manure piles so as to kill weed seeds at the germinating stage or immediately before.

Up to the present this new way of killing weeds has applied only to broadleaf weeds, such as dandelions, plantain, and many others, but not to the grassy ones—crab grass, quack grass, etc. Now investigators at the Station are busy studying new growth regulators, including one found by British scientists, called isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate (1PC, for short). To some extent it does what 2, 4-D doesn't do. Under certain conditions it kills some kinds of grass seedling and lets the broadleafs grow. So far the investigators have made some convincing demonstrations in the greenhouse with mixtures of sugar beets and quack grass growing in pots.

Most Farm Workers Receive More Thman Mere Wages: It has long been a custom for American farmers to furnish their hired laborers with various goods and services in addition to paying them in cash. To determine the extent and importance of these prequisites, a survey was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It showed that 89 percent of U. S. regular hired hands and 60 percent of the seasonal farm laborers received perquisites. Houses, food products from the farm, and room and meals were the most common types furnished regular workers, while the noon meal was the most common type furnished seasonal workers. Perquisites are about a fourth of the average farmer's wage costs for regular hands, but only about a tenth of his costs for seasonal workers.

Hybrid Vigor in Various Crops: Hybride corn has given farm produe tivity a big lift, but it is only a beginning of what hybrid vigor in plants ean be made to do for us through increasing the capacity of crop plants to make food, feed, fiber, and industrial raw material. Hybrid vigor—the geneticists call it heterosis—has been made widely useful in increasing the yield of plants.

An established hybrid crop variety that possesses heterosis or hybird vigor (such, for example, as the present-day corn and onion hybrid) is the first-generation cross of inbred strains or strains which differ in their genetic composition. Those strains are maintained year after year for seed produetion, as hybirds have no standard independent life. They are artifieial in the sense that they could not be kept up on the ordinary farm except by the specialized farmer who grows new seed for a fresh start eaeh spring. There have long been socalled crop hybrids that are not classified as hybrids in the modern sense. These are really the result of seleetion from the progeny of a eross and produce their own seed. There are still some varietal names that include the word "hybrid" although the varietie sare not hybrid in the rybrid-vigor or heterosis sense, simply improved varieties selected from hybrids.

Corn hybrids in the short period of 25 years have gained 15 to 20 percent over open-pollinated varieties and have caused the farming public to expeet similar improvements through the utilization of hybrid vigor in other crop plants. Informed scientists say these expectations will undoubtedly be fulfilled with respeet to a number of our important crops.

It is relatively simple to produce hybird seed corn because the wide separation of silks and tassels permits the ready detasseling of plants that produce the usable seed. Most crops other than corn have flowers which not only carry both the male and female elements but also are

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THE FORUM

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Specialist Says

(Continued from page 1)

pares with 53 percent in 1940 and 63 pereent in 1930. As for colored tenants and eroppers, the number has decreased from 46,443 in 1940 to 39,794 in 1945, but ownership has increased from 10,550 to 11,469 during the same period.

Says Mr. Brown, "Most Arkansas tenants and sharecroppers are in the Delta area. Apparently, cotton production and tenancy still go hand-in-hand. As yet not enough mechanical cotton pickers, choppers, and flame cultivators are on cotton farms to change the tenant situation very much, but as more and more of these machines come into use in Arkansas, farming is due for some revolutionary changes."

Continuing, he says, "Biggest change is expected in the number of croppers and tenants in the Delta. As owners shift to machine power, hired workers probably will replace tenants and croppers. Many of the hired workers will be former croppers and tenants trained to operate the machines." ,

Mr. Brown expresses the belief that if present trends continue, we may expect more farm work to be done for wages instead of a share of the erop. As croppers and tenants are replaced by machinery, the trend will be toward fewer and larger farms. This trend, he says, can mean better ineomes and better living on farms, with more food and fiber at lower cost for eonsumers. However, the trend will depend upon whether or not job opportunities continue for workers off the farm. Otherwise many workers may pile up on small farms and hold back the machine age in the South, the farm management specialist asserts.

Carver Peanut Research

(Continued from page 1)

growing, harvesting, and curing the crop; inseet and disease eontrol; fertilizer and other soil management practiees. Research on grading and inspeetion and on the development of new industrial uses for peanuts also are ineluded in the recommendations.

Sunrise Orchestra

By J. P. Batchellor

Have you heard this Sunrise Orchestra?
No? Then you've missed a treat!
Robin red breast sings the Theme Song,
Old black crow keeps the beat.

Song sparrow adds staccoto,
Sleek grackle plays the traps.
If you really have not heard them
Forego your morning naps.

They're not a bit exclusive,
No dates the leader keeps,
But I know "on authority"
They're booked ahead for weeks!

Byrd's Nest

(Continued from page 1)

degree. God never judges one man by what another does: He judges a man's results by what he could have done. The spirit of God in a man causes him to know that however limited his ability may be, God needs and welcomes his effort. And too, men are often affected by that termite of sin which makes one feel that because he made one mistake, one failure, or did some wrong that he is completely unworthy and unfit for service. The spirit of resistance to sinful termites teaches one that he is not to stop and become useless because of his past failures, but rather he is to profit by those mistakes. Men and women often get to themselves and ponder day and night over the things they have done which did not come up to the standards and while pondering Satan takes advantage to make them fruitless and useless, but when one is living with the spirit he is willing to forget those things which are behind and press toward the mark of perfection in Jesus Christ.

Cotton Research Problem

Cotton and cottonseed research should be undertaken in five major problem areas, says the Cotton Advisory Committee and the Cottonseed Advisory Subcommittee, appointed under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The problem areas are: Produetion, ginning and marketing, utilization, foreign markets and competition, and supply price analyses.

Consumers' Needs Studied

In a recent address, Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, Professor of Marketing at Columbia University, said that one characteristie of present-day retail merchandising has been greater interest in the consumer.

That interest has been shown in many forms. One form has been the effort of retail stores to hold down prices as much as possible. Another has been their negotiations with manufacturers to improve qualities. Still another has been the very great improvement that has taken place in methods of display and packing. And lately, there has been increased emphasis in training sales personnel so that they will better understand and meet the needs of the consumer.

Elsewhere in his talk Dr. Nystrom forecast that competition will rise sharply—but that prices will remain high for a long time to come. This is not, under present eonditions, a contradietion in terms. Labor eosts are still in the upuward eyele, and this is direetly reflected in all other costs borne by manufacturers and distributors. Our government's foreign policy, necessary as it may be, tends to keep prices high due to heavy spending in the American market for foreign aid. And our now well-established domestie fiscal policy of enormous government spending, aside from military needs, adds more fuel to the fires of inflation.

Despite all this, American industry— including manufacturers, processors, wholesalers, retailers and all other cogs in the production machine—is doing a job for our people that is unrivalled on this earth. As an example, the average Russian worker must toil three weeks to earn enough money to buy a pair of shoes of questionable quality— his American counterpart can buy a fine pair of shoes for less than he earns in one day. A worker in Spain must put in a hard twelve or fifteen hour day to buy enough food for bare subsistenee—here a fraetion of labor's earnings pays for an exeellent diet. So it goes throughout the world—with the American system demonstrating its superiority in every eoneeivable manner.

Farmers Are Advised to Save for Lean Years

Washington, D. C., July 22, 1947—Dear Mr. Hubert: When one of the Nation's leading agrieultural colleges take turkey . . . it's time to give its views some special consideration.

Agricultural colleges generally are somewhat conservative. It's certainly rare that they will enter into economic predictions on a wholesale basis.

But, consider the statement of the Missouri College of Agriculture, in a recent publication:

"The (farmer's) REAL income in (the four 'lean' years) 1931-34 would have been 37 percent higher . . ." if he had "invested 10 percent of his income in the four 'fat' years from 1917 to 1920 in the kind of bonds now available—Series E. U. S. Savings Bonds.

"The reason for the small investment in 1917-1920 adding so much more to the real income in 1931-34," the report continues. "is that the bonds would have been worth 1-3 more in 1931-34 than they cost in 1917-20, and each of those dollars would have bought 40 percent more."

The College adds that such an investment **"could have saved many from serious hardships and perhaps insolvency."**

Today the farmer has bought something less than 9 percent—only $6 billions in Savings Bonds—of his net income for the five "fat" years he has had. In spite of floods and other adverse conditions, it is expected that 1947 will still be another "fat" year for many farmers —perhaps the last really good year for some time to come.

To me, the fact that farmers must be adequately proteeted by Savings Bond investments against any economie contingency is what the economists and financiers are talking about when they say "we must keep the national debt widely spread among individuals, without increasing the debt." This is the main purpose of the United States Savings Bonds Division.

Selling Savings Bonds to individuals, including farmers, gives everyone a ehance to receive some of the interest on the national debt which we are all taxed to pay. That's another faetor in this wise management of the national debt; another reason why it's so important for everyone to be given an opportunity to put money in the world's best investment—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS.

Within a few days you will get a letter from Eli Harris of my staff which will tell you exactly how we can help you attain the goal of adequate protection for your subscribers.

Cordially yours,
VERNON L. CLARK
Assistant to the Secretary

Site for $75,000 4-H Camp

A 267-acre plot spreading along Lake Marion near Orangeburg is the site on which the Extension workers of South Carolina plan to build a $75 000 4-H camp for colored farm boys and girls of that State. Dormitories, recreation hall, workshop, and model farm homes are included in the plans. Shown looking at the 4-H camp site are left to right: John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agent; Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State home demonstration supervisor, and E. N. Williams, State Extension supervisor. The camp will be named in memory of Harry Daniels, late Extension supervisor, who served the State for more than 25 years.

Virginia Extension

(Continued from page 1)

Mr Newsome says that the demonstrations now being conducted involve 3,485 acres of crops, 788 head of livestock, and 28,747 head of poultry. Hybird corn demonstrations top the list of field erops. They total 226 on 1,230 acres.

Four-H Club boys and girls in Virginia, also are carrying out result demonstration projects, reports the State extension agent. He says that about 14,000 colored farm boys and girls are enrolled in clubs in the States. Volunteer local leaders, numbering nearly 600, are assisting the extension agents with the 4-H projects.

Fire Prevention Paid Dividends

What carcful planning against the possibility of fire can accomplish was dramatically demonstrated in Los Angeles harbor in late June when a tanker which had just taken aboard nearly 3,000,000 gallons of fuel blew up at the dock.

Billowing flames instantly spread to near-by shore installations. The intense heat blistered paint on several huge oil tanks on a 30-acre tank farm belonging to the Shell Oil Company. Had the tanks blown up, devastation would have been wreaked throughout the entire heavily-populated Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area.

However, the tanks were equipped with waterspouts on top, and these prevented further explosion. Thus, one precaution was responsible for saving lives and tremendous property damage.

This is the way scientific fire prevention stands between the community and catastrophe. The kind of planning which led to the installation of protective devices on oil storage tanks can be applied to every home and every business. In most instances, adequate precautions are simple, and require little time or money. The man who fails to plan against fire is inviting disaster.

Farm Safety Week

One out of five farm accidents can be avoided simply by keeping farm implements and tools in their proper place, says the National Safety Council on the eve of Farm Safety Week which was observed July 20-26.

The Counell recommended that farmers eheck through the farm shop to see that hammer and axe handles are secure and in good condition; also check to see that all tools are in their proper place. Keeping tools in their right place not only helps avoid aecidents, but it also nelps the farmer save time.

Short Corn Crop Forebodes Livestock Cut, High Meat

Washington,—(AP) — Continued high meat prices and some reduction in livestock production next year was indicated yesterday by an agriculture department report foreeasting a sharp drop in this year's corn crop from wartime levels.

The prospective crop of this important feed grain was forecast at 2,612,000,000 bushels, whieh is slightly below the 10 year (1936-45) average of 2,639,192,000 bushels. The wartime crop averaged around 3,000,000,000 bushels while last year's production was a record of 3,287,927,000.

The department, which had set a corn produetion goal of $3,000,000,000 bushels, said one of the most adverse planting seasons of record—cool and wet cloudy weather and floods in the midwestern corn belt—was responsible for the expected reduction in corn.

PLANTED LATE, FROST DANGER

A crop of around 2,850,000,000 bushels, of good quality corn would be needed to maintain livestock production at present levels. With much of the erop planted late, there is danger that an early frost may catch it before it is matured, and reduce its feeding quality.

The effeet of a relatively short crop of corn in the production of livestock products would be less serious, from the food supply standpoint, if other feed grain crops were larger than indicated. But they were forecast at about average.

On the brighter side was the department's forecast of an even larger wheat crop than predieted a month ago. It estimated wheat at 1,435,551,000 bushels, or about 25,000,000 more than a month ago, 280,000,000 more than last year's record and 545,000,000 more than the ten year average.

POTATO CROP REDUCED

The potato crop was forecast at 351,674,000 bushels which is 26 per cent smaller than last year's record crop and the smallest since 1939. Potato consumption averages about 375,000,000 bushels a year.

The department's report said eurrent crop prospects are surprisingly good, considering the adverse growing conditions which prevailed through mid-June. The total acreage of crops for harvest was said to be 1-2 of 1 per cent acreage.

"A neighbor, Jed Hill, said that if he had not snatched the bun out of the young woman's hand, she probably would have killed her husband. — SANFORD (Ky.) OBSERVER.

Important Recent Achievements of Department of Agriculture Scientists

(Continued from page3)

small and so do not permit simple removal of the male or pollen-bearing structures. The production of hybrid seed of such plans is not economically feasible. However, the sicentists have overcome this difficulty in some cases by taking advantage of such peculiarities as male-sterile or self-sterile plants. A male-sterile plant has either no pollen or pollen that does not function, while a self-sterile plant is one whose flowers must be fertilized by pollen other than its own to produce seed. In the hands of plant breeders these factors are highly useful as they can be bred into various strains which can then be used as female parents in the production of hybrid seed for commercial growers.

A few years ago scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering and the California Experiment Station discovered a male-sterile onion. This simplified the crossing and made possible the growing of hybird seed on a commercial scale. The first hybrid onion, California Hybrid Red No. 1, is now established in some areas in the West, giving early onion producers from 25 to 50 percent greater yield than they were able to get with the old open-pollinated varieties. Even more important is the fact that the geneticists at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., have bred this male-sterility factor into other varieties and types of onions. This means that ultimately growers of all sorts of onions may be able to get hybird seed and have added vigor in the crop.

The onion, like most plants, has open blossoms from which pollen moves naturally or can be moved from flower to flower with relative ease, an important factor in crossing. In the case of alfalfa the geneticists are using self sterility to produce hybrids in much the same way that inability to produce pollen was used to develop a practical hybrid onion for commercial growing. The small size of the flowers and closeness of the male and female parts are no particular obstacles under such conditions.

In addition to the various kinds of hybrid corn and the hybrid onion seeds of other hybrids have appeared on the market recently. Among them are tomato cucumber, and squsb—real hybrid possessing hybrid vigor.

The Station scientists are no inclined to make sensational predictions, but they say that the discovery of male-sterile grasses, sorghums, and sugar beets, and the practical use of the hybrid previously mentioned are reasons to believe that there will be more and more crop hybrids, as both public and private plant breeders continue their work.

Wartime Nutrition at High Level: The national food supply furnished civilians with an unusually high level of nutrition during the war, according to a joint study, Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45, made by the bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Although the wartime food supply provided less calories and carbohydrates, the amounts of other dietary essentials were equal to or higher than in any other period since 1909. Increased consumption of almost all foods, particularly of milk, eggs, vegetables, and citrus fruits, plus the enrichment of white flour and bread, accounted for this high level of nutrition.

Farm Costs High—Returns Higher: High production and favorable prices in 1946 boosted the net returns of families operating 14 major types of farms well above their wartime peaks, a study by Ronald W. Jones, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows. Costs in 1946 were higher too, but took a smaller proportion of gross income than they did in prewar. Gains in net income in recent years were smallest on dairy and cotton farms where production has increased least and cost rates have advanced most.

Dehydrofreezing process Preserves Foods: A new process of food preservation that combines most of the advantages of derydration—namely, reduction in weight and volume—with freezing, has attracted much interest among food processors. The process, termed dehydrofreezing, was developed by the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and involume economies dehydrofreezing the first cycle of dehydration, and then freezing. Since the vitamins and flavor are virtually undamaged by this initial dehydration treatment, the product retains the fresh quality, and in some instances, notably boysenberries and apricots among the fruit products investigated, it retains the original shape. In consequence of the weight and volume economics, dehydrofreezing effects savings in packaging materials. The load on refrigeration systems also is materially reduced. Reconstitution of dehydrofrozen foods is easier than that of dehydrated foods because of the greater moisture content of the former. Implications for the fruit and vegetable industries are lowered transportation, storage, packaging, and refrigeration costs.

Cottonseed Handling with Small Air Pipes: A mechanical system of seed handling with small air pipes, developed by engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering at the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stonesville, Miss., is now used in more than 500 gins in the Cotton Belt; it keeps cottonseed pure and uncontaminated. More of the small-pipe systems are being installed every year. In operation they consume less than half the power required in older seed handling systems. For handling grains, granular bulk materials, and various kinds of trash, the small-pipe systems are described by the engineers as economical and trouble-free. They enable the cotton producer and ginner to preserve the purity of the cottonseed because the equipment is self-cleaning. They have adequate capacity for moving from 70 to 160 pounds of cottonseed per minute from the gins—as fast as the cotton is ginned.

Light weight, these small-pipe systems are portable and can be used for loading from trucks to railroad cars at inland trackage points and for emptying the cars at seed breeders' treating and delinting plants, where the seed may be carried to storage bins and later moved to grading, sterilizing and other processes at rates of handling to suit plant capacity. Cottonseed has been successfully handled by them for distances up to 700 feet. Installation costs are very little more than for the larger pipe and fan system commonly used. The older types operate on 10 to 15 horsepower, but the small pipes require only 3 to 7 horsepower.

Better Home Canning of Low-Acid Foods: Three years of intensive research on household canning methods have enabled the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics to recommend new and improved processes (temperature and heating times for food in a canner) for home canning of low-acid foods. These foods include meats and practically all vegetables, except tomatoes, commonly canned in home kitchens. Procedures previously recommended were based mainly on industry's research. This work had shown that steam pressure is essential to safeguard low-acid food against botulism. When adapting industrial processes it was customary to lengthen them considerably to provide safety margins, since housewives could not copy industrial methods and precision. Hence excessive processing often made home-canned low-acid foods unattractive and low in vitamins.

In the Bureau's research, more than 4,000 glass jars and tin cans of beef, pork, chicken, and 12 low-acid vegetables were prepared, packed, and processed in home-type steam-pressure canners in the way homemakers do the job. Temperature changes inside pars and cans were recorded by sealed-in termocouples. To verify the amount of heat required to sterilize the foods, some packs were experimentally inoculated with bacteria even more heat-resistant than the botulinus bacillus. According to results of this work, vegetables in pint glass jars, and some in quart glass jars, may be processed at home in 25 to 50 percent less time than was previously recommended. It is necessary to lengthen processing times for a few vegetables, if quart-size glass jars are used. The new processing time for foods home canned in tin are quite similar to those in commercial use. For home-canned meats processing temperature has been set at 240 degrees F. (10 pounds pressure), replacing 250 degrees F. (15 pounds pressure) formerly recommended.

These improved directions offer important advantages to the 20,000 or more American families that annually can some of their own food supply. Using a steam-pressure canner, homemakers may now turn out a product which combines safety with better flavor, texture, and nutritive value than in the past, and at a saving of time and fuel. Since the new processes make safe canning more attractive, there is prospect that more homemakers will adopt the steam-pressure method for low-acid foods, which cannot be safely canned in a boiling water bath, oven, or open kettle. Aside from dubious safety, spoilage due to inadequate processing of home-canned foods has been excessive. In one recent year, spoilage of low-acid vegetables alone due to improper canning methods was estimated at a $1,500,000 loss.

More Eggs from Less Feed: Eggs account for more than half the income from poultry, although the rapid increase of the broiler industry in the last 50 years has been a significant development in poultry keeping, according to T. C. Byerly, poultry specialist of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In general it takes about a pound less feed to produce a dozen eggs than it did 50 years ago. Three average hens nowadays lay as many eggs as four average hens did 50 years ago. An increase in eggs per hen probably is the most important poultry gain during the half century. This is due primarily to the careful work of poultry breeders who have applied skillfully knowledge gained through experience and research in poultry genetics.

Raindrop Erosion: When raindrops strike bare soil, or thin films of water covering it, particles of clay, silt, and sand and bits of fine gravel fly through the aid like tiny rockets. This is splash erosion. Much unprotected soil can be moved by splash erosion, depending upon soil type and velocity of raindrops. Experiments carried out by the Soil Conservation Service at Coshocton, Ohio, indicate that 8:25 inches of artificial rainfall, falling at a velocity of 19 feet per second, caused a 1-inch layer of soil to erode and splash away. This seems bad enough, but when the raindrop velocity is increased to 35 feet per secone, the erosive action is 10 times as great. Moreover, the impact of raindrops on bare soil breaks down soil aggregates and seals the surface so as to reduce the rate of water infiltration into the soil. Farmers have science on their side when they prefer slow, soaking rains to hard thundershowers. Vegetative cover that breaks the impact of raindrops offers the best known means of preventing splash erosion. The Coshocton studies give added proof of the value of winter cover crops and stubble-mulch practices.

Rapid Method of Detecting Compression Wood: A simple electric-light box was devised by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service for the quick detection of compression wood, an abnormal type of wood produced on the lower side of leaning softwood trees. Such wood has erratic strength properties, shrinks excessively and unevenly along the grain, and is unusually hard and unsuited for many uses. Only an experienced eye can detect it. The box throws a beam of light through thin cross-sections of wood and thus shows up compression wood even to unskilled workers, because it is much more opaque than normal wood. It should find many uses in shops employing refined construction methods for aircraft, ladders, masts, oars, structural members of buildings, and even boxes, in all of which compression wood is objectionable.

Cotton Gin Improvements: "Mistifiers," which eliminate static electricity generated by movement of dry cotton through a gin and permit ginning of full-weight bales, have been investigated by agricultural engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Static electricity causes cotton to bunch up, clogs the gin machinery, prevents line from packing uniformly in the press box, and creates a fire hazard. The engineers found that adding sulfanated oil mist to the lint eliminates the static and permits better, continuous ginning and pressing of the line into full-weigth bales. The "mistifiers" are being tested in 18 commercial gins. New cotton-cleaning systems increasing bale value $8 to $16 each have been devised by the engineers in the past year. Superimposed upon regular ginning equipment, the cleaners remove dirt, leaves, sticks, and other trash that accumulate inordinately in machine-picked cotton.

Introduced Bamboos Valuable: For several years the Department of Agriculture Experiment Station in Puerto Rico introduced various species of bamboo, and in 1935 more extensive work was undertaken in this field. At present 36 species and varieties have been established on the station grounds. Eeveral have been found highly resistant to the bamboo powder-post beetle which often destroys cut culms. As a result of these introductions Puerto Rico now has a splitbamboo fishing rod industry and a bamboo furniture industry, employing over 100 people. It is hoped to duplicate these industries in many small mountain communities of the Island with serious rehabilitation problems. During 1946, 18,062 bamboo offsets were distributed for planting. The Puerto Rico Development Company has set up a purchasing center for buying cured culms of bamboo from local farmers.

Breeding Better Hogs: Faster-growing hogs of superior conformation and greater liveability are resulting from erperiments of the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry and 13 State agricultural experiment stations. The research involves carefully planned systems of mating in which inbreeding, signifying the use of closely related parents, has a prominent part. The main purpose of inbreeding is to fix desirable characteristics. Hogmen, using their farms as proving grounds, are cooperating with the scientists by testing boars produced by the various systems of breeding. Thus far, over 500 boars from the various projects have been released to farmers for practical tests of breeding excellence. Five breeds and 3 lines from crossbred foundations are represented in the research. The degree of inbreeding in most of the lines ranges between 25 and 50 percent. Experiment-station data, with reports from farmers, indicate that mating boars from good inbred lines to noninbred sows results in about 100 pounds more weight per litter, when the pigs are 6 months old, than that of litters sired by non-inbred boars of the same breeding as the sows. Crosses involving three inbred lines, all within the same breed, are a promising method of growing still more pork per mating.

Tailoring Tools to Contour: Not long ago, potato farmers in the rolling-hill country of Aroostook County, Maine ,ewer on the horns of a dilemma. If they kept on farming up and down hill, they would eventually lose all their topsoil and be forced out of business. But when they put in terraces and farmed on the contour, they had machinery troubles. Conventional planters, sprayers, and harvesters simply did not produce best results. These Maine farmers had a lot at stake. Theirs is a fine potato county. Aroostook County farms yield an acerage of 275 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Each harvest around 12 million barrels of spuds are sent to marwet or put in storage. For tunately, they could rely on the scientific knowledge of Soil Conservation Service reseahchers and engineers. In particular, they had the help of John W. Slosser, who spent several years redesigning potato machinery for efficient operation along hillsides.

Take the potato sprayer, for example. The old type multiple-row sprayer, with rigid cross boom, gave trouble over terraces and along fairly steep slopes. The up-hill nozzles were too high; the down-hill nozzles too low. Slosser set to work and came out with a new principle. On his sprayer each boomlet slides along the ground on a metal shoe. Thus the nozzles are always the same height from the ground—the right height for an efficient job. Slosser also rigged up a tank truck that carries 770 gallons of water, meters out the spray chemicals, and then makes a perfect mix.

Then Slosser tackled the multirow planters and diggers—again with happy results. He hinged the working parts of a 2-row pull-type planter to a bar controlled by the soil surface. Not only does this insure proper depth and spacing, but the planter can be operated by one man instead of the two commonly employed. On the potato digger Slosser doubled efficiency by hinging the rear of the digger blade and elevator to follow the ground level. Then he arranged a crank and leveler so that the rear wheels and the separating platform can be leveled for side-hill operation. The majority of Maine potato farmers are now saving their soil and producing excellent crops, though some machinery problems remain to be solved, and are still under study.

Ethly Alcohol Production from Wood Waste: Since construction began of an Oregon plant to produce ethyl alcohol from Douglas-firwood waste by a laboratory-devised process, the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service, through continuing research, has increased the plant's potential output from 4,000,000 to more than 5,000,000 gallons annually. The research makes possible a continuous process of wood hydrolysis rather than the batch process hitherto used in Germany and elsewhere. The time necessary for hydrolysis has been reduced to one-eighth that used in the German Scholler prcess, and simultaneously the yield of alcohol per ton of wood has been stepped up by about 10 percent. At the same time better fermentation methods were developed by which both yield and concentration of alcohol from wood sugar are increased. Moreover, it was found that, on the residue remaining in the still after removal of the alcohol, fodder yeast rich in vitamin content could be grown at the rate of 2 pounds of dried yeast per gallon of alcohol produced.

Motor Fuel and Other Products from Agricultural Residues: A process for converting corncobs, sugarcane bagasse, peanut and oat hulls, cottonseed hulls and burs, and flax shives into sugar solutions for fermentation and chemical processing into liquid motor fuel (with several byproducts) has been developed on a laboratory scale by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. It is a continuous 2-stage process for converting the cellulose of such materials into a solution of dextrose, and the hemicellulose (principally xylan) into a solution of xylose and furfural, leaving the lignin as an insoluble residue. In the first stage about 95 percent of the xylan is converted by treatment with dilute sulfuric acid into xylose and a small amount of furfural. In the second stage the cellulose is converted into dextrose by a novel procedure that includes impregnation of the dried material with concentrated sulfuric acid at a low temperature. The conversion is accomplished in 1 to 2 percent of the time and with less than 25 percent of the acid required by other known concentrated-acid processes. The xylose can be converted by known chemical processes into furfural, an important material for chemical industries, or, after the small quantity of furfural in the original xylose solution is removed and the solution is neutrallized with lime and filtered, the xylose can be recovered in crystalline form or mixed with dextrose and converted by bacterial fermentation into butyl alcohol and acetone.

The dextrose solution, resulting from digestion of the acid-impregnated cellulosic material with water, can be fermented with yeast into ethyl alcohol. Crystallization of the dextrose may offer commercial possibilities. This process was recommended by the Department of Agriculture for further trial on a semiworks scale as a part of the Government program for the development of synthetic liquid fuels from nonpetroleum sources. The research is now moving into semi-commercial-scale production at a new plant recently constructed under the Synthetic Liquid Fuel Project at Peoria, Ill. This plant is designed to handle enough agricultural residues to produce at capacity 2,000 pounds of glucose in 10 percent solution, 1,600 pounds of xylose in 15 percent solution, 200 pounds of furfural, and 1,000 pounds of lignin in an 8-hour day. From the fermentable material 500 gallons of alcohol can be made per day. This experimental work will accomplish two purposes. It will

show maximum yields of various products from a given tonnage of different agricultural residues. and will provide a basis for computing costs and determining the feasibility of commercial production.

Favorite Tropical Lawn Grass: Since 1936 the Department of Agriculture Experiment Station in Puerto Rico has been experimenting with **Zoysia matrella,** or Manila grass. for use on tropical. lawns. This grass has received publicity in the States as an ideal lawn grass. In Puerto Rico under tropical conditions it has proven superior to such commonly used grasses as Java, Bermuda, centipede, St. Augustine, and carpet. Manila grass has a pleasing, moderately deep shade of green, grows slowly, requires less attention in weeding and mowing, produces a thick mat which feels like a heavy rug under foot, has no serious insects and diseases, withstands drough, and grows well in moderately dense shade. It is tough and withstands considerabe foot wear, but is difficult to cut with a hand lawn mower. A rotary-power mower. however, cuts it easily. At present the grass must be propagated by sod blocks, but the station is seeking a seed treatment to induce higher germination. Seed is produced abundantly in Puerto Rico. but little seeding has been reported under most conditions in the United States.

Starfish Meal for Growing Chickens: Starfish, though a serious pest in oyster beds, may be an asset to poultry growers, the Bureau of Animal Industry coneludes from a series of tests of starfish meal fed to young growing chickens. Shortages of protein feeds for livestock led research workers to experiment with several materials formerly discarded or poorly utilized by various industries. One was starfish, which oystermen take in quantity in cleaning oyster beds. Whole starfish, when sun dried and ground into meal, contains about 39 percent protein, 19 percent calcium, and smaller quantities of other nutrients including phosphorus. Tests of its suitability for poultry feeding showed that it compares favorably with sardine meal, familiar as an ingredient of poultry feeds. Though a good souree of protein, starfish meal gave best results when fed in rather small quantities. Too large an amount supplies an excess of culeium. On the basis of these tests, the investigators advise poultrymen to limit this meal to 3.5 to 5 percent of the diet. Even this limited proportion supplies ehicks with considerable protein and calcium enough for their needs.

South Welcomes New Legume: As a cover erop to hold the soil during winter and to inerease its fertility, blue lupine has made a tremendous hit with peanut producers in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. During the war more peanuts were needed for food and oil. This plaeed a heavy burden on the highly erodible, sandy soils of the Peanut Belt. Alarmed at the possibility of severe land damage, farmers asked the Soil Conservation Service to help them find a suitable winter cover crop to follow the peanut harvest. Blue lupine was the answer. Used as a soil builder in eentral European countries for more than two centuries, blue lupine is now flourishing in southern United States. It grows well on soils of low fertility and produces an abundant seed crop. Blue lupine, like many other legumes, has root nodules that extract nitrogen from the air and improve the soil when the lupine is plowed under in the spring. The plant's drawbaek is that it has an alkaloid poisonous to most livestock. Farmers of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida harvested an estimated 50 million pounds of blue lupine seed during 1946 to use for planting in the fall of 1947. Annual seed prodution may reah 100 million pounds in 5 years. In the South's Peanut Belt farmers say blue lupine has come to stay.

Hydrogenation of Lignin and Wood: It has been shown from research at the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service that lignin dissolved in organic solvents or suspended in water can be made to react with hydrogen gas at elevated temperatures and pressures in the presence of various metallic catalysts. Among the products of the reaction are several new cyclic alcohols that had never been previously described in the literature. These show promise as plastic solvents, antiknock agents for motor fuel, and toxic agents. By varying the hydrogenation conditions, phenolic compounds which may findwhich is sometimes associated with use in plastics and complex neutral oils, together with a plasticlike residue, are obtained. Wood waste or chips also can be hydrogenated in aqueous suspension to produce soluble lignin decomposition compounds and a cellulose plup residue. This is a possible new pulping process that will be studied further by the laboratory. Under more severe hydrogenation conditions the cellulose can be converted to glycerine and sugars. In this case the entire wood is converted to liquid products. All these findings are too new to predict their future application now. Most of the data have been obtained in small bombs and in continuous hydrogenation equipment designed for other hydrogenation reaction. Continuous hydrogenation equipment is being built for further work.

New Type Slatted Floor Hay Drier: Mow curing of hay over a barn drier system using forced air has become popular in some sections of the U. S., and is the generally recommended type of drier installation, particularly in the eastern humid regions. It is of the slatted-floor design, devised by agricultural engineers in cooperative research with the Virginia Experiment Station. More than half the drier systems now being installed are estimated to be of this type as well as half the present total of about 2,000. The slatted floor drier is simple in design. It consists of a tapering central air duct open at the sides on the bottom to allow the air to flow to the slatted floor and up through the hay. The slatted floor can be built of rough lumber and laid by inexperienced carpenters, insuring low-cost construction. The experimental tests have shown that duct-pressure losses in driers of this design, properly operated, are less than half those of the conventfonal duct system. Air distribution is better and air flow through the day is increased.

Worth of Farm Business. How much money is the whole U. S. farm business worth? Economists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are bringing together their annual balance sheet of agriculture for 1947. Viewed as a composite business, the balanee sheet for last year (January 1, 1946) showed American agrieulture was valued at $101,500,000,000, farm real estate was valued at $56,-584,000.000. other physical assets at $24,888.000,000, and financial assets of farm operators totaled $20,050,-000,000. Owners had an equity in this total amounting to $93,181,000,-000, and creditors had an $8,337.000,-000 claim on these assets. It was estimated that the net shrinkage in value of farm buildings, machinery, and equipment as a result of low maintenance may have been nearly $800,000.000 for the years 1942-45. The total farm mortgage debt declined by $190.000.000 to $5,081,000 during the year 1945. The mortgage debt declined 23 percent between January 1, 1940 and 1946.

New Methods for Quinine Analysis: A simple rapid method of extraeting and determining quinine in cinchona bark has been devised at the Department of Agriculture Experiment Station in Puerto Rico. The method has the advantage of requiring small samples of bark (1 gram) and can be used to determine small amounts of quinine; and quinidine present also is measured as quinine. The method may be particularly useful in evaluating young cinchona seedlings for anti-malarial eonstituents in a breeding and selection program. The method also can be used in assaying samples of cinchona bark for commercial purposes.

Rutin 'Extracted Commercially from Buckwheat Plants: Rutin is a little known flavonal glucoside oecuring in various plants, including tobacco. In work on the industrial utilization of tobacco, the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry determined the percentage of rutin in different kinds of green and cured tobaeco and developed methods for the extraction of rutin from tobacco and other plants. By these methods the Bureau extracted enough rutin from flue-cured tobacco for cooperative research on biological effeets of rutin by the Bureau of Animal Industry on its therapeutic value by the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Rutin was found to be nontoxic to laboratory animals and clinieal patients. The clinical tests showed it to be definately effective in treating a pathological condition known as "increased capillary fragility," high blood pressure and causes minute blood vessels or capillaries to rupture—occasionally in the eye or brain with attendant blindness or apoplexy. Most of the patients treated with rutin showed marked improvement, especially where it was combined with remedies for high blood pressure.

Analysis showed that buckwheat is more promising than any other plant examined as a commercial source of rutin. While the percentage of rutin in buckwheat is highest (about 3 percent on dry weight of plant exclusive of roots) when the plant is in bloom and before any seeds are set. the greatest yield per acre is obtained about 3 weeks later when the plants have made their maximum growth and set all their seed. At this time the yield per acre is 3 1-2 to 4 times as great as at the time of highest concentration in the plant. Most of the rutin is in the leaves. very little is in the stems, and none is in the seed. Much of the rutin is lost when the plants are dried, especially if dried slowly. Under the best drying conditions more than a third of the rutin is lost.

During the summer of 1945 about 300 pounds of rutin were extracted from green buckwheat plants by 4 drug manufacturers with technical guidance by chemists of the laboratory. This rutin was used by the firms' research staffs and supplied in tablet or capsule form to interested physicians for experimental use.

Approximately 12 pharmaceutical companies planned to manufaeture rutin during the 1946 season, with an indicated production of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds. This quantity is sufficient to treat 200,-000 to 400,000 eases for a full year. The higher production figure (20,-000 pounds) would require about 4,500 tons of fresh buckwheat plants or an equivalent quantity of dried buckwheat leaf meal.

Better Milk Yields by Housing Cows in Pen Barns: At the Huntley, Mont., field station of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, where both the conventional type of stanehion barn and the pen-type barn are used for housing milk cows, better milk yield have been obtained from the cows housed in pen barns than from those in stanchion barns. In an experiment to eompare the merits of the two system of handling cows in milk, two comparable groups of cows were used. One group was fed a rather liberal grain ration and the other a limited grain ration, each group being housed first in one type of barn and then in the other. All cows were milked 3 times a day. The 7 eows fed the liberal grain ration produced on the average of 18,402 pounds of milk and 648 pounds of butter-fat (calculated to maturity) when housed in the pen barn. This was 19 percent more milk and 18 percent more butterfat than they produced when kept in the sanehion barn. The 7 cows fed the limited grain ration produced on the average 14,319 pounds of milk and 501 pounds of butterfat (calculated to maturity) when housed in the pen barn. This was 8 percent more milk and 6 pereent more butterfat than they produced when kept in the stanchion barn.

Each system has advantages and disadvantages. which vary with local conditions. The pen barn, or loafing barn as it is sometimes called, often consists of an open shed that ean be partly or completely closed against severe weather. The cows run loose and get their roughage from mangers or racks inside the barn or outside in the lots. They are milked and fed grain in a separate milking barn. The stanchion barn has a eoncrete floor and the cows are always confined by rigid stanehions, even while being fed and milked, although they may exercise in an open lot when the weather permits. The pen-barn floor is of earth, and the manure and bedding are allowed to accumulate. The manure can be removed once or twice a year, whereas manure must be removed daily from the stanchion barn. The pen barn requires considerably more bedding, however, and this is an important disadvantage if bedding is scaree or expensive. The cows unquestionably are more comfortable in the pen-type barn, and this probably was the reason for the higher milk production in the pen barn in the Huntley experiment.

Laminated Paper Plastics Containing Lignin: New lignin plastics evolved by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service and commercial cooperators, and now in commercial production, give strong promise of providing a quantity outlet for much lignin wasted annually by many pulp mills. The plastic consists of paper filled with lignin, which serves as the bonding agent in place of more expensive synthetic resins. For many electrical and decorative applications, it has been found equal to, or better than, more costly plastics.

Scientific Apple Storage: More Pacific Northwest apples in prime condition are being available at eastern markets throughout late winter and spring, as growers increasingly adopt handling and storage recommendtions of specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Farm Credit Administration. These recommendations involve a new principle called "reversed air" cooling. Apples of the Delicious variety are particularly sensitive to storage conditions. Research has shown, however. that ripening can be retarded and storage life lengthened by rapid reduction of fruit temperature to 30 degrees 32 degrees F. Growers following the new practices can make the most effective use of refrigeration.

The new designs and installation specifications for cold-storage houses aim at faster and more uniform fruit cooling by forced circulation of refrigerated air. Large quantities of air, and delivery and return ducts spaced as far apart as possible, increase air velocity and hasten cooling. Reversed air cooling provides for input of cold air or removal of warmed air through the same ducts. Reversal of the air movement at regular intervals, usually about 3 hours, makes possible the use of eolder air from rapid precooling without danger of freezing, as none of the fruit is exposed continuously to the ineoming cold air.

Fruit is harvested at optimum maturity and sorted into blocks for early, middle, and late shipment, so that preferential treatment can be given apples to be held longest. The best fruit is put in storage at once, preferably the morning after picking when the night air has removed some of the heat. It should reach storage temperature within a week and be kept there until shipped to market under refrigeration. Apples for late fall or midwinter sale have second place in the eooling schedule. They are brought down to storage temperature less rapidly, but get additional refrigeration later as it can be spared from the late-shipment block BPISAE speeialists reeommend that the part of the apple crop of lowest storage quality be packed as received from the orchard and shipped early with little or no cooling in storage.

Plywood Adhesive from Soybean Meal or Corn Gluten: A new waterproof plywood adhesive having eonsiderable binding strength has been developed by the Northern Reginonal Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. It is made by combining solvent-extracted soybean meal freed of its water-soluble constituents, or lorn gluten, with phenolie resin in the intermediate or water-soluble form. A commercial trial demonstrated that excellent plywood could be fabricated with such a glue, which becomes insoluble on setting. A plywood manufacturer made praetical use of this discovery and has consumed large quantities of a commercial brand of soybean meal in making waterproof plywood. A manufacturer of soybean meal offered to supply a large amount of the proper quality to companies interested in the use of a soybean-modified, phenolic-resin plywood adhesive. So prospects are good for increased industrial utilization of soybean meal in adhesives. Since the new adhesive costs less than other waterproof adhesives and results in plywood suitable for use as such, or as concrete-pouring forms in building houses and other structures, it should help to reduee construction costs on farms and elsewhere.

New Storage for Potatoes: Potatoes may taste better later in the season, thanks to a new type of storage house developed by engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering in cooperation with several State experiment stations. The house enables cool air to circulate under and around the potato bins instead of through the mass of potatoes, a method known as shell eooling. The high relative humidity in the bins helps lesson shrinkage and deterioration, but the air outside the bins has somewhat lower relative humidity which reduces damage to the structure. Shrinkage losses of the 10 million bushels of late-crop potatoes now stored each year in improved storages of this type in the U. S. are 1 to 10 percent less than in other types. Shell cooling and other improvements in storage houses are being widely adopted in Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado.

Nightshade Berries Removed from Canning Peas: Nightshade is a troublesome weed in the commercial pea-growing areas of Oregon and Washington, where about one-fourth of the Nation's supply of canned peas is packed. Its immature berries, which closely resemble peas sometimes contaminate mechanically harvested shelled peas because they are not removed by the usual cleaning equipment. A simple, inexpensive method for removing the berries and other foreign material from mechanically shelled green peas has been developed by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, Pullman, Wash., in cooperation with the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station and commercial pea canners. This new process is based on the difference in the wetability of shelled peas and nightshade berries.

This difference is enhanced by applying a very small quantity of mineral oil in a preliminary treatment, after which the peas are fed mechanically into the top of a tank containing a foaming emulsion. Properly handled, this mixture permits the nightshade berries, other weed seeds and debris to float away while the peas settle to the bottom of the tank where they may be drawn off. Most of the oil is removed from the peas by rinsing, and all but a minute trace is removed in the usual blanching operation before canning. During the 1946 season the cleaning process was in large-scale commercial use at 4 eanneries that had installed "in line" machines eapable of cleaning from 2 to 4 tons of shelled peas per hour.

High-Frequency Heat for Gluing Wood Products: Methods and equipment for using radio-frequeney heating to set glues in wood products have been developed by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service. It has been demonstrated that high-frequency dielectrie heating can be employed advantageously in the mass produetion ofi artieles which require the use of expensive jigs and other apparatus. The rapidity with which the glue is set—in seconds rather than hours—enables manufacturers to use such apparatus at a much faster rate, thus cutting unit costs of their products. High-frequency heat appears to hold especially great promise in furniture manufacture and production of laminated timbers for land structures and ships.

Master Sample: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, has eompleted the drawing of a "Master Sample" of farms, which is in effect a small replica of all the farms in the United States. Every county containing agricultural enterprises is represented. The sample consists of about 67,000 small sample areas which average about 2.5 square miles in size and eontains an average of about 5 farms eaeh. One of the pirncipal features of the Master Sample is its adaptability to various needs. The number of sample areas to be enumerated for any survey may vary widely, depending on the type of survey, the universe to be covered, and the accuraey desired. The sample can be used not only for Nation-wide studies, but for regional, State, or special crop-area studies as well. A further advantage of this sample over other sampling designs is that in clustering the units of observation (farms) by sample areas, eonsiderable savings in survey costs are effected through reduction in travel between farms. This results in a great increase in sampling efficiency per dollar spent.

The first large-scale use of the Master Sample was in connection with the 1945 eensus of agriculture. It has also been used in eonneetion with field surveys by BAE as well as by other ageneies, and materials are being made available to State agricultural experiment stations in connection with their surveys. The materials assembled in the drawing of the sample are very useful and will save much in costs of future samples. These materials consist of: (1) Large-seale highway maps of

all counties in the U. S., with information on them useful for sampling; (2) listing sheets showing all villages, towns, and cities having an estimated population of 100 or more; (3) tabulations of farms and dwellings by small geographic areas; (4) transparent "positive" county maps from which an unlimited number of county maps showing the sample areas can be reproduced by the ozalid process; and (5) aerial photographs covering over 90 percent of the sample areas. If additional sample areas are needed for any county or group of counties, these can be readily provided at relatively small cost.

Phenothiazine as Anthelmintic: Phenothiazine is a synthetic organic chemical first prepared in the latter part of the nineteenth century. It is one of the thiazine dyes. Following the discovery and announcement that phenothiazine was effective as an insecticide its value as an anthelmintic was studied and established in 1938-39 by Harwood, Jerstad, and Swanson, workers of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Experimentation with this drug has been continued to develop the best methods of use. Phenothiazine is now widely recognized throughout the world as a highly effective anthelmintic for the removal of many injurious internal parasites of domestic animals. It is the most valuable single drug so far discovered for combating such parasites. The drug is distributed commercially in powder form and may be administered either in gelatin capsules, in ground feed, in salt, or as a drench, the choice depending usually on the species of animals and preferred method of handling them. For use as an anthelmintic, phenothiazine should be the pure product prepared especially for that purpose.

In 1-ounce doses phenothiazine rids sheep and goats of stomach worms, nodular worms, hookworms, and related pests. Its use prevents the spoiling of the sheep's intestines by nodular worms, thus providing an additional war material for making surgical sutures when they were greatly needed. In suitable doses which vary with the size of animals, phenothiazine is effective in removing several kinds of parasites from swin, cattle, horses, and mules. In very small doses this drug is effective also in removing cecal worms from poultry. These worms transmit blackhead to chickens and turkeys. The extensive use that phenothiazine already has acquired for controlling animal parasites is evident from the quantity—about 3 million pounds—used in the United States in 1944. Recently a mixture of 9 parts salt and 1 part phenothiazine, when made available to sheep, has been found largely to prevent acquisition of the parasite.

Insecticide Dispersing Equipment: Recent development of the more effective insecticides, such as DDT, has made it necessary to develop equipment to disperse these materials properly and economically. As early as 1928 the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine studied methods for the proper dispersal and adherence of concentrated conventional sprays. Spray mixtures were applied in atomized form so as to get effective coverage with a small volume of liquid. Insecticide formulations tried were 100 times more concentrated than conventional insecticides then in common use. These sprays were applied with various known types of spraying equipment. Considerable information was obtained on atomizing principles, particle size, and adherence.

The Bureau, in cooperation with industry, has recently tested models of power blowers designed to disperse the new insecticides in finely atomized forms. Different types of nozzle assemblies have been developed for atomizing liquid insecticides and for introducing dusts and liquid, either alone or in combination, into air blases. Tallest shade trees can be effectively covered by this method. Much less spray material is used by this method than by the conventional type equipment used for applying dilute liquid insecticides. The new mist blowers are especially well adapted for treatment of shade and roadside trees and orchards.

Photoperiodism: While working with Maryland Mammoth tobacco prior to 1920, W. W. Garner and H. A. Allard, of the then Bureau of Plant Industry (now Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering), discovered that the plants flower only when the daily period of illumination is relatively short—that is, when the days are short and the nights long. When the light periods are long, the plants remain vegetative. Subsequent experiments on many kinds of plans showed clearly that they differ greatly in growth and flowering, responding with respect to the relative length of the daily periods of illumination and darkness to which they are exposed, some conforming to the behavior of Mammoth tobacco, others responding to relatively long illumination periods and stil others being but little affected.

This discovery departed widely from the prevalent theory that mere intensity of illumination was the principal light factor in determining the characteristic growth flowering and fruiting of plants. It had great fundamental importance as pure research, and as it developed widespread practical significance. Response to relative length of day and night largely explains changes in behavior where plants are carried from one latitude to another. It is now possible, by conducting experiments under controlled conditions, to tell in advance whether certain varieties of soybeans, peas, onions, timothy, barley, and other pplants are adapted to the photoperiodic conditions prevailing in specific localities. Experimental crops can be grown under the greenhouse conditions anyway, with supplemental artificial light as needed; if none is adapted to the locality, one or more suitable lines can be bred.

This discovery also has been particularly helpful in selecting soybean varieties that thrive and produce abundant seed for making oil, plastics, and food products in various localities. It enables us to produce our own beet seed domestically instead of importing it as formerly. It enables us to select localities where pyrethrum, a long-day plant, will thrive in the United States, and also to cross plant varieties which would not normally flower at the same time, as in the case of sugarcane varieties. By artificially shortening the daily light period, chrysanthemums and other flowers are now brought to market ahead of their normal season.

Cross-Breeding Experiment with Dairy Cattle: The Bureau of Dairy Industry began this experiment in 1939 at Beltsville (Md.) to explore the cross-breeding of daily cattle. Few experiments in crossing dairy breeds had been conducted before, especially with animals of known producing ability. All foundation animals in the experiment were of known production or transmitting ability. Production-tested cows of four dairy breeds—Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Red Danes—were available, as were also proved sires of the same breeds except Guernseys. Funds for the experiment were available through the Bankhead—Jones Act of 1935.

The experiment differs from the usual pattern of cross-breeding, in that only a limited number of interhybrid matings are being tried. The major plan calls for continuous introduction of new genes (units of inheritance) through the use of proved sires of thhe respective breeds. Females resulting from the mating of two breeds are being mated to a proved sire of a third breed. The resulting 3-breed females so far have been mated to a proved sire of one of the same breeds as in the first cross, for a second round of the three breeds involved. All cows are milked 3 times a day for 365 days, and bred 4 1-2 months after calving. No culling is practiced and all females are tested for production.

Thirty-two females representing various combinations of the two breeds have completed production records, averaging 12,842 pounds of milk and 592 pounds of butterfat, at the average of 2 years 2 months. The great majority of these 32 cross-bred heifers are better producers than their dams. Some increase was expected because of the high level of production inheritance transmitted estimated by careful analysis of increase, however, turned out to be approximately 20 percent more (on the average) than was expected. This may be the result of hybrid vigor.

Four 3-breed heifers have completed production records, averaging 14,837 pounds of milk and 654 pounds of butterfat, at the average age of 1 year 11 months. So far every 3-breed heifer is better than her 2-breed dam. One of the striking characteristics shown by all the cross bred heifers is their persistency in milk production. In many cases the monthly butterfat production varies less than 10 pounds fromthe high to the low month.

Copper and Manganese Reserves in Young Animals: Observations have recently been made at the U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y., on guinea pigs, rabbits, and rats with respect to copper and manganese reserves of the young. Animals are born into the world with a reserve store of copper in their livers. This reserve is usually enough to tide the young over the suckling period in which the intake of copper is inadequate due to the low copper content of milk. Since the copper reserves are depleted during the suckling period, it is necessary in the interest of adequate nutrition to supply some source of available copper during a prolonged period of suckling. As contrasted to copper, the same animals were born with little or no reserves of manganese in their livers. However it appeared that the animals studied obtained enough manganese in the dam's milk to permit manganese to steadily rise in the suckling offspring. Whether or not the dam's milk supplies enough manganese for optimum nutrition of the young remains to be determined.

Cobalt Deficiency in the United States: The U. S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y., is making surveys of mineral deficiencies in the U. S. Cobalt deficiency seems to be more widespread than had been previously anticipated. Reports of cobalt deficiency in forage animals have been made from Wisconsin to Maine and along the Coastal Plain to Florida. Deficiency of cobalt in the forage results in a loss of appetite in the animals, some anemia, and a general "wasting away." If the deficiencies are extreme and are not corrected, they result in the eventual death of the animal. The deficiency may be cured by feeding the animal small amounts of cobal salts. Through a study of the various reports, evidence is accumulating that certain types of soils are more apt to be deficient in cobalt than other types. It is hoped that, through a detailed study of the cobalt content of soils and vegetation in various regions, a generalization as to the type of soil and the amount of cobalt necessary to give best growth of animals may be reached. It is possible that in many areas just sufficient cobalt is present to give fair growth of the animals and actual deficiency symptoms are not recognizable. It may be that additional cobalt in these cases would result in better growth and health of the animals, and it is anticipated that careful laboratory studies of the problem will lead to the correction of these marginal deficiencies, as well as the precise demarcation of the areas where acute deficiencies occur.

Vitamin C Content of Tomatoes: Factors which might influence the vitamin C content of tomato fruits have been studied at the U. S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y., for a number of years. The results to date indicate that soil fertilization has little or no influence on the amount of this vitamin in ripe tomato fruits, except that the application of large amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers tends to reduce the vitamin C content. On the other hand, the amount of light received by the fruits while they are ripening apparently has a tremendous influence upon their vitamin C content. Regardless of the amount of illumination which the leaves of the plant receive, tomato fruits which ripen in the shade are low in vitamin C. Shading only the fruits is as effective in producing a low vitamin C content as shading the whole plant. Conversely, exposing only the fruits to full sunshine is as effective in producing fruits containing large amounts of vitamin C as exposing the whole plant to full sunshine. The wide variations observed in the vitamin C content of tomato fruits may be largely the result of differing degrees of illumination of the fruits during ripening. Part of the varietal differences may be related to this factor and plant breeders may want to keep this in mind in selecting new tomato varieties. The application of nitrogenous fertilizers may reduce the vitamin C content simply by resulting in greater shading of the fruits.

Tropical Kudzu: In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service the Department of Agriculture Experiment Station in Puerto Rico has been working on new legumes for the Western Hemisphere tropics. **Pueraria phaseoloides,** locally named tropical kudzu, appears to have all the favorable points which have made kudsu so popular in the Southern States. Ordinary kudzu will not thrive in the tropics, but tropical kudza, its close relative, thrives well and produces a heavy forage crop. It serves excellently as a soil-erosion plant, and will control erosion on steep hillsides and deep gullies. The protein content of the leaves is high, and the plant is palatable to animals. It grows well together with other grasses, thus improving the quality of fresh cut feed It has drought resistance, a distinct advantage in Puerto Rico. Interest in this lagume has been widespread, and requests for seed have been received from nearly every tropical country of the Western Hemisphere, as well as from the southernmost areas of the U. S.

Livestock Loss Prevention

By Earl E. Wentzel

At a recent meeting of the New England Federation of Humane Societies, Inc., Mr. Earl Wentzel, Field Representative of the New England Livestock Loss Prevention Association, presented an excellent paper, the highlights of which we give below.—Editor.

Loss prevention does not stop at eliminating bruises and reducing losses in transit. Every attempt is made to assist the stockmen in getting the best out of their herds. One of the main fights is against parasites which eat into the vital tissues and bore through the hides to cause damage naturally, estimated at over fifty million dollars yearly.

Here in New England our main effort necessarily has been utilized at the stockyards and abattoirs. When inspections reveal that repairs are in order for the protection of livestock, they are requested. provision of feed and water is also covered by inspections as is handling of the stock, both by yardmen and the public who use the yards.

The matter of handling is one of the things that needs most immediate attention. Unfortunately the small stockyards will remain about as they are with improvements only when it means an economy in operating expenditure. Slaughtering establishments are usually more amenable to improvements, especially when they can see that it will pay off in dollars. Therefore, with our capacity for reconstructing the stockyards at a minimum, if we can show a reasonable effect in improvement of handling, we shall have gone a long way in livestock loss prevention.

Stock cars and trucks are under continual inspection for hazards such as nails, uprights, and splintered boards. Railroads and truckers have been cooperative in seeing that corrections are made when necessary. Partitions in mixed loads are also of prime importance and it is essential that they be in good repair.

A brief tour of inspection of the auction markets in southern Vermont showed that these auctions leave much to be desired, although these seems to be no infringement of the law. We noticed that although some effort is made to feed the "bobbed" calves that come to market, some of these animals would go without food were it not for the efforts of the local humane agents.

Loading facilities at various points were showed to be in good repair. At Rutland, Vermont, during the inspection, we observed the loading out of cattle and calves. The calves were loaded quite comfortably in a separate car, with twenty-five head of cattle in the other car. Following this shipment through to Boston, we found that the calves came through without loss, but there were two cattle dead and one downer that had to be destroyed. Preloading conditions accounted for two of the deaths and it was felt that the wiser course would have been to dispose of them at a local slaughter house.

An educational program must be considered of prime importance. Through education we shall progress most rapidly and substantially. It is just as important, too, to reach the farmer as it is the truck driver, and so it is that our educational exhibit travels to state fairs. This year a new exhibit is planned —a panorama type of exhibit emphasizing the livestock losses occur everywhere along the line from the farm to the packing house. An added attraction will be a revolving centerpiece on which our model bruised meat specimens will be mounted.

Little "Fat" in Retailing

Just how much "fat" is there in the retail merchandising business —that is, the difference between what merchants must pay for the supplies on their shelves and the price they charge their customers?

Unless you're an unusually well-informed consumer, you'll be astonished to learn how small the "fat" is. For example, one of the country's principal food chain systems recently reported that when consumers spent $1.00 in its stores they actually got 86 cents worth of food, figured on the wholesale cost. The remainder—fourteen cents—is all the system retains to pay wages, taxes, rent and all the hundreds of other expenses incidental of running its business, including an extremely small profit on each sale.

It is obvious that all kinds of stores cannot operate on an equally small margin. Volume of business, special services rendered, the kind of goods sold, and many other factors regulate the amount of "fat" a store must have. But it is a fact that ninety-nine stores out of a hundred are operating on as small a margin as possible. The hundredth store, whose management is out to gouge the consumer and charge all the traffic will bear, isn't long for this world—consumer resistance and competition will see to that.

Bear this in mind next time you are tempted to blame the shopkeeper for high prices. He dislikes them as much as you do—he is well aware that the system of mass production and mass distribution which distinguishes America from other nations is based upon keeping prices within the reach of all. He has voluntarily absorbed many higher costs and reduced his profits in an attempt to alleviate the inflationary spiral. But he can't do the impossible—which means that he can't operate at a loss.

Fire Is Always Imminent

Summer and early fall present special seasonal fire hazards which are of particular concern in small towns, forests, and agricultural areas.

Carelessness in the forests has destroyed millions of acres of magnificent timber — and has robbed the country of beautiful vacation spots. Under certain conditions, living trees become literally explosive. A large proportion of forest fires are the sole and direct result of carelessness on the part of campers, hunters and fishermen. The most extreme care must be taken in disposing of cigarette butts, matches and other inflammables. They must never be thrown from cars. And, when you are through with a campfire, take every precaution to make sure it is out. Soak it with water, then bury it in dirt.

In towns, grass fires are a constant source of trouble—and some of them have led to conflagrations. Every community should have and enforce a law requiring property-owners to keep grass cut and every property-owner should cooperate wholeheartedly. His welfare—and perhaps his life—is at stake.

On the farm, constant vigilance is the price of fire safety. Wide firebreaks should be ploughed around grain fields and haystacks. Barns and houses should be free of rubbish. Every care should be taken with gasoline and other burnable liquids. Most farms are far from fire departments and when a serious fire breaks out, heavy loss is inevitable.

The only way to lick fire is to work on the proposition that it is always imminent—and to act accordingly.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Helpful Hints to the Housewife

FALL FASHIONS BRING NEW FEMININE SILHOUETTE

There will be a new feminine silhouette abroad in the land this fall and winter, predicts the American Wool Council after casting an interested eye upon the new fashions now being unveiled in the New York style market. These new fashions now being paraded before hordes of eager and enthusiastic buyers have taken the stuffing out of shoulders, hidden the American kneecap beneath five inches or more of skirt, and sheathed the arms in less bulky lines. Altogether, comments the Council, the little woman of 1948 will be a slimmer, shaplier girl, with suit, coat and dress of modest but elegant mien, with shoes that close at the toes and fit around the heel at the back. Hats, always unpredictable, are expanding in size to balance or dwarf the new natural shoulders and the skirt which now covers delicately the long-exposed faminine knee.

Coats are, naturally, longer following the skirt lengths downward. The fitted versions of unpadded shoulders have main-tailored or raglan sleeves. The loose coats flare in the back with a pleat of fabric hanging in graceful folds. They shrug on and off the new suits with graceful ease.

More fabric and less padding means softer woolens and worsteds, the Council says. It means also the use of more yards of woolens in each garment, and more intricate tailoring than for many years.

Since the suit, with it new "costume" look, has become the rival of the traditional dress, women are more and more accumulating wardrobes of them. Suits are being designed and shown by dress creators in two-piece versions with lingerie blouses, and by suit makers in trim tailored pieces that are slender, pencil like, slightly fitted, with skirts that stop at mid-calf, about 14 inches above the ground.

Phillip Mangone, dean of American stylists, says women won't be able to resist the new fashions because: "They are so new; they are so different."

TIP TO PICKNICKERS

To carry deviled eggs on a picnic without mashing them, fit the two filled halves together, wrap them in waxed paper, and place them in an egg carton.

A pan of water placed in the oven when sweet potatoes are baking will shorten the baking time almost by half, and the potato skins will not be so dry and thick.

"Hemming" has a place in the farm home, and "hawing" is all right in the field; but the two don't go together in sound farm planning.

When heating milk, have the pan covered The cover keeps the milk dark while heating and this helps save riboflavin, the important B vitamin in milk.

Sunshine is the best treatment for restoring fluffiness to flattened feathers. Cheese cloth bags are best for sun-fluffing feathers, advise U. S. Deartment of Agriculture specialists, because the open weave lets in sun and air, and lets out dust and broken bits of feathers.

As canning season progresses, housewives are reminded that the shortest possible time should elapse between gathering vegetables and canning them. It's also well to remember that vegetables should be gathered and canned at just the right age to make good canned products.

At the present time, much cotton material on the market is not pershrunk. Unless you know positively that material for the new dress has been preshrunk, play safe and shrink before making, advises Levice Ellis, AP extension clothing specialist.

For Better Eggs

In summer it's important to gather eggs in a wire basket at least three times a day. Cool eggs as quickly as possible to around 50 degrees, suggested John Ivey, API extension poultryman.

FOOD VALUE OF OATMEAL

Oatmeal contains culcium and iron; the B vitamin thiamine; about 60 calories to a half cup serving, for bodily energy; and portein for body tissue building and repair. When a bowl of oatmeal is served with milk or oatmeal is used in cookies containing egg or when oatmeal is blended in a meat loaf, the proteins of the plant and animal foods supplement one another as to essentials the body requires. Even a little protein from an animal source teamed with the grain forms a highly nourishing combination.

BLACKBERRY JAM

4 cups prepared fruit
7 cups sugar
1-2 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, grind abut 2 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large saucepan and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly, to precent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Parafin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 six-ounce glasses.

ORANGE-PINEAPPLE SPONGE ROLL

3-4 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 eggs
3-4 cup sugar
3-4 cup sifted cake flour
1 3-4 cups Orange Pineapple Filling

Combine baking powder, salt, and eggs in bowl. Place over smaller bowl of hot water and beat with rotary egg beater, adding sugar gradually until mixture becomes very thick and light-colored. Remove bowl from hot water. Fold in flour, a small amount at a time, and vanilla. Turn into greased pan, 15x10x1 inches, lined with greased paper to within 1-2 inch of edge Bake in hot oven (400 degrees) 13 minutes. Quickly cut off crisp edges of cake. Turn from pan at once onto cloth covered with powdered sugar. Remove paper. Spread with Orange Pineapple Filling, spreading almost to edge. Roll quickly. Wrap in colth and cool on rack. Makes 10 to 12 servings.

Orange Pineapple Filling

5 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup water
1-2 cup orange juice
3 tablesoons lemon juice
1 egg, slightly beaten
2 teasoons butter or margarine
2 teaspoons granted orange rind
1 cup drained diced pineapple

Mix together cornstarch, sugar and salt. Combine water, orange juice and lemon juice. Add liquid gradually to dry ingredients. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until sauce thickens. Heat to boiling temperature and cook 2 minutes. Remove from heat. Add small amount of hot liquid to egg, stirring constantly; then pour back into remaining hot mixture while beating vigorously. Continue cooking about 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove just before spreading filling on cake. Makes about 1 3-4 cups filling.

You can remove those unsightly black marks on linoleum, or other flooring, with a cloth that has been dipped in liquid paste wax.

SCALLOPED PEACHES

1 1-2 cups peaches
3 tablespoons brown sugar
Few grains nutmeg
Few grains salt
Buttered crumbs
3 tablespoons water
Whipped cream

Put a layer of crumbs in bottom of baking dish, cover with peaches which have been peeled and sliced and sprinkled with sugar, nutmeg and salt. Cover with buttered crumbs and with another layer of peaches. Sprinkle with water. Cover with remaining crumbs and bake for 40 minutes at 350 degrees. Cover at first to prevent browning too fast. Serve with peach syrup or whipped cream.

BANANA FROZEN SALAD

To prepare 10 to 12 servings of this cool pot pourri of delectable fruit flavors, add 1 teaspoon of lemon juice and 1 teaspoon salt to 2 tablespoons mayonnaise and stir into 2 three ounce packages of cream cheese. Add 2 teaspoons crushed pineapple, 1-2 cup maraschino cherries, cut into quarters, and 1-2 cup chopped nutmeats. Fold in 1 cup of whipped cream. Add 3 ripe bananas cut into cubes. Put into trays and place in refrigerator. Freeze until firm garnish with crisp salad greens.

Sauerkraut is good the year round. It may be featured in various ways—chilled in salads, or served hot with fish or meat dishes. This good, wholesome food, which takes little or no time to prepare, is flavored enough to use as a relish or a vegetable.

JUICE USE

Tomato juice can replace tomatoes successfully in a soup, sauce or baked dish, provided large pieces of tomato are not important to the looks and flavor of the food when served. Be careful about further seasoning when making this substitution as commercially canned juices often contains spices as well as salt.

TOMATO SHERBET IS PIQUANT SIDE DISH

As an accompaniment for beef, ham, lamb fish, or chicken, few side dishes equal piquant tomato sherbert. To make 3 cups combine 1 eleven-ounce can of condensed tomato soup, diluted with an equal quantity of water, 1-3 cup white corn syrup, 3 whole all-spice and 1-2 inch piece of stick cinnamon. Simmer 5 minutes. Strain out spices. Add 1-4 cup lemon juice. Pour into freezing traps of refrigerator. When partially frozen, remove sherbet to a cold bowl and beat with a rotary beater until fluffy. Return quickly to cold tray. Freeze until firm.

It is not necessary to remove the skin of mushrooms Just wash and slice them. However, if they are to be kept in the refrigerator for any appreciable length of time before using, do not wash them, as it will discolor the caps.

COOKING ANACHRONISM

"Boiled" ham is not boiled by good cooks today. Neither are "boiled" eggs boiled, nor is "boiled" fish cooked by this method. Instead, these protein foods are simmered—that is, cooked in water just below the boiling point. Home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture explain that the high heat of boiling toughens protein greater tenderness results from cooking longer at a lower temperature.

The common use of "boiled" for these foods is simply a case of an old term that has lagged behind modern cooking knowledge and techniques. Home economists suggest that if cookbooks would adopt new names as cooking methods change, this would call the attention of housewives to better ways of cooking.

LEMON-PINEAPPLE CUSTARD

1-2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
4 cups milk
4 eggs
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1 cup crushed, drained pineapple

Combine sugar and flour. Heat milk to scalding and add to well-beaten egg yolks, salt, lemon juice, and lemon rind. Add this mixture to mixed sugar and flour, stirring to blend. Beat whites until stiff and dry. Pour hot mixture into stiffly beaten whites and blend. Add heaping tablespoon of pineapple to each of six to eight custard cups. Place in a pan of warm water and bake in a slow oven, 325 degrees, for 45 minutes or until a clean knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serve with cream. Serves 6 to 8.

A superlative dressing for that favorite steak is made by adding a few drops of Worcestershire sauce to creamed Roquefort or Blue cheese. Spread on the sizzling hot steaks just before serving.

FRESH PEACH SOUFFLE

3 cups sliced peaches
1-4 cup butter or margarine
1-4 cup sour cream
1-2 teaspoon bitter almond extract
Juice of one lemon
1-2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
4 eggs

Melt shortening in a skillet. Add the sliced peaches and heat through Then add the sour cream, almond extract, lemon and the beaten yolks of the 4 eggs. Cook over low beat until mixture thickens; then add to the stiffly-beaten egg whites. Pour into a well-greased baking dish. Bake 325 degrees for 45 minutes or until firm. Serve with whipped cream.

BANANA ICE CREAM

1 cup mashed fully ripe bananas
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1-4 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup milk
2 egg whites
1 cup whipping cream or evaporated milk
2 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Mix together bananas and lemon juice. Add sugar, salt and milk, stirring until mixed. Beat egg whites until stiff. Whip cream until thick and shiny but not stiff. Beat egg yolks until thick. Combine banana mixture, egg whites, egg yolks, cream and vanilla. Turn into freezing trays of automatic refrigerator. Freeze, with indicator at coldest setting, stirring every 30 minutes, until mixture begins to hold its shape. Freeze until firm. Eight servings.

EASY ON THE KNEES

Fill a discarded purse with straw or crushed newspaper and use it as a kneeling pad when washing the floor or woodwork.

TO FREEZE PEACHES

Choose soft ripe peaches. Wash then peel fruit. This may be done with a knife or may be accomplished more rapidly by immersing the fruit in boiling water for a minute, then rapidly cooling it in running cold water and rubbing off the peels The peeled fruit should be sliced or cut in halves and pitted.

Put the slices or halves directly into the containers in which the fruit is to be frozen, allowing three-fourths inch headspace, then add enough heavy syrup to cover. One-half cup of syrup should be used on each pint package of sliced peaches and about seven-eighths cup on each pint of peach halves. Place a piece of crumped waxed paper on moisture-proof cellophane on top, then put cover in place. Mark container. Freeze promptly and quickly.

Give an unusual "finish" to veal chops by dredging them with crushed corn flakes or corn meal. Brown well, cover and cook until tender. Serve with sour cream gravy

BREAD AND BUTTER PICKLES

12 cucumbers
4 onions
1-4 cup salt
2 cups vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon each mustard seed and celery seed
1 teaspoon turmeric

Soak cucumbers in cold water overnight. Cut unpealed cucumbers into very thick slices. Siver onion lengthwise. Cover cucumbers and onions with salt. Let stand 1 hour. Rinse quickly with cold water, drain. Heat vinegar with sugar, mustard seed, celery seed, ginger and turmeric to boiling point. Add cucumbers and onions. Quickly return to boiling point boil exactly 3 minutes. Pack immediately into 6 sterlized pint jars; fasten closures at once.

Never use glass jars that leak for presure or water-bath canning. But don't throw them away either. Save them for jams and jellies, pickles and relishes or to use as refrigerator cotainers.

TOMATO SANDWICH SALAD

Part 1

1 envelope plain gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
1 tablespoon horseradish
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon onion juice

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Combine tomatoes, horseradish, salt and onion junce. Add dissolved gelatin to this mixture strain, fill shallow pan 1-3 full of tomato jelly and chill until firm.

Part 2

1-2 envelope plain gelatin
2 tablespoon cold water
1 cup mayonnaise or 1-2 cup mayonnaise and 1-2 cup cottage cheese.

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Add dissolved gelatin to mayonnaise, or mayonnaise and cottage cheese mixed, stirring thoroughly. Spread this layer over the firm tomato jelly layer in pan. Allow to congeal and then fill pan with remaining tomato jelly. Chill until firm. To serve, unmold on platter, garnish with salad greens. Slice to serve. 6 servings.

Process cheese is the name applied to all reworked cheese.

More for the Money

The retail situation seems to be stabilizing to a considerale extent, and merchandising experts are getting a clearer idea of what the consumer is demanding.

First of all, there is a definite accent on better quality. The public is weary of the shoddy goods and the substitutes which had to be sold during and after the war because other goods were unobtainable. Buyers for the large chains and department stores have examined manufacturers' lines with the most meticulous care and have refused to stock sustandard items. This is of benefit to the small merchant as well, in that it forces producers to offer improved lines.

There is consumer resistance to increasing prices. As an example, many stores have reported that expensive women's wear is moving more slowly than in the past. At the same time, the bulk of the consuming public seems to have realized, even though reluctantly, that there is no way to achieve the impossible ideal of 1941 prices coupled with 1947 wages, taxes and other costs. It is only human to want higher pay and lower prices at the same time, but it just doesn't make economic sense.

Retailers of all kinds and in all the basic fields have done an excellent job in serving the consumer under difficult and often unpredictable conditions. They have attacked the price problem with all the weapons they possess, and have been responsible for limiting increases as much as possible. They have improved and broadened their serviees. The American consumer, despite the depreciated dollar, gets more for his money than any other buyer on earth.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

SOME FINISHING TOUCHES

To everything that is well done, there are some finishing touches. The field of finishing touches is so broad that it touches mother nature as she transforms a tender sprout into a mighty tree, and a tiny bud into a branch bearing fruit. We see it in the growth of fowl and lower animals and also in the lives of human beings. There are finishing touches to be put on clothes, jewelry, furniture and buildings. Education, social adjustments and religious ventures in Christ have their many finishing touches. Surely as God said to Noah, "And thou shalt pitch it within and without with pitch," He was teaching and directing the ancient builder that aside from the rough structural operations, there were some finishing touches.

One of the more disgraceful and reflectory sights to any community is an unfinished building. Men and women are known to resent vigorously the unfinished things of life. Much has been lost by unfinished statements, conversations, educational ventures, pledges of support or loyalty. Many, many persons take matrimonial vows but the ill conditions of society today are due in part to the failure of millions to keep and finish the vows. We have unfinished educational jaunts, unfinished ambitions, unfinished efforts toward religious training, and many unfinished church programs which were started to be developed according to the teachings of the Scriptures.

It is hard to get a man to wear an unfinished suit, a woman to wear an unfinished dress or hat, (though most modern hats look unfinished) or even a child to wear an unfinished costume, but many men and women delight in parading unfinished characters up and down the streets of human observation. From day to day as we walk the streets, we see a number of unfinished lives: Unfinished only because the individuals did not put on the finishing touches. When one meets a man who has had some school training and striving to use it to show himself off or to get personal praise or honor, or to get higher recognition, you can be sure that you are beholding a man or woman whose education was unfinished. When one sees a person dead because of a brawl or strife with some one else, it is almost certain that someone's social adjustment has not been finished.

Many persons would have done much more in finishing their ventures had they known to proceed properly, using the proper materials. God told Noah to finish the ark when he said, "Pitch it within and without." But God also told Noah what to use by pointing out that it should be pitched with PITCH. Perhaps one of the reasons why many persons do not know what to use in finishing their lives and ventures, is that they go to the wrong persons to find out what kind of materials to use. If one is to finish anything rightly, he must take advice from God. Noah could have used clay, but clay would not have stood up against the things which the ark was destined to face or encounter.

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Farmer John Jeffries And Wife Grossed $2,800.00 From Tomato Crop

John Jeffries, right, a sharecropper in western Tennessee, grossed $2,800 last year by growing sideline crops with his cotton. He is shown in his tomato patch talking with Extension Service County Agent A. M. Dobbins. Mrs. Jeffries helps with the harvest of the tomato crop. The Jeffries sharecrop 40 acres near Jackson, Tenn.

Side Line Crops Prove Success in West Tennessee

Washington, D. C.—In the cotton area of western Tennessee, colored farmers are rapidly diversifying as a means of adjusting their cropping system to on-coming mechanization and the changing pattern of farming in the South, reports W. H. Williamson, assistant State agent of Extension Service.

Mr. Williamson says that the shifts are to truck crops, poultry, and livestock. He points out that even tenants and sharecroppers have begun growing strawberries, cabbage, and tomatoes as sideline crops. This has made it possible for western Tennessee to increase its carload lot shipment of these products.

As an example of the increased income which even small farmers are deriving from these sideline crops, Assistant State Agent Williamson points to John Jeffries, a sharecropper farming 40 acres near Jackson, Tenn. Last year he added $1,900 to his gross cotton income by growing strawberries, cabbage, tomatoes, and a little sorghum.

Farmer Jeffries says that up until 1939, he, his wife, and two boys had barely broken even depending on cotton to carry the whole farm load. With his boys getting larger and their clothes costing more, besides the extra money that it took for them to attend high school in town, Sharecropper Jeffries got to thinking how he could increase his income.

Then one day he received an announcement in the mail that the county agent was going to hold a result demonstration in strawberry growing in his community. Jeffries had heard of Extension demonstrations all along, but had never attended one. Thought they were like the farm meetings he went to several wears back where everybody got up and bragged about the yields he was getting and the money he was making, but no one took the time to explain how it was done. Maybe a demonstration meeting would be different—anyway, he thought he would attend.

At the demonstration which was

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Mechanization of Small Cotton Farms Stressed by Agriculture Official E. D. White

Washington, D. C.,—Mechanized equipment that meets the requirements of small cotton farms is needed, said E. D. White, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, in an address recently before the Cotton Congress in Dallas, Texas.

Emphasizing the need for gearing more farm machinery to the needs of small cotton farmers, While pointed out that over half our cotton acreage is worked by farmers who produce less than 10 bales of cotton.

Continuing, he added, "While mechanization is advancing and gives promise, some phases of it are lagging. More tired hands should be taken off hoe handles and more pick sacks should be taken off aching backs. We must move in this direction."

Pointing out that more mechization is needed throughout all stages

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Running Water in Every Farm Home is Goal of One Virginia County

Essex County, Va.—As a result of Extension demonstrations in installing running water in rural homes and on the farm, Essex County, Va., colored farmers have set as their goal, running water in every home and on every farm, reports Ross W. Newsome, State agent.

Recently, an Extension agent installed running water in the home of a farm woman as a demonstration. Before, she had been drawing water from a well 28 feet deep. When the water system was completed, she just sat a long time looking at the faucet right inside her kitchen, then she asked, "Why couldn't I have had this all the time?" Last week, she installed bathroom fixtures and a kitchen sink.

Teacher—"Freddie, your essay on 'My Mother' is exactly the same as your brother's, word for word."

Freddie—"Yes, sir. We have the same mother."

Urges Farmers to Grow Healthier and Better Children for Better Living

Washington, D. C.—"In addition to raising top grade tobacco and fine healthy livestock and poultry, we must also grow a better crop of children," declared T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent, in an address last Thursday before the two-day annual session of the State Negro advisory Board of Virginia, meeting near Richmond.

Campbell's address followed a series of reports made by farm and home delegates from 39 counties. Unlike many previous annual achievement records which emphasized production and dollar-income, this year's reports stressed such end results as farm ownership, soil improvement, home improvement, community welfare, and better rural living.

Other speakers on the propram were Edmund T. DeJarnette, State Representative, Miss Maude E. Wallace, Assistant State Director of Virginia Extension Service. John W. Mitchell, Federal Extension field

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Maryland Colored Veterans Tour State Farm To Observe Soil Conservation

Twenty-three Maryland colored veterans, who are taking on-the-job agricultural training in Prince Georges Country, made a tour of the State farm last week to observe methods of increased production through sound soil and water conservation practices.

Under the supervision of District Conservationist M. B. Fussell of Soil Conservation Service, District Extension Agent Martin B. Bailey, and County Agent J. R. Taylor, the tour group covered a large part of the State's 1,200-acre farm at Jessup.

The veterans observed terraces, contour tillage, strip-cropping, and other recommended soil and water conservation practices which are being carried out on the State farm. Highlight of the tour was a short talk by State Conservationist Edward Davis, who told the veterans that 113,000 acres, or nearly 10 percent of the land under cultivation in the State had been treated during last 10 years to help prevent erosion and increase production.

He said that 29,000 acres were plowed on the contour in Maryland last year, and that nearly 16,000 acres were strip-cropped. In urging the veterans to apply sound conservation practices on their farms, Mr. Davis pointed out that on a national average, we have only six inches of top soil left. When the Pilgrims landed, he said, there were

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

State Prison Crop Is One of Largest in Mid-State

Hay Harvesting, small grain seeding, terrace building and other similar jobs was the order of the day on many Tennessee farms during the past week, but it was sorghum making time on hundreds of others. The privately owned and family operated mills could be seen in some instance for several miles as the smoke from the furnaces and steam from the evaporating pans mixed with the crisp, fall morning air.

Following an age-old custom, the mill owner makes up his crop first or at least a portion of it because usually the first few gallons are not as high in quality as that made later on. This is true because the mill as well as the sorghum maker has become "a little rusty" since last season and it takes some time to get everything going.

He then started on the neighbor's crops, some small and some large on a first come, first serve basis, provided the man has his crop and wood on the ground. In some cases, however, a fellow might even borrow a load of wood and replace it later in order to hold his place.

This year's sorgham crop appears good in most places outwardly but is disappointing in some cases. Too much rain or not enough rain are the two reasons given for a short crop. The variety of seed doesn't seem to get much credit either way.

From early morning until late at night those operating the mill are kept busy except for time out to eat and occasional chat with the visiting neighbors. Usually, there are at least a few of these around.

"When do you think you will get to mine, or do you think I have enough wood?"

These are familiar questions asked the operator by the farmer who is allowing his crop to stand as long as possible to prevent it from drying out. The operator will gaze at the rack of cane on which he is working and give the farmer some answer. Sometimes, he gets close to the time and again he might miss it a few days, but that doesn't seem to make much difference in the long run. It is always fun to sit around the mill and be near the furnace if the weather is chilly or under the nearby shade tree when the sun gets hot in the afternoon and guess how many gallons a neighbor's crop will make or watch the fellow feeding the mill duck everytime the mule makes a round. The spectator thinks that surely on the next trip around he will get his head bumped, but that never seems to happen.

Probably one of the largest single crops being processed in Middle Tennessee is that at the State Penitentiary farm. It comprises a little more than 97 acres and although the crop is good, the yield will not average more than 75 gallons per acre. While the yield is above the state average, it would have been large had there not been too much rain during the growing season.

The Warren County crop, which furnishes Nathville's supply of sorghum, is just about average, according to County Agent H. V. Massey.

The 600 to 700 acres of sorghum there will produce in the neighborhood of 45,000 gallons, much of which will remain in the county. However, the remainder will go to market at a price from 40 cents to 75 cents per gallon less than last year when it moved freely at $2.50 to $3.

In Benton County, another large producer of sorghum, the crop is about normal, but the price is off-there also, according to agricultural officials. That county is expected to produce about 500 acres.

The reason given for the price drop is that everyone can purchase all the sugar they want at a price much less than the cost of sorghum, which was used so much for sweetening purposes during sugar rationing.

Although small quantities are reaching the market now, the bulk of the crop will not be ready before mid-October.

Experiment Leads to Profits

Henry W. Foster, left, former Pine Bluf, Ark., high school teacher and football coach, who began raising poultry as a biology experiment, helps his son, Henry, Jr., pack and load eggs into their car for local sales. Last year the poultry farmer sold 4,000 dozen eggs and 15,000 dressed broilers, netting for his labor about $8,000. Looking on is County Agent C. D. McKindra, who gives the poultrymen points on raising and marketing chickens.

Gas-Induced Motherhood Steps Up Tailor-Made Bees

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Agriculture department scientists announced jubilantly last night they are on the trail of a race of super bees.

The scientists said that with the aid of a whiff of anaesthetic gas they can step up the entire process of bee inbreeding. The result—infinitely superior bees.

The virgin queen bee has the unique knack of being able to lay eggs that will produce drone, or male bees, without ever being mated.

But the scientists weren't satisfied. They wanted to be able to breed the virgin queen back to her own sons to produce strains with desirable characteristics.

The hitch was that the virgin queen may not lay eggs for weeks or even months after reaching maturity. Chalk up 24 days more for the drone to develop and the queen was too old to be mated.

Science has changed all that. Given a whiff of anaesthetic and artificially fertilized, the virgin queen will lay eggs almost immediately, leavinv plenty of time for her to be bred to her sons before her productive span is past.

The agricuture department could scarcely suppress its excitement as its disclosed this innovation in the sex life of bees. The gas used was described as a "carbon dioxide anaesthetic."

Self-breeding long has been known in the plant world. It is the principle that mad possible hybrid corn, the corn of phenomenal yields and hardihood that has put millions of dollars of added cash in the pockets of farmers.

Department entomologists foresee that gas-induced motherhood will lead to the production of "tailor-made" bee strains:

The possibility of bee parenthood via gas was discovered about a year ago by a staff or entomologists at the Louisiana State Experiment station. Dr. Otto Mackensen of the Louisiana station, and Dr. W. C. Roberts of the Wisconsin station, have now developed equipment for close inbreeding that is ready for use by the laymen beekeeper.

According to the department, the queen bee normally is not too choosy when she picks a mate. Until artificial insemination of bees was made practical several years ago, it was almost impossible to maintain pure blood lines of bees.

It is through planned parenthood within insect families that scientists develop pure blood lines. They can "pick their genes" and weed out undesirable traits and emphasize desirable characteristics. The gas treatment speeds up this inbreeding.

Campbell Praises Negro Farm Owners

"The Negro landowner is the bone and sinew of the Negro race," declared T. M. Campbell, Federal Extension field agent, in an address last week before 1,000 colored farmers at the Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

"Too many of the children of substantial farm owners are leaving the farm and the good acres," Campbell said. "It is up to us," he continued, "to make the farm home and farm life more attractive."

The veterans field agent, who has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1906, pointed out that although colored farmers have shown an increase in ownership of about 12,000 farms since 1940, they still have 30,000 fewer farms than they owned 25 years ago.

He stated that in 1920 colored farmers owned 217,589 farms in the South, while whites in the region owned 1,379.636 farms. As of 1945, the whites had increased their holdings by 145,364 farms; their total stood at 1,525,000. But the colored owners had slipped down to only 186,000, a loss of 31,589 farms.

Campbell said that most of these farms were lost because the children of their owners have not remained on the farm to carry on when their parents pass on. He cited poor living conditions as the principal reason for their leaving.

Plan Now

To visit the corn-fertilizer demonstrations in your county. Chances are you will be surprised at the difference in the fertilized and non-fertilized areas.

To make sure livestock is provided with a sufficient amount of water and salt during these hot summer days.

To plant that fall garden before it is too late.

To give the dairy barn another spraying with DDT if flies are beginning to appear.

To save all pigs farrowed this fall. A sloping floor in the farrowing pen will prove very profitable.

To provide sufficient fall pasture for livestock so that a minimum amount of grain will be adequate. In view of the present price of grain, whether you grew it or bought it, it is worth saving.

Holiday Logistics

America is a big country. Her people are chronic travelers. During the summer holidays, family cars by the millions roll from coast to coast.

Recently a driver on a western highway, in a three-hour period, encountered cars from twenty-two states—and he missed identifying a number of "foreign" licenses. Jalopies, hot rods, and limousines, many festooned with trailers, jockeyed for position on the straightaways. Gas, oil and tires were consumed with lavish abundance. No one gave a thought to the next tank of fuel. Service stations were almost as numerous as the leaves on the trees. The shining sedan from New York had only to pull up to the nearest pump for a few seconds and then be on its way again, after filling up with the same type of fuel it used in its home state.

How many of us who drive America's thirty-odd million autos stop to think of the staggering logistical problem which must be solved by strategists in the oil industry who are responsible for keeping us happily on wheels? Supplying a fast moving army is a feat requiring great skill—but think of millions of vacationists using more gas than an army, moving in response to personal whims rather than prearranged orders!

Miraculously, everyone seems to be able to get where they are going. In some manner the gas pumps have been kept full, thanks to the oil men behind the men at the service stations.

Coal for Europe

American coal is a vital instrument of world recovery.

The figures tell the story. Before the war, Europe was able to produce all the coal it needed, and none was bought from this country. Now European production is in the doldrums. Great Britain's mines used to produce close to 4,500,000 tons of coal a week, now they produce slightly more than 3,600,000. The German Rhur once mined more than 10,000,000 tons a month, now it is down to less than 6,000,000. Only the United States can make up the loss.

As a result, our soft coal industry exported 30,000,000 tons, not including Canadian purchases of 20,000,000 tons, during the year which ended June 30. During the current fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1948, the total is expected to reach 50,000,000 tons. That is about 8 per cent of our total output, and the unusual export demand will probably last several years.

Coal is second only to food as an aid to ravaged Europe. Without an adequate supply, it will be impossible to revitalize European industry, maintain employment, and achieve social stability. A modern civilization cannot exist without coal, and coal, consequenty, is at the heart of Europe's economic problem.

Good Supply of Grasses, Seeds Here

By Robert Battle

Most grasses and seeds—in demand by farmers during this season of the year—are available in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the soil tillers, a survey conducted by the Farm Page revealed

While it is estimated that there is not as much as 200 bushels of certified wheat on the state market, retail dealers in seeds and farming supplies in the Nashville area agree that "good" varities of wheat are plentiful.

With the wheat planting season just getting off to a good start, it is believed that Tennessee planters will raise a large crop this year. The good-grade wheates are retailing on the markets for an average of $3.25.

While certified oat seeds are not as plentiful as they have been at times, there is understood to be a "sizable" amount available. The best varieties, dealers agree, are certified Forked Deer and Ten-X, both of which were brought on the market as a result of tests and experiments at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.

Forked Deer seed sells for $2.25 per bushel, while the "fairly good" varieties of oats retail from $1 to $1.50 per bushel. Some varieties are still not plentiful as rain caused rottening during the growing season and hurt the harvest. Then, too, it is said that the Kentucky markets are receiving extra large shipments which might otherwise come to Tennessee stores.

Alfalfa seeds—cheaper than they were last year—are selling for 32 cents for Kansas Common to about 25 cents per pound for Argentina Sue. The seed is available in sufficient amounts to satisfy the demands of the farmers, dealers in the field crops and seeds agree.

Barley—on the upgrade as far as price is concerned—can be obtained in fairly large quantities. However, one may find difficulty in purchasing breadless varieties. There is a new kind on the market—known as Smooth-On — which is a slick bearded variety. On the whole, barley is selling for $2.25 per bushel.

The rise in the price of corn on the nation's markets is blamed for the jump in all seed prices, according to an official of Dobson Hicks Seed Company, 110 Second Avenue, North.

Rye grass—used by home owners as a yard grass in addition to its use as a field crop —, is scarce locally due to the shortage of railroad cars needed to transport the seeds to the markets here. It is selling for some 8 1-2 cents per pound.

Most varieties of rye are available in good quantities, but at a higher price than farmers have been paying in the past several seasons. Balboa rye, which sells at $3 per bushel, is said to produce more grain per acre and make more pasture for cattle and other livestock than most other varieties.

It is cheaper than Western rye, imported here from Illinois and Missouri by railway. Balboa is said to be a better grade, and will produce more in an acre of ground.

There is no crimson clover left on the local market, and there is not as many as 10 bags of the seed in the state, a retail dealer said. Most stores have been out of the seed for more than a week.

Both sweet and white clover are plentiful and at higher prices than last year. White clover is selling for about 67 cents per pound, and sweet clover at an average of 18 cents.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect to all men, charity.

Cotton Picking Time Means Payoff Near for Big Money Crop

MEMPHIS—(AP)— The South's major crop is ready for harvest. It's cotton picking time.

A million and a half cotton farms are scenes of dawn-to-dusk activity. The cottonlands are alive with nimble-fingered men, women and children plucking the white, fluffy bolls. Giant mechanical monsters are busy picking, too.

The payoff for months of hard, anxious work is at hand for the folks of the cotton belt. It means meat and meal for the table, the retirement of a mortgage, perhaps, or money in the bank.

For the rest of the world it means that more white goods for sheets, shirts dresses and diapers are on the way to merchants' shelves.

12,000,000 Bales

A crop of about 12 million bales is expected, about seven million bales less than the record 1937 harvest.

The gentlemen of Memphis' Front street—members of the world's largest spot market—expect the price of the fiber to remain in the upper ranges.

The reasons: the crop is not exactly what one would call "bumper"; the hold-over from the 1946-47 season is only about two and a half million bales; and the world demand is great.

This indicates that a great deal of the crop will be sold somewhere around 30 cents a pound—making it worth about $1,750,000,000.

Last year farmers received an average price of 32.60 cents a pound for their lint. In the 1919-20 season some growers received as much as 43.75 cents a pound while the average price was 35.40 cents.

That year, however, was far different than the big year of foreclosures, failures and hardship that marked the 1931-32 crop. Then the fiber brought an average price of slightly more than five cents.

Cotton grown in the United States — about half of the world's production — comes from lands owned outright, tennant-farmed or share-cropped.

Families Provide Labor

The National Cotton council says more than 68 per cent of the nation's crop is produced on farms that grow only from one to five bales—family unit farms. The remainder comes from the large plan tations and corporation- owned farms—chiefly in the Mississippi delta and on the plains of Texas.

On most farms the family unit provides all labor. But some operators have to turn to other sources. In recent years Mexican laborers have been allowed to enter the country to help. At harvest time, growers frequently call on nearby towns and cities for assistance.

The plant, of tropical origin in prehistoric times, requires 200 frost-free days to develop and mature. As soon as the plantings are about six inches high, the hoe-hands take to the field and begin "chopping" —thining the plants, removing the grasses and weeds. Sometimes mecahnical choppers or flame throwers do part of this work.

This activity fosters the growth of the shrub and discourages the ever-feared boll weevil and other insects. On the large plantations aircraft are pressed into service for "dusting" the fields with insecticides.

In the Rio Grande valley picking begins in August. Along the northern reachces of the belt—Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina—pickers take to the field in mid-September.

Pickers can take from one to three hundred pounds of the fiber a day by hand. On a day-labor basis, the pay runs from $2 to $3 a 100 pounds.

Agile fingers pluck the protruding fluffy fiber as pickers move down the rows. Filled pick sacks are toted to trucks that shuttle from field to gin.

At the gins, circular saws strip the strands of fiber—the lint—from the sceeds and the fiber is bagged and tied and moved to the compresses where it is pushed into balcs weighing about 500 pounds each.

Meanwhile, the seeds move to the oil mills where the remaining lint is removed, producing linters. Linters—extremely short strands of fiber—are used in the manufacture of rayon, smokeless powder and other products.

Determined by Grade

The seed is pressed to produce oil and meal, providing additional revenue.

After cotton is baled its worth is determined by its grade and staple. The grower can have his cotton graded by a government agency or a private classer.

On the market, quotations are given for cotton classed as white, yellow tinged, gray or yellow stained. Under these headings are classifications such as good ordinary, strict good ordinary, low middling. middling good middling and the like.

Once the grade is established, the classer determines the staple. Dry weather produces short staple fiber; wet weather produces long staples. An expert eye will tell within a 30-second of an inch the length of the strands.

When a planter knows the grade and staple of his cotton— and if he is convinced the time is right for selling — he is ready to start cashing in.

Growers usually sell to neighborhood merchants or to "assembly markets" where the fiber is assembled in 100-bale lots of uniform grades and staples.

Eventually ownership of the cotton falls into the hands of larger merchants—members of cotton exchanges — who operate on "spot" markets where cotton is actually bought and sold as distinguished from the futures markets where trading is in cotton values.

From the spot markets the fiber moves to mill markets or to exporters, and soon is on the way toward being converted into "gray goods" either in this country or elsewhere.

After bleaching it becomes "white goods" and no longer are the white-flecked fields of Dixie in the picture. What happens next is up to the textile industry.

State Milk Production Hits New High

By Robert Battle

Last month 246.000,000 pounds of milk were produced on Tennessee farms—the largest volume of milk ever produced in one month in the state, it was announced today.

S. T. Marsh, agricultural statistician with the State Department of Agriculture, said that the achivement was the result of a record production of 415 pounds of milk per cow.

The number of cows milked during the 30-day period was "fairly large," Marsh continued.

The total production was 235,000,-00 pounds in June, the highest production on record for each of these months, according to Marsh and G. D. Collins, another agricultural statistician.

For the third consecutive year milk production has been high — unusually high most of the month, the officials of the state agriculture department revealed.

Annual Production

In 1946 the average production per cow was tested to be 3,720 pounds. That was the highest for any year for which records have been kept, Marsh said in releasing figures on Tennessee milk industry on the farm.

Records reveal that in 1945 the production of milk per cow stood slightly less, at 3,639 pounds, an annual out-put per cow that had not been exceeded since 1929.

The report on milk, the first to be made on monthly estimates of milk production in Tennessee, showed that there are some 593,000 milk cows on farms in the state, as compared with 563,000 head ten years ago. First, the number of head went on the upward trend, and then dropped slightly, the report revealed. However, the average graded out to what is said to be one of the "outstanding" totals as far as the cow may be classisiefd.

Good Pastures

The high rate of milk production this year and the two proceding ones is the result of unusually good pastures, fairly liberal feeding of grains and other concentrates and the culling of low producers from herds, it was agreed.

While sections of the state have suffered from lack of rain in sections to prevent the pastures from reaching a peak, the dairy animals have had the opportunity to consume more grains and grain products than in many years, officials stated.

With production of many of the feed crops up for 1947 agricultural authorities said today that they felt the next few months would be just as good "if not better" than was last month and the times before it.

The report showed that there seemed to be a tendency among the cattle owners to keep more during the winter months of January and February than any other time during the year. It is at that period of time that the production of milk drops down into the low stages, it was brought out.

If Shade Trees Are Needed, Oaks Are Among the Best

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar,
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

It will soon be time to set needed shade trees and many people are undecided as to what to plant.

It is with this in view that we are writing this story on oaks.

We have few trees that are as popular as are the oaks. "Strong as an oak' is an expression well deserved. We admire oaks both because of their beauty and exceptional utility. A few varieties of oaks are evergreen, but most of them shed their leaves every year. The evergreen varieties grow only in the South, in California and in Oregon.

The foliage of all oaks is attractive at all times and some varieties color very brilliantly in the fall. In fact, there are a few varieties such as the scarlet oak that are unexcelled for their brilliant autumn coloring. They have the reputation of being slow growers. but our experience is that they grow more rapidly than the average tree; and that they are easily transplanted when they are small.

2 Groups of Oaks

There are two great groups of oaks, the white oaks and the black oaks sometimes called red oaks. The white oaks mature their acorns in one season while the red oaks bloom and set their acorns the first year, carry them over winter as very small acorns and mature them the second year.

If the trees are doing well they usually set acorns every spring, so in the fall both small immature acorns and fully grown ones may be found on the same tree. The white oaks have smooth edges to their leaves no matter how much they are lobed, but there are always bristles on the tips of the lobes of the black oaks, or if the leaves are not lobed there are bristles here and there on the edge of the leaf. Black oaks are usually more desirable for lawn and street planting than are the white oaks. but the wood of the white varieties is more valuable than that of the blacks.

Bitter Acorns

The acorns of the black varieties are very bitter and are unfit for human food while those of the white oaks are far less bitter. and some varieties are eaten freely, and are even made into bread.

Oaks do best in clay soil, even thriving in soil that would be considered poor. Most varieties grow best on well drained soil some will grow in soil that is actually swampy. They thrive better in soil that is fertile than in poor soil, and it pays, when setting oaks on the lawn or as street trees. to dig a hole that is considerably deeper and wider than is necessary to accommodate the roots, and mix plant food in the soil used in filling the hole up to the proper depth to set the tree and also in the soil that fills above the roots. We prefer to not mix fertilizer in the soil that actually comes in contact with the roots. In the mid-South it is best to set trees about the first of December or as early in the spring as the soil can safely be worked though we have set oaks after the middle of June, when the trees were set in full leaf, and they grew right off as though nothing unusual had happened, but we do not recommend this.

Prefer Sour Soil

Most oaks prefer soil that is decidedly sour and for this reason it is not wise to plant them in strongly alkaline soil.

The willow leaf oak is one of the largest of the family, is a native of the South and is almost free from disease. It grows very rapidly, forms a symmetrical tree and makes good shade. It ultimately makes one of the largest trees of any of the oak family, so in setting it out, give it plenty of room.

The scarlet is a native of the South that is decidedly desirable as it thrives in very dry ground. Very few trees of any kind color so brilliantly as do the leaves of this oak. This variety also ultimately makes a large tree and needs plenty of room to display its beauty. It prefers very sour soil, but will grow almost anywhere.

The pin oak is a very popular variety that is recognized by the fact that the limbs grow out of the sides of the trunk at almost an angle of 90 degrees. It grows rapidly, forms a symmetrical tree and colors very brilliantly in the fall. It also soon becomes a large tree and so must have room.

The Southern live oak is one of the very most beautiful of evergreen trees where it is given room to grow and is allowed to shape itself rather than be hampered by man. Unfortunately it is not hardy in most of our territory. Where it is hardy, it should be planted freeely on large lawns and as a street tree in small towns that have wide streets.

ATOM BOMB EXPERIENCE

Two Brethren missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. T. Oliver, who were in the hands of the Japanese for more than three years, were in Nagasaki when the atomic bomb fell. The interment camp was about two and a half miles from the focal point of the explosion. Describing their experience, Mrs. Oliver says that a light, brighter than the sun, suddenly filled the room. The door fell in, windows were shattered, plaster fell from the walls, and the furniture was displaced. Some of the internees were lifted off the floor: lenses of eye-glasses were smashed and the frames twisted. Mrs. Oliver was unhurt, but her husband's forehead was badly cut, and others suffered cuts and bruises. One curious fact which emerges is that those wearing white were not hurt nearly as much as those in colored clothing; and black printing on advertisements was obliterated, although the surrounding white paper was untouched.—CHRISTIAN.

MUST TEACH WHAT THE BIBLE MEANS BY OUR EXAMPLE

By Joe E. Brown, Actor

The seventeenth annual observance of national Religious Education Week deserves the support of every American. But what is said and done during that week should be remembered and practiced during every week of every year.

It's not enough to be against things, in the world today. We've got to be for something.

We all ask—demand—pray for—"A better world." But that better world can be built and made to work only by better people—whose hearts and minds are filled with spiritual humility and true fellowship and an unchanging faith in high ideals.

The Bible promises "In my Father's house are many mansions." Yet in far too many homes there seems to be no room for God.

Our children must complete the job we're trying to begin. We can't ask or expect them to live by the Bible's teachings unless we teach them what the Bible means—by our own example—while they're growing up. The future is theirs—but the present great responsibility is ours.

A CHILD'S DEVOTION

(A True Incident)

We have recently read of a Christian Jewish family who received a visit from a wealthy Gentile man whom they had formerly known. He brought with him foods of the finest, but as he was a man of the world it was thought best not to ask a blessing upon the meal. But when everyone was seated around the table, the man, being very much interested in the children, noticed a downcast expression on Judy's face, and asked: "What's the matter, honey, are you sick?" and Judy sadly explained: "I can't eat without giving thanks to God and asking His blessing on the food." The visitor responded: "Go ahead, honey, and say it."

Judy not only asked a blessing upon the food.. but she thanked the Lord for bringing their friend to their home, and prayed that he might arrive safely at his destination. It was a beautiful prayer and when the man spoke again it was with tears in his eyes and a quiver in his voice, because he had received the surprise of his life. He said: "Thank you, honey, this is the first time anyone has ever prayed for me. Would you please write it down for me? I'd like very much to have it."

The man was interested beyond anything they had imagined, and the whole evening was spent in telling their rich guest how they happened to accept Christ as their Messiah and Saviour, each with a Bible in hand.

The children of the public school she attended elected that same little girl president. So, as president, she inaugurated the ideal that at lunch time, someone in each group must ask God's blessing on the food. The principal though a Christian gentleman, questioned the advisability of this, since the children came from all sorts of homes. But the little girl seriously told him she would give up her office rather than be obliged to ignore or slight the Lord. The principal evidently decided to take the consequences, if any; and prayers are being said every day before lunch.—ANONYMOUS.

THE CURE

By Eleanor Crannell Means

"There, Aunt Mattie," said Sylvia resignedly, when she had watched Delma down the front walk and closed the door, "You see now how hopeless it is, don't you?"

"Hopeless?" said Aunt Mattie. The bright content of her smile belied the resignation of her invalid's chair.

Sylvia made a little grimace. "Her manners are awful, of course, but I wouldn't mind them. But her ideas! Like when she said, 'Oh, ma's only a seamstress and folks high-hat us, but I don't care; I'll get away from this hole and get some dought somehow, and then I'll come back and cut 'em all dead!"

"There was a rather acid spirit displayed in that and some of her other remarks," agreed Aunt Mattie. "Not exactly Christlike. If you could get her into your Sunday school class, though—"

"Aunt Mattie!" protested Sylvia. "Our nice class! She'd ruin it."

"Suppose," said Aunt Mattie, "someone, Miss Peabody, your delightful English teacher, just for example, had a close friend visiting her for a very short time who was a marvelous surgeon. And that she knew that this doctor would be able to cure—me. How would you feel if Miss Peabody said, 'Oh, no. It would take so much of the little time we had together. He simply can't.' How would you feel toward Miss Peabody?"

"She wouldn't," said Sylvia indignantly.

"She isn't a bit nicer than you," said Aunt Mattie, smiling. "And you just said the same thing!"

1. What is it we know that would cure the illnesses of the whole world?

2. What responsibility does this knowledge of ours lay upon us?

—Y. P. Leader.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Statement of Ownership

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, Aug. 24. 1912, State of Tennessee
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says she is Treasurer of the Modern Farmer and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations:

1. That the name and address of the publisher and treasurer of the Modern Farmer is Nashville, Tenn.. S. B. Wilson, treasurer.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding 1 per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) Sadie B. Wilson

Sworn before me this 17th day of September 1947. My commission expires October 17, 1950.

Maryland Colored Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

about nine inches of top soil in what is now the continental United States. But since that time we have let three inches of soil wash or blow away.

Harry Collins, superintendent of the State farm, told the veterans that it was just plain good business to conserve the soil. Before we began soil and water conservation here, he said, we had to buy hay for iur work-stock every year and we just couldn't raise beef or dairy cattle because we didn't have the feed. Now we have 60 head of cattle and we produce enough feed for all of them, as well as for our work-stock. Beside, we have extra hay in the barns. Some of it has been there since 1944, Mr. Collins said.

Urges Farmers to Grow

(Continued from page 1)

agent, and Ross W. Newsome, State Extension agent.

In his address, Compbell stressed the conference theme: "The farm and home as a unit for better living." The veteran field agent told the board delegates and county agents that Booker T. Washington had aimed at the same goal nearly 60 years ago when he called the first farmers conference at Tuskegee "But," said Campbell, "attainment of that goal is still afar off."

Pointing to Selective Service records of rejections of rural youths, Campbell asserted, "We still have a long way to go in learning how to prepare and serve balanced meals and in maintaining a home that is conductive to good health. More than half the rural homes in the South are beyond repair. And it would take about 15 million gallons of paint to paint all the homes in the rural South needing it."

Then the field agent added that in addition to raising top grade tobacco and fine healthy livestock and poultry, we must also grow a better crop of children. "This," he said, "is the most important crop of all; and a healthy, Christian home is the soil in which sound bodies grow."

The board delegates pointed out that while many Virginia farm homes—like those in rural areas in the rest of the nation—are in dire need of repair or rebuilding, some home improvements are being made in the State. In the 39 counties from which reports were read, about 500 rural homes were painted last year and several other improvements were made such as the addition of electric lights, running water, and bathroom facilities.

Miss Wallace, the Assistane State Director, said: "You and many of the other leaders may have comfortable homes with running water and electric lights, but what about your neighbors? Too many of them tre still carrying water from the spring down the road, too many are trying to read by lamp light, and too many of their homes are still over-criwded, poorly ventilated, and nusanitary. Your job will not be finished until your neighbors, too, are comfortably housed," she asserted.

One of the highlights of the conference was a tour of Conroy Thompson's 300-acre farm near Hewlett. There the delegates and Extension agents observed the application of modern farming practices and the maintenance of a comfortable home with all modern conveniences.

Southern School Children to Get Wholesome Dry Milk

As a result of dry milk rescarch, at least one glass of milk may be available every day during the coming school year for every child participating in the Federal School Lunch Program, say officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Not all of the milk will bc fresh. In milk-deficit areas of the South and other regions, some of it will be reconstituted nonfat dry milk. But the dry milk contains all the calcium, riboflavin. and protein that fresh whole milk contains. School children can get enough fat and vitamin A, which are missing, from carefully sclected other foods.

Here and There

Companionship with a dog has a psychological effect on children and adults alike. Take, for instance, the boy who has a dog which has been "bluffed" into running by the neighbor's dog and then suddenly turns and thrashes the "bully." Here is an object lesson for the boy. You will hear him tell his pals with pride of how his dog wouldn't be bluffed.

——Ken-L-Bits

Mechanization of Small

(Continued from page 1)

of cotton production in order to enable American cotton to compete more effectively with foreign grown cotton and domestic synthetic fibers, the Assistant to Secretary Anderson said that consumption of rayon is now equivalent to more than two million bales of cotton annually.

Consumption of other synthetic fibers, he said, is rapidly increasing. Since 1940, the consumption of nylon, vinyon, aralac, saran, and spun glass has increased from 4½ million pounds—the equivalent of 10,000 bales of cotton—to 53 million pounds or the equivalent of nearly 120,000 bales of cotton.

Through research, mechanization, and hard work, White said, the cotton industry should be able to meet this competition and move ahead into a long period of prosperity.

Side Line Crops

(Continued from page 1)

held in a strawberry patch, County Extension Agent A. M. Dobbins explained how the berries were grown the amount of fertilizer used. the yield obtained, and the quantity already sold which had brought nearly $700.

Jeffries was sold on strawberries as a sideline crop, and on demonstrations as a good way to learn what was going on. Last year he marketed $1,200 worth of strawberries, 500 worth of tomatoes, $160 worth of syrup, besides seven bales of cotton, nine tons of cabbage, and $87 worth of chickens, eggs and potatoes. Added up, he had grossed about $2,800.

Mrs. Jeffries keeps books, handles the garden and chickens, and, of course, she does the canning. Last year, she canned 300 quarts of food. "About the only thing we buy is sugar, coffee, and flour," she says; and she has an itemized record to show every penny they have earned, and every penny they have spent since 1940—their only good year in 22 years of farming.

"As soon as the price of land settles a little," says Mr. Jeffries. "we are going to buy about 60 acres We think we have almost enough saved for that."

Assistant State Agent Williamson says that, like the Jeffries, hundreds of colored farmers in the cotton area of western Tennessee are upping their income and ensuring their place on the land by growing sideline crops.

Haiti Developing Rubber Industry

The production of natural rubber may become a major industry in Haiti and other Latin-American countries. says Dr. E. W. Brandes, who is in charge of rubber investigation for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Rubber growing in Haiti and the other Latin-American countries is the outgrowth of the joint efforts of the United States and these countries to produce natural rubber during the war.

Dr. Brandes points out that the cooperative rubber program has emerged from the nursery stage in several Latin-American countries, including Haiti. He says that about 29.000 acres of field plantings have been established in Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Brazil, Columbia, Peru, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. In Haiti alone, there are about 4,000 acres of rubber.

Haiti's long-time calls for the inclusion of natural rubber in the country's diversified farming program. Dr. Brandes believes that hundreds of small farmers may find it profitable to grow a couple of acres of rubber as a sideline crop. At the current price of rubber, two acres would gross a farmer about $300.

The high-yielding Hevea trees, which have been established in Haiti, are ready for tapping after several years. They continue in production for decades, reaching maximum production between 20 and 25 years after planting.

Byrd's Nest

(Continued From Page 1)

Surely it is true that many men put finishing touches to their lives but too often use clay or mud where spiritual pitch is needed. If persons in the process of development would accept more advice from God and less from men, we would have more finished characters in the world today. Paul said a number of things which bring joy and shouting among men of today, but to many, including the writer, one of the greatest things Paul ever said about himself was, "I have finished my course." Without God Paul was no more than the average man of this day, but with God, he put the finishing touches on a career. So can you if you are willing to be guided by the Spirit.

Peace Instead of War

By D. E. Hale

Perky" was a nice little gray kitty. We gave her a snug box to sleep in and for housekeeping when her babies arrived—as arrive they did. three of them, all DEAD.

Perky was inconsolable, so when we found that "Blacky," a plain alley cat. had a litter of five husky little felines under a corner of the barn we took two of them and placed them in Perky's box. Perky cuddled them, licked them and purred delightedly over them, but in a few minutes she jumped out of the box and soon returned with another of Blacky's kittens in her mouth. She placed it gently with the other two, then, making two more trips, she brought the others and settled down to housekeeping, with a real family.

When Blacky returned and found all her kittens gone she prowled around until she found Perky with her adopted family. She retired to her home under the barn and waited. Sooner or later she knew Perky would leave her family and go a-hunting. Sure enough, after the kittens were fed and licked clean, Perky jumped out of her box and went about affairs of her own.

As soon as she was out of sight Blacky began the task of returning her kittens. One at a time she carried them home and settled down contentedly.

Perky made no fuss when she found her family gone but waited till Blacky went a-hunting, then she carefully carried all five of the kittens back to her box only to have them stolen again by their rightful mother.

Perky gave up and mewing plaintively she presented herself at Blacky's home and offered to help nurse the kittens. Blacky moved over and Perky moved in and the two cats took over the job together. nursing, washing and caring for them, each helping willingly when help was needed.

Peace instead of war—and how much better—no—wounds no casualties—and a just division of labor.

Are cats wiser than men?

I cannot understand why so many millions of good brains and potential successes are satisfied to be stagnant pools in the swift river of life. I cannot understand the lack of ambition, of zest and enthusiasm, that makes so many expect to get a lot and give so little. Too many people still think the world owes them a living, without realizing that nobody owes them anything unless they have done something first, and that it must have a value

—Erick Brandies

To Kill Ragweed, Plantain Spray Carefully with 2-4-D

By Floyd Bralliar, Garden Editor The Nashville Tennessean

Ragweed will soon be full bloom.

But ragweed pollen is recognized as the most common cause of hay fever. It has been proved that any of the weed killers that contain 2-4-D are surefire killers of ragweel if properly applied. While they do not kill these weeds at once they do stop the production of pollen almost at once and kill the weeds outright in a week or 10 days.

These weed killers can be bought at most seed stores. There is nothing difficult or mysterious about their use and they are not expensive. Why not get rid of the ragweed on your place and near it before any seeds are formed for next year? And while you are spraying, get rid of the plantain, the chickweed and the dandelions on the lawn. Of course, if your lawn contains an abundance of white or any clover, the spray would kill this also.

Not enough has been said about the way this material kills. For this reason many users have been disappointed with it because it does not kill at once. The 2-4-D is absorbed by the leaves on which it falls and is circulated by the sap to all parts of the plant. This may take as long. as two or three weeks. If a dashing rain falls on the leaves and washes them clean of the spray material before the leaves have time to absorb it. if the rain comes in less than 24 hours after the spraying is done—the plants may not have absorbed enough of the material to kill them and a second spraying may be nccessary.

And while fighting weeds, why not fertilize the lawn. August or September are the months when all lawns that were not well fertilized last spring should be fed. We cannot hope to have good lawns year after year unless we fertilize regularly. None of the really good lawn grasses can thrive on a starvation diet, but some of the weeds and obnoxious grasses root deeply enough to find food below the reach of the lawn grass.

National Research Body Makes Recommendations

Recommendation that special emphasis be placed this year on research in marketing efficiency and wider utilization of farm products has been made by the National Advisory Committee established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

,The committee made this recommendation at its recent meeting in Washington with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and other Department officals. It also recommended that a large share of the $9,000,000 which Congress has appropriated for research under the Act during the 1947-48 year be used to develop a practical method of marketing critical farm surpluses that may arise in the years ahead.

The committee further suggested that the Department speed up the program for this year by contracting with private agencies where they can do work more rapidly, more effectively, or at lower cost than by government facilities.

Among specific suggestions were studies in cost of distribution of various commodities, development and expansion of markets, and research on new uses and by-products. The appropriation provides $3,000,000 for research in the utilization of farm products.

Virginia State Plans Expansion of Experiment Station Program

An enlarged program of agricultural experimentation is planned at Virginia State College, only Negro Land-Grant institution with an Experiment Station unit, reports Ross W. Newsome, State Extension agent with offices at the Petersburg, Va., college.

Announcement that the college is working toward a more extensive program of experimentation was made by L. H. Foster, president of the institution, in an address last week before farmers and county agents who were making a tour of the Experiment Station. Pres., Foster pointed out to a group which represented 12 coonties that an expanded experimentation program would enable the college to greatly increase its services to the colored farmers of Virginia.

The tour was conducted by M. T. Carter, superintendent of the station, and Dr. John L. Lockett, director of the school's division of agriculture. The farmers and agents observed nine major experiments which were underway. One of the highlights of the tour was a discussion by the farmers of the benefits derived from adopting recommended farm practices. Ms-Kenzie Talley, $15,000-a-year dairy farmer, told the group how following such practices had enabled him to develop and enlarge his dairy farm.

PRESERVE THE FAMILY

The Christian Obligation to Create Ideal Family Life
By S. Fraser Langford

American family life can come to full strength only in an atmosphere of freedom. Our homes should form the pattern of the state rather than the state form the pattern of the home. Each home should be an ideal commonwealth in miniature, with a maximum of freedom and a minimum of law administered by parents, whose dominant purpose is to make it easy and pleasant to be good and difficult to be bad. Law should grow out of the developing family life as need arises in order to make conduct conform to the best interests of the family, and it should be administered with impartial firmness.

There must be a return to religion if American family life is to be strengthened. Materialistic philosophy has not helped American family life. Prayer and the reverent study of the Bible and the best devotional books of the day will be most helpful. The reading passages should not be chosen at random, but should be chosen with special reference to family needs selected from Biblical situations designed to inspire high moral ideals and to motivate right moral decisions. Passages portraying desirable character traits such as honesty, tenacity of purpose, purity of motive, sympathy, and reverence should be carefully chosen and read in the family circle.

The state or the municipality can and should protect the family without interfering with its freedom. American family life is under severe strain. Many American homes are disintegrating. Two million "uprooted Americans" are on the march seeking higher wages or following the crops. These families, temporarily housed in trailer camps or depressed areas in war-boom towns that mushroomed overnight, are once more on the march as these war-boom towns have folded up. The lack of privacy in many of these temporary shelters has not helped family life.

Nor are the great cities friendly to family life. Some young families have found homes on quiet streets with yard space for their growing children to play, but thousands more have been thrust by circumstances into dingy and unsanitary hotel rooms with all the attendant irritations which go with close confinement. These young people find it inconvenient to have a family. Under the threat of atomic war, the planners of cities are suggesting that we break up the great cities into smaller aresa, lest one atomic bomb destroy an entire city over night, but the city need not fear an atomic bomb so much as it need fear its own colossal size, its narrow streets, its shrinking home space, with no place for the coming of children. It would strengthen American family life if city authorities made better provison for families in which to live. If we do not decentralize our cities, we shall become a dying nation. We cannot have strong homes with a steadily declining birth rate, for homes are often held together by the tiny hands of little children.

No strong family life can be developed in America unless one or both parents spend a considerable time in the home. As Edgar Guest once wrote, "It takes a heap of livin' in a house to make it home." Sometimes children are not wanted because the wife wants better clothes than the husband's pay check can provide, and, almost unnoticed, the years for childbearing have gone by. And if children are born to them, all the more need for at least one parent to guide the growing life of the child. We cannot expect some chance neighbor to guide the impulses of the growing child into constructive and useful habits. Neighbors and the police are apt to think that restraint is better than constraint in handling a child that is running wild.

It would strengthen American family life if the parents would become total abstainers for the sake of the child. Medical authorities affirm that if both parents are chronic drinkers, eighty-six per cent of the children born to them will be epileptic. We cannot afford to ignore the challenge of the child if American family life is to be strengthened. Something must be done to change the conditions which make one out of every eighteen children in the United States a delinquent or an inmate of a prison. Ten years ago, Mrs. Carl R. Gray, American mother of 1937, said, "We must build together with God that our nation fall not, nor crumble as others have crumbled." It is worth the effort if American family life is to be strong.

—The Watchman-Examiner.

FARM TALK WITH FARM FOLK

—By Jesse Safley

In case you are one of the Many Farmers who yet fail to appreciate the value of fertilizer in corn production or feel that the increased yield will not pay for the fertilizer application, we suggest that you visit the corn fertilizer demonstrations which are being conducted in your county. Even though you may have observed one or more demonstration earlier in the year it would be worthwhile to make the same round again after the corn is more mature.

During the past week we have visited demonstrations of this type in Davidson, Williamson and Rutherford counties which are being conducted under the supervision of the county agents cooperating with the fertilizer industry. The type of soil on which the corn is being produced varies from bottom land to cedar glade land—but the results in each case are the same. On that portion of the crop where the fertilizer was applied the prospects for a desirable corn crop are good, while the non-fertilized areas yield will be slight.

Those who think that fertilizer contributes to the speed corn will burn up during dry weather are certain to change their minds when they visit the demonstration plots. Later in the season we will publish the yields and compare the cost of production where fertilizer was used with that where no fertilizer was applied.

Farmers who expect to receive the minimum amount of grazing from fall pastures of crimson clover and barley should make seedings as soon as possible. It has been proven that in most cases the amount of grazing produced from fall seedings varies as the date of seeding varies. In the past there have been many farmers who have lost faith with fall seeded pastures simply because they failed to seed their crop in time for a desirable growth before cool weather.

While some farmers say they don't think it pays to seed crimson clover after the first of September, there are others who have had very favorable results when the crop was not planted before the middle of September. The later the crop is seeded the less pasture you can expect to have in the fall. That is a fact, however, when a crop is seeded late and a good stand is secured and retained through the winter, chances for early spring pasture are practically as good as on the early seeded crops.

Often weather conditions prevent a farmer from seeding his crop as early as he would like, but those who really appreciate the value of fall pastures and winter cover on the soil will complete the job before it is too late, if there is any possible way to do it.

NEGRO LAND OWNER VITAL, SPEAKER SAYS

(by Associated Press)

"The Negro land owner is the bone and the sinew of the Negro race," Thomas M. Campbell, Negro field agent of the Southern Regional Agricultural Extension Service, told 1,000 members of his race who recently attended the seventh annual field day at the Delta Experiment Station in Stoneville, Miss.

"Too many of our children are being led away from the farm and from the South. It is up to you to make your farm home life attractive and profitable enough to keep them at home," he said,

Campbell, from Alabama's Tuskegee Institute, is the first Negro agent appointed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service. In 1930 he received the Harmon Award of Agricultural Service and was recently part of the church missions commission sent to study agricultural and educational conditions in West Africa.

He cited the poor living conditions of the southern Negro as the principal reason for his leaving home. Most of these conditions, he said, could be remedied by the Negroes themselves.

"Nobody is going to come down here and do it for us," he said. "It behooves us not only to have a home, but to develope it."

Particularly he advised, houses should be painted, or at least whitewashed. screens should be put on windows; sanitation practiced, and improved methods of farming should be studied.

"It is time to get serious about education," he said. "Judging from the action of parents who refuse to send their children to school and officials who don't enforce compulsory education laws, many of us aren't sympathetic with education.

"We are plagued with delinquency among our youth. We have allowed our homes to become so disorganized that we are turning out the wrong kind of people. We must build our homes into disirable units. We can do it with the cooperation of all—white and colored alike.

The Negro Delta field day was first organized in 1941 by Charlie Burton, Negro Washington County agent, and the late Washington County agent, J. W. Whitaker. At the first meeting some 200 Negro land owners toured the experiment station at Stoneville and heard addresses on farming problems. This year the meeting was attended by 1,000 Negroes from 18 Delta counties.

LAMB CROP SHORT

The 1947 lamb crop is approximately 6,000 head short of last year's crop, according to officials of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture. Production this year was 207,00 as compared to 276,000 in 1946, and a 310,000 average during a period of 10 years from 1935 to 1945.

The national production is nine per cent less than last year and more than 25 per cent less than the 1935-1945 average.

Paprika, the red spice from a mild-flavored pod pepper, is known to be high in Vitamin A content.

Negro Versus Insurance

The subject Negro versus Insurance offers one of the greatest subjects that could be analyzed.

In one corner we have the Negro with his many problems such as children to be educated, home to be bought, old age to be secured, business to carry on, the necessities of life to be looked out for, and the luxuries to be taken care of, plus the many other things that life affords.

And in the other corner we have insurance and the many possibilities that insurance affords if the right policy and the right amount is obtained and is carried to maturity.

We are a people of limited means and therefore should carefully study our problems of finance and guide ourselves carefully, especially in our insurance selection since it is necessary to carry our insurance to maturity or to a limited number of years before we can reap the benefit of our sacrifice.

The education of our children is our sacred duty therefore the first consideration should be a policy that will in years at least help to provide money that will see our children through graduation and possibly a college career.

Our next consideration should be a policy that in years would make provision for that down payment of a home that would ease our burdens and our minds and give us that sense of security that goes along with stability. There are a very few of us who haven't felt at sometimes in our lives that we would like to go in business and also we would be thinking in terms of children too, as we know businesses are handed down from one generation to the other.

We as Negroes have never learned yet that life insurance can afford us all of the necessities of life even some of the luxuries that life affords.

In the other corner we find Life Insurance standing out as a beacon light of security both to the young and to the old asking that we accept it and make our independence secure. But we as Negroes have less insurance than any other group of people and the one great question of the Negro insurance agent has been "How can I get my people to buy more insurance?"

Yet we know that there is invested in insurance more money than in any other commodity on the market. But we find among our people that only one in ten has two thousand dollars invested in insurance, that one in one hundred has five thousand dollars, and just one in one thousand has ten thousand dollars, and one in ten thousand has twenty-five thousand dollars. We certainly find that these figures are far too small for any group of people.

Still another question presents itself in Negro Versus Insurance and that is the lack of holding on once the idea has root. For we find that the life of an insurance contract in our group lasts less than five years. The stability which is necessary to reap as set out in our contract is not impressed on the minds of the buyer. Then too, it is noted that we buy too much insurance on friendship and find that friend has not the stability to protect our interests. That friendship don't last long enough for us to reap benefits that should be ours.

These are just a few factors that should seriously be considered by our people in making their insurance selections.

The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company entered the life insurance field in Nashville in 1925 and for twenty-two years we have tried to serve the needs of our people. We have over two and one-half million dollars on the lives of seven thousand Negroes in and around Nashville. After twenty-two years we are collecting over thirteen thousand dollars each week.

We have paid out $11,450.45 to the beneficiaries in 1947 on fifty-four claims. We have paid out as cash surrender and maturity endowments $1,315.02.

Supreme Liberty Life writes five sound contracts that will not only provide money for your children's education, but will give you a certain amount of independence and security during your old age and will also provide that margin of safety and the protection of those necessities and luxuries that we so desire in life.

We are also glad to be able to serve our people and our agency force is always willing and ready to give that service that can be appreciated by the public.

SEES ALL WE HAVE AND ARE AS DEBT TO GOD

By Robert P. Patterson, Former Secretary of War

As humanity continues to gain a more complete knowledge of the physical universe, the small world in which we live becomes to the average man increasingly confusing and disconcerting. A great deal of our present economic and social problems stem directly from this tremendous physical progress, sometimes accomplished at an apparent loss of some of our spiritual and moral development. What better guide can we have through our complex difficulties than an unwavering faith in God.

It is easy for Americans to contemplate our great industrial strength, our magnificent institution of democratic government, and conclude that all these things are man made. We must cherish belief in the divine origin of our moral strength if we are to maintain our leadership in the world. We must see that all of what we are or ever will be is a debt we owe to God.

Through the tireless work of our churches, and organizations such as the International Council of Religious Education, America's citizens must be reinspired with a spiritual faith and moral integrity.

WINTER PASTURE SLASHES COST OF FEEDING HOGS

Seeding time for fall and winter pasture is an important date on the Tennessee swine producer's calendar, according to U-T Extension swine specialists, in as much as finishing hogs on pasture has been shown to be the most profitable method.

This is shown by tests conducted by U-T Agricultural Experiment Station over a 90-day period from last December to March this year. Results show that hogs finished on any combination including good pasture netted more per hundred pounds than those finished without pasture.

Several lots, each fed different rations, were used in the test. Here are some of the results:

Lot One was given shelled corn, self-fed, on crimson clover pasture. Average gain per pig was 85 pounds and feed cost exclusive of pasture per 100 pounds' gain was $8.98.

At the other extreme is Lot Seven, which was fed a ration of shelled corn and a 50-50 mixture of cottonseed meal and tankage, self-fed in dry lot. Average gain per pig was 78 pounds; gain was $14.79. This same ration with crimson clover added was used for Lot Five, which showed 135 pounds' gain per pig, and a feed cost of $9.22 per hundred pounds gain.

Swine producers should plan now to provide pasture this fall and winter, since pasture feeding is cheaper than any other finishing method.

There is more total feed value in pasture from one acre of crimson clover than there is from one acre of corn. There is also as much protein in two acres of crimson clover as is contained in one ton of cotton-seed or soybean meal.

The hardest job farmers have to do in August is to decide to do those jobs which have been postponed all summer. Cleaning out the barnlot and stalls might not be a pleasant thought right now but it is one job which should be completed before fall crops are seeded.

USDA to Hold Hearing on Wage Rates for Virgin Island Sugarcane Workers

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that public hearing on sugarcane wage rates and prices for 1948 will be held in the Virgin Islands on October 2. Similar hearings on both sugarcane and sugarbeet wage rates and prices will be held between September 29 and October 29 in Puerto Rico. Hawaii, and California.

The holding of these hearings is in accordance with the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended. As one of the conditions to be met in qualifying for payment under the Sugar Act, growers must pay in full all persons employed in the production of sugarcane or sugar beets at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by Secretary of Agriculture after publie hearing and investigation.

The Act also provides that in qualifying for conditional payments, producers who are also processors must pay for sugarcane or sugar beets purchased from other growers at prices determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture.

7 Million Youngsters to Geet School Lunches This Year

About seven million white and colored pupils will benefit from the School Lunch Program this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last Monday when it made the initial allocations of funds to States and Territories for the operation of the program.

A total of $48,750,000 of the $65,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the current program has been apportioned to the participating States, the District of Columbia, and to the Territories of the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska. These funds will be used by State and Territorial educational agencies to partially reinburse participating schools for their purchases of food for school lunches.

The remaining $16.250,000 aside from the amount needed for administrative expenses, is available to the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of foods needed by sehools to meet specific nutritional requirements.

Funds for the program are apportioned among the States and Territories according to the number of children of school age and the per capita income of the State. The law requires that Federal funds accepted for the program must be matched by funds from sourees within the States.

The current program is substantially the same as last year's except that no funds are available this year for the purchase of school lunch equipment. Last year $10,000,000 was set aside for this purpose.

Revised Home Canning Bulletin Now Ready for Distribution

A revised edition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's bulletin on home canning of fruits and vegetables is now off the press and ready for distribution.

The revised bulletin incorporates improved directions resulting from recent intensive research on household methods of eanning low-acid-foods. This research was carried out by the Department's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

The revised brochure also gives picture stories and directions for eanning fruits and vegetables in tin, as well as glass. And it contains two pages of questions and answers to provide help with some questions that are frequently asked.

The bulletin, Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, AIS-64 ean be obtained . five cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Arts of Peace

Not all of the scientific energies of the time are being devoted to the production of atomic bombs, guided missiles and other instruments of world destruction. There are still laboratories which are concerned with the arts of peace, and with developing products which will contribute to the well-being and living standards of all the people.

Present experiments in producing oil from coal presage something of an industrial miracle. The enormous and virtually limitless demand for oil products of hundreds of kinds has caused an acceleration of this work. As long ago as 1910 a German scientist worked on a process of hydrogenation of coal into oil. Important progress in this direction was made by German and British scientists between World Wars I and II. However, in all of the methods developed, the cost of the product was several times greater than the cost of producing gasoline from petroleum.

Now, however, recent American research and engineering developments make it appear that within a few years synthetic gasoline will be produced from coal at a cost very close to that of production from petroleum or natural gas. An exploratory program has been completed, and the next step is to be a large-scale pilot plant program. The purpose of pilot plants is to-fold—first, to obtain design data for commercial plants and, second, to work out operating factors and engineering methods that cannot be investigated within the limitations imposed by a laboratory. Commercial production is the final stage.

This is an example of how American industry prepares for the future. One characteristic of free enterprise is that it never is content to stand still. It always looks far ahead.

Give Storekeeper His Due

A number of chain retail systems have periodically issued public statements showing what happens to each dollar spent with them. Every item of expense, the cost of goods, rents and leases, wages, taxes etc., is detailed. Finally, the profit retained by the stores is shown, and it is one of the smallest items in a long list.

What is true of the chains is true of practically all other kinds of retail business. Profit accounts for a remarkably modest part of each dollar which goes through the till. But, according to surveys, millions of consumers are completely unaware of this fact. Some of them actually believe that typieal stores, even those dealing in staples which carry the lowest mark-up of all commodities, make a net profit of as much as 50 per cent on each sale. Gross misinformation such as that is obviously responsible for consumer denunciation of retailers as the agents responsible for price inflation, and for picketing of stores by eonsumer organziations.

A great many consumers, in addition, seem to have no idea of the influence competition has on retail business. In sizeable communities, the business blocks are lined with stores, and each one is after the trade of the man next door. Even in very small towns, competition is a living foree. If local people don't like the prices, services or stocks of some crossroads emporium, they will go to the next community and do their shopping there.

The retailer has been unjustly critieized. It is time the public considered the facts.

Plan Now

To earn your payment under the ACP program by seeding all soil that is subject to erosion to some type of approved cover erop. Make certain the seed bed is properly prepared and the correct amount of lime and fertilizer has been applied.

To make sure no matehes or pieces of metal are lost in harvested cotton. A small spark caused by either can result in a heavy loss to the ginning company.

To market cattle before they lost a part of the flesh gained during the summer.

To plant late garden crops while there is still time.

To Seek New Foreign Outlets for U. S. Farm Products

As part of an over-all program to expand markets for U. S. farm products, action has been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 to assign commodity specialists to work in this country and abroad to stimulate foreign demand for U. S. grown products.

Principal items for which markets will be sought are cotton, tobacco, rice, fruit, and tree nuts. These are usually produced in quanities in excess of normal domestic needs.

It is pointed out that cotton has long been our most important agricultural export commodity. Normally, American producers have been dependent upon foreign outlets for approximately half of their production. Increasing competition from synthetic fibers, paper and foreign eotton, along with the problem or dollar exchange make it highly important that special efforts be made to maintain this foreign market. Also, Department officials indicate official representation abroad seems essential to help American farmers keep their tobacco export market.

"Fire Safety on the Farm"

As part of a nationwide educational program to inform the American farmer of the fire menace which destroyed $90,000,000 worth of farm property and elaimed 3,500 lives on farms in 1946, the National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a new 24- page booklet, "Fire Safety on the Farm."

The booklet outlines corrective measures for the two basic causes of farm fires—faulty building construction, and lack of knowledge. The hazards in dwellings, barns and outbuildings are analyzed, with special emphasis on the increasing electrical and flammable liquid hazards found on the modern mechanized farm. Recommendations are made for eombating two of the worst farm hazards-lightning and spontaneous ignition. The booklet also lists fire safeguards which should be included in the eonstruction of new buildings and provides suggestions on how existing structures may be brought up to a reasonable level of fire safety.

Of great importance, the handbook is a practical guide for the organization of a system of home fire prevention, and details what to do when fire breaks out, the equipment needed, and how to fight different types of fires. In addition, the need for community fire protection and cooperation with volunteer fire departments are stressed.

Single eopies of "Fire Safety on the Farm" may be obtained free from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York 7, N. Y.

REA Electricity to Be Extended to More White and Colored Farmers

About 236,000 white and colored farm families and other rural consumers, schools, churches, and cross roads stores, in 16 Southern States will get electric service as a result of loans approved by the Rural Electrification Administration during the last fiscal year, the U. S. Department of Agrieulture announced last week.

Altogether, the loans approved will enable borrowers, most of them locally owned and operated rural electric cooperatives, to build over 135,000 mies of new power lines and increase the capacity of some of the systems already built, making electric service available to 396.000 rural consumers.

The loans approved amount to $251,349,172; about 44 percent of this sum goes to the Southern States where over 1,600,000 farms are still without electric service. For the country as a whole, approximately 250.000 and at least as many rural establishments were without electric service as of January 1.

FHA to Make 130,000 Loans This Year to White and Colorèd Family-Type Farmers

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week that the Farmers Home Administration will be ablc to make approximately 130,000 farm operating and ownership loans during the current fiscal year to white and colored family-type farmers who are unable to obtain credit from any other source.

These loans will be made out of the $84,500,000 fund authorized by Congress. As has been the practice during the last few years., veterans will receive preference. Additional credit aid will be made available to farmers through the new insured mortgage program.

This program was authorized by Congress in 1946 but insurance funds were only recently appropriated. Banks and other financial institutions or individuals may participate. Insurable loans ean be made for up to 90 percent of the reasonable value of the farm and improvements. The loans carry the equivalent of 3 1-2 percent interest and are repayable in 40 years.

Up to last year, FHA and its predecessor agencies had made loans to nearly 150,000 colored farmers. About 5,000 of these had received loans to buy farms of their own. Altogether the agency had made about a million loans. Estimates of the number of loans which can be made by the Farmers Home Administration this year follow:

Production Loans: Out of a $68,000,000 fund, the agency will be able to make operating loans to 19,000 family-type farmers. These loans are repayable within five years. An additional 71,000 loans will be made to similar families who are now receiving assistance and who require supplemental credit to continue their progress and safeguard the Government's interest. Also, there will be 37,000 one-year loans made to families who need financing for their annual farm operations.

During the last fiscal year, FHA made 192,400 production loans 22,400 applications, including 10,900 from veterans, remained unfilled.

Farm Ownership Loans: This type of supervised credit enable fram tenants, shareeroppers, and farm laborers to buy and operate farms of their own. It also helps owners of under-sized and under-developed farms to create adequate family farm units. The $15.000,000 appropriated for direct farm ownership loans will assist about 2,000 families Last year, more than 5,600 direct farm ownership loans were made. Sime 71,000 applications, including 35,000 from veterans, were on file on July 1.

Water Facilities Loans: The $1,500.000 appropriated for this purpose will enable about 1,100 farmers and ranchers in the arid and semi-arid areas of 17 Western States to develop adequate water supplies.

Sow Farrows 149 Pigs Worth $3,933

A Poland-China pig, bought in 1937 for $12.50 has brought to Richard Smith or Hopkins County a total of $3,933.60 for 149 hogs weighing 32,780 pounds. During this 10-year period, the sow farrowed 17 litters, or a total of 171 pigs. Smith operates a 300-acre farm in the Anton Community, according to Farm Agent J. Stanley Howard.

Ham and Egg Shows

Otis S. O'Neal, founder of the Georgia Ham and Egg Show at Fort Valley, is planning a series of county shows to be held throughout next February and part of March. State Agent P. H. Stone has announced.

"A neighbor, Jed Hill, said that if he had not snatched the bun out of the young woman's hand, she probably would have killed her husband. — SANFORD (Ky.) OBSERVER.

South's Wartime Farm Migration Loss Still Stands at Nearly 3 Million

Although the South shows a net wartime farm migration loss of nearly three million, white and colored farm people, within the last two years it has offset almost 50 percent of this decline through the return of veterans from the armed forces and through a higher birth rate, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BAE estimates the national farm population at 27,550,000 as of January 1 of this year. This is 2,360,000 greater than it was in 1945. Men returning from the armed forces made up the most important source of the increase. Yet despite the increase, the farm population is still nearly 9 percent smaller than it was before the war. Largely responsible for the decrease is the population decline on the still over-crowded farms of the South.

During the war the South's farm population was reduced by 3,287,000, or 20 percent. Heaviest losses occurred in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

And since the war, fewer farm people have returned to these States than to any others in the South, leaving the region with over 10 percent fewer farm people than in 1940.

In replenishing its farm population, the South has shown a net increase of 1,673.000 births over deaths between 1940 and 1947. But its net migration figures show a loss of 2,968,000 for the same period. As of January 1, the farm population of the South stood at 14,576,000, or over 52 percent of the total farm population of the nation.

Tell It to the Children

Any long-range fire prevention program that is to produce maximum results must include fire instruction in the schools of America—both urban and rural.

Traffic safety has long been taught in thousands of schools. Fire safety deserves equal attention. As one authority said, "It is apparent that if safety education in the field of fire prevention had been adequately presented in the elementary schools during the past fifteen or twenty years, the loss of ehildren's lives from this cause would be greatly reduced today."

The methods used to teach fire prevention may be of various kinds. Periods of time may be allotted to it, or it can, in many cases, be combined with subjects which are an established part of the eurriculum. Regardless of method, the main thing is that the instruction be vivid and forceful—and really drive home the fundamentals of fire prevention in young minds.

Fire prevention study should begin in elementary schools, and consist of lessons which are easily understood by very young children. In higher grades, more advanced material may be used, including instruction in fire laws and ordinances. Finally, in university instruction, mature students may be given technical information dealing with the more eomplex aspects of the fire problem.

The responsibility for putting such a program into effect belongs to school authorities everywhere. It should be started now, on a national scale, as a positive and continuous effort to meet an emergency condition.

Fertilizer Important in Strawberry Crop

A generous use of fertilizer resulted in the best crop of strawberries A. L. Cunningham of McCracken County has produced in his 26 years of commercial production, according to Farm Agent Joe Hurt. He totaled records on 390 crates of Blakemores grown on one and one-half acres. He limed his patch at the rate of two tons per acre, then fertilized it with 400 pounds of phosphate and 200 pounds of 4-12-8 mixture to the acre.

Get Ready for Winter

Summer and early fall are the times for preparing homes for winter, with especial attention paid to the elimination of fire hazards.

One of the major causes of home fires is defective heating units, ranging all the way from oil stoves to central heating systems. Even the best of appliances become worn. Flues and chimneys become filled with soot. During the war, it was often impossible to adequaely maintain heating plants due to shortages of parts and labor. There are still shortages, but not as severe as in the immediate past. The money spent will pay tremendous dividends in safety and security.

Faulty electric wiring is still a major destroyer of homes. Important repairs should be made by a qualified electrician. Frayed eords sheuld be replaced. Then, when your electrical equipment is subpected to the heaviest use, it will safely earry the load.

Lastly, during the pleasant weather, homeowners should carry on a rigorous campaign to rid their property of junk. Thousands of fires have originated in attics and cellars and closets filled with old clothes, furniture, magazines, etc. Many fires have resulted from improper storage of plant, gasoline and other inflamables. A clean and orderly house offers fire few opportunities.

It Can't Be Done

Who's worried about high prices? You, the consumer, naturally are. And you are'nt alone. So are the manufacturers who produce the goods you buy. And so are the retailers who sell them to you.

Retailing in general has held to a eonsistent policy during postwar priee inflation. The policy was developed by the chain system, and thousands of independents of all kinds and sizes have voluntarily adopted it. It eonsists of increasing operating economy to the highest possible level. to holding unit profits to the lowest point consistent with sound business practice, and to raising prices only when higher wholesale prices make it unavoidable.

Other innovations are also being used in an attempt to help the hard-pressed consumer. Many food retailers, for instance, are offering plainly-marked, lower priced meat and are featuring alternate foods for buyers who cannot afford Grade A prices. Merchandisers in other lines are performing similar services.

A retail association reports that fewer consumers are blaming stores for high priees than in the past. That is a healthy sign, and shows that the public is learning an important lesson. High prices are the result of many eauses, some extremely complex, and to lay the blame on any group or any organization is unjust. It is especially unfair in the case of retailers, who eannot control wholesale prices, and must pay the going rate for their stock of goods. Every intelligent retailer would like to slash his prices now—but it just can't be done.

Newspaper Release on State Short Course 1947

The annual State 4-H Conservation and Short Course for Negroes was held on the A. & I. State College Campus, August 6-9, 1947, with an attendanee of 320 4-H Club boys and girls, leaders and agents.

The Program consisted of Conservation, Citizenship, Landscaping, Health and Etiquette, Dairying, Breadmaking, Craft, Reereation and a State Dress Contest for girls.

This was the largest Short Course held to date. and much interest and enthusiasm were exhibited on the part of the 4-H'ers, their leaders and agents.

The 4-H Short Course and Camp which was held at A. & I. State College was attended by 17 boys and 18 girls from Davidson County, and one leader. All club members expressed themselves as having enjoyed the Short Course and a request was made by McKinley Rucker of Mt. Pisgah community on behalf of Davidson County club members for a **longer-time camp.** Other requests by club members to be added was softball, competitive judging of plants and field crop seed.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Very frequently, we read or hear of someone paying exorbitant prices for various types of livestock. Just this week, a fellow in California paid $35,000 for a Hereford heifer. While that is the highest price ever paid for a female Hereford, similar events are occuring all over the nation.

There was a tie when such practices were confined to horses. It wasn't unusual for a rich man to pay thousands of dollars for a race horse. However, he was usually an outsider who came into a locality, made a purchase, and nothing more was heard from him. In recent years. that practice has slowly moved into other fields of agriculture, especially in beef and dairy cattle.

We have questioned for a long time the effect of such practices to our agricultural program. We are sure that there is room for improvement in the average farm livestock, but it is hard to see how this will do the job. In the first place, high prices, (priees in the four and five figure bracket,) are paid by people who have all the money they desire, who do not have to depend on their investment for a living and in many eases know very little about the animals in question. They take advice from someone else, for a while.

Here is the problem as we see it. Men who have made money from some source other than agriculture will stop at nothing in securing the animals they desire, once they become interested in them. By doing so, they deprive some farmer who has the time. ability, and desire to breed quality livestock for a livelihood from owning quality animals. Instead, they are forced to purchase lower grade animals around which to buid a business.

Too often the rich man finds after a few years he is no longer interested in livestock. After changing managers and herdsmen a number of times, he decides to take his loss, if any, and go out of the business. During those years, the livestock that at one time were very desirable have received poor treatment and have failed to develop as they should.

Now, there are those who say no one has been hurt. That may be true, but we can't agree. In the first place, had some farmer who knows his way around in agriculture purehased the same animals he would have made a definite contribution to the breed and to other herds in the community.

It would be just as reasonable for a farmer to attempt to go into a complicated business if he had the money as it is for most rieh men to undertake farming. There is no business more detailed and more compliecated than farming and because a man has the money to purchase a farm and high priced livestock does not mean he is a farmer. as many are told to believe.

Now, there are some men who farm as a hobby that are making definite eontributions to agriculture, put they are more an exception than a rule.

We believe breed promoters make a mistake when they allow and encourage the selling of breeding. stock at prices above the finaneial standing of the average breeder. We may be equally guilty in giving publicity to those who go out on a limb and pay unreasonable prices for animals which should belong to someone who will properly care for them.

Breeders and promoters of various types of ivestock could do no better than to promote their livestock among the smaller farmers. That practiee is followed by some in working with junior breeders, but that is not enough.

Real progress will never be made in our dairying and beef programs until more people start working together rather than individually. There is too much selfishness among many breeders. If they can't have the prize winning animal this year, they go out and spend large sums of money for other animals with which to compete or else, attempt to discredit the animals owned by a fellow breeder.

Our advice to the laboring farmer is to continue to hold a level head when buying cattle in competition with those with a larger source of income. Take advantage of every reasonable opportunity which will enable you to own better quality livestock, but don't let anyone fool you into going into debt now to purchase expensive livestock.

Each year about this time farmers can look about their farms—at the crops and pasture—and realize they have again failed to do many things they promised themselves last year they would not let slip. Some of those jobs which went undone will in the long run cost the farmer several dollars, while others will only add to the amount of labor they are forced to have done during the past hot August days.

It is serious enough for a farmer to fail to do a job yet realize it should have been accomplished, but it is still worse when the jobs go undone and the man fails to realize the work was neglected. An example of what we have in mind: the many acres of corn left too thick in most every county we have visited. Leaving too many stalks of corn to the row would not prove so costly had the amount of rains we experienced in the earlier growing season continued, but with a few weeks of dry weather when the temperature is high the results are quite different.

Many farmers fail to realize that one stalk of corn in each hill will produce much more grain on our average corn land than will two. Although prospects for a good crop may look very favorable when the season is cool with an excess amount of rain, that picture ean change after it is too late to make any effective adjustment. Also, there are those who still have the idea that their soil is rich enough to produce corn without the use of fertilizer. That may be true in some cases but the more progressive farmers have found that the added push commercial fertilizer given corn will make a noticeable difference when the crop season varies.

Elsewhere on this page is a photographie view of a field of eorn being produced on bottom land. One can readily see that fertilizer makes a vast differenee.

Another job which we see many have failed to do again this year is to provide some type of temporary pasture to supplement their permanent pasture during that part of the season when perennial grasses are more or less dormant. Although we have experienced an unusual pasture season this year, there are many acres which are becoming short and showing brown following the past few days of hot dry weather.

Also on this page is a picture of a temporary pasture of sweet sudan grass on the farm of a Marshall County dairyman. Whether it is a dairy, beef or sheep farm, supplement pastures will increase the financial returns from eaeh.

It isn't really diffieult to have pasture of this kind. Although some labor is required, the important factor is doing that work at the time it will prove effective in the farming program.

It is surprising—the number of farmers one sees cutting wood for cooking even though the thermometer has been registering in the high nineties. We would wager those same fellows have said on numerous occasions they would have a supply of wood before August rolled around again. But August comes, the wood pile is gone and eooking must be done. so all that is left for him to do is shoulder the axe regardless of the temperature.

It is doubtful if there is a farm family anywhere that eould not make use of a good garden and it is true that almost all have good gardens during the spring and early summer, but just as sure as the weather gets warm the garden begins to grow up in weeds and soon there is no garden to contribute to the weekly grocer bill. It is not a case of jobs: there are few fall gardens simply because people fail to realize when various jobs should be completed.

There are many other things which go undone each year on the farm for the same reasons. It takes a little planning ahead in order to be ready to do all the things at the right time. It is never too early to plan. Why not make a list of those things you can see about you that should have ben done and be ready when the time comes next year?

What has happened to many of the eommunities which stood high in the Community Improvement Contest the first two years. We have visited in a number of those communities. recently and find that things are not as they were.

In some cases the chureh and school grounds are filled with weeds knee high or higher, indicating the yards have not been mowed during the entire season. Fence rows which were eleaned out are beginning to look like rabbit patches again. Mail boxes which have been knocked over are still leaning and the roadsides are littered with paper.

What has happened? The prize money is more than ever, members of the Nashville Farmers' Club are as enthusiastic as ever and you stand as much chance as anyone to win.

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Speaking of mistakes (we were, you know), we certainly made a bad one last month. We returned some wet extracted supers too early and started robbing. Absolutely inexcusable. We had finished a little picnic supper on the hill and it seemed late enough, so we just set the supers on. Promptly the bees got excited and also got busy. So did we. We smeared crude carbolic along cracks, and contracted entrances. It seemed as though it would never get dark.

We're not trying to blame our folly on daylight saving time, however, or even on the four-foot rattlesnakes with five rattles and one button which had been killed nearby just before supper. It was just our own inexcusable mistake.

We mentioned laying workers, too, last time. Some one wants to know why and when workers lay, and how you can tell.

Normally worker bees do not lay eggs. They do all the other work, but leave egg-laying to the queen, so well provided by nature with highly specialized organs, But if a colony becomes hopelessly queenless and stays that way long enough, workers may start to lay.

Suppose. for instance, a hive has cast a swarm. Temporarily they are queenless, but not hopelessly so because they have queen cells. But suppose the first young queen out destroys the others. She often does. Then suppose she sails out in her mating flight and a summer tanager catches her. Finis.

That colony not only has no queen, but has no eggs or larvae to raise one. They are hopelessly queenless. Unless the beekeeper discovers their plight (as of course the idea beekeeper does but the real one sometimes does not), they are doomed.

After a period of—oh, perhaps a few weeks, a few workers may start to lay. (They may. They don't always.) It is a sort of desperate effort to do something about a desperate situation. But the effort is necessarily futile. The reproductive organs of the workers are rudimentary, only partly developed. Incapable of mating, they can only lay unfertilized eggs. Although these will hatch, they always produce drones.

If, the beekeeper examines this colony. he will find eggs in irregular patches, prehaps several aggs haphazard in one cell, and the sealed larvae will be too tall, being drone brood in worker cells, all rough and protruding and "bullet-like." And he will recognize with a sinking heart that he has laying workers. And a eolony scarcely worth trying to save. Tney are almost certain to kill any queen given them, for laying workers make a colony very difficult to requeen. Not every one will agree, but personally I wouldn't even try.

About a month ago I was in Western North Carolina for a few days. Not only were the mountains beautiful, as always, not only was rhododendron in its glory, but to thrill the heart of a beekeeper sourwood was in full bloom. Every day for a week I stood under a certain tree to enjoy the white bloom, so like stiff-stemmed lilies of the valley, and also to listen to it humming in the sun.

Unfortunately there was no beekeeper there in Montreat to show me his bees and talk excitingly about crops and prospects. Just before starting home, however, I spent part of a day with friends in Biltmore, the lovely green village of grass and trees and winding roads, near Ashville. At lunch I sighed gustily because there had been no beyard on my trip.

When we rose from the table, the gracious mother of my hostess led us through the wide open dining dining room doors, across a broad green lawn at the rear, under great forest trees, and around tall clumps of shrubs that suddenly opened to reveal a neighbor's almost hidden vegetable garden. There were flowers there also, for eutting, many of them in bloom, and—oh joy, at the far end a row of 15 white beehives gleamed against a tall dark hedge. We exclaimed at the unexpected, almost old-world beauty, my hostess as surprised as I.

A substantial gray-haired man greeted us cordially. He had been the gardener of the estate for many years and admitted he was also the beekeeper, though insisting he enjoyed the bees more than he understood them. He had already extracted a rather generous early crop, he said, a blend of locust, basswood, and espeeially tulip poplar. "And they were working sourwood," I say happily. How they were working!

"Yes the gardner repeated in a tone too contented to be merely matter-of-fact, "now they're working sourwood." The others had stopped before reaching the bees and were wandering the garden paths. Two Negro men were working among the flowers. We two talked on there among the humming bees—simple, rather unimportant, bee talk, about methods of supering and one odd-shapped hive he had and the fact that sourwood makes one of the finest and most famous of all honeys. The day was bright and beautiful and made memorable for the Tennessee visitor by this bee talk among those well kept hives where the bees were working sourwood.

White clover held on rather late in Middle Tennessee. White sweet clover, too, though there wasn't much of it. On the last Saturday in July I watehed bees on white sweet clover, fading and drying up, and also on buck bush, just eoming into bloom. Smartweed is blooming, too, and probably other minor sources that sometimes add up to a sizable total. But what will this heat do to our nectar plants,

Unique Breed Record Reported in New York

Milkdale Aristoerate Rag Apple, a Holstein—Friesian bull in the service of the New York Artifical Breeders Cooperative is credited with a potential of over 10,000 offsprings. The animal was put into service by the cooperative in December of 1944.

His first 10 daughters to complete one or more DHIA records produced an average of 15,099 pounds of milk with a 3.6 per cent butterfat test, over a period of 305 days. This represented an increase of 664 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of butterfat over the dams, aceording to the New York Holstein-Friesian News.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Helpful Household Hints

EASIER CUTTING

To cut meringue that is especially sticky, use a knife coated lightly on both sides with butter

Keep a box of small toys and trinkets in the car to entertain children on a long drive or when visiting friends who do not have toys available.

FROZEN LEMON PIE

1 cup evaporated milk
3 eggs, separated
½ cup sugar
¼ cup lemon juice
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
4-ounce package vanilla cookies, crushed

Prepare milk for whipping by placing in refrigerator tray until ice crystals form around the edges. Meanwhile, beat egg yolks slightly, combine with sugar and lemon juice and cook in top of double boiler until thickened. Add grated lemon rind and cool. Fold in egg whites which have been beaten stiff but not dry. Whip milk very stiff in cold bowl with cold beater. Fold in lemon mixture lightly. Line a quart freezing tray (or two pint trays) with crushed cookies, reserving a portion of the crumbs for topping. Pour custard into tray and sprinkle remaining crumbs on top. Freeze in refrigerator set at coldest point. Yield: 8 servings.

RIPE PEACH CONSERVE

4 cups prepared fruit
7½ cups sugar
½ cup chopped cherries
½ cup finely chopped nutmeats
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, peel off the yellow rind of 1 medium orange and 1 medium lemon with a sharp knife, leaving as much of the white part on the fruit as possible. Put yellow rinds through the food chopper twice; add ¾ eup water and 1-16 teaspoon soda to ground rind, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Cut off the tight skin of the peeled fruit and slip the pulp out of each section. Add pulp and juice and the juice of an additional lemon to the rind, and simmer, covered, 20 minutes longer. Peel about 1½ pounds fully ripe peaches. Pit and grind or chop very fine. Combine fruits

To make the conserve, add sugar, cherries, and nuts to prepared fruit in large saucepan, filling up the last cup with water if necessary. Mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard I minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot conserve at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Escarole is a very sandy vegetable and, therefore, should be carefully washed when preparing. It is used primarily as a salad ingredient or a garnish, but it may be cooked as you would spinach. Escarole also goes well in soups, souffles, pancakes and many other dishes.

PEPPER RING TID-BIT

Cut green pepper across in strips to form rings, place on buttered crackers. Spread caviar inside of ring. Place ring of egg (white) on top with rolled anchovies. Add a few drops of lemon juice.

EMERGENCY ITEM

A jar of dried beef on the shelf is a life-saver for emergency meals. Try a casserole of boiled noodles, shredded dried beef and cheese sauce. Good for lunch, dinner or supper.

Is Hard Water Your Problem?

One of the chief problems confronting the homemaker is that of water. Types of water vary in the different sections; in one place, it may be soft or comparatively soft, and in another area, it may be so hard that it seriously affects the laundering problem.

In hard water, curds are formed when the mineral salts unite with the soap. Then the dirt particles combine with these curds and work their way into the textile fibers. Hard rubbing to remove the grayness eventually breaks the fiber and tears the cloth; besides, this entails a lot more work in the laundering of fabrics. Because hard water so often does an improper and insufficient type of cleaning, it is often responsible for dulling the hair, staining teeth, clouding glassware, making unsightly stains on porcelain sinks, and leaving the too-familiar and always ugly ring on the bathtub. Hard water also corrodes the piping, corrodes the coils and tanks of your water system, and makes water heating more expensive.

Therefore, one of the most persistent problems confronting the housekeeper is the softening of water. Of course, a water softening system can be installed; but this is not always possible. If such a system is put in, though, be sure to have an analysis made first, to determine the hardness of the water. There are a number of good water softening agents on the market, packaged commercially. These you will find to be most effective. The use of washing soda is an inexpensive method, also; for moderately hard water, one pound of the soda should be completely dissolved in a quart of water and two tablespoons of this used for every gallon of water. Be sure that it is carefully dissolved. Lye is cheaper than washing soda, but it is so exeessively alkaline that it cannot be safely used for this purpose. Ammonia solution can be used. However, so-called household ammonia is often a very weak solution, and it may be more economical to buy concentrated ammonia solution from a druggist and dilute it according to need. Do this carefully, though, and out-of-doors, as concentrated ammonia solutions are unpleasant to handle.

While most people deal with hard water, there are certain minerals and acids that ean also spoil soft water. Scale or corrosion can occur in either type of water. So-called "red water," which is unpleasant for drinking, cooking, or washing, and which stains fabrics, may be caused by dissolved iron in the water or corrosion in the plumbing.

Acid water may be decaying your equipment. This condition may be detected by the following symptoms:

Rusty-looking water and red stains on sinks and tubs; ugly brown stains on home-laundered fabrics; poor flow of water from faucets; greenish or bluish stains on enamel sinks and tubs; bluish cast to water when soap is added; specks of sediment in water, and metallic taste of water.

To control these effects of soft water, it may be necessary to install a water neutralizer of the tank type or by installing a smalled fixture or feeder on the water inlet to your home.

As you know, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Guard against too much hardness and too much softness; both are detrimental. Washing or sal soda is probably the most satisfactory hard water softener for household use; this may be of help to you in combatting the hard water in your household tasks.

If you have already accumulated stains on sinks, tubs, basins, etc., from too acid-water, these stains may be cleaned by using ¼ cup kerosene and 1 cup of soda. These are combined to form a paste which is applied to the surface with a cloth. Afterwards, wash the sink with soapy water and rinse well. Yellow iron stains on vitreous china fixtures may also be removed by a sparing application of hydrochloric acid or an oxalic acid solution (1 teaspoon oxalic acid to 1 cup hot water). However, wash off at once!

SKILLET MEAT LOAF

1 (No. 2) can corned beef hash
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
¼ cup chopped onion
3 tablespoons chopped celery
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon catsup
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
¼ teaspoon prepared mustard
1 tablespoon fat

Combine all the ingredients except the fat. Melt the fat in a medium-sized skillet. Add the meat mixture and press down with a spoon to form the shape of the pan. Cover and cook over low heat for about 20 minutes Turn out onto a hot platter and garnish with sliced tomatoes Makes 4 servings.

TONGUE AND BEET SALAD

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup cooked sliced beets
1¾ cup water
¼ cup vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 tablespoons horseradish
1 tablespoon sugar
1½ cups diced cooked tongue

Soften gelatin in ¼ cup cold water. Combine in a saucepan beets, 1¾ cups water, vinegar, salt, pepper, onions, horseradish, sugar. Bring to a boil. Remove beets and save. Add gelatin to liquid, stir until dissolved. Chill. When mixture begins to thicken fold in sliced beets and tongue. Turn into a large or individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Unmold on salad greens. Serves 6.

ORANGE MARMALADE BREAD

¼ eup shortening
½ cup orange marmalade
1 egg
2 cups all-purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
½ cup chopped walnuts

Cream shortening and marmalade thoroughly. Add slightly beaten egg. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add to marmalade mixture alternately with milk. Stir in chopped nuts Pour into greased 8x4 loaf pan. Bake about 50 minutes at 375 degrees.

BUTTER CREAM ICING

1 box confectioners sugar
¼ cup butter
1 egg white
¼ tsp. salt
¼ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla

Sift sugar into mixing bowl. Add egg white and salt. Beat well. Add milk. Beat until fluffy. Add vanilla.

The following frosting may be kept on hand.

APPLE PIE

Mix 2 tablespoon flour, 1 cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon allspice, ½ teaspoon nutmeg and 2 tablespoons marachino cherry sirup; sprinkle ½ cup in 9 in. unbaked pastry shell. Add 5 eups sliced pared tart apple, sprinkle with remaining sugar mixture. Dot with butter or margarine. Cover with pastry strips, lattice style; flute edge. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F., 40-45 minutes. Garnish.

SANDWICH LOAF

2 slices white bread
2 slices whole wheat bread
Pimiento cheese
Olive and egg mixture
Sliced avocado pears

Slice bread 1-3 inch thick and trim off edges. Butter. Spread first slice with thick layer of pimiento cheese. Top with second slice of bread, spread with mixture of olive and egg minced finely and mixed with mayonnaise. Top with third slice of bread and carefully arrange slices of avocado pears seasoned with salt and lemon juice. Top with fourth slice. Chill in refrigerator and slice.

LAYER CAKE

1 cup soft butter or shortening
1½ cups sugar
3 cups cake flour
4 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
¾ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla
6 egg whites beaten stiff

Cream butter or shortening. Add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Sift and measure flour. Add baking powder and salt. Combine milk and vanilla. Add dry ingredients alternately with milk. Fold in egg whites. Bake in layer cake pans in 375-degree oven 30 to 35 minutes.

CRANBERRY-ORANGE PIE

Bring 1½ cups sugar and ¾ cup water to boil. Wash 3 cups cranberries; add. Cover; slowly boil until skins break. Mix 2 tablespoons cornstarch with cold water; add; cook until thickened. Add 2 tablespoons butter or margerine, few grains salt. 2 teaspoons grated orange rind and 1 1cup membrane-free orange sections; cool. Pour into 9 in. baked scalloped pastry shell; cover with 7 in. baked scalloped pastry circle.

REFRIGERATOR FROSTING

2½ cups sugar
½ cup water
½ cup light corn syrup
2 egg whites
2 tbsp. sugar
2 tsp. vanilla

Cook 2½ eups sugar, water and corn syrup together until firm ball is formed when tested in cold water or to 242 degrees F.. Beat egg whites. Add 2 tbsp. sugar and beat thoroughly. Add syrup slowly. Beat until mixture will hold its shape. Add vanilla. Spread on cake or store in tightly covered jar in refrigerator.

LAMB PATTIES WITH VEGETABLES

Skewer thin bacon slices around lamb patties. Place on broiler rack with top of food 3 inches below unit or tip of flame. Broil 10 to 12 minutes, turning once. Serve from heated chop plate with hot "buttered" broccoli, also whole kernel corn, drained, seasoned with minced pimiento, salt, black pepper and sauteed in bacon fat.

FRUIT MERINGUE COOKIES

2 egg whites
2-3 cup Karo
1-3 cup-all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped maraschino cherries. well drained
½ cup chopped nut meats
2 cups ready-to-eat cereal flakes (wheat, rice or corn)

Beat egg whites until stiff. Add Karo (Red or Blue Label) 2 tablespoons at a time, beating well after each addition. Sift together flour, salt and cinnamon. Fold into beaten egg whites, then fold in vanilla, fruit, nut meats, and cereal. Drop from a tablespoon onto a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately slow oven (325 degrees F.) 25-30 minutes. Makes 40-50 small cookies.

CREOLE TOMATOES

2 cups tomatoes
2 hard-boiled eggs, diced
½ cup cracker crumbs
2 teaspoons sugar
¼ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons chopped onion
½ cup ripe olives, chopped
2 tablespoons butter

Mix ingredients and pour into a buttered serving dish. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. This is a just-right "something hot" between a chilled fruit and chilled dessert for a hot day luncheon.

For other days serve a STUFFED TOMATO SALAD with a hot soup or a hot fruit cobbler.

Wash and peel 6 large, firm tomatoes, cut out blossom ends, scoop out part of the pulp and chill. Mix the pulp, ½ cup each diced celery and cucumber, 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickles, 2 diced hard-boiled eggs, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, and 1 cup shrimps, with mayonnaise. Stuff the tomato cases and serve on beds of lettuce with a generous garnish of mayonnise.

BROWNIES

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
¾ cup flour
¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. baking powder
2 squares chocolate (melted)
1 cup walnuts
1 tsp. vanilla

Cream butter and sugar together. Add eggs. Beat thoroughly. Sift flour, add salt and baking powder and sift again. Add to creamed mixture. Add chocolate, walnuts and vanilla. Pour into well-greased pan and bake. Cool and cut into squares.

MOCK MINCE PIE

Combine 5 cups chopped pared tart apple, 1½ cups firmly packed brown sugar, 2 tablespoons vinegar, ¼ cup water, 1½ cups seedless raisins, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ⅛ teaspoon allspice, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg and ½ teaspoon salt; slowly bring to boiling point; simmer 40 minutes, stirring. Pour into 9 in. unbaked pastry shell; cover with pastry with heart shaped pieces cut out; make fancy edge. Bake in hot over 425 degrees F., 30 minutes.

TOMATOES STUFFED WITH EGG SALAD

4 firm well-shaped tomatoes
4 hard-boiled eggs
½ cup diced celery
2 tablespoons salad dressing
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon or more lemon juice
Salt and pepper
Frizzled dried beef, or crisp diced bacon

Remove skins and the core from chilled tomatoes. Cut in 5 or 6 sections and press open gently to make a flower. Sprinkle inside with salt and pepper. Place on salad greens. Meanwhile chop eggs, not too fine. Add celery, salad dressing, Worcestershire sauce and lemon juice. Season well to taste. Spoon into cented of tomato. Top with additional dressing, then the dried beef or crisp diced bacon.

BRIEFS

Additional impetus for the compaign to eliminate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico was pledged by both United States and Mexiean members of the joint commission conducting the eradiction work at the close of their two-day conference last week.

The number of young chickens on farms in 1947 is estimated at 742,-047,000 birds. This is about the same as a year ago, but 3 percent less than the 1936-45 average.

APPETIZER

Combine sauerkraut juice half and half with tomato juice. This is an appetite stepper-upper.

THE MODERN FARMER

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd

—Guest Columnist.

GO DEEPER WITH THE LORD

A lower, second, and third story shalt thou make in the ark, said God to Noah as he gave the final instruction for the construction of the ark. To the ordinary person of today, especially to them that have had no experience aboard ships, the expression, "Lower, second, and third stories" seems peculiar, but all followers of Christ know that God never makes a mistake in his expressions. In the ark, the top story is the first story. From the top story, one goes down because entrance is made at the top.

It might be well to say here that a man should never tie up with anybody or anything unless he can go places with him or it. Many marriages are failures only because either a man married a woman with whom he could not go places or make advancement, or perhaps a woman married a man with whom she could not go places In some instances people may be able to go certain distances, but because of the inability of one cannot go very far. We may apply the same reasoning to our jobs. Some of the jobs which are pursued by men will never get them very far. Each person should strive to enter a vocation which has a great future, and then he should put forth his best efforts to bring about the advancement possible. Perhaps many ministers of the gospel will not agree with me when I say that it is possible for a minister to be pastoring a church with which he cannot go places. The above statement does not mean that such a minister could not make any kind of progress with a limited congregation, but it does mean that the congregation sometimes cannot go as far as the minister can lead while it is true that a minister of the Lord can do some good wherever he stops and works, but it is impossible to lead some groups into the fullness of a great vision. In such a case, the minister is losing time because some other man might be able to carry that congregation the extent of its ability whereas the highly qualified, spirit-filled minister with a great vision could go much farther with a group which also could perceive with the minister the great vision.

The leader cannot carry a group of followers any further into the depths of spiritual realities and accomplishments than their eyes can behold. Perhaps one among the more discouraging things that a leader can face is a congregation of people which cannot see with the leader and which will not follow by faith the vision which God has given the leader. The ability to go means nothing when the man cannot see where or how to go. As a train rolled in front of a railroad station, within the station, there stood a blind man calling, "Someone please put me on the train." He could walk to the train, and could carry his bag, but could not see where to go. He did have faith, however, to follow the leadership of one who said, "I will lead you to the train." In most cases, congregations of people with abil-

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Sharecropper Increases Income $1,400 Through Curb-Market Sales

Display High-grade Products At Curb Market

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruffin, right, North Carolina sharecroppers, display high-grade home-grown products on their stand at the Wilson, N. C., curb market which the colored county agent, Carter W. Foster, helped the farmers in his county to establish. Note the ham which Mr. Ruffin is showing Extension Service Field Agent John W. Mitchell and State Agent R. E. Jones, who heads agricultural extension work with colored farmers in North Carolina.—USDA Photo 7-14-47.

Wilson County Farmer Adds To His Income By Selling Home Town Products

Washington, D. C.—Charles Ruffin, a colored sharecropper of Wilson County, N. C., added $1,400 to his cotton and tobacco income last year by selling home-grown products at the Wilson curb market.

"My wife and I were worried about the education of our children a few years back," said Mr. Ruffin when interviewed recently. "That was before our county agent helped us start this curb market; now we are not worried at all," he added.

And why should they be. Four of their children already are going to college— three daughters at North Carolina College in Durham and a son at A T. College, Greensboro, N. C. And the way is paved through curb market sales for the other five children to enter college when they finish high school

Mr. and Mrs. Ruffin began farming as sharecroppers in 1923. Year after year, until 1941 they grew only cotton and tobacco for market and could never seem to get ahead. In May of 1941, County Agent Carter W. Foster helped the farmers of Wilson County to organize an association and establish a curb market.

On the opening day of the market, Mrs. Henrietta Ruffin and eight other farm women sold only $53.87 worth of products. Last year, the sellers at the market sold $10,657.89 worth of vegetables, fruits, cured meats, eggs, poultry, butter, flowers, and miscellaneous products including home-made soap. Of this total, $1400 went to the Ruffins to help educate their children and to help swell their modest savings for a farm of their own. In a single day they have sold as much as $94 worth of products at the curb market.

"When land prices come down

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Liberty County Home Demonstration Council Held Good Meeting In September

The Liberty County Home Demonstration Council met at the local club camp on September 29, for its fourth quarterly meeting of 1947. The Council officers are—Mrs. L. R. Frasier, Pres.; Mrs. Maggie Williams, Vice-president; Mrs. Sylvania Smith, Secretary; Mrs. Ida C. William, Treasurer; Mrs. Emma Holmes, Reporter; Mrs. Alma Jackson, Recreation Chairman; Mrs. L. Finnell, Deputy.

The high lights of the meeting were the plans and information for our Annual Harvest Festival that will be held at the Liberty Recreational Center on November 20-21, 1947. Our theme for the program shall be "Reducing High Priees

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Twenty Million Freedom Gardens Are Urged For Goal In 1948

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said last week that the Nation's home gardeners can continue to help meet the critical world needs for food.

Pointing to the wartime record of white and colored home gardeners, the Secretary said, "The substantial contribution home gardeners can make in increasing the domestic food supply was proved during the war years. Their help will be enlisted again for the year ahead when many areas of the world will be desperately in need of food.

"As a beginning, white and colored gardeners in the South should make full use of their home and

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

27,000 White And Colored Veterans Get Farm Loans Through F. H .A.

Over 27,000 white and colored veterans received farm ownership and farm adjustment loans last year through the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to year-end summary of the agency's loan activities.

A breakdown of the loans to veterans shows that 23,654 received a total of $30,159,937 in adjustment loans to help them get their farming operations on a sound footing, and 3,200 received loans to either buy, improve, or develop a family-type farm of their own.

Over-all 183,000 loans, totaling $137,700,000, were made to farmers last year by FHA. Of these, 28,-

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Secretary Of Agriculture Anderson Say Farm Machines Are Competing With Farmers

"Our machines are competing with our people, and many of our people are losing," said secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson last week in his testimony on long-range farm policy before the House Committee on Agriculture and Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

"Millions of farm people continue to be underemployed, unable to keep up in the mareh of technology," Anderson stated. "The purchasing power of many farm people is still relatively low. The size of the family-sized farm can change as mechanization alters the cost of farming.

"Time works against us in meeting these problems," he continued. Our machines are competing with our people, and many of our people are losing. Time brings new efficieney and lower costs of production for some farm people; for others, time brings only the need for opportunity outside agriculture."

Turning to prices and surpluses. Anderson said. "It seems to me that efforts to maintain a floor under consumption must be an essential part of our first line of defense against surpluses and low prices. conservation, research and education, marketing agreements, and an all-out effort to maintain foreign markets at a reasonable level are parts of the first line. Price supports and, where needed, marketing quotas and acreage allotments are essential of the second line of defense."

In discussing administration of Department programs, the Secretary said that we have felt the need to coordinate and consolidate functions at the State level and especially at the county level where our programs actually reach the farm family. We also want to encourage the greatest possible participation of farm people in the formulation and administration of programs.

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Did I hear a rumor about more money to be available next year for honey and bee exhibits at the State Fair?

Years ago, beekeepers' booths across the north end of the Agriculture Building made one of the most attractive and interesting features of the Fair. Money prizes, substantial enough to justify the hard work, were offered for many items—honey in glass, honey in comb, beeswax, equipment, bees themselves, etc., etc.—a long generous list.

That part of the building really hummed. Beekeepers met to talk, and visitors asked innumerable questions, with a good chance to see and learn. We hope the rumor is true.

I mentioned beeswax above. As stated in this column in September, wax is an important by-product of extracting. The honey can't be "slung" out of the combs until the cappings are sliced off on both sides. When the beekeeper starts his extracting, he has only one product to handle, sealed honey—perhaps two supers of it, perhaps 100 or more, stacked up in his honey house.

When he has finished extracting, he has three things to handle: The emptied combs, which will be used over and over, year after year; the honey which was extracted from them, his main crop, either for his table or the market or both; and the cappings, from which he may secure this small extra by-product, beeswax.

Let's look back. Hidden on the under side of the abdomen of the worker bees are four pairs of glands, which under certain circumstances will secrete wax. We often say that all the beeswax in the world has come from the bodies of honey bees. This is true, and no matter how often we say it, it still seems marvelous.

This wax exudes as a minute drop of liquid, which promptly hardens into a tiny scale. Then the legs get busy. Somehow one of the hind legs passes this scale forward to the front legs. Then the mandibles take it—those clever little jaws that move sidewise—and they work it into a nice soft condition and put it where it's needed, perhaps on the edge of new comb being built, perhaps as part of the capping being spread over cells where honey is all rich and ripe, waiting to be sealed.

So when our beekeeper has sliced off these cappings, he may let them drip and drain, then put them out in his glass-covered solar wax extractor, and let the sun melt them. Then early some morning, when the melted wax is hard, he—or perhaps his wife—may put it in a pan on the kitchen stove to melt again, then let it settle, pour it off most carefully (no sediment allowed) into a clean honey-smeared pan and cover it to delay the cooling and hardening process. And behold, a cake of bright beautiful beeswax, which may easily win a blue ribbon at some fair.

Within considerable variation, one thus gets—oh, perhaps two pounds of honey for each 100 pounds of honey extracted. There are other ways to render it, some and messy, some much more efficient with modern equipment. But these are time-honored methods for small producers.

Beeswax has many uses, comb foundation being of course the largest and most obvious. It is also used in various varnishes and polishes, in cosmetics believe it or not, and in candles, especially for religious services. Beeswax candles stand serenely straight even in warm weather, without bending over and getting shapeless as inferior ones do. It has other uses, too, and nearly always brings a good price, considerably more per pound than honey.

October's famous "bright blue weather" should send the delightfuly unpleasant odor of fresh aster nectar floating out from our bee hives.

For all our wishful sniffing, we could smell only plain ordinary air through all late September and even through the first few days of October. But later the exciting odor comes, although not strong, and in the hives was new nectar.

Davidson Coounty aster was late although not much.

coming into bloom and is evidently not yielding heavily. There is a tradition about aster in Middle Tennessee. It's really more than a tradition. It's a conviction. I, for one, respect it because of having first heard it from our great Tennessee queen-breeder, the late John M. Davis, famous for decades throughout this country and abroad. Yet, I must admit we have never kept close enough check to speak with authority.

When we have a hot dry August., followed by a rainy September, Davis used to say get ready for a good aster flow. (I think he meant even a normally rainy September.) Well this year, August was undeniably hot, though it was not especially dry. In fact around here our rainfall was 3.05 inches, which is not much short of the normal, 3.71 inches. Unfortunately, it was September which was dry and rainfall is very important. In Davidson County, instead of the normal 3.42 inches, we had less than half an inch of rain through all September.

Even what we in this area call a good aster flow generally gives us only winter stores. Very seldom do we get aster surplus here. I understand that it does much better in West Tennessee.

Some authorities claim that the entire aster tribe (of which there are more than 100 species in the U. S.) secretes nectar better when growing in acid soil. That doesn't mean us herewith our limestone soil. Perhaps that helps explain the better flow in other parts of the State.

It is because of the uncertainty of the fall flow that most of us leave plenty of honey with the bees when we take off the surplus for ourselves. In our own small yard, there was plenty even with no aster at all. Early this month we evened up stores a little, dividing the wealth by robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Someone has recently said that beekeeping is being recognized more and more as the spark plug of agriculture. The other day I read that Utah farmers, raising alfalfa other legumes for seed, are crying aloud for more beekeepers.

At the same time beekeepers in Northern California are crying just as loud against farmers who have treated large tomato fields with arsenical dusts. Applied from the air, these dusts go drifting so far that apiaries several miles away are not safe. And beekeepers in Iowa are viewing with suspicion DDT on corn fields. Bees don't get nectar from corn, but they do get pollen, and can you think what poisoned pollen might do to bees?

We all realize that economics and international relations are extremely complicated. What seems like good procedures from one point of view often prove disastrous in some other way. And now agriculture is getting like that. The new insecticides are powerful. But their use must be increasingly based on the fact that not all insects should be killed.

Honey bees are not only desirable, not only profitable, not only beneficial. They are vitally essential.

$5,000 Rose Patch

MITCHELL E. ERWIN, $10,000-a-year Texas farmer who doesn't rely wholly on any single crop, but who carries out a balanced farming program, is shown in his four-acre rose patch talking with his county agent, B. J. Pryor, right. Mr. Erwin expects to gross nearly $5,000 from his roses this year if all goes well.—USDA Photo—6-30-47.

Peach Tree Borers

Peach Tree Borers. October is the month to fumigate these pests. As nearly as possible make treatments October 5 in the northern third of the state; October 15 in the middle third, and October 25 in the southern third. The soil temperature on these dates is right for good results. See your county agent for particulars.

Plan to Save Seed

It's not too early to make plans for harvesting sericea, annual lespedeza, and crotalaria seed. S. R. Doughty, API extension soil conservationist, says that present indications point to a strong demand for these seed at good prices.

The farmer who allows water to make short cuts across his farm will eventually have to take the long way around a ditch.

Cultivate New Kudzu

Farmers should cultivate new kudzu plantings and if the crop did not receive fertilizer at planting, an application should be made when cultivating, advises S. R. Doughty, API extension soil conservationist.

Play Safe

When putting in electrical switches and outlets, do not locate them near bath tubs, washtubs, or sinks. Danger of electrocution lies in receiving a shock when a part of your body is in water.

Cow's Tale

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2—(AP)—How much is a cow's tail worth?

Country Treasurer Frank A. Slade awarded $40 to Clifford Kelkenberg of Clarence Center after a dog, owner unknown, bit off three inches of the tail of a registered Holstein heifer. The money was taken from the "dog license fund" available to the county to pay claims of farmers whose livestock is injured by dogs.

Save Sericea Seed

Saving sericea seed means there will be more to plant next spring. Some seed to sell will bring in money when you need it to pay for fertilizer and other things. There will be a big demand for sericea seed next year.

The need is great and the need is now. Save food by observing "meatless" Tuesdays and by eating no eggs or poultry on Thursday.

The oldest U. S. citrus acreage is in California.

QUICK AND HEARTY

Add a little minced onion and parsley to seasoned mashed potatoes and put between two slices of luncheon loaf. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. One "sandwich" to a person makes a hearty main dish.

Florida Normal In Campaign To Raise Fund of $40,000

St. Augustine, Fla. — (Global)—The $40,000 campaign launched by President John L. Tilley of Florida Normal and Industrial College of St. Augustine, Florida on Nov. 1, is well under way. Funds being raised are to be used toward the erection of a dormitory for women faculty members.

Pioneer Hall, rich in tradition and one of the first buildings erected by President Nathan Collier on the present college site had served until its loss by fire, as the residence for women teachers. The need for replacement of this building is very great. Teachers must be housed temporarily in the dormitories with the student young women.

Of the colleges of the southwest, Florida Normal and Industrial College has one of the most picturesque campuses. Although a few temporary buildings are yet to be found, its spacious stucco buildings with their red tile roofs, typical of Spanish design, are a perfect compliment to the tropical setting. The new building for which the campaign is being launched will also be of this design.

President Tilley said that the necessity of adequately housing our teachers was close to the heart of Rev. John R. Evans of Miami, the Chairman of the College Board of Trustees. Dr. Evans has passed away since the beginning of the Fall term but his great spirit and earnest desire to meet this need are mirrored in the hearty response that this campaign is receiving.

Byrd's Nest

(Continued from page 1)

ities to do and go places have not been given the proper vision, and in most cases when they call a leader, they are calling one in whom God has placed the power of vision. Certainly if God has given the leader the vision the people should, like the blind man, trust the leadership of the man in whom God has invested the power of vision.

Men may have their difficulties in going deeper with men, but one can always go deeper with the Lord. Every man is personally responsible to God to make personal development even if many others fail to follow a good lead. Thousands may remain shallow with the surface thinking of men but such actions of many need not hamper the dives of another into the realm of understanding of wisdom and of power. There are unlimited depths in the knowledge, understanding, wisdom, and power of God but before men can enjoy their benefits, he must put forth an effort to go deeper with God. Jewels of scripture are found among men who sit waiting for someone else to reveal them, but are acquired by constant digging, digging, and more digging. Some persons attend conventional meetings mostly to hear and copy or memorize the diamonds of spiritual thought used in expounding God's word. Much good can be gotten from these things when taken in the right way. These valuable gems of expression, and powerful revelations should become incentives for digging rather than replacements for them. Surely if we are to go deeper with God, we must dig deep into the things of God. Let us hear and rehear the words of God ringing through the ages from Noah's time to this present moment advising us to make a lower second story of investigation into the eternal truths of righteousness and to make a lower, third story of acquisitions from the unfailing facts about the divine order of the universe.

The man who goes deep with the Lord grows, but the man who remains on the surface seldom developes to any great extent.

Notice that minnows which are almost valueless are top-water fish; while the valuable fish, the fish which grows bigger and more valuable spend most of their time in deep water. Value is placed on a minnow only when he is being used to catch big fish. Are you a shallow minded minnow, or are you going deeper with the Lord?

"Peace Or War In Palestine" Topic Discussed At Fisk

"Peace or War in Palestine" was the subject of a panel discussion between Pro-Arab Dr. Mahmud Mahanay of Damascus, Syria and Pro-Zionist Percy Cohen, Nashville businessman and former member of the National Council of Zionest Organization of America, on December 4 in the Fisk University International Student Center.

Dr. Mahanay is currently enroller at Vanderbilt University where he is studying Public Health. His opponent, Mr. Cohen has been president of the Nashville Zionest Organization for five years.

Ferdinand Mehlinger, Fisk graduate student in Sociology acted as moderator for the discussion. After the panel a public discussion was led by students from Dr. Jitsuichi Masuoka's Sociology class. The public was invited to the program and to the reception which followed.

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment. A stone is many years becoming a ruby; take care that you do not destroy it in an instant against another stone.

Manners are invented to keep fools at a distance.

If Others Only Knew

Says Mrs. L. Shelman

Mrs. Laura Byrd Shelman, a faithful stand-byer in both Midway and Freedman Grove Communities is constantly inspiring many of her fellow club leaders to do a better job in homemaking. Each day she is making her home a more convenient and comfortable place in which to live.

Early this year Mrs. Shelman decided to improve her poultry projects which includes chickens, ducks and turkeys, that she might net something to solve her cooking problem. It was just last month that she purchased a new gas range and hot water heater, and says "I could not have made a wiser investment because now I have no wood nor smoke problems in my kitchen. each day my cooking time is cut almost 50 percent and I get out to work on time each morning after having a nourishing breakfast."

This homemaker among many in her eommunity has done a very good job in making the following improvements:

Repairing the yard fences
Building an attractive lawn
Painting the exterior of her home for life and beauty
Painting the interior of her home to make the rooms more attractive
Keeping her curtains clean and attractive.
Turning feed sacks into lovely scarfs, aprons, dish towels, garments, table runners and others.
Building a cement walk from door steps and a fish pond in center of her lawn

Says Mattie Pearl Mathis, Home Demonstration Agent, Liberty County.

Machinery in the Coal Mines

It is probable that a large percentage of Americans, if asked to give a reason for the extremely high pay of soft coal miners, would attribute it to union aggressiveness. Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers have been consistently in the headlines in late years, and seem never to run out of demands on the coal operators.

Even so, giving the union its proper due, it is obvious that there must have been other vitally important causes of record mine wages. One of the biggest of those eauses has been the fact that the operators, at tremendous cost, have been mechanizing mine operations for a long time. And the upshot of that is that the American miner gets out a great deal more coal each shift than his European or English counterpart. He doesn't do it because he works harder. He does it because machines have eliminated slow pick and shovels.

Now the operators are planning to carry mechanization further, and to add more machinery as rapidly as possible.

Competition with other fuels in intense, and it is felt that higher daily output per man is absolutely essential if the industry is to keep its markets—and to provide its highly paid jobs. In a typical soft coal mine today, payrolls amount to more than 60 per cent of operating eosts. That proportion must be reduced.

Complete mechanization won't come overnight. According to Business Week, it costs around $350,000 for the machinery used at the face alone of a 2,000 ton a day mine. But the industry is cut to insure its own survival, to protect the coal eonsumer, and to provide maximum employment.

Cattle:

Watch for Screw Worms. It was predicted in the spring that screw worms would be very late coming to Alabama this year because of the hard winter in Florida. If we are to have screw worms this year, they should arrive about this time. Watch all livestock every day for cuts and wounds and treat them with Smear No. 62.

Grazing

October is a good month to finish seeding Caley peas and Lappacea clover in the Black Belt.

Oil's Record

If anyone still doubts that the oil industry is an extremely competitive cnterprise, he should, as Al Smith used to say, look at the record.

Today more than 34,000 companies are engaged in the oil business throughout the country. Nearly 13,500 are .n the production end, 400 are refiners, 650 are engaged in transporting oil and oil products, and 20,000 are concerned with wholesale marketing and distribution. In addition, there are nearly 250,000 service stations, all of which are competing for patronage.

The results of so competitive a situation have been far-reaching indeed. The various companies have tried to outdo each other in producing oil products—and some 5,400 have been developed. Producers have been aggressive in seeking new sources of oil—and today the country's proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas liquids are the highest in history. Finally, competition, combined with enormously improved producing and refining methods, has held down oil prices. As an example, the retail price of gasoline, exclusive of taxes, is now about half of what it was 25 years ago, and the quality is a great deal higher.

The oil industry works on the typically American principle that progress never stops—that a better product is always possible. To this end, it employs every resource of science, finance and inventiveness. The beneficiary is the entire country.

Home Improvement Drive Major Project of Clarke Homemakers

Home improvement is one the major projects among Clarks County, Ala., homemakers this year. In each community somc type of improvement is being made. Homes arc being made more attractive and convenient.

Mrs. Susie Rodgers of Zimco community started her home improvement by putting imitation brick siding on the house and by making new screen windows and doors. She also added concrete steps.

Further improvement was made by putting on a new aluminum roof. Mrs. Rodgers sold timber to get the money to take care of the expense of this improvement.

To improve her kitchen she bought a new stove, boilers, dish pans, and built wall cabinets to store her pots and pans. Recently, she put in a pantry store so that she could qualify as a pantry store demonstrator.

This family is now enjoying this comfortable home.

No Feed Bill Paid by Culls in Flock

Cull hens pay no feed bill, sa Alabama poultrymen are losing thousands of dollars each year by keeping them in laying flocks.

A hen will eat about nine pounds of feed a month, says API Extension Poultryman John Ivey. Figured at five cents a pound, this amounts to around 45 cents. With feed making up 60 per cent of produetion costs, poultrymen ean quickly figure how many eggs a hen must lay to pay her way.

Since some layers arc going out of production during this time of vear. poultrymen should cull their flocks now, Ivey stated.

Rare Grass Sprouts

San Francisco —(UP)— A new grass species has been found north of here on a pinpoint of land less than an acre square. California Academy of Science botanists say no other place in the world grows the species. It is ealled agrostis aristiglumis.

Alfalfa, properly seeded and managed, will produce more high-quality roughage than any other crop north of the fall line.

The Retailer's Story

Congressional hearing on the subject of commodity prices have now been held in a number of key cities throughout the country. A great volume of testimony has been heard, from manufacturers, retailers, labor organizations, consumer groups, etc. Much of the testimony, naturally, has been sharply opposed. But on one point near unanimity has been achieved—retail business has not been responsible for price inflation but, to the contrary, has fought it in every possible way.

A number of representative retailers have testified that there mark-ups are lower than ever. The profits made, after expenses, on each dolar of sales, are figured in pennies. This is true of the big chain systems, of independents, of department stores, and of all other elements in the retail system.

The operator of a clothing store said that if his prices were reduced only 5 per cent, he would sustain a substantial loss for the year. That is indicative of the position of retailing in general.

The contribution of retailing to holding price increases to the minimun has been positive. Operating costs have been pared when possible. Stores have refused to stock items which their buyers considered overpriced. Retailers have worked with manufacturers to produce better quality goods. And many stores have shown evidence that their gross profit is lower than under OPA.

Prices, in short, are beyond the control of the retailer. He is performing an exceptional job under the most difficult conditions. That job should be given the public reeognition it has so throughly earned.

Extension Agent Gets High Post in Foreign Mission Field

Thomas A. Harris, colored agent in Jackson County, Florida, has accepted a post with the Methodist Church Board of Missions. reports T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Harris, who has been in Extension work since 1941, expects to be placed at Nanping, China, where he will assist in the development of agricultural and related programs.

Autauga Farmer Develops Better Cropping System

Five years ago Henry Rawlinson was owner of a poor 120-acre farm in Locust Bluff Community, Autauga County, Ala. He grew cotton year in and year out with yields going lower each year.

That was before his county agent. Worthy Hughes. came along and helped him work out a cropping system and terrace his farm.

Then Rawlinson fertilized and sceded eight acres of moist bottom pasture land to white Dutch clover and Dallas grass th efirst year.

Three acres of kudzu also were set out on the steep slopes to prevent further damage to the land and to provide temporary grazing and hay. A rotation of cotton and corn followed by winter legumes has increased his yields.

To make full use of his pasture, hay, and other home grown feeds, he has two milk cows and seven feeder steers. A flock of 25 hens. three brood sows and a year-round garden supply most of his home needs. The sale of hogs adds to his cash income.

Rawlinson fenced his farm and is able to control the damage done by livestock.

County Agent Hughes points to Rawlinson's farm as an example of what any farmer can do if he follows a system of farming that gives income from more than one enterprise.

Asked why he wanted to remain in jail after he had completed his sentence, a Maine man answered succinctly, "I've been reading the papers."

State's Leading Negro Farmer Is Selected

Lee Lesley of Rutherford County has been named the leading Negro farmer in Tennessee for 1947 because of his soil conservation practices, officials of the SCS, who selected him, announced this week.

Lesley owns a 33-acre farm on the Nashville highway near Murfreesboro and was formerly a farmer in Alabama. He moved to Tennessee about seven years ago to the small farm which he described as being covered with weeds, with traces of cotton and cornstalks in the fields which had been abandoned by the former owner. Among the many soil conservation practices Lesley is conducting on his farm, which includes alfalfa production, contour planting, Bermuda grass sodding, pasture clipping, he constructed a rock wall soid retainer between his and the adjoining farm.

The young apple tree from which he is picking fruit is one of approximately 20 trees of different kinds of fruit he has set since moving to Rutherford County. He is milking six cows, and, according to his own statement, he is making the easiest living ever.

State Farm Products Bring Higher Prices

Farm product prices advanced sharply in Tennessee during last month, a federal-state department of agriculture report showed yesterday.

The report showed that the price index stood at 275 on Set. 15, or only one point below the year's high of 276 reached July 15. The present index figures are compared with the 1909-14 average of 100.

Many Items Increase

Sharp increases in prices were registered for a large number of items. between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15. The report, recorded substantial increases for grains, hay, cottonseed, hogs, and milk cows. Seasional advances were made by dairy products, chickens, eggs, and turkeys.

Prices of most Tennessee farm products were shown to be higher in September of this year than a year ago. Among the important exceptions, selling at lower prices, were cotton lint, apples, wholesale milk, horses, and mules.

Price increases for the period included hogs advancing in price from $25.40 a hundred' weight in August to $26.80 in September; veal calves, from $21 a hundred weight to $22.50; sheep from $7.20 to $7.40.

Whcat jumped from $2.26 a bushel to $2.49; rye from $2.24 to $2.39; corn from $2.27 to $2.37; oats from $1.03 to $1.22; barley from $1.51 to $1.70 and hay from $21.70 to $22.40.

Butter on Increase

Butter advanced from 50 Cents a pound to 57 Cents and butter fat from 66 Cents a pound to 72 Cents. Milk, wholesale, advanced from $4.50 to $4.75 a hundred pounds. Chickens advaneed from 26.2 Cents a pound, live to 26.4 Cents.

Prices received by Tennessee farmers for many products were considerably higher in September than prices for the United States listed in the report.

For example wheat was bringing $2.49 Cents a bushel in Tennessee and the price for the United States was quoted at $2.43; oats were quoted at $1.22 a bushel in Tennessee and $1.08 in the United States.

Other products priees were shown to be lower in Tennessee than those quoted for the United States average. Hogs, as an example, were averaging $26.80 a hundredweight in Tennessee and $27.20 in other parts of the United States. Similarly beef cattle brought an average of $16 a hundredweight in Tennessee and $20.20 in the United States index.

1,500,000 Farms in South Still Lack Electricity

About 1,500,000, or hait the farms in the South still arc without electric service, according to the annual Rural Electrification estimates which were announced last Thursday.

For the country as a whole, 39 percent of the farms were without electric service as of June 30 of this year. However, 400,000 farms were electrified during the past fiscal year. This is the largest number of farms on record to be electrified in a single year. The total number of farms that now have electric service stands at 3,574,641 or 61 percent of all farms in the United States.

Nevertheless, approximately 2,285-000 farms remain unelectrified. Of this number, 1,477,000, or 65 per cent, are in the South. Mississippi and Texas have the largest number of farms without electric service. In the former, 177,000 farms lack electricity, and in the latter, 170,000. However, on a percentage of basis of farms lacking electrie service, North and South Dakota stand in greatest need of any of the States. Over 80 percent of their farms are unelectrified.

Commenting on the situation which the 1947 estimates reveal, Rural Electrification Administrator Claude R. Wickard said.

"In spite of the great progress in rural electrification since 1935 when only 10.9 percent of our farms had service, the task remaining for the future is more diffieult than what has been so far accomplished. The areas easy to electrify have been electrified for the most part. Only a policy of full area coverage, such as has been adopted by more than 1,000 REA-financed cooperatives and power districts, gives assurance that the 2 1-4 million unserved farms will ultimately get service."

Big Job

The Texas City disaster of last April illustrated the fact that every home owner should have his fire insurance checked by an expert to make certain that it adequately covers possible contingencies.

In Texas City, most of the damage was the result of concussion—and concussion damage is not payable under an ordinary fire policy. However, Texas City was in a known hurricane area and so luekily, the great majority of the policyholders had taken out what is known as extended coverage—an endorsement to a fire policy which, for a small sum, provides coverage for a wide variety of special hazards, including windstorm, smoke, riot, off-the-premises explosion, etc. Had they not had the endorsement, recovery would not have been possible.

Texas City also demonstrated the splendid service provided by fire insurance companies in a time of emergency. A representative of the National Board of Fire Underwriters went to the scene immediately. A Catastrophe Plan was put into effect, under which experieneed adjusters dispensed with many formalities and made payments on policies in an extraordinarily short period of time. This voluntary "super-service" presented great economic hardship for a legion of families.

Fire insurance is one of those institutions we just take for grantcd. Yet when disaster strikes its value is beyond measurement.

Warm Weather Causes Peach Tree to Bloom

The continued warm weather of the past few weeks has caused a peach treee to bloom on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thornton of Bakerville.

This is the first report of a peach tree blossoming this season.

Cutting string beans with scissors save time and thumbs.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Soil eonservation and restoration is an art whieh is aequired over a period of years and to a great extent through the trial and error method. It might well be compared to school because those who practice conservation and rebuilding must first learn the A, B, C's of their problems just like the beginner does in the school room. Students must learn to trust the adviee offered them by technically trained conservationists just as the small ehild learns to trust the adviee of his teacher. All this requires time.

For those reasons. we— like many others—question stories we often hear these days about a man or maybe a whole eommunity whieh in a short period of one year converted farm land from gullies to fertile, productive land through soil conservation methods. We read or listen to those stories and then wonder. How is it that a man in the eourse of one growing season ean do so many things on his farm . . . as change from grade livestock to pure breds, terraee all his fields that have been washing for so many years, remodel his home and wind up with several hundred dollars more in the bank than he had to start with. Usually progress stories of this type cover a period of two or three years, but recently we have heard of all these things being accomplished in one year by entire communities as well as individuals.

We know of farmers, who have been applying eonservation praetices to their farming programs for a anumber of years, yet they tell us they have much to do yet and are forced to do many of those things as they earn money to put back into their farm.

To many who are trying earnestly to earry out those practiees which are recommended to rebuild land, progress stories like those mentioned above will have a tendency to discourage farmers. It is hard for a person to understand how others can make so much progress so quickly while his progress is so slow. To that fellow we say: "Keep doing what you started because time alone will determine whether things are as they seem."

We do not doubt that a farmer might in one year's time terrace all his rolling land, plant with the contour, purchase new farm equipment and livestock, improve the surroundings about his home, construct stock water ponds and even purchase a new automobile, but when we're told he did all this from nothing and had cash left in the bank, we believe someone is dealing recklessly with faets.

It is a known fact that nature requires several hundred years to add an ineh of soil to the earth's surfaee that portion of the land which provides our wealth, therefore it is doubtful if man can improve on nature so many fold.

We are not, in any sense of the word, saying that those individuals have not made great progress in a program that has been sadly neglected for years, because we know that they have— and it is not the fault of these farmers that the stories are misleading. The main source of so many stories of this type is through enthusiast agricultural workers who impart information to people who have very little conception of what is involved in a farming program.

There would be no point in our mentioning such ineidents if it were not for the fact they are in a sense detrimental to our agricultural program. That is true for two reasons. One we have mentioned before—that is diseouraging those who are exerting every effort possible and yet their progress is slow, and the other—it leads those who don't know the whole story of farming to think the farmers may get rich simply by making a few ehanges in their present system of farming.

Our answer to those two points is this—farmers who are not making the progress they hear others are should eheck with those fellows and see where they might make some changes; but by all means don't become discouraged over things you hear. If your community is eonducting an improvement program the best you know how, continue to do so regardless of what others may have aecomplished. To those who know little about farming and feel that farmers are getting rich and living a life of luxury, all we have to say is—try it! We will wager that 95 per eent of those who gripe about the prices they pay for food would not exert the effort required to produce it if they were brought to task.

Farming in Kansas Much as in Tennessee

By Jesse Safley

Farming in Kansas is not so different from farming in Tennessee. That is the impression we got last week after visiting a number of farms some 50 to 100 miles from Kansas City. We were in that section of the eountry to attend the National FFA Convention and the American Royal Livestock Show, so we took advantage of the opportunity to see some actual farming in the Mid-West.

On the farms we visited, they grow alfalfa, corn, small grain and various types of livestock and earry on some dairying. The farms on the average are no larger than those in Tennessee, but the percentage of crop land is higher. Of eourse farms are larger as you go west and are devoted more to small grain production.

Farmers up there have definitely suffered from the lack of rain this year. As shown y the corn erop, which had not been gathered. Under normal conditions eorn yields average 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Now they are lucky to get 25 to 35 bushels an acre. While alfalfa hay production has been cut, the average yield is more normal than other crops. They are now harvesting their fourth crop. Aside from being short, it is otherwise a good crop.

Although the weather for curing hay has been ideal in that section for sometime a number of the farmers told us they were not going to take a chance by allowing their crop to remain on the ground until it was completely cured. The hay wil be placed in the barn with a fairly high moisture content and common salt will be sprinkled over it. That not only helps to finish cure the crop, but makes it more palatable, especially if the hay is kept over into the second year as Kansas farmers often do. They see no reason for selling hay this ycar and buying next. The practice of salting the hay, both in the barn and field, seems to be general. While it will have a tendency to discolor the leaves that come in direct contact with the salt, the injury is usually small and the remainder cures as much brighter color than that left in the field to sun eure.

Most of the fall seeding of small grain has been completed up there. The moisture content of the soil is sufficient for germination. However, it was understood that further West prospects for a grain crop, equal to normal production, were slim due to drought.

The problems of the farmers there are about the same as here also. They are faced with erosion, although the soil is not as rolling as ours. They are unable to get the neeessary maehinery and other essentials, fertilizer and the like. They are having to pay high for farm labor and they are not sure about the grain market.

We talked with a group of farm-laborers who were filling a silo. These boys ranging in age from 16 to 20 were receiving $1 per hour. However, the eustomary wage for average farm labor is 75 cents per hour. Unlike Tennessee, where the laborers are given their lunch on the farm, they are taken to eafes in nearby towns.

We visited one grain elevator where the new crop of eorn was being purehased. Wagons, trucks and tractor drawn trailers were lined up waiting their turn on the scales. We asked the farmers as we walked down the line what they were to get for their grain and without exception, they said, "I don't know what they are paying today." It wasn't the first time we had heard farmers make sueh a statement about the product they had to sell after much exense and labor in production. but it did reflect how unstable the farmer's ineome might be and the difficulty he experienees in formulating a long ranged farm program. Incidentally, the priee for corn that day was $2.20 per bushel.

Although gulley erosion is evident on most all sloping land, very little if any attempt is being made to prevent it through terraees. We did not see a single terraee on the 100-mile trip. While the crops are not planted up and down the hill, there was a very small amount of contour planting.

Volunteer meat rationing is not being praeticed by the cafes and restaurants in that area of the eountry. That is true in large cities as well as the small towns. The reason given was "after finding no other eating plaees cooperating, we quit."

We heard Seeretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson say in his address to the FFA Convention that the world is depending on agriculture for eeonomic reeovery and political stability. That is similar to the cries made by the government during the war. Who was among the first to suffer losses following the end of the war. Now, it has to be done all over again and chances are in the end the federal government's attitude about aid to farmers will be the same.

We asked Lord Inverchapel, ambassador from Great Britain who also addressed the Future Farmers if it was true that his country's population of livestock was back to the pre-war level. He said it was true in beef and dairy animals, but the produetion from those animals was reduced because grain normally used for feed had been diverted for human consumption.

That's what will happen in our country if we reduce feed to livestock as the government has asked. However, we do have more opportunity to provide nutritious pastures than the English.

Many Soils Need Phosphate Potash

Tests of samples of soils, made at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington, showed that much land in Kentucky needs applications of phosphate and potash to grow good crops.

More than half of 686 soil samples taken from farms over the state showed too little prohphate to produee good tobacco, and a third of them laeked enough phosphate to produce, good grain crops or grass and hay.

Potash also was found too low in over half of the soils to produee good tobaceo or alfalfa, and 39 per cent of them eontained too little potash for producing good pastures or corn.

Twenty Million

(Continued from page 1)

community gardens in growing vegetables suited to fall, winter and early spring produetion. The department of Agriculture and Cooperative State Extension Servies will, as in years past, stress home gardening and food preservation, and they will assist in providing gardeners with practical how-to-do-it information.

"Twenty Million Gardens are recommended as the minimum goal for 1948. The produce from these gardens ean take the place of many foods vitally needed for export. And by helping himself to meet increasing living costs, the home gardener will be helping his own eommunity to make a precious eontribution to a hungry world."

Liberty County

(Continued From Page 1)

Through Farm and Home Production and Conservation." Mr E. B. Cooper, Farm Agent, stressed the importanee of the various booths being classified as Community Booths instead of Home Demonstration Club Booths as in the past years. Worthwhile prizes will be given to the community exhibiting the first second and third best booths, other communities will be given a eomplimentary prize additional individual prizes will be awarded for the following—The best quilt, sack material article, embroidered piece, eroeheted piece, pine needle work, yeast orcad, plain cake, can of fruit, ean of vegetables, garden product, chenille or candlewick work, pot flowers, dozen of eggs, ears of corn and the best pig under 12 months of age.

Miss Mattie Mathis, home agent, gave a very interesting demonstration on "Time Savers for the Kitchen."

Miss M. A. Turner, Jeanes Teaeher, made special emphasis on the importance of parents cooperating with the teaehers in keeping their ehildren in school during rainy weather by supplying their children with overshoes, rain coats, and other neeessary garments. She also emphasized the necessity of providing wholesome recreation for our children to keep them out of the streets.

Each club present made a very good report of the achievements in its community for the past three months. After the meeting adjourned the council was served a very delectable repast by the Freedman Grove H. D. Club of which Mrs. Cornelia Mullice is president.

Wilson County

(Continued from page 1)

some," said Mr. Ruffin, "we plan to buy. Just got to have a farm for our son who is now studying agriculture at college. He spent three years in Serviee. We'd like to buy in our community where all our friends are."

County Agent Foster says that the Ruffins are among the most energetic and enterprising farmers who sell at the market. "Although they live 16 miles from Wilson, farther than most of the sellers, they are usually first to arrive every market day—Wednesday and Saturday," says Mr. Foster.

And Miss Helen T. Wade, county home demonstration agent, points out that the Ruffins' products are always of high quality and are usually attractively arranged on the curb market stands. "Grading and preparing farm products for market are two important lessons that we are trying to put over," states Miss Wade.

Other important lessons which the curb market sellers are learning are: the monetary value of vegetables, fruits, poultry, and poultry produets; business arithmetic; and the need for inereased production of sideline erops for market.

Mr. Ruffin, who is shareeropping 40 acres, is now devoting three and a half aeres to vegetables. The rest is in cotton, corn, tobaeco, peanuts, and a small pasture for his two cows and 14 hogs. A third of the receipts from his cotton, corn, tobacco, and peanuts go to the landowner with whom the Ruffins sharecrop, but the income from his curb market sales is all his.

So proficient as a curb market seller has Mr. Ruffin become that he is now treasurer of the association and a member of the advisory board. State Agent R. E. Jones says that the operation of this curb market simply demonstrates what a little guidance can mean in helping farmers to lift themselves toward better living and a secure place on the land.

27,000 White and

(Continued from page 1)

297 adjustment loans went to new borrowers, ineluding the 23,654 veterans, 70,940 went to farmers who were already on the program, and one-year loans went to 76,776 farmers.

Ownership loans went to 5,807 farmers, ineluding 3,200 farmer servieemen, and water facilities loans went to 1,064 farm families in Western States. Of these loans, 153 went to veterans. Ownership loans to veterans amounted to $24,819,296, or over half the total funds loaned for this purpose.

The summary also shows that collections for the year totaled $172 million leaving a remaining outstanding indebtedness of $606,378,612.

Plow Corn Shallow and Lay-by Early

More corn will be made in Alabama this year by farmers who cultivate shallow and just often enough to kill weeds and grass, and lay-by early. J. C. Lowery, API extension, agronomist, has observed that in some cases, corn yields have been cut in half by deep and late plowings.

Passing the Buck Again

The latest wave of price rises has had the usual results. Everybody is looking for a scapegoate. Business, labor, government and agriculture have all passed the buck back and forth among themselves. No group admits that it is in any way responsible for inflation—the fault always is laid at the door of the other fellow.

This has produced a great deal of confusion among the consumers, who are eagerly searching for the villian responsible for higher prices. Worst of all, it has tended to cloud the fact that present prices are an inevitable result of the economic pressures of the time. The nation is in an industrial boom. Wages and all other costs, including taxes, are at an all-time high. We are shipping enormous quantities of goods abroad, which tends to create scarcities and consequently higher prices in the American market. Our $260.000.000,000 public debt is a powerful inflationary factor. And, finally, the American people want more and better goods of all kinds.

It will be particularly unjust if consumer resentment is largely directed at the retailer simply because he is on the firing line and provides a handy target.. Retailing is not responsible for high prices, and has taken positive action to prevent prices from going even higher than they are. According to an authoritative report, net profits, after taxes, of department stores were but 3.1 per cent of sales in the six months ending July 31—less than half of the level attained in the same period last year. Food chains have issued summaries showing that their profits are even less. Retailing is fighting inflation with every weapon available—but it can't achieve the impossible. Price tags, in the vast majority of instances, are simply true reflections of 1947 economic conditions, and until those conditions change, cost of production and prices will remain hig h.

Farmers Get Fields Ready for Alfalfa

Work has begun on thousands of Alabama acres to get land ready for alfalfa this fall.

Most farmers are planning to seed alfalfa on fields where vetch has been turned under. These areas are being disked and harrowed often' enough to kill weeds. says API extension agronomist, J. C. Lowery. By alfalfa planting time, farmers will have firm seedbeds free of weeds to help insure good stands.

Lowery cautions farmers to make arrangements now for fertilizers and seed needed for the crop. If lime has not been applied, lime tests should be made and the material disked in now.

Good Chicks Pay Conecuh Family

Mrs. Francis Welch, of Herbert Community, Conecuh County, says that good chickens are profitable, and she has figures to back up her statement.

She bought 950 white Leghorn and Rhode Island red chicks during the period from February 1, 1946 to April 30 this year. The chicks cost her $93. Only nine of them died, and the company from which she bought them gave her . 100 more as a reward for her success.

Commercial feed for the chickens cost $211. Other expenses amounted to $71, making a total of 284. She kept 39 white Leghorn pullets for egg production. The family ate 102 fryers and she sold 800 2½-pound fryers for $1 each.

From her sales Mrs. Welch used $250 to buy a five cubic foot freezer unit. She used $35 to buy an electric heater and is saving $140 to be used later in remodeling and painting her kitchen.

Mrs. Welch says that even though the risk is greater, it takes about the same time to care for 400 chicks as for 100, and she gets four times the returns for her labor.

Productive Agriculture

One reason for the economic strength of the United States is the efficiency of the American farmer. The high production of American agriculture means that a steadily increasing proportion of the population has been able to devote its thought and energies to other pursuits.

Scientific, mechanized farming has made far greater strides here than in any other major country. American farmers represent only 2 1-2 per cent of all the farmers of the world—yet they produce about 20 per cent of the world's food supply. There are various reasons for that achievement, and agricultural machinery is one of the most important. Tasks that, abroad, are slowly and laboriously done by hand are swiftly and economically accomplished by machinery here.

This illustrates, in turn, the close relationship between agriculture and industry. America produces 50 per cent of the world's steel—and it is steel which has made possible the mechanization of agriculture. The first steel plow was produced 110 years ago, and ever since progress in steel and in farm production have gone hand in hand.

The end result is a higher standard of living for all Americans—a more prosperous agriculture—an industrial wage scale unequaled anywhere else—a stronger, richer nation.

Fire in the Factory

Last year, this country suffered 800.000 destructive fires. The toll in property was more than $500,-000,000. Over 10.000 lives were lost.

Half of this waste was in business and industrial establishments—the places where people work and produce. And the dallar loss, as W. E. Mallalieu of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has said, "was only a fraction of the total destruction caused by fire. The indirect losses in medical costs, in jobs, wages and production lost, savings reduced and business failures, were probably two or three times greater."

The factory owner and the factory worker have an identical interest in fire prevention. If the plant burns, both will suffer, and so will the community which it serves and where it pays taxes and meets payrolls. A gutted plant is a dead loss to the American production machine. And losses of this nature are often especially serious in the smaller communities, which depend on one or two establishments for their economic life.

It is the duty of management to make factories, stores and all other places of business as safe from fire as human knowledge will permit. It is the duty of workers to cooperate in observing the rules which will prevent most fires. It is the duty of all to know what to do if fire does strike.

The National Board has issued a booklet, "Stop Fires—Save Jobs," which goes thoroughly into industrial fire prevention and protection. It will be sent free on application to the Board at 85 John St., New York City 7. If the basic principles it describes are observed, loss of property and life from fire will drop sharply.

Portraits

FRIENDLY SMILE

Of all the old and new delights
That make this life worth while
I think that none gives greater joy
Than just a friendly smile
A smile that seems to say hello
And how are you today
And sort of picks your troubles up
And pushes them away
It is a greeting fit for kings
Yes always it is free
And it belongs to every class
Of social company
A friendly smile relieves the strain
wherever strangers meet
And as it praises victory
It comforts in defeat
It is the kind of handshake that
Will penetrate a glove
And now and then it lights the flame
That kindles love.

Facts About Prices

Consumer protests against the high cost of food continue. Understandable as this is, it seems certain that the public at large is unaware of certain basic economic facts.

According to one authority, food bills are no greater today in proportion to gross per capita income than they were in the 1935-39 period. They have, in other words, simply followed the general trend.

Again, farm authorities have presented some very compelling evidence to the effect that allegedly swollen agricultural profits are largely non-existent. The enormous increases in farm operating costs—labor, materials, feed, taxes and everything else—have eaten up the increase in the farmer's gross income.

To blame packers and retailers for high prices is a common practice. It is also an utter fallacy. The meat packing industry, for instance, states that it earns less than one cent a day, after expenses, for providing meat for an average American family of four.

The retailer is in precisely the same position. The large food chain systems earn, as net profit, only a cent or two on each dollar of sales. The independent merchants, who must meet the competition, work on similar margins. Many stores have voluntarily sliced their already narrow profits in order to hold price increases to the minimum. But they can't operate at a loss.

High prices are an ceconomic consequence of the times. Neither producers, distributors, processors, or retailers are responsible for them.

$5,000,000,000 for Electrical Development

Those who believe that the future of electric power development in this country depends upon the government socialized systems should carefully read a news release recently issued by the Edison Electric Institute.

During the next five years, the release states, $5.000.000.000 will be spent by electric light and power companies in the United States on construction. That sum is more than one-third of the present entire capitalization of the 65-year old business-managed electric industry. And, of great, significance, it will add more new generating capacity to local electric plants than is presently installed in all of the governmental projects combined, including TVA, Boulder Dam, and Bonneville.

The release casts further light on the relative importance of hyiroeelectric installations as opposed to fuel-fired plants. The hydro systems have made most of the head lines in recent years but, in spite of that, the fuel plants do the bigger job by far. About 95 per cent of the $5,000,000,000 worth of new generating facilities will consist of steam turbines using coal, oil, or gas. The installed capacity of all water power plants still comprises less than 30 per cent of the total generating capacity of the country, and is expected to drop to 27 per cent or less in the next three or four years. The reason for that is plain—the great industrial centers of America are largely in regions where water resources are insufficient to produce the needed power. The fuel plant is king.

The $5,000,000,000 which will be spent in the next five years—like all the other billions the industry has spent in the past—will be a testimonial to the vigor of free enterprise. It will be private money—not tax money. It will create great new taxable assets—instead of destroying taxable assets as do the tax-exempt government systems. It is still more proof of the fact that we don't need socialism in this country—nor do we need a supergovernment, staffed with millions of hungry bureaucrats, to manage our affairs.

ADDED FLAVOR

Try putting a quarter teaspoon of poultry seasoning in your meat loaf for added flavor.

Stretching the Dollar

The trend in retailing has been toward lower distribution costs and smaller margins of profit. As an example, it was recently reported that overall mark-up in one city for grocery, meat and produce dealers was as low as 10 1-2 per cent, while operating costs consumed 8 per cent.

All kinds of retailers have been studying ways and means of cutting expenses and putting economics into effect. The chains have been leaders in the undertaking, and the independents have followed the trend. This is retailing's way of meeting the tough cost-of-living problem. It has no control over wholesale prices. What it can and is doing is to reduce the spread between the price paid the manufacturer and the price charged the consumer.

As a result, price increases have been less than would otherwise have been the case. That may not seem much of a service to consumers who have been struggling to make shrinking dollars buy more. But it has undoubtedly resulted in saving a great many billions of dollars for the American people. Retailing alone can't stop inflation—but it does help restrain it.

It is any man's guess when—and if—prices will come down. Recent developments indicate that there is little immediate hope for reversing the wage—price spiral. But, regardless of what may happen, retailing will give the consumer the best possible return for his money.

Farm Woman

By Lera Knox

Comes now grape-time of the summer. There is something about grape-time that always makes me supremely sad. I don't know how to explain it except to say that it must be the way the poor, tired-looking, forlorn mother vine seems after her bunches are gone. The mother grapevine seems more pitiable than a mother hen who has weaned her chicks, or even a cow whose vealer has gone to the stockyards. To me the grapevine that has "weaned" her grapes looks more like a human mother's heart feels after her last child has gone to college or been married or gone to the army or obtained a job in "Dee-troit."

But enough of that sentimental sort of stuff Let's get down to the practical side and use those grapes while we have them.

As in canning peaches, apples, or anything else. I like to reduce grape canning to its simplest method. And that is perhaps the old and often tried method of hot water and little or no cooking.

Sterilize the jars. That's first and most important step in any canning. Now fill jars, or half fill them, with clean fresh grapes. Add half a cup of sugar, fill the jars with fresh boiling water, seal and store.

That's the usual method, but I always go a step further and simmer the jars in hot water bath about 15 or 20 minutes to make their sterilization sure. In winter you'll have delicious grapejuice from the water you have added, nd fresh tasting grapes for pies. They're good.

And now that sugar is available again. I'll dare to give you my favorite recipe for uncooked grape jelly.

Remove grapes from stems, wash, put on the stove in a vessel without water. Crush and heat slowly, just enough to draw out the juice.

Strain the crushed-out juice and measure. While still warm or almost hot, add 3 cups of sugar to every 2 cups of juice (this proportion is important.) Stir until sugar is thoroughly dissolved, pour into sterilized glasses, and the mixture should jell by the time it is really cold; say in about 10 minutes.

The only way this jelly will keep is under lock and key. It is that delicious.

In case the grapes may be a little too ripe or a little too green, and the congealing process isn't complete, you can still add two more cups of juice to the 2-cups-juice and 3-cups-sugar mixture, cook a few minutes, or until two drops hang from the spoon, then pour into glasses. But if the pectin and acid content of the grapes is just right, your jelly will be the best ever. Remember, no water!

If you don't put water into your jelly, you won't have to boil it out.

Efficiency Offsets High Farming Costs

Better use of time and labor offers the best means for Alabama farmers to meet the era of falling agricultural prices.

John Liles, Jr., API extension economist, says that farm wage rates are three times pre-war levels, and to reduce costs, production per worker must be stepped up greatly. This can be done by more careful planning of work and by giving farm labor better farm tools and machinery.

Full use of equipment is also important in reducing production costs. Liles figures that the average tractor in the state is used only three-fourths of the time it could be. He added, "Getting this extra 25 per cent of tractor use may mean the difference between profit and loss."

National 4-H Achievement Week

National 4-H Achievement Week was observed November 1-9, Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Approximately 300,000 colored farm boys and girls are 4-H members.

Cotton Forecast Up

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates cotton production this year in the United States at 11.844,-000 bales.

Wings Over Jordan Choir Activities

New York, Nov. 14—Sponsors of the Wings Over Jordan Choir have been given unexpected promotion assistance through a unique plan arranged by Rev. Glynn T. Settle. Promotion and publicity experts, hired by Wings Over Jordan, visit key cities in which the choir is scheduled to appear to give the local sponsor the benefit of their experience and training.

The "Audience Builders' plan has been supplied without additional cost to sponsors. It naturally results in capacity audiences. Rev. Settle arranged this service, probably the only one of its kind, to further the work of Wings Over Jordan in raising funds for worthy organizations. His theory is that, regardless of the great popularity and appeal of any attraction, proper promotion is essential for financial success.

At present, the plan has been in successful operation for nine months. Since the service cannot yet be given to all sponsors, it is primarily arranged for church and charitable organization sponsorship Particular emphasis has been given to Ministerial Alliances which have been sponsoring a great number of the choirs recent engagements.

Mr. Benjamin F. Adams of Birmingham, Ala., is now carrying out this important assignment and is training additional personnel so that the service may be expanded to include all sponsors. Mr. Adams has an excellent promotion and publicity background and, in the past, has very successfully sponsored appearances of Wing Over Jordan and other outstanding attractions.

Although many of the concerts are played under white sponsorship, Mr. Adams has found no racial problem in fulfiling his assignment. It has been proven time and time again that racial considerations do not enter into the successful promotion of the Wings Over Jordan Choir.

State Livestock Import, Export Remains Stable

By Robert Battle

The Tennessee Department of Agriculture today reported that import and export trade of livestock has remained about the same as far as number of head is concerned this year as compared with previous years.

This past season some 3,420 horses and 20,850 mules were exported to other areas, while the preceding year 3,158 horses and 18,692 mules made their way to new owners in other sections of the nation and world, it is reported.

Imports of horses and mules for the past year show 4,005 and 11,545, respectively, as compared with 4,038 horses and 8,351 mules the year before.

Tennessee — one of the South's leading dairy states— exported 5,741 dairy cattle last year, and 5,882 head the preceding year. The year before last imports of dairy animals into the state totaled 731, the Department of Agriculture revealed today in a report compiled for the commissioner of agriculture. The following year showed a total of 2,686 head of dairy animals imported.

In both years the imports of beef cattle greatly exceeded the exports.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

URGE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR WORKERS DISPLACED BY COTTON MECHANIZATION

Washington, D. C.—Need for a training program for white and colored farm workers who may be displaced by cotton mechanization and for those who may remain to operate and maintain the machines was emphasized by E. D. White, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, in an address last Tuesday before the cotton mechanization conference at Stoneville, Miss.

However, White was not alarmed over the prospects of any great displacement of farm workers in the immediate future. Pointing to the slow speed with which the reaper, the combine, and other revolutionary farm machinery have come into general use, he asserted that although the present level of engineering research may enable cotton mechanization to proceed at a faster rate than earlier machines, there is little cause for panic.

"In fact," said White, "I feel that we need a word of caution for those people who picture the cotton picker sweeping over the South driving before it hordes of displaced workers. I wish the picker, mechanical chopper, and other improved machines could come even faster than we have good reason to expect. Certainly, the speed with which they promise to come will not cause any great displacement in the immediate future----

"And as long as the labor displacement problem does not take on serious dimensions, and it has not done so thus far, we have the facilities of the U. S. Employment Service which should be of some help to farm workers in locating more satisfactory employment."

Continuing, the Assistant to the Secretary said "The Department of Agriculture recognizes that increasing industralization in the South would greatly decrease the possibility of a substantial social problem arising from complete cotton mechanization.---- -- However, if a social problem does arise, its solution will lie in means other than the slowing down of mechanization.

"More attention needs to be given to **retaining and relocating unskilled displaced field laborers.** At the same time **training is needed for those workers who remain on the farm to prepare them for the opeerati°n and maintenance of machinery.** The question of adequate training is a large problem in itself and deserves serious study by educational authorities.

In discussing the designs and production pattern of farm machinery, White stressed the need for machines to fit the family-sized farm. "No doubt," he said, "adequate credit to buy farm machinery will be a problem for many of the smaller farmers. Farmers on smaller-than-family-sized units may need credit to consolidate their production. To handle this problem we have the credit facilities and background experience of the Farmers Home Administration and the Farm Credit Administration as well as the commercial lending agencies ----"

Concluding, White said, "To summarize the thinking of those of us in the Department of Agriculture who work with cotton, I would say that we want to push mechanization all we can and as fast as it is economically feasible. We would like to see it suited for use on most farms and we want to do all we can to help people who may be disadvantaged by mechanization."

USDA Makes 8 Recommendations for Improving Rural Living

Eight recommendations for raising the level of living in rural areas were made last week by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan before the House Committee on Agriculture and Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry which is studying long-range farm policy.

Speaking for the U. S. Department of Agriculture Committee on Rural Facilities, Services and Industries, Assistant Secretary Brannan based his testimony before the House and Senate group on two premises: (1) That our most valuable agricultural resource is People and we should be concerned. he said, about conservation of humans because, like the land, they can also detoriate, erode and be depleted. And (2) that farm people need parity of opportunity for self-development.

As solutions to these problems, the Assistant Secretary offered eight recommendations. (1) Widen the opportunity for making a living in rural areas by assisting farmers in acquiring land, livestock, and equipment, and by providing job opportunities for displaced farm people through the stimulation of industries in undeveloped areas.

(2) Provide greater stability on the land and wider opportunities for tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers to move up the ladder toward ownership of family farms. These could be accomplished, Brannan said, through improved leasing arrangements, adequate credit at low interest rates, and though assurance of better housing and sanitary conditions for farm laborers and their families. Migratory farm workers, he said, are probably the most helpless, downtrodden economic group in our entire country.

In discusing tenancy, the Assistant Secretary said: "The extent to which the typical tenant is at the mercy of the landlord is perhaps best indicated by a few startling facts: Only one tenant out of five has a written lease and practically all the leases run for only one year. Moreover in the three months before the census of 1940., one-sixth of all farm tenants moved, compared with only about one farm owner out of 40."

Other recommendations were: (3) Establish adequate health, sanitation, and safety measures for rural people through the development of public health units in all counties or groups of counties now lacking health service, and through the establishment of cooperative group health associations and a national system of health insurance.

(4) Provide an adequate educational program for rural people through the training of teachers and the upping of salaries, also thru broadening the scope of the Extention program.

(5) Assist farm people in obtaining better housing. The Assistant Secretary pointed out that two-thirds of all farm families are ill housed.

(6) Extend social security to farm people. Brannon said that farm families face all the hazards that other families face—old age with earning power reduced or gone, accidents, disabilities and sickness that cut income and bring high medical and other expenses, and early death to the main earner.

(7) Continue to extend electrification and telephone services improve roads and recreational facilities.

And (8) assist farmers in the extension of cooperatives and in the development of programs in cooperation with rural churches. Brannan said that it has long been public policy in this country to encourage farmers to help themselves through cooperatives, thus solving complex economic problems on a group basis.

"By lowering production costs, increasing marketing efficiencies, and by providing a means through which farm families can supply themselves with goods and services not otherwise adequate or available, cooperatives can be an important aid in bringing to rural areas parity of income and parity of facilities." Brannan said.

STORM AIDS MOSS GATHERERS

The old adage--"It's an ill wind that blows no good"--held true during the recent tropical storm which swept lower Florida. It aided hundreds of moss gatherers by blowing thousands of pounds of moss from the trees to the ground, making it unnecessary for gatherings to pull it from the trees, reports the Florida Extension Service.

The sale of moss provides considerable ready cash for many farm families in Florida where there are several processing plants that buy hundreds of tons of moss.

USDA to Study Economic Effects of Farm Mechanization

The economic effects of further mechanizing cotton, sugar, rice, and dairy farming will be studied under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

The work will be conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Administration and with State experiment stations in States where the commodity involved is important.

E. A. Meyer, administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, says that results of the work should enable farmers and agencies concerned with agriculture to keep abreast of technological developments, and it should also serve as a guide to more profitable farm management practices.

There is real need for this type of study, he says, both in the experimental stage and as new machines are first adopted by farmers. Meyer points out that such research will help farmers to determine the conditions under which new machines and techniques can profitably be used.

USDA Plans Disposal of Farm Labor Camps

Plans for the liquidation of Government operation of its 125 farm labor camps which have the capacity for housing nearly 70,000 white and colored migrant farm workers was announced last week by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Disposal of the camps is in accordance with the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 and Public Law 298 of the 80th Congress. The latter piece of legislation, which was approved by President Truman on July 31, requires that first consideration in disposing of those properties must be given their continued use as housing for agricultural workers. To meet this requirement, public or semi-public agencies, or non-profit associations of farmers in a community will have a prior purchase right.

The Department has until June 30, 1949 to dispose of the camps. This is to provide adequate time for interested eligible agencies to arrange for authorization and funds for the purchase and operation of the camps.

Most of the farm labor camps have been in operation for housing migratory or seasonal farm workers for a number of years. Some of them were established as early as 1935.

In June of this year, there were 40,000 white and colored domestic farm workers and their families and 5,000 foreign workers housed in the camps. There are two types of camps—permanent and temporary. The permanent camps numbering 54, are situated on Government-owned land. They have a total capacity for housing 48,600 persons. The temporary camps number 71 and have a capacity of housing 20,435. These camps are on leased land and are operated only during harvest periods.

It is estimated that colored farm workers make up nearly a third of the population of the 125 camps which are situated in 19 States. However, these workers are concentrated mainly in the southeast—Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia.

The Department points out that all operation of camps by the Federal Government must be discontinued after January 30, 1948. Under the law operation of any camp after that date may be continued only under contractual arrangements relieveing the Federal Government of financial responsibility in connection with the camp's operation. Any camp for which no arrangement to operate has been made by January 30 will be liquidated immediately by sale to the highest bidder. In order to accomplish liquidation as required, it will be necessary that all occupants leave these camps for which no arrangement has been made prior to that date.

Lack of funds will not permit Federal operation of camps under the farm labor program later than September 30 of this year. Several nonprofit grower associations have already indicated interest in obtaining the properties; up to now 23 agreements have been negotiated permitting such associations to continue operation of the camps after September 30.

Improves Recruitment of Nigrant Farm Workers

Although many unsatisfactory aspects of travel, housing, and working conditions of migrant farm laborers still exist, the North Carolina State Extension Service has developed a recruitment and placement plan which is making it easier for both worker and farmer.

How this new recruitment and placement plan is being carried out in that State is reported in the November issue of Extension Service Review, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

Essentially, this plan which may be adopted by several other States is designed to take the gamble out of harvesting truck crops, including the multimillion dollar potato crop. The basis of the plan is adequate knowledge of the farmer's needs for workers during the harvesting season and of the availability of migrant crews.

The Extension Service farm labor specialist ascertains this information by keeping in close touch with the farmers and with the crew leaders of migrant workers. Then, by fitting migrant crews to harvesting needs the labor specialist is able to adjust the inflow of workers both to labor demands and housing accomodations. This not only assures shelter facilities for all, but it also makes for full-employment of workers while they are in a given area.

Without the information on crops and labor needs which the farm specialist provides, the crew leaders would not know exactly when or where their crews could be placed. For example, last year when there was no selective recruitment plan in operation in North Carolina, 9,000 migrant farm workers poured into that State three weeks before the potato crop was ready for harvesting. As a result, not only were these workers idle and unsatisfactorily housed for three weeks or more, but also, Florida farmers for whom they had worked were left in the lurch, because the migrants—in their rush to greener fields—left Florida before the crops were completely harvested.

An important feature of the new plan from the farmer's point of view is that it provides for selective recruitment. Workers and crew leaders are selected on the basis of previous performance.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture say that other States along the Atlantic Seaboard are expected to adopt similar plans very soon. Virginia tried the plan this year, but did not get started in time to make the fullest use of it.

The Fruits of Statism

One thing distinguishes American economic doctrine from all others. That is freedom of opportunity under the competitive system.

In both Europe and South America competition in rigidly restricted by government, by cartels and by other monopolistic forces. As Russell Porter writes in the New York Times, "In contrast to the relative freedom with which an American can find work or start a business, move from one place to another, or introduce a new line of goods-----no such opportunities exist abroad. Foreign trade associations of producers, wholesalers and retailers guard their vested interests jealously, keeping out new members and keeping non-members out of business in order to prevent 'destructive' competition. Trade unions join with trade associations to restrict competition."

This kind of monopoly, whether exerted by government or by private interests, inevitably paves the way for socialism. The state regulates more and more. Its fingers reach into every pie. Little by little it begins to expropriate businesses. It becomes the dominant influence in the economic life of the people. It becomes a major employer. The only possible end is some form of dictatorship.

Furthermore, the American economic system is the only one which has distributed its benefits to the masses of the people. In the super-state—whether it be of the Russian, German or Spanish pattern—the men at the top possess enormous powers, and profit accordingly.

All the rest of the nation struggles along on a subsistence basis. There is no opportunity to improve to save, to start an enterprise. Punishment for dissenters is swift and brutal.

That is the danger when government goes into business—when government tampers with free enterprise and the free market—when bureaucracy reaches for more and more power. We have only to look abroad to see the fruits of statism.

Dunjee Gets Life Membership in Oklahoma 4-H Clubs

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, and five other colored leaders of Oklahoma were recently awarded honorary life membership in Oklahoma 4-H Clubs in recognition of their contribution to 4-H Club work in the State, reports District Agent Paul Brooks.

The other recipients were: George Ragland, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. L. L. Sawner, retired school principal, G. W. Davis, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Dr. H. W. Conrad of Guthrie, and B. J. Wilson, editor of the Okmulgee Observer.

Teacher—"Freddie, your essay on 'My Mother' is exactly the same as your brother's, word for word."

Freddie—"Yes, sir. We have the same mother."

Pick a Fat Girl—Save Tax Dollars, Well, That's What an Expert Says

Washington—(UP)— Take a tip, men— demand your gals buxom and save some of those tax dollars.

That's what the agriculture department says anyway.

The department recently began wondering why it had to fork out nearly $90,000,000 in tax dollars last year to assure farmers a fair price for potatoes.

It gave Harry W. Henderson, information specialist in the production and marketing administration, the job of finding out.

Henderson conferred with department experts, dug back into musty statistical files and faithfully jotted down his findings in "Marketing Activities," a department publication.

The answer, it seems, is that people just aren't eating as many potatoes as they used to. And women are the chief offenders.

But don't smile, you men. It's all your fault. The reason women don't eat potatoes is because you want 'em slim and gazelle-like instead of buxom and practical.

The worst of it Henderson says, is that potatoes aren't the arch criminal in matters of feminine weight. But let him explain it:

"Styles in human figures (female, that is) since 1910 have changed from buxom to slim, and the medical profession has in the past encouraged this by warning us of the danger of excess poundage.

"Unfortunately, many people have the mistaken belief that potatoes are fattening and have cut down on their consumption."

Of course there are other reasons people aren't eating as many potatoes. They aren't using as much energy for one thing.

"Instead of walking to work or to a movie, we pile into an automobile," Henderson says. "Instead of doing the work ourselves, we have developed devices for the factory and home that do much of our work for us.

"So the demand for potatoes, as a substantial source of food energy, is hurt by our more inactive life."

If you don't think the situation is alarming, look at these statistics:

Between 1910 and 1913, the average American ate 168.88 pounds of spuds a year. In the 20's the rate dropped to 151.7 pounds per person. And now it's down to 134.6 pounds.

Potato production meantime has climbed from an average of 340,100,000 bushels in 1910-19 to an average of 363,000,000 bushels during 1930-39. Last year production was even larger, requiring extensive price support purchases.

So there it is, fellows. You can demand your gal slim and foot the bill for potato surpluses. Or you can take 'em plump and save some of those tax dollars.

Fear of Another Dust Bowl Clouds Parched Wheat Lands

Oklahoma City, Oct. 3—(AP)—The land is on the move once more over millions of drought-parched acres in Oklahoma and other states of the midlands, government exerts fear, bringing an ominous reminder of the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s.

Man may have pushed nature too far in the zealous quest for $3 wheat to feed the world's hungry, they say.

K. D. Blood, Federal crop statisticsan, said yesterday that if the widespread drought continues through the autumn months, the picture will be "alarming."

Conservationists who fought the battle to save Oklahoma's soil have their fingers crossed as they keep one eye on the cloudless skies, and view with apprehension the acres of newly-plowed earth which is turning to powdered dust.

The blow is slight yet, but unless the rains come soon, conditions will be right for a return of the terrifying spectacle of deserts moving through the great plains country of the southwest.

Although statistics are not yet available, Blood said Oklahoma's acreage plowed up this year for wheat planting may be the greatest in history.

Last year, more than 7 million acres were planted to wheat in Oklahoma, he said, with 6,757,000 acres harvested for an all-time record crop of 104,734,000 bushels.

In the drought years of 1933-36 the highest total was 37,202,000 and the lowest 28,272,000 bushels.

As a result of good production and rising prices, the total acres plowed for wheat have gone up each year.

Conservationists are afraid that many acres that should have been devoted to soil-saving practices have been torn up by the plow in the mad race for more wheat.

If sufficient moisture falls this winter, the 1948 crop yield may break all records in Oklahoma. If there is no rain, the prospect is for deep trouble in the plains country.

The rains which normally fall in late August to break the summer heat failed to come this year. Then September opened with an extra ordinary heat wave and the drought continued.

Blood said Oklahoma was no exception, as similar conditions extend throughout the "bread basket" Middle West.

With the rest of the world starving for grain, a continued drought and crop failure this year would bring not only acute conditions to the Southwest, but would have critical international implications, Blood pointed out.

2,000 Trees Slated To Produce 12 to 15,000 Bushels of Apples

Tennessee's apple crop is finishing well above the average in both quality and quantity, according to officials of the State Department of Agriculture. This year's crop is estimated at approximately 360,000 bushels as compared to 337,000 bushel average from 1935 to 1945.

The increase is reflected in the 53-acre orchard of W. E. Stephens, which is located on Pettus Road, just off the Nolensville Road. The yield from the 2,000 trees is estimated between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels, a greater per cent of which are grading No. 1.

The Stephens orchard, one of the largest commercial apple orchards in this section of the state is managed by A. F. Goodwin. He has worked there for the past 18 years and helped to set a greater portion of the trees when it was known as the Armstead orchard. The trees range in age from four to 23 years. While the largest wields are made on the older trees, some producing as many as 47 bushels, a number of the trees set four years ago produced as many as six pecks of choice fruit this year.

Well Managed Orchard

"The Stephens orchard is one of the best managed orchards in the state," according to J. C. McDaniel, state horticulturist.

"They, like many other orchardists in Tennessee have learned that in order to produce first grade fruit management plays a great part," he said.

The apple crop was sprayed 11 times with an underground spray system, which provides sufficient pressure to force the insecticide and fungiside throughout the body and leaf surface of the tree. The chemicals are prepared in a large vat and pumped from there to all parts of the orchard. Insufficient pressure often reduces the effectiveness of spraying.

"While 11 different sprayings in one year might seem a lot to the home orchardist, it requires in most cases to produce fruit free from insects and insect injuries, the kind consumers demand on the market." McDaniel said.

"While a home orchardist might produce desirable fruit for home consumption with half that number of applications, he will also have more fruit and tree injuries from the insects," the horticulturist said.

The Stephens orchard was sprayed with DDT this year for the first time to control the codling moth. It was very successful. They also used a dinitro spray for control of the red spider and mite which the average orchardist often fails to control. As a result a greater per cent of the crop is grading choice.

Although 15,000 bushels would surely make a "heap" of apples, they all find a home on the local market," W. E. Stephens, owner of the orchard said.

"For the past several years, it has not been of the apples going to the market but rather the market comes to the apples," he said.

Each Sunday during the fall there is a continuous stream of cars entering and leaving the orchard. Some times as many as 1,500 visit there in a single Sunday. While most everyone buys either apples or cider, a purchase is not a prerequisite to a cup of the sweet cider served each visitor.

Approximately 15,000 gallons of cider will be made at the mill which has a capacity of 600 gallons in an eight-hour day. As many as 30 men and women are employed at the orchard during the harvesting season, while the manager and one worker is the only full-time employe.

Dallas Farmers Turning to Livestock Production

Income from milk and cattle is replacing that from cotton in the Black Belt soils of Dallas County.

It was just a few years ago that Negro farmers in the county began producing livestock. Now many of the cattle sold at the weekly stockyard sales were grown by them.

These farmers are entering the livestock business on a sound basis. Good pastures and plenty of high quality home grown hay and grain are to be found on the farms that produce milk and beef. Purebred bulls have replaced scrubs on 35 farms in the past year. Dairy and beef herds are being graded up rapidly by better breeding.

During the past three months farmers in Beloit, Orrville, Safford, Bogue Chitto, Massillon, Marion Junction, and Browns Communities have put out record amounts of lime and phosphates in a pasture improvement program. These pastures were fertilized and seeded according to recommendations of the Black Belt sub-experiment station at Marion Junction.

The winter grazing program with oats and Caley peas has been adopted on many farms. S. W. Boynton, county agent, reports that the winter grazing program has given a great boost to the income of both dairymen and beef cattle raisers.

Farmers in Bogue Chitto and Safford Communities have purchased 60 high grade Jersey cows to raise the milk production of dairy cows.

Home-Made Articles Help with Expenses

Mrs. Bettie Bell of Livingston, Sumter County, makes her home-grown and home-made products take care of the household expenses. Beside her year round garden and poultry, Mrs. Bell crochets bags which sell for $12.50 and up. She also makes hats.

At a recent exhibit Mrs. Bell won first prize on her sewing. She showed a quilt, several aprons, and a baby dress made from sacks. She also demonstrated how to improve homes through the use of home-made articles.

Mrs. Bell has made furniture for her entire house from boxes and other inexpensive materials. For coverings she used scrap material.

From her year round garden Mrs. Bell sells vegetables to neighbors and furnishes vegetables for one of the cafes in Livingston.

Pioneer Rural Worker Leaves Record of Worthwhile Service

The Alabama Extension Service lost one of its pioneers when F. G. Manly died on May 13. Here is a brief descrition of Mr. Manley and his work:

Cheerful and aggressive to the very end of his long and serviceable life, Frank G. Manly never missed an opportunity to lend a kindly word of advice or champion a worthy cause. Being deprived of both legs during the last six years of his life never dulled his enthusiasm, nor his will to see things around him progress.

Coming to Tuskegee in 1902 from Raleigh, North Carolina, "Frank," as he was affectionately known by his many friends, served as a member of the agricultural faculty of Tuskegee Institute until 1907. From 1907 to 1913 he was manager of the "Benson Development Project" at Benson, Alabama in Elmore County.

Returning to Tuskegee Institute in 1913 he resumed his duties as agricultural instructor until 1918. The expansion of farm demonstration work that year, as a aresult of World War I, and the demand for food and other farm products appealed to Mr. Manly as a wider field for service. Consequently he resigned his position with the Institute to accept a position as agricultural extension agent of Elmore County.

The development of Negro initiative, both on the farms and in the urban areas of Elmore County was greatly influenced by his leadership. As extension work became more wide-spread in Alabama and new members were added to the staff, it was Frank Manly's kindly and fatherly advice that helped many to get the right perspective of the job to be done.

The extension agents remember the vivid picture painted by Mr. Manly in one of the summer school sessions for the county agents during "horse and buggy days." His ability to convert from that era and become one of the outstanding agents during the prewar years attested to his adaptability and resourcefulness.

Scores of boys and girls who came under his influence have him to thank for the encouragement and assistance which carried them through school.

In 1940 Mr. Manly retired from active duty with the Alabama Extension Service. That same year he received a citation from the Alabama County Agents Association for more than twenty years of distinguished and meritorious service.

Cotton Machines and Small Farmers

By J. R. Otis

A number of the readers of THE NEGRO FARMER have asked me from time to time to write on the subject "Machine Production and the Small Farmer." It is not an easy thing to do in these columns. However, after repeated requests, I have decided to write a series of three articles on this suject.

In the first, I will deal with where machine production is likely to take place. The greatest change i nmachine production in the South right now is in the flame thrower and cotton picker. These machines are the answer to the need for low production cost on cotton so that the market for this important crop can be held.

For the time being we may expect cotton to be produced by machines on the flat to slightly rolling cotton lands of the state. These areas are found in the Tennessee Valley, the table lands on mountains in northeast Alabama, and in central Alabama.

Please note that I said "cotton land." Farmers on the red well-drained cotton land east and north of Montgomery, for instance, planted cotton two to three weeks earlier this year than farmers on the less well-drained grey lands in Macon, southern Lee, and Russell Counties. For this reason the crop on the better cotton lands will suffer less from boll weevil damage because it will fruit and mature earlier. This advantage is one of the main reasons why cotton will be produced by machines on the good cotton lands. Cotton just simply is not planted in black soils of the Black Belt except by a few farmers who refuse to believe that it can't be grown successfully there.

These cotton lands will also take and use large amounts of fertilizer per acre to give high yields so that the costs of producing the crop will be lowered. Cotton producing machines then will be used on these good cotton lands for two reasons: (1) The land is generally flat and is adapted to cotton producing machinery. (2) The land gives high cotton yields, thus making it possible for Alabama cotton to sell at a price that will compete with cotton grown in other areas and with synthetic fibers.

On good land the number of tenants is usually highest and absentee landlord holdings also are high. Farming is a business which does not give high returns to investors. Thus, those who invest in farms always see to it that they invest in the best land. Even then, the best land is taken over in time by the best farmers during years of low prices. Such farmers live on the land and farm for a living.

The use of machinery calls for much skill and a larger number of acres in cultivation. A large farm is a greater risk than a small one when it is run under poor management. Therefore, good sized farms on which modern machinery is used call for good management. Cotton will most likely be produced by machines on the best cotton land because good farmers are better managers.

What will becomee of the little farmer who does not use machines in producing cotton? The difference between a big farmer and a small farmer is in acres of land worked and the income per farm. Prices farmers received for cotton in past years—good and bad—have been such that small farmers have been able to exist.

What will hapen to the small farmer in this day of machine production will deend on a numbeer of things. One of them is how long that machine production will carry the price of cotton. Another is whether or not small farmers will continuee to be satisfied with low incomes. If the price of cotton drops to six or seven cents per pound and stay there for some time, small farmers may turn to other cash enterprises that will give them enough income to enjoy a decent standard of living.—NEGRO FARMER.

Farmers Urged to Conserve Grain

A campaign to save grain thru more efficient livestock feeding practices was announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson as a means of making more grain available for relief feeding abroad.

In announcing the drive, Secretary Anderson said through more efficient use of livestock feeds, farmers and ranchers will make a real contribution toward increasing the volume of grain for export. At the same time, he said, holding down the price of grain will mean important savings to farmers.

Champion Steer Brings $14,967

Ronald Paasch of Walnut, Iowa, won grand champion honors with his Angus steers at the American Royal Livestock Show. He is $14,967 richer today. That is what the American Meat Company paid him for the steer at $11.50 per pound.

The price for the champion steer was considerably below $42,000 paid for last year's champion, which was an all-time record for the national event.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Helpful Household Hints

BAKING RULE

A never-to-be-forgotten rule: When preparing to bake a eake, allow all ingredients. especially eggs, lard, and liquid to come to room temperature before beginning. Their "combineability" is increased tremendously, and the texture of the cake improved.

You know what a chore it is to keep the piano keys clean. A bit of cream wax does wonders in making them smooth and free from dust and dirt.

HARMONY IN THE KITCHEN

In seleeting shelving paper for your kitchen, choose a pattern which supplements the other colors in the room—that is to say, the colors in the lineoleum, in the wallpaper or paint, in the curtains and furniture. In every case the shelving should be selected so that its eolor and pattern help tie the entire color scheme of the room together into an artistic whole.

Modern decorative shelving is made up of a colorful border and white shelf-lining paper, all in one place, so that you merely lay the paper on the shelf and fold down the colorful edge. The best shelving has a so-called "double edge," that is to say, the border is doublethiek to prevent wilting or curling.

Insufficient rinsing leaves tattletale marks on both white and colored clothes.. No matter how thoroughly clothes are washed, soap particles not removed by rinsing will give white things a dingy appearance and will dull the brightness of eolored fabries.

SPARKLING GLASSWARE

Your glassware ean be made sparkling bright and really sanitary by washing it in a solution of baking soda. The soda solution removes cloudy spots and foggy smears by emulsifying the film that holds them.

TO REMOVE EGG STAIN

Egg stains on table linen or any washable material should be soaked in cold water before washing, as hot water wil set them. If they are on silk, they usually can be removed by rubbing with table salt.

COOKERY TIP

You can keep cupcakes, cookies, rolls or muffins longer if they are baked with honey. Honey will keep these foods moist and prevent their staling if you wrap them individually or in small lots for convenience in serving, whether you plan a snack while driving or a picnie lunch.

TASTY COMBINATION

Combine diced canned eling peaches with crushed pineapple for the fruit additions of homemade ice ereaam.

INDIAN SUMMER FROSTING

Creamy, luscious! Blue Plate Peanut Butter gives pleasing taste of fresh-roasted peanuts

1-4 cup Blue Plate Peanut Butter
1-4 eup Blue Plate Margarine
1 tsp. vanilla
Pinch of salt
3 1-2 cups sifted eonfectioners' sugar
4 or 5 tablespoons milk

Measure Blue Plate Peanut Butter and Margarine into mixing bowl. Add vanilla, and blend. Gradually stir in sugar, salt, and milk, adding only enough milk to make frosting spread easily. Use for your favorite two-layer cake or with reeipe below. The richer flavor of Blue Plate Peanut Butter makes this a family-pleaser, for sure.

Dried apricots and peaches are especially rich in iron and copper.

CHEESE NOODLE RING WITH CREAMED SHRIMP

1 8-ounce package medium noodles
3 tablespoons butter
1-4 cup minced onion
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
2 cups milk
3 eggs separated
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 cup grated American cheese

Cook noodles in boiling, salted water, until tender, about 15 minutes. Drain and rinse in hot water. Meanwhile, melt butter in saucepan, add onion and cook slowly for 5 minutes. Stir in flour and seasonings; gradually add milk while stirring and cook over low heat until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Beat yolks; add a little hot sauce to yolks and blend Stir mixture into remaining sauce, add prepared mustard and grated eheese, remove from heat and stir to blend. Add hot sauce to drained noodles, mixing well. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into mixture. Pour into a well-greased 1 1-2 quart ring mold and bake in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven 325 degrees, for about 45 minutes or until lightly browned. Turn out on hot platter and fill center with creamed shrimp. Serves 6 to 8.

SPEEDY TWO-EGG CAKE

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 1-2 tsps. double action baking powder
1-2 tsp. salt
1 1-4 cups sugar
1-2 cup Blue Plate Margarine
1 tsp. vanilla
2-3 cup milk
2 eggs

Sift dry ingredients into mixing bowl. Add Blue Plate Margarine vanilla, and milk. Beat 2 minutes. Add eggs, beat 1 minute more. Bake in 2 greased layer pans about 25 minutes in moderate over (375 degrees F.)

NOODLES WITH RELISH

1 tablespoon salt
3 quarts boiling water
3 ounces medium noodles
3-4 cup condensed mushroom soup
1-2 eup milk
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce
1-4 cup cooked diced bacon
2 teaspoons piekle relish

Add 1 tablespoon salt in actively boiling water. Gradually add noodles and boil until tender (about 6 minutes). Drain and rinse. While noodles are cooking, combine soup, Sauce. Mix well and heat thoroughly. Fold in noodles. Just before serving, fold in bacon and pickle relish. 2 servings.

NECTAR CAKE FROSTING

Heat 1 1-2 cups aprieot whole fruit nectar to boiling. Combine 1-4 cup cold water, 3 tablespoons cornntsareh, 1-4 teaspoon salt, and stir to blend. Add to hot nectar and cook and stir about 1 or 2 minutes or until thick. Remove from heat, eool slightly, add 1-2 teaspoon lemon extract, 2 tablespoons finely cut maraschino eherries, 16 marshmallows, and 3 tablespoons butter or margarine; beat smooth; cool.

This yields sufficient frosting to spread between layers and on top of a 2-layer cake.

SUNDAY NIGHT SNACK

Scrambled eggs are good toast toppers for Sunday night hangerson. Make them extra delicious and distinctive by adding cubed avoeado just before removing from the heat. Heap on hot buttered toast and sprinkle with finely ehopped parsley.

Among the dried fruit family, raisins and figs contain the highest per cent of fruit sugar. Fruit sugar, or fructose, is already in a form available to the body as an immediate source of energy.

Your salesman is a Want Ad.

VERSATILE VEGETABLE

Swisschard is a member of the beet family, but is used more as a green than a root vegetable. Its large, curly leaves and fleshy, succulent stalks have an agreeable and distinctive flavor, which will be welcomed by the housewife seeking a touch of something different in her menus. There are a number of appealing ways of preparing this vegetable. While the leafy portion is usually cooked like spinach, the tender stems can be served as you would asparagus. The small crisp leaves may be used raw in salads. They are somewhat similar in taste to Romaine lettuce.

A NEW PIE CRUST

First new pie crust recipe in years!

You don't use ice water. You don't use boiling water. Mixing ingredients at room tempeerature makes the difference! Quieker-blending, better-kceping "Pastry-B l e n d' makes it possible. For "Pastry-Blend" is pure lard in Armour's new. exclusive formula that keeps without refrigeration. Easy as 1. 2, 3.

1. "Pastry-Blend" Lard makes the flavor rich! Measure 2 cups all-purpose flour without sifting. Sift with 1 tsp, salt. Add 2-3 cup new "Pastry-Blend" Armour Star Lard that you have kept at room temperature. Remember. "Pastry-Blend" Lard keeps its mild. delieious flavor. always. It gives the rich taste to your pie crust!

2. Light handling makes it flaky! Blend mixture with pastry blender, 2 knives or your fingers. Here's where "Pastry-Blend" goes to work for you! It blends with flour like lightning. And less handling ineans flakier crust. Stop mixing when the lard is cut into pieces the size of small peas. It won't be long!

3. Scant water makes it tender! Add only 4 tbsps. water (room temperature). Sprinkle over flour mixture—pressing mixture with knife until it just holds together.. The smaller amount of water you use with "Pastry-Blend" gives you more tender crust. Divide mixture into 2 portions. Roll out on pastry canvas or lightly-floured board. Makes one 9-in. double-crust pie. Bake apple(or ny fruit) pie at 45 degrees F. for 10 minutes, then at 350 degrees F. for 30 or 40 minutes.

"Pastry-Blend Lard comes in 1-lb., 3-lb., 4-lb., and economy-size 8-lb cartons.

PICNIC SANDWICHES

Sandwiches for picnics may be made several hours ahead of time, wrapped in wax paper, and placed in the refrigerator. Dainty party sandwiches made some time in advance of the festivities keep their freshness when stacked neatly in a pan, eovered with a damp cloth and put into the refrigerator to chill.

WATERPROOF WALL PAPER

To waterproof wall paper take one part schellac, one of borax and eleven of water. Mix well and strain. Apply to the wall paper.

When this is dry brush softly with a dry brush.

Shred crisp green cabbage finely and eombine with wedges of ripe olives and a well-seasoned mayonnaise. Serve in seooped tomato cups. Garnish with mayonnaise and a sprinkling of minced parsley.

GARNISH FOR LAMB

Mint-Meringue Pears make a festive, fluffy garnish to serve with lamb for a "company meal." Beat 2 egg whites until stiff. Add 1-2 cup mint jelly and continue beating until well-mixed. Put some of the mint-meringue mixture on each pear half, and place in the oven or broiler just long enough for the meringue to become lightly browned. Serve one pear half with each serving of lamb.

CONSOMME VS. BOUILION

Many a new homemaker is uncertain as to the difference between canned consomme and bouillon. One of the best-known eanners of these products explains that their consomme and bouillon are both made of broth simmered from selected beef and then strained clear. Both have vegetable juices added, but the combinations of vegetables juices are different in each ease, which makes for a little difference in flavor ad color, the bouillon being a somewhat deeper amber.

The consomme jells in the can when placed in the refrigerator, because extra gelatin has been added to it. The bouillon does not jell.

FRUIT SOUFFLE

Place in a saucepan 1 package of vanilla pudding. Gradually add cup water, stirring until smooth. Cook over medium heat until thick and clear. Add a mixture of 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1-2 cup orange juice, add 1 mashed banana. Remove from heat. Cool slightly. Beat 2 egg whites until stiff, then gradually beat in 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Fold this into pudding mixture. Chill. Serve in sherbet glasses, topped with grated orange rind.

FISH PATTIES WITH MEXICAN SAUCE

2 cups uneooked white fish, flaked
1-4 cup melted butter or margarine
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup soft bread crumbs
2 eggs. unbeaten
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
3 tablespoons chopped onion
1-2, teaspoon dry mustard
1 1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon pepper

Combine all ingredieents and mix thoroughly. Shape into round cakes Brown on both sides in hot fat. Serve with Mexican sauce. Makes 6 servings.

Mexican Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 tablespoon chopped onion
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 clove garlic, finely chopped
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon chili powder
1 eup canned tomatoes
1 cup water
1 bouillon cube

Melt butter in a saucepan; add onion, green pepper and garlic and cook until lightly browned. Add flour, salt and chili powder and stir until smooth. Stir in tomatoes and water slowly; add bouillon cube. Cook, stirring constantly until sauce is thiekened. Makes 1 2-3 eups.

SALAD SUGGESTION

Marinate whole-kernel corn and diced green pepper in French dressing. Combine with wedges of ripe olives. Fill hollowed-out small tol matoes with olive-vegetable mixture. Serve as salad or garnish for eold meat platter.

CRANBERRY-APPLE RELISH

4 cups fresh cranberries
2 oranges, quartered and seeded
1 lemon, quartered and seeded
2 apples, peeled and diced
2 eups sugar

Put cranberries, oranges and lemon through food chopper. Add diced apples and sugar; blend well. chill in refrigerator before serving. Makes appriximately 5 eups.

SEWING TIP

Bound or two-piece buttonholes are best for jersey. Worked buttonholes are likely to stretch or even ravel.

A pinch of salt placed in coffee before boiling brings out the full flavor.

DOWN EAST APPLE DUMPLINGS

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sugar
½ tcaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk (about)
4 large baking apples
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
Few drops red food coloring
¼ cup hot water

Sift together flour, baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar and salt. Cut in shortening with 2 knives or pastry blender. Add enough milk to make a stiff dough. Roll out ⅛ inch thick on lightly floured board; cut in 6 inch squares. Wash, pare and core apples. Place apple in center of square. Fill center of apple; fasten with toothbutter or margarine, lemon juice, lemon rind, cinnamon and remaining sugar. Add red food coloring. Draw corners of dough toward center of apple; fasten with toothpick. Place in 8-inch sqquare pan. Chill in refrigerator 1 hour. Add hot water to bottom of pan. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees), 15 minutes; reduce temperature to slow (325 degrees), bake 30 minutes longer.

BUTTERSCOTCH OATMEAL CASSEROLE

Large Casserole: Put 2 cups rolled oats (quick or old-fashioned) and 1 teaspoon salt in casserole. Add 4 cups boiling water, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 15 or 20 minutes. Top with ¼ cup chopped nutmeats before serving.

Individual Casserole: Plaec ½ cup rolled oats and ¼ teaspoon salt in each small baking dish. Add I cup boiling water, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) about 15 minutes. Top each serving with 1 tablespoon brown sugar and a few chopped nutmeats before serving.

VEAL A LA KING IN PASTRY SHELLS

2 eups cooked veal, cubed
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup veal stock
1 cup milk
½ eup dieed celery
1 small can button mushrooms
½ cup peas
1 pimiento, diced
1 green pepper, diced
Salt and pepper
Currant jelly

Melt fat and stir flour into it. Gradually add the liquid, stirring until the sauee is thickened. Then add diced veal, vegetables and season with salt and pepper. Serve in pastry shells. Place a pieee of currant jelly on eaeh serving. Serves 6.

TOMATO GLORIES

6 large tomatoes
2 cans deviled ham
1 cup chopped celery
1 dozen stuffed olives, sliced
2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
2 tablespoons salad dressing

Remove thin slice from tops of tomatoes and scoop out center pulp. Chop fine and mix with remaining ingredients. Refill tomatoes, top with parsley sprigs and chill until ready to serve.

CONVERT OLD TRUNK

If you have an old trunk it may make a perfeet toy chest for your youngsters. Give it two coats of dead white paint, leather straps, hinges and all. Then antique the trunk with burnt unbar.

Clean your toaster when it is cold and then use only warm soapy water on a cloth. Never immerse it in water.

WHITER FISH

To make fish firm and white, add a little lemon juice to the water while boiling.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL XX. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1947 No. 11

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd —Guest Columnist.

TAKE A NEW START WITH GOD

Since July or thereabout, the articles appearing in this column have been inspired from studies in the experiences of Noah in building the ark. Naturally the next thing which should claim our attention is the beginning of things after the flood. Inasmuch as the entire anti-deluge civilization had been destroyed, facing Noah was the task of building anew the order of human events. Inasmuch as God had washed away all signs of human accomplishments. Noah was dependent upon the Divine Father for direc-

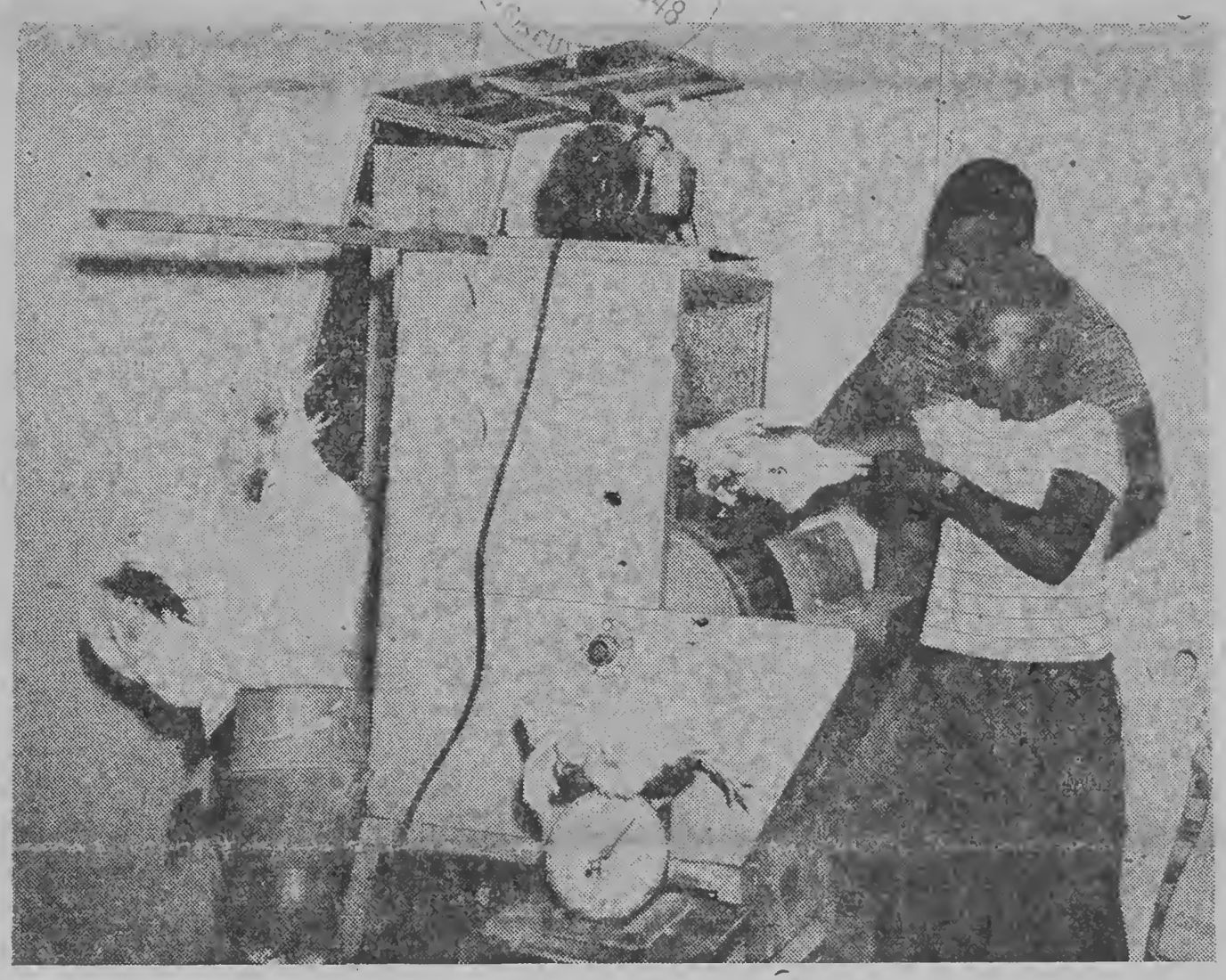
"Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth," said Jehovah to the head of this lone family which survived the flood. Speaking generally it meant that God wanted Noah and his sons to be productive, to be progressive, and to be restorative. To these three ends, every man is obliged, since God is expecting every person whom he sends into the world to produce something by using the talents he has. Furthermore, each is expected to increase the things he handles or uses. These things are borne out in the Scriptures which tell of the barren fig-tree, and the commitment of talents to servants. Again we must admit that God expects each to re-establish the helpful things of the earth which may have been destroyed. To sustain this claim, we need only to refer to the works of Nehemiah or the lesson learned in the resurrection of Christ.

However great the service may have been that was rendered by the ark, God did not intend for the little family to remain in that ark. The door was opened and they were called out that they might not dwell in the confines of an ark which had been good, but that they might face anew opportunity to expand into greater things. Without a doubt, Noah cherished the ark which had brought salvation from the waters of the flood, but he realized that it was not a place to remain forever. Even today, men must realize that life is something which uses opportunities and utilities by series. We are on a pilgrimage and must realize that though a bridge does a good job of carrying us over a stream, we cannot make the proper progress if we must carry the bridge along with us when we have no streams to cross but are approaching mountains and deserts. A bridge may carry one across the water, but it is no good when one approaches the mountain or the desert. The writer dares to step out on the limb by saying that there are among us, many leaders who have done well in carrying groups across streams and mud pits, but who do not know that we have passed that stage of experience and are now at the foot of the mountain ready to move upward. They have been very good in crossing the mud pits and raging waters, but they have not the needed qualifications for great advancement. Such leaders should realize that they have played their parts well and should not be willing to let the men with climbing

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

High School Teacher Shifts To Poultry Farmer In Arkansas

Experiment Leads to Profits



Henry W. Foster, former Pine Bluff, Ark., high school teacher, who began raising poultry as a biology experiment, shows his son, Henry, Jr., how to operate their mechanical feather picker. Foster sells eggs and dressed broilers to local hotels and restaurants. Last year he sold 4,000 dozen eggs and 15,000 dressed broilers, netting for his labor about $8,000. Henry, Jr., helps only during the summer when he is home from boarding school.

—USDA Photo

Henry W. Foster Assisted By Son, Nets $8,000 Per Year

From $125 a month as a teacher in the Pine Bluff, Ark., colored high school to $8,000 a year as a poultry farmer is the shift which Henry W. Foster has made within the last seven years.

It all started in 1940 when Foster, a thorough-going biology instructor and championship football coach, decided to have his class conduct an experiment in the cross-breeding of poultry as a means of increasing egg production.

The class secured a small flock of White Plymouth Rock and Black Minorcas. By cross-breeding the birds, the students not only confirmed the validity of their textbooks with respect to egg production, but they also confirmed their teacher's long-time hunch that with good layers, money could be made out of eggs.

Netting a neat little sum for the class from the sale of eggs and cull layers, Foster decided to make the poultry experiment a permanent part of biology laboratory work. Becoming adept at handling chickens, he soon joined up with the poultry instructor at Ark., State college, situated across town, and together they expanded the project and made it a part of the college's poultry experimental work.

The expanded project included broilers, fryers, and eggs. By the time Foster really was becoming interested in broiler production, the War Department began calling for chemists to man munition plants. Taking leave from his teaching post, he served as a chemist in a nearby plant.

After the war, the budding poultry farmer resigned from the school system and went into poultry on a full-time basis. By the end of 1945, he was feeding 250 baby chicks into his battery brooder assembly line every week, and was marketing from his brooders about 225 dressed eight-week old broilers. In

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Three Johnston County Farmers Have Become Members Of 100 Bushel Club

Smithfield, N. C.—Three Johnston County Negroes—an adult farmer, a woman seed grower and a 4-H club member have become members of the state 100 bushel club for producing more than 100 bushels of corn on an acre this year. The three who topped the 100 bushel goal were Mrs. Thelma Sanders of Clayton, Route 2; William McClamb of Smithfield, Route 1 and Melvin Archibald of Smithfield, Route 1 and 4-H club member of the Four Oaks club.

Yields, determined on a 25 per

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Portraits

DECEMBER

December is the final month . . . Of every passing year. . . And mostly it is famous for . . .Its friendly Christmas cheer. . .The warmth of greetings that arrive . . . In person and by mail . . . And all the pretty windows where . . . The presents are for sale . . . The sound of sleigh-bells in the snow . . . A moment more to pause . . . And put a penny in the pot . . . For some poor Santa Clause . . . December is the happy month . . . When children say their prayers . . . And go to sleep with golden dreams . . . Of dolls and teddy bears . . . But also it is time to think . . . . Of what the year has meant . . . And whether it was wasted or . . . The weeks were wisely spent.

Farms Of Nonwhite Operators Increased Over Six Per Cent From 1940 To 1945

Washington, D. C.—In the State of Florida, the total number of farms of nonwhite farm operators increased from 9,758 to 10,435, or 6.9 precent, between April 1, 1940, and January 1, 1945, according to final figures from the 1945 Census of Agriculture released today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census. The rise of 677 in the total number of nonwhite-operated farms in the 5-year period, 1940 to 1945, reflects a gain of 952 in the number of owner-operated farms, a gain of 6 in the number of man-

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New Look For Lowly Potato Takes Shape In Agriculture Department Laboratories

By Arthur Adson

Washington —(AP)— What the potatoes of this country need is a new look.

And the department of agriculture, the best friend the potato ever had, is out to make sure that it gets one.

Maybe you always have thought that:

1. The potato is okay as it is, or
2. As far as the potato is concerned, you can take it of leave it.

It's this second proposition that has the agriculture people as pale and sickly looking as, well, restaurant potatoes.

Too many people are leaving it.

So, says a bulletin from the department of agriculture, a research program has been started to see if the potato can't be improved from a consumer's standpoint.

By the time they have finished their work, the agriculture specialists hope they can tell which potato is best for baking, for boiling, for frying, for salads.

If you think getting excited about a potato is sort of silly, you don't know your potatoes.

They're the No. 1 table product in this country, and a principal food in many parts of the world.

On the average, every man, woman and toddler in the U. S. eats potatoes at the rate of three bushels a year.

Though they have become known as "Irish potatoes, that's a bit misleading. Sure, and the Irish are fond of them. But are they not native American, having originated on the high plateaus of Chili and Peru?

Potatoes and history go together like potatoes and gravy.

A potato famine in Ireland sent the U. S. one of its largest groups of immigrants. A fuss over Bavarian food supplies brought on the potato war of 1778-1779.

And in this country, during

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Small Farmers Face Tough Mechanization Problem

Farm tractor custom work, enlargement of farms, and formation of cooperatives offer possible solutions to the tough mechanization problem which small farmers—white and colored—now face, says the South Carolina State Extension Service.

The question as whether or not small framers can compete effectively with large operators in a mechanized agricultural economy has been raised by Extension Service of South Carolina as a result of a study which shows that large operators are now employing farm machinery at lower per acre eost than small farmers.

The study was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Experiment Station and covers the use and costs of tractor power on 131 farms of various sizes in Anderson County, S. C., last year.

Results of the study show that there was one tractor on small farms last year to each 50 acres of cropland; on farms with between 80 and 110 acres of cropland, there was one tractor to each 89 acres of cropland; on large farms (120-279 acres of cropland), there was one tractor to each 122 acres; and on very large farms (280 acres of cropland or more), there was one tractor to each 207 acres.

Extension Service points out that this tractor-to-size-of-farm relationship means that the investment in power and equipment was relatively very high on small and medium-sizeed farms last year. Money tied up in tractors alone on small farms was $14.52 per acre, as compared with only $4.03 per acre on very large farms.

The study also shows that the total investment in power and equipment on small farms was $49.54 per crop acre last year, $34.-93 on medium-size farms, $28.25 on large farms, and only $16.99 per crop acre on very large farms. The cost of power (tractor and mule) on small farms averaged $9.72 per crop acre last year; on very large farms it averaged only $5.92.

In the light of these facts, Extension Service of South Carolina has suggested that custom farm work with tractors, enlargement of small farms, and formation of eo-operatives may offer at least a practial solution to the problem of high per acre machinery costs for small operators. Through these means, the agency believes that some small farmers can take advantage of the benefits of mechanization.

The agency warns, however, that opportunity for custom work is likely to become increasingly limited as more tractors and other machinery becomes available. Operators of small farms are advised to proceed with caution in making investments in tractors and tractor-drawn equipment.

Nevertheless, another hopeful outlook for small farmers in a research project on the developement of farm machinery adaptable to small farms. This project is being carried out under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

New Pest Killer to Protect Crops

Philadelphia—(UP) —A new insect killer, described as possibly an overall single weapon for man in his battle against food pests, was announced yesterday by the Amerlean Cyanamid Co., of Stamford, Conn.

This new inseeticide, claimed to be from five to 25 times more powerful than DDT is known as Thiophos 3422, and is an organic phosphorous eompound.

A total of 15 papers, reporting on the new insectieide's powers to proteet food erops against insects, was delivered at the eastern meeting of the American Assoeiation of Eeonomic entomologist. The papers told of the work at 75 agricultural experiment stations, ineluding federal institutions.

Scientists of the eompany said that the new killer would be available for the 1948 erops, but that for the present it will not be recommended for use in the home.

In tests so far, the new insecticide kills such pests as the European red mite and other insects that damage apples: the corn borer, the potato aphid, the cabbage and cotton aphid, the Mexican bean beetle, bean leafhopper, bean aphis, onion thrips and grasshoppers.

The Cyanamid scientists said "encouraging results" can be obtained against such pests as the apple coddling moth the grape berry moth and mealy bug, the corn ear worm.

Promising results have been obtained against the cherry fruit fly, tomato hornworm, tomato flea beetle, the cotton red spider, the tobacco flea beetle, the tobacco hornworm, grass chiggers, and the Japanese beetle.

Dr. Bruce D. Gleissner, research entomologist for Cyanamid, said that the killing properties of the new compound "are long lasting," and that it should save many thoussands of tons of food crops for the farmer.

"It is uniformly more active, and toxic than DDT and any other insecticide being used today" he said.

Dr. J. Carter Swaim's Work

40 Seminaries, Colleges And Universities, With Student Body And Faculty Addressed

At the end of February, 1946, the vice-president of a college was traveling on a bus in the South. It was after midnight and most passengers had their lights out and their seats in the reclining position.

Across the aisle from the college official, however, the light was burning. By its dim radiance a fellow-passenger was diligently comparing two books. One "looked like a Bible"; the othe appeared to be a well-printed book, bound in blue.

"Does this light bother you?" asked the student. "No," said the vice-president. "You appear to be studying the Bible."

"Yes," said the young man. "I am getting acquainted with the recently published Revised Standard Version of the New Testament. I have already memorized the Gospel according to Matthew in the new translation, and it is my aim to commit the whole New Testament to memory."

This was the first time the college official had heard of the Revised Standand Version—it was still less than three weeks old! But he got one at the earliest opportunity and has used it ever since.

*Dr. Swaim is Educational Representative, Revised Standard Version of the New Testament, for the International Council of Religious Education. He is also professor of New Testament literature and exegesis, Western Theologieal Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Bible-line Looks Like Nylon-line

In a college town of the Middle West the demand was so great that when a book store announced it would have copies of the new version on sale the following morning, the people queued up, so that perhaps for the first time in history—the Bible-line looked like the nylon-line, the soap-line, and the sugar-line.

A university president in the Chicago area found that in most department stores it was temporarily out of stock; he did succeed, however, in obtaining a copy at Sears, Robuck and Company!

These are but three of countless incidents which, taken together, **make the thrilling story of the welcome** that has been accorded "the most important publication of 1946". It is a story that takes in all parts of English-speaking America: Canada and the United States; North, South, and West—and all classes of people: young and old, the educated and the uneducated, the professional religious worker and the layman.

Read Copy in One Sitting

A retired professor reports that, immediately upon the appearance of the Revised Standard Version, he obtained a copy and read it through at a single sitting.

A minister on the West Coast gave his 93-year-old mother a leather-bound edition for a Christmas present. For years she had studied the Bible out of Dr. Schofield's edition, but wrote that she was increasingly using and loving the Revised Standard Version.

The president of a small denominational college said he had purchased it with some misgivings and for a while used it only for reference and comparison. In a few weeks it had become for him the English New Testament, and now he compares other translations with it.

But its use has not been confined to college presidents, retired professors, and the aged and infirm! In the state of Washington, in a town of 9,000 persons, there is a church which has 600 members. The minister himself sold 125 copies to these members.

One church sent copies to all of its men who were still in military service at the time it was published.

Use it for Group Bible Story

One college student, now studying under the G. I. bill, reported that he became acquainted with it soon after publication; his "buddy" had once studied at the Moody Bible Institute and received one from friends there. The two of them were members of a small group which met regularly for Bible study and prayer. "It was wonderful to have this new version," he said. "It made so many things clear that had not been clear before." Now he is using it professionally, in training for the ministry.

Another college student, planning a 48-hour train ride, took the Revised Standard Version with him and read it through en route, He said it came to him with all the vigor of a new book; it was as if he had never known the New Testament before.

The new translation has, of course, been all but universally adopted in college courses concerned with the Bible as a book of religion.

Not only in institutions of higher learning has it been received with gladness, but also in the church school, by pupils and teachers alike as well as by parents. A junior boy exclaimed, "I read this— I can understand it!" A 12-year-old girl, upon first looking into it, asked, "If that is what the Bible means, why didn't they say it long ago?" An intermediate teacher said, "For the first tome in my life I can read the New Testament with understanding and with unrestricted delight." One mother spoke for many, "I just **love** the Revised Standard Version." Said another, "I never before read more than a chapter or two of the Bible at a time. Now when I read I find myself unable to stop, and I read whole books at a time."

Ministers Use it for Public Worship

Ministers have welcomed it as an aid to worship. On the Sunday when the Revised Standard Version was a year old, a Lutheran elergyman reported that he was using his second copy, having already worn out one. A minister in rural Canada stated that he had used it in the pulpit every Sunday since publication. Many pastors have echoed the one who said he liked it because it made the pulpit reading of the epistles so much easier. He said that the involved sentences structure of earlier official versions always gave him a sense of frustration, He tried hard to read them effectively but always had the sense of failure. The Revised Standard Version enables him to make what he believes is an effective and intelligible public reading of the epistles. An Anglican clergyman said, "I take an interest now in the public reading of the New Testiment."

Many pastors read from it eaeh Sunday and under "Scripture Lesson" on the printed order of worship indicate that the reading is from the Revised Standard Version. One has heard it used in worship at a regional eonvention of the Church of God, in the devotional service at a plenary session of a state council of churches, and at the baccalaureate service of a theological seminary.

A young minister said he regulary takes the Revised Standard Version with him in his pastoral calling. "I am inexperienced," he said, and I wouldn't always know what to talk about. This gives me something which opens up helpful conversation."

Nor is appreciation of the new version confined merely to format or more intelligible English. A saintly woman who has been widowed early in life expressed great relief upon learning the true text of Romans 8:28. The King James Version has it: "We know that all things work togethe. for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." "I have always wanted to believe that," she said, "but I never could see that it was true. All things in my life have not worked together for good. I thought perhaps it was because I didn't fulfill the second condition. I know that I loved God, but decided that I must not be among the 'called according to his purpose." Her faith has been enriched and her theology corrected by the more ancient Greek text recovered in the Revised Standard Version: "We know that in everything God works for good with those who love him, who are ealled according to his purpose."

White Youths Name Colored Boy Most Popular Comrade

Brooklyn, N. Y.— In a demonstration of democracy that opened the eyes of their elders, the young white residents of St. Vincent's Home for Boys at 66 Boerum Place last week honored Horace Lewis, 19, as the outstanding resident of the institution, basing their choice on the three traits of courtesy, co-operation and personality.

What makes the decision of the youths remarkable is the fact that less than 11 per cent of the boys in the institution are colored.

The contest was promoted by the Rev. William M. Casey, white rector of the home, to encourage interest among and promote the morale of the boys in the home. Horace Lewis winner of the contest, is a Western Union Telegraph messenger. He and Donald Stemmer, white, who ran second, received one-year passes to the Fabian Fox Theatre in Brooklyn. The passes were given by none other than the famed Hugh Casey, brilliant relief pitcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

One Hundred Agencies

National Conference On Family Life Will Be Held In Nation's Capital May 6th - 7th, 1948

Chicago—The International Council of Religious Education is among 112 national agencies sponsoring the National Conference on Family Life to be in Washington, D. C., next May 6, 7, and 8, Dr. Ray G. Ross, general secretary, has announced.

The conference will bring together representatives of government agencies, professional groups, health, labor, educational, social welfare, religious, and other groups that are interested in the well-being of the American family.

Some of the sessions will be held in the White House.

In addition to the International Council other Protestant agencies sponsoring the eonference include the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, the Commission on Marriage and Home of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Salvation Army, the United Council of Church Women, and national boards of the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A.

Committees are now at work preparing reports for the consideration of delegates who will attend the May meetings.

Sir Harold McIntosh's Letter

Pres. of World's Sunday School Association Sends Communication To Leaders

London, England—Dear Friends Since you have an important part in the work of the World's Sunday School Association, I am writing to tell you about the meeting of the Association which took place in Birmingham, England, in August.

We had a great meeting. Present were over 100 delegates from more than 40 countries. It was inspiring to work with them all—Professor Novotny of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Miao of China, Mr. Koshy of India, Mr. Tuilovoni of Fiji, Professor Camargo of Mexico, Mr. Dovlo of Africa, Dean Weigle of the U. S. A., Mr. Rank of Britain, and many others.

The reports we heard from all parts of the world gave us a sense of pressing urgency to expand our service at once. Children and youth need the Gospel of Christ now; tomorrow may be too late.

Plans for big advances were adopted. We could make them with confidence that they were not just idle dreams because we have your support, because Mr. Arthur Rank, Mrs. Heinz, and others in the meeting offered increased financial help, and because of our faith that still more support will be provided when the plans become known throughout Britain, America, Canada, and elsewhere.

You will receive detailed information in the next issue of Christian Education World. If you have any questions, our New York City office, 156 Fifth Avenue, will be glad to answer them.

I want you to know how deeply grateful we all are for your help and how glad I am to be a partner with you in this great work.

Very sincerely yours,
Harold Mackintosh, president

Celebrated Choir to Appear at Assembly Association

New York—Dec. 13. The famous Camp Meetin' Choir, under the direction of J. Garfield Wilson, will appear at the opening of the Lancaster Camp Meeting and Assembly Association's 1948 season in Lancaster, Ohio, on July 4. Definite arrangements have already been set for this appearance due to the busy schedule of concerts which make it difficult to assure a particular date unless arranged well in advance.

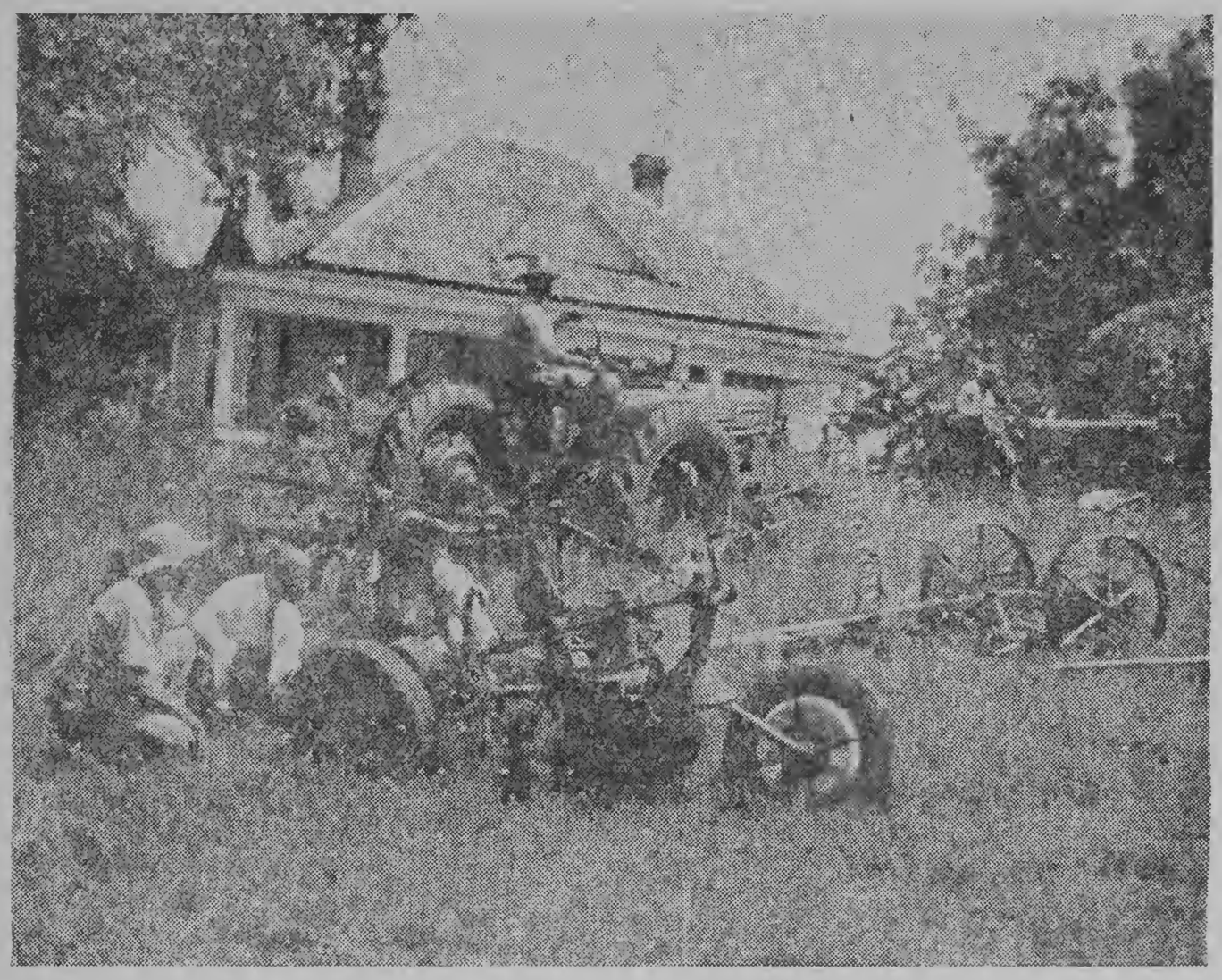
Reverend L. F. Williams, program chairman of the Association, plans an afternoon and evening eoneert by the choir which is considered America's foremost jubilee singers. The Camp Meetin' Choir has been selected because its music must accurately typifies the original eamp meeting singing of the Old South.

In its busy schedule of personal appearances, the Camp Meetin' Choir proves to be a very versatile group in pleasing various tastes. The scheduled performance in Lancaster will be given for a eompletely different type of audience than those in attendance at eoncert halls and auditoriums in principal eities. The radio broadcasts of the Camp Meetin' Choir over the coast-to-coast radio network of the National Broadcasting Company must be presented for appreciation by audiences which vary from the ordinary eoncert or church audience.

A major factor in the versatility of the great choral ensemble is the variety of effects that are produced by the use of a mixed quartet, a female septet, and six soloists within the choir. The Diamond record album of the Camp Meetin' Choir features the variety which make the organization the favorite of church and concert audience alike.

Clothes that need sprinkling will be ready for ironing quicker if you do it with warm water.

Mechanized Farming



Adjusting their farming methods to on-coming mechanization, Jury Clark of Americus, Georgia, and his son, Simpson, have bought two tractors and several attachments. This equipment helps them reduce labor costs in the operation of their 511-acre farm. The Clarks grow cotton, corn, peanuts, pimento peppers, and livestock for market. Their gross income now averages nearly $15,000 annually. Left to right are: State Agent P. H. Stone, County Agent F. M. Staley, Jury Clark, and Simpson Clark. Their modern home is shown in the background.

USDA Photo 8-18-47

Successful Colored Georgia Farmer Grows Pimento Peppers as Sideline Crop

Washington, D. C.—In the cotton and peanut section of southwestern Georgia, colored farmers are now including pimento peppers in their cropping system as a means of broadening their farming program to meet on-coming mechanization and the changing pattern of farming in the South, reports P. H. Stone, State agent in charge of Extension work with colored farmers.

Stone says that with the establishment of a pimento pepper canning plant in Sumter County, hundreds of white and colored farmers have begun raising peppers under contract with the plant.

Typical of the colored farmers who have taken the lead in growing peppers is Jury Clark, 68-year old cotton and peanut farmers of Americus, Georgia. The Clarks, who now average nearly $15,000 annually from their farming operations, own 511 acres. Mr. Clark inherited 200 acres from his parents who bought it in 1865. In recent years, the Clarks inherited 200 acres from his parents who bought it in 1865. In recent years, the Clarks have added 311 acres to their holdings.

While some diffirent farmers in his community were telling themselves that they had better stick to cotton and peanuts and let the peppers alone because they had neither the time nor the know-how to grow them, Mr. Clark and his son, Simpson, were getting information on the new crop from County Agent F. M. Stanley.

Convinced that the peppers were a good sideline crop, the Clarks planted 10 acres of them in addition, of course, to their regular cotton, peanut, and corn crops. Fertilizing and cultivating the crop in accordance with recommendations of their county agent, the Clarks harvested 20 tons of peppers, grossing $1,200.

Simpson Clark, a former student of Morris Brown College, has played an important part in helping his father to develop and expand their farm. Until 1942, the younger Clark was engaged in teaching and in insurance work. But that year his father urged him to come home and help put the farm on a wartime production basis. With Simpson's assistance, the elder Clark doubled his acreage of peanuts and added several head of hogs and beef cattle.

Today, their farming program calls for 60 acres of peanuts, 50 acres of corn, 45 acres of cotton, 100 acres in pasture and woodland, 10 head of dairy cattle, 30 head of hogs, 100 head of poultry, and four head of workstock in addition to their two tractors. The rest of their farmland is rented to four tenants.

Although the Clarks have a busy program, it isn't all work and no play on their farm. In addition to enjoying their comfortable modern home, the Clarks like to swim, fish, and hunt. The elder Clark was considered at one time to be the best bird shot in southwest Georgia. For many years, he used to accompany Ty Cobb on hunting trips.

Also, the Clarks take an active part in community affairs. For 35 years the elder Clark has been chairman of the Associate Agricultural Planning Committee for colored farmers of Sumter County. And Mrs. Clark, a teacher in one of the county schools, is a leader in home demonstration work.

Simpson, who was a four-letter man at Morris Brown, encourages his three children to take part in all games at the local school. Anna, his oldest daughter, won the high-jump at the 4-H rally last year.

State Agent Stone points to the Clarks as a good example of farmers who believe in balanced farming and balanced living.

Peanut Referendum Planned December 9

WASHINGTON. Dec. 1 (AP)—Department of Agriculture officials said today they look for no change in plans to conduct a referendum December 9 to determine whether peanut farmers favor a return to marketing quotas and acreage control to guarantee continuance of the government's price-support program.

The imposition of controls would not be mandatory, even if farmers vote for them, but the department has warned that it will abolish the price-support program unless given

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Baby cries when he is hungry, uncomfortable, and when he is in pain. A fretful baby isn't crying for fun. He's trying to tell you something's wrong. Usually it is hunger, advises a pediatrician.

Sow Wheat or Rye for Cover Crop

Thousands of acres of crop land in Tennessee has not been seeded to some type of cover crop for the winter. Although the past fall was not very favorable for the seeding of small grains and winter clovers, there is still time to sow wheat and rye.

Wheat and rye sown now will yield just about as much as it would had it been put out earlier with the exception of protection from erosion. The protection may not be great, but the soil will be better protected with a crop on it.

Seeding of wheat and rye at this time of the year for a cover crop is important, but the primary purpose is to produce and save grain.

Many bushels of grain could be profitably produced on the idle acres and the grain is urgently needed. On the other hand thousands of other bushels of grain will be saved through pasture provided in the early spring.

All Tennessee farmers feel the need for their help in feeding hungry people in other parts of the world, but the humanitarian side is not the only angle to the question. It is good business for a farmer to produce those products which are needed by the consuming public.

There has, probably never been a time when farmers could feel more assured of a market for their product. especially grain, than now.

While no one can look a year into the future and say just what the price of grain and other farm products will be, it is not beyond the rim of sound planning to assume that grain produced from fall seeding this year will demand a profitable price.

Seeds are expensive, fertilizer and equipment scarce, and labor is at an all-time high, yet, those who can should seed those acres which will go through the winter bare.

Even if you find that it is impossible to harvest the crop for grain, the amount of pasture provided will save many more bushels of grain than the amount required to plant the field, and the pasture will no doubt repay the cost.

Think it over! If there is any possible chance to sow those empty fields on your farm, you should do it. If you can't sow 10 acres, sow five or the amount you can.

Don't Mulch Your Plants Too Heavily or Too Soon

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

Because many gardeners still believe cold weather kills plants, and destroys late fall and winter gardens, mulches are often applied too early, and too deeply.

It is not cold that kills these plants, but the constant freezing and thawing. A heavy frost or a light freeze comes in the night. Just as soon as the sun comes up in the morning, however, if there is nothing to prevent it, these leaves thaw at once. Whereas if they thaw slowly or not at all, no harm will be done.

Don't Mulch Too Soon

Perennial plants and low growing shrubs as well as garden greens and strawberries get through the winter very much better if they are mulched. This mulch should not be put on before about the middle of December. A very light covering will prevent freezing and thawing most of the winter.

In no case should the mulch be deep enough to cover the plants so that they cannot be seen plainly. A light sprinkling of straw is probably the best mulch to apply to salad greens and strawberries. An inch or so of cottonseed hulls ground peanut hulls, wheat chaff or peat moss is best for perennial flowers. Young boxwoods that are set where they are exposed directly to the morning sun, should be mulched well with some one of these materials before really hard freezing weather comes.

Boxwoods Injured

We have seen entire rows of young boxwoods six or eight inches high that came through the winter with the south side of the plant completely dead and the north side uninjured. Had the proper mulch been applied at the right time, the entire plant would have been uninjured.

Some experienced gardeners allow crabgrass and witch grass to grow freely in their gardens in the late fall knowing that they will both die before the first of the year and that they make most excellent natural protection for the plants by which they grow. We do not like this plan, because these weeds are apt to become too thick and do more damage than good.

It may be a little extra work to pick greens in the winter or early spring without getting some of the mulching material mixed in with them. But their extra yield of greens will more than make up for this.

Keep In Good Condition

This is especially beneficial to mulch carrots if they are to be left in the open ground all winter. In nine years out of 10, this is the most profitable way to keep them over winter. If a fairly heavy mulch is placed on the garden, and the tops allowed to stick out a little above the mulch, they will usually keep in fairly good condition nearly all winter.

Some plants die down to the ground every fall and come up again next spring. It is usually best not to mulch such plants at all in the South, though if you do mulch them, you should put the mulch on lightly. For if too much is used, it is almost sure to hold moisture enough to cause the plant to rot. For plants whose tops disappear entirely in winter, a mulch of leaves or straw will do the trick. Actually when such plants are well established they require no mulch. It is only when they are newly planted in well-spaded soil that heaving action is likely to do damage. In such cases, a mulch is advisable.

Straw For Strawberries

We especially urge the use of straw in mulching strawberries and it is not to be put on until about the middle of January. We do not put straw on the strawberry bed for protection against the cold at all, but in order to encourage the flower stem to grow up through it and so get the berries away from the soil. Straw is sure to be clean and to stay clean. And it not only keeps the berries clean, but it prevents an evaporation of moisture from the soil so that the bed does not suffer from lack of rain during fruiting time.

In the early spring a mulching material should be raked off of most plants and worked into the soil.

It was no shallow optimist, but so wise and thoughtful a man as Montaigne who wrote, "There is no greater evidence of wisdom than a continual cheerfulness." No one ever crossed the street to get rid of meeting our old friends the Brothers Cheeryble. Even four-footed animals know the difference between Mr. Growl-at-Everything and his neighbor, Mr. See-the-Good.

Pimento Peppers Replace Cotton

Jury Clark of Americus, Georgia, and his son, Simpson, are shown loading up their truck with pimento peppers grown on acres formerly devoted to cotton. Off 10 acres, the Clarks harvested 20 tons of peppers and sold them to a nearby canning plant for $1,200. Growing peppers and other sideline crops is in keeping with the balanced farming program urgently recommended by Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help cotton farmers adjust their **cropping system to a new pattern of farming in the South.**

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THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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White Hybrid Corns Rank First in Tennessee Yield

Tennessee white hybrid corns, Dixie 17 and Tennessee 10, continue to rank first in yield, it was reported yesterday at the annual convention of the Tennessee Crop Improvement association.

The recommendations were made by O. H. Long, agronomist at the University of Tennessee experiment station, Knoxville, speaking at the afternoon session in the Andrew Jackson hotel.

He added that experiments showed certain yellow hybrids to give relatively high yields, but not as high as the white. He named yellow Funk G 711, Dixie 44 and Kentueky 102, the latter reeommended for early erops.

Sam McMurray, agronomist, who with Long heads the crop variety testing section of the university, reported that the following varieties in small grains proved the highest producers:

Forked Deer oats, Jackson No. 1 barley, and Tennessee 612 (Fulcaster) and Thorne wheat.

About 325 members of the association produced 315,000 bushels of certified crop seed worth $2,000,000 during the past production season. W. H. Wellhausen, chairman of the seed certifieation committee, reported.

He said the group has increased production of certified soybean seed from eight and a half bushels per acre to 18 bushels, and corn yield increased 35 per cent in 10 years. In many cases corn yield from white hybrid certified seed and good farming methods has reached 150 bushels per acre, he said.

A general discussion of corn diseases with relation to the association's breeding program will be held today. L. M. Josephson, corn breeder with the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment station, will talk.

Mechanical detasseling will be discussed by Morgan Stovall of Huntland. F. D. Richey of the Tennessee agricultural station at Knoxville has charge of the program.

Henry W. Foster

(Continued from page 1)

addition, he was selling nearly 80 dozen eggs weekly.

Totaling up his annual figures, Foster's records show that he sold approximately 4,00 dozen eggs and 15,000 dressed broilers to local hotels and cafes last year. When asked how much he netted, he replied, "About $8.000 something over $7,000 from broilers after the cost of baby chicks and feed is deducted, and the rest from eggs.

Rapidly, Foster's farm is becoming a show-place for farmers from miles around who are brought there by their County Extension agents so that they may see his farm. As a result of these visits, the agents expect more farmers, who have been depending entirely on cotton, to begin raising poultry as a sideline cash crop.

Mrs. Foster, who is a home management supervisor for the Farmers Home Administration, also brings home with her some of the farm people with whom she works so that they may study how to incorporate poultry raising into their farming program.

Although Poultryman Foster is carrying on a good size operation, he does most of the work himself, except during the summer when his two teen-age children a girl and a boy are home from boarding school. However, by purchasing a mechanical feather picker, he has reduced considerably the time required for dressing his broilers for market.

And Foster is learning poultry raising from the ground up, too. He is finding out how to combat most diseases to which chickens are susceptible, how to develop good breeds, and what feeds are best for layers, and which combinations are best for broilers. Bringing his classroom experimental approach to poultry farming, he is already trying out his own feed formulas on a small part of his flock.

When he has worked out a satisfactory feed formula, he plans to enlarge his farm which now contains only 16 acres. Also, he plans to expand his poultry house faeilities and up his broiler production to 500 per week. The poultryman believes that he can sell locally all the broilers he can produce. Within five years, he envisions an annual income of $15,000 from his poultry enterprise.

Whip of Progress

Most of us think that the "boom-town" days of the oil industry ended many years ago, and that the industry can now take it easy and supply the public's needs with its present facilities.

The truth is that oil is engaged in a tremendous and dramatic race to bring output up to the enormous civilian demand that came after the war.

The geologists and wild-catters are searching for new oil reserves in every corner of this country—and in a long list of foreign countries as well. As rapidly as the necessary materials can be bought, they are sinking new wells and enlarging their refineries. The laboratory technicians are seeking new methods of getting more oil products out of each barrel of crude, and for producing oil from sourees which so far have been untouched. Never in history was so much oil needed as now—and never in history was so much knowledge, money and sheer drive given to producing it.

Competion within the industry is extremely keen, both in obtaining supplies of crude and in seeking public favor with ready-used oil products. That in itself is the best guarantee that the demand will be met with a minimum of shortages and that the price changed will be as low as current costs allow. Oil isn't standing still. The whip of progress is keeping it on the run.

Farms of Nonwhite

(Continued from page 1)

aged farms, and a decrease of 281 in the number of tenant farms.

The 1945 total of 10,435 farms, as compared with 1910—the year which marks the high point for both farm ownership and tenancy among nonwhite farm operators—represents a decrease of 4,286 (29.1 percent) in the State's total number of nonwhite-operated farms. Nearly four-fifths (79.3 percent) of this decrease was accounted for by tenant farms. The absolute decrease in the number of tenant farms in the 35 years 1910 to 1945, was 3,400, or somewhat more than four times as large as the loss in owner-operated farms. (831).

Marked changes in land in farms, cropland harvested. and value of land and buildings accompanied the changes in number of farms between 1940 and 1945. Figures for the three principal tenure classes show that there was a net gain of 57,006 acres (12.5 percent) in the total acreage of farms of nonwhite farm operators. Land in owner-operated farms increased from 255,322 acres to 322,579 acres, or 26.3 percent. On the other hand, land in tenant and managed farms declined from 198,-917 acres to 188,666 acres (5.2 percent).

The 234,241 acres of cropland harvested on nonwhite-operated farms in 1944 represented an increase of 21,994 acres, or 10.4 percent, over the number of acres of cropland harvested in 1939. During the period, 1939 to 1944, a slight decrease of 2,215 acres occurred in the number of acres of land harvested on tenant farms. This decrease, however, was accompanied by an increase of 24,209 acres (22.7 percent) in the land harvested on owner-operated and managed farms.

In value, land and buildings of nonwhite-operated farms rose from $10,590,496 in 1940 to $16,428,951 in 1945, for a 5-year gain of $5,838,455 (55.1 percent). The largest part of the total increase—$3,992,091, or 68.4 percent—was for owner-operated farms, and the next largest part—$1,106,769, or 19.0 percent—was for tenant farms.

Eech of the 67 counties in the State of Florida, except Charlotte, Collier, Franklin, and St. Lucie, had one or more nonwhite-operated farms in 1945; however, the 6 counties of Alachua, Gadsden, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, and Marion accounted for 52.7 percent of the total number of nonwhite-operated farms, 53.4 percent of the nonwhite owner-operated farms, 52.1 percent of the nonwhite tenant farms, 57.6 percent of the land in all nonwhite-operated farms, 65.4 percent of the cropland harvested, and 48.9 percent of the value of land and buildings.

Table 1 per cents statistics from the 1945 and 1940 Censuses of Agrieulture which show acreage, value of land and buildings, and cropland harvested, for farms of nonwhite farm operators, by tenure, for the State of Florida.

The term "nonwhite" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races, but nearly all of the nonwhite farm operators in the State of Florida are of the Negro race.

A "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person we operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Full owners own all of the land they operate. Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate. Managers operate farms for others and receive wages or salaries for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired laborers are not classified as managers. Tenant operators hire or rent land only. Croppers are tenants who pay a share only of either crop or livestock production of both and for whom their landlord furnishes all the work animals or tractor power.

Three Johnston

(Continued From Page 1)

cent moisture by the agent and Wilson County Agent C. W. Foster, were 108.8 bushels for Archibald, 105.6 bushels for Mrs. Sanders and 103.2 for McClamb.

Seven additional farmers and eight 4-H members became associate members of the 100 bushel club for producing more than seventy-five bushels per acre. The adults listed with their average yield per acre are: J. W. Mitchener of Smithfield, Route 1 98.8 bushels; Rev. J. T. Hocutt of Middlesex, Route 1, 95.2; George Adams of Middlesex, Route 1, 94.8; Shepherd Sanders of Clayton, Route 2, 91.8; William Barnes of Middlesex, Route 1, 91.6; Henry Delaine of Clayton, Route 1, 81.3, and Leo Warren of Newton Grove, Route 1, 77.6.

Four-H associate members are: Edythe Eatman of Micro, 99.2; Raymond Mitchener of Smithfield, Route 1, 90.7; Henry Revells of Selman, Route 1, 89.6; John Everette of Princeton, Route 1, 85.3; Clifton Mitchener of Smithfield, Route 1, 84.2; Ernest Revells of Selma, Route 1, 79.7; Carrie Weathersby of Willow Springs, Route 1 78.5 and Ben Sanders of Four Oaks, 76.9.

The nine farmers produced 1,940.8 bushels of hybrid N. C. 1111, N. C. 26 and Tenn. 5109 on twenty one acres of land with an average of 92.4 bushes per acre, at a cost of $403.63 (less labor), averaging $19.20 per acre or 20.7 cents per bushel. This corn was planted in three and one-half feet rows, 16 inches in the drill with an average of 450 pounds of fertilizer (4-10-6) and 375 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent.

Eleven 4-H members planted N. C. 111 and N. C. 26 and produced 928.2 bushels on eleven acres, averaging 84.3 bushels per acre, at a cost of $204.21 (less labor). The average cost per acre was $18.56 or twenty-two cents per bushel. The club members followed the same recommendations as the adult farmers.

This program was started in 1944 when a group of Negro farmers met with the County Agent to map out a general farm program for Johnston County with emphasis on corn production. "You are considered a fairly good farmer when you have corn in the crib, meat in the smokehouse and wood on the woodpile" was the thought expressed by the agent at that time. The following recommendations for increased corn production was given: plant soil building crop in the fall; prepare good seed bed; plant recommended adapted hybrids in three and one-half feet rows, 16 inches in the drill, and use 300 to 600 pounds of a good fertilizer per acre (6-8-6- or 4-10-6) and 300 to 500 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent; use shallow cultivation, just enough to contral the weeds and grass; discontinue plowing corn when it is two and one half feet tall.

NOTE: A picture was made of the producers who made 100 bushels on one acre by a representation of the SMITHFIELD HERALD, Smithfield, N. C.

L. R. Johnson, Negro County Agent

That famous Jonathan Swift widely known in the world of English literature. who died just two centuries ago, once wrote, "I hate and detest that animal called 'man,' although I dearly love John, Peter and Thomas." There are people today who love animals. Their animals. Who love children. Their children. Buo your animals and mine? Your children and mine? That's another matter.

Teacher—"Freddie, your essay on 'My Mother' is exactly the same as your brother's, word for word."

Freddie—"Yes, sir. We have the same mother."

New Look for Lowly Potato

(Continued from page 1)

depressions, we stop eating more costly meats and switch to the potato.

No wonder the government is turning to research.

The bulletin hopefully predicts that the results "should enhance the tastiness and appearance of the finally prepared product."

So, chemists, to your test tubes! Home economists, to your pots and pans!

Eagerly we await the next milestone in the life of the humble potato.

May its look be new and its taste be enhanced.

Byrd's Nest

(Continued from page 1)

shoes take their places. The writer dares to step farther out on the limb and say, "We find such men in our local fields, our district, State and National Bodies." We must admit that the ark was good, but Noah couldn't get very far as long as he hung around it, and kept his off-spring in its vicinity. Surely the writer admits that many leaders have been good, perhaps the best we could get for the crossing of the streams and mud-pits, but we shall never ascend the heights as long as we hang around the bridges. The writer does not expect all men to agree with him, and consequently weleomes any criticisms and comments.

The only way we can adopt new things, and enter into new ventures, is by getting away from the old. Christ in commending the wisdom of wine-makers, said, "Men do not put new wine in old bottles," etc., and then eontinued to explain that such practices of putting new wine in old bottles might bring a loss of both the old bottle and the new wine. These are not uncommon incidents of life, for we know that Jesus meant that the old bottle was one which had made its complete expansion, and since there was no more, the placing of new wine which would make some expansion, would mean that something would have to break. In life we know that it is a matter of impossibility to injeet progressive thought into the minds of some people. We must eonclude that these people have reached the limits of their elasticity, thus making it impossible for further expanson into the realms of mental and organic progress. The limited mind is full of objections, and stops. It feels that because it cannot do certain things and because it cannot conceive of certain things, that they cannot be done. The flexible mind is filled with consideration, tests, trials, and experiments. Two such types of minds cannot ever accord, and when found in the same organization will often clash because of their abilities and inabilities. When a church, an association, a State or National Convention has a leader whose minds has reached its zenith, the group can never move into the fields of greater progress until it has moved away from a leadership which affords no mental expansion.

Here and There

Gentleness and cheerfulness—these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. And it is the trouble with moral men that they have neither one nor other. If your morals make you deary. depend upon it, they are wrong. I do not say "give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people.

—R. L. Stevenson

Economic Highlights

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

In its issue of September 6, the Saturady Evening Post printed an article that an editorial note characterized as "prehaps the most desperately important message" it will publish this year. Entitled "Are We Ready for a Push-Button War?" and written by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, it deals with the mueh publicized and little understood topic of guided missiles.

The principle of guided-missile warfare is simple enough. A button on a switchboard will be pushed, and a few minutes later a rain of missiles of incredible destructiveness will descend upon enemy targets. There will be no warning. The missiles will travel infinitely faster than sound, and so will arrive in complete silence. Factories, bridges, power plants, railroads, communieations, even whole cities will be instantly destroyed—along with thousands and prehaps millions of people. The enemy's capacity to make war will cease to exist, and the conflict will be decided in a matter of hours.

That is the consept. We already have, in the atomic bomb and other weapons, the charges these missiles will carry. The problem is to produce a suitable missile. It is, in other words, purely a problem of developing a vehicle.

The Alsops began their remakrable article with two statements made to them by a researcher in the field. He said: "The first thing to understand about guided missils is that there aren't any. But the second thing to understand about guided missiles is that there will be."

When will practical missiles be ready to take to the air—and to the spaces beyond? The Alsops offer an answer to that based on extensive interrogation of the scientists. It is expected that an antiaircraft missile which will be guided by wonderfully perfected radar and whose purpose will be to destroy invading planes, will be ready in two to five years. The intermediate strategic missile, which will be fired from planes, ships or forward bases, may be praetical in six to ten years. Finally, missiles of the ultimate destructive power, with ranges up to 5,000 miles, which will make possible direct intercontinental warfare, may appear in ten to eighteen years.

Readers may wonder why no mention has been made here of the German V-2 missile which eaused tremendous destruction in England in the last stages of the war. The reason is that researchers regard it as having been primitive in the extreme, even though it was a marvel of mechanieal ingenuity and daring. Its range was short, and it could not be accurately guided. The V-2, by comparison with the missiles now on the drawing boards, will be like a muzzle loading blunderbuss opposed to a naval rifle.

The technical problems connected with the development of missiles litterally stagger the lay mind. Even the Alsops, in a long article, have room only to touch some of the high spots. Ordinary metals would burst into flame at speeds far below those projected. Launching a missile which will proceed in seconds from the ground to heights of 60,000 feet or more and there start for a target, is an incredibly complex operation. Desirable fuels—capable of giving both sufficient thrust and range—are still in the laboratory phase. And, dwarfing all other difficulties, is that of guiding the missile with bulit-like aceuracy to a target thousands of miles away.

As an example of the Jules Vern-like conceptions entering into the guidance problem, the Alsops cite one projected method whereby what amounts to a navigating bridge will be built into a missile. As the missile proceeds, instruments will take position from the stars, and constantly eommunicate orders to other instruments which in turn will operate on controls. The missile will thus be brought to its target precisely as a ship is brought into a port.

Achieving great distance is another terrific problem. One scientist believes that may be ultimately solved by joining two or more missiles together. One, for instance, would furnish the thrust for taking the missile off the ground and into the atmosphere where, at a given point, the second missile carrying the warhead would be "kicked" off, its engine would automatically start, its guidance would take over, and it would proceed to the target.

What will be the cost of all this? No one really knows. Missiles will cost $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 each to build, once we—or another nation—learn how to build them. A suitable wind tunnel for testing will cost more than $1,000,000,000, not counting maintenance. The total cost will obviously be incredibly great—greater perhaps than the cost of developing and making the atomic bomb. The science of utter destruction becomes more expensive.

Finally, must we give our money and our scientific energies to perfeeting and manufacturing missiles? The Alsops feel that we must, in the name of self-preservation. It is known that the Russians are working on them at fever pitch, precisely as they are working with the problems of atomic power. Beyond the Urals, Soviet scientists are getting ready for another war. American scientists, with all the resources they can command, are doing exactly the same thing.

Milk Production 15 Per Cent Below Normal, Survey Shows

Milk produced by dairymen and sold to distributors during the past 30 days has been about 15 per cent below normal, a survey conducted by THE BANNER revealed today.

However, retail plants said that they noted an increase in the supply from the producers this past week. The increase is said to be about 5 per cent, still 10 per cent under the normal production level. Credit for the increase was given to better feeding.

While milk production in Tennessee is off about 10 per cent this year, it is estimated that in the United States as a whole, the production is some two per cent below that of last year.

High feed cost has been blamed for the decrease. While the cows may have had enough to eat, it may not have been of the proper feeds to aid in milk production, plant officials agreed.

The five per cent increase this past week is said to be due to an increase in the concentrates fed in the barns at milking time. Then too, water is available in sufficient quantities to meet the dairyman's needs.

At the beginning of the drought earlier this fall dairymen noted a 10 per cent decrease in their milk production. This was due partially to insufficient feed and water, and in the main to dried up pastures.

Pa Allus' Sez

By Fayola Payne

"New chemicals bring many changes in farming," a fellow said to me. Some new methods and materials help to get better results I know. Sprays help to control flies, worms, and all kinds of insects, but the best chemical in the world won't do no good unless a fellow takes to paying regular attention to when and where its needed. It ain't like molasses and sulphur once 'er year to fix a fellow up fer a long spell. You have to watch the stalls, and sheds, and roosts, come every change of the weather and don't put off spraying 'til tomorrow.

Corn, Peanuts Grain

Grain Sorghum may be harvested by eombining, cutting heads by hand, cutting for fodder, or by grazing with cows and hogs.

Mastitis Control Program Progressing 'Full Swing', State Director Declares

The State Department of Agriculture program for the control, prevention and elimination of mastitis is progressing "full swing" among the dairy herds of Tennessee. Dr. A. A. McMurray, director, said today.

For the first time in the history of Tennessee, or perhaps the entire United States, all dairymen in the state who request this service of the Department of Agriculture can secure it free of charge from a staff of trained personnel.

The program, which was started in Tennessee a little more than two years ago under the direction of Dr. McMurray, has gained national recognition during the past year. Dr. McMurray is a pioneer in the field of controlling mastitis, one of the most expensive diseases for the dairymen.

It had gained much headway in Tennessee by mid-summer of 1945. The control program was initiated at that time. Since then many large dairymen have adopted it and have found that the disease not only can be controlled, but can be prevented in many instances.

The program was first proven in 15 demonstration herds in various sections of the state. The same information and assistance given the owners of the demonstration herds is now being given to any dairyman in the state desiring it.

"As dairymen over the state become more conscious of the losses they are suffering from this disease, more will adopt the program and we will continue to increase our personnel to meet those demands," Dr. MeMurray said.

The entire milk industry appreciates the importance of this program to the point that the distributors as well as the manufacturer of dairy products are assisting in eonducting the program among their individual producers.

The program as recommended by Dr. McMurray is based principally on care and management with sanitation playing a major role.

"Sanitation is essential in eombatting any disease in the dairy herd. All filth should be so disposed that the udder cannot become contaminated. Mastitis organisms are present in and around the barn in mud, stagnated pools, etc., always ready to infest an injured udder. It is therefore essential that sanitary conditions prevail if a successful preventive and control program is to be inforced," Dr. McMurray said.

The department is offering assistance in any manner the producers request it. They will visit the individual herds and assist the dairymen in finding which of his animals have mastitis and help him to work out a program which will prevent the further spread of the disease and eliminate to a large degree the losses suffered through reduced milk production.

"We are convinced the program is workable and it is for all Tennessee dairymen," Dr. McMurray said. "However, it will require the eooperation of all dairymen if they expect to eliminate the disease," he concluded.

Butter Pea Something New! Try It Out in Next Garden

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

No matter how long one ages in gardening, he is sure to find something new to him every year, and usually these new items are well worth growing.

This year in one of the county first class gardens I was introduced to the butter pea, I had never heard of this before so I immediately arranged for seed to give it a trial next year. The seeds were red, and looked like a plump fat butter bean. Not quite as wide as Henderson's bush lima, but at least twice as thiek.

Of course, I couldn't be satisfied without learning more about this butter pea, as I saw nothing but ripe seed. And without seeing the plant at all, I inquired around until I found that the original seed came from Atlanta, Ga.

I insisted that this was a butter bean rather than a butter pea but I couldn't get any definite description of the plant so I am not sure of it.

A few days ago I was in Atlanta, and called on H. C. Hastings, to find out about this butter pea. Hastings, by the way, has been in the mail order seed business longer than any other living seedman—more than 57 years. When I broached the matter of butter pea to him, he said it was sent to him by some people in South Carolina some 10 or 12 years ago, under the name of butter pea.

The beans are packed tightly in the pod and are narrow and fat. They somewhat resemble crowder cow peas. Someone noticed this resemblance and named them butter peas, just as lima beans are known as butter beans. The name spread, became popular, and became the local name for this bean.

Hastings said that the stock was more or less mixed when he received it. Most of the seeds were white but some of them were pure red—almost a buckeye red. By careful selection, the company developed three, distinct strains of butter peas. The white bush variety, the white pole variety, and the red pole variety. They are not quite as early as Henderson's bush lima but they are more productive and have the virtue of being continuous bearers, beginning to produce beans almost as early as Henderson's bush lima and continuing to yield until killed by frost.

The chief value, however is in the superior flavor. They claim to have a rich buttery flavor, and are better than any other lima bean that yields well in the south. Hot weather does not stop their setting beans. Most people with whom I have talked prefer the red variety to the white. I suggest that many of our readers give this bean a tryout in next year's garden. I call this a bean for it really is a bean though you buy the seed as butter peas.

Let 'Er Burn!

The attitude of the American people toward fire seems to be, "Let 'er burn!"

That is the only way our record fire waste can be explained. This year we will burn some $600,000,000 worth of property and 10,000 or more lives will be lost. And, if the rate of increase continues, we will reach the billion-a-year point in a comparatively short time.

This record is a national disgrace. Fire waste involves far more than the destruction of dollar values. It means the loss of irreplaceable resources—the loss of jobs—the loss of taxable assets—the loss of business opportunity—the loss of food, machinery and ther supplies which the whole world needs.

Private and governmental authorities are now carrying on the most aggressive campaign to conquer destructive fire in history. It began last May, when President Truman called a national fire prevention conference in Washington. An all-inclusive program was laid down then, and it is being followed. But any program is doomed to failure unless it is given a full measure of public support. The experts can't lead you around by the hand and force you to make your property safe. They can only advise and instruct. Then, it is up to you.

Poultry Purchase Program to Help in Saving Grain

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced a purchase program to help producers speed up culling of hens, and, at the same time conserve poultry meat supplies for later use by consumers.

By assuring farmers an outlet for their fowl, the program will aid the poultry industry in carrying out its efforts to conserve grain.

Until further notice, the announcement says, the department will purchase only hens which are culled from the Nation's laying flocks in an effort to reduce their numbers by 136,000,000 by January 1, from the numbers on hand Oct. 1 this year.

The accelerated rate of selection, as compared with a "normal" rate, could save approximately 30,000,000 bushels of grain during the rest of the feeding year. Selecting and selling at a normal rate would reduce the national laying flock to a total of 440,000,000 birds on January 1. The increased rate would reduce these numbers to about 400,000,000.

Poor Cutting, Waste, Insects Worse than Fire on Forests

By Aelxander R. George

Washington — (AP) What's the biggest destroyer of American forests?

Fire?

No.

It's the most spectacular, but it ranks only fourth among the major enemies of our dwindling national woodpile.

No. 1 long-range menace, according to U. S. forest service records, is the harvesting of timber without providing sound methods for its replacement. Service officials say reasonably good management of the forests would double the tree growth.

Second biggest drain is waste in logging and manufacturing. Only 43 per cent by weight of the wood we cut or destroy in logging or import appears in products other than fuel. Some 35 per cent is not used at all. The remaining 22 per cent is used as fuel, much of it inefficiently.

Third biggest drain is damage by insects and diseases. The loss from these is estimated at 622,000,000 cubic feet a year, compared with an average annual fire destruction of 460,000,000 cubic feet.

Every year the cut and kill of saw timber in the United States is one and a half times as large as the growth. The current annual growth of saw timber is 35,301,000,000 board feet. The "drain" is 53,893,000,000 board feet.

The current pressure for increasing output of forest products needed for housing, paper manufacture and other uses aggravates the problem.

The forest service says one way to get "a reasonable commodity cut from the forest" is to take as much of the harvest as practicable in the form of poor and partially defective trees and in trees of the less desirable species. This would leave more of the straight and more desirable trees for future growth toward high-quality products.

Weeding, improved cutting, thinning and pruning in young stands greatly increase the potential value of later harvests. It is estimated that about 85,000,000 acres of the younger stands might well be pruned, weeded, or thinned.

A survey by the forest service shows that 71 per cent of the owners of small woodlands cut their trees in such a way that the cut-over land has no timber value left or almost none. Only 4 per cent of the small owners cut wisely, leaving their forests able not only to grow but to improve. Twenty-five per cent of the small cutting rates "fair."

Reforestation under the best conditions is slow business. It is estimated that 75,000,000 acres of denuded and poorly-stocked forest land will have to be planted to trees if it is to grow timber within the lifetime of present-day children. The total forest acreage planted since 1926 totals 6,483,000 acres.

Cake baked in a square pan, espeeially if the pan is enamel-ware is likely to become too brown at the corners, reports the Department of Agriculture.

A Lump of Coal

Ask the ordinary eitizen to describe a lump of coal, and he'll tell you that it's a black, heavy, rather dirty substance whose reason for being is to provide heat for homes and energy for industry.

These are vitally important funetions—but it is now being found that coal is a great deal more versatile than that. In the near future coal will not only be a solid fuel, but will be a source of gasoline and other liquid and gas fuels, and the raw material base ef innumerable chemical products. And, luckily, our known reserves of coal are virtually limitless.

According to an authoritative survey, based on technical information supplied by a large number of governmental and industrial organizations, "Complete conversion of coal to liquid and gas fuels and to chemical means the establishment of whole new major industries." To be practical, the plants must be of great size. Each will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, and will employ 2,000 men directly and 4,000 indirectly. A pilot plant is now under construction and, if it lives up to expectations, the work will go ahead as rapidly as conditions permit.

There, in brief, is the transformation that a commonplace lump of black coal is now undergoing. Back of it lies. decades of exacting research and experiment. And free enterprise is turning theories into practice.

Milk Consumption Skyrockets in U. S.

More than 60,000,000 quarts of fresh milk and cream are now being used daily by U. S. consumeers, a larger amount than at any time before the war, according to new figures developed by the Mills Industry Foundation.

Per capita consumption is 16 per cent above the pre-war level and milk and dairy produets are the most widely used foods, comprising more than 25 per cent of all foods consumed by the average American.

Best utilization of feed requires further emphasis upon milk production, according to the Foundation, because milk returns larger amounts of calories, protein, calcium, vitamin A and riboflavin per bushel of feed used in production than does any livestock or other livestock product.

There is no waste in milk as every drop can be used. A quart approximately these percentages of daily nutritive requirements of an average man: ealcium 100 per cent plus, riboflavin 82 per cent, phosphorus 67 per cent, protein 49 per cent, vitamin A 30 per eent, thiamin, 22 per cent, ealories 22 per cent, vitamin C 19 per eent, niaein 6 per cent, iron 3 per eent.

Milk is a better food to buy than ever before, the Foundation said and government eost of living studies show that since pre-war days the advanee in the price of fluid milk is considerably smaller than that for "all foods." New distribution methods are eredited with keeping priees lower than would otherwise be possible, providing unusually high food value at relatively low cost.

The American system of milk supply and distribution, acknowledged to be the best in the world, is a model for all nations. The Foundation reports receiving more requests than ever from foreign countries for data on the U. S. milk distribution plan.

Today, 57 billion quarts of milk are produced annually by 26,000,000 cows on three quarters of the nation's 6,000,000 farms. Half of this supply is used as milk and cream; the other half for butter, cheese, ice eream and a myriad of produets ranging from dry milk to plastics, paints, textiles and pharmaceuticals.

Foundation estimates show that one out of every 15 U. S. families depends on milk for a livelihood and that milk is the largest single source of farm eash income. Milk represents 15 per eent of all farm eash ineome and is larger than cattle or hogs; two and a half times wheat or cotton; one and a half times poultry and eggs; four times tobaceo. Farm eash milk income is higher now than ever before in history and is still rising.

Oklahoma Colored Farmer Grosses $3,000 off 20 Acres

In recognition of Cicero Abernathy's progressive farm practices which may offer a way out for many small farmers in a mechanized agricultural economy Soil Conservation, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication, devotes the lead article of its November issue to his 20-acre farm.

How Mr. Abernathy, an Oklahoma colored farmer who lives near Okay, grossed $3,000 this year off 20 acres is a story of a far-sighted soil conserving farmer shifting from one-crop cotton farming on a few acres to intensified truck crop farming, supplemented by grass seed production and a small pig crop.

Soon after Abernathy bought his 20-acre farm 18 years ago, he found out that he could not make an adequate living for his family growing cotton and corn. So, he shifted over to truch farming: Strawberries watermelons, cantalops, tomatoes, okra, peas, peppers, spinach, and other vegetables. He sold his strawberries wholesale and retailed his other vegetables off his truch from door-to-door in Muskogee. Immediately he began making a better living, but he noticed that gullies that began washing when he grew cotton were getting deeper.

Realizing that he couldn't continue making a good living if his land kept washing away, Abernathy decided to call on the supervisor of his soil conservation district and get some help. He went to the Verdi-Grand Soil Conservation District and applied for assistance.

A Soil Conservation Service technician, working with the district came out to his farm and helped him work out measures to control erosion and build up the fertility of his land.

Terraces were rebuilt and enlarged and grass was sodded at the outlets. Fertility of his land was restored by hauling corn cobs, eotton burrs, manure, straw, and other wastes out into his field and spreading it over the soil. "Every time I take a load of truch to town, I always bring something back for my land," Abernathy says.

This year he sold $830 worth of strawberries off an acre and a half, $1,050 worth of vegetables in town, $600 worth of weeping lovegrass seed, and $500 worth of hogs. Altogether, he sold $3,000 worth of products, more than twice what he grossed before he improved his land.

When his crops are in, Farmer Abernathy makes extra money hauling cotton for his neighbors. He hauls right through November, except for the time he takes out o plant clover crops on his eultavated acres.

With the money saved from truck farming, Abernathy has purehased 60 acres. He plans to branch out into beef eattle raising. Already he has some brood stock on hand.

Yellow Hybrid Corn Leads Production in Lewis County

Hohenwald, Tenn., Dec. 1—(Spl.)—In a corn-variety test eonduеted on the farm of Luther Baxter of the Buffalo Valley eommunity this year, Dixie 44, a yellow hybrid, led in produetion, yielding 50.6 bushels per acre, while Dixie 17, a new white hybrid, was a close second with a yield of 47.4 bushels, aceording to County Agent Louis Sawyer.

The third variety under test in this field was another hybrid. Indiana 901, which produced 32 bushels per acre.

These one-acre plots were grown on similar soils, planted the same day, and were given like a eultural praetiees. The prolonged summer drouth reduced the yields considerably, Sawyer pointed out. Sinee moisture tests were not readily available, 78 pounds of ear corn in the husk was eounted per bushel.

Strange Money

In various parts of the world there have been many mediums of exchange, that is, very strange things have been used for money. It is interesting to note that insects, birds, fish, and animals—both wild and domesticated—have been highly respected forms of currency.

We are even indebted to animals for the very name of "money," inasmuch as the Latin word for money, pecunia, is derived from pecus, meaning "cattle."

Sea shells were one of the earliest forms of money, and the small shell known as the "cowrie" is still used in some parts of India.

The cow was the monetary unit among the Gauls, Germans, Angles and Saxons. As late as the fourth century. Romans paid their fines and taxes in cattle and sheep.

In Ireland, pigs and sheep known as "living money" were the equivalent of currency.

Red feathers of a small bird known as the Scarlet Honey Eater are used as money by the natives of the Solomon Islands. However, the "money" consists of only feathers that are shed by the living bird, and the birds are protected, else the money supply would soon become exhausted.

In Tartary, the Tibetans churn yak milk into butter, mold it into cubes, and use it as money.

Aecording to the archives of Babylon, Assyria, Persia, India, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, bees were once quite important as "money producers." All taxes and tributes were levied in the form of payments of honey and wax.

Among natives of West Africa, the elephant's tail is held in highest esteem as currency, having been used as far back as 1600. While in other parts of Africa ivory tusks are used, and natives in the Fijis use whale teeth for currency.

In the early days, the New England Puritans used many things, including codfish, as legal tender.

—Jewell Casey

Medical Expenditures of Colored Farm Families Only Half That of Whites in Rural Southland

A study of changes in medical expenditures during the war reveals that Negro farm families spent only about half as much for medical care in 1945 as did white farm families in the South.

A recent preliminary release of the study, which was made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows that colored farm families had an expenditure of only $40—mainly for physicians and medical supplies—in 1945, as compared with an expenditure of $81 per white farm family in the South.

Both white and colored farm families lagged behind farm families of the North who spent $101 for medical care in 1945. The study covers medical expenditures of farm families in 25 States in the North Central and Southern regions during 1941 and 1945. During this period average medical expenditures in the South increased from $41 to $70, and in the North they inereased from $41 to $70, and in the North they increased from $64 to $101. This indicates that although the South is behind in medicine expenditures, it is increasing the amount of medical eare per farm family at a somewhat faster rate than the North.

The leading item of expenditure for medical care both North and South was physicians' services. This was true in 1941 and in 1945. During the period expenditures for physicians' service increased from $25 to $46 per farm family in the North and from $14 to $30 per farm family in the South. Second highest expenditure in the North was for hospital care; in the South it was drugs and medical supplies. This seems to indicate greater prevalence ef self-medication in the South than in the North.

And Some Want It Here

The believers in the totalitarian state always argue that that form of government does the most to advance the interests of the "common man." They prate of production for use instead of production for profit, and point to the achievements of dictatorship in advancing the standard of living of the worker.

In the light of that, some figures concerning the Russian economy are of interest. In less than a year, the price of black bread, the staple item in the diet of the average Russian, has increased 240 per cent. Milk has gone up 220 per cent, sugar 196 per cent, butter 136 per cent and beef 114 per cent. The cost of clothing and all manufactured goods have also advanced tremendously, and are usually unobtainable at any price. But, in the same period, the wages of Russian workers have gone up only 25 per cent.

The "fortunate" Russians are not burdened with a free, competitive economy such as that in the United States. They don't have to suffer along with such typically capitalistic monstrosities as great factories producing a growing flood of consumer goods—nor do they have chain stores and independent stores all competing with eaeh other for consumer favor. In Russia everything is owned and controlled by the state, and the factories produce and the stores sell only what the masterminds at the top think fit and proper. The result, according to a U. S. Department of Labor survey, is that the living standards of American workers are about 1,000 per cent above those of their Russian counterparts.

Keep that in mind when you hear the virtues of Communism and other "isms" compared to the vices of the competitive free enterprises system of production and distribution.

Pumpkins, Squash Require Storage in Warm Place

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar,
Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

Storage of vegetables is a big problem just now to many who have grown gardens for the first time.

In fact it should be thoroughly understood before we put away our vegetables for the winter. Some vegetables require storage in a dry moderately warm place. Others keep best in a cool place that is fairly moist. Pumpkins, squash of all kinds, and sweet potatoes come under the first class.

Pumpkins and squash, in order to keep well, should be gathered before the first heavy frost, though they will stand a moderate frost without serious damage. If we wish them to keep well, we should cut or break them from the vine in such a way as to leave at least an inch of the stem on the fruit.

If we break the stem off of the fruit, it is almost sure to injure it and juice and water will run out of the scar where the stem was broken off. Such pumpkins will keep for awhile, but they are almost sure to spoil within six to eight weeks. In harvesting, be careful not to bruise the pumpkins. Store them at once in a dry place where they will not lie on the damp or wet floor. If the floor where they lie is wet or even moist, mold and decay are almost sure to result.

Neither pumkins nor squash are fully mature when they are picked from the vine. In fact the seeds themselves continue to fill out and increase in weight for two or three months after the fruit is put in storage.

Squashes and pumpkins keep best at a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees though they will keep all right if the temperature falls as low as 40 or goes as high as 65 or 70. They do not keep well when piled up in heaps, or filled into barrels or bins. They need a good circulation of air at all times. Given these conditions they should keep in good condition until Mareh or April.

Better Farms

(1) Winter legumes are the basis of the soil building program on all farms. Corn and cotton stand drought better and make highest yields if winter legumes are grown in the rotation. Effect of winter legumes in helping corn and cotton through dry weather is very noticeable this year.

Records show that farmers who plant the most winter legumes get best yields and made the highest incomes. They are also balancing their crops with livestock. Now, as never before, winter legumes should be planted to supply nitrogen for next year's corn crop. Indications now are that nitrogen materials, such as nitrate of soda and other sources, will be as scarce in 1948 as they were in 1947—perhaps scarces.

(2) Planting of winter legumes should be finished by about the middle of October. For success with them use basic slag, phosphate or 0-14-10.

(3) Inoculation of legume in inoculating crimson clover, if you are planting it the first time.

(4) Lupines planted where peanuts are dug protect the soil, add nitrogen, and increase next year's corn yield. Lupines should be on every acre where peanuts are dug and also on many other acres. Seed are available, you may save your own seed next spring.

(5) Many Alabama farmers can whip the winter legume seed shortage by growing their own seed. Extra seed can be sold for cash. Sale of seed is bringing in considerable extra money on many farms. Smooth, Monantha, and Williamette vetch and crimson clover seed can be produced in the northern half of the State; blue lupine and Manganese burr clover in the southern half of the State; and Caley peas and vetch in the Black Belt.

The European Road

It has been but two short years since the United States showed its ability to produce the materials needed to win World War II. The electric utility companies of the nation rendered outstanding service in making this production possible. They were able to supply electric power when and where needed to meet the exhorbitant demands of war. This is the record of one of the nation's outstanding industries during a national emergency.

President Truman is asking a quick start on a ten-year program for controlling floods and developing the water resources of the Mississippi River basin. This is sound non-commercial function of government. But it is a safe bet that the advocates of socialized electric power in the United States will use flood control as the vehicle to build power dams and proceed with such tax exempt properties to foree present private electric companies into government ownership in the territory affected, thus establishing a government monopoly of electric power in another vast area of the United States.

President Truman makes no reference to existing electric companies in the flood control message, no invitation is given to private industry to work with the government in the development and distribution of eleetrie power at the various dams. If allowed to do so, private enterprise, publicly regulated, would undoubtedly be glad to joim with the government in financing electric development, thus saving the hard-pressed taxpayers enormous sums. Investor-owned electrie companies would thus be ereating vast new taxable assets to help support government, in contrast with government-owned tax exempt power plants whieh gradually put taxpaying private plants out of business.

This is something to think about unless the country is ready to go whole hog towards socialization of industry. Are we going to follow the European road to the ultimate destruction of private enterprises and individual opportunity?

For vitamin C eontent, combine shredded cabbage in salad with grated turnip and generous slices of green pepper.

Gettin' Harder All the Time to Keep 'Em Down on Farm

By Robert E. Geiger

WASHINGTON— (AP)— That old question of how to keep 'em down on the farm still hasn't been solved. In fact it's getting tougher all the time.

A study of the growth of metropolitan districts has just been completed by the census bureau and the Scripps Foundation for Research in population. It shows the lure of the big city has attracted the farm boy and girl all through the years.

Lean depression years dimmed but didnt' extinguish it. The war spurred it on, and now the census experts say the signs indicate the trend will continue at least into the next decade.

But the cities of the South and West are challenging the older industrial areas of the Northwestern and the North Central states. This has been going on for 20 years. Discussing its study of this regional trend, the report says:

"The general conclusion justified by such a study is that the relatively rapid and steady regional increases in metropolitan population in the West and South will continue and that these regions will absorb metropolitan population at the expense of the Northeastern and North Central States."

In discussing farm-eity population will, of course remain about stationary or will decline, depending on the magnitude of the movement to metropolitan districts.

That is. few people are expected to move from the city to the country.

But the proportion of "cliff dwellers" living in big city apartments may decline. People—and industries—appear to be seeking the elbow room of surburs and rural metropolitan centers.

In 1900 there were 44 metropolitan areas in the U. S. with a central city" containing 100,000 or more population. These contained 25.5 per cent of the U. S. population.

By 1940 there were 140 metropolitan areas, and they contained 40 per cent of the population.

These two figures aren't exactly comparable because the census bureau has made changes in defining metropolitan population.

Nevertheless the growth of huge metropolitan areas has been steady and strong and the trend is continuing. A study of 34 metropolitan areas by the census bureau last April indicated they eontain one-third of the nation's population.

Yet these 34 areas don't include all of the 34 largest.

The census bureau-Scripps foundation report discusses these trends toward an increase in industrialization in the South and West:

Only a very few metropolitan areas had a birth rate high enough in 1940 to maintain their population level. Therefore they had to draw workers from the rural areas. The South has the largest natural inerease of any part of the country.

The South has had a steady increase in its proportion of manufacturing wage earners from 15.7 per eent in 1917 to 20.4 per cent in 1940.

Then during the war, from July 1940 to May 1944, the South reeeived 24.4 per eent of the fourteen million dollars the War Production Board authorized for manufacturing plants and equipment. The cost of plants whose conversion to peace time industry is "extremely doubtful" is excluded. The west received 12.8 per cent of these expenditures.

These percentages are a substantial increase compared with prewar years.

The report says this expansion of wartime industry in the South and West isn't proof that the growth of peacetime industry will continue. But it adds that the conclusion "seems fully justified" that there now are larger manufacturing facilities in these regions in proportion to those in the Northeast and North Central states."

And the most startling fact in war time population studies has been the huge increase in western population. The three pacific coast states gained 3.281.000 people, or an inerease of one-third. All the other 45 states increased only 3,-712,000 or three per cent.

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

About this time each year when the nights become chilly and damp, thousands of farmers and farm boys, with their dogs, guns and lanterns, take to the woods and fields for a few hours of recreation in the form of 'possum hunting. Many of them have already put in 10 or more hours a day, but a few miles tramp through woods. weeds, briars and over fences offers a certain amount of pleasure.

Hunting is pleasure, but often a night of fun and relaxation is turned into one of sorrow and suffering because someone was careless about handling a gun. Maybe, his earelessness was due to excitement, then again the hunter may have failed to think.

We often read or hear of someone being accidentally shot when they tried to cross a fence with a loaded gun. That is a case of not thinking. A much sadder incident involved two brothers in their early teens. The brothers over opposition of their mother who consoled herself with the idea that the boys must learn to handle a gun someday carried a gun along on a short hunting trip one night after supper.

With a young dog that never had treed a 'possum, the two boys worked eagerly with their young animal attempting to train him into a "tree-dog." After sometime without success, they were ready to turn back, but in the distance (some 300 to 400 yards away). they heard the barks of their dog.

Afraid that the inexperienced dog would leave the spot before they could get there (if you have ever run toward the bark of a dog you know what we mean), the boys began their mad rush toward the dog. They reached the scene in time and found only about 20 feet from the ground, a 'possum with its tail wrapped around the limb holding on for dear life.

The hunters' first impression was to shoot the little animal off the limb, but on second thought, it would be good experience for the dog to have the privilege of killing it and they were anxious to surprise their parents so they decided to climb up the tree and shake the 'possum off. Almost instantly, one of the boys was about 15 feet off the ground shaking the limb on which thee 'possum held close. After much effort, the animal fell to the ground and the small dog began to work on him.

The animal was larger than the boys had surmised and too large for the dog to handle. As the scuffle continued, the boy which was in the tree dropped to the ground and grabbed the gun to assist the dog. As he carelessly swung the gun around attempting to shoot the 'possum it discharged and the shot hit the other boy.

Fortunately, the incident was not as bad as it might have been because the young hunter was not killed. However, he did lose an arm.

Similar accidents are occuring somewhere in the country daily, Many of which result in the loss of life. Losses caused through hunting are by no means confined to the hunters themselves. Often livestock is killed by stray bullets. Destructive fires, burning both property and wild life, result from hunting and sickness caused by exposure are all major problems.

There are many simple rules a farmer and his family might follow and still enjoy hunting just as much wiehout taking so many chances. They include:

1. Allow only members of the family to carry a gun who will not become excited on sight of game.

2. Never cross a fence with a loaded gun.

3. Don't build fires unless it is necessary and in case a fire is started, be sure it is located on a clean plot of ground.

4. Make sure all fire is out before leaving it.

5. Allow no hunting on your farm unless some member of the family is with the hunting party.

6. Keep hunting parties small in order that each member will know where other members are.

7. Avoid exposure.

Plan Now

To allow hunting on your farm only when some member of the family can go along with the hunting party.

To be careful about driving a wagon, truck or other farm equipment up and down hills when the ground is soft as you would about planting rows up and down the hill in the summer.

To cull and sell all obvious nonproducing hens and also those which have reached the age of unprofitable production.

To destroy all weeds and grass in and around the garden which might serve as winter quarters for destructive sects.

To start a rat-control program.

To have everything ready for hog killing when the temperature is right, but be sure that it is cold enough before slaughtering. Many families lost their entire meat supply last year because they killed when the weather was uncertain.

Better Farming Methods Sought for Puerto Rico

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its approval of research on erosion control and more efficient production of food and feed crops in Puerto Rico.

The research work will be conducted under the research and marketing Act of 1946 and will be done cooperatively by Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and by the Puerto Rico and the Federal Agricultural Experiment Stations.

In approving the project, E. A. Meyer, administrator of the new act, pointed out the serious need for cropping systems better suited to the characteristically steep lands of Puerto Rico. He especially emphasized the urgency of taking steps to retard soil erosion which is moving apace in the island at a disasterous rate.

There are nearly 600 persons to the squar mile on the island who are largely dependent upon agriculture as a means of living, Meyer said.

The research program will seek to develop soil and water conservation practices that will permit the growing of such crops as corn, vegetables, bananas, and other fruits on the steep and highly eroded land of Puerto Rico with a minimum loss of soil. The program will also aim at increased production the square mile on the island who for direct or indirect consumption by the people living in the hill country of the island. Approximately 75 percent of the land is elassified as hilly and mountainous; and it is estimated that more than 25 percent of the topsoil has already washed away.

Foot-Long Fruit Tree Limb Bears Two Dozen Apples

Livingston, Tenn., Dec. 1—(Spl.)—An apple tree limb about a foot long and less than an inch in diameter and bearing two dozen apples is on display in the Livingston Enterprise office.

The limb is from a tree grown from a seed by Riley Masters of the Buffalo Hill Community. Masters said the tree is of the limbertwig variety and it produced 10 bushels of fruit this year.

Of the 500.000 people in the United States estimated to have tuberculosis. only about half are known to health authorities. Christmas Seal funds support programs to find the "unknown" cases.

Food Saving Plan Set-Up in Tennessee

By Robert Battle

Economics in livestock feeding, through special measures and greater efficiency, are vital to the success of our present efforts to meet a great international crisis.

That is the general theme of the seven-point program outlined by the Tennessee Livestock Feed Committee for the conservation of food to help foor the hungry peoples of Europe.

In keeping with President Truman's three-point conservation program to make more food available for shipment to hungry people abroad, Gov. Jim McCord recently appointed C. E. Frehm, acting president of the University of Tennessee. and O. E. Van Cleave. State Commissioner of Agriculture, to select the Tennessee committee.

Meeting at the extension service office at 2327 West End Avenue, the committee adopted a program for the saving of food and farm products in Tennessee, calling for the eating of poultry at least two days per week.

The committee felt that having poultry on the menu would aid in the saving of grain, and "help to relieve a prospective meat shortage." The group also advocated the eating of the whole slice of bread "including the crust."

While government reports indicate the nation is eating 17 per cent more per capita now than in previous years, it is understood that farmers are working harder to meet the demands of the consumer public.

"Urban and farm people must cooperate in the conservation of food and grain by inaugurating food saving programs," the members said.

Eradication of Rats

In keeping with a drive begun earlier this year by the State Department of Agriculture, the committee advocated the eradication of rats. The rodent is said to be one of the principal "destroyers" of grain and farm products this year.

In carrying out the program, it was pointed out, "it will be necessary for everyone to make some sacrifice. Everybody will agree to sending bushels of wheat to Europe, but it means more than that. as it represents the production and home consumption of meat, milk and eggs, as well as all other foods."

The group agreed to support actively the Natioal Good Conservation Program. They believe this program applies to all people, both producers and consumers.

"The feeding of hungry people of Europe is a program of our national government and since it is a sound program, should be supported by all," the members resolved."

Main Point of Program

One of the main points in the program—which shoul dhave been practiced all along by farmers and land owners—is the culling of all non-profitable animals from the farm.

The committee asked for an increase in grazing crops next year. This calls for seeding wheat and rye through December and seeding of spring oats for hay and grain. They advocate controlled winter grazing, and ask land owners and renters to avoid over-grazing. A big help to the land, they agree, will be the spreading of a mixture of manure and fertilizer on pastures during the winter months.

An over-all point, so to speak, is "save food in its preparation and use for human consumption and use common sense in all livestock feeding programs."

In recognition for outstanding work, Brehm and Van Cleave have received letters from Charles Luckman, chairman of the Citizens Food Committee, and Clinton P. Anderson, secretary of agriculture.

Members of the committee are C. E. Wylie of the U-T College of Agriculture, chairman; Dr. E. A. Wright of the Hermitage Feed Mills; T. J. Hotch, president of the State Farm Bureau; Paul Dykes, master of the State Grange; Carl Fly, state director of the Production and Marketing Administration; G. E. Freeman, director of vocational education in the high schools of the state; Dr. V. L. Fuqua, assistant commissioner of agriculture and secretary of the committee, and State Sen. John Thomason of Nolensville, representing the dairy industry.

J. W. Brimm, with the department of vocational education, served on the committee for Freeman. Commissioner Van Cleave gave advice on the working up of the program.

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Last spring how we all grumbled because winter with his freezes and wheezes outstayed his welcome. This fall has found summer equally reluctant to pack up her bright warm hours and leave. But now at last she has surely gone. Autumn has charge of the erath and has poured tardy color into the leaves (we drove past beeches of pure gold yesterday), and would have made "the frosted asters like a smoke upon the hills," if there had been enough aster to frost. The outdoor work of the bees has ended.

The last job of the beekeeper is to insert the contractors into the entrances. I hope everyone has done this. Not to keep out the weather, which is not yet very cold, but to keep out the field mice. We used to be pretty leisurely about contracting entrances, and we know successful honey producers who still are. But we had some disconcerting losses from field mice, so now, no matter how mild the season, December seldom finds our entrances large enough to permit the destructive visitors to enter. Our hives are for bees, not for mice.

And now, this job done, the outdoor work of the beekeeper also has ended. If bees can appreciate anything, they appreciate being undisturbed in winter.

During mid-October, I was in Western New York State a few days. It was mild there, too, and one day someone called me outside to see honeybees on goldenrod. Later I did see some, but the insects on that particular goldenrod were not honeybees. They were bees, but not honeybees. "Oh," said someone in the party, "I thought bees were bees."

Most people think there are only two kinds of bees, honeybees and bumble bees. I don't really know how many kinds, of species, have been idcntified and named. But there must be thousands.

There are large bees and small bees, hairy and smooth bees, banded and plain bees, black, brown, gray, blue, green, red, and iridescent bees. There are carpenter bees, pasterers, and masons. Some make tunnels in the ground for their nests, others take over the burrows of our unloved field mice. Some nest in loose masonry, and others in wood, as in porch posts; others in plant galls or plant stems, like raspberry stalks; some nest under stones and some in deserted snail shells.

Most of these different bees would not be mistaken for honey bees, but several of them are very similar. To make it sound even more complicated, some bees look like wasps, and some wasps look like bees: in fact, some flies do too.

Once, years, ago, when I was visiting the University of Colorado in Boulder, I had the happy privilege of meeting the distinguished entomologist, Dr. T. D. A. Cockerell, who graciously showed me his famous collection of bees. There were uncounted specimens from all over the world, all sizes and colors. I was told, though not by the modest scientist himself, that it was one of the outstanding collections of the world. It was destined for some museum —the American Museum of Natural Science, I believe. What I have never been able to forget is that more than 700 species had been collected right there in Colorado.

If we could select as a motto a single sentence to hang above the table around which the dignitaries and representatives of the United Nations conferences sit, in an endeavor to iron out the world's differences, it would be this: **"Above all nations is humanity."**

WOMAN'S PAGE

Do You Have a Sweet Tooth?

French Fondant

2 cups sugar
1-4 tsp. cream of tartar
2-3 cup water

Put sugar and water on heat and stir until it begins to boil. Remove spoon, and with a brush dipped in cold water wash down the sides to keep sugar crystals from forming. Cover and boil for five minutes. Add cream of tartar and cook until it reaches soft ball stage, or to 230 degrees F. by thermometer. Remove from heat and turn out on marble slab which has been dampened with water. Let stand until a dent can be made on the surface. Then work the candy back and forth with a wooden spatula to a white, smooth, creamy paste. Knead, put in earthen bowl, cover closely with a damp cloth and put in a cool place for 24 hours.

Fondant is not perfect when it is granular. If it granulates, water can be added and the fondant worked again.

Another fondant can be prepared without cooking.

FRUITED FRENCH PASTRY

1 1-2 cups canned fruit cocktail
1-2 cup whipping cream
2 tablespoons granulated sugar
1-2 teaspoon vanilla extract
12 Honey Maid graham crackers

Drain fruit cocktail thoroughly. Whip cream until stiff. Beat in sugar and vanilla. Fold in 1 cup fruit cocktail. Spread graham crackers with cocktail mixture and stack 3 crackers for each serving. Chill about 1 hour. Top with additional fruit cocktail just before serving. Serves 4.

Paul Whiteeman Fruit Sundae Pie

Quick graham cracker crust! Velvety ice cream! Luscious fruit cocktail!

Crumb Shell:

1 1-2 cups finely rolled Honey Maid graham cracker crumbs
2 tablespoons granulated sugar
1-3 cup softened butter or margarine

Blend graham cracker crumbs, sugar and softened butter. Pat into 9-inch pie pan, pressing firmly against bottom and sides. Bake in 375 degree oven for 8 minutes. Chill thoroughly.

Fruit Cocktail Sauce:

1 1-2 cups canned fruit cocktail
1-3 cup fruit cocktail syrup
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 quart vanilla ice cream

Drain fruit cocktail. Mix syrup and cornstarch, heat to boiling, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Add fruit cocktail and chill thoroughly.

Just before serving fill shell with ice cream and top with fruit cocktail sauce. Serves 6 to 8.

Turkey Turnovers

3 tbsp. butter
3 tbsp flour
1 cup milk
1-4 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
1-8 tsp. celery salt
2 tsp. finely minced onion
2 cups chopped turkey meat
Plain pastry, made wih 2 cups flour
1 lb. can jelled cranberry sauce

Melt butter, add flour and seasonings. and mix until smooth. Add milk; cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add turkey meat and cool. Roll out pastry 1-8 inch thick; cut in circles, using 2 for each turnover. On one circle of pastry. place a spoonful of turkey, cover with second round of pastry. Press edges together, prick tops, and brush with milk. Place on cookie sheet and bake in a hot oven 350 degrees F.. about 30 minutes, or until well browned. Serve with or without a sauce.

To cut up raisins for baking use a pair of old scissors dipped in hot water.

Frankfurters with Spanish Rice

1 pound frankfurters
1 cup raw rice
4 tablespoons lard or drippings
1-2 clove garlic
3 small chili peppers
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1 No. 2 can tomatoes (or 2 1-2 cups fresh cooked)
1 1-2 cups water

Cook rice in lard or drippings until golden brown. Chop garlic and peppers and add with remaining ingredients. Cover and cook slowly until rice is dry and grains stand apart (about 45 minutes.) About 15 minutes before the rice is done, add frankfurters, cover and steam. Serve rice on hot platter with frankfurters on top. Serves 6.

Savory Dressing

Saute 1-4 cup minced onion, and 1-2 cup celery, chopped, in 1-4 cup melted butter. Combine with 6 cups stale bread cubes, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon parsley, minced, 1-4 teaspoon pepper, 1 1-2 teaspoon poultry seasoning. and 1-3 to 1-2 cup broth. Add 1 beaten egg. Mix thoroughly and stuff bird.

Spaghetti-Meat Loaf

1 pound ground beef
1 egg
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 can cooked spaghetti in tomato sauce with cheese
Grated sharp cheese.

Combine and mix thoroughly all ingredients, except sharp cheese. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (375 degreese) 1 hour. Turn onto platter and sprinkle immediately with grated sharp cheese

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Cold Fondant

1 egg white
1-4 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 tablespoon butter
1-9 teaspoon salt
2 1-2 cups sugar or more if needed.

Whip egg into froth with salt; add cream of tartar and sifted sugar, softened butter, and more sugar if necessary to make into stiff dough

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SWEET POTATO CROQUETS

4 cups hot mashed potatoes.
1-3 cup hot milk.
4 tablespoons butter.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 egg beaten slightly
1 cup buttered crumbs

Mix milk. salt and butter with hot mashed potatoes. Dip in slightly beaten egg and crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven (375 degrees, or until brown.

Chocolate Fruit Bars

1-2 cup dates, stoned
1-2 cup seedless raisins
1-2 cup candied citron peel, chopped
1-2 cup candied lemon and orange peel, chopped
1-2 cup nuts or blanched almonds or pecans
1 egg white
2 tbsps water
1 tsp. vanilla extract
Confectioners' sugar
Melted chocolate

Put all the fruits and nuts through a food chopper. Place the egg white in a bowl, add the water, vanilla extract, fruits, and enough sifted confectioners' sugar to form a stiff paste Pat out in a shallow greased pan. Let the mixture dry for four hours, then ice over with melted chocolate. When dry, turn out on waxed paper and ice the other side with melted chocolate. Allow to set, then cut into bars.

Frosted Fruit

1 egg white
1 tsp. ice water
Sugar
Small bunches of fruits

Beat the egg white until stiff, then add the water. Sprinkle some sugar on a sheet of white paper and set in a warm place. Dip small bunches of currants or grapes into the egg, then shake the sugar all over them; place on a wire rack for the frosting to dry.

In making angel food and sunshine cakes there are some general directions which should be followed: Sift the flour five times before measuring it. Have eggs chilled and perfectly fresh. Add a pinch of salt to the whites. Always fold in the flour and never beat the batter after the flour is added. When salt his been added, beat the egg whites until they are creamy. Add the cream of tartar and beat them until they are stiff; then stir in the sugar gently and fold in the flour. Eggs for angel food cake should not be beaten any stiffer than is necessary to hold up the sugar. but for sunshine cake they may be beaten a bit stiffer, though they should not be too dry. It requires from 40 to 45 minutes to bake these cakes. When they are taken from the oven they must cool in the inverted pan, and it is worth while to have the type of pan which is made especially for such cakes. The pans should never be greased as pans are for butter cakes.

Decorative coconut balls may be made from angel food cake. Cut the cake into small squares, clip the corners to round the shape, dip in plain white icing and roll in grated coconut. They may be decorated in candied fruit if you desire.

Angel Food Cake

12 eggs beaten slowly, but not too stiff and dry
1 1-2 cups sugar
1 cup flour after sifting several times
Pinch of salt
1 tsp. cream of tartar

For a chocolate angel food cake, follow the directions above, adding three tablespoons of cocoa to the flour.

A more elaborate version of an angel food cake follows:

Holiday Angel Food

1 1-3 cups egg whites
1 1-2 cups flour
2-3 cup nuts
1 1-2 tsps. almond extract.
1 1-2 tsps. cream of tartar
1 cup cherries, chopped
1-4 tsp. salt
1 cups sugar

Beat eggs with salt until frothy; add cream of tartar and beat until creamy but not stiff and dry; add sugar gradually and beat well; flavor; fold in flour. Roll cherries and nuts in one tablespoon extra flour; add to batter, using as few strokes as possible Place in pan; bakee about 50 minutes in moderate oven 300 degrees F., until firm to the touch and leaving the side of the pan.

Among the most versatile and decorative of cakes are those baked in little cups. These may be covered with creamy frosting and covered with coconut or topped with candied fruits and nuts.

Little Cakes

1-2 cup shortening
2 1-2 cups sifted cake flour
4 tsps. baking powder
4 egg whites
1 tsp. salt
1 1-2 cups sugar
2-3 cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla
1-3 cup milk

Place shortening in bowl. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into bowl. Add 2-3 cup milk and vanilla. Beat 2 minutes on medium speed of electric mixer, or by hand. Scrape bowl and beaters Add unbeaten egg whites and milk. Beat for two additional minutes. Scrape bowl and beater Line up cake pans with waxed paper and fill one-half full of batter. Bake in 375 degree oven about 25 minutes.

Creamy Frosting

1-2 cup shortening or butter
1-2 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. vanilla
1 1-2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar.
3 tbsp. cream

Divinity adds goodness and beauty to the candy plate.

Standard Divinity

2 cups sugar
1-2 cup light corn sprup
1-4 tsp. salt
1-2 cup hot water
1 tsp. vanilla extract
2 egg whites

Dissolve sugar, syrup, and salt in the hot water. Cook. without stirring, to 248 degrees, or to the firm-ball stage; wash down with a damp cloth any crystals that may form on the sides of the pan during cooking. Remove from heat and pour gradually over the stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly with a wire whisk. Add extract and continue beating until mixture will hold its shape when dropped from a spoon. Drop by teaspoonfuls on waxed paper or spread into a buttered pan and mark in squares.

Among uncooked candies we find coconut kisses, chocolate fruit bars and frosted fruits.

Coconut Kisses

1 tsp. almond extract
1-2 cup sugar
1 egg white
1 cup ground almonds
Shredded coconut

Mix the almonds, sugar, almond extract, and egg white to a stiff paste. Let stand for 24 hours. Color, if desired, and make into balls. Roll in coconut, pressing it in well. Then, roll in coconut again. Let stand to harden.

ROAST TURKEY

The skin of a turkey chosen for roasting should look clear and unwrinkled. Select a young bird. A turkey should be kept in the refrigerator at least 12 hours after being killed, to allow the meat to become white and tender. Wash the dressed bird several times and dry with cloth. Rub well with salt and butter. Make dressing of bread crumbs, season with melted butter or stock, pepper, salt, a little sage, onion and one egg to hold in shape. Stuff inside of bird with part of dressing, making the rest into balls. Place turkey in roasting pan uncovered with two cups water and put in hot oven (350 degrees F.). Allow 25 minutes to the pound, cooking an extra 30 minutes. Baste several times during cooking. Just before removing turkey from pan, place balls made of remaining dressing around turkey and allow to brown.

Cook neck and giblets until tender in enough water to make gravy. Have a pair of sweetbreads cooked and one can button mushrooms, which have been sauteed in butter. Add to giblets. This makes a delicious sauce to be passed after turkey is served.

For an attractive way to serve a turkey, make short baking powder pastry, cut in strips, bake and when turkey has been put on a tray, make fence rows around with pastry sticks and garnish with parsley.

Variations in dressing may be made by adding one cup of fresh oysters or one cup of raisins or one cup of boiled chestnuts to dressing.

Chestnut Balls

Boil, hull. and blanch enough Spanish chestnuts to measure a cupful; then mash smooth or run through the ricer. Put into double boiler one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoon of butter, and cup of finely ground bread crumbs. Season with pepper and salt, using a little grated onion if desired. Stir until thick, remove from heat and add chestnuts. When cool, form into balls. Dip in egg ,then in bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat like croquettes. Keep warm and place on platter with fowls.

Broiled Turkey

Select a young fat turkey, about 8 to 10 pounds dressed. Have butcher quarter turkey. Brush cut side with butter. Salt and pepper. Place broiler pan second shelf position from the bottom, turn control to broil position. Leave door ajar. Broil for 30 minutes, turn turkey, brush skin side with butter, salt and pepper. broil 30 minutes. Turn turkey skin side down and turn heat low, close oven door and cook for 30 minutes. Remove turkey, slice and serve with gravy.

Curry Gravy for Turkey

4 medium onions
4 tbsp. margarine or butter
2 1-2 tsp. curry powder
1-2 tsp. turmeric
1-8 tsp. salt
4 1-2 tbsp. flour
1 1-2 cups diced unpeeled apple
1-2 cup celery crescents
2 1-2 cups water
2 chicken bouillon cubes
1-2 cup raisins

Saute onions in fat until yellow. Add curry, turmeric and salt. Add apples, celery and water in which bouillon cubes have been dissolved. Cover and simmer until tender but not soft. Add raisins and flour mixed smooth with a little cold water. Cook until thickened. Pour into center of rice ring and surround with sliced turkey steamed a few minutes to heat. Yield: Six servings

Cranberry Sunshine Relish

4 cups fresh cranberries
1 whole orange. quartered and seeded
1-2 small grapefruit, quartered and seeded
2 cups sugar

Put cranberries, orange and grapefruit through food chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes 1 1-4 quarts.

Cranberry Apple Relish

1-2 1-lb can jellied cranberry sauce
2 large applies, cored, peeled, and quartered
1-2 lemon
1-4 cup sugar

Crush cranberry sauce. Run apples and lemon through food chopper. Add to cranberry sauce and mix thoroughly. Add sugar and allow to stand one hour to ripen. Makes about one pint relish.

Cranberry Apple Ice

Jellied cranberry sauce
Equal amounts of freshly-grated, peeled tart apple (3 to 4 apples)

Crush cranberry sauce with a fork Blend well with grated apple. Pour into freezing tray of refrigerator and freeze to a mush. Stir once during freezing. Cranberry apple ice may also be frozen solid and served in squares. Serves 8 to 12.

Cranberry Horseradish Relish

1 cup jellied cranberry sauce
3 tbsp. highly seasoned French dressing
1 tsp. grated horseradish

Crush cranberry sauce with a fork; then blend in the French dressing and horseradish. This relish is especially good with beef or ham. Makes 1 cup relish.

Household Hints

Use lemon juice or a 10 per cent solution of acetic acid to remove rust of tarnish stains from fabrics.

Warm water is best to dampen garments for ironing as it penetrates the fabric quicker. If the weather is hot and humid, be sure to iron the garments within an hour or two, mildew may develop if they are left longer

When you are wrapping a cake for mailing, wrap it in waxed paper and place it in a box surrounded with popcorn. This will protect the shape of the cake and the recipient can eat both the cake and the packing, too.

To get more juice from lemons, soak them in hot water a few minutes before using.

A strip of Scotch tape between the inside hat-band and the hat will prevent perspiration stains from spoiling the outside band of a man's hat.

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Economic Highlights

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

The benefits given American veterans of World War II are the most extensive in the history of this or any other country. A few countries, notably Canada, gave their vets a larger amount of cash on discharge. But none went so far as the United States in attempting to provide the ex-GI with a good send-off when he returned to civilian life. Now, in the words of the United States News, "First phase in postwar care for World War II veterans appears to be passing. The readjustment programs—unemployment pay, job training, schooling—are at or past their peaks."

In July of 1946, some 1,700,000 veterans were members of the much-discussed "52-20" club, drawing the $20 a week which the government offered them for one year if they were unemployed. The figure is around the 500,000 level now. That decline was to be expected—hundreds of thousands of the recipients have exhausted their allotments, and relatively few healthy veterans who want jobs have been unable to find them. Again, the number of veterans drawing self-employment pay—which provides a maximum of $100 a month—has declined 40 per cent in a year. There are probably two main reasons for that—many men who decided to go into business for themselves found the going too rough and took jobs, while others have put their enterprises on a paying basis and no longer need the government help. In addition, self-employment is limited to a total of $1,040 for any veteran. It is an interesting fact, cited by the United States News, that 90 per cent of those still on the self-employment rolls are farmers.

One of the major question marks in the veterans' programs is home loans. At the beginning, it was believed that these would total an astronomical figure, as millions of ex-service men and women rushed home and began looking around for a place to live. However, it didn't quite pan out that way. A great many home-seekers were staggered by the cost of building or buying homes in the postwar market, and reluctantly decided to put off their purchasing until prices went down or their earning power increased. Even so, the Veterans' Administration has guaranteed more than $2,500,000,000 worth of home loans outstanding, plus over $150,000,000 of business and farm loans. That is a nice chunk of money in anybody's language, and no one knows just what is going to happen. So far, defaults on home loans have come to only $250,000. But they have increased substantially on a percentage basis. A good many people think that if construction costs ever do go down, thousands of veterans will walk out of houses which they have a very small investment of their own, but for which they must pay back-breaking monthly installments.

The biggest impact of the veterans has been left in the universities and colleges. Millions of them came home with a desire for advanced education, and the government had anticipated that. It pays

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Sideline Trucking Business Helps Farmer Double Income

$12,000 Tobacco Crop

CLYDE JONES, center, Maryland tobacco farmer, and District Extension Agent Martin G. Bailey select seed plants for next year's tobacco crop. After examining the leaves of this plant for quality, they are looking at the flower. The flowers of all plants selected for seed are stripped of their open blossoms and covered with a paper bag to prevent cross-breeding with less desirable types. See plants are left in the field to grow to full maturity, while the rest of the crop is harvested and placed in curing barnes. During the last few years, Mr. Jones has planted 40 acres to tobacco. His crop has brought him an average return of about $12,000. Left to right are: Joseph Kent, the Rev. M. J. Foster, his grandson, Madison James, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bailey, County Agent J. R. Jennings and Gaines Scott. USDA Photo—9-29-47

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jones Maryland Farmers Prove That Careful Planning and Hard Work Pay Big Dividend

Washington, D. C.—How Clyde Jones, Maryland Negro tobacco farmer, expanded his operations from a horse, a cow, and 25 acres to a $30,000-a-year farming and trucking business in 18 years is a story of sound planning, thrift, and hard work, says District Extension Agent Martin G. Bailey.

In 1926 Mr. Jones was married and sharecropping 20 acres in southern Maryland with his father, says District Agent Bailey, but he wasn't getting ahead. So, he decided to move to Washington, D. C., and try to find a job—any kind of job and save up money to start buying a farm of his own. In the capital city he first took a job as a hotel porter and later as a truck driver for a hauling firm.

District Agent Baily says that by 1929 Mr. and Mrs. Jones had saved enough for the down-payment on 25 acres they had had their eyes on near Prince Frederick, Md. With a horse, a cow, and a little operating capital, the Joneses began raising tobacco and corn on part of their acres, while they built up the others for increased yields.

In addition to helping her husband with the tobacco crop, Mrs Jones also helped milk the cow, tend their garden, and arise a few chickens. This home-grown food supply kept them out of the grocery store, except on rare occasions. As a result, the $900 they received for their tobacco was all theirs. With part of it they finished paying for their farm and made a few repairs on their home; the rest they put aside in a modest savings account.

By following sound soil conservation and farm management practices, the Joneses inched ahead year by year, but their pace was a little slower by 1935, because now they had four youngsters—none of them old enough to help; and what's more, Mrs. Jones had to spend more time about the house with them. Farmer Jones was up against it for help; he wanted to hire some help, but how would he make it up?

He began thinking of that trucking job he used to have in the city.

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Farmers Home Borrowers Capture Major Prize In Arkansas Competitions

Little Rock, Ark. — Farmers Home Administration borrowers, both Negro and white, made a virtual clean sweep of the prizes in their respective divisions recently in the first Annual Arkansas

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Mississippi Farmers Receive Over Half Their Income From Cotton

A report from the Mississippi State Extension Service shows that Mississippi farmers — white and colored — received 54.6 per cent, or over half their income last year from cotton and cotton seed. These products brought a total of $165,919,000.

While cotton tops the list in

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Food Consumption Studies To Be Made By United States Department of Agriculture

Determination of requirements and kinds of foods consumed by different groups within the population will be the subject of surveys to be conducted under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the U. S. Department of

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Farming Problems of South Studied at USDA Outlook Parley

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1947 —Problems of merchanization, population shifts, and cropping programs in the South were discussed here last week at the 25th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference by white and colored Extension officials of the Southern States.

Along with the agricultural problems of the South, problems of other regions also were discussed at the conference which was held in the Department of Agriculture auditorium, November 3-7. Extension officials from all of the States were in atendance, including six Negro supervisors. They were: T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, regional field agents, and State Leaders E. N. Williams of South Carolina; R. E. Jones of North Carolina; Ross W. Newsome of Virginia, and Martin G. Bailey of Maryland.

In weighing the farm problems of the South, officials of Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stated that significant changes have taken place in farming in that region. For example, they pointed out that many people have left southern farms. This, they said, has resulted in more intensive farming in some areas, greatly increased mechanization and the use of labor saving practices in most areas, and considerable retirement of land from crops in others, especially in hill areas which do not lend themselves to mechanization.

It was pointed out also that cotton and corn acreages were 25 per cent smaller during the 1946-47 crop-year than during the period 1937-41. But the acreages of peanuts, tobacco, rice, small grain,

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Reforestation, Care of Woodlands Heal Idle, Eroding Farms

On an acre of ground on the farm of Chester Mantooth in Polk county, Tennessee, some 600 tall pines stand as a reminder of the value of reforestation.

These pines also constitute a perpetual memorial to the efforts some 20 years ago of a small class of agricultural students who planted the seedlings on the eroded, worn-out slope.

Considerable emphasis is being placed now on reforestation and care of woodlands and the Mantooth farm, being a pioneer in this work for the lower East Tennessee region, was included in a tour of inspection made by forestry officials recently.

Participating in the tour were forester George B. Shivery, forester with the agricultural extension service; Charles L. Doughty, District 3 agent with the extension service; Arne C. Fosdal, Marvin Smith and C. L. Gouffon, all of the forestry department, Tennessee Valley Authority. Joining them in Polk County were farmers and county extension service personnel.

The planting on the Mantooth farm was cited as an example of what reforestation can do for eroded, worn-out land of which there is much in the Tennessee Valley region. In addition to their value in stopping erosion damage and putting to good use land which otherwise was worth little, these trees, planted 20 years ago, are now worth approximately $400 as pulpwood. If left to grow they will become valuable saw timber in a few years.

Chester Mantooth says he has no intention, however, of cutting any of the trees for a long time to come. "We just want to see what they will amount to," he says, "if we let them keep growing."

The trees, protected through the years from fire and grazing livestock, now average 54 feet in height and eight inches in diameter near the base. They contain a total of 40 cords of pulpwood, forestry men estimate. These experts say that the cordage will double in another 14 years. Not a bad return, Farmer Mantooth feels, from land that otherwise might have lain idle and subject to continued erosion.

Much reforestation work has been carried on in Tennessee and in the Tennessee Valley region during the past dozen years, Hazard, Shivery and Fostal point out, but much is still to be done This work has received considerable impetus from the TVA's interest and efforts in encouraging tree planting as a means of protecting steeply-sloping lands in the Tennessee river watersheds, and in operating nurseries to provide seedlings for this work. The Tennessee forestry department also maintains a nursery and provides trees for planting.

Since 1935 several million trees both pine and locust, have been set on thousand of acres of land in Tennessee counties, Henderson county, for example, has planted nearly 10,000,000 trees during that period. Henry county has planted nearly 10,000,000 trees during that period. Henry county has planted more than 6,000,000 McMinn county in East Tennessee stands third with nearly 5,000,000. Five counties which have planted between three and four million trees are Knox, Bradley, Jefferson, Benton and McNairy. Counties which have passed the two-million mark include Polk, Claiborne, Hardin and Roane. There are a number of counties where farmers and other landowners have planted more than a million trees. They include Blount, Carroll, Chester, Greene, Hamilton, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Meigs, Monroe and Rhea.

TVA Ftrester Fosdal estimates that in the past dozen years nearly 200,000,000 trees have been set on 200,000 acres of land in the Tennessee Valley which crosses parts of seven states. There are still nearly a million acres, he says which should be returned to forest.

Total acreage of the valley is roughly 26,000,000 and about half that is timber.

State Forester Hazard estimates that 5,000,000 acres of timber in Tennessee is in farm woodlands. These totals emphasize the need for attention to protection and proper care of woodlands as well as to reforestation. A continued supply of marketable timber from our forests cannot be assured unless these phases receive proper emphasis, the forestry men stress.

Hazard says woodland owners often overlook the fact that organized fire protection costs average only about six cents an acre, while replanting costs may run as high as $7 to $10 an acre.

The various co-operating agencies, however, make it very economical for landowners to join the reforestation movement. Valley landowners may get their trees from TVA nurseries at no cost merely by applying through their county agents and the state forestry department. For use outside the valley, trees are supplied at low cost by state nurseries.

Tobacco Marketing Time

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jones of Prince Frederick, Md., prepare their tobacco for shipment to market after it has cured in their barn for almost a year. The Joneses produce an average of 30,000 pounds of tobacco annually. From sharecroppers, they have climbed into ownership of 180-acre farm In addition to growing tobacco, Farmer Jones has developed a sideline business of hauling tobacco for his neighbors and for buyers at the markets. His gross income from farming and hauling now averages nearly $30,000 a year. USDA Photo 9-29-47.

More Fall-Freshening Cows

We need more cows that freshen in fall. This means more cows should be bred during December and early January. Some reason why we should have more cows freshening in fall include:

1) Fall-freshening cows produce the most milk—and most economically, if properly managed.

2) Cows freshening in the fall have two seasons of flush production. They produce well for 2 or 3 months after freshening. They then naturally should have another period of flush production during spring months as a result of good grazing and favorable weather.

3) Since most farmers have more time to milk cows during winter months, their cows should be in full production at that time.

TIME TO TRANSPLANT

(1) All trees, shrubs, and vines can be transplanted during December. Be sure the ground is moist when planting.

(2) Hardwood cuttings of ornamental plants (flowering shrubs and others) can be started. Use this year's growth for cuttings.

Nearly 1,000 Homes Destroyed by Fire Daily

Since this time yesterday, over 1,600 building fires have killed 28 Americans, destroyed nearly 1,000 homes, 140 stores, 80 factories, 6 churches, 6 schools, 5 theatres, and 3 hospitals, says the National Prevention Association on the eve of Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11.

Last year, 10,000 Americans were burned to death and $562,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, according to NEPA. At the fire prevention conference last May, President Truman pointed out that the fire loss, in lives and property, which occured annually in our forest and rural areas make up an important part of the tremendous annual toll.

Common causes of farm fires are: (1) Defective flues and heating systems, (2) sparks on on-fire-proof roofs, (3) misuse of gasoline and other petroleum products, (4) spontaneous ignition of hay, oily rags, and straw, (5) defective electric wiring, (6) lightning striking unprotected buildings, and (7) hot ashes and coals, and open fires.

Means of fire prevention include: (1) Keeping flues and chimneys clean and in good repair, (2) keeping matches in a safe place and out of reach of small children, (3) handling hot ashes and coals carefully, (4) curing all hay throughly before storing, (5) no smoking in barns and other buildings where there is danger of fire,(6) making sure that electric wiring is properly installed, (7) keeping gasoline, kerosene, and other inflammable supplies stored in a safe place, and (8) cooperating with neighbors in organizing an efficient fire fighting and fire hazard inspection group.

Over 200 Exhibits At Fair

More than 200 exhibits of tobacco, corn, green vegetables, canned foods, poultry, livestock, baked foods, sewing, and handicraft were displayed by colored farm families at the Mitchellville, Md., community fair last week, reports County Agent James R. Taylor. Prize went to six families.

Scientific Cattle Feeding Important

The American Meat Institute has launched a program designed to provide American consumers with a maximum quantity of meat—and at the same time help conserve grain for shipment abroad under whatever European aid program the government finally adopts.

The plan is based on making the best possible use in 1948 of the available supply of corn—the crop which was hit unusually in 1947 by drought and hot weather. In carrying out the work, the packing industry will work closely with the agricultural colleges, the Department of Agriculture, and other interested agencies. One very important phase of the plan is to bring to the attention of farmers and livestock producers the results of scientific studies which point to the most efficient utilization of feeds of all kinds.

As the Elizabeth, New Jersey. Journal put it, "The Meat Institute, in placing scientific methods at the disposal of farmers and furthering conservation programs, is demonstrating once again it is not a packers' 'lobby.' but a practical conscientious trade organization." It is not generally known how excellent a job the packers have done in meeting an abnormal demand for meat—and at a profit to themselves of less than a cent per pound. They are vitally interested in the grain problem, as are farmers and the public at large. The best efforts of everyone involved, and careful conservation of our resources, will be needed to solve it.

Retain All Fallen Fine Fertilizer Leaves, They Make Fine Fertilizer

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

The Nashville, Tennessean

In spite of all that has been said, thousands of dollars worth of the very best fertilizer will be burned or otherwise destroyed.

It seems too bad that this is true. This would not be so serious if our soil were thoroughly rich, but it is not rich. It needs the very fertilizer we are burning. We are talking about the burning of our leaves.

Within the next few days practically all of the leaves that have not fallen, will fall off of our trees. This is nature's way of protecting shade loving plants and keeping the surface soil fertilized. The roots of trees go deep as 40 or 50 feet and collect the rarer elements of the soil and carry them to the leaves in the form of sap. In the leaves they are gradually built into the plant tissue, but when fall comes and they are ready to drop off the tree, much of this plant food is still in them.

We can understand raking the leaves off of the lawn. While they would usually do no harm, if left there, they would soon be ugly to look at. But once they are raked off, they should be piled in a great heap in some out of the way place and covered with enough soil or fine brush to keep them from blow ing about or they can be built into a compost heap.

If built into a compost heap with either a small amount of soil or stable manure mixed with them, they will be ready to be used as fertilizer on the garden wtthin a few months. Fertilizers are entirely too hard to get these days and leaf mold especially is too high priced.

Every florist and other specialists in plant growing recognize that he must buy leaf mold (well decayed leaves) if he is to be successful in growing his pot plants and his cut flowers. Leaf mold is especially necessary to mix into the soil in which fine seeds are sown. If professional florists must have leaf mold, and are willing to pay four or five cents a pound for it, certainly the ordinary home-maker cannot afford to waste his leaves.

The behavior of men to the lower animals and their behavior to each other, bear a constant relationship.
—Herbert Spencer

Prepare Your Soil at Once for Spring Berry Beds

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Now is the time to prepare soil for setting strawberry beds next spring.

Strawberries are so universally liked and in recent years have been so high priced and hard to get that every gardener should set at least a few strawberry plants next spring. If you are to grow a heavy yield of berries of the highest quality on a small space, cover the place you expect to plant with a heavy coat of stable manure, the fresher the better, and this should be turned under about six inches deep, as soon as possible.

Can Stand Fertilizing

I know of no soils in Middle Tennessee that cannot stand this much fertilizing if the fertilizer is put on the first of January. I recommend further sprearing a light coat of stable manure that doesn't contain too much straw or other coarse material, over the surface of the patch as soon as the first heavy coat has been turned under.

The heavy coat of manure is to enrich thoroughly the deeper soil and the lighter surface coat is to condition the surface. If the ground is level, or reasonably so, there is no necessity of your sowing rye.

Set Vines in Spring

Strawberry vines should not be set out until early spring. But it is essential that you either treat soil as suggested above or throughly fertilize it in some similar way so that the fertilizer will have time to condition and throughly blend with the soil before setting the berry plants. Strawberries are gross feeders, and not only like rich soil, but soil that has an abundance of humus in it, and we know of nothing that will supply an abundance of humus in a short period of time and at the same time enrich the soid so well as stable manure.

A strawberry bed thoroughly fertilized and properly worked even though it be as small as 10 by 20 feet, will produce all the fresh berries the average family of five can use and may give them all they want for preserves.

Although U. S. farm production increased 25 per cent between 1939 and 1944, farm acreage increased only six per cent.

In many areas, sericea and annual lespedeza seed may still be saved. Also crotalaria and kudzu seed. Next spring there will be a strong demand for these seed at good prices.

Corn and cotton stalks, crotalaria, and other crop residues should be cut or disked onto the ground, as soon as crops are harvested. This will help protect soil from erosion and make land preparation easier next spring.

Here and There

LUCKY DOG

Give me an example of an indirect tax."

"The dog tax."

"Why is that an indirect tax?"

"Because the dog doesn't pay it."

The reason a dog is such a lovable creature is that his tail wags instead of his tongue.

Some years ago, a married couple in the back country in Northern New Jersey adopted a baby boy. When he reached the age of six years the need of companionship for this boy became apparent. Should they adopt another child? They decided that a grown, well-trained dog would more quickly provide not only companionship but protection as well. A fine well-trained Shepherd was purchased. It would be difficult to describe adequately what that dog has meant to that boy in many years. Twice the dog has saved the boy's life and once saved him from being lost after he had wandered away from home.
—Ken L. Bits

"And the Shepherds Returned"

" 'Twas good to see the Savior, yea, 'twas good,"
The joyful shepherds said when they returned
Unto the crippled one, who much had yearned
To go with them, but who instead had stood
While they were gone and watched the sleeping flock.
He too had heard the herald angels' song,
And grieved because he could not go along.

" 'Twas good to see the Savior, yea. I know,"
The crippled one replied, and there was light
In his tired eyes, a lustre heavenly bright,
And as they looked again his face did glow.
The others could not understand his joy.
What had he seen while they were gone away
To Bethlehem—to where the Savior lay?

What had he seen? the crippled everywhere,
Down through the ages, crippled some by sin,
Others by color, caste and orgin,
But Christ was with them all, His love to share,
And angel-choirs sang for them, "Peace! Goodwill!"
So when the others said, " 'Twas good to see,"
"Yea," he replied, "I know. He came to me."

—L. R. H.

Leon R. Harris, President
Tri-City Illinois Branch The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
P. O. Box 285 Moline, Illinois

Farmer Increases Income 300 Percent By Conserving and Improving His Soil

How O. W. Waddleton, Texas colored farmer, increased the porduction capacity of a down-at-the-heel 50-acre farm and upped his income by 300 percent is told in the October issue of Soil Conservation, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

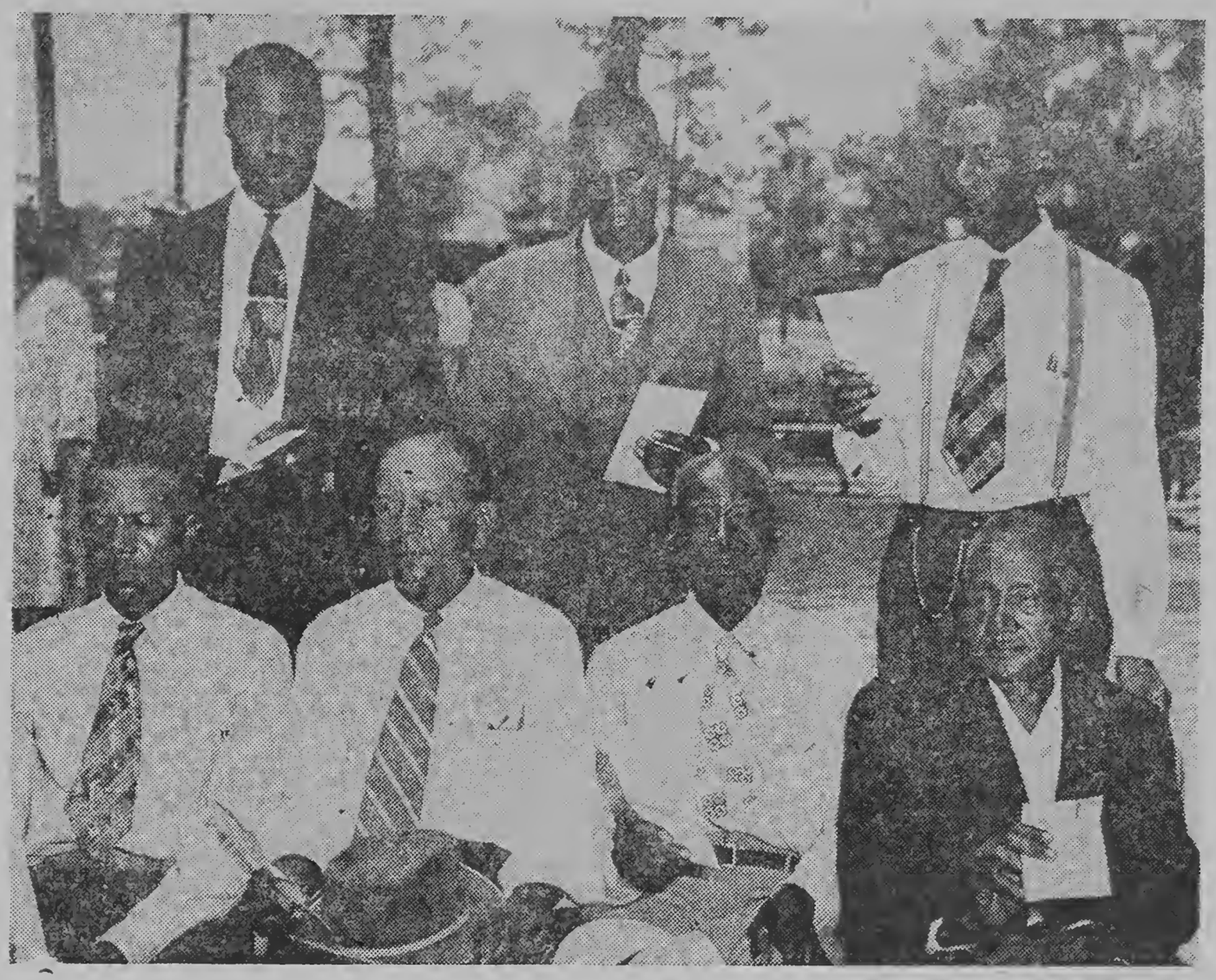
The magazine points out that despite long hours at the plow, Mr. Waddleton found it next to impossible at first to increase the yields on the run-down eroded farm he bought in 1939 through the Federal Land Bank for $450. Even after three years of hard work, he had little to show. The average income of his farm had gone up only from $500 to $770 a year, and that wasn't enough for his large family.

Then one day a neighbor told him about Soil Conservation Service and how this agency would help him build up and conserve the fertility of his soil. Farmer Waddleton went to see the supervisor of his soil conservation district and a technician was sent out to help him plan a conservation program.

With the aid of a conservation technician, Mr. Waddleton set to work saving his soil during the summer of 1944. Using his own workstock and the Hopkins-Rains-Wood district-owned equipment, he began a system of terraces to hold the rain water in check and stop erosion. Now he has 10,000 feet of terraces and his entire cultivated area has been seeded at least once, either to legumes or erosion-control crops.

By last year, Farmer Waddleton's cotton yield had increased from one bale to every five acres to one bale to every two; his corn from 10 to 30 bushels per acre, and his sweetpotatoes from 60 to 200 bushels per acre. From his cotton and sweetpotatoes alone, he grossed $1,100. When he added this to his income from peanuts, table peas, milk, livestock, and poultry, he had $2,110 in his pocket. Besides, he had his home-grown food supply and feed for his livestock. Now, Mr. Waddleton and his family feel that they are on the road to security.

Soil Conservation Champions



Seven of the South's ten colored soil conservation champions, who were awarded $100 each recently at the Log Cabin, Georgia, Jamboree, are pictured holding their prize money. The awards were presented to these farmers by Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, director of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, in recognition of their having done the most outstanding job of conserving the soil of any colored farmer in their respective States. Seated left to Right are: Collin Johnson of Oklahoma, Jack Crump of Florida, William McClellan of Alabama, and Lee Lesley of Tennessee: standing are: Willie Long of Georgia, Cade F. Napier of Virginia, and N. B. Porter of South Carolina.. USDA Photo by Busch—10-6-47

Elmore Clubber Sets Pace With Hybrid Corn

Warren Allen, 15 year old 4-H clubber of Flatrock Community, Elmore County Alabama, claims the record among corn demonstrators this year. Warren produced 70.4 bushels of Tennessee 15 Hybrid Corn on one measured area. The corn was weighed pound for pound by a committee.

Landlord Cooperates

Warren lives with his parents, who are farmers on the Georgia Caldwell farm Route 2, Tallassee.

When the matter of Warren's project was discussed last fall, Caldwell agreed to advance recommended amounts of fertilizer and seed for the project. Fertilizer and seed were secured early in the year, and the land was well prepared by breaking and bedding.

Several hundred pounds of ferti lizer (4-10-7) was applied before planting. Three fourths of a peck of Tennessee 15 Hybrid seed was sown May 10th in the water furrow. About 35 days later the corn was side-dressed with 300 pounds of soda. Three cultivations were given.

The total cost of production, included fertilizer and soda, $21, seed, $2.50, rent $5, and labor, $10, was less than $40.

Placing a value of $2 per bushel on his crop, Warren has a net gain of $101.50 on his corn project. His success is opening the eyes of his neighbors. Adult and 4-H Club members made regular visits to observe step by step methods used in this demonstration.

Hybrid Wings On First Try

This is the first year hybrid corn has been tried by Negro demonstrators. Three adults also planted two acres each of hybrid corn.

These demonstrators averaged 45 bushels per acre. Compared with the county average from regular field varieties hybrid is way out front.

Request for hybrid seed and more information about how to grow it are already coming in. "It looks as if hybrid is moving in to stay," states Joseph Brandford, Negro county agent.

National Goals for 1948

Washington—National goals for 1948, calling on farmers for top production not greatly different from wartime totals, were announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. The goals seek a total of 356 million acres, of which 296 million are for cultivated crops and the balance for hay crops. This exceeds indicated actual acreages for 1947 by about 9 million acres and continues the high total sought through last year's goals.

With the exception of a few commodities for which the desirable 1948 output is still indefinite, the 1948 goals round out the production pattern recommended to farmers as a guide for next year. In some cases, as for poultry, goals are slightly revised from those announced earlier this year.

Underlying the continuing high goals is a recognition of the world need for food and this country's own high domestic-consumption requirements. This is particularly evident in the goals for wheat, feed grains, rice, and dry beans. To prevent the waste of production facilities through output in excess of demand, however, some shifts from war crops are indicated, in line with changing needs.

"Today, more than ever, U. S. farm production is a key factor in world recovery," Secretary Anderson said. "But, if this Nation is to provide a good share of the food needed so desperately by hungry nations abroad, it will mean an inevitable heavy drain on our already strained soil resources. The continued large acreages suggested for cultivated crops means a delay in working toward a better balance between soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops.

"Farmers must take all possible precautions to guard against irreparable damage to the land. In the years to come, this will mean an urgent need for greatly accelerated conservation."

Of foremost importance, because of the worldwide demand, are the goals for feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and sorghums for grain. These goals include a margin to provide for some shift as between wheat and other grains, since unpredictable factors, such as weather, may prevent reaching the full wheat acreage goal.

The world situation in fats and oils is still such that maintenance of high production is recommended for soybeans and flaxseed.

Goals for dairy products are set as high as practicable, in view of further decreases in cow numbers during the past year and the smaller feed grain supply available for next year. At the same time, the goal takes into account the prospective large demand for milk and its products and their generally recognized nutritional importance.

Poultry goals are revised in accordance with the President's Citizens Food Committee Program, which seeks to reduce the number of hens and pullets to 400 million by January 1, 1948. This is 20 million less than the goal announced September 10. The goal for eggs produced on farms now becomes 4.299 million dozen—92 percent of the 1947 indicated production.

Livestock goals will not provide all the meat needed to fulfill demands, but they represent the maximum believed possible in order to save the greatest amount of grain. Production of meat in 1948 at goal levels would total about 21.3 billion pounds, compared with the 23 billion produced in 1947. This should provide about 143 pounds of meat per capita for domestic consumption, compared with this year's 156 pounds per person.

Goals have already been established for wheat, rye, potatoes, and winter vegetables.

The goals announced today for other crops and for livestock and livestock products will be considered at meetings of State USDA Councils, which include representatives of federal and State agricultural agencies. The final national goals will be announced soon after the first of the year, after reports on local conditions and recommendations are received from States.

4-H Enrollment Up

The enrollment of colored farm boys and girls in 4-H Clubs has increased 22.3 per cent in West Virginia, reports L. A. Toney, State Leader of Negro Extension Work.

Mr. Toney says that 4-H enrollment has increased from 3,409 a year ago to 4,167 at present.

Fall Pruning Injurious

To Most Flowering Shrubs
By Dr. Lloyd Bralliar
Garden Suitor
The Nashville Tennessean

Already I am receiving inquiries as to when and how to prune trees, ornamental shrubs, and roses.

It never pays to prune flowing shrubs in the fall. Most flowering shrubs bloom early in the spring and their flowers bud are now on the branches, ready to open at the first touch of spring. To prune the early flowering shrubs now would usually mean almost a total loss of next year's bloom. Those later blooming shrubs such as crepe mertle and altheas bloom on wood that grows next year and they might safely be pruned in the fall.

Subject to Kill

But almost all such shrubs are subject to winter kill and if pruned in the fall they are almost sure to kill a few inches below where the cut was made, necessitating another pruning in the spring.

This is equally true with roses. Roses that are pruned in the fall almost always winter kill worse than those that are not pruned. Prune early blooming shrubs either when they are in bloom or as soon as the flowers fade, if they need pruning. Usually these shrubs need very little pruning. Prune roses in the early spring just before or just as soon as new growth starts, and prune the late blooming shrubs at the same time you prune the roses.

If you have time to do all the tree pruning in February and March, it would be better to prune most trees at that time, but do not wait that long to prune maples. They will waste too much food material in the form of sap.

Prune in December

Maples should be pruned in December or as late as the first week in January. If it is impossible to prune them at this time, by all means wait until the leaf buds swell so that you can see the green color in them, for by that time, the sap will no longer run, or it will only run a few days.

It does no particular harm to prune ordinary trees at any time in the winter. For it does not usually get cold good to injure seriously the live wood where the limb is cut off.

One question troubles many people who do their own pruning. They do not know what to use to are cut off. The United States Department of Agriculture has spent thousands of dollars over a period of 30 years to determine the correct answer for this question.

Until recently their experiments paint the scars where the limbs all seemed to show that white shellac is the best material to use.

Prepared as it is for use on a floor, it does no harm to plant tissue, yet keeps diseases of various kinds from establishing themselves on the wound.

The last report I have had from this experimental work, however, showed that lanolin, the grease taken from sheeps wool, is even better than white shellac. It costs less than most paint, and it not only does not injure the plant tissue, but it seems to have a decided effect in stimulating rapid healing of the wound. It is a pretty good rule to follow that all wounds as much as two inches in diameter should be painted and if the tree is a very slow grower, wounds as large as an inch and a half in diameter should be painted.

Tallapoosa 4-H Boy Sells Milk

Bobbie Heard, a 4-H boy of Jackson's Gaps, Tallapoosa County, Ala., says, "There is money in selling milk."

Bobbie's dairy cow has made a good record this year in the production of milk. He sells surplus milk to his neighbors.

He pastures his cow on a good permanent pasture and produces all of his other feed on the farm.

Bobbie's senior heifer ranked fifth in the Piedmont District Show which was held in Dadeville.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Farming Problems of South

(Continued from page 1)

and hay were increased. However, for the South as a whole, the decrease in acreage used for crops totals about 7,000,000 acreas. Some of these acres have reverted to woodland, but most of it, the officials said, is being used for grazing or is idle. Increased grazing land has made for larger numbers of cattle. The conferees said that the number of cattle in the South has increased 23 per cent since the 1937-41 period, and poultry is up 11 per cent.

Among the questions raised in the discussion were: If off-farm job opportunities decline, will people return to the farms, thus forcing more intensive farming? Will some of the land now in grazing and timber be brought back into intensive use? To what extent can the present use of land in grazing and timber be made as profitable as more intensive enterprises? What part will increased mechanization play?

Some officials expressed the view that many people believe that increased mechanization during recent years has only partly filled the gap left by farm workers who have gone into other lines of work. This led to the question: Will the increased efficiency of manpower in the South which is resultng from mechanization prevent the return of farm people? Or will hand labor, by virtue of lower wages forced by unfavorable economic conditions, impede the progress of full mechanization even in areas adapted to its use?

Other questions raised were: Will fuller mechanization in the better adapted areas force farm people into the so-called subsistence or submarginal areas if they cannot find off-farm employment? Under favorable economic conditions, what will be the reaction of farm leaders and people in general to continued movement of farm people from certain areas, or toward their return under unfavorable economic conditions?

It was pointed out that one of the most important factors affecting next year's cotton acreage is the supply of labor. No significant changes in labor supply are in prospect, and mechanization, although on the horizon, will have little affect on the peak operations —chopping and picking — next year.

Food Consumption

(Continued from page 1)

Agriculture has announced. The basic purposes are to improve American diets and to expand consumption of farm products likely to be abundant.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jones

(Continued from page 1)

If he had a truck of his own, he kept telling himself, he could make some extra money on the side hauling for his neighbors—perhaps enough to hire workers to do some of the back-bending tobacco chores and still have something for himself.

So, in 1936 Farmer Jones bought a small truck and began hauling tobacco to Baltimore at $18 a load. Three years later he hal two trucks on the road and the nest-egg he and his wife had been saving was large enough for a new $7,00 home with electrict lights and running water supplied by a gasoline motor they installed in a shed near the house. The next year Jones bought a bus and put in his bid for a school route. His bid was accepted and ever since either he or one of his sons has been carrying school children from outlying areas to the Prince Frederick school. During the summer months they carry picnickers to the beaches.

Four years ago the Joneses added 150 acres to their 25 and got two tenant families to help them with their 40 acres to tobacco. By cleaning and testing his tobacco seed, sterilizing his seedbed against diseases, spraying his plants against blue mold, and following other practices recommended by his county agent J. R. Jennings, Farmer Jones has increased his tobacco yield to nearly 800 pounds per acre. He was one of the first colored farmers in his county to follow the agent's advice on spraying tobacco plants against blue mold.

Today his tobacco yield averages over 30,000 pounds annually. This grosses him and his tenant about $12,000. From his school bus and two trucks—one of them a five-ton $8,500 trailer-truck-he grosses almost $20,000 a year. The Joneses finance their farming operations and the purchase of farming equipment through their Production Credit Association.

In order to secure lumber for additional curing barns for his larger tobacco crop, Mr. Jones went in with a neighbor last year and bought a small sawmill with which they saw up timber grown on their own farms. The Joneses have not only used some of their timber to build new tobacco barns which the county agent helped them plan, but also have used some of it to repair their tenant houses and for tobacco sticks. "You'd be surprised to know how much this little mill saves us," says Mr. Jones. "Later, we plan to do some custom sawing for our neighbors."

Mrs. Jones still helps with the tobacco, and with the garden, chickens, and the milking. Each week she receives a $7 milk and cream check, and sometimes she sells chickens and eggs in town. Two of the Jones children are married and living in town; the other two are helping on the farm. Clyde, Jr., does most of the tractor work and the daughter, Pearl, does most of the home chores. "I'll be 44 my next birthday," says Mr. Jones," and my family and I are aiming to take more time out for living."

Politeness is the curb that holds our worst selves in check.

God is where He was.

Farmers Home

(Continued from page 1)

Live-at-Home and Balanced Farming Competition sponsored by the Arkansas Press Association.

First place in the Negro landowner division was awarded to Horace Gray, 50, head of a family of seven, whose 80-acre farm near Luxora neted, last year, $13,822. Gray and other Negro winners were presented each awards at a luncheon meeting at Arkansas Baptist College.

With 75 of his 80 acres under cultivation Horace Gray had gross receipts totaling $17,922 from 50 acres of cotton, 14 each of corn and beans, five acres of alfalfa, six acres in pasture and two acres in garden and truck. A former sharecropper who bought his farm with a 40-year government loan and paid it off 36 years ahead of schedule, Gray operates his farm with the regular help of the members of the family all of whom are on the farm payroll. Total receipts last year were $17,-922 while the family and farm expenses were only $4,039.

Second prize-winner in the landowner division was Dave Evans, 48, of Emmett who farmed 52 acres, while third prize went to Clint Gordon, 32, a Farmers Home borrower who farmed 54 acres near Earle. Gordon and his family won the Arkansas "Farm Family of the Year" Contest sponsored by the Farmers Home Administration last spring. Selection was determined by managerial ability, farm and home improvement, soil conservation, increase in net income and retirement of indebtedness on the farm. Fourth place went to Toy Bomar of Greenbriar.

Honorable mention in the land owner division, all of whom are Farmers Home borrowers, are as follows:

Warren Wise of Nevada County; B. J. Parker, Arkansas County; Manley Rice, Miller County; W. A. Spears, Hampstead County; L. C. Barley, Bradley County; Earlie Weightman, Lincoln County; Clarence Ashford, Cross County.

First place winner in the statewide tenant division was awarded to William Hoskins, 51, of Driver, Arkansas, who showed a net profit of $11,243 from 200 acres all of which are in cultivation. His yield from 42 acres of cotton alone and the seed amounted to $10,070. Total receipts from the 200 acres were $15,915 with expenses listed as $4,172.

Second and third place winners respectively were also captured by Farmers Home Administration borrowers. They were Willie Stephens, 53, who cleared $3,006 on 23 acres near Marion and Frank Williams, 47, of Altheimer, who made $4,051 off 59 acres. Honorable mention in this division went to Sam Price of Montrose.

Certificates were also presented to 30 county winners in the landowner division and 25 county winners in the tenant division.

Editorial notice was taken of Horace Gray's achievement by both the Arkansas Democrat and the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock dailies.

Under the heading "Negro Farmer Makes Fine Record" the Democrat for November 14 said in its editorial:

"A fine record was hung up by the first place winner, Horace Gray, in the Live-at-Home Contest for Negro farmers in the State this year sponsored by the Arkansas Press Association.

"The Gray family has gross receipts of $17,921 from their 80-acre farm near Luxora. Their expenses, mostly for farm equipment, came to $4,039, leaving them $13,822 in the clear on the year's work. . . . .

"As further proof of their system, the Grays bought their farm on a 40-year Farm Security (now Farmers Home) loan—and paid for it in four years. It has most of the modern conveniences.

"All of the family works and is paid on a weekly basis. This is a feature that many farmers might adopt, to the greater satisfaction of the young folks with farm life.

"The Grays are an honor to their race, and a credit to Arkansas."

Under the heading "A Sharecropper Makes Good" the lead editorial in the Arkansas Gazette for November 14, says:

"When the Farm Security Administration set out some years ago to finance the purchase of farms for Southern sharecroppers a full quota of skeptics stepped forward with dire predictions of failure. The years, however, have proved the tenant purchase program—limited though it was—a remarkable success. And rarely has it produced more spectacular results than it did in the case of Horace Gray of Luxora.

"FSA enabled the 50-year-old Negro, who had been a sharecropper all his life, to purchase a small plot of land in fertile Mississippi county. He paid off his 40-year loan in the first four years of his operation as an independent farmer, and steadily added to his holdings until now he owns 80 acres, 75 of it under cultivation. From that comparatively small plot of ground Horace Gray and his family last year took in gross receipts of $17,921.95 realizing a net profit of $13,822. This week Horace Gray's achievement was recognized by the Arkansas Press Association, which awarded him first place in its Live-at-Home competition.

"Inflation, which has sent the prices of all money crops booming, accounted for some part of Horace Gray's remarkable record, but it was no more than a contributing factor. His is a diversified farm effort—50 acres in cotton, 14 acres of corn, 14 acres of beans, five acres of alfalfa, six acres of pasture, two acres of garden truck and seven hogs. . . . .

"There is an almost miraculous quality in this story but it should not obscure the fact that Horace Gray's success is the product of his own inherent ability and determination. The government, by granting a small loan at a critical moment, helped him make the transition from 'cropper to landowner and Horace Gray did the rest. The government has rarely made a better investment."

Shelter, Water, Feed Needed for More Winter Milk

There is an extreme shortage of milk on many markets throughout the state. Steps not too late to take for an iincrease in milk production during November and the remaining winter months include:

1. Make shelter available for cows on cold and rainy days. A cow should not be forced to stand outside when it is too cold for her to graze. Keep plenty of good legume hay available for cows at all times, and especially on cold, rainy days.

2. Arrange for plenty of clean, fresh water for cows. They will not drink enough water if forced to drink ice cold water. Too often cows must break ice to get a drink. Milk is about 85 percent water; therefore, sows must drink plenty of water to produce milk cheaply.

3. Cows that produce more milk need more feed. If plenty of good winter grazing and legume hay are able to produce up to about 2 gallons per day with little or no extra feed. If cows are producing more than 2 gallons, of if plenty of good grazing and hay is not available, then grain should be fed according to production.

Economic Highlights

(Continued from page 1)

all tuition for a period of time which depends on how long each vet wore the uniform. It also gives a monthly subsistence check. This is the most costly part of the veterans' program, and it is expected that total enrollment in institutions of learning of all types will reach a peak of 2,500,000 this winter, and then start down. As the United States News observes, however, enrollment might start up again in a period of industrial depression and unemployment, which would force veterans to go to sschool to get an income.

GI education has been a terrific strain on our educational facilities. But, by and large, college officials have done an excellent job in handl ing it, and the vets and their families have cooperated. The temporary housing afforded certainly isn't luxurious in most cases, but it suffices. And, according to all the authorities, the ex-service people have made excellent students. They know what they want, and they are working hard to get it. They are serious minded, with little of the rah-rah spirit. They have done much to change the complexion of thousands of campuses. A New Yorker cartoon, showing a graduating exercise before an audience made up almost entirely of wives and small children, accurately caught the spirit of today's colleges with their GI enrollees.

A yet unsettled problem—which makes the officeholders look the other way when it is mentioned—is the possibility of a bonus such as was given to the veterans of World War 1. Several bills to this end have been proposed in Congress, but have gotten nowhere—the cost of a substantial bonus would be incredible, and many feel it would ube one of the most dangerous inflationary influences yet to appear. In the meantime, a number of states have dangerous inflationary influences yet to appear. In the meantime, a number of states have voted veterans' bonuses, and by very large majorities in each case.

One phase of the GI program which will cost billions a year after the temporary aids have ended is care of the disabled and the sick and their dependents. The tragic victims of the war are being given very good care now, and almost everyone has praised the work of General Bradley in reorganizing the moribund Veterans' Administration, which has been the scene of some disgraceful scandals in prewar years.

Mississippi Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

Mississippi, the farmers in that State are making marked progress in increasing their income from other farm crops. For example, last year they sold $32,894,000 worth of cattle and calves; $23,-285,000 worth of poultry and eggs; and $26,913,000 worth of dairy products.

Start Garden and Orchard

Get garden ready for next year by applying lime or slag. This job should be done once in four or five years. On 1-10 acres use 200 pounds lime or 400 pounds slag; on 1-4 acre use 500 pounds lime or 1000 pounds slag. Broadcast and plow in.

Apply manure once each year. The fall months before the land gets too wet to plow are the best time to do this. If you haul 1000 pounds to a load, four loads should be put down on 1-10 acre or 10 loads to 1-4 acre. A smaller amount will do good, but this amount is needed. Broadcast and plow in.

Do You Need Vitamins? If So Try These—

Many women who plan the meals overlook valuable foods which are low cost, or at least, not prohibitive.

Today I am going to outline a few of the highly protective foods to which you may not give proper importance and emphasis in your menu plans.

The collard green. Most Southerners know about this, but many of them consider it a very lowly food. Actually, it is king in the food field. It is an excellent source of vitamin A, a good source of vitamin B, and a fair source of vitamin C and B2. It also brings you splendid amounts of calcium, iron, potassium and phosphorus. What more can one ask of a food?

Beet greens are excellent for their vitamin A content and have fair amounts of vitamin B and vitamin C. They give you a wonderful B2 intake.

Kidney beans and dried navy beans are splendid sources of vitamin B1 and fair sources of vitamin B2. They both have a fine type of vegetable protein and can be substituted for meat.

Apricots are almost as good a source of iron as liver, and they also provide a wonderful vitamin A intake. Dried apricots are as valuable as fresh ones.

Beef, chicken, veal, lamb and pork are all important for their body building proteins. They contain fair sources of vitamin B.

Broccoli is high in vitamin A content and also contains good amounts of vitamin B2, and some B1 and C. It is also a splendid food because of its calcium and potassium content.

Whole grain cereals are a splendid source of the vitamin B complex.

Cabbage, especially when eaten raw is a fine source of vitamin C. This can take the place of citrus fruits when they are too expensive for large family groups to serve often.

Carrots are high on the list of vitamin A sources. They also give you some vitamin B1 and some vitamin C.

Milk and cheese should play a part in every diet. They are splendid sources of calcium, protein, vitamin A, phosphorous, and have some vitamin B.

Molasses and prunes are splendid sources of iron. All sea food is important because of its protein and, especially, because of its iodine content.

Whether you like them or not, turnip greens are a splendid source of vitamin A, a good source of vitamins B and C, and have important quantities of calcium and iron.

Perhaps we would all feel better if we would plan meals more for health than for the titillation of our taste buds!

New Farmhouse Plans Released

Six new farmhouse plans designed for modern rural living are now available, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

The plans were designed by agricultural engineers, architects and home economics of the Department in cooperation with the Extension Services and agricultural engineering departments of the State Agricultural Colleges.

Working drawings of the plans may be obtained through the Extension agricultural engineer at many of the State Agricultural Colleges. Orders may be placed through the county agents or home demonstration agents. Some States furnish plans free. Others make nominal charges to cover printing and mailing. Where the Extension engineer cannot furnish plans, inquiries may be directed to the U. S Department of Agriculture, Division of Farm Buildings and Rural Housing, Beltsville, Maryland.

Rub vinegar all over a fish and the scales will come off much more easily.

No Substitute for Work

J. J. Newberry, head of the national retailing chain system that bears his name, recently sent a message to store managers throughout the country which contains, in simple, forceful language, fundamental truths that apply to all of us.

He wrote: "The person who makes his job the most important thing in his life, other than taking care of his family. and who has common sense and intelligence to apply to his job, should be entitled to greater success and rewards than tne one who only wants to work eight hours a day, five days a week_____

"Everything in the way of farming, mining, manufacturing and distribution must keep on expanding to give work to the increased population and to produce and distribute the larger requirements of more people. This will call for more and more leaders of industry.

"Those leaders will be the people who have such enthusiasm for their work they would rather stay on the job and see that which they are interested in progress and grow than to spend their leisure time at less important pursuits_____

"When you hear bright young people talking about working only forty hours a week who expect equal compensation with the men who loves his work enough to put the necessary time in to make his company grow, then you owe it to such a person to tell him how wrong his ideas are."

This is an old-fashioned doctrine. It is in opposition to the new and engaging theories of the more advanced social and economic planners. But, whether we like it or not, it is a theory which is solidly supported by centuries of human experience—and human experiment. There is no substitute for production—which simply means there is no substitute for work. A genius may find an easy short cut to success, but the number of geniuses at large at any time can almost be counted on one man's fingers. Mr. Newberry has restated truths which, if abandoned and forgotten, will lead to individual tragedy and failure—and to the deterioration of the strength and pride of the country.

Search for Oil

The Coordinator of Producing for one of our leading oil companies says that a greatly expanded effort to find more oil in the United States and accelerated developments of foreign oil resources are essential to the peace time world as well as to provide vital reserves for this country in any national emergency.

He observed that many nations. including the 16 countries which fall within the scope of the Marshall Plan for European rehabilitation, are asking for more oil than present development plans indicate can be made available in the next few years. "One of the first facts we discover, when we try to assess our ability to meet the world's needs for liquid fuels now," he added, "is that the time is probably past when the United States can supply unlimited quantities to all who ask."

The oil industry has a man-sized job ahead of it. At present it is producing some 5,300,000 barrels a day—a record figure. Yet is is forecast that in two or three years domestic demand alone will rise to 5.600.000 barrels daily. The solution of the problem is aggressive development of every oil resource. here and abroad, which the industry can find and prove.

The Middle East constitutes the most important under-developed reserve now known in the world. American capital and engineering genius have a tremendous development program underway there, and by 1951 the region will be producing up to 1,500,000 barrels each day. Much of it will go to oil-thirsty Europe. Every possible step is being taken by the oil industry to meet the world's need.

Oil and More Oil

Can you visualize 85,000,000 gallons of gasoline?

That presents an impossible task for most of us. And that is the amount of gas that must be moved each day and every day to supply the United States' trucks, automobiles, busses, and other consumers of this particular type of motor fuel.

Yet that is only the beginning of the oil industry's job. During the first six months of the year, demand for all oil products averaged 5,780,000 barrels a day—which amounts to something like 842,000 tons.

The average consumer sees oil only when the end of the line has been reached—in the service station or in his home fuel tank. Quite naturally, he has little comprehension of the enormous organizing job that brought it to him. All of it began as crude oil in the ground in California or Texas or elsewhere. All of it had to go thru a complex series of refinery processes to produce a usable product. All of it had to be transported—by rail, by pipe line, by truck, by ocean tanker. All of it presented problems—some oil products are inflammable, some are explosive, some will deterioate in handling unless certain precautions are observed. Trained specialists, using costly special equipment, did the job.

But the gas and the diesel oil and the thousand and one other derivatives of crude keep on moving. More will move in the future, as demand increases and new facilities are put to work. One of the most efficient organizations on earth the American oil industry, is on the job 365 days a year in an effort to bring you the products you want, when you want them, at the lowest price possible under today's conditions.

Mistaken Comparisons

It may be human nature to compare current commodity prices with those prevailing in 1939 or 1940 and conclude that we are now being robbed. But it isn't sound economics. It would be equally sensible to compare 1940 prices with 1840 prices and conclude that costs have been extortionate for decades.

Another fallacy is to compare the conditions which followed World War II with those which followed World War I or some previous conflict, and to attempt to draw exact parallels. As one of the greatest historians said, "Nothing is permanent but change," and what happened in 1920 and the succeeding years won't necessarily happen again. History may repeat itself in principle, but not in detail.

Everybody passes the buck on prices—just as everybody wants a low price when he buys and a high price when he sells. This blindness to the facts of life has clouded the whole price problem. The workingman wants cheap food and clothing—along with all-time record wages. The farmer wants machinery at prewar prices—along with a record price for crops. Of course such a Utopia is an impossibility, and those who dance must finally pay the piper.

Prices are high. But that doesn't mean they are artificially high. The major retail systems, both chain and independent, report lower unit profits than they earned seven years or so ago. Many manufacturers report a similar operating experience. Both production and retail distribution are more efficient and less wasteful than ever before. The present price level is the inevitable result of many forces, and is a perfectly natural development. regardless of what the trend may be in the future.

Lawyer, reading client's last will and testament to circle of expectant relatives: "And so, being of sound mind, I spent every damn cent I had before I died."—Bill King in his Week Magazine.

Where the Cure Lies

The United States is a big country, rich in natural resources. It is also one of the most wasteful countries on earth. American carelessness permits the destruction of enough wealth to feed and supply a lesser nation.

Fire waste is a conspicuous example. Not long ago we suffered a series of terrible hotel fires, with a ghastly loss of life. A short time later the cataclysm at Texas City occurred. Most recently, we have witnessed the enormously destructive forest fires in New England, which completely wiped whole towns from the face of the earth, and turned millions of feet of fine timber into ashes.

These great fires made the headlines. But the bulk of our fire loss is made up of thousands of "little" fires which few people ever hear about. A home or a factory or a barn burns. The loss in each case may be relatively small. But when it is all added up the total comes to some $600,000,000 a year—and more than ten thousand lives. The indirect money loss is estimated to be two or three times as great as the direct loss. It is measured in diminished industrial and agricultural production, in unemployment, in reduced opportunities, and in the loss of taxable resources.
can prevent around 90 per cent of

Every expert knows that we can prevent around ninety per cent of all fires. he president's conference on fire safety, held in Washington last May, laid down a splendid all-inclusive program for battling the menace on national, state and local levels, and for educating the public. But it cannot succeed unless it is given a full measure of support by all the people. The great majority of fires are the result of individual carelessness and ignorance. And the cure lies with the individual.

Who's Asking Who How to Raise Baby Chickens?

Athens, Ala., Nov. 3—E. A. Zerzett, well-known farmer of Athens. Route 1, created considerable amusement recently when he walked into the county farm agent's office and asked information on how to raise chickens.

On questioning Berzett. the county agent found that only recently he purchased 2,521 baby chicks from Farm Industries in Decatur and that he raised all but seven to be nine weeks old, his total loss being only that seven.

The county agent told Berzett that he had nothing to learn but was in a position to give instructions himself about how to raise chickens.

There is more to life than increasing its speed.

Investigation of Fertilizer Output Asked.

Washington, Nov. 24—(AP)—A Congressional investigation into production and distribution of fertilizer before voting funds for foreign aid was urged today by Rep. Whitten (D. Miss.)

He made his appeal in a letter to Chairman Taber (R. N. Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee and Rep. Dirksen (R. Ill.) of the committee's agriculture sub-group. Whitten is a member of the committee.

An investigation, Whitten said, should be made to ascertain whether present production facilities are being fully utilized and how much fertilizer is available for domestic use.

"We do not want to have our domestic production sent abroad and have our domestic users dependent upon imports which may not arrive in time for use, as happened last year," Whitten said.

He said the War Department which is operating some war plants for production of nitrate fertilizers, borrowed 110,000 tons of fertilizers from commercial producers in 1946, agreeing to return a like amount in time for the 1947 crops.

The department, he said, didn't complete return of the fertilizer until July 1, 1947, and then it was delivered to UNRRA for allocation by the international food council. Domestic users, Whitten said, "had to look to imports of Chilean nitrate for a large part of their fertilizer."

Due to strikes and other difficulties, he said, most of the Chilean nitrate reached the southern region too late to aid the 1947 crops.

Whitten said that although the War Department is holding some war plants to produce fertilizers "at least one plant in Missouri is not operating."

He also contended that the Cactus Ordinance Plant at Etta, Texas, is not being utilized fully for production of ammonium nitrate.

"Since there is a great shortage of fertilizer, in my judgment our committee needs to know that all plants are being operated at full capacity and see that the war plants are enlarged if necessary," Whitten wrote.

"This will in no way injure the commercial producers since they cannot begin to meet the demand.

"American farmers and the Congress need to know what the total output of fertilizer will be; what tonnage will be retained in the United States; and the schedule of making such fertilizer available for domestic consumption. We need to make sure our farmers will not be dependent on government directives, or the directives of any international organizations."

Corruption never has been compulsory.

President Truman and Arthur M. Hill, Chairman of the newly established National Security Resources Board. This Board was created to coordinate civilian, industrial, and military mobilization in the event of war.

Tenant Family Improves Home

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Cox of Clintonville Community, Macon County welcomes visitors to their home. The Coxes are renters and while they do not own any land they always make the place they live in quite livable. They don't just "stay" there.

Within the last few years the present location has been changed from a bleak, bare, eyesore into an inviting and homelike place. The owner cooperated by furnishing the materials for steps, both front and back, brick siding for thee outside and some of the labor.

Mr. Cox bought the screen for the doors and windows. Mrs. Cox ceiled the two main rooms with cardboard and papered them herself. The bedspreads, scarfs, curtains, and rugs are all homemade.

Together they devised a neat little pantry by partitioning off a long shed room. The dining room side contains shelves for the canned stuff (more than 300 quarts of it this year) such as vegetables, fruits, and meats.

The Coxes made enough eotton to take care of the rent and fertilizer bill but they get their living out of their chickens, garden, and cows. Mrs. Cox makes a hobby of of her flower yard.

Various Evergreen Plants Should Be Well Watered

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Now that winter is approaching evergreen plants of all kinds should be well watered, for if the tissue is not well filled with water, before it becomes dormant, it will suffer.

The warm days as well as the winds of winter sap considerable water from these plants, and unless they are well saturated to start with many twigs and even fair sized branches may be dried out enough to kill them. This does not show until after new growth starts in the spring, and may not show fully before the middle of the summer.

Occurs Frequently

This condition occurs very frequently in boxweed and in Arbor Vita. And may occur in almost any evergreen plant. We have had such a severe drouth over most of the South during the summer and fall that many plants have already suffered from the lack of water and this does not only apply to evergreens but to shrubs of all kinds. It is true that we have had moderate recent rains over various parts of our territory, but so far, there has not been enough properly to prepare our evergreen to enter the winter.

In our territory, evergreen shrubs and trees especially, and even most varieties of shade trees should be kept thoroughly watered for the first summer after they are set out, and it is a good idea, especially with evergreens, to soak thoroughly the soil around them about this time. Then put a mulch two or three inches deep under and around them. This mulch should extend out a little further than the hole in which the plant was set.

Hepls Hold Moisture

This not only helps hold moisture, but maintains a more even temperature on the roots, and in this way the plant is eneouraged to continue root growth all winter. It doesn't make so much difference what material is used for this mulch, except that it should be something that would not be unsightly and can be allowed to remain permanently. In this way it will gradually decay and add fertility to the soil.

In fact all mulches should serve two purposes. First, they should furnish protection to the stems and prevent rapid freezing and thawing and so prevent sun scald. Secondly, the muleh will uphold a continuous supply of water in the soil around the roots.

"Papa, why do they rope off the aisle at a wedding?"

"So the groom ean't get away."

Wheat, Raisins, Flour, Honey Friendship Cargo for France

NEW YORK —(AP)— A friendship ship. crammed with eight millions pounds of food brought from all parts of the nation on the Friendship Train, sailed for France with America's Christmas present for the people of that strife-torn nation.

Gaily bedecked with flags and with the words "Friendship cargo, USA" printed on its sides. the 10,000 - ton freighter, American Leader sailed out of New York harbor. Destination was Le Havre where the friendship ship was scheduled to arrive Dec. 15 in time for distribution throughout France before Christmas.

In the holds of the American Leader were 10.000 pounds of macaroni, raisins, tons of flour, corn, and a ton of honey.

There was $73,000 in cash which will be used to buy more food in France. And there were movies, taken along the route of the Friendship Train, showing communities turning out in masse at railroad stations to make their donations. The movies will be shown in French schools.

Twenty American volunteer relief agencies will participate in the distribution of the food in France.

There was a brief ceremony on pier 57 on the Hudson river just before the American Leader sailed yesterday.

The captain of the ship, Allan C. Smithies, was given a letter from New York's Mayer William O'Dwyer to be presented to President Vincent Auriol of France.

Ludovic Chancel, French consul-general in New York, expressed the gratitude of his nation for such a magnificent gift.

Then a band played the "Marseillaise" and the friendship ship was pulled by tugs away from the pier, sailing on the sixth anniversary of the day the U. S. entered World War II with help for a nation which has not yet recovered.

7-Point Grain Conservation Plan Set Up in Tennessee

By Robert Battle

Approximately 2,000,000 tons of grain can be saved on Tennessee farms this winter without sacrificing livestock and poultry, and in turn will be in keeping with the Tennesste Livestock Feed Committee's program, it was learned today.

A seven-point program—outlined to benefit the nation and the hungry peoples of Europe—when properly carried out can mean the conservation of food and the betterment of farms of the state.

In keeping with President Truman's request that the State Livestock Feed Committee present, and carry out, a conservation program, O. E. Van Cleave. commissioner of agriculture, today sets a platform of seven points to be followed. It is felt that the points, all good business practices, ean build up the farms of the state, and "do away with unnecessary expenses."

By rat and insect control, efficient feeding and prevention of other waste, it is believed by many that an estimated 700,000 tons of grain ean be saved.

Approximately 100,000 tons of grain can be conserved by redueed pig losses, it was pointed out. Not only does this aid in grain conservation, but to the farmer and livestock owner, it may mean additional money in his pocket.

A decrease of 30 pounds in average weight of hogs—with more profit to the farmer—some 100,000 tons of grain can be saved, it is believed.

This was also the opinion of farm leaders throughout the nation. In America as a whole, about 63.000,000 tons can be saved, and in all probalility will mean life to hundreds if it is sent overseas to he starving peoples of a war-torn world.

The culling of poultry stocks and efficient feeding of chickens and other birds can add an additional 120,000 tons to the giant store house of grain saved this winter.

Parasite Control

Parasite control and the feeding of beef cattle grain for short finish only can mean 60,000 tons of a feed put back all of which is in cooperation with the president's National Food Conservation Program.

At a recent meeting here, the committee for the state, appointed by C. E. Brehem, acting president of the University of Tennessee, and Commissioner Van Cleave, set up a nine-point program. Many of the points outlined at that time, have been adopted by various committees throughout the nation, it was reported today.

In at least eight Northern states the "eat the bread crust" point as outlined by the state group has been adopted.

Use Roughage

An increased use of roughage and pasturage, and culling by dairy farmers can add in the saving of another 100,000 tons. With roughage plentiful, more and more grain can be saved.

It is reported that this year Tennessee has a good supply of haygrasses, sorghum and other roughages.

"One rat can eat or wase 100 pounds of grain a year," it has been said. "Weevils destroy almost as much corn in the South as livestock consume. Eradication campaigns against these pests on farms would save another 4,000,000 tons for the nation as a whole," it was declared.

Lime, fertilizer, management and provision for an abundant supply of pasture throughout the season are essentials, agricultural officials have declared. A good slogan for Tennessee would be—"Save for Better Living."

Protect Hybrid Tea Roses to Avoid Winter Killing

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

It is now time to protect roses for the winter. After more than 40 years with roses in Tennessee, I am convinced that it always pays to give our hybrid tea roses some winter protection. The time was when we used to make a mound 10 or 12 inches high of stable manure around each plant, but we found two reasons for abandoning this method. Fresh manure coming in direct contact with the plant is apt to injure or even kill the bark. And though manure eontaining plenty of straw that has been used for bedding does not usually injure the bark of a rose bush, it does provide a good resting place for mice and even for rabbits. And they are almost sure to eat the bark of roses and do great damage.

Nevertheless roses do need a mound of some kind around them to prevent winterkill. For this purpose I prefer cottonseed hulls when they are available. Each is better than anything else, but it should be brought in from somewhere else in order to make the mound. If we remove too much from the roots they are injured by freezing.

Straw is all right to use provided we trap all mice either before or immediately after applying the mulch. In fact it always pays to trap mice in our flower gardens this time of the year. Use the ordinary mouse trap baiting it with cheese and you will have no trouble with birds bothering it. The traps should be set out just before dark and taken up again early in the morning. Field mice are even fonder of cheese than are the house variety.

One can make a heap of leaves around eaeh plant and throw just enough dirt or something to hold it in place. It does not pay to prune roses in the fall under ordinary circumstances for they do not winterkill nearly so badly if the tops are left on. They prevent so much freezing and thawing both by shading the ground around the bush and by precenting a free eirculation of air.

If there are plenty of leaves and grass around the bush, this is usually all of the winter protection they need. It doesn't matter much whether the tops of roses die during the winter or not, provided each shoot has five or six inches of live wood at its base. Usually roses should be cut back to within 8 or 10 inehes of the ground each spring. Even cutting them back four or five inches does no harm.

Mulching Strawberries

There is one phase to profitable strawberry production which is being neglected not only by the home gardeners, but by a larger percentage of the commercial growers as well. That phase is mulching.

Mulehing is the process of covering the plants with some type of straw during the winter. This should be done sometime between the middle of December and the middle of January for the best results, so say the records.

Mulching offers many advantages. It provides protection for the plants during the colder days of winter. This allows many of the plants to go through the winter and maintain a greater percentage of the leave developed last season. Plants exposed throughout the winter will lose a greater portion of the leaves and often the buds are damaged. While protection from cold is extremely important for good yields, most growers who follow the practice recognize the fact they are able to produce a cleaner and more desirable berry.

The mulching material is applied to the berry field at the rate of about one and one-half tons per acre or some two to three inches in depth. Patches in home gardens might be covered a bit deeper, but it has been found that too much straw might prove less desirable.

The straw should at least be partly moved from the top of the row into the middle when growth starts in the spring. Enough of the material will have settled around all the plants to form a clean bed for the berries.

Berries ripening on a bed of straw will be eleaner than those allowed to ripen on the ground, especially if the rainfall is heavy during the growing season. Berries protected from the cold ground will remain far more firm and will be free from rotten spots. This is true when berries remain on the plant over a longer period of time due to cold or rainy weather.

Another advantage in mulching is that straw will hold moisture longer in case of a dry spell. Moisture is very essential to the development of desirable fruit. On the other hand it will take up moisture and dry faster than soil.

Any number of mulching materials can be used for this purpose, namely wheat, oats. and barley straw, generally accepted as the most desirable. However, such materials as low-grale hays, sorghum "pummies" or cotton hulls might be used.

Contrary to the belief of some growers, leaves, espeeially large leaves, are not desirable for this purpose. Some use them and are successful, but more caution should be taken in removing them in the spring. They have a tendency to pack down and become wet. This not only makes harvesting disagreeable, but may prove harmful to the crop of fruit. Pine needles are acceptable.

While it might be a bit early to do the work, it is not too early to make plans and to get materials ready.

Prepare Land Now for Spring Pasture and Permanent Hay

PERMANENT HAY

Most farmers have had trouble in late winter and spring when they wanted to plant sericea, permanent pastore, and kudzu seed due to the soil being too wet to plow. The best way to get around this is to prepare land now.

Congressmen Push Program to Insure Ample Fertilizer for Southern Farmers

Washington, Dec. 8—(AP)— Two Mississippi congressmen are working on a program designed to insure that southern farmers will have adequate supplies of fertilizer for their 1948 crops.

Both of them, Reps. Abernethy and Whitten, Democrats, said today they want no repetition of last year's situation when, they said, fertilizers arrived too late and in insufficient quantities to meet southern needs.

Hearings on the entire fertilizer situation are to open December 11, before a House Agriculture Subcommittee of which Abernethy is a member.

Earlier Whitten had asked the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee to look into the matter.

The subject, however, was left to the agriculture group since it investigated certain phases of the question last year.

Abernethy said he is seeking information from various government agencies and from the industry as well.

"I propose to see that Chilean nitrates are imported this year in sufficient quantities and on time," he told a reporter. "Last year the Maritime Commission didn't allot sufficient ships to bring in nitrates and thus fertilizers arrived too late to aid the mid-South."

Representatives of the Army, State and Commerce Departments, the Maritime Commission, the fertilizer industry, farm organizations and farmers themselves will be asked to testify, Abernethy said.

He added he wants information from fertilizer manufaeturers and distributors as to their "methods of allocations and quantities available, with particular reference to allocations to dealers and customers of long standing."

He said these are some of the questions he wants answered:

"At what capacity are army fertilizer plants operating?

What Army plants capable of manufacturing fertilizers are idle?

Is the Martime Commission making available all ships needed to import Chilean nitrate?

What fertilizers are being exported and to whom?

What plant foods are being manufactured abroad?

Are plants in "Marshall plan" countries who were prewar exporters of fertilizers, operating?

The matter of fertilizers, he said, is "vital" to his area.

Here's One Way To Revive Those Dying Evergreens

Evergreens that have developed dead tips on branches or are losing needles or leaves still may be saved, according to N. R. Elliott of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics. This is how.

"First, loosen the soil around seach plant in a circle that will be about three feet in diameter. Dig the soil to a depth of about four to six inehes, and work it until it is in good condition. Then, if well-rotted manure is available apply about two inches to the entire cultivated area. Be sure that the manure does not come in contact with the stem of the plant.

"If you do not have aecess to either of these, just leave the soil worked but be sure that you water the plant liberally right after the working. During the winter, water the plants once a month, selecting a day when the temperture is above freezing.

"If you are unable to secure the well-rotted manure or tobacco stalk when the soil has been worked in December, apply three to five pounds of a good grade, complete fertilizer to each plant in March. During next summer all yeu will need to do is rake the cultivated area onee in a while with a steel garden rake to kill the weeds and keep the soil loose"

Farm Prices Set Records in October

Washington, Nov. 3—(UP)—The prices that farmers receive and prices they pay set all-time records in mid-October for the second straight month, according to the Agriculture Department.

The mid-October parity index of prices farmers paid rose to 289, as compared to an index of 271 for prices they received. In these indexes, 100 is the average for 1909-1914.

Prices received advanced three points above the mid-September record, as compared to a one-point advance for prices paid. As a result, the parity ratio—the relation between the two indexes—rose one point to 121.

The average price farmers received for wheat soared to an all-time high of $2.66 a bushel. This was 23 cents a bushel above the previous month's price and 10 cents a bushed higher than the previous record set in June, 1940. The price increase was attributed to continued strong demand for exportable grains and apprehension over possible effects of the Southwest drought.

Meat animal prices declined two per cent from the mid-September all-time high. Hog prices rose to a new record of $27.60 per 100 pounds in mid-October, but prices of other meat animals declined.

One Variety Cane Established in Community

"From little acorns big Oak trees grow." This is what Hosea Guice of the Millstead Community, Macon County believes.

His story dates back four years ago. He saw some C. P. 807 being made into syrup by a neighbor. This neighpor gave him three stalks of cane.

Guice put out the three stalks and got 72 stalks the first year. The second year he cut these stalks in half and put them out. He followed recommendations in fertilizing and cultivating. That fall he harvested over 2,000 stalks.

He shared these with neighbors and put out a quarter of an acre for himself. From this he made 81 gallons of syrup and sold 982 stalks to neighbors. The fourth year, which in 1947, he has one acre of this cane. Half of it is growing from roots and half from cuttings.

He will make over 200 gallons of high quality syrup and save plenty of cane to enlarge his field next year.

The story does not end there. Cane distributed by Guice in the community is being grown by ten or more of his neighbors.

Some of his neighbors will harvest more than Guice this year. This cane is popular with the Millstead farmers because it grows on tableland and stands drought.

From three stalks of cane the entire Millstead Community now receives benefits.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

Negro Extension Workers Increased by 197 Since '45

Of the 924 addition agricultural extension workers appointed in the South through Bankhead-Flannagan funds since the 1945 fiscal year, 197 or 21 percent were colored, reports M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

North Carolina leads the list of States with appointment of 36 additional colored farm and home demonstration agents and supervisors; and Mississippi is second with the appointment of 31. The total number of colored Extension Service agents and supervisors stood at 790 as of June 30.

Helps Stop Erosion

Cut or disk cotton and corn stalks and other crop residues soon as harvest is over. This will help protect the soil from erosion and make land preparation easier next spring, says S. R. Doughty, API extension soil conservationist.

It's Hog Killing Time! Some Curing Recipes from Kentucky

By Mrs. Aubrey Hintton

Now that hog killing time has rolled around again we thought there might be farm page readers who would enjoy knowing how some of us in Allen County, Kentucky, cure our pork hams, can pork and make some of the most delicious sausage you have ever tasted.

Here are some of the recipes:

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dinwiddie's sugar curing meat method:

For one large ham: One pint salt, two tablespoons brown sugar, two tablespoons black pepper. Put in pan and mix thoroughly.

Spread large cloth (size of 1-2 shirt in which there are no holes) over a table. On this, lay a piece of meat with skin side up and rub the mixture on. Rub plenty of mixture into cut side, putting remainder of mixture on thickest part of meat.

Wrap cloth around meat, and sew so there are no holes left. Put this into a large sack, tie and hang up. Meat will keep two years.

A favorite recipe for canning meat the water bath way: Cut meat into two by two and one half inches. Pack into well sterilized quart jars. Screw lids on tightly enough to catch or as tightly as possible. Allow a sufficient amount of warm (but not hot) water up to neck of jars. Let it come to a boil. After the water begins boiling, let boil for three hours, adding water of the same temperature of that in canner when necessary so that water is kept up to necks of jars. At the end of the three hours boiling, remove from packer, tighten lids and put away.

Home seasoned sausage:

While some use commercial sausage seasoning, others prefer the following recipe for seasoning sausage. However, saltiness of salt and hotness of pepper must be considered in measurements. All measurements are to be level: To each gallon of meat, cut and ready for grinding, add 4 tablespoons salt, 2 tablespoons sage and 2 tablespoons pepper. Sprinkle salt, sage, and pepper over meat, a gallon or two at a time, either before or after grinding, which simplifies the working of sausage and saves so much guess work.

Some fry sausage and pack away in jars, others pack in jars and cold pack according to above cold pack recipe, directly after grinding, while others let sausage stay in enameled or aluminum vessels for a day or two before putting away.

Sausage that is put into sacks and rolled in flour helps close the cloth of sacks. Wrap in paper and hang. Sausage smoked by burning hickory chips is tops.

S. C. Farmer Nets $1,000 from 2 Acres Of Tomatoes

A, report on truck farming in Beaufort County, S. C., indicated that many of the colored farmers of the county received excellent returns from their tomatoes this year.

State Extension Supervisor E. N. Williams points out that although the tomato crop of a few farmers did not reach expectations. most of the crops turned out well. For example, he reports that William Simmons received a labor return of $1,000 from two acres of tomatoes, while his brother, Robert, received $800 from a simular plot.

Williams says that a good many of the tomatoes were delivered to the Negro cooperative cannery which operated at full capacity all summer. Cannery products are sold in the co-op store.

Bang's Disease Program Progresses in Tennessee

By Robert Battle

As the State Department of Agriculture's program for the control, prevention and elimination of Bang's disease in dairy and beef herds in Tennessee steps into the limelight, announcement is made of a special meeting December 18 in Lewisburg for the purpose of discussing an extensive program for Marshall County.

Long time a problem to dairymen and all other cattle raisers in the 95 counties of the state, Bang's disease has resulted in the ruining of hundreds of herds of cattle. Not only does it mean the loss of calves at birth, but frequently the disease is responsible for the death of the female animal.

Her milk production, after contracting the disease, may be decreased by as much as 75 per cent, and at times she may go completely dry, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported.

In an effort to rid Tennessee of the disease, and have a large number of Bang's free herd in the state, the Department of Agriculture, through Commissioner O. E. Van Cleave, has inaugurated a widespread program for the control, prevention and elimination of it in the state.

Assembly Votes Funds

The 75th General assembly last year provided funds for the expansion of the program which was, at the time, in operation on a small scale. Feeling that the program should be carried out on a community and county basis through members of the legislature voted funds to carry the program to the rural sections where it is most needed.

The new program calls for the vaccination of calves between the ages of four and eight months. The department has given a complete outline of the practice they plan to follow.

The old program of test and slaughter was carried on in the state for a period of some 13 years. If a cow showed signs of having Bang's she was immediately sent to market. This method would eliminate Bang's in the herd, but would not assure the cattle owners that their best cows would not have the disease next year.

It was a success in that Bang's disease was eliminated for the time being. The vaccination program is one which many of the state departments of agriculture has carried out over a period of years and has proven successful.

Interest Runs High

According to Commissioner Van Cleave, a number of counties have manifested interest in the program. Giles county has a set-up. Williamson, Greene and Madison have shown interest.

"It will safeguard the cattle owners from a tremendous loss," Van Cleave said. The state department will furnish the vaccine; it will furnish the veterinarian; and the service is free, he said.

The program will be carried out so that about every four months, representatives from the department will cover special sections and carry out the plan. "The way it will save both time and money, and the farmer or cattle owner can keep in touch with us as to how his herd is doing," the commissioner declared.

The average farm can be visited three or four times each year. In a few years, it is pointed out, all females in the state will be vaccinated, and Bang's disease in Tennessee can soon be done away with, he added.

Before the program went into effect, the state vaccinated an average of 1500 animals per month. "We will carry the work as far as we can with the money and manpower available," he asserted.

The laboratories of the state department are well equipped and able to carry out an extensive program, Van Cleave said.

Safety

Always be careful about the water you drink. Most farm water is contaminated. Give the farm well or spring the care and protection necessary to make it safe.

A simple test can be made by your county Health Officer to determine if your water supply is safe.

Fall Production Needed for High Profit in Eggs

From Fall until Christmas is the period that often determines whether country poultry raisers will show a profit or loss for their entire year's work.

Total egg production must be high during fall months—period of heighest egg prices, for a successful year, points out John Ivey, API extension poultryman. He gives these ideas on how to make the flock lay well:

1. Keep plenty of good quality laying mash and water before hens at all times.
2. At noon feed three pounds of laying mash moistened with buttermilk or hot water to each 100 birds.
3. If not satisfied with quality of protein in laying mash being fed, two or three pounds of 26 per cent mash pellets per 100 chickens daily will stimulate production.
4. If hens are not running out on range where green feed is available, cut and feed each day at least two pounds per 100 birds.
5. Hens that have access to yards need to be confined to the house at least until noon every day, and all day during rainy weather.
6. Plenty of deep clean litter will make the flock more comfortable and assist in producing clean eggs. Keep lice and mites down.

Woman Making Profit in Rabbits

Mrs. Mary Taylor, Boligee Community, Greene County, has found the production of tame rabbits profitable.

She took up raising rabbits after fowl pox wiped out her poultry flock.

She states, "I bought a pair of rabbits for breeding. They multiply very fast. In seven months time I sold $186 worth of breeders and meat rabbits."

Their feed consisted of chopped corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, oats, and other green leafy vegetables produced at home. This money was used to purchase a living room suit, one War Bond, and a few needed articles for the kitchen.

These are the men who have the responsibility of coordinating for the President the civilian, industrial, and military mobilization of the country in the event of war. They are members of the newly established National Security Resources Board. Reading left to right are: Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman, Arthur M. Hill, Chairman, Lyle Belsley, Secretary, and Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach. Seated, President Truman. (Because of illness, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug was not present.)

The Board reports directly to the President.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Household Hints

DATE-NUT CAKE

1 cup walnuts
1 cup dates
2 tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sugar
2 eggs beaten

Mix as listed. Bake 30 minutes at 350 degrees in greased, floured pie pan.

As days get cooler and boiled dinners become more popular, a good big pan of steamed cornbread or quick corn lightbread is a welcomed addition. I like to make cornbread like this with a boiled dinner because it comes in so handy to pour the batter into a stemmed cake pan and steam it for an hour while the beans or turnip greens are cooking underneath. I use a fruit jar top over the top of the stem to keep too much steam from coming up and making the bread soggy. Here are the ingredients:

Steamed Cornbread

4 cups meal
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon soda (more if molasses is used)
1½ teaspoon salt
½ to 1 cup molasses, or 3 tablespoons sugar
3 cups buttermilk or enough to make batter like muffin dough

Pour into deep greased pan, cook over steam for about 1 hour and bake 45 minutes or until well done.

BREAD STUFFING

34 slices of bread
1 cup butter, or margarine
1½ cups finely chopped celery
½ cup finely chopped onion
¼ cup finely chopped parsley
2 teaspoons thyme, if desired
2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon pepper

Remove crusts from bread—toasted or heated in oven. Cut into small cubes. Melt butter over low heat. Add celery, onion, and parsley. Cook until soft but not browned. Add to bread with seasonings. Mix lightly with fork. This makes enough for 10 .to 12 lb turkey (drawn weight).

QUICK AND EASY

Savory stew is a popular favorite but time often does not permit serving it. For a quick stew, brown 2 cups diced cooked meat in hot lard or drippings. Add 2 tablespoons flour and a can of vegetables soup. Heat and serve on hot biscuits.

A child usually is able to draw a circle before he can draw a square.

USE FOR TRIMMINGS

The trimmings left from making a two-crust pie may be stacked together, carefully rolled out, then spread with softened butter or margarine, sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon. Cut in strips or squares and bake in a hot oven. These may be used in place of cookies in the lunch box or with a fruit dessert, or may serve as a partner for a fruit salad.

GINGERED FIGS

Wash 1 pound dried figs (light or dark) and remove stems. Add cold water to cover, together with 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 tablespoon thinly sliced lemon rind. Add a large piece of ginger root and cook rapidly for 20 minutes, until figs are puffed and soft. Remove figs to dish.

Pour off and measure syrup and and one-half as much sugar. Simmer until thick, then add 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 4 thin slices fresh lemon. Pour over figs, then chill and serve with cream.

It is never too early to cull out low producing animals. Culling should be practised at all times, especially in dairy and poultry production.

PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN SALAD

1 envelope plain, unflavored gelatine
¼ cup cold water
¾ cup boiling water
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup syrup drained from canned, sliced or chunk pineapple
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 tablespoons cider vinegar
1½ cups shredded cabbage
½ cup sliced radishes
2 tablespoons diced green pepper
6-7 canned pineapple slices or 1 cup chunks.

Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt, pineapple syrup or other fruit juice, lemon juice, and vinegar. Cool, For a fancy pattern on top of mold, place 2 half slices and 1 slice of pineapple (or chunks to resemble slice and a half slices) in bottom of a 5x10x3 inch loaf pan with ½ inch radish in center. Pour over this a thin layer of gelatin mixture. Chill until mixture starts to stiffen. When remainder of mixture begins to thicken, add cabbage, radishes, green pepper and remainder diced pineapple. Pour into loaf pan on top of thin layer of gelatine Chill, Unmold onto platter and garnish with salad greens. Serve with desired dressing. 6 servings.

CRANBERRY-APPLES

Heat cranberry sauce and flavor lightly with cinnamon. Use for filling cored apples and bake in usual manner.

LEMON-EGG PIE

4 egg yolks
1 cup sugar
Grated ring of 1 lemon
4 tablespoons (¼ cup) lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon salt

Blend all ingredients. Cook over simmering water, stirring constantly until thick, about 15 minutes. Remove from heat. Prepare a meringue by adding ¼ teaspoon salt to the 4 egg whites and beating to a coarse foam; then adding ½ cup sugar gradually in tablespoon portions and continuing beating until mixture is glossy and stiff. Fold yolk mixture into meringue. Pour into a baked 9-inch pie shell. Bake in moderate oven (325 degrees) until delicately browned, about 20 minutes. Serves six.

CREAMED TUNA

Make white sauce with 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, and 1 teaspoon onion juice. Add 1 can flaked tuna. Let heat thoroughly and serve on toast or waffles.

DATE-NUT SPREAD

1 cup pitted dates
¾ cup walnut meats
½ cup minced celery
⅛ teaspoon salt
Mayonnaise

Put pitted dates and walnuts through food choper, using fine blade. Add minced celery and salt; then add enough mayonnaise to make a spreading consistency. Mix well. Store in refrigerator until used.

THRIFTY CASSEROLE

Not enough meat left from Sunay's roast to even make hash? Fold small cubes of the meat into a casserole, sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven about 20 minutes. Serve with buttered peas and fruit salad.

Wear aprons for little chores around house and garden and save your clothes.

Years ago when rice was sold in bulk, washing before cooking was necessary to be sure the rice was clean, but recent research has outdated this practice.

A slip that is worn at athe top can still be used as a petticoat by cutting off the top.

Try parsnips scalloped, like potatoes.

ROASTED ALMONDS

It's easy to make salted roasted almonds at home. Choose blanched or unblanched almonds, spread thinly on a shallow pan and mix with 1 teaspoon butter or salad oil per cup of nuts. Roast at 300 degrees for 25 minutes, stirring occasionally. Sprinkle liberally with salt as soon as you take them from the oven.

Sliced bacon may be left in its original wrappings or wrapped in clean waxed paper. It should always be kept in the refrigerator.

SELF-HEATING CANS

The dinner-in-a-can idea comes to fruition with the resumption of the production, by a West Coast packer, of self-heating canned foods—a project begun just before the war but stopped by tin shortage. The container consists of an outer can which holds a liquid and a chemical. When a hole is punched in the liquid compartment, the fluid and chemical produce heat that warms the contents of the inner can. Twelve minutes later a can opener applied to the inner can will reveal steaming hot hamburgers with tomato sauce and mushrooms, or beef and gravy, or an egg noodle and chicken dinner, or frankfurters and beans. Other products are hot chocolate and coffee which the can will heat in five minutes.

SNOWTIME MITTENS

Waterproof snow mittens to keep children's hands warm and dry will be introduced soon.

The new mittens have a flannel lining and an outside covering of red rubber. They will be made in three sizes—small, medium and large.

Three tablespoons of mayonnaise mixed with one tablespoon of anchovy paste makes a wonderful dressing for tomatoes and cucumbers or cold boiled artichokes.

Lamp shades with white or ivory lining give about 50 per cent more light.

When a washing machine is overloaded, the motor is under a strain and clothes may not come clean.

Dust bric-a-brac with the dusting brush which came with your vacuum cleaner; books, too, and the shelves, as well.

In general, enamelware baking pans give the deepest brown when baking products. Glass ranks next, especially in an electric oven which has a high degree of radiant heat.

For a different cranberry sauce that you'll want to repeat often, add golden raisins and a bait of candied ginger. Cook the raisins with the cranberries, sugar and water. Add the ginger and cool. Good with turkey, super with roast duck.

To make dull or tarnished gold jewelry look like new, rub it lightly until bright with a tooth brush that has been dipped first in ammonia, then in baking soda.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When re-stringing pearls or other beads, dip the restringing cord in a bit of nail polish. This will make the job fast and easy.

The next time you dust meat with flour before frying, try using pancack flour instead of the regular product.

Never wash your flour sifter immediately in hot water, because heat thickens the flour clinging to the sifter. First, rinse out then wash with water until all the flour has been washed out, then wash thoroughly in hot soapy water: finally, rinse again with clear, hot water and dry thoroughly.

To patch a thin curtain, cover the hole with a piece of white paper and "darn" it with sewing machine needle. When the curtain is laundered, the paper will dissolve and a neat patching job will remain.

You should never wash your best china in boiling hot water, for the heat tends to mar the glazed finish on the dishes.

Place pop corn in the refrigerator before popping it. This creates moisture and makes the corn pop better.

Melted paraffin poured over leftover paint will keep the paint in good condition for future use.

Keep a cork on the end of your scissors, and choose or trim the cork to fit your thimble.

To prevent dulling the fine, sharp edge of kitchen knives, keep them in a wall or drawer rack.

A clean soft-drink bottle with a hole punched in the cap makes an excellent clothes sprinkler.

COOKERY HINT

Herbs used in a quickly cooked dish or sauce give more deliciousness if moistened with a little milk or cooking oil and allowed to stand for half an hour before using.

A baby is born somewhere in the United States every 8:76 seconds.

DATE BARS

1½ cups sifted flour
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg, beaten
¼ cup milk

Sift together flour, sugar and baking powder. Cut or rub in shortening. Combine vanilla extract, egg and milk. Add to flour mixture. Mix well. Spread one-third of batter into greased 8x8x2 inch pan. Cover evenly with date filling. Spread with remaining batter. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) 25 to 30 minutes. When cool, cut into bars.

Date Filling

Combine ½ cup hot water, ½ cup sugar, and 1 cup chopped dates in saucepan. Cook until thick Cool. Add 2 teaspoons lemon juice.

Several slices of lemon aded to water when cooking rice will assure really white rice.

BROWN BUTTER SAUCE

Cream together and beat until light ½ cup butter or margarine, 2 teaspoons kitchen bouquet, and ¼ teaspoon salt. Use immediately or store in refrigerator until needed. Melt and use as a seasoning for cooked vegetables or as fish or meat sauce. Yield: ½ cup.

ROAST SLOWLY

The old-fashioned way to roast meat was to use a very hot oven, which resulted in excessive shrinkage. The modern way is to use a low temperature throughout. By so doing you get less shrinkage, more servings per pound, and more uniform cooking of the interior of the meat. However, the surface is apt to look pale and underdone. To overcome this disadvantage and have your meat come out of the oven with a rich brown crusty exterior, brush the surface lightly with kitchen bouquet before cooking.

STEP SAVER

The next time you are near a hardware shop or a five-and-dime, buy four casters. Have the man of your house attach them to the legs of a wornout table and presto, you have a sorting place for the household wash which can be rolled close to the household washer and just as easily moved elsewhere to hold the family ironing. If it lacks a good top, cover it with oilcloth of one of the new patent fabrics.

GARNISH FOR HAM

Cinnamon apple balls make a garnish for baked ham that will delight the eye as well as the palate. With a small ball scoop, make as many apple balls as desired. Poach them gently in a hot syrup made by melting cinnamon candies in a little water. Do only a few at a time and don't overcook.

A simple and delicious dessert for the buffet supper consists of fresh ripe pears accompanied by Camembert cheese.

CHERRY COOKIES

½ cup fat
1 package vanilla or butter-scotch pudding mix
1 egg
1 cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup uncooked oats (quick or old-fashioned)
Egg white
Sugar
Finely chopped nutmeats
Cherry preserves

Cream fat; add pudding mix gradually and cream until fluffy. Beat in egg until light. Sift together flour, soda, cream of tartar and salt. Add to creamed mixture with rolled oats, mixing, thoroughly. Form into small balls; dip in slightly-beaten egg white, roll in sugar and then in nutmeats. Place on greased baking sheet. Punch a hole in center of each cookie and fill with a preserved cherry. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 10 to 15 minutes.

Stewed roses and primroses once were popular continental desserts.

BROCCOLI WITH MUSTARD SAUCE

1 head broccoli
Salt
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
2 tablespoons dry mustard
½ cup vinegar
1 cup evaporated milk

Cut stems of broccoli to remove tough fibrous part. Wash thoroughly and arrange in a deep pan with flowers up. Add enough boiling water to cover stems; cover and cook until tender. Add salt during last five minutes of cooking. Meanwhile mix sugar, flour and mustard in top of double boiler. Stir in vinegar and then milk. Cook over boiling occasionally. Place broccoli in heated serving dish, pour mustard sauce over it.

BAKED MACARONI

¾ cup sliced onions
½ cup chopped green pepper
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 cups cooked macaroni
2 cans Hunts Tomato Sauce
Grated cheese
Salt and pepper to taste

Saute onions and green pepper in butter or margarine. Combine with macaroni, Hunt's Tomato Sauce and seasonings. Place in greased casserole, top with cheese, bake at 375 degrees for 30 minutes. They'll love it! A low-cost dish for a hearty meal. And Hunt's costs but a few cents!

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THE MODERN FARMER

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THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd
—Guest Columnist.

SEND ME

On one of the many occasions when God wanted a man to send on a special mission, Isaiah, in response to the query: "Whom Shall I Send, etc," calls out to God saying, "Send Me." This was not a call to Isaiah to meet God for the first time: Isaiah was fully acquainted with God and had already had much dealings with Him.

If one is to be sent by the Lord, he must be fully acquainted with the Lord. The acquaintance must inform one of God's standards of righteousness that he might at all times be able to know when he is likely to cross the boundary line into satan's territory. A knowledge of God makes one know what things he might expect of God and what directions and advices one would receive from a supreme being. When one knows what to expect of God, satan cannot cross him up in his procedures.

The occasion of God's call was a revelation to Isaiah, in which he saw God in a special way. Many have dared give an untrue interpretation to the scripture in which the call came, by referring to it as the account of Isaiah's conversion. The misleading statement is in fact a calendrical statement which is meant to clarify a date of an occurance. The statement, "In the year that King Uzziah died, I saw the Lord, high and lifted up etc." has been explained as being an indication that Isaiah couldn't get straight with God until Uzziah died. The introduction to the book disproves this claim by pointing out that the contents of the book are in substance, the visions which the prophet saw during the days of Uzziah etc. thus pointing out that if they came in the days of Uzziah, God had dealings with Isaiah before Uzziah's death. Isaiah was not unaware of the things which he might face when he said unto the Lord, "Send Me."

When one says to God, "Send Me" he should be able to see things thru God's eyes. Many persons have referred to Isaiah as the "Eagle-Eyed" prophet, and often given him credit for having seen Christ a farther distance away than any of the other classified prophets, (that is, the prophets to whom special writings are attributed.) Isaiah had no keener vision than any other Major or Minor prophets: he saw in his day, which was probably farther away from the incarnation of Jesus Christ than of the succeeding prophets. The credit that is due Isaiah for his seeing, is not seeing over a long distance, but for looking thru the eyes of the Lord. God can reveal great things to the ministers of this day; and he does reveal things to the ministers of this day, but only to the ministers who are willing to make their own visions secondary to the visions of God. When a man looks through the flesh, he is hedged in by its limitations; but when he looks through the spirit, secular boundaries fade away.

"Send Me" should be said to the Lord only when the speaker is willing to be purged by His word and inspired by his spirit. The prophet Isaiah felt unequal to the task which God set before him until a live coal from the altar of God was

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Extension Leader Helps Farmers Prepare For Cotton Mechanization

Farm Ownership Through Sideline Crops

P. H. Stone, left, State supervisor of Extension work with colored farmers in Georgia, and Melvin Howell, Fort Valley farmer, discuss sweetpotatoes as a sideline cash crop. Looking on is O. G. O'Neal, Statewide special agent and founder of the Georgia Ham and Egg show. By growing sideline crops such as sweetpotatoes and watermelons, Howell has succeeded in buying a 36-acre farm of his own after sharecropping cotton for 37 years. Since 1940, colored farm ownership in Georgia has increased from 10,018 to 12,352. Stone and his staff encourage farmers to buy farms, but they warn them against paying more for a farm than its long-time earning capacity justifies.—USDA Photo 9-22-47

Georgia Farmers Are Broadening Crop Programs And Stepping Up Their Output

Washington, D. C.—In line with current farming trends in the cotton South, P. H. Stone, Georgia Negro State Extension supervisor, is intensifying his program of helping colored farmers diversify and mechanize, reports the Georgia State Extension Service.

By conducting farm equipment clinics and by stepping up demonstrations in hybrid corn production, the planting of clover crops, and in the care of livestock and poultry, Stone and his staff are helping the colored farmers of Georgia to accelerate the broadening of their cropping program and the upping of their fram output.

To help increase the farmers' awareness of the need for raising more hogs and chickens, the State supervisor has promised O. S. O'Neal, founder of the Fort Valley Ham and Egg show, from county agent to State-wide special agent. As a result, county shows will be held all over the State this year.

Stone points out that an adequate staff is the key to effective extension work. Although he has succeeded in increasing his personnel from 14 agents in 1926 when he became supervisor to 76, he says that additional workers are still needed in order to serve effectively the 70,000 colored farmers in Ga. His goal is to add sufficient agents to bring the farm family caseload down at least to a maximun of 1,000 families in 20 communities per agent. This, he says, would enable agents to hold demonstrations in each community every month.

By working more intensively with the farm people, Stone believes that his staff can help more of them to participate in the State's balanced farming program.

Although Stone, who wanted to be a carpenter, got into agriculture by chance and into Extension Service by mere coincidence, he has become one of the most outstanding Extension supervisors in the South.

It was in 1910, while working his

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Kentucky 4-H'ers Received Five Thousand Six Hundred Dollars For Calves

Twenty-eight Kentucky colored 4-H club boys and girls received $5,610 for 28 calves at a baby beef show held recently in Hopkinsville, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Kentucky State Extension Service.

The 28 calves—eighteen from registered Hereford herds—weighed 26,045 pounds and sold for an average price of 21.54 cents per pound.

The record kept by 4-H'er John

(Continued On Page 4 Col 1)

North Carolina Farmers Buy Purebred Calves For Better Home Milk Supply

Continuing their efforts toward a better live-at-home program, 15 North Carolina colored farmers received a shipment of purebred and high heifer calves last week, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the North Carolina State Extension Service.

When the 15 calves arrived, they were purchased cooperatively by the 15 farmers who drew lots for their choices. The price of the ani-

(Continued On Page 4 Col 1)

Virginia Farmers Received Unique Honor Recently On Their Soil Conservation Activities

A unique honor came to the colored farmers of Va., recently when the Oct., issue of the Soil Saver was devoted exclusively to their soil conservation activities.

The Soil Saver is a four-page bulletin prepared cooperatively by the Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation District of Va., and the Extension Division of the University

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Wake County Negro Farmer And A 4-H Club Boy, Members Of '100 Bushel Corn Club'

Raleigh, N. C.—A Wake County Negro farmer and a 4-H Club boy last week received notification that they had been accepted in one of the most exclusive clubs in the United States—the "100 Bushel Corn Club," which is restricted to those farmers and 4-H Club members who have under supervision harvested 100 or more bushels of corn on an acre of land. The demonstrations were under the supervision of W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent of the State College Extension Service, Raleigh.

Those producing 100 bushels or more are: W. D. Pegram, 123.7 bushels Route 1 Varina; and, Robert Penix (4-H), 101.1 bushels, Route 3, Raleigh.

Five other Wake County farmers and 4-H Club members were notified of membership in the honorary organization because of their record in producing just a notch below the 100 Bushel Club. They are becoming associate members, having grown and produced over 75 bushels per acre.

The five associate members who joined the exclusive circle are: Bartel Lane, 99.3 bushels, Route 2, Raleigh; J. E. Perry 91.4 bushels, Eagle Rock, Theron Perry (4-H), 86.1 bushels, Eagle Rock; C. N. McCullers, 81.1 bushels, Route 2, Apex; and, Lonnie Wilder (4-H), 79.4 bushels, Route 3, Raleigh.

Two C's in Clothing

Dress for comfort and confidence, advised Miss Maude Wallace, in an address recently before the State Negro Advisory Board of Virginia. Miss Wallace, is Assistant Director of Extension Services in Virginia.

Anderson Tells AMA Farmers Want Sound Medical Payment Plan

Washington, D. C.—Farmers want a program for easing the payment for comperhensive medical care, so organized as to encourage early diagnosis and prevention of disease, said Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address last week before the mid-year session of the American Medical Association in Cleveland, Ohio.

After describing the contribution of the Department and of farmers to better health through research, including penicillin and DDT, and through increased production of food. Secretary Anderson pointed out that farm people are not reeeiving in health services the full benefits of their own contribution.

"Today, anemia, malnutrition, defective vision, dental caries, hernias childbirth, and all the diseases that modern medicine is most successful in controlling are more common among rural people than among those of cities. Typhoid claims three times as many rural as urban victims, diphtheria twice as many. Malaria, hookworm disease, and pellagra are problems in some rural areas," said the Secretary.

Continuing, he asserted that tuberculosis and syphilis, which have long been regarded as peculiar urban problems, are increasingly invading the countryside. "It is not surprising," he said "that the Selective Service system reported during the Second World War that farmers, as an occupational group, had a rejection rate of 53.4 pereent, as compared with an over-all rate of only 43 percent.

"This unfavorable health record of farmers may be due to several causes," said Anderson "but one cause stands out most clearly—and that is serious lack of services and facilities through which the benefits of modern medical science may become available to farm people."

Anderson pointed out that doctors are now trained essentially to practice in hospitals with complete medical facilities. Modern hospitals, laboratories, clinics and public health services are not to be found in very many rural areas. Dentists, nurses, and all other health workers also have tended to chose urban centers for practice in perference to rural communities, said the Secretary. Then he added that the only health item that farmers use more frequently than city people is patent medicines.

"Farmers need local public health units established in the 1,400 counties where they do not exist, and strengthened wherever they do exist," said the Secretary," so that programs to improve mental health, the health of mothers, infants, and the aged, and programs of rural sanitation may become more readily available to all country people."

Continuing, Secretary Anderson said that farm people want a program for easing the payment for comprehensive medical care, so organized as to encourage early diagnosis and prevention of diseases. And, they need from medical schools and medical associations more consideration to research in rural health problems and to both recruitment and training methods that will attract and hold physicians in rural areas.

Turning to prepayment programs, the Secretary said that such plans for covering the payment of surgical and other medical services offered by the State and county medical societies have today reached less than one percent of the rural people.

There are only 13 rural cooperative health services associations with general membership, according to the co-op division of the Farm Credit Administration, he declared.

"In the field of rural rehabilitation," said Anderson "Farm Security—now Farmers Home Administration—with the aid of medical societies, organized group serviee plans in more than a thousand eounties. The agency also helped improve medical services for migratory farm labor. However, reeent changes in legislative authority have saused the Department to abandon many phases of this medical care program including the organizing of groups."

Anderson concluded his talk by telling the American Medical Association that farm people want to look to the medical profession for leadership. That they want their pressing health problems solved in a sound manner consistent with democratic ideals.

Fuhr of FCA Addresses S. C. Negro Extension Agents

A. H. Fuhr, assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, addressed the annual conference of the colored Extension agents of South Carolina last Tuesday at State college, Orangeburg, S. C.

Fuhr, who has been engaged in professional agricultural work for more than 20 years, told the South Carlonia agents how Farm Credit aids farmers by making low-interest-rate credit available to them.

Said Fuhr, "Colored farmers must find ways of reducing their cost of production, and this includes the price they pay for credit. In encouraging increased production, I don't believe we are placing enough emphasis on per unit cost. After all, the farmer is in business to make a profit, and a profit he must make if he is to succeed."

Fuhr was for 18 years a county agent in Oklahoma, and for five years a State contact representative for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and the Production and Marketing Administration. Last spring he came to Washington to succeed Cornelius King as assistant to the governor of FCA. Since that time he has traveled over a large part of the South, observing first hand the credit needs of colored farmers.

Anderson Says Co-ops Important to Continuance of Family-Farms

Washington, D. C. Declaring that family-size farms are competing in a world of economic giants, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson expressed his faith in cooperatives as a means of meeting the competition in an address delivered recently in Everett, Wash.

"We are now, and for some time we have been, confronted with a trend toward fewer and bigger farms. I regard this as inevitation to a certain extent," said Secretary Anderson. "We are becoming more efficient," he continued. "Three people can now produce more than four could produce just before the war. If we are to make the most of our new mechines and methods, we have to have more land and higher investments per worker.

"Otherwise," the Secretary added, "more and more farm people will become unemployed. But the trend toward fewer and bigger farms is not necessarily a trend away from the family-type farm. It is one thing to have family-farms growing larger and continuing to compete. It would be quite another thing if the family-farm could no longer compete but had to give way to gigantic factory-type units."

Going further, Anderson said, "I have pointed out before and I say again—because I believe this is an extremely important fact—that our family-farms are competing in a world of economic giants. The farmer buys from powerful giants; and sells to giants. How does he compete? the Secretary asked.

Co-ops, to him, was one of the answers. "I have said," he continued. "I am FOR farmer cooperatives because they serve the cause of individual free enterprise and protect the family-farm."

The Secretary also expressed himself as being in favor of the continuance of cooperatives under present laws which give them positive encouragement.

Breakfast Foods Involve Many Years of Research

By Arnold J. Pearson

Minneapolis—(AP)—The chatty breakfast food you virtually inhale in a few seconds in order to catch the 7:52 for the office might have as much as 10 years of research behind it.

The simplicity of shaking out a few kernels of flakes from a package belies the trials and even tribulations behind development of today's breakfast time-saver so the breadwinner can get off to work and the little woman can complete her chores in time for the big afternoon bridge date.

Research as extensive as that associated with highly technical scientific problems has gone into some of these cereals which virtually; speak" to you during the morning meal.

There are no hit-an-miss tactics or "pot luck" results in the big test-producing the cereals.

One household breakfast favorite has 10 years of research behind it. But all of the testing wasn't performed in the laboratory. The public itself, with its critical taste buds, took part in the development. One company, in 1931, decided it would like to market a ready-to-eat oat cereal. The first problem was selection of the proper type of grain. Market analysis supplied that answer when a survey showed that rolled oats as a porridge was one of America's oldest and favorite dishes.

How to prepare it for quick serving in the home and how to shape the individual kernels were among a host of problems. Consumer tests by the hundred were conducted. The cereal was developed first in disc form.

The vitally important problem of tests gave the proper product extensive rounds in the realm of research. Consumer acceptance tests were held on a regional basis, with sampling stations installed in various geographical sections of the nation.

Later it was decided to produce the cereal in the shape of tiny doughnuts. The new look gave it more customer appeal.

Meanwhile engineers in the mechanical division of the milling firm were busy over the drafting boards designing and testing special processing equipment, a gigantic test in itself.

The reuslt was a special "gun" in which the cereal is puffed, after being cut into the tiny doughnut shapes.

Though a product becomes a breakfast time favorite, the researchers still aren't finished. Constant changes in the public's eating habits and tastes mean testing must be continued and a new product added if advisable.

South Sees Monthly Cash Income and Steady Employment in Dairying

Plans for the development of a long-range dairy program for whites and colored farmers in 10 Southern States were formulated as part of a through-going balanced cropping system at a recent milk-production conference in Atlanta, Ga.

It was pointed out at the conference that dairying is a stable farm enterprise that provide a steady monthly cash income, as well as steady employment for farm labor throughout the year.

The conferees made plans for meeting the high demand for dairy products through the adoption of the following program: (1) Better feeding of dairy cattle year-round, (2) improved herd management, (3) abundant all-season pasturage (4) more high-quality roughage. (5) sound breeding program, (6) improved utilization of labor-saving methods and deviees, (7) increased production of quality milk and cream, and (8) more efficient farm-to-market practices.

To Get Best Results Learn Plants' Soil Requirements

By Floyd Bralliar

Garden Editor

The Nashville Tennessean

Gardeners, especially those who expect to enter our Greater Home-Freedom Gardens Contest for 1948, need to realize that the soil requirements of all vegetables are not the same.

While all vegetables can be grown in almost any soil, some prefer decidedly acid soil while others need considerable lime in their soil. The degree of acidity or alkalinity of soil is known as its pH. It is determined chemically and is measured in degrees. A soil with a pH of seven or above is alkaline while one with less than this is acid. For all practical garden purposes a soil with a pH of six, five, seven may be regarded as neutral. Liming soil raises the pH while adding sulfur or much decaying plant material lowers it. If the soil is decidedly acid soil while others need to grow on it likes a higher degree of alkalinity liming will increase the yield as well as the quality of the crop.

Hard Wood Ashes Good

Of the ordinary garden crops, except in soil that has a pH of 7 or above, asparagus, beets, celery, spinach and onions will be benefitted by the addition of lime Where it is available hard wood ashes is especially good to use on the soil. Our personal experience has been that ashes is especially good for onions and asparagus.

Under the same conditions spinach. Swiss chard, muskelons and bush lima beans are often benefited by the application of just a little ashes or a light dressing of lime. Tomatoes, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, snap beans and peas do best in soil that is very slightly acid so they do not need but would not be especially injured by the use of a little ashe of lime.

Best in Sour Soil

Most other vegetables do best in decidedly sour soil and would not yield as well if limed or given ashes. They may even be benefited by sprinkling a little sulfur in the soil under the rows. Such vegetables are usually much better grown in soil that is decidedly rich in humus (decayed or decaying vegetables matter).

These things being true, the common gardener, who grows a general family garden will do well to keep it as nearly neutral in reaction as possible by turning under something every year that will decay and form humus. On the other hand the family who plants an asparagus bed should not only lime the soil when preparing the bed but add either a little lime as a dressing or use ashes on it about every other year.

Farm Labor Declines Seasonally

About a million and a half fewer people were working on farms on December 1 than a month earlier, a usual seasonal decline. However, there was an increase in the number of hired workers in the South over a year earlier of nearly 100,000, but decrease of 34,000 in the number of family workers. As compared with the average number of family workers who were busy at work during December of the five-year period 1935-39, there were 223,000 fewer engaged in the South on December 1 of this year, but in other sections of the country, 56,000 more family workers were employed. This would seem to reflect continued under-employment of family-sized farmers in the South.

Your Grocer Works Hard

The president of a large retail food chain system released a year-end pass statement in which he said: "Nobody has worked harder than your grocer to keep costs and prices down. Fifteen years ago, when you spent a dollar in a food store, 25 to 30 cents went to cover the grocer's cost of doing business, including business, including his profit. Today these funetions in many cases are performed for as little as 15 cents. Without the efficiency which brought this about, you would be paying 10 to 15 cents more for every dollar's worth of food you buy."

He then cites a number of factors which he believes have contributed to increased efficiency, including larger stores doing a greater volume of business under one roof, direct delivery from farm to factory to store, greater emphasis on self-service, and improved training of personnel.

What is true of food is true of all other kinds of retailing, and the chain stores as well as independents have made notable contributions to this progress. High prices have occurred in spite of, not because of, retailing policy. They would be much higher still had not retailing taken some long steps forward in late years.

Declare War on Rats In Conservation Drive

War on rats in every rural community in the Nation has been declared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help protect food and feed supplies on farms from costly ravages.

A suggested program of action in the rat extermination campaign has been sent to all States for their use in this important phase of the farm grain conservation program.

It is estimated that there are nearly as many rates in the Uuited States as people. They eat or otherwise destroy about 200 million bushels of grain a year on the farm.

The farm rat control campaign is being sponsored jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior with farm, industry, and citizen groups cooperating.

County Agent, 75 Retires after 28 Years

R. H. Brown, 75-year old colored extension agricultural agent of Sheby County, Tenn., retired on Dec. 31 after 28 years of effective service, reports W. H. Williamson, assistant state agent of Tennessee.

Although Mr. Brown is retiring, the assistant state agent expressed the hope that he would continue to serve the county staff in an advisory capacity, especially with the promotion of 4-H club work. Mr. Brown became the colored county agent of Shelby County in 1920 and has served continuously ever since. One of his main programs has been to encourage farmers to grow sideline crops along with their cotton. As a result, many farmers in the county are not only living better, eating more wholsome meals, but they also are earning a steady weekly income by selling vegetables, chickens, eggs, and other home-grown products to their neighbors in nearby Memphis. Among other things, he has stimulated a group of 4-H'ers to establish a roadside market.

Assistant State Agent Williamson says that Mr. Brown has enrolled 2,600 boys and girls in 4-H clubs. Also, he helped more than 5,000 farm families to develop a live-at-home program.

BOYS, GIRLS, MEN, WOMEN
Earn Cash or Wonderful Premiums
For a little Easy Work
AGENTS' SAMPLES 10c
BROOKS BOX 120 MF, ARKANSAW, WIS.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Many of the recent wolf stories from Williamson and Marshall counties might be compared to a snowball rolling down hill—the further they go the bigger they get.

Farmers around Holts Corner have lost a considerable number of sheep, lambs, goats and pigs during the past few months. They are uncertain of the exact cause of the losses in most instances. Some are convinced that animals other than dogs are quilty, while others hold fast to the idea that dogs are the greatest enemy of sheep and believe they are to blame for recent loss.

We have been in the "wolf-populated" area in the past few days and have heard many stories, some of which indicate the situation is extremely serious. Upon checking the stories, it was after found some of them had been expounded considerably, while others were started just for fun.

We are in no way attempting to over shadow the seriousness of the losses farmers are suffering. At the present price of meat, anytime a farmer loses a number of sheep, it is serious, regardless of the cause. However, there is not sufficient grounds for a general alarm among livestock producers in other sections as some might believe

Farmers and residents in the area where the wolves have been reported active are getting a laugh out of the big stories they are hearing. Many of those stories originated around the stove in the village stores.

For instance, it was reported that one farmer spent the night setting in a tree watching for the intruding animals. The fact about that story was the man hid in the tree for a short time late one afternoon.

Another story typical of those being started for fun grew out of a hunt involving a few men and a half dozen dogs. Soon after the dogs were turned loose, they hit what the hunters called a "hot trail." The chase continued for some two hours. No one knew what the dogs were chasing. Suddenly, the chase ended and all but one dog reported to the hunters.

Someone remarked that the missing dog had probably been killed by a wolf. Soon the story got out that wolves had attacked the pack of dogs and had killed one and chased the others away. The story spread quickly and it was soon a general topic of conversation. It was even heard miles from where it originated.

The truth of that story was the dog which failed to return was in the habit of staying out later than the rest of the pack. Later in the day, the missing dog reurned unscratched.

There is little question but what wolves of some type have been active in the Holts Corner area, perhaps for some time. They have been responsible for at least a part of the livestock losses. However, chances are dogs and maybe foxes have contributed to the losses. Either is serious and should demand attention of farmers as well as authorities charged with the duty of assisting them.

Farmers in the area where the losses are concentrated who own sheep or other livestock which might fall prey to the bloodthirsty animals should make every effort to prevent the losses. There are numerous ways a farmer might prevent a part of the loss other than standing watch for an attack. For instance, if bells are put on approximately one-fifth of the sheep in a flock, the wild beast would be less likely to strike. Then in case there was an attack, chances are the farmer's attention would be attracted by the tinkling of the bells.

Another precaution would be to have fences so arranged that the animals being attacked could run to the barn. It is seldom that a sheep killing dog or other such destructive varmints will enter a barn for their prey. Therefore, it is advisable to pen the animals at night. Should they be disturbed, the farmer would hear the disturbance especially if a number of them were belled.

Dogs, foxes, 'possoms, wolves and other types of wild life are no doubt taking a toll of the livestock profits in this section. However, if figures were available, they would show that losses due to varmints are small compared to those caused by parasites and disease which harass livestock on practically every farm in the state.

Guns and hunters are too plentiful for wild life to ever become a serious threat to livestock production throughout the state. We cannot make such a statement about common livestock diseases which farmers encounter daily.

It is time to supply ourselves with the necessary equipment to fight those things which are endangering the progress of agriculture in the state, be it diseases, parasites, or wolves.

"Do not delay, the golden mo ments fly."

Snow Worth Thousands to State Agriculturists

By Nellie Kenyon

The reeent snows have been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to Tennessee farmers, Agriculture Commissioner O. E. Van Cleave said yesterday.

"Most of the state's green cover crop was killed by last fall's drought," Van Cleave said, adding that had it not been for the recent snows the rest would have been killed by the heavy freezes.

"All of this means little to city folks right now," said the commissioner, "but it actually hits them right square in the pocketbook. Shortages of feeds are reflected in the price of lamb chops and the cost of ham and eggs on the breakfast table.

"The Tennesse beef cattle people are complaining," he explained, "because they have been forced to feed their cattle out of their barns. There is an extreme shortage of grain, not an abundance of hay, and the lack of green cover crops —crimson clover, rye and barley— has added to the troubles of the farmers."

The state's milk supply has been affected by these feed shortages, said the commissioner. "Right now we are having to ship milk into Nashville from other states because of a shortage of milk in this section." This shortage is partly traceable to an insufficient supply of cover crops and other feed for dairy herds, Van Cleave said.

Jersey Cattle Club to Mark 75th Birthday

The Diamond Anniversary meeting of the Tennessee Jersey Cattle Club will be held in Nashville at the Andrew Jackson Hotel next Monday and Tuesday. Matt Jennings, secretary and treasurer, announced today.

The 75th annual session of the organization will be highlighted by a talk Monday morning by Dr. A. A. McMurray, State Department of Agriculture veterinarian in charge of the mastitis control program.

Dr McMurray will speak on "1948 Program for Mastitis Control." The Dept. of Agriculture has inaugurated a full-scale program for the elimination of the disease among herds in the state. The session will be open for discussion following Dr. McMurray's talk.

Dr. C. E. Kord, state veterinarian, will discuss the control of Bang's and other diseases among diary cattle.

Another interesting feature of the meeting on Monday will be a dissussion on a constructive breeding program for Tennessee Jersey Breeders.

The discussion will be led by Lynn Copeland, district dairy specialist for Middle Tennessee. The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a business session and committee reports.

Anniversary Banquet

The anniversary banquet of the association is slated to be held in the dining room of the hotel at 6:30 o'clock Monday night, W. C. (Parson) Teague of Memphis will deliver the principal address.

Several awards will be presented at the banquet, and an interesting entertainment session is planned Jennings declared.

Lawrence Gardiner, director of the American Jersey Cattle Club from Memphis, will open the Tuesday morning session with an address on "The American Jersey Cattle Club's Plans for 1948" The association has a membership of over 1,000. Some 175 herds of Jersey cattle were classified in 1947.

Following the talk by Gardiner, Dr. V. L. Fuqua, state chemist, will discuss dairy feeds and the meaning of ingredient terms used.

In keeping with pasture programs for the state, R H. Lush of the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, will talk on "Save Feed with Pasture."

The session will adjourn after an address by Harold Benson of the American Dairy Association in Chicago, Ill. Benson's subject will be "All of Us, Incorporated."

To Protect Berries, Greens Put Mulch on Carefully

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Because so many gardners still believe cold weather is the thing that kills so many of their valuable plants, and destroys their late fall and winter gardens, mulches are often applied too early and too deeply.

It is not cold that kills these plants, but the constant freezing and thawing. A heavy frost or a light freeze comes in the night but just as soon as the sun comes up in the morning, if there is nothing to prevent it these leaves thaw at once, whereas if they thaw slowly or not at all, no harm will be done.

Our perennial plants and low growing shrubs as well as our garden greens and our strawberries get through the winter very much better if they are mulched. This mulch should not be put on before about the middle of January. A very light covering will prevent freezing and thawing most of the winter.

Sprinkling of Straw

In no case should the mulch be deep enough that it covers the plants so that you cannot see them plainly. A light sprinkling of straw is probably the best mulch we can apply to salad greens and strawberries. We like an inch or so of cottonseed hulls, ground peanut hulls, wheat chaff, or peat moss best for perennial flowers.

Young box woods that are set where they are exposed directly to the morning sun, should be mulched well with some one of these materials before really hard freezing weather comes. We have seen entire rows of young box woods six or eight inches high that came through the winter with the south side of the plant completely dead and the north side uninjured. Had the proper mulch been applied at the right time, the entire plant would have been uninjured.

Many Use Grass

Some experienced gardeners allow crabgrass and witch grass to grow freely in their gardens in the late fall knowing that they will both die before the first of the year, and that they make most excellent natural protection for the plants by which they grow We do not like this plan because these weeds are apt to become too thick and do more damage than good.

It may cause just a little more work, to pick greens in the winter or early spring without getting some of the mulching material mixed in with them, but their extra yields of greens will more than make up for this.

It is beneficial to mulch carrotts if they are to be left in the open ground all winter. In nine years out of ten, this is the most profitable way to keep them over winter. If a fairly heavy mulch is placed on the garden and the tops allowed to stick out a little above the mulch, they will usually keep in fairly good condition nearly all winter.

Come Up in Spring

Some plants die down to the ground every fall and come up again next spring. It is usually best to not mulch such plants at all in the South. But if they are mulched, put the mulch on lightly. For if too much is used, it is almost sure to hold moisture enough to cause the plant to rot. In other words, for plants whose tops disappear entirely in winter, a mulch of leaves or straw will do the trick.

We urge the use of straw in mulching strawberries and that it not be put on until about the middle of January. We do not put straw on the strawberry bed for protection against the cold at all, but we do put it on in order to encourage the flower stems to grow up through it and so get the berries away from the soil. Straw is sure to be clean and to stay clean, and it not only keeps the berries clean, but it prevents evaporation of moisture from the soil, so that the bed does not suffer from the lack of rain during the fruiting season.

In the early spring the mulching material should be raked off most plants and worked into the soil. It will soon decay and act both as a fertilizer and as a soil conditioner.

North of the Ohio river and east of the Rocky mountains time and method of applying a mulch differs. In this territory it is usually best not to apply mulch until the ground freezes, at least two or three inches deep Cold weather comes on much more suddenly in the North. In the Northern states we seldom have a long succession of freezings and thaws as we usually have in the South. Though freezing and thawing may be equally injurious in the North.

It is surprising how just a light covering of straw or smaller material will prevent the soil from thawing once it has been frozen.

Care must be used, however, in applying a mulch while the tops of the plants are frozen hard, lest we bruise and break them enough to cause more damage than we would have if we did not mulch them at all. This is especially true of rose bushes and woody shrubs and berry plants. But if reasonable care is used, applying the mulch need not do any harm, and it certainly will prove beneficial.

In the North we like to use stable manure as a mulch on raspberries, blackberries, and fruit trees of all kinds, this is for two reasons. First, a mulch becomes a fertilizer as soon as thawing weather arrives, and can easily be broken down into a fine mulch for summer. The second reason is that mice and other rodents do not like to nest in manure mulch, while they like to make their home in straw or grass. In fact we believe that it will always pay to trap or poison mice and other smal rodents before applying a mulch.

Level of Rural Living Rising

An improvement of about 25 percent in the leval of rural living occurred between 1940-45, says Dr. Carl Taylor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

However, Dr. Taylor pointed out that there is still considerable disparity between the level of living in rural and urban areas. For example, in 1945 the rural areas had only one doctor for every 1,125 persons, while the cities had one doctor for every 630 persons.

The rural areas had only one dentist for every 2,860 people, says Dr. Taylor, while the city folks had one for every 1,563 persons. Only 28 percent of the rural homes had running water in 1945, as compared with 95 percent of the urban homes. Only 58 percent of the rural homes had refrigerators or iceboxes compared with 94 percent of the urban homes. For electric irons, the percentages were 93 for urban areas to 46 for rural communities.

Vast Reforestration Program Slated in State During 1948

By Robert Battle

A vast program of reforestration —including forestry management courses—is scheduled to be carried out in Tennessee during 1948—the year set for the conservation of natural resources in the state.

If the trees destroyed by forest fires in Tennessee during the past ten years could have been converted to building matreials they could have replaced every house in Memphis.

This was the recent startling estimate of Chief Forester Charles A. Gillett of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., as that organization released as analysis of forest protection in the United States.

Based on U. S. Forest Service statistics for the 47 timber producing states, a survey of the nation shows Tennessee averaging nearly 1,900 fires and burning 84,000 of tree-growing lands annually.

With this in mind, the vocational agriculture department of the Hampshire High School in Maury County has planned a careful study of all phases of a well-rounded farm program, featuring reforestation.

The chapter has a 12-acre plot of timberland which has been leased from a farmer near the school. Here they will study the trees, and will reforest sections of the land. Some time ago they set out pine and locust seedlings numbering 2,000 in the area.

Signs along the roadways near Hampshire read: "This is a reforestation project of the Hampshire FFA Chapter."

Henry County in West Tennessee plans to carry out a full program of reforestration. An official of the extension service office in Paris said the county plans to put out several thousand young trees this year.

In the main, they will be pine and locust. Similar programs will be carried out in Lincoln County and Hardeman County.

Special courses in forestry have been inaugurated at the University of Tennessee, and a tree farming program set-up on a 70,000 acre tract near Waynesboro.

The state purchased 310 acres of land in Madison County this past year for the purpose of developing "one of the largest tree nurseries in the South."

State Conservation Commissioner Howell Buntin has explained that the nursery would be operated on a huge scale so as to provide several million trees annually. These will be made to farmers throughout the state.

The conservation department asked that all persons aid in the conserving of timber and trees. From walnuts alone last year, $1,000,000 changed hands. About $1,500,000 worth of apples were sold from apple trees. Thus trees play their part in making Tennessee into a wealthy state.

A certain Southern lady waited what her neighbors considered an indecently short length of time after the death of her husband, to marry his brother She did have the kindness to hang a picture of her departed mate in the parlor, and this somewhat mollified her friends remark she made to a stranger, —that is, until they overheard a remark she made to a stranger, who asked about the picture.

"Oh," said the rceently remarried lady, "that's my poor brother-in-law. He passed away recently.

Number of Work Animals Continues to Decline

Although prices of repair parts, gasoline, and other fuels have increased the combined average cost of operating a tractor by about 50 percent above prewar, there is a continued decline in the number of work animals on farms, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Giles A. Hubert,_____ Contributing Editor
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North Carolina

(Continued from page 1)

mals ranged from $85 to $103, not including transportation. Total cost of the 15 animals was $1,240. Over 1,000 head of purebred and grade heifer ealves have been purchased during the last two years by colored farmers of North Carolina.

Virginia Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

of Virginia.

The publication describes how five colored farmers have increased their income by following sound soil and water conservation practices. One of the farmers, Cade F. Nappier, the colored soil conservation champion of the State, increased his corn yield from five bushel per acre to 50 and his income from around $300 a year to $1,800 by filling in the gullies, stopping erosion, and building up the fertility of his land.

Another of the farmers listed in the bulletin is the Rev. H. B. Perry, who farms 13 acres to supplement his income from preaching. When he bought his place 10 years ago, the soil on it was too poor to grow grass. Now it produces over 50 bushels of corn per acre, enough to produce a year-round supply of pork with extra corn for feeding the cow and a horse. Also, the Perry family raises vegetables and fruits.

The other soil conservation leaders described in the bulletin are George Yates, who has strip-cropped 30 acres; Chris Clark, who now contours all of his slopes; and Lee Burrell, who has been strip-cropping and contouring since 1940.

Kentucky 4-H'ers

(Continued from page 1)

W. Johnson is typical of those kept by the other boys and girls who sold calves at the show. John bought a 420-pound calf in February for $71.40 through a loan from a local bank. At the time of the show the calf weighed 1,040 pounds, and sold for $255.61. John's prize money totalled $9. Feed, insurance, and interest on the note at the bank amounted to $56.98, leaving the youth $136.23 for his labor. John plans to fatten two calves next year.

Georgia Farmers Are

(Continued from page 1)

way through Hampton Institute, that Stone was veered from carpentry into agriculture. His father was a carpenter and he wanted to be a carpenter, but the librarian for whom he janitored for his room and board suggested that he take agriculture and so he did. Seven years later, with a diploma in one hand and a draft card in the other, Stone left Hampton and headed for a training camp in Ga.

There he met State Extension Agent Eugene A. Williams of Ga. In the Army, they became friends and Stone was soon sold on extension work. Shortly after demobilization day, he took a job under Williams as an agent.

In traveling about his county, the new agent noticed that the farm people either had no toilets at all, or those they had were shabby and unsanitary. He observed, too, that many of the people were ill with typhoid. Stone concluded that there was a relationship between the spread of typhoid and the lack of sanitary privies. So, he held a series of demonstrations on the construction of sanitary toilets, and what he had learned about carpentry from his father stood him in good stead.

The farm people and the plantation owner took to the idea; soon sanitary privies dotted Clark County, and month by month Stone found fewer of the farmers coming down with tyhpoid.

His thorough job of promoting this sanitary work attracted the attention of the State Extension Director, and five years later when Williams passed. Stone was made supervisor and 4-H Club leader. Also, the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Foundation recognized the quality of his work. The former granted him a fellowship to Hampton for further study, and a few years later sent him to the University of Connecticut where he was awarded a M. S. degree in agricultural economics.

Upon returning to Georgia, Stone saw a real challenge in 4-H work. To him, helping farm boys and girls to create a better life for themselves was a major objective. But soon he realized that he could not do a good job in the double role of working with farmers and supervising 4-H activities, so he selected one of his best agents, Alexander Hurse, and named him 4-H supervisor.

Today, there are over 33,000 colored 4-H Club boys and girls in Ga. And while Stone's major responsibility is that of helping 70,000 colored farmers to move ahead, he keeps in elose touch with 4-H work. Under construction now is a $20,000 4-H camp at Dublin. When it is completed, it will comprise a swimming pool, a recreation hall, and eight cinder block domitories.

In these boys and girls, as in his own four children, Stone sees the future crystal elear. In them, he says he is building better farmers for to-morrow—farmers who will not plow under by mechanization and the changing pattern of farming in the South, but who will join in and contribute to the advance.

The Byrd Nest

(Continued from page 1)

brought to spiritualize his soul. Immediately following, the prophet was enthused to step out for God. It is no less true of men of this day, that until the spirit of God inflames a man's life, he will be afflicted with timidity and hesitation. Although we find joy in thinking of the boldness of Isaiah in saying, "Send Me," we ourselves can find great joy in making similar answers to God's call when the Holy Spirit vitalizes our lives. "Send Me," means, I will go anywhere, anytime, to any people to do anything, when God calls me to go.

Negro Extension Agents Push Improvement of Rural Housing

Colored agricultural extension agents throughout the South are helping farmers to repair, enlarge, remodel, or rebuild their homes, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors.

The urgent need for rural home improvement in the South is indicated y census data which show that about three-fourth of the farmers in the South are ill housed. Most of these farmers live in homes that are over-crowded, run-down, and otherwise inadequate. Less than one farm home in 20 has in-door toilet facilities, while three out of 20 have no toilet facilities at all.

Seeking to help remedy this grave rural housing problem, extension agents are showing farmers how to repair, remodel. or rebuild their homes. The agents not only furnish floor plans for new homes, but in some communities, they also are showing farmers how to make and lay concrete blocks and how to build.

Extension workers in Alabama and Georgia have taken the lead in developing a complete blockhouse program. In Alabama, extension workers have joined with Tuskegee Institute in carrying out demonstrations in home construction with concrete blocks.

Recently in Georgia, a one-week rural housing school was held by the colored extension workers for the purpose of showing farmers, step by step, how to improve their homes. Among other things, the farmers were taught to make and lay concrete locks, set window and door frames, build and hang doors, replace window panes, cut steps and rafters, erect frame and concrete block houses, install plumbing and bathroom fixtures, and wire homes for electricity. Similar schools are being planned in other States.

Extension Service officials point out that the housing problem of the South is directly related to low-income. The lack of funds, they say, makes it extremely diffieult for the average farmers to hire all the labor and buy all the material for building his home. The best outlook for better housing in the South, say these offieals, is through the use of family labor and local materials such as sand, gravel, field stones, and rough lumber.

County agents say that by supplying most of their labor and materials, farmers with only a few hundred dollars will be able to build "Home Made Homes" as they are called in some States.

USDA Seeks to Make Animal Feed from Vegetable Waste and Potatoes

Two new research projects have been announced by the Department of Agriculture. The aim of one of the projects is to demonstrate the practicability and the type of equipment needed for large-scale production of animal feeds from vegetable waste.

The other project will evaluate commercial-scale processes for drying potatoes for feed and other non-food uses. Both projects are under the Research and Marketing Act and will be conducted under the supervision of the UNDA Eastern Regional Research Laboratory at Philadelphia where scientists of that labortory already have demonstrated on a pilot-plant scale the possibility of producing poultry and animal feeds from vegetable waste and pototoes.

USDA Stresses Importance of Written Farm Leases

Within the next few weeks thousands of white and colored tenant and share-cropper families will shift from one farm to another at a staggering cost to land-lord and tenant in farm deterioration, human erosion, and actual hauling expenses, say economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Agrlcultural Economics estimates that about two million new leases or verbal agreements are made every year. This is because nearly two-thirds of all farm leases and rental arrangements in this country run for only one year.

Department economists say that the length of farm leases has an important influence on the welfare of landlords, tenants and the land itself. They express the belief that all would benefit from longer-term leases of about five years or more.

In order to help farmers with their leasing arrangemnts, the Department has prepared an information folder entitled, "Your Farm Lease." In addition to carrying an axplanation of the importance of written leases, the folder also contains a sample flexible farm lease. Copies of the folder, which is Miscellaneous Publication No. 627, and copies of the lease may be obtained from your county agents your State agricultural college, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

W. Va. Negro Farm Boys and Girls Represented at Rural Youth Meet

The colored farm boys and girls of West Virginia were represented at the National Rural Youth Conference which was held recently in Bloomington, Ill. A delegation of five from West Virginia State College represented the rural colored youth of the State.

The theme of the conference was: "Helping Youth Help Themselves." The needs of rural youth as evpressed by the young people were: (1) More recreational faeilities, (2) joint meetings of rural and urban youth, (3) rural schools that are organized to meet rural needs, and (4) the services of capable leaders who have a sympathetic and youthful approach to the problems of rural youth.

The West Virgina representatives were: Misses June Gwynn, Margaret Johnson, and Catherine Eubank; and State Extension Leader L. A. Toney, and D. L. Ferguson, professor of sociology at West Virginia State.

Va. Agricultural Delegates Lead Way to Better Living

Proof of the leadership qualities of the delegates whom Virginia farmers elected to represent them at the State Advisory Board meeting is shown in the achievements which the delegates themselves have made on their own farms and in their own homes.

A summary of the attainments of the delegates, released by State Agent Ross W. Newsome, reveals that 83 of the 100 delegates own their own farms which contain 9,756 acres and are valued at $664,559. Also, the delegates are taking the lead in their communities in improving their homes and surroundings. Twenty-nine of them have running water in their homes, 22 have well equipped bathrooms, and the rest have sanitary toilets.

Mitchell to Speak at Tennessee State

John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker at an agricultural seminar at Tennessee A. and I. State College on December 17.

Mitchell, who has been in Agricultural extension work for 30 years, discussed opportunities in agriculture for trained men and women. As a field agent, Mitchell helps to supervise and coordinate extension work in 10 Southern States covering the upper tier of the South.

Will There Be a Food Shortage in the United States This Year?

A new handbook on grain conservation issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, answers the questions as to whether or not there will be a food shortage in the United States this year.

The handbook points out that United States civilians last year ate at an average rate of 3,400 calories daily. This was computed at the retail level and did not include waste in the home. The actual daily requirement per person is about 2,600 calories.

There is no prospect that the moderate food conservation asked of Americans this year will endanger their health. Compared with 1947, Americans in 1948 will eat more sugar, cheese, bananas, and dried fruits, but a little less of lard, sweet-potatoes, meat, chicken, and some canned fruits. Consumption of other major foods probably will not differ much from last year.

Little change in indicated from 1947 in per capita supplies of food energy, calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid. Decrease in meat consumption will reduce slightly the available quanities of protein, iron, thiamine, and niacin.

4,600 Farm Families Approved for Insured Loans

More than 4,600 white and colored farm families have been approved for insured mortagage loans to buy farms of their own under the new program of the Farmers Home Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

During October and November, the first months of this new mortgage insurance program, 19 farm families in eight States received insured farm real estate loans. A preliminary survey indicated that approximately 1,300 private credit sources are willing to invest more than 20 million dollars in loans for purchase, development, or enlargement of farms. The applicants' chief difficulty, the survey shows, is finding satisfactory farms for sale at reasonable prices. More than 4,600 applicants already have been approved as eligible for insured loans.

The Farmers Home Administration reports that farmers borrowed $7,759,000 in direct Government loans during October. Part of the money loaned went to farmers to buy, develop, enlarge, or operate farms. About $6,095,000 went to farmers who had not previously received assistance from FHA. Fifty-three percent of this amount went to veterans.

A Kentucky Colonel always closed his eyes when he took a drink. When questioned concerning his habit, he explained: "The sight of good lickah, suh," he said, "always makes my mouth watah, suh, an' I do not like to dilute my drink, suh."

Worth Knowing

The vast amount of discussion given to the grain problem, particularly as it is related to the raising of meat animals, has resulted in some misunderstandings. For example, it is widely believed that practically all animals which go to market are heavy consumers of grain which could otherwise be used for human consumption

The fact is that 50 per cent of all meat of all kinds produced in the United States is grown without the feeding of any grain at all. In the case of cattle, more than 80 per cent of the beef produced is fed no grain. These animals are raised on roughage, grass, beet pulp and a large number of other foods not suitable for human consumption. On top of that, two-thirds of the area of the United States is in grass which would be wasted if there were no animals to consume it and convert it into meat. Lastly, when grain is fed, it is mostly corn, a standard animal feed, rather than that which is consumed largely by people.

It is evident that the grain problem cannot be properly solved by such extreme measures as the proposal to reduce our meat animal population. That would have an adverse effect on our standards of nutrition—effects which would be carried on into succeeding generations. It would reduce the fertility of the soil. It would be a blow to the farmer who receives more cash income from meat than from any other crop. It would reduce the supply of the many by-products which come from meat animals—and some of them, like insulin, are vital to the public health. We can and must conserve grain in every practical way—but must be sure that each step taken is sound and workable.

Promote Health by Installing Water Systems, Farmers Told

A safe and adequate water supply can mean the difference between healthy living and sickness.

With that thought in mind, the State Department of Agriculture and the University of Tennessee Extension Service has requested that farm families throughout the state install water systems.

"Running water in the home can mean cleanliness, comfort, health, convenience, and better living," a spokesman declared. Without an adequate safe water supply the average farm family can be considered "back in the dark ages."

While only about 12 per cent of Tennessee's farm homes now have running water, an effort is being made to encourage the installation of systems in all of the homes in the state.

The extension service has set a year's goal of 3,000 water systems.

While it is realized that many families may not be in position to install complete water systems this year, suggested steps toward getting the complete system are:

1. Providing a safe and adequate water supply.
2. Putting in kitchen sink with running water and drain.
3. Installing bath and sewage disposal system.
4. Piping water to other usage points.

In addition to suplying water for use in the farm homes, the dairies on the property will be benefited by the better systems.

Here are a few of the ways in which the dairy farms will be profited:

1. Aid in keeping the bacteria count down.
2. Aid in cleanliness of the milking vessels.
3. Supply adequate water for drinking purposes
4. Aid in cooling purposes.

A supply of clean fresh water without ice is essential to profitable milk production at this time of the year.

5 New Varieties Awarded Prizes in Vegetable Trials

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Recently I reported on the new flowers selected by All America Selections as their medal winners for 1948.

To thousands these new flowers are of interest.

Today I report on a much more important subject—the new vegetables that received All America selections honors. This year they are of special value to us of the South, for all of the winners are not only suited to our climate, but are vegetables we like.

Five new varieties earned their bronze medals in the 20 All America selections vegetable trial grounds scattered over the United States and southern Canada. Paragold, the deeper yellow of wax bush beans scored highest of all the contestants. It is outstanding for its clean golden yellow pods heavy yield, uniforminty of type, and earliness of bearing. The unusually richly colored pods are clean, long, slender, round, stringless, fiberless, tender, and brittle. The bushes are a little over a foot tall and are resistant to common bead mosaic. They are ready to pick about 58 days after planting. Their eating quality is excellent. The dry beans are white with a light brown shading at the eye.

A green pod push snap bean, Ranger, is especially recommended for its flavor. It is usually vigorous and is a very heavy yielder. It has white seeds and is excellent as a dry bean as well as a snap bean. The green pods are tender, round, nearly straight, and stringless. The vines show some short runners but need no support. Pods are largely borne in the crown of the plant which means easy picking.

Truly this year was a bean year. The third variety, a green podded snap bean is outstanding for heavy bearing. Combined with a very high staple quality. It is called Super Green. Its long, slender, round, green pods are crisp and brittle without the suggestion of a string. It is highly recommended to replace the popular varieties Tender Green and Stringless Green Pods. It should help hold down food costs of our own gardening in 1948.

The other two medal winners are both garden peas. Victory Freezer pea introduced the new modern type because of its unusual hardiness to hot and cold weather. It was bred to get the high quality of Thomas Laxton, in a pea that would not shed its skin when frozen or canned.

Ideal for Home Garden

It was bred rather for the home garden than for market gardeners, though it will be a boon to them. This pea is of delicious flavor and quality and is ready to pick in about 64 days after planting. The vines grow a little over two feet long, are dark green and are medium heavy. The blunt three to three and a half inch pods are borne in pairs, instead of singly. It is a wrinkled pea.

The other pea, Freezonian has about the same breeding and qualities as victory Freezer, but the vines are about two and a half feet long and it may be a little more productive and the peas are a little sweeter. It also has a clinging skin that remains intact in freezing and canning.

New Bush Lima

A new bush lima bean received honorable mention. Peerless bush lima is a heavier cropper of somewhat larger beans than the old Henderson variety. The individual beans are thick like Baby Fordhook and are fully equal in flavor to the old Fordhook, the standard of lima bean quality. Clusters of these larger pods, near the base of the plant, contain an average of three green shell beans, uniformly about two thirds as large as those of Fordhook and are like it in shape and relative thickness. The ripe beans are greenish white and are slightly wrinkled. The yield is heavier than the old varieties, and the eating quality is unexcelled.

Excel is a new extra early yellow Bermuda onion recommended only for the South and West, those states where Bermuda onions do well. It is 10 days earlier and is more uniform in shape color and flavor than the old type.

Cherokee is a wax-podded bush snapbean, a golden yellow counterpart of Stringless Black Valentine bean. Its hardiness, vigorous, upright plants bearing medium early, prolific, uniformly long, straight and meaty, oval pods of good quality make it deserve a wide planting. Its pods are held up off the ground, especially important in wax beans for cleanliness and market appearance. Cherokee should prove an important market variety.

Burley Marts Resume Sales

Middle Tennessee burley tobacco markets resumed auctions, yesterday, with Carthage leading by recording a price average of $53.41 a hundredweight for the day.

The Carthage price average is believed to be a new day's record for that market.

Sales on the Carthage market totaled 180,882 pounds for $96,614.54.

The Hartsville market sold 204,636 pounds for $104,008.58, an average of $50.83.

Fayetteville Market

Sales on the Fayetteville market totaled 150,162 pounds for $76,355.29, an average of $500.84.

Franklin sales amounted to 169,680 pounds for $84,768.36, an average of $49.96.

Gallatin sold 211,112 pounds for $104,191.20, an average of $49.50.

Clarksville sales totaled 167,680 pounds for $77,069.87, an average of $45.56.

Columbia sold 229,294 pounds for $112,097.76, an average of $48.89.

Springfield Total

Springfield sales totaled 175,018 pounds for $82,119.87 an average of $46.92.

In Kentucky, Bowling Green sold 229,760 pounds for $111,091.68, an average of $48.35, and Hopkinsville sold 258,874 pounds for $111,317.42, an average of $43.

On the dark-fired tobacco markets, which are holding their first week of auctions, a total of 204,574 pounds wassold at Clarksville for $64,585.43, an average of $31.57; a total of 127,378 pounds was sold at Springfield for $38,291.24, an average of $30.06, and Hopkinsville, Ky., sold 86,748 pounds for $26,058.08, an average of $30.37.

Better Rural Living Main Goal of Negro Farmers

While Negro farmers, like the other farmers of the Nation, are continuing to push production to help meet the food and fiber needs at home and abroad, their main emphasis is now on the attainment of better rural living, says Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new trend is indicated by the types of assistance farmers asked of Extension Service last year. Among other things, they wanted guidance in farm and home planning, home remodeling, soil conservation, and in ways of improving their health, recreational, and educational facilities. Farm women wanted more aid in planning balanced meals and in making use of modern food prescrvation facilities such as community freezer lockers.

This expanded service to farmers has called for increased extension personnel which has been made possible under the Bankhead-Flannagan Act. The $8,5000.000 increase in extension funds under this act during the last two years provided for the employment of 2,113 additional extension workers throughout the country. Of these additional workers, 924 were appointed in the South. New colored extension workers number 197, or 21.4 percent of the total increase in the South.

Never Allow Roots to Freeze When Setting Out Trees

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor

Apparently more fruit trees are being planted in Nashville and vicinity now than is usual. The weather is beginning to get colder and I want to caution those handling all trees being set at this season.

Never allow the roots of trees to freeze before planting. Should they freeze keep them when they are in a frozen condition. It seems to do even the hardiest of roots much damage to be frozen when exposed to the air, and it surely injures them to handle them while they are in a frozen condition. Fruit trees usually come with their roots packed in moist packing material and they should never be unpacked until ready to set in the ground.

Never allow the direct sunlight to fall on the unprotected roots of any tree for more than a few moments. Roots were never intended to be exposed either to direct sunlight or to the wind. Keep the roots of the tree well covered with wet material of some kind while setting the orchard, and only take them out one at a time when ready to set them.

These precautions mean good vigorous growth and practically no failures. We know expert orchardists who stand their fruit trees in a barrel of water immediately on unpacking them and they leave them there until they are ready to set in the open ground. Then only a dozen or so of the trees are carried to the field at one time and they have the roots in water in a large bucket.

Trees may live even though we disregard these suggestions, but they usually make a weak growth the first year and many of them never make any growth at all until the second year.

Room for One More

A fundamental characteristic of the competitive economic system is that there is always room for one more—the door to opportunity is never closed, and the new man and the new company are perfectly free to take business away from the established concern if they can.

What this means is that, over the years, the trend is away from concentrations of economic power—and away from anything resembling monopoly.

The often-maligned iol industry provides an interesting example of this trend. In 1904, a group of companies under common ownership and management accounted for 84.2 per cent of all the crude run to stills in the United States. By contrast, in 1946, no single oil operation accounted for more than 11 per cent of the run. In those intervening years, hundreds of companies grew up and earned, through service to the public, their share of the business. And some of the biggest present-day oil companies didn't even exist at the turn of the century.

This would have been utterly impossible under a system which permitted either governmental monopoly or private monoply. In much of the rest of the world, cartels of one kind or another, which are virtually a form of government in business, have really closed the door to opportunity and have strangled competition. Those cartels sometimes go to amazing lengths—as, for instance, in limiting the number of soft drink stands that can be operated in a given area. The result is a static economy, the death of initiative, and a low standard of living. Only a competitive ecomony can save a nation from that.

Cotton Production

All 11,694,000 bale cotton crop is estimated for this year by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 189,000 bales above the November 1 forecast.

Arizona Council Joins International Council

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 13—The Arizona Council of Churches this afternoon became a member of the International Council of Religious Education as a part of the two-day business session of the International Council being held at the Pantlind Hotel.

Representing the Arizona Council was its executive secretary, Rev. O. G. Herbrecht, of the Phoenix headquarters. Welcoming the new member into the group of 659 agencies that cooperate through the International Council were the following: Dr. Arlo Ayres Brown, Madison, N. J., chairman; Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, Philadelphia, chairman of the board of trustees; Dr. Reuben H. Mueller, Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the committee on constituent membership; and Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary.

Dr. Fred G. Holmes, retired physician of Phoenix and president of the Arizona council, was unable to be present.

Mr. Herbrecht, who was for 25 years director of youth work for the Iowa council, said today that the new connection of the Arizona council would "give the church members and leaders of the state a much broader vision of belonging to a national, interdenominational movement. This is much needed in a state with a large transient population and with scattered social and racial groups separated by large distances."

At present, the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciple, and Episcopal churches of Arizona are cooperating officially in the state council. Some of their ministers and denominational executives are giving volunteer service in assisting Mr. Herbrecht.

Among their projects are an annual rural life congress in cooperation with the University of Arizona, and a campaign to force revision of the state's marriage laws.

Denominational Publishers Act

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 13.—Denominational church publishers took steps to form a new trade association during the annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education, it was announced today.

To be known as the Protestant Church-owned Publishing Association, it will be comparable to the American Book Publishers Council, trade organization for general book publishers. The Association was initiated by the Publishers' Section of the International Council.

The purpose of the new association will be to "consider all matters of mutual interest affecting the official Protestant church-owned publishing houses." Especially important will be trade relations and legislative developments, such as postal regulations.

An executive secretary will be employed and offices will be established in the near future. The publishers appointed a committee to work during the coming year to develop the newly approved organization.

Although the new association was approved here and amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Publishers' Section ratified, final action will await another vote at next year's annual meeting. The publishers, however, said they would begin operations soon.

Membership will be open to official publishing houses in United States and Canada. The 38 members of the Publishers' Section of the International Council will be charter members.

Committees of the new association will operate in the folowing areas: legislative, exhibits, trade relations, publishing, periodical, and visual aids equipment

A committee will consider relationships with city, county, state, and provincial councils of churches and religious education, of which there are 659 in the United States and Canada.

Local AMVETS Post Urges Congress To Build Hospital Here

The AMVETS, a newly organized group of veterans of World War II are apparently in favor of erecting a veteran's hospital "for Negroes" here. The AMVETS, like the older veterans organizations, have both colored and white posts. Mose J. Davie, popular young veteran who saw considerable service overseas, is commander of the recently organized post of AMVETS. It is Post No. 18.

Commander Davie is sponsor of a resolution which sets forth his organization's approval of a vetcrans hospital in connection with Meharry Medical College, stating that this will be a better place for a Negro Vcterans Hospital than the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Rocky Mount, Va.

This idea of Meharry being a better place for the hospital than the Virginia site was first proposed by Dr. Murray Brown of the faculty of Meharry who went to Washington and laid claim for Meharry.

The claim being advanced for the Meharry site, both by Dr. Brown and in the resolution sponsored by Commander Davie, is that the hospital at the Booker T. Washington home is "desirable but impractical by reason of that location being incapable of furnishing hospital specialists to staff such an institution."

It happens that the bill for the hospital for the Booker T. Washington birthplace alrcady has passed the House of Representatives and is up for considcration in the Senate. Many persons are fearful that the net result of the tug of war between the two locations may result in neither getting the hospital, because the senators are under terrific pressure to refuse sanction to building any "Negro" Vetcrans Hospitals, at all. Northern Republicans dominate the committee having the hospital matter under consideration. The pressure against building any "Negro" Veterans Hospitals is being put on by Northern constituents of the senators in charge of the measure.

A New Look In Religion

(Abstract of address prepared by Dr. Will W. Orr, pastor of Westminster United Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, Ia., to be delivered Monday, Feb. 9, at a joint session of the 17 sections of the International Council of Religious Education during its 26th annual meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich.)

Chicago, Ill.—Twice in the memory of most of us we have seen the nations fly at each others' throats. Killing became big business. Survival depended on proficiency in killing. He lived longest who killed quickest. The nations that have survived are those that became master-killers. The survivors didn't start the killing. They put a stop to it by becoming better and quicker killers. Untold millions who might have been alive tonight are dead beeause of these two wars.

The Church of Jesus Christ is related to this situation. The Church didn't manufacture the situation. Yet neither did the Church prevent it. "That was not the business of the Church!" Well, maybe it wasn't; yet, maybe it was. I do not know that John and Charles Wesley would have said, "It is our business to prevent a revolution in England"; but, the historian (Green) years later said that is exaetly what those men did There is a relationship between this sick world and the Church.

Wars and strife and heartache come because there just isn't enough goodness in the world to prevent them; even as sickness takes a man because he hasn't enough white corpuscles available to attack the disease germs. Wasn't it something like this that Jesus was getting at when He talked about the "salt of the earth"? The whole lump of soeiety was to be seasoned by a people whose tart goodness just somehow influenced others.

Wars and strife and heartache come when goodness goes out—when the salt has lost its savor. And keeping a fresh and constant supply of goodness flowing is the business of the Church. Whatever the Church has been; whatever the Church has done; it has not been enough.

I am not saying the Church has failed. Never in the history of the world has the Church so many successes to which she could point with pride. The reading of the minutes of any denomination's yearly Assembly leaves one amazed at the breadth and depth of the Church's activity. The church is busy, and successfully busy! But, every now and then comes a doubt about whether or not we have put first things first. Are we busy in the King's business . . or just busy "here and there"?

Nothing short of goodness in huge quantities could heal the hurt so evidcnt in our World.

Yet, unless something not now evident in the Church comes to pass, the future appears a bit gloomy. I am not forgetting the post-war programs set up by nearly every denomination. Had all met their goals in full it would have been an amount about the equivalent of the cost of a modern battleship; hardly enough to secure a cordial hearing for the Church and her message of love and redemption. We prayed and talked about the amounts in our denominational official boards. We prayed some more and raised the goal. We committed our prayed-over plans to our people and we've worked valiantly to raise the money. It seems now the **battleship** will be reducod to at least a cruiser, perhaps even a destroyer. Not so in your denomination? Well, I am genuinely glad. It is true in two denominations with which I am familiar. "Too much vision on the part of our denominational leader?" No, never! They were guided, and guided aright. Then where lay the difficulty?

The problem isn't at the top level of our denominations. The men who have reached those top levels have had to be "producers" to be chosen and eleeted to their offices. The problem lies in the grass roots. The Church needs a good grassfire. The original dynamite of the Holy Spirit has dwindled until in many places it resembles the deafening roar made by striking a safety match. Brethren, that early Church was a producer. It attracted producers. It did things! In three countries it moved from a little fear-ridden group of defeated men to a world-wide power and influence.

Now what to do about the situation? I do not have all the answer. But, I beiieve I know who does, and that is the next best thing. There is a Man whose story is told in a Book And, those who sit in simple faith before that Book and follow that Man around through its pages are going to come away with healing in their own hearts—and enough to spare. The world is hurt—terribly hurt. It is bleeding profusely. Some believe the time is near to perform the last rite. Time does seem to be running out. The night will come "when no man can work." If anyone has the oil of goodness, let him apply it generously and quickly.

Well, it's **there, in** The Book. Look at it again. Compare it with your ten best sermons. Will any sentence you ever turned outlive you? We have too long been a party to the division and defeat of Protestanism with our tongue-in-cheek attitude toward the Word of God We deny tradition as the basis of authority, and rightly so. We shall be right when we eome in humility before the Book of Ages and let its quiet, peace and power sweep through our minds into the world about us. Twelve expository sermons, true to the text and context dealing with the deepest issues of Life, could transform a man and a congregation.

Because we have so largely lost the Book, we have lost the Man. In some recent book—I have forgotten which—this line occurs, "A man is only half himself; his friends are the other half . . . " I know when Paul was all himself his name was Saul. The newness that came over him, making him the master producer, I believe he expressed, 'I live, yet not I, Christ liveth in me." There'll be no substitute for that **"other half"** of Paul.

Knoxville Citizens Fight To Get Park Near Fort Loudon

Knoxville, Tcnn.—Colored citizens of Knoxville and Knox County have gone into Chancery Court here with intervening petition by which they hopc to defeat an effort to deprive them of leasing 90 acres of land fronting on Fort London Lake, about 14 miles from Knoxville, and to be used as a recreational center.

White petitioners are seeking by injunction to prevent the Knox Count judges from signing a lease for the land. They contend that the recreation grounds would be used to "conduct all manner of instrumentalities, merry-go rounds, ferris wheels, together with stores and shops in which food of various kinds and character would be sold." And that such an establishment would seriously damage residential property.

The petition of colored citizens charges that the white persons are seeking to block the lease because "said area and facilities will be used primarily by members of the Negro race." Knoxvillians signing the petition are among leading colored citizens of the city and include Charles W. Cansler, Mrs. W. D. S. Bradley, Clabe Claiborne, Mrs. Inez McAdoo, Robert Cooper, Isaac Hardin and Limon P. Bacon, Jr.

These colored petitioners charge that if they are deprived of the facilities for the recreational grounds as a result of the injunction, that will be in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. They have pointed out that "there is no place in Knox County where members of the Negro race can use and enjoy recreational benefits and facilities of a kind comparable to any that are provided on the lakes in the Tennessee Valley Resevoir." They say issurance of the injunction will be an act "by a governmental ageney of the State of Tennessee and will be against the public policy of the United States and United Nations."

The petitioners are represented by Attorney Carl A. Cowan, colorcd, a member of the Knox County Court and also chairman of the legal redress committee of the NAACP.

'The Knox County Court approved the proposal for the park last July. The fight to get for colored people of Knoxville recreational facilities equal to what TVA gives whites has been waged for five years.

A. and T. Alumni Organized Chapter in Raleigh

Raleigh, N. C. —Alumni of A. and T. College, located in the Raleigh and Wake County area met at the Bloodworth Street YMCA recently and orgainzed a local ehapter, in keeping with the movement throughout the state. Permanent officers werc elected and plans made for a program of operation.

Officers are: W. C. Davenport, president; C. H. McLendon, vice-president; Annie Mae Wharton, recording secretary; Mrs. A. B. Alston, assistant recording seeretary; Dr. R. M. Bell, financial secretary; J. T. Locke, treasurer; E. E. Evans, reporter; O. L. Privette, sergeant-at-arms; and, Rev. M. M. Williams, chaplain.

The regular monthly meeting dates have been set for the fourth Monday night in eaeh month.

FARM INCOME

Cash receipts from farm marketings this year is estimated at 30 billion dollars.

Lincoln, Mo. Dean Of Journalism Gets Year Leave To Study

Jefferson City, Mo, February 6, 1948—Armistead S. Pride, dean of the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism, has been given a leave of absence by the University Board of Curators to accept a fellowship granted recently by the American Counell of Learned Societies for study and researeh. Dean Pride begins his period of work at Northwestern University, April 1.

Interpretation and analyses of data assembled during the past year relating to the Negro press will engage Mr. Pride during the coming months. His proposed study emanates from his activities in connection with the Negro Newspaper Microfilming Project, which he directed in 1946-1947 for the Committee on Negro Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The microfilming project brought together on 35-millimeter film more than a hundred thousand pages of Negro newspapers published during the 19th century. The positive microcopies are available for purchase from theh Photo-duplication Service of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., either in individual reels or in sets, which sell for $1,000 00 each.

The investigations attendant upin the assembly of the newspapers for photo reproduction developed a list of more than 2,000 Negro newspapers that have appeared in the United States since 1827. The list, together with technical and historical data, will be published this year by the Council.

Highlights Of The International Council

Some of the Major Accomplishments of the Twenty-sixth Convention Which Closed on February 14, 1948

Grand Rapids, Mieh.—Appointment of a Committee on Religious and Public Education and authorization of research and discussion of this subject were among the significant actions taken during the 26th annual meeting of the International Council of Religoius Education, which met here Feb. 8-14.

The meeting also highlighted the role of laymen in Christian education, heard many outstanding speakers, received important reports, elected officers and staff members, and carried on its other business.

Seventeen sections of the Council met during the first three days of the week. Major Council eommittees, the Commission on Educational Program and Board of Trustees also met in addition to the governing body itself on the last two days of the week In all, some 1,100 educators representing the 40 denominations and 659 councils of churches and religious edueation which cooperate with the Council attended the sessions.

Dean Luther A. Weigle, long-time leader in religious education and the Council's work, will head the Committee on Religion and Publie Edueation. Thirty prominent churchmen will serve on the committee in working out principles for relating religion and public schools without violating separation of church and state. Aetive committee work will begin soon.

Other significant actions include:

(1) Ratification of important changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Council which among other things restate the purpose and functions of the Council and allow for greater representation of laymen from constituent denominations and eouncils of churches.

(2) Provision for a Department of English Bible in the Council, which will advise other departments and committees on the use of the Bible in lesson and program materials and will continue promotion of the Revised Standard Version.

(3) Establishment of a joint bureau of architecture by the International Couneil and the Home Missions Council of North America, part of the functions of the bureau being to advise churches in erecting buildings for religious education activities.

(4) Provision for a larger role of church school superintendents in the annual meetings of the Council.

(5) Ratification of constitutional measures by the Publishers Section of the Council whereby a Protestant Church-owned Publishing Association will be organized. Although final approval must await a second vote next year, this new trade association will begin operation in the coming year

The role of laymen in Christian education was dramatized in an All-Council Fellowship Luncheon held Tuesday noon, Feb. 10. Robert Garrett, Baltimore churchman, was given the fifth annual Russell Colgate Distinguished Service Citation.

Probably the most talked about address of the week was given at this luncheon by the first layman of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Wilbur La Roe, Jr., who is moderator of the church. He said that although only the church can safeguard the future of humanity and that although ministers are more important than generals, the work of the church will fail unless laymen are active in its redemptive mission.

In addition to the by-law providing greater lay representation in the Council, a study was authorized for the coming year which would suggest a plan for broader participation of laymen and women in Council policy and program making. Further action is planned at next year's annual meeting

Among other outstanding speakers heard during the seven days were Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, president of Denison University; Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, former dean of Rockefeller Chapel, University of Chicago; and Dr. W. W. Orr, Des Moines, Iowa, pastor. Scores of other speakers were heard in section meetings

Prominent in the discussions of the week were educational evangelism, weekday religious education, Christian family life, and use of the Bible in teaching.

Heading the list of reports was that of Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the International Council, in which he reviewed the work of the Council and proposed new lines of cooperative activity in Christian education.

Dr. Ross announced participation of the International Council in the Protestant Radio Commission, which will be organized March 17. He proposed to the Council a 1948 budget of $616,625.55, which is the highest in Council history.

A report on early plans for the World Sunday School Convention to be held in North America in 1950 was heard. It was indieated that among the purposes for the conference were the following (1) "to make an impact upon the general public" and (2) "to develop an ecumenical consciousness in the interest of Christian education."

The world convention program will inelude conferences for laymen and women, for young people, seminars for professional religious workers, and mass meetings

Elected to be chairman of the Council was Dr. Paul Calvin Payne, general secretary of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. He succeeds Dr. Arlo Ayres Brown, who had served for nine years.

Dr. Ross was appointed to another four-year term as general secretary, having now completed twelve years.

Rev. H. H [illegible]s, executive secretary of the Iowa Inter-Church Council since 1945, was elected to be director of edueational evangelism for the Council. He will succeed Dr. Harry C. Munro, who had resigned from the Council.

The Arizona Council of Churches was received as the thirty-third state council member of the International Council.

We have not two hearts—one for the animals, the other for man. In the cruelty toward the former and the eruelty toward the latter there is no other differenee than in the vietim.

—Lamartine

Prices Favorable as Crop Averages Above Last Year

Dark tobacco growers in Tennessee and Kentucky last week learned the answer to the question that had been utmost in their minds had been uppermost in their minds for the past several months—what will tobacco sell for this time?

As the chant of auctioneers echoed through the warehouse on opening day at Clarksville, Springfield and Hopkinsville, Ky., the answer was a little higher than last year.

However, the market is not as steady as it might appear. This is true because approximately 50 per cent of the crop is going into what the farmers call "the pool," which means that the Eastern Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Association is taking more of the crop at support price than ever before. This was verified by a representative of the association today.

"The reason for the association having to take such a large part of the tobacco is because the foreign tobacco market is so uncertain," he explained

Foreign demands for tobacco are as great or even greater than in previous years, but the lack of credit is the bottle-neck, he said.

The market is a few cents higher because the support price has been increased. The percentage going to the association is only about one fourth more than last year when 40 per cent of all dark tobacco sold went at support price. Forty per cent, however, was an unusually large take for the association. It is believed that within a short time conditions will change and tobacco companies will take a greater portion of the crop.

Meanwhile, many farmers continue to bring tobacco that is not properly sorted to the market. L. S. Morton, supervisor of demonstration and educational work with the Federal Grading Service, estimated that 75 per cent of all growers could improve the grades of their crop through better sorting of the leaves when preparing it for market, thereby increasing their net profits.

Each basket of tobacco is graded by a federal grader prior to sale. A floor price has been established for each grade and the warehouse manager starts the baskets, at that price When the price is not raised it goes to the association. Morton explained that growers in many instances have two or more colors of leaves in the same basket. A basket is often lowered one or more grades for that reason.

"We had gone a long ways in impressing upon growers the value of care in preparing a crop for market when the war began. The shortage of farm help, coupled with the fact most any kind of tobacco would sell at a desirable price, caused growers to become lax again," Morton said.

That condition prevailed all through the war years In 1945, it became noticeable that buyers were more cautious in their bidding. There was some improvement made the following year and the crop this year is much improved in that respect, but there is much yet to be done, Morton declared.

R. Harold Bell another member of the federal grading and demonstration staff, said that proper classing of a crop had paid dividends for at least one grower in Robertson County.

H. T. Osborne sold one basket this year at 50 cents per pound while his top sale last season was only 38 cents per pound. About the same price difference prevailed on down the line resulting in almost a $200 net increase for his crop this year.

Osborne said his tobacco this year was no better than last. In fact he thought he had a short crop during the growing season. Osborne contributed his increased income to the fact he followed the adivce of Bell and carefully sorted the individual leaves.

A well-lighted, comfortable stripping room is needed on every tobacco farm. Bell said. While approximately 30 per cent of the dark tobacco growers have a desirable room for this purpose the remaining 70 per cent labor under unfavorable conditions.

The weather to date this season has not been desirable for stripping because the leaves would not come in order. Graders cautioned farmers against the use of water to get thier crop in working conditions as grades are sometimes lowered by water

Why work hard for many months and then reduce your income through carelessness at the end the graders ask.

Sulfa and Our Animal Population

"Sulfa drugs overshadowed by the spectacular achievements of penicillin are showing a dramatic comeback in the animal kingdom," writes Sydney B. Self, a staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal.

Varieties of sulfa, he goes on, are leading a resurgence in veterinary medicine and managing to hold their own in treating humans too. Diseases of both beast and fowl respond to the drug. And—though the city dweller may not realize it—animals suffer not only from diseases confineed to their kind, but from such human ailments as colds, ful, and pneumonia.

Mr. Self's description of the economic importance of curbing animal diseases is revaling. Losses in the Chicago stockyards alone run to $5,000,000 a year. Farmers spend some $125,000,000 anually for veterinary service—yet their losses from a single animal disease, dairy cow mastitis, have totaled as much as $100,000,000 in a twelvemonth.

A form of sulfa suited to combating the most serious diseases of chicken is now on sale, and other forms for four-footed beasts will soon be avaiable. It is expected that stockyards, farms, the government and various organizations will spend enormous sums to cure disease. The effect on the nation's food supply will be beneficial in the extreme. It should give impetus to the efforts of agriculture and the packers to produce and process sufficient meat to balance today's vast demand.

Dr. L. Foster Wood A Sponsor

Chicago—Protestants are urged to join Catholics and Jews in the observance of the sixth National Family Week May 2-9 by Dr. L. Foster Wood, chairman of the Intercouncil Committee on Christian Family Life, which is sponsoring this annual observance for Protestants.

"The purpose of Family Week is to challenge our American people to create homes which will be a blessing to the men, women, and children in them," Dr. Wood said in his announcement of plans for Family Week. "Such homes will provide a firm foundation for our national life."

The Intercouncil Committee represents the family life interests and programs of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the International Council of Religious Education, and the United Council of Church Women It joins with representatives of the Jewish and Catholic faiths in sponsoring Family Week.

For Protestants, the theme of Family Week will be "Christ the Center of Home Life." Pastors and church leaders can obtain materials for celebrating Family Week from national denominational and interdenominational offices.

"Family Week features our greatest institution, the home," said Dr. Wood, who is secretary of the Commission on Marriage and the Home for the Federal Council. 'Our happiness, our emotional security, and the well-being and guidance of our children depend on it. If our homes succeed, everything else has greater value. If they fail, nothing can make up for the loss. Wreckage of homes is now accumulating too fast. When our homes are wrecked, we are a part of the wreckage."

Farm Prices in Tennessee, Nation Hit Dizzy Heights

Farm product prices in Tennessee and the nation are climbing with gathering speed, figures released yesterday by the federal and state departments of agriculture show.

The general index of Tennessee's farm products Dec. 15 set an altime record high of 312 per cent of the prices during the period August 1909—July, 1914, on which the index is based, according to a report from the department of agriculture statistical service.

The index was 33 percentage points above the previous high of 279 on Oct. 15, only two months earlier, and 37 percentage points above the Dec. 15, 1946, index of 275.

Most Items Contribute

Nearly all items contributed to the record high average, the service said. Only a few items including butter butterfat, chickens, horses and mules, sold at lower prices than a year earlier.

The sharpest differences were reported for such items as wheat, corn, cotton lint, cottonseed, tobacco, hogs, cattle, veal, calves, lambs, eggs and milch cows.

Tennessee's index jumped well ahead of the national average, which also broke all previous records, jumping five per cent during the month to 301 per cent of the 1909-14 average. This was four per cent above the previous high of 289 last October.

Farmers Well Off

Farmers were well off, compared to the rest of the nation. The level of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, was only 245 per cent of the 1910-14 average. But this also was a new record breaking the record set the previous month for the tenth time during 1947

In most recent months, the service said, increases in prices of some commodities have been offset by decreases in others, to some extent. But in the month Nov. 15-Dec.15 all average prices increased except fruit, with the result that the overall increase was the sharpest since March, 1947. Fruit prices in mid-December were 29 per cent lower than a year previously.

DON'T BE A STATISTIC

Why be a statistic? In 1948, as in the past, a report will record the number of people who died by fire. If there was a fire goddess who could demand 10,000 lives a year to appease her apetite, the slaughter would me no greater than the present toll, although nations would fight wars to prevent it.

Start the New Year right by resolving that you will not be just another statistic at the end of the year. Clean out all the rubbish, rags and flammable materials from cellar to attic, in your home. Check your automobile and buildings for faulty wiring—garages are often part of the house

There are now more uses for power and heat than in the days of the open hearth—lamps, electric irons, toasters, heaters, stoves, electric trains, electric clocks, etc All of them are potential fire starters and should have periodic inspections. Smoking in bed, dry cleaning in the home, curtains by the stove, and countless other things are fire hazards. In each case the individual is responsible for cutting down the fire loss.

Unless these every day items are given greater attention by each and every one of us, the statistisicians may include your names among those who lives were lost in fires during the coming year. Be vigilant and you won't be a statistic.

If we stick to our knitting, keep our own economy right side up, explain frankly and fully what we are doing, and act with determination, we can safely leave the hollering to Molotov nd Vishinsky.—The Saturday Evening Post

Colored Farmer Wins 3rd Prize in North Carolina Contest

John Troy, a colored farmer of North Carlonia, won third prize in a Better Farming for Better Living contest which was conducted last year in Columbus county, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the North Carlonia State Extension Service.

The contest was judged on the basis of diversification, increased yields, home and farm improvements, number of vegetables grown in the home garden, and the amount of food preserved. Troy was the only colored contest winner.

MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

A number of executives of leading chain store systems have recently issued forecasts of the state of retail business during the coming year. The concensue is that sales volume will remain at or near current high levels. And, of great importance to the consumer, they believe that competition among stores of all kinds will be extremely keen, and that the percentage of profit earned on each dollar of sales will be very low—lower than under OPA or in the immediate prewar years.

This is indicative of the kind of service retailing is giving the American people in the most serious inflationary period we have ever known. The savings according to consumers cannot be tabulated, but they obviously run to enormous sums. Time after time stores have pared already modest profit margins in order to prevent price increases or to minimize them. They have sought every means of reducing overhead cost and eliminating waste—again, in the interest of selling at the lowest possible price. As a result, part of the very steep increases in wholesale prices, wages and other basic costs have not reached the ultimate consumer. They have been absorbed by aggressively competitive retailing.

It would be folly for anyone to anticipate the trend of prices now. Many capable and sincere economistss began forecasting price drops and a decline in public purchasing power a year or more ago—and they were 100 per cent wrong. Only time can tell whether we are near the limit of our own inflation. But, come what may, retailing in all its branches can be trusted to give the consumer as much for his money as it can and still remain in business.

Crop Production

Total crop production this year is only a little below the average of the best five years in the Nation's history, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Only in 1942, '44, and '46 was the total outturn larger than this year. Over 348 million acres of the 52 principal crops were harvested in 1947. This is one percent larger than the acres harvested last year and, with the exception of 1944, is the largest since the 1928-32 period.

Retiring Chairman Of International Council Honored For Long Service

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Representatives of 40 Protestant denominations and 659 councils of religious education cooperating in the International Council of Religious Education honored the Council's retiring chairman, Dr. Arlo Ayres Brown, president of Drew University, at a dinner here on February 13. He has been a member of the Council since it was organized in 1922.

The recognition program was part of the Council's two-day annual business session. Participating were Dr. Edward D. Grant, Presterian Church, U. S. A., Philadel- Va.; Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, Golden Rule Foundation, New York; Dr. Walter D. Howell and Dr. Park Hays Miller, both of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dean Luther A Weigle, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; and Dr. Roy G. Ross, Chicago, Ill., general secretary of the International Council.

Dr. Paul Calvin Payne, Philadelphia, general secretary, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., was elected to succeed Dr Brown during the annual meeting.

The son of a Methodsit minister, Dr. Brown was born in Sunbeam, Ill., in 1883. He received an A. B. degree from Northwestern University and a B. D. degree from Drew Theological Seminary. He pioneered in religious education during 1909-11 when he worked with informal groups in outlining the first graded lessons for intermediates and seniors. In 1914 he wrote one of the early series of graded lessons for 16-year-olds under the title, "Studies in Christian Living."

That was the year he became superintendent of teacher training for the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position he retained until 1921. During those years he was active on joint committees of the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association. He was active in promoting the merger of the two organizations into the International Council of Religious Education in 1922. He became a member of the new organization's committee on education.

From 1927 to 1931 Dr. Brown was chairman of the Council's Committee on the Religious Education of Youth. He served as chairman of the program committee for the International Council convention held in Birmingham in 1926 and for the one held in Toronto in 1930.

From 1921 to 1929 Dr. Brown was president of the University of Shattanooga, leaving that position to become president of Drew University. Best known among his writing is "A History of Religious Education in Recent Times," published in 1924.

Dr. Brown went to Palestine in 1912-13 as agent for the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to oversee Methodist property in Jerusalem. In 1931-32 he was a member of the appraisal commission, Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry, that visited missions in India, China, and Japan.

Reviewing the growth of the International Council since 1922, Dr. Brown called 'one of the most significant things" in his lifetime the "increasing effectiveness of cooperation in Christian education."

Dr. Brown is retiring in June from Drew University after 19 years of service and expects to spend considerable time in the future in writing.

Children Want a Practical Religion, Says Christian Writer

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 9.—Children today want their religion practical, said Mrs. Frances Dunlap Heron, Homewood, Ill., in speaking before religious leaders in children's work who are attending the 26th annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education.

"Boys and girls who read adult magazines, discuss the United Nations, and listen to radio serials cannot be satisfied with mercly a Bible story on Sunday morning," said Mrs Heron, who is home editor of the Christian Advocate.

"These modern boys and girls demand Sunday school teachers and lesson materials that give them the reasons for religious faith and l.. ing.

I believe that the time will come when a gentleman found amusing himself with a gun will feel as compromised as he does now when found amusing himself with a whip at the expense of a child or an old lame horse covered with sores. Sport, like murder, is a bloody business; and the sportsmen will not always be able to outface that fact as they do at present.

—George Bernard Shaw:

WOMAN'S PAGE

Tips to the Homemaker

Ironing Can Be Simple

Ironing is a part of the homemaker's trade. We all know that the trades have "trade secrets." The secrets are the result of long hours of practice, seasoned with an interest in the job. Use the following suggestions as your secrets in ironing:

Ironing boards that are too heavy bumpy, narrow, or low cause fatigue. Buy or make ironing boards that may be adjusted from 32 to 36 inches in height. The board should be 20 inches wide.

The pad needs to be soft and resilient; the coverd taut and clean.

All or part of your ironing should be done sitting down. The height of the chair or stool should be adjusted to the height of the board.

Light coming from the left side (for a right-handed woman) eliminates shadows and eye strain

Starched clothes are easier to iron.

When hanging clothes to dry, be sure that as few wrinkles as possible are in them. This makes hand ironing easier.

Too much dampness means more hours of ironing. Experiment and find the degree of dampness that is "just right."

Ironing pads, pressing mits, and smal sleeve boards used in ironing curved seams, darts, shoulders, sleeve tops, upper section of trousers, pockets, and plackets are aids that save time and make clothes look neater.

Turn the garment as little as possible. Iron straight with the thread of the material and remember that ironing until fabric is dry is a real secret.

A Dessert that speaks of the goodness of Christmas is found in English trifle cake.

ENGLISH TRIFLE CAKE

1 sunshine or angle food cake
1 1-2 cups custard
1-4 cup wine
1-2 cup jam or jelly
1 cup chopped almonds
Whipped cream
1 can sliced pineapple

Bake sunshine or angel food cake. Allow to cool. (Do this a day in advance.) Make 1 1-2 cups custard flavored with 1-4 cup wine. Slice cake through the center, making three layers. Arrange first layer on large plate. Moisten with pineapple juice. Spread with jam or jelly, custard, pineapple wedges and chopped almonds. Place another layer of cake on top of this and repeat. When the third layer is placed on moisten with pineapple juice, using in all one can sliced pineapple, 1-2 cup jam or jelly and 1 cup chopped almonds. Place in refrigerator and chill for several hours. When ready to serve, frost the cake with whipped cream. Garnish with pineapple, cherry and almond wedges.

And if you have leftover mincemeat, here is a recipe for mincemeat bread.

MINCEMEAT BREAD

2 1-2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 tsp. baking powder
1-2 tsp. salt
1-4 cup shortening
1-2 cup brown sugar
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup moist mincemeat
1-2 cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs and mincemeat. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Stir until well blended. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one hour. Yield: one loaf.

FRUIT MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
1-2 cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup whole wheat flakes
1 cup buttermilk
1 1-2 cups sifted flour
1 1-4 teaspoon baking powder
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped dates

Blend shortening and sugar thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Add cereal and milk. Sift flour with baking powder, soda, and salt. Add to first mixture with dates and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) about 25 minutes. Yield 12 muffins.

Immediately after receiving a box of cut flowers, cut stems and place them in water.

DUST FROM COAT

Keep dust out of your fur coat by going over it with a blower tool of the vacuum cleaner, just being sure to keep it at the right distance to deliver only a helpful not-too-strong breeze.

USE PICKLE JUICE

The pickle juice left from a bottle of sweet pickles may be used a number of ways: to thin mayonnaise, in salads or added to the syrup for homemade chutney.

PRALINES

Cook 2 cups sugar 1-2 cup unsulphured molasses add 1-4 cup water together to 240 degrees F. or until a small amount of syrup forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from heat and beat until creamy. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla and 1 cup pecans. Drop by spoonful onto waxed paper to form wafers. Yield: 1 1-4 pounds.

JELLIED YAMS

Scrub 2 or 3 sweet potatoes and boil in their jackets until almost tender. Drain, and as soon as cool enough to handle, peel and cut in halves or thick slices. While potatoes are cooking, make a syrup by boiling for five minutes one cup of apple jelly or cherry preserves with 1-2 cup of water and 2 tablespoons of butter. Gently cook potato slices or halves in syrup, turning occasionally, until syrup is thick and potatoes are glazed. Sprinkle with chopped walnuts or pecans, if desired.

Who Says Men Can't Cook!

If you don't think cooking is fun just look at the smiles on the faces of these boys at the Stanton High School in Jacksonville, Fla., who are taking the school's regular course in cooking for boys. They not only learn how to cook, but also steep themselves in knowledge of food planning, preparation, purchasing and serving on a family basis. Moreover, they learn to cook well enough to make a career of it. In the photograph above they are learning to make biscuits with dry skimmed milk to get around the high cost of milk Photo shows, left to right Rufus Butler, Earnest Williams and Earnest Jamerson.

For breakfast, a holiday treat will be found in Austrian fruit bread.

Austrian Fruit Bread

1 lb. prunes
1 lb figs
1 lb dates
2 pkgs. yeast, compressed or dry granular
4 1-2 cups sifted enriched flour
1-4 cup currants
1-4 cup raisins
1-4 cup split almonds
1 tbsp. chopped candied citron
1 tsbp. chopped candied lemon peel
1 tbsp. chopped candied orange peel
1-4 tsp. cloves
1-4 tsp. cinnamon
2 tbsp. melted shortening

Soak prunes and figs overnight in just enough water to cover. Add dates and cook gently in same water 20 minutes. Remove fruit from cooking liquid, and reduce liquid to 3-4 cup. When cooled to lukewarm, add crumbled yeast and two cups flour. Beat well. Cover and let rise in warm place until light and bubbly. Remove seeds from prunes and dates. Add figs and chop. Add all fruits and shortening to yeast mixture. Add spices and remaining flour to form stiff dough. Kneed until smooth and satiny. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down and Shape each portion into a ball. divide into three equal portions. Cover and let rest 10 minutes. Shape each portion into oval loaf. Brush with milk and sprinkle with split almonds. Let rise again until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) one hour. Yield: One triple loaf or three single loaves.

TENDERLOIN WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Cut pork tenderloin into individual servings. Season with salt and pepper. Brown well in 3 tablespoons hot fat. Add 1 cup tomato soup cover, and simmer 35 minutes over low heat. Remove meat from the pan and place in a hot serving dish. Thicken gravy with 2 tablespoons flour mixed with 2 tablespoons water to make a smooth paste. (There should be 1 cup liquid. Water may be added to make this amount.) Bring to boiling point, add 1 teaspoon lemon juice and pour over meat.

WINTER SALAD

1 cup diced celery
1 cup diced apples
1-2 cup nut meats
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3-4 cup mayonnaise or boiled dressing
1 cup date rings

Select firm, tart apples; peel or not, as desired, and dice celery and lemon juice. If the salad dressing is too thick, thin with a little cream Add to the celery-nut-mixture. Remove seeds from dates and with shcissors or sharp knife cut dates in rings. Add these to the mixture last. Serve in lettuce cups, 6 servings.

FOR MEATLESS DAYS

With meatless days, you no doubt have been searching recipes for suggestions for the main dish. Dried beans and peas are nutritionally about the same as meat. Try making your favoritc meat loaf with dried beans instead of meat. Served with a hot tomato sauce, you'll find this a tasty and nutritious dish. Meatless days may mean that you nced to make your meat supply go further.

FAT RASCALS

Fat Rascals, a name to intrigue young and old alike, are nothing more than frankfurts baked in biscuit dough blankets. Roll plain biscuit dough 1-8 inch thick, cut into pieces 3 by 4 inches. If desired, spread dough with prepared mustard. Wrap each piece of dough around a "hot dog." Bake on a cookie sheet in a hot oven (450 degrees) about 15 minutes. Serve hot.

SALAD TIP

When using beets in salads, wait until just before serving to mix the beets with the other ingredients. If the beets stand long, they will pass their red color on to anything that is close by. For an especially good beet salad add chopped hard-boiled egg. Beets with grated cheese make another good combination.

MINCE MEAT

2 lbs. beef
1 lb. suet
3 lbs. apples
2 tbsp. grated orange rind
Juice 2 oranges
Juice 1 lemon
1 pt. cider
2 lbs. raisins
1 lb. currants
1-2 lb. citron or watermelon preserves
2 lbs. brown sugar
1 tbsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. cloves
2 tsp. nutmeg

Grind meat, suet, apples and citron through food chopper using a coarse knifc. Add remaining ingredients and allow to stand one hour. Turn into large cooker and cook six or eight hours on low heat, stirring occasionally, or cook in a shallow pan in oven. Fill clean jars and seal if it is to be kept for any length of time.

But there are other delicious pies suitable to the season, and during December let me urge you to serve, at one time or another, raisin, sweet potato custard and sweet potato pies.

RAISIN PIE

2 cups raisins
1 tbsp. butter
2 tbsp. flour
3-4 cup sugar
2 tbsp. vinegar
2 cups chopped apples
1-4 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup water

Cook raisins, flour, sugar, vinegar and water together. Cool. Add apples, cinnamon, and butter. Line oven-proof glass pan with pastry. Fill with filling. Cover with pastry. Crimp edges and bake.

Sweet Potato Custard

1 cup boiled and mashed potatoes
1-2 cup cream
2 egg yolks
1-2 cup sugar
A little nutmeg

Beat yolks light with sugar. Add cream to potatoes. Combine the two; add nutmeg; place in pastry and bake. Make meringue; run in oven and brown.

Sweet Potato Pie

3 medium-sized potatoes
1 cup sugar
1 tsp. each cinnamon and nutmeg
2 tbsp. butter
3-4 cup water
1-2 tsp. salt

Boil potatoes; when cool, slice. Line pan with pastry; bake slightly but not brown or done. Make syrup of other ingredients. Place in bottom of pastry a layer of sliced potatoes; pour part of syrup over potatoes; add another layer of potatoes and cover with remaining syrup. Top may be covered with pastry or left uncovered. Bake in a quick oven; serve hot, plain or with sauce.

—The Nashville Tennessean Magazine, December 7, 1947

GRIDDLE TEST

Have the griddle hot and ready when your hungry morning shift comes in for breakfast. It will be just right for baking if a few drops of water sprinkled on dance about —too hot if the drops go up in a hiss of steam—too cool if they just float.

TANGY SALAD

Cooked beets, chilled to icy cold and cut into slices, make a very fine salad ingredient. Arrange sliced beets on a bed of endive, sprinkle with finely chopped green onions, chopped parsley and wedges of ripe olives. Serve with French dressing.

MENU TALK

In making menus it is wise to have something crisp to go along with softer foods in the same way bland foods should be combined with a spicier addition.

Refrigerator Cookie Roll

1 cup shortening
1-2 cup sugar
3-4 cup dark or light corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs beaten
4 1-2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; beat in syrup flavoring and eggs. Stir in flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Shape into two rolls about 2 1-2 inches in diameter and chill in refrigerator several hours. Slice and make into tree shapes as described.

Fig Filling

1 1-2 cups dried figs
1 cup cold water
3-4 cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1-4 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
Few grains salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1-2 cup chopped walnuts

Cover dried figs with boiling water and let stand 10 minutes, drain clip off stems and cut fine, using scissors. Add cold water and cook until tender—about 10 minutes. Add corn syrup and grated lemon rind and cook a few minutes longer. Mix sugar, flour and salt, add all at once and cook, stirring, until thickened and clear. Remove from heat, add lemon juice and nuts, and cool before using. Makes about 2 cups fillling. Spread on cookie trees as directed above. Should there be any left over, use it for jam.

Avoid warping aluminum pans by not pouring cold water into a hot pan, by not having high heat under pan for a long time and by not allowing a pan to boil dry.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XXI. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, MARCH 15, 1948 No. 2

Farm Prosperity And Problems Summarized In Sec'y Anderson's Annual Report

Crop production near the wartime peak and livestock production only moderately below that level in combination with prices come 20 percent above those of the previous year gave the farmers of the United States unexampled prosperity in 1947, says Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, in his annual report released today. Under ordinary peace-time conditions, the report says, the agricultural situation that prevailed during the year would have been as favorable as any on record. Cash receipts from farm marketings, the highest on record, amounted to nearly 30 billion dollars. Farmers assets in land, buildings, livestock, equipment, and savings were at the highest level on record; and the equity of farm operators in the agricultural plant or the value of assets not offset by debts was up 113 percent from 1940. Farm debt, though slightly greater than in 1946, was relatively low. Nevertheless, the farmers, Secretary Anderson declares, could not take a wholly optimistic view of their position because the export demand of the years immediately ahead will depend so largely upon American financing.

Secretary Anderson says that because agriculture abroad will eventually recover from the damage inflicted on it by the war, farmers in this country need assurance, not yet available, of permanently high domestic employment along with a large commercially financed export trade. Secretary Anderson says agriculture can have these necessities only through a national economic policy that will maintain abundance in every phase of our economic life. He says farmers do not worry about minor fluctuations, in business activity but fear the possibility of a depression such as followed World War I. Without making any forecast, he emphasizes a difference between the national response we made then to the world situation and the response we are making now. " I believe, says the Secretary, "that if we continue in our present course, which keeps us in rather than takes us out of the world economy, we shall find it easier to avoid a major depression and consequently to avoid agricultural programs of the type we found essential in the 1930's."

Especially favorable for agriculture, according to Secretary Anderson, is the government's effort to revive normal world trade, the part it has taken in the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the part it is playing in world-food relief, and the loans and other assistance it is making directly to war-damaged foreign economies. "If we continue to fill our place in the world economy, instead of pulling out of it as we did 30 years ago, the chance of avoiding a major depression will be better." As a practical approach to the problem of enabling other nations to pay for what they ob-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Texas Farmers Helping In Production Of Cucumbers

APR 15 1948 DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

Raising Level Of Farm Living Main Goal of Extension Service

Raising the level of rural living more nearly in line with urban standards is now the main goal of Extension work with colored farm people, says John W. Mitchell, Negro Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The first step in the drive toward better living on the farm, says Mitchell, has been the upping of the farmer's real income through increased production of crops for market and the maintenance of a live-at-home program.

For over 30 years, county farm and home demonstration agents have been showing farm people how to grow larger crops and how to produce a larger part of their own food supply. "We have done a pretty good job putting these messages across. says Field Agent Mitchell, "but we have not always made it clear that the real objective of increased production is better living

"Too often a farmer buys a new plow when he ought to repair his old one and use the extra money to screen his doors and windows or buy a new kitchen stove," Mitchell asserts. Also, he points out that more farmers ought to repair their homes and install modern conveniences.

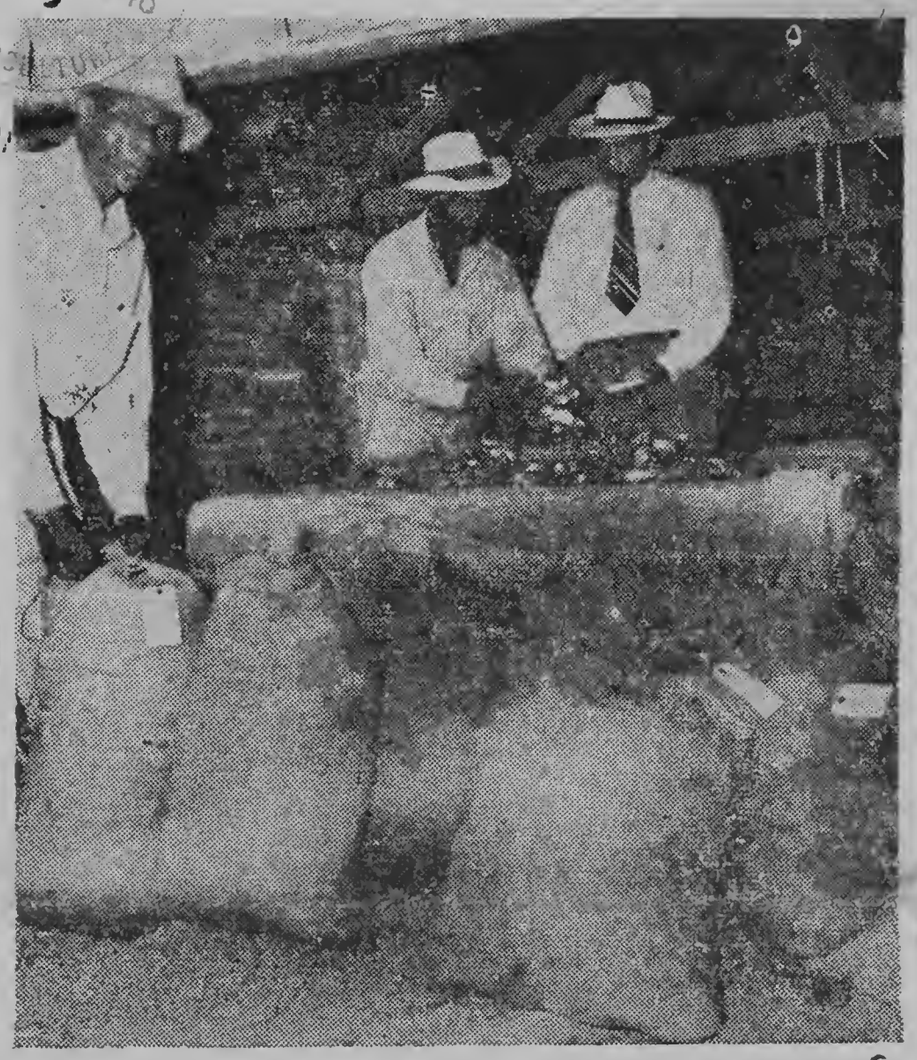
However, says Mitchell, increasingly Extension farm and home agents are shifting their emphasis from production for increased income to prouction for better living. In line with this program of spelling out the fundamental objective of better farming, agents now conduct frequent tours of farms which not only demonstrate the benefits of following modern farming practices, but which also show the benefits of better living. In addition to the tours, housing short-courses and home-improvement clinics also are held.

Typical of the farms included in these tours is that of Mr. and Mrs. J. Richard Thompson of Hewlett, Va., about 50 miles northwest of Richmond. The Thompson home is an attractive, modern two-story dwelling, equipped with hot and cold runing water and bathroom facilities.

The Thompsons bought their

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Ready For Pickle Factory



After being graded, weighed, and bagged, the cucumbers are ready for shipment to a Houston, Texas, pickle factory. Eighty colored farmers in and around Hempstead, Texas, are growing cucumbers under contract arrangements with the factory.

Left to right are: John H. Singleton, farmer and owner of the grading shed, George W. White, cucumber farmer, and H. S. Estelle, District Extension agent, who has helped the farmers increase their cucumber production. The cucumbers shown on the table are in process of being graded. USDA Photo—9-15-47.

W. C. David, State Leader, Gives Encouraging Report For 10 Year Period

Texas colored farmers are playing an important part in helping that State regain her prewar position in cucumber production for pickles, reports W. C. David, Negro State Leader of Extension Service.

During the 10-year period 1934-43, Texas farmers fed about 236,999 bushels of cucumbers annually into pickle factories. And during the last two crop-years before Pearl Harbor, they increased their production to an annual average of 445,000 bushels. Then production declined until it reached a low of only 72,000 bushels in 1945, says State Leader David

Out to increase their cucumber production to prewar levels, Texas farmers this year have almost doubled their 1946 acreage with the expectation of a yield in excess of 200,000 bushels.

Typical of the hundreds of colored farmers who are helping Texas recoup her position are 80 growers in and around Hempstead. They have formed a kind of cooperative and are growing cucumbers under contract arrangements with a Houston pickle factory. Liaison between the factory and the farmers is John H. Singleton, 62-year old farmer-businessman of Hempstead.

He operates a shed where his own cucumbers and those of the other 79 farmers are graded, weighed, and bagged for shipment. This year these farmers planted 92 acres to cucumbers and they expect to harvest about 5,000 bushels. Average price the farmers are receiving is approximately $1.50 per bushel or at the rate of $7,500 for their crop, says Mr. Singleton.

In addition to growing cucumbers, Mr. Singleton and the other farmers also raise watermelons, cantaloups, corn, and livestock. A few of them grow cotton, too, but cot-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Colored 4-H Club Girls Outnumber Boys By 44,000

In line with the national 4-H club membership pattern, colored farm girls continue to outnumber farm boys enrolled in 4-H clubs, according to the records of Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Latest available records show that the number of colored 4-H club girls excells that of boys by 44,000. Of the 299,546 colored rural youth enrolled in 4-H club work, 171,779 are girls and 127,767 are boys.

Among all 4-H'ers, white and col-

(Continued on page 5, Col. 2

New Farm Technology Creates Need For More Research

New developments in farm technology, soil conservation, and general economic conditions create a need for continuing research in land tenure, says Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in his annual report to President Truman.

Anderson lists seven knotty land-tenure problems in his report: (1) Too much crowding of farm families into some farming areas, (2) too many full-time farm families on farms that are inade-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

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Anderson Addressed Farmers at Tuskegee Said South Could Adjust to Mechanization

Methods by which farm people in the cotton South may adjust to mechanization were discussed Wednesday by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address before a South-wide farmers conference at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

After praising Tuskegee for its contribution to better farming through the work of Dr. F. D. Patterson, Booker T. Washington, Dr. George Washington Carver, and T. M. Campbell, Secretary Anderson told the farmers that they could make a satisfactory adjustment to mechanization and share in the progress of American agriculture.

"You have heard a great deal about the mechanical cotton picker," said Anderson, "And you have wondered what it means in terms of the economy of the South—and in terms of your own farm.

"The ups and downs of cotton farming are all too familiar to you. Many of you have learned about cotton the hard way. You have worked all season —planting — plowing — chopping — picking only to see the price of cotton dwindle at marketing time," declared the Secretary, "and with it have dwindled your hopes for a two-row cultivator or a new kitchen stove."

Anderson then pointed out that although the cotton situation has improved in recent years, cotton still faces stiff competition from foreign grown cotton and from synthetic fibers such as rayon, nylon, spunglass, and paper products.

(Continued on page 5, Col. 1

Recruits Sought To Fight Cancer

Field Army Commander of Cancer Society Seeks Million Volunteers, Negro and White

New York—Mrs. H. V. Milligan, National Commander of the Field Army, that volunteer branch of the American Cancer Society, has called for one million recruits, Negro and white, to carry on the war against cancer, it was announced this week.

Recruitment to double the one-million membership of the Field Army was started two months ago, Mrs. Milligan reported.

"With the annual drive for funds starting April 1," Mrs. Milligan said, "the need for volunteers takes on added emphasis."

The American Cancer Society officially explained that fund-raising is an important part of the Field Army's activities but is only one of the many services performed by this nation-wide organization.

"First we have to raise the money to carry on our work," she said. "Our many services include education: telling the people about cancer's dangers and how to avoid them; service: financing facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, furnishing material for home treatment: and research; furnishing funds to institutions, universities and hospitals where investigators are working to find the causes and possible cures for cancer.

Long-Range Farm Program Proposes Price Dip When Surpluses Develop

Washington—(AP)—A long-range farm program which would allow consumer food prices to decline when food surpluses developed was advocated yesterday by a senate agriculture subcommittee.

The larger the surplus the lower would prices be allowed to go.

At the same time the program would be designed to assure farmers a fair share of the national income.

The program differs sharply from the present one. The latter tends to maintain inflexible prices. That is, the minimum price is the same regardless of the supply.

Further, the present program merely assures producers a minimum price for their products—a guarantee which may or may not give the farmer a proper share of the national income.

The new program was drafted by a subcommittee headed by Sen. George D. Aiken (R. Vt.), who has long been a leader in farm matters. A bill embodying provisions of the program is expected to be introduced in the senate Monday. Aiken said he will press for its passage this session.

The program also would have as one of its goals a high level of farm production at all times. As the subcommittee said, "people need adequate food in bad times as well as in good times."

Devices such as acreage allotments and marketing quotas to restrict or curtail production would be used only as a "last resort." Instead, when surpluses tended to arise, the government would seek to encourage consumption by means of subsidizing consumption by low-income families and by diverting extra supplies to school lunch programs and industrial by-products.

It also would provide for government "incentives" payments to farmers for carrying out soil-conserving and rebuilding practices which landowners would not be able financially to carry out without public help.

A main feature of the program is that dealing with governmen financial support of farm prosperity. It holds that farmers should be guaranteed a fair share of the national income, perhaps 15 per cent on the basis of present conditions. Further, each farm crop or product should be assured a proper share of the farm income.

The proposed program would set up a system of flexible price supports by the government. The price support levels would go down when production exceeded normal needs, and go up when it dropped below such needs.

The subcommittee explained that the combination of a lower price support and a big crop would provide as much income as would a relatively high price support and a short crop.

The program also would (1) extend benefits of the government's social security system to farmers (2) help farmers find ways of reducing their production costs, (3) encourage development of the owner-operated family type farm as the "basic ideal" for agriculture as contrasted with corporation-type farming, (4) protect farmers' right to engage in cooperative marketing.

A traveler stopped in a small town in the Ozarks and put up at the local hotel. While talking with some of the natives, he started to tell the mthe story of Andrew Carnegie.

"When Carnegie came to this country he had only 25 Cents in his pocket, and when he died, he left more than $25,000,000" "Well," mused an old native, "he must have had a very savin' woman."

Grocer Plans To Out Super Super Markets

Oakland Calif.—(UP)—The supermarket of today will be as outmoded as the old pickle-barrel general store when the owner of one of the world's largest grocery stores has his way with the food business.

The super-market will be relegated to the category of the corner-grocery, domed by giant super-duper markets contemplated by multi-millionaire Edmond Herrscher, one-time attorney and now a California food merchant.

If you think the drug stores took over the hardware and toy store business, look what's going to happen to the grocery business.

1-Stop Service

Herrscher visions a sort of one-stop shopping center, a little city with groceries, post office, hairdresser, laundry and cleaners, shoe-repairing, dentists, doctors, a bank and bill-paying service, drugs, florist, candy and liquor store all under one roof.

"Parking underneath," says Herrscher, "enough for 3000 to 5000 cars." Then an automatic esculator to the shopping center, drop the babies off at the free nursery and spend the rest of the afternoon shop ping for the week's food, a new hat, and maybe a fur coat."

Herrscher points to his huge Andrew William's store at one of Oakland's busiest intersections as the embryo of he idea. The candy the florist and the tot shops already are going concerns there.

All This And Autos Too

He's even started selling Kaiser-Frazer automobiles in the store. So far, the store has had 33,000 inquiries about the Kaiser that was driven through the big doors and plunked down amidst the groceries. Possibly a revolution in the automobile selling business hinges on the success there.

And Herrscher doesn't want his customers to walk blocks and blocks along the aisles to pickup their cans of peas and soup and soap and meat. So he's installed electrical go-carts, mechanized versions of today's rolling grocery baskets that look like fugitives from an amusement park. Blueprints show a protected space in front for the kiddies, with a false wheel for them to play at driving while mama does her shopping.

Herrscher is disgusted with the business his grandfather and father were in before him, since woy back in 1856 in San Leandro.

"The worst conducted business in America", he says. "Markets are dirty. Thirty-five per cent of the fruit and vegetable businesses is lost through waste and shrinkage."

Herrscher thought the frozen food operation was bad, too.

"Customers were annoyed at having to pull back the covers on the freezing units to get at the food," he said. So he invented a frozen food cabinet that didn't need a lid, Engineers said it couldn't be done but today Herrscher's frozen foods stand right out in the open easy to grab.

Many Useful Garden Chores Can Be Done Right Away

BY DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Tennessean Garden Editor

Finish pruning fruit and other trees, grapes roses and other vines and shrubs that bloom on wood that grow this season.

It is best not to prune early flowering shrubs till they bloom, then the cuttings may be used as cut flowers.

Fill in ruts in driveways with gravel or cinders.

Look over all plantings carefully for scale insects, galls, and insect nests. Remove and destroy all found. Scrape for scale if found.

Build or repair coldframes and hotbeds. Start early seed plantings in coldframes or hotbeds outdoors.

Spade the kitchen garden as soon as the ground is dry enough to work without "puddling."

Lightly fertilize early blubs.

Sow Seeds in Flats

Sow seeds for later plantings outdoors, in flats, seed boxes or shallow pots. Hardy vegetables as well as annual flowers may be started in this way.

Re-pot ferns and other houseplants which are crowded or need rejuvenation. Use fresh, fertile soil or apply dry or liquid fertilizer but not in too heavy doses.

Spray house plants with a fine mist once a week (or wash in the kitchen sink), give them cool, fresh air at night (avoiding drafts and cooking gas). and they will soon show new growth.

Brighten up your living room windows with some new house plants; African violets, geraniums, begonias, etc.

Order vegetable, flower seeds and plants at once if you haven't already done so. Also buy your fertilizer, tools, insecticides and other garden supplies. Most items will be available but some shortages already exist.

Will Save Time

Make a garden plan: This will save time and confusion later on.

Make a plan of your place, and add at least a part of the new shrubs, evergreens, fruit and shade trees, small fruits, and vines you may need to spruce it up and make it a beautiful home.

File all catalogs, bulletins, leaflets and clippings that may be useful later.

Test any old seed—don't take chances. Simply place a few of the seed between wet blotting papers in a saucer and keep in warm room. If they don't germinate 75 per cent or better, use fresh seed.

Read a few good catalogues.

Extension Workers Seek To Improve Landlord Tenant Relationships

Washington, D. C. Major emphasis was placed on the improvement of landlord-tenant relationships last year by Negro Extension workers, says Director M. L. Wilson of Extension Service in his annual report to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

Among the improvements listed are an increased number of written leases and better opportunities for tenants and sharecroppers to produce more of their food at home. The latter was achieved by getting landlords to allot more land to their tenants for gardens and for keeping poultry, hogs, and dairy cows, and by helping renters and croppers to recognize the health and cash benefits of growing more of their own home food supply.

In addition to this program and their regular demonstration work, colored county agents also helped hundreds of veterans to get started in farming as owners and tenants, says Director Wilson.

Examples of home improvements by colored farmers also are cited in the report. In one Aarkansas county 568 colored farm families improved their homes and lawns. And the director says throughout the South, Negro farm women and 4-H girls canned more than 30 million quarts of food last year.

State Farmers Increase Use Of Cover Crops

Tennessee farmers are annually increasing the use of winter cover crops, seeding larger acreages of alfalfa and other legumes, constructing more miles of terraces, improving a larger acreage of pastures and making more use of time and commercial fertilizers. These facts are revealed in the annual reports of the boards of supervisors of the various soil conservation districts throughout the state.

The reports are distributed among farmers in the districts that they might have a knowledge of the program being conducted in their county. Typical of the reports are those compiled in the Weakley and Rutherford county districts.

During the seven years that the Weakley County Soil Conservation District has been in operation 899 acres of land have been reclaimed and 597 miles of terraces built.

Of the 4,410 farms in Weakley County with a total acreage of 331,-224, there were 772 farms under cooperative agreement with the district in 1947.

Soil and water practices were applied to 8,908 acres of land during the past year, it was revealed. A total of 2,629 acres were planted in cover crops, while 3,311 acres were used for the growing of row crops.

About 138 acres of woodland were improved 5,878 acres were established to permanent pastures, and 54 acres were converted to wildfire purposes.

In control measures, terraces aggregated 70 miles, with 45 acres of terrace outlets or water disposal areas.

Other important work included 75 acres of Kudza seeded, 107 acres of sericea sown, 316 acres benefitted by drainage ditches; 137 farm ponds constructed and 102 ponds stocked with game fish.

The main drainage problem to be undertaken by the conservation district was in the Rushville section of the county. Two and a half miles of dredging was carried out, and six miles of creek line was cleared, the report showed.

The project comprised a drainage area of 19,000 acres of some of the county's most fertile land. It is said to have benefitted some 53 farms by making a total of 1,136 acres of land available for crop production.

In Rutherford County 358 farmers are actively co-operating with the district. The report on activities in that county shows 4,801 acres were cultivated in crop rotation last year and 4,311 acres were seeded to cover crops in the fall of 1947.

More land is being terraced each year and farmers are learning the value of contour farming, the report said. While terraces were constructed on 600 acres during the past year 850 acres were cultivated with the contour on the co-operating farms.

Stock water ponds were constructed on 17 farms and 11,450 feet of diversion ditches were built.

Seventy-five farms representing 11,153 acres were brought into the district conservation program during the past year.

Feed Outlook

Farmers who use commercial feeds in producing beef cattle, milk, poultry, or eggs should keep up, week by week, with the supply and price situation on the main feed ingredients. Generally speaking, grains and other carbohydrate feed is scarce. Proteins—cottonseed, soybean, and peanut meal—and hay are fairly abundant and more reasonably priced. Compare prices and select commercial feeds wisely, then balance with homegrown grain, forage, and winter grazing for most profit from products you market. Be sure that you have the finish on turkeys. poultry, and livestock that will please your consumer and bring best profit.

A good cold-weather rat poison is a semi-dry cereal mixture. Rats won't eat poison meat which has been frozen.

Senator Stewart Asks Strong, Long-Range Agricultural Plan

By Mary James Cottrell

Staff Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 26—President Truman's request for restoration of soil conservation funds cut by Congress last year backs up American faith in agricultural abundance for the future, Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee said today in urging that Congress adopt a strong long-range farm program.

Senator Stewart pointed out that the President has asked Congress to authorize an agricultural conservation program of $300,000,000 for 1949, in place of the $150,000,000 program in effect this year, so as to meet soil problems brought on by heavy production.

"We must have strong, productive agriculture after, as well as during the world food shortage," said Senator Stewart, Tennessee's member of the important Senate Agriculture Committee. He also emphasized that we must have agricultural raw materials for industry and good rural customers for the products of industry.

"Impoverished soil will support neither good eating nor good business," said Senator Stewart. "The public interest demands conservation, just as the public interest has demanded emergency production."

Although the Marshall Plan contemplates some reductions rather than any increase in food exports from the United States, according to Department of Agriculture officials, demands on American agriculture will continue at very high levels and call for top production.

In view of high demands and the fact that the country cannot count on the extraordinary high yields of recent years, crop acreages, especially of grain, should be maintained, Senator Stewart believes.

Senator Stewart said he had been advised by the Department of Agriculture that 1948 production goals call for 356 million acres in crops, which is about nine million more than the indicated actual acreages of 1947.

"We have no alternative but to continue high production at this time", said Senator Stewart.

"But we do have opportunities to minimize the soil problem. Ever since I have been a member of the Senate I have worked for all soil Conservation measures. I firmly believe that this country must continue to emphasize the value of protecting our soil if we are to remain a rich agricultural country. Continued top production makes it especially important to continue and step up our use of conservation practices which tend to protect the soil from damages during the period of intensive use."

Oklahoma College To Study Mechanized Cotton Harvesting

The cotton research program of Oklahoma A. and M. College is expanding to include a new special station, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Oklahoma State Extension Service.

The new research station will occupy 300 acres and will be devoted to problems related to machine hearvesting of cotton. The college experiment station has already done considerable work in the testing of cotton varieties.

Plant A Garden

Vegetables can be grown in a garden for much less than it would cost to buy them, and the quality and health value is much higher. A one-half acre garden is recommennded for the average family.

Grapes

Cuttings should have three buds and should be planted with two buds under ground to sprout roots and the other just above ground.

Learn Habits, Requirements Before Setting Shade Trees

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Garden Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

Planting trees and shrubbery for decoration is growing in importance, especially among those who own new homes.

Before setting any trees, the proper thing is to become acquainted with the characteristics and requirements of the particular kind of trees or shrubbery you wish to plant, as well as their ability to withstand the shock of transplanting.

Some trees transplant easily, while others require great care in moving, or they will not grow. Yet they may be equally adapted to our needs once they are established. In studying what to plant in any particular location, we must remember that many trees and shrubs that are perfectly adapted for planting on the lawn are not satisfactory for street planting.

Probably the most popular shade tree in our country is American white elm. This elm is one of the most adaptable trees to new growing conditions and it is easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and is able to take a terrific beating from winds and sleet without breaking and is reasonably free from insect pests.

This elm is subject to the fatal Dutch elm disease for which there seems to be no cure. Dutch elm disease is gradually spreading over more and more of the United States, and for this reason we do not recommend the planting of the American White elm any where Dutch elm disease has been as close as 100 miles.

Fortunately we have another elm that is native to the South that is almost equal in every particular to the American White elm and so far it has never become infected with Dutch elm disease. This elm is commonly known as the cork elm, because in the early stages of growth, the twigs and small branches bear ridges or wings of cork. As the tree grows older and larger, this cork gradually disappears. Botanically it is ulmus alata. This elm should be planted wherever we wish to use elms. Unfortunately few nurserymen are growing this tree so we may have to go to the woods to find it.

We cannot recommend the small leafed Chinese elm except in places where it is too dry for the ordinary elm to grow. This elm grows very rapidly indeed but it breaks easily from winds and the insects eat the foliage so badly that it is a constant fight to keep the leaves looking well. Either the American white or the cork elm is well adapted to street planting.

For lawn planting, especially where the soil is rich and deep, few trees equal our common American linden. It is a rapid grower and naturally assumes a pyrramidal shape, holds its leaves well, and is not subject to disease. It blooms freely, and while the individual flowers are not conspicious ,they are very sweetly fragrant and are great honey producers. The tree is long lifed and easy to care for.

The sugar maple has long been a very popular shade tree, but unfortunately to do its best it must have sandy soil with plenty of humus. It is a slow grower but once it is well established, which means about 25 years after setting the small tree, it can hardly be surpassed. The red maple is very widely planted because it will grow in any kind of soil and is one of our most rapid growing trees, however, it is a nuisance because it scatters thousands of seeds every year and practically all of these seeds will come up. They must be disposed of in some way though they are not difficult to kill. The tree, however, is subject to the ravages of insects, breaks too easily, under stress of high winds or the heavy load of sleet or snow and is more subject to disease than it should be. However, it is one of our very desirable trees.

Grow Own Tomato Plants, Guard Roots, Bralliar Says

By Dr. Floyd B. Bralliar

Most plants do not mind it very much if their roots are broken in transplanting and to do so is a distinct advantage for some varieties.

Lettuce, if not transplanted, naturally produces a long taproot that reaches deep into the ground but it does not produce enough branching roots near the surface to enable it to produce a large head or a large clump of loose leaves in a short time.

Cabbage plants are scarcely injured at all by having their first roots broken off if enough are left on to feed the plant until it makes a new root system which it does in a surprisingly short time.

But this is decidedly not true of tomatoes. Tomatoes are rather weak-rooted plants and to do their best should be kept growing right on from the time the seeds come up until fruit begins to ripen. If they are injured in any way enough to stunt their growth even for a short time, they do not produce nearly as much fruit as they are capable of producing.

Own Plants Advised

For this reason we recommend those who have a hot bed or greenhouse, or a good sunny south window in their dwelling house that doesn't depend on gas for heat or cooking, to grow their own plants in the following manner.

Get empty pasteboard drinking cups three or four inches deep and at least two inches in diameter at the top, punch a hole through the bottom, fill each cup with good first class soil, and plant two tomato seeds in it. Keep it properly watered but not too wet.

When the plants come up and make their first pair of character leaves, pull one of these plants out without injuring the other. Do not start to plant too soon for it never pays to let the plants get too big before setting in their permanent home.

About the 10th or 15th of March is early enough to plant these seed. If they are kept growing right along they will be big enough to set out the last week in April and this is early enough to set any of your tomato plants in Middle Tennessee.

How To Plant

When you get ready to set the plants in the open ground, dig the hole where the plant is to go, water the plant well enough to have the dirt stick well, and cut the pasteboard cup off with a sharp knife, disturbing the ball of earth as little as possible.

Plants set in this way will scarcely know that they have been disturbed especially if they are shaded for two or three days.

The advantage of growing plants in this way is that each plant has plenty of room, because it is not crowded by its neighbor. Therefore it develops into a short stocky plant rather than growing tall and weak. Second, its root system is never broken up, therefore it does not get a set back when it is set out.

No family needs more than one dozen to 25 tomato plants in order to produce all the fruit they need for home use, so you can easily find room to grow these few plants right.

Poultry Tip

Keep floors of your poultry house dry. Try adding one pound of dehydrated lime to litter for every five square feet of floor space.

Canner Care

Whether your pressure cooker is new or old, one of the first steps toward keeping it in good condition is to read the directions that come with it. If you have lost these directions, write the manufacturer for another copy.

Successful Potato Planting Requires Excellent Seed

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Lesson three will deal with the planting of potatoes but there is not room in one lesson to cover all of the important steps.

Naturally the first and most important thing is to get the seed. The standard rule in potato-growing countries is to plant eight bushels of seed on an acre of land. This would mean one bushel of seed for every 20 square rods. If the land is poor, as little as six bushels of seed may be used per acre and if it is exceptionally rich and deep, as many as 10 bushels may be used.

We shall not say too much about the varities of plants for of course opinions vary and some people live in localities that are particularly suited to a particular variety that does not do well over all of our territory. We feel safe, however, in saying, that for most of Middle Tennessee, we should use Red Triumph or Irish Cobbler.

Because of the prevalence of disease, if we buy our seed, we should be careful to buy only certified seed, and even then we should disinfect the seed before planting. There are several chemicals that may be used in treating the seed, and all are good. Usually your county agent has arranged for a supply of the one of these he thinks is best in his community to be handled by a local dealer. Call him and ask him what to use, where to get it, and how and when to use it.

It is time now to buy your seed potatoes and if possible keep them spread in a warm place where they will get several hours of sunshine a day, a week or two before planting. The seed should be cut a week or 10 days before planting in order to allow them to form a dry callous over the cut surafce. This saves many pieces from rotting when they are planted. It also does away with the necessity of placing the pieces in the ground with the cut side down. It is not wise to cut the potato until you are sure it has been disinfected and the disinfectant has had time to dry. This means at least two days after the disinfecting is done.

We do not advocate the actual planting of potatoes before the middle of March and no later than the middle of April. When cutting potatoes, each piece should have only one or two eyes. The pieces should be from 30 to 36 inches apart and should be laid off deeply enough so that the potato will be covered three or four inches.

Should the potatoes come up early enough that the tops should be killed by the frost, cut them off level with or just under the surface of the soil at once before the sap has time to sour and decay. The new tops will come out in a suprisingly short time and one of them might be four or five days later in maturity. The yield will be just as great if they have never been frozen.

Farm Talk With Far m Folk

By Jesse Safley

Many farmers fail to practice good livestock management during bad weather, fully aware of the fact that they are inviting serious financial losses. Livestock neglect was very noticeable last week when most farmers turned their cattle out in snow six to 12 inches deep.

It is hard to understand why farmers follow this practice of allowing their milch cows, beef cattle, sheep and poultry to spend eight or more hours each day out in the weather when they have sufficient barn space that offers at least some protection.

We drove by farms during the past week in four counties, Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford and Wilson. We made note of the number of farms where livestock was out in the snow, wandering over fields, lying in the snow and drinking from frozen ponds and water tanks.

On more than 50 per cent of the farms, we saw livestock outside and in most cases we could see that there was sufficient space in the barn for them. Many adopt this policy. If the cows want to stay under the barn they will. This would probably be true if it were not for the fact that there is usually one or more animals in that knock the others about. The only time the other animals get under the barn is after the rowdy animals lie down. This is especially true when horses or mules are allowed to run with cattle.

Snow and sub-freezing weather will soon leave, but it may mean losses to the careless farmer for years.

As a result of recent exposure, many cows will contract diseases which could prove serious. One disease harassing dairy herds throughout the State is mastitis. It can strike at an ytime. When a milch cow is forced to lie in the snow or on the frozen ground her udder will no doubt be injured.

Authorities say mastitis organism,, although inactive, is present in the udder of many cows. When that udder is injured, the organism becomes active and may prove very destructive. An animal's health is often impaired otherwise by extreme exposure.

If there is anything during the whole year when livestock need extra attention, it is during freezing weather. Feed, water and shelter is very essential. In most cases, farmers will provide extra feed of some type, but they often sadly neglect the water supply.

We saw animals drinking from ponds and tanks where the ice, sometimes as much as six inches thick, had been broken. Other animals were seen trying to quench their thirst by licking snow or ice on ponds where the ice had not even been broken.

A cow consumes several gallons of water daily provided that water is of a desired temperature. They drink a very little water if it is ice cold. Livestock should not be expected to produce unless they are properly watered. Farmers who have water inside their barns or a supply of running water are fortunate. Those who do not should attempt to supply water at a temperature at least above freezing.

Although the price of corn and other feeds are unusually high, many farmers continue to feed their hogs in open pens and on the ground. It has been determined that approximately 16 per cent of corn feed on the ground is lost. That 16 per cent could easily represent the profit of a whole year's work on many farms. When hogs are not afforded some type of protection from snow, cold rains and zero weather, more energy is required to keep the body at normal temperature. That means loss of weight or less rapid growth.

Each lamb produced this year represents some $20 or more potential income, most of which could be net profit to the farmer. However, lambs "belly deep" in snow were seen on many farms. Doubtless many lambs were lost due to freezing. Even if the lambs do survive the rough treatment, their vitality will be lowered to such an extent they will be less profitable.

Many other unprofitable practices could be mentioned, such as allowing chickens to hunt their own shelter, sows to farrow without protection from cold and snow and allowing valuable farm machinery to take the weather as it comes.

There is no doubt but what farming will become more profitable when more farmers take better care of their investment.

Winter Woodland Jobs

Wise farmers use treated posts when making replacements or constructing new fences. Farm labor, when not fully occupied with other farm work, can be used effectively in treating posts.

Check Feeds For Contents, Chemist Says

Dairymen and other buyers of commercial mixed feeds do not read the tags attached to the bags as closely as they should and they are not familiar with the terms used on those tags, State Chemist V. L. Fuqua said recently. "As for some of the ingredients in some feeds the farmer would be just as well off feeding saw-dust, yet the farmer has no one to blame but himself for buying the feed," he explained.

"In most instances the feeds are within the law," he said.

The ingredients are of very little to no value are ground oat screenings, recleaned grain screenings, lespedeza screenings, ground grain screenings from wheat, flax, oats and rye, and flax plant by-products.

Defining the meaning of some of the terms, the state chemist said that ground oat screenings were nothing but waste material containing sand, small rocks, weed seed and stems of various plants.

Lespedeza screenings in many instances will include dodder seed, which are too small to grind and so hard they are not often digested.

Ground grain screenings from wheat, flax, oats and rye is nothing more than waste from grain elevators.

"Ninety per cent of lespedeza meal in feeds is no better than the same amount of sawdust," Fuqua declared.

While the information on the feed tag is correct as far as the producer of the feed is concerned, the farmer should be able to recognize valueless ingredients.

In most instances the first few listed ingredients are of good quality and include linseed meal, alfalfa leaf meal, cotton seed meal, wheat bran, oats and the like. However, there is often a questionable ingredient on down the line.

"Know the value of the various feeds," Fuqua cautioned.

Cottonseed meal, which, for so many years was a dependable product, now bears watching. While the protein content is still in the vicinity of 40 per cent in most cases, the fat content by virtue of a new process is lowered to one-half of one per cent. There should be around five per cent fat in cottonseed meal.

How To Prevent Fire

Will care and caution actually reduce our disgraceful fire loss? The experience of New York City during the recent record snow storm provides a vivid answer.

The streets were so blocked with snow that fire apparatus could move only with great difficulty, and in some places could not move at all. The Fire Commissioner issued constant warnings to householders over the radio and through the newspapers. As a consequence, no fire of large size occurred during the 48 hour period of extreme danger which followed the storm, and the average number of fires and alarms declined by nearly half.

This was an emergency situation, and the people of New York undersstood that and acted accordingly. But the incident proves far more than that. What was done in New York for two dangerous days can be done everywhere in the country every day in the year. For, whether conditions are normal or adnormal, fire always constitutes an emergency. It is always waiting, ready to strike when carelessness gives it a chance. That is why fire claimed a money toll of nearly $700,000,000 last year—the worst year in our history.

Let the people of New York keep up the good work. And let the rest of us follow.

Pasture Uses

Good pasture is nature's best roughage for dairy cows and the animals do the harvesting and hauling. A mixture of pasture grasses and legumes, when well fertilized and managed, pays good dividends, livestock experts say.

THE FORUM

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Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Sooner than we expect, we will be asking what became of 1948? The new year is almost one-fourth gone and farmers are still uncertain as to which way to turn in planning production for the next nine months.

Many will remain undecided pending definite congressional action on legislation directly affecting agriculture. Contrary to belief, farmers are not making plans to increase production due to recent reports concerning the restoration of food, gasoline and fuel oil rationing and price controls on meat and other items.

Rationing passed the rumor stage last week when top government officials asked for $1,000,000 to bear the cost of printing coupon books. If rationing materializes, other controls that will hamstring production will surely follow.

The farmer could tolerate frequent arguments with rationing officials during the war because he had a sense of duty to produce regardless of barriers. His attitude and tolerance will not be the same now. He will not exert as much effort in producing more meat and foods with worn out, unreplaceable farm machinery as he once did. He can't compete with industry for labor and pay that labor, with income from products that he has no assurance of being able to sell at a profit.

These things should be considered before adoption controls that will surely lessen production.

Meanwhile, the farmers can make definite plans about some things. It should be foremost in his mind to free his farm debt or at lsast put it on a safe basis. Payments which can be easily made now may be impossible in a few years. Now is the time to get ahead on the farm debt payments.

The farmer who mortgages his farm now to buy livestock and equipment is placing a lot of confidence in the future. Many farm families are going heavily into debt for new automobiles, furniture and farm equipment. It is easy to understand their desire for a nice, comfortable car to replace that old model. But unless you can pay cash for it, don't buy it. Don't take a chance in view of the present high price of automobiles. You might wind up with no automobile at all.

Those extra rooms that are being added to the homes and that new furniture bought on "easy payment plans" could add up to a debt too large for the farm to support in case of illness in the family or a break in the price of farm products. It is foolish to forfeit the possibility of a happy future for a few additional luxuries now.

It is also wise to bear in mind that a mule paid for will plow more corn than a tractor with equipment lost by lack of payment. Unless we are able to pay cash or a substantial part of the purchasing price, we should delay those purchases.

There is no legislation pending that will prevent farmers from taking good care of livestock and equipment they already own.

Prevent accidents which annually cost thousands of lives and millions of dollars. Be cautious with fire and eliminate all hazards. Save money by eradicating rats and other farm parasites. Produce food in both quantity and quality for home consumption. Prevent waste of perishable products and the soil by combatting erosion and at all times keep faith in America.

Raising Level Of

(Continued from page 1)

300-acre farm about 40 years ago. They cut it out of the forest and sold part of the timber to meet the notes. Mrs. Thompson set out to help pay off the farm by growing a garden, raising chickens, and milking the cow. "Most of the money from our cash crops and from my husband's part-time job on the railroad was in the clear," says Mrs Thompson.

About 20 years ago, her live-at-home program expanded into a source of sideline cash income. They got the idea of selling home-grown products in town, soon developed a route in Washington, 85 miles away, and began selling vegetables, chickens, eggs and butter. A few years ago, they added sausage and cured meats to their list. By 1935, they had saved enough to modernize their home.

The farm is now run by their son, J. Conroy Thompson, a former student of agriculture at Pennsylvania State college. Working closely with his county agent and his soil conservation district, the younger Thompson has succeeded in almost completely protecting the hillside farm against erosion. Except for corn and truck crops which he grows on the more level acres, Thompson grows no row crops. Small grain, hay crops, and pasture occupy most of his farm which he keeps highly productive through the use of manure crops and fertilizer.

During a recent Extension Service tour in Virginia, about 100 of the leading colored farmers of the State spent a whole afternoon visiting the Thompson's farm. They inspected the terraces in the fields, the tractor, haybaler and other farm equipment in the barn, saw their fertilizer supply, their poultry houses, and the well appointed home in which the Thompsons live.

Through such tours, says Mitchell, the Extension agents hope to whet the appetites of other farm families for better homes and a higher level of living.

Mitchell helps with the super vision of colored Extension workers in the upper tier of the Southern States, while T. M. Campbell serves in a like capacity for the lower tier of the Southern States from Florida to Oklahoma.

New Farm Technology

(Continued from page 1)

quate, (3) some families on farms that are too large for optimum and sustained use of land, labor or water resources, and (4) too many tenants farming with uncertain and often short farm tenure.

Other land-tenure problems listed are: (1) Antiquated land-leasing laws and customs which do not provide opportunity or incentive for long range well-balanced farming systems, (2) Insufficient safeguards against land abuse and exploitation, and (3) Penalizing of tenants, who increase the productivity of rented farms in cases where the rent is increased as the farm is improved.

However, the Secretary points out that farmers came through World War II in a favorable tenure position—with less than one-third of the Nation's farms tenant-operated. This is the smallest percentage since 1890, says Anderson.

But he warns that it should be noted that much of the recent increase in ownership by farmers reflects the purchase of land at inflated prices, and also the purchase of farms that are too small and unproductive to return an adequate living.

W. C. David, State

(Continued from page 1)

ton is no longer their main cash crop.

Farmer Singleton grows no cotton on his 361-acre farm. This year his cropping program is as follows: 85 acres of watermelons, 85 acres of corn, 180 acres in pasture, 5 in cucumbers, and 3 in cantaloups. "I stopped growing cotton in 1944," he says, "because I just didn't have the help."

Farmer Singleton started farming as a tenant in 1912. After eight years of renting, he began buying a farm of his own. Today he owns 157 acres and rents 204 acres more. Also, he owns a tractor, three trucks, and 50 head of cattle. The trucks are used for hauling his own crops and those of his neighbors. State Leader David says that Mr. Singleton has developed quite a sideline trucking business.

"Within the next couple of years, I plan to add another truck and build a real shed and grading station," says Mr. Singleton, "because, you know, we farmers don't figure on stopping here with our cucumber crops. We hope to double our acreage next year; the pickle factory in Houston can use all we can grow."

State leader David says that the cucumber program of the 80 farmers at Hempstead can be duplicated several times in the State. "My staff of Extension agents are crops as a sound cropping system for small farmers."

Anderson Says Real Progress Made In Developing Crop Insurance

In a special report to the Congress on Federal Crop Insurance operations in 1947, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, says that for the first time a substantial accumulation of premium reserves in excess of losses has been achieved.

While the report points out that loss adjustments are not yet completed on cotton, corn, and tobacco, it reveals that premiums can be expected to exceed losses paid to operators of insured farms by about $15,000,000.

There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision. —W. JAMES.

Farm Prosperity And

(Continued from page 1)

tain from the United States, Secretary Anderson mentions several types of imports which he believes might be expanded without hurting domestic business. Among these are shipping and services to American tourists; products of tropical agriculture; the industrial specialties of foreign countries; and various minerals and metals not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States.

Agricultural price supports, the report observes influenced the 1947 level of prices to a slight extent. Purchases for price-support purposes during the first half of the year were limited top potatoes, eggs, dry milk solids and turkeys. The market prices of some agricultural commodities, owing to the strength of the demand at home and abroad, were from 30 to 50 percent above announced price-support levels. Market prices for agricultural products in the January-June period averaged 120 per cent of parity. Legislation prescribed support-price action in most cases at 90 percent of parity —92 1-2 per cent for cotton. On the much higher average level that actually prevailed, factors other than the price supports were the mainstay, notably full employment at home and an urgent commercial and relief demand abroad.

In the year ended June 30 last, says the report, this Nation exported more than 19 million long tons of grain and other food, mostly to countries left hungry by the war and its aftermath. This was more food than any country had ever before shipped abroad in a single year; it was significantly more than the United States itself exported in the immediately preceding marketing year, though 1946 saw the culmination of the President's nine-point world relief program.

Main factors in the new achievement were another record harvest in 1946 and highly effective cooperation among farmers, railroads, transportation companies, and Government agencies. Aided by the International Emergency Food Council, with its allocation arrangements, the Government, was able to send the food to the areas of greatest need. Huge though the shipments were, they did not deprive the people of the United States of essential food supplies. Civilian consumption per capita continued here at the high level of recent years through a combination of high consumer buying power and abundant farm production.

As in the previous year food grain was the backbone of the export program. Easily shipped and stored, and high in food value in relation to the cost, food grain was of supreme importance in relieving the world food crisis. Wheat was again central in the task. Altogether the grains, including rice, provided slightly more than 15 million tons of the total shipments. Of this total, wheat and flour, calculated as wheat equivalent, accounted for 10.6 million tons. Corn, oats, barley rye, and grain sorghums accounted for slightly more than 4 million tons; rice for half a million tons. Other shipments included 501,786 tons of dairy products, 213.839 tons of fats and oils, 231,696 tons of meat, and nearly 3 million tons of other foods such as dry beans and peas, eggs, fish, sugar, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and nuts.

The report says the United States may eventually have wheat-surplus problems once more; but it probably will play an active role in the export market for some time, since the world food emergency shows no signs of terminating soon. Moreover, the long-time world demand may rise above the prewar level. Factors of importance in the long-time demand include further increases in the world's population, especially in India and China; the reduced production of wheat in some countries along with shifts to other crops; and the increased attention given throughout the world wherever possible to the problem of human nutrition.

From the standpoint of cotton producers the domestic cotton situation is much more favorable now than for many years. Surplus stocks of cotton in the United States have completely disappeared, and the carry-over August 1, 1947 is only 31 percent of the 1935-39 average. It is about 81 percent less than the 13-million bale carry-over of 1939. Cotton and cotton products command prices seldom equaled—prices several times those of prewar years.

Secretary Anderson declares that eventually American cotton will again meet with increasing competition from foreign cotton. Foreign production of cotton may increase rapidly under favorable conditions. Cotton's power to hold its own in markets at home and abroad depends basically on its competitive strength, and this depends in turn on a sound combination of up-to-date farm practices, correct regional and other crop adjustments, proper care of the soil, and realistic world-trade policy

"Cotton can meet this many-sided challenge,' says the report, "only through a many-sided program of research, efficiency in production, and wise policy in regard to the domestic and foreign competition. Cotton research is especially important in the competitive battle with synthetic fibers, paper and foreign cotton. Fortunately, the entire domestic cotton industry along with this Department and the State agricultural agencies has recently united in a strong program of research on cotton utilization and marketing All the participating groups have recognized that vigorous action is necessary along many lines, notably research, farm mechanization, market-development work, and international trade policy. To a challenge without historic parallel the industry is preparing a strong response."

As in former years the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser of American tobacco in 1946-47. For example, it took more than half of our exports of flue-cured leaf, which accounted for four-fifths of the total exports. High leaf prices in tobacco-produeing countries and the increased quantities of leaf required for the high cigarette consumption contributed to the heavy drain on dollar exchange. Hence, the British Government increased import duties on tobacco leaf by approximately one-half in order to decrease consumption and thereby save principally dollar exchange on the leaf purchases that would otherwise have been made.

In connection with the 1947 crop of potatoes, Secretary Anderson mentions that the Department of Agriculture endeavored to head off the production of another big surplus. It announced an acreage goal considered likely at a reasonable yield to be sufficient for our needs, and said price-support would be denied to any grower who exceeded his acreage allotment. Acreage planted to potatoes in 1947 was consderably less than in 1946 and less than the 1947 goal and the first production estimate (as of July 1) indicated a crop of only 352 million bushels or 124 million bushels less than the crop of 1946 and 24 million bushels less than the 10-year (1936-45) average.

Growing conditions in July were good to excellent and the production-prospect improved; nevertheless the output is not likely to give us such a nationwide surplus as we had last year.

Anderson Addresses Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

He said whether or not American cotton will be able to hold its own against its competitors, in the long run, will depend on price. And cost of production makes up part of that price—so, machines are being introduced to lessen the drudgery of hand-methods and cut the cost of production.

"How may you adjust your farming program to mechanization?" asked the Secretary. Then he replied, "There is no simple, overall answer. Some small farmers, white and colored, will shift from cotton to other crops, some will seek part-time off-farm employment, others may leave the farm altogether for industrial jobs. Probably the largest number will bring in machines and adapt them to their particular needs.

Anderson said that some colored farmers had already partly mechanized their farms, and that others would follow either through cooperatives, or by engaging heavy machinery on a custom basis.

One of the foremost problems which farmers face in adapting new machines to their needs, or in shifting to new crops is lack of adequate technical guidance, asserted the Secretary. "If we are to perform the important task of helping nearly half a million colored farmers adjust their operations to a more efficient agricultural economy, we must provide these farmers with expert guidance.

"To do that, we need more institutions like Tuskegee to train teachers, scientists, and Extension agents. . . The number of agents has increased from 550 before the war to more than 800 now. Even so, there are not enough colored workers, and their salaries are inadequate," said the Secretary.

And he added that the facilities for training colored workers are not adequate. "Colored agricultural colleges need more money than they are now getting through the appropriations for Land Grant Colleges. And it is my sincere hope that a way will be found by which more Extension agents and other agricultural workers may participate in the activities of he State experiment stations as a part of their regular training."

Turning to 4-H club activities, Secretary Anderson said, "It is my further hope that the same types of incentives for better farming will be provided colored 4-H boys and girls that are now made available to 4-H'ers of other groups. And I look eagerly for the time when the colored 4-H child will be included among the participants at the International Livestock Show.

In discussing industrialization of the South to provide more off-farm employment, Secretary Anderson said, "The Department is on record as favoring legislation through which we can cooperate with other Federal and with State and local agencies to encourage the sound development of rural industries.

"I testified for such a bill nearly two years ago. I pointed out that as the cotton picker, the flame-cultivator, and other machines became available in the South they would probably create a labor surplus which could be absorbed in local industries.

"What I like particularly about this proposed legislation," said the Secretary, "is that it would provide for training workers for industrial jobs. This is especially important to you, because many of your sons and daughters do not now have full opportunity to equip themselves for industrial employment. Almost equally urgent is the need for more opportunities for colored people to learn how to operate and repair the new types of machines which are coming into the South."

The world usually pushes a man the way he makes up his mind to go. If going up, they push him up; if going down, they push him down—gravitation, however, making the speed great in the decline.
—GEORGE F. TRAIN.

Colored 4-H Club

(Continued from page 1)

ored, girls outnumber boys by about 225,000. However, the larger enrolment of girls is no new development. For many years, 4-H club girls have outnumbered boys. Among the reasons given for the differential is the wide interest which girls have in 4-H clothing projects. Last year 4-H girls made more than two million garments in addition to their other club activities.

The total number of 4-H club youth now stands at about 1,600,000. This is an increase of 52,417 over the previous year. Colored youth make up to 19 percent of the total 4-H enrollment.

The annual report of Extension Director M. L. Wilson states that 4-Her's raised 716,000 head of livestock, grew 113,000 acres of gardens, and nearly 425,000 acres of food crops in 1946. In their poultry work, they handled nearly nine million birds.

Other 4-H activities included the preparation of 18 million meals, the canning of 20 million quarts of food, the bringing of 270,000 gallons of food products, and the drying, euring, soring, or freezing of 12 million pounds of food. ,

To help fight famine overseas, 4-H'ers in one West Virginia county collected and shipped four carloads of wheat. And thousands of clubbers in various States sent friendship boxes of food and clothing to neighbors in other countries.

Negro Farmers Complete 1st Unit Of $33,000 Community Center

The colored farmers of Montgomery County, Ala., have completed the first unit of a $33,000 community service center, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Alabama State Extension Service.

Recognizing the need of a community center for colored farmers who come to the city of Montgomery to sell their proucts and to shop, County Agent J. T. Alexander helped the farmers to organize a co-operative and launch a building drive two years ago. By last summer, the co-op had raised $10,000, purchased a lot, and begun building a community center. The first unit was completed a few weeks ago.

The unit consists of a lounge, a snack bar, rest rooms, lockers, and drinking fountains. The next unit will provide an auditorium and office space for the county agent and others. A drive is now underway to raise the remaining funds.

County Agent Alexander says that heretofore, farm people of his county had no place in the city of Montgomery to rest or relax during their business trips. They were forced to congregate on corners and at the railroad station.

Less Tobacco On Floors, But Prices Slightly Up

By Roy H. Milton

What does the 1947 crop of dark-fired tobacco look like?

This question has been prying heavily on my mind since the opening days of the 1947-48 market. The 1946 crop had presented such a pleasing picture since its quality was outstanding—one of the best I have ever seen. So little thin, lifeless tobacco was grown in 1946.

While the floor offerings were exceedingly light, a recent trip across the Springfield loose leaf floors revealed that the quality is not as good as that of 1946. Much of the offerings showed a slight greenish tinge and as a result the federal graders added a "V" to the grade, such as B3, FV, C3FV and X3FV.

Harrell Bell, one of the graders, pointed out that the growers were not exercising enough care in sorting the crop. He said that a large per cent of the fourth quality tobacco would go into third quality if the leaves having a greenish tinge were placed in a separate grade. This would mean a difference of $8 per hundred pounds between B3F46 and B4FV46 and if only B4FV46 was placed on the non-green tobacco, a difference of $2.50.

County Agent Charlie W. Blankenship of Robertson County said he was at loss as to what caused the dark tobacco to take on the green in curing, but that many growers had told him that the crop dried too fast in the curing barn. These growers expressed the belief that both the air and tobacco were short of moisture when the fires were started in the barns.

Some way, somehow, moisture should have been applied artificially. Some growers said they did so with splendid results.

Lawrence S. Morton, supervisor of the demonstration and education program, concurred with Blankenship.

I asked Morton how the market to date compares with that of a year ago.

He replied:

"Taking the crop as a whole (including markekts at Clarksville, Springfield and Hopkinsville), sales during the past week (2,204,736 pounds at an average of $32.22 per hundred) were nearly 2,250,000 pounds less than for the first full week last year, but the average price was $4.86 more.

"The light deliveries at Springfield and elsewhere are attributed to the lack of proper taking-down seasons and only fair stripping weather. A higher "floor" no doubt accounts for the higher price."

He added that a surprising and disappointing feature of the market was that the weakest bidding appeared to be for better grades of heavy leaf and some low lugs.

The Eastern Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Association was really on the floors. A majority of the grades went at only 50 Cents to $2 above the Association's floor price. Records show that the association got somewhere near 40 per cent of the offerings.

What The Oil Industry Is Doing

Some time ago a committee representing the oil industry inaugurated a concentrated campaign to gain the cooperation of the American public in the conservation of petroleum products, and, at the same time, to obtain a better understanding of the industry's efforts to deal with unprecedented demand.

That is all to the good. Even in the "tight" areas, the margin between supply and demand of most oil products is small, and reasonable care on the part of industrial and domestic consumers will assure sufficient petroleum for all needs.

For its own information, the public should know what the industry has been and is doing to serve it—and should understand the problems involved. The war prevented much construction of facilities for the production of oil for civilian use. Many of the plants built in war time were designed for special purpose military fuels and lubricants, and are of small value now. The manufacture of materials needed for postwar expansion of the industry has often been behind schedule, due to strikes and other causes. And, finally, it has been necessary to ship considerable quantities of petroleum products abroad.

The oil industry is dealing with the problem on all fronts. It is making peak utilization of every facility it has. It is building new plants as swiftly as it can. It is seeking new sources of crude in every likely area. And, in order to relieve the strain on domestic resources, it is developing foreign oil fields to serve Europe and other parts of the world. It has done a remarkable job in meeting our needs during a long period of stress and strain.

An authority on children recently declared that if every child in the nation had a dog to love, and be loved by, there would hardly be a juvenile delinquency problem.

Plain Talk On Oil

The American Petroleum Institute has published a booklet which explains some of the facts of life as they apply to oil.

Our thirst for oil has attained almost incredible dimensions. America alone consumes more of it than was required by the entire world only ten years ago. The peak reached in wartime was below the present level. And the United States is consuming 28 times as much oil per person as the rest of the world.

The industry, recognizing its obligations, is engaged in a $4,000,000,000 expansion program which is going forward as rapidly as the necessary materials can be obtained. It has managed to build up oil reserves to a new high level—a remarkable achievement in the light of consumption figures. And, finally, it is developing foreign oil resources which will ultimately relieve much of the pressure on our domestic facilities.

There hasn't been a severe oil shortage—which is a testimonial to prior planning by the companies in the "tight" areas. Reasonable conservation by the using public will prevent a shortage in the future. The public is asked, for example, to keep room temperatures in homes using oil heat to 68 degrees, and to resist the urge to speed in automobiles.

All the indications are that the demand for oil will continue to rise. And the industry is expanding daily to carry the load.

Money To Burn

During 1947, fire waste hit its all-time high in this country. In the course of the year, there were 33 conflagrations — the term the fire insurance underwriters apply to blazes involving a property loss of $1,000,000 or more. Those 33 fires alone destroyed more than $100,000,000 worth of property. But this was less than one-sixth of the $624,000,000 total loss. No wonder Europe thinks we have money to burn.

It is widely believed that great fires are confined to large centers of population and the major industrial areas. But that isn't true. One-third of last year's conflagrations occurred in towns with 10,000 population or less. More and more high-value properties are moving out of the metropolises and into the country.

That presents the towns and industries of the nation with a real problem—and a problem that demands quick action. In many cases, fire departments and related facilities are completely inadequate to handle the job. In other instances, industrial and home maintenance has been poor. Finally, according to Business Week, there hasn't been enough attention to safety in the use of new industrial processes and materials.

These are basic causes of big fires and of little fires as well. Every one of them can be cured if communities, home owners and the managers and workers in industry will do their part. We can make America safe from the horrible menace of fire—but we can't do it by talking. It will take work and thought, and the time for starting is now.

Farmers Halt Wind Erosion

The white and colored farmers of Mississippi County, Ark., are planting 120,000 locuts trees in establishing 100 miles of additional shelterbelts to help halt wind erosion, reports the Arkansas State Extension Service.

Other practices being followed in the county to help maintain and build up the fertility of the soil include the seeding of more small grain crops, the sowing of winter legumes, and improving farm drainage. Last year farmers in the county earned more than $300,000 in conservation payments. This was about $50,000 in excess of the allotment for the county.

Camp Fire Girls Campaign For Home

New York—Determined to push forward with their program of health and character building, over 360,000 Camp Fire Girls, Negro and white, throughout the country are helping to raise $225,000 needed for the purchase of their national headquarters at 16 East 48th Street, it was reported this week

Differing somewhat from Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls emprasize home-making and other activities around home life in order to perpetuate the spiritual needs of the home, at the same time stimulating healthful living.

Officers of the organization, with the National, Recreational and Educational Departments, moved into the newly acquired National Headquarters on the first of the year.

Organized in 1910 at the Sebago, Maine Camp of its founder, the late Dr and Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick, the group had its first headquarters in the Gulick's New York apartment. The organization is now nation-wide.

Their 1948 Birthday Projeet is called "Hello, World: Let's Get Together." They want to get acquainted with girls in other countries, as well as with their neighbors and families. The program calls for communication with people of foreign lands by radio, telephone, the press, movies and television.

Camp Fire provides opportunities for enjoyable, worth-while aetivities for the leisure time of the young girls, and no distinction is made as to race or economic condition. Black and white, rich and poor, participate in the Camp Fire Girl's program.

Make The Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Brrr-rrr-rrr! They say all this snow is good for the soil and the crops. Well, it won't hurt the bees, either; that is, just the snow. Heaped all around and over the hives, it protects them from wind and acts more or less like insulation; and, being porous, it lets air in at the entrance. But if it melts during the day just enough to fill the entrance with slush, and then that freezes during the night, that may be a very bad indeed.

Continued cold is another question. Of course they are now in their winter cluster and a pretty tight one it has been with the thermometer flirting with zero. It is supposed that the cluster has to loosen a bit for the bees to be able to inch up, or to one side, to contact more honey, as they exhaust the stores within reach.

Another winter consideration is the eleansing flight. We have had the rather bad habit of boasting that our bees are seldom confined to their hives longer than two weeks. How January must have laughed at us. I am writing this on the 29th and I doubt if Davidson County bees have had a flight since New Year's Day.

However, we refuse to worry; I mean, seriously. If we were willing to, we could find additional reason in the lack of aster last fall. Although brood was reared at that time, perhaps there was not so much as would have resulted from a good fall flow. And young bees—lots of them are downright essential for good wintering.

HERE AND THERE

INDIAN LEGEND

It is a fact that certain North American Indians were in the habit, when possible, of burying a dead dog with the remains of a child for the touching reason that the child might not be able to find its way in the realm of the spirits, but that the dog, which can always find its way home, will lead it along the right path.—SIR BERTRAM WINDLE.

We should remember in our dealings with animals that they are a sacred trust to us from our Heavenly Father. They are dumb and cannot speak for themselves.

—HARRIETT BEECHER STOWE.

USDA Laboratory Finds New Way To Protect Cotton Fabric Against Rot

The best means yet discovered for protecting cotton fabric and yarn from mildew and other forms of rot is to convert part of the fiber chemically to celllose acetate, similar to acetate rayon, reports the Southern Regional Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Tcsts at the laboratory have shown that no other rot-proofing treatment gives as much resistance against the various rotting organisms which cause serious losses each year of products made with cotton, especially those subject to dampness and water.

Treated cotton bags arc now being manufactured for water-softening systems, where they hold softeners in tanks of circulating water. Untreated bags rot within a month or less, while thosc madc from partially acetylated cloth remain in good condition for more than a year.

Fish nets and shoe lining cloth of treated cotton are now being tested commercially. Other promising uses are: Tents, awnings, tarpaulins, seedbed covers, and other outdoor fabrics. Other uscs include bags for fruits and vegetables, thread for shoes and other leather or for outdoor fabrics.

A. Phillip Randolph Makes Plea For Children Overseas

New York,— A. Philip Randolph, President of thc Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, madc a strong aid for relief and rehabilitation of children overseas, in support of the American Overseas Aid - United Nations Appeal for Children, which was launched on a world-wide basis last week.

"The crics of the children overseas for relicf and rehabilitaion is of profound humanitarian significance and should meet with liberal response from all Americans without regard to racc, creed, color or national origin," the labor leader dcclared.

"It is unthinkablc that any of us who have the milk of human kindness in our hearts would fail to contribute our money, time and cooperation to prevent hunger and starvation among children overseas."

The Unitcd States is asked to conribute $60,000,000 as its goal in the worldwide drive to give food, clothing and other necessary supplies to the young victims in the war-torn countries of the world, including colonial territories.

At the same time William Green and Philip Murray, Presidents of the A. F. of L. and the CIO respectively, urged suport of the campaign. Contributions will be converted into urgently needed milk, food, vitamins, medicines and clothing.

The drive of the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children is popularly called the "Crusade for Children." Its slogan is "Save a Child—Save the Future." Launching the drive from the United Nations Headquarters, Secretary General Trygve Lie asked that as many persons as possible contribute a day's pay and named Feb. 29th as the extra day of the year which can be used for this purpose.

There are five Negro members of the Board of Directors of the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children. They are: Mrs. Jesse L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University; Dr. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Eva C. Mitchell of Hampton Institute; and J. E. Stamps of Chicago, Illinois.

"I hope that the common people who know what suffering and sacrifice mean, will give generously of their means to this worthy cause," said Randolph.

27 Million Placements Made By USDA Farm Labor Program

More than 27 million individual placemnts of agricultural workers were arranged under the U. S. Deplacements of agricultural workers farm labor program, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said last week in summarizing the achievements of the recently concluded USDA recruiting service.

Active operation of the USDA program was ended December 31. Recruitment of domestic farm labor has been returned to the United Statcs Employment Service and recruitment of foreign labor has been discontinued, as well as all USDA operation of migratory labor camps.

"This large and mobile .labor forcc played a vital role in keeping wartime farm production at rccord levels," said Secretary Anderson. "In many areas, it meant the differcnce between harvesting and not harvesting crops. The record speaks for itself," continucd the Scrretary.

Between 1942 and last year, 320,000 agricultural workers were brought here from other countries to help meet the farm labor shortage. These workers camc principally from Mexico, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and other Carribean areas.

In addition to the foreign workers brought into the country under the recruitment program, other special groups were made available for farm work through the cooperation of the War Department and other agencies. Those special groups included 382,000 German and Italian prisoners of war, 9,278 Japanese evacuecs, and 2,980 conscientious objectors.

The more than 27 million individual farm placements which were made during the program included 16,608,000 men, 3,631,000 women, and 6.474,000 youth. And 275 migratory camps were maintained for 150,000 workers in peak years of thc program. In addition to housing and feeding workers, medical facilitics werc establishcd to care for the health of migratory foreign and domcstic workers.

Heart Disease No. 1 Killer

New York—How's your heart? Do you know that heart disease is the Number 1 Killer of Americans, including Negroes? This fact is pointed out this week by the American Heart Association, as it launched its nation-wide educational campaign and fund drive.

Contrary to the popular bclief today that tuberculosis is the cause of the highest number of deaths among Negroes, statistics reveal that diseases of the heart rank at the top of the Grim Reaper's list.

Since 1928 heart disease has killed more Negroes than any other disease, says the recognized Negro medical authority. Dr. Herman Julian Lewis, Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago, in his book "The Biology of the Negro." This has been true for white people since 1912, he states. Before hcart disease became the leading cause of death, tuberculosis ranked first for both races.

According to Florence Murray's Negro Handbook, 26,978 Negroes died from heart diseases in 1938, 32,737 in 1941 and 34,173 in 1943. The ratio of Negro deaths to the total is approximately the same as their ratio in the population, one-tenth.

You can help fight heart disease by contributing to the local heart chapter of the American Heart Association in your city. The Association, founded in 1922, is the only national organization exclusively devoted to fighting heart disease through organized scientific and educational work.

Opportunity should be taken to utilize post material when clearing new ground or thinning young stands of pine to obtain better growth.

To Save Money This Year Plant Potatoes In Garden

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR
Garden Editor

The Nashville Tennessean

Potatoes are the most widely used of all vegetables. The ordinary family spends more money for them than for any other dozen varieties of vegetables, and for the last few years potatoes have been high priced.

We have not usually urged people to grow potatoes in the family garden, especially in the city garden, because we have found that to do so might crowd out other vegetables that are hard to buy.

This year we recommend every gardner who has the room, to plant at least a few potatoes. By doing this, we can actually save a good many dollar's without using too much land. For there are several important vegetables that can be grown as a second crop to follow potatoes.

About 200 bushels of No. 1 marketable potatoes an acre are considered a good yield in Tennessee. But this past year wc saw potatoes planted in rich soil at the proper time, well fertilized and well cultivated, and kept free from insects, that were yielding 400 bushels to the acre. Two hundred bushels to the acre means a bushel and a peck of first class potatoes from a squore rod. And a bushel and a peck of good potatoes means all the average family will use for six weeks or two months, and it also means a saving of about five dollars in cash.

The usual practice is to plant eight bushels of seed potatoes an acre of 160 square rods, or one bushel to 20 square rods which means three pounds to the square rod. And at retail prices this would not mean more than 25 cents for enough seed to plant a square rod.

The best potato growers use from 600 to 800 pounds of a high grade commercial fertilizer to an acre of potatoes. This means about five pounds to the square rod. This will cost less than 25 cents, leaving $4.50 for planting and growing a square rod of potatoes.

Cool Weather Crop

Potatoes are a cool weather crop, and so should be planted in time o mature early in July. For this reason it pays in Middle Tennessee to plant only early varieties. Probably Irish Cobbler and Triumph are the only two varieties that should be recommended for planting by the ordinary gardner.

Some authorities urge that potatoes be planted in January or February if possible. We have never seen any advantage in so doing and often cold damp winter weather causes much of the seed to rot, therefore we do not get a good stand from this early planting. For Middle Tennessee we believe that any time in March or even the first week in April is the best time to plant potatoes.

At least a week or 10 days and probably longer than this before we intend to plant potatoes, the soil should be turned either by plowing or spading to a depth of eight or 10 inches. When we are ready to plant, make furrows for the rows about 30 inches apart and at least four or five inches deep. Potatoes are not strong rooters. Therefore the roots penetrate deeper and the potatoes produce a better yield if they have two or three inches of loose ground under them.

Fertilizer on Rows

It is better to make furrows an inch and a half or two inches deeper than you expect to plant potatoes. Spread fertilizer in the bottom of these rows and cover it an inch and a half or two inches deep before dropping the seed potatoes. Cover the seed a little more than two inches deep, and in about a week or 10 days, rake the surface of the soil level. This of course finishes filling the furrows, but it does more than this. It destroys all weeds that have either half come up before the potatoes would have. By doing this it is easy to keep potatoes free from weeds and well cultivated.

If you are short of ground in the garden plant a row of radishes, a row of leaf lettuce, or a row of smooth-leafed kale half way between the rows of potatoes when you rake the ground level. This will in no way interfere with the growth of the potatoes and these crops can be harvested before the potatoes need all the room.

Clean Out Beds, Order Seed; Planting Time Almost Here

By DR. FYOLD BRALLIAR
Garden Editor

The Nashville Tennessean

Even though it might be snowing and cold, this is the time to begin getting ready for a real garden.

Clean out the hot beds and cold beds and see that they are in good condition for within a week or ten days we should begin planting in them. Of course we should not sow tomato seed, peppers, or eggplant at this early date, but we should plant our early cabbage and cauliflower, if we plan to grow any, and broccoli for the first early crop. If we wish to grow our own onion plants to set out later they should be planted at once.

Better spray the hot beds and cold frames with some good strong disinfectant as soon as you get them cleaned up. Thus we shall get rid of millions of bacteria and spores that might cause disease in the plant bed as soon as the new crop comes up.

Replace Broken Glass

Be surc that all broken glass in the hot bed sash is removed and replaced with good ones. Sash that has not been used for months is replaced with good glass. Sashes that have not been used for months are usually covered with dust and other similar material so the glass needs washing. Usually turning the hose on them is all that is necessary except in the few worst places. We shall need all of thc light we can get as soon as we plant our seed and soiled glasses do not permit the full-light of the sun to pass through.

The next of equal importance is the planning of the garden. We mentioned this sometimes ago but in view of the fact that it is the usual practice, though not the intention, of the majority of would-be gardners to put off drawing of plans as long as possible, and end up by not drawing any at all. we urge it again. If you have not already drawn the plans for your garden, do so at once, and make a plan that you can keep over for next year. No one can know either the kinds of the quantities of seeds he should buy until hc has worked out his plan.

Shortage of Seed

There is a great shortage of seed this year and seed should be ordered soon.

Disease and insects that destroy one kind of crop usually confine their ravages to that particular crop. The germs that produce disease usually remain over winter in the soil where the crop is grown. They cannot move themselves but they lie in the soil ready to attack any plants that may be set in the same place that similar plants grew last year. For this reason no members of the cabbage family should be planted within 10 or 15 feet of where any members of this family grew last year if it is possible to avoid doing so. In other words rotation of crops in the garden is even more vital than in the field.

During the 12 years from 1934 to 1946, the total of government subsidies to the 48 states and to agriculture and business amounted to 43 million dollars. This is the fantastic picture of Washington paternalism as cited to Congress by Senator Byrd, chairman of the Joint Congressional Economy Committee.

Pointing out that acceptancc of Federal grants causes unwarranted expansion of existing services and launches new projects by State and local governments, the New Jersey Taxpayers Association says: "Federal grants-in-aid represent the most extravagant kind of government finance."—Telegram, Hackensack, N. J.

Watch Open Flame Heaters

According to engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, emergency operation of unvented open flame gas and oil heaters brings a serious hazard to life in the home. If a house is tightly closed or a room is small, the oxygen present is gradually burned us, and the products of combustion develop dangerously high percentages of deadly carbon monoxide. The combination of toxic carbon monoxide and the asphyxiation produced by inadequate oxygen may result in a drowsy, painless death.

Inasmuch as these heaters are frequently used to implement regular heating systems, three safety rules suggested by the National Board should be known to every householder. First the doors to individual rooms in which the heaters are burning should not be closed. Second, the heaters should never be left burning upon retiring for the night. Finally, the heaters should not be used as the permanent or sole source of heat for habitable rooms.

Smoke issuing from any open flame heater is a danger signal—it indicates a deficiency of oxygen, or a dirty or badly-adjusted burner. A number of deaths were caused by the heaters during recent cold spells, and knowledge and caution in the home can prevent a repitition of these tragedies. Don't take a chance.

Four-Legged Doctors

By Carroll Mayers

Call the veterinarian! That is our first thought when sickness and pain strike our pet dog or cat or other animal friend. We want competent medical help for such suffering creatures—and we see that we get it.

But have you evcr considered how these very same creaturcs nurse themselves and their kin in thcir own animal world? Mother Nature has gifted her children with a fascinating intelligencc to care for and cure themselves.

Sick dogs, if left to themselves, will instinctively seek out and eat certain weeds or grasses with medicinal properties. Cat-nip is an aromatic herb which appeals to cats at all times, but when ill, cats wil lhunt for this plant for its ability to cure.

Sheep, cows, goats and deer will also doctor themselves by eating herbs with curative powers.

When we are troubled by sore or weak eyes, our own doctor will often prescribe dark glasses. When our animal friends are so afflicted, they instinctively keep in the shadow, or avoid bright sunlight by covering their eyes with their paws.

We soothe cuts and scratches with salves and medical ointments. Deer will endeavor to cover such wounds with downy spruce resin. Bears use soft clay or gum. Hogs wallow in the mud to stop the flow of blood, and horses will ease their hurts by licking each other.

Just as we resort to amputation only as a last resort, so does the animal world. But a fox will not hesitate to completely gnaw off a sorc limb when other methods of treatment fail. Afterwards, the wound is licked, bathed in a cool spring, and anointed with gum. Raccoons, beavers and muskrats also follow this course.

Man has adopted medical treatments which have been used instinctively by the animal kingdom for centuries. In treating rheumatism, for example, we flock to mineral spring resorts, and undergo many varieties of heat application. Deer and cattle so stricken will bathe in sulphur springs, or lie down in the warmest possible sunlight. Often, their recovery is as complete as the cure we attempt to bring ourselves by "modern" methods.

It is a good practice to rotate your garden plot just as you do your field crops.

Lettuce Ranks Next To Top As Popular Garden Crop

By Dr. Floyd Brailliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Lettuce is second in popularity of all vegetables grown. Yet we could well use twice as much if we had it, and there is no reason why any one should not have all the lettuce he can use, if he has a garden, from early spring to the last of May and again through Oetober and November.

Lettuce is a cold weather crop though it will be killed by hard freezes. Only Black Seeded Simpson and one or two other varieties will live through zero weather.

There are two distince types of lettuce eommonly grown. The loose-leafed varieties, and the hard-heading varieties. For health's sake and for good flavor, the loose-leafed varieties are much to be preferred. But fashion decrees that head lettuce is more stylish to use.

Lettuce requires a decidedly rich soil that is reasonably loose and rich for eight or ten inches if it is to do its best, for it naturally roots very deep as well as spreads fine roots near the surface.

Sow leaf lettuce where it is to grow about March 10 and as soon as it is large enough begin thinning it. When cutting it for table use leave a plant undisturbed about every five inches apart in every direction. Give these plants a pinch of good nitrate fertilizer and by the time all the patch is thinned in this way, these plants will be beginning to crowd each other. Now thin again, leaving a plant every 10 inches. These will soon be large enough to touch each other and the middle of thc plant will be bleached almost white. When the plants reach this stage they must be used promptly or they will go to seed

Start in Hot Bed

Head lettuce may be grown in exactly the same way, but it usually pays to start head lettuce in a window, a hot bed or a cold frame and set the plants in the open ground about April 1 and give them a pinch of fertilizer a week after they are set, a level teaspoonful two weeks later, and again in another week.. In all cases this fertilizer must be at least two inchcs away from the plant and should be worked into the top inch of the soil

For loose-leaf we prefer Black Seeded Simpson, Bronze Beauty, and Slobolt We are more sure to get good heads from the following varieties: Wayahead, Great Lakes, Bibb and White Boston. In flavor we personally like Wayahead and Bibb better than other lettuces either used for loosed leafed thinnings or as heads

Are Farmers As Well Off As City Folks?

Washington, Feb. 2—(UP)—A representative of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation recently called for modernizing the method of determining whether farmers are as well off as city people.

Louis F. Hermann, federation economist, said statistical tools have been perfected steadily since the nation started measuring the relative welfare of farm and nonfarm people nearly 25 years ago. Herrmann testified before the House Agriculture Committee, which is studying a long-range farm program.

He said the present "parity index," which determines the economic welfare of farmers eompared to others, takes into account only the prices of farm produets and of the things farmers buy. Factors such as the quantities of products raised, the changing types of materials used in their production and varying quantities of needed concumer goods also should affect the index' he said.

The level of farm prices should reflect an average net income per hour of work equal to the average hourly earnings of industrial workers, he testified.

Fresh Vegetables Necessary To Supply Vital Minerals

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

I am often asked why we need to eat vegetables freely rather than subsist on more concentrated foods. There are threc reasons.

Thc human body as well as the bodies of all animals must have a steady supply of minerals, not only to build up and keep the bones strong and in good health, but to provide necessary building blocks for the other tissues and there is no other source of these matcrials that equals fresh vegetables.

We must have calcium and phosphorous to build good bones and teeth. Iron is rcquired to make good rcd blood. Without it wc would have no hemoglobin in the blood cells and so could carry no oxygen to the body cells. The green coloring matter in leaves and grecn stems is the best known source of iron for the blood, henee the importance of eating the leafy vegetables, the so-called greens. Nothing wc can take out of a bottle is so valuable as greens to supply iron to the body.

Necessary to Health

Potassium and sodium together with sulfur and a little iodine are absolutely necessary to the maintainance of a healthy body. Fresh vegetables, especially leafy vegetables and snap beans are the best sources of these minerals. In fact all vegetables are rich in these elements.

Then there are the vitamins, those mysterious elements that make it possible for the body to make use of these minerals. Vegetables are excellent sources of five out of six of the known vitamins, so necessary to health. Perhaps we should discuss the source and the work of these vitamins.

Vitamin A might be ealled the general body regulator. It helps thc old and the young alike to keep in good condition. It is a growth regulator; is a necessity in the maintenance of good eyesight, especially at night and fortifies the body against several diseases.

Provides Vitamin A

Excellent sources of this vitamin arc turnip tops, tampala, kale, collards, Brussels sprouts, leaf lettuce, carrots, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, green snop beans, okra, spin ach, green peas, peppers, (sweet), tomatoes, mustard greens, and broccoli, parsley, beet greens and ehard, and unbleached asparagus. The sooner these are cooked and eaten after they are brought from the garden the better.

Vitamin B is really a combination of several vitamins so it is often referred to as the B complex. It is often called the runger vitamin for if the supply in the ration runs low, there is a lack of appetite. Children especially eat little because they are not hungry. As a result of the lack of vitamin B, we become sluggish, irritable and lose interest in things in general. If the lack continues, beriberi develops. This vitamin promotes growth. aids digestion, and combats constipation, and prevents eertain nervous and heart diseases. White milk, eggs, whole wheat, and whole oat preparations are the best sources of this vitamin, the following garden vegetables are excellent: ripe peas and beans. collards, kale, turniptops, cabbage, sweet potatoes, carrots, mustard, greens, okra, tampala, beet greens and unbleaehed asparagus.

Anti-Scurvy Vitamin

Vitamin C is the anti-scurvy vitamin. Few people in this country are likely to have such an acute form of defieieney in vitamin C but many people do lose their appetite and weight and feel tired think they have rheumatism, and visit the dentist oftener than they think they should have to. All of these signs point to the laek of vitamin C. Many people think of orange juice as the sole source of vitamin C, but a double order of tomato juice will do the same trick. Other excellent sources are turnips, turnip greens, cabbage, collards, spinach, cauliflower, peas, radishes. asparagus, Brusels sprouts and parsley.

Vitamin E, the "anti-sterility vitamin comes in sufficient amounts along with any diet which is otherwise adequate in green vegetables and whole grains.

Vitamin G, famous in the study of pellagra, helps to keep us well at all ages. It prevents the slowing-up growth, loss of weight, and too early signs of old age. Excellent sources among the vegetable kingdom are turnips, kale and beet tops. Good sources arc collards, cabbage, spinach, green lettuce, carrots, beets, cauliflower, and broccoli. The color sign applies to vitamin G, as well as Vitamin A. The nutrition experts in the bureau of home economics say that a rich green colored vegetable is likely to be just about twice as rich in Vitamin G as the same vegetable bleached.

FARMS OF NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS, NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS, CROPLAND HARVESTED, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, BY TENURE: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940

Final Figures: South Carolina

In the State of South Carolina, the total number of nonwhite-operated farms rose from 61,307 to 69,136, or almost 13 percent (12.8 percent) between April 1, 1940, and January 1, 1945, according to final figures from the 1945 Census of Agriculture released today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census The gain of 7,829 in the total number of nonwhite-operated farms during the approximate 5-year period. April 1, 1940, to January 1, 1945, reflects an increase from 17,084 to 17,963 in the number of owner operated farms, a decrease from 29 to 18 in the number of managed farms, and an increase from 44,194 to 51,155 in the number of tenant farms.

As shown by Census of Agriculture data, the gain of 6,961 or 15.8 percent, in the number of nonwhite tenant farms in the 5 years, 1940 to 1945, represents a pronounced change in the growth of tenancy among nonwhite farm operators in the state of South Carolina. In the period, 1920 to 1940, there was a steady decline in the number of farms with nonwhite tenants. Quinquennial decreases in number of nonwhite tenant farms in the 20 years, 1920 to 1940, were 13,889, 10,817, 3,238, and 13,930. As a result of these decreases, the total nunıber of nonwhite tenant farms in South Carolina in 1940 was 41,874, or nearly 50 percent (48.7 percent), below the total of 86,068.

The increases in the number of farms operated by nonwhite owners and tenants between 1940 and 1945,refleced, in a large measure, favorable changes in farm income, the purchase of farms under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and an enlargement in the number of opportunities for nonwhite males as tenant farmers. These factors are also reflected in the increases in acreage, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings which in most instances accompanied the increases in number of farms.

Land in all nonwhite-operated farms in 1945 was 36,793 acres, or 1.3 percent, above the 1940 total of 2,781,837 acres The change in acreage in owner-operated farms between 940 and 1945 was markedly different from the change in acreage in managed and tenant farms. Land in owner-operated farms rose from 799,206 acres to 877,335 acres, or 9.8 percent,while land in managed and tenant farms declined from 1,982.631 acres to 1,941,295 acres, or 2.1 percent.

In the 5 years, 1939 to 1944, eropland harvested on nonwhite-operated farms rose from 1,414,824 acres to 1,556,196 acres for an increase of 141,372 acres (10.0 pereent). To this gain, farms of tenants eontributed the largest number of acres (110,995) and farms of managers, the smallest number of acres (306). On owner-operated farms, the gain in cropland hearvested was 30,071 acres. This represented an increase from 336,808 acres in 1939 to 366,879 acres in 1944.

As compared with 1940, the total value of land and buildings of nonwhite-operated farms in 1945 ($109,957, 778) represents an increase of $32,898,447 (42.7 percent). The largest part of this increase—$22,692,569, or 69.0 percent—was for tenant farms, and the next largest part—$10,050,548, or 30.6 percent—was for owner-operated farms.

For the 46 counties in the State of South Carolina, the number of farms with nonwhite farm operators in 1945 ranged from 283 in Pickens County to 4,373 in Orangeburg, County. Somewhat more than one-half of the farms (50.8 percent), however, were in the 15 counties of Aiken, Anderson, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence,, Horry, Laurens, Lee, Marlboro, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter, Williamsburg, and York. These counties had 56.5 percent of the nonwhite tenant farms, 46.7 percent of the land in nonwhite-operated farms. 54.0 percent of the cropland hearvested, and 57.7 percent of the value of land and buildings.

In number of nonwhite owner-operated farms, Berkeley County, with 1,316, ranked first. Williamsburg County, with 1,137, ranked second, and Charleston County, with 1,131, ranked third. The 3,584 owner-operated farms in these counties represented one-fifth (20.0 percent) of the total number of nonwhite owner-operated farms in the State.

Table I presents statistics from the 1945 and 1940 Censuses of Agriculture which show acreage, value of land and buildings, and cropland harvested on farms of nonwhite farm operators, by tenurc, for the State of South Carolina. Table 2 shows acreage and value of land and buildings in 1945 and 1940, and cropland harvested in 1944, for farms of nonwhite farm operators in the State of South Carolina, by counties.

The term "nonwhite" includes Negroes, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races, but nearly all of the nonwhite farm operators in the State of South Carolina are of the Negro race.

A "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself, or directly supervising it. Full owners own all of the land they operate. Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate. Managers operate farms for others and receive wages or salaries for their services. Persons aeting merely as caretakers or hired laborers are not classified as managers. Tenant operators hire or rent land only. Croppers are tenants who pay a share only of either crop or livestock their landlord furnishes all the work animals or tractor power.

Home-Made Hominy Becoming Legend, But Not In Kentucky

By Mrs. Aubrey Hinton

Making hominy in the home is becoming a legend in many communities, but here in Allen County, Ky.. we still consider it one of our choice dishes at this time of the year Home-made hominy with fresh pork ribs or back bones or with aged country sausage is a delight for every member of the family

While there are many recipes for making hominy, most of us have found one we called "Aunt Annie's" the most desirable. It is a simple one and easily followed.

Fill a seven-by-nine inch muslin bag about two-thirds full of wood ashes from the stove and sew up the open end of the bag. The bag of ashes is plaeed in the bottom of an iron kettle. Corn from four large ears (hickory king preferably) is poured into the kettle on top of the bag of ashes. Cover eontents of the kettle with water and boil for about one hour or until the skin on the corn will slip off.

Dip corn from kettle and pour in pan of fresh cold water. Wash corn through fingers until all skins are removed Separate kernels and skins by continuous washing

Place clean kernels in kettle, cover with water and cook until tender. Drain off water and salt to taste. Homemade hominy will keep for several days if kept cool. Some can it—using the water-bath method.

Before salting the cooked corn, put it in clean jars adding one teaspoon of salt to each quart. Screw on caps and process in water bath for a couple of hours. It will keep just like any other canned product.

Virginia Holstein Becomes Highest Producer In U. S.

Taking her place with the great Holstein-Friesian cows of past and present, Pinelee Poseh Millie Girl 2153759, owned by Charles R. Hope and Son, Purcelville, Va., recently beeame the highest milk-producing living cow in the United States today being milked three times daily.

"Millie" completed her 365-day test with an official record of 32,765 pounds of milk and 1120.2 pounds of butterfat, the second highest 3X milk record in U. S. dairy history, surpassed only by Mountain Maid Ruth Battles Tietje, owned by Archie Allison, Cheyenne, Wyoming, who produced 34,004 pounds of milk and 945.4 pounds of fat in 1934. (Translated into quarts, "Millie" produced enough milk to supply 22 families with two quarts a day every day for a year.)

"Millie's" record makes her the highest-producing Holstein cow in history for both milk and fat south of the Potomac, regardless of number of times milked. In addition she now holds the distinction of being the fourth cow in the U. S. ever to produce 32,000 pounds of milk being milked three times a day.

6,000 Southern Rural Consumers To Benefit By Recent REA Loans

Six thousand Southern rural consumers, homes. schools, ehurches, and businesses—will benefit by loans made last week to 15 borrowers in the South by the Rural Electrifieation Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The loans, totaling $4,446,000, will provide for the construetion of 1,929 miles of additional electrie lines to carry power to white and colored farm people in parts of eight Southern States. States in which the loans were made are: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

During this fiscal year which ends June 30, REA is authorized to lend $225,000,000 for the extension of electric service. It is expected that these funds will make it possible to serve about 400,000 more rural consumers throughout the country. Approximately 2,285,000 farms were without central station electric service last July 1. Of these 1,475,000 or 64 per cent were in the South.

However, since the REA program was launched in 1935, the number of farms with central station electric service has increased from only 750,000 to almost 3,500,000. Today, about half of the farms in the South have eleetric service and for the Nation as a whole, 61 percent of the farms are electrified.

During early December, REA lines reached their 2,000,000th consumer. About 1,5000,000 rural consumers are serviced by privately financed power eompanies. On the occasion that the 2,000,000th consumer was connected, Administrator Claude R. Wiekard said, "We commemorate this milestone knowing that there are many others who still want and need electric power for modern living."

WOMAN'S PAGE

KITCHEN HINTS

Waxed butter cartons make excellent containers for ice-box cookie dough.

Pounding meat before cooking it helps to make it tender by softening the connective tissue.

A good general rule in stuffing a chicken or duck is to allow 3 cups of fresh bread crumbs for a 4-pound bird; 4 cups for a 5-pound bird.

When hanging up the family wash, set the basket of wet clothes on a table in the yard so you don't have to stoop over to pick up the pieces of laundry. A table mounted on wheels saves even more time and effort.

Add cubes of enriched bread, browned in bacon drippings, along with bits of cooked bacon, to eggs when scrambling. The combination makes good eating while making eggs and bacon go farther.

LEAKAGE TEST

To test for leaks around the refrigerator door close the door on a piece of ordinary wrapping paper about the size and thickness of a dollar bill. If the paper pulls out easily, the gasket is not tight enough to keep warm air from passing into the refrigerator. Tightening hinges or latches may make the door fit more snugly.

Try adding a dash of chili to the cream sauce when you are having creamed fish.

To make dull or tarnished gold jewelry look like new, rub it lightly until bright with a toothbrush that has been dipped in ammonia, then in baking soda.

DIP FOR TIPS

When shoe laces lose their tips, as they often do in children's shoes, twist the ends, dip them in clear nail polish and let them dry. This speedy method of making new tips is suggested by clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The same dip can be used to make a stiff tip for cord or heavy thread used in stringing beads.

COOKERY HINTS

In preparing corn pudding, be careful not to overheat the egg-corn mixture. Be sure the water around the pudding does not boil before the custard sets. For quicker cooking you may want to put the pudding into individual custard cups for baking and serving.

For special color touches add some chopped green pepper, parsley or a few strips of pimiento to the pudding. Or place strips of bacon on top and a few dashes of paprika for an appetizing appeal.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES ROYALE

New, easy way to make croquettes—and Blue Plate Mayonnaise gives them delightful flavor.

½ cup Blue Plate Mayonnaise
1 tablespoon finely minced onion
¾ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
½ cup finely minced celery
2 cups minced cooked chicken (or leftover meat)
1 cup cooked rice or bread crumbs
Dried crumbs to coat croquettes

No need to prepare a white sauce to "bind" your croquettes. Just blend first five ingredients together; then add celery, chicken, and rice. (Spicy, tart Blue Plate Mayonnaise has that wonderful, tempting Blue Plate flavor. It's always fresh, FRESH and creamy.) Shape into croquettes, roll in crumbs, chill half hour or more. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F., 20 minutes or until brown, or fry in hot fat. Serves four.

MINESTRONE

¾ pound ground beef
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ cup chopped onion
4 cups tomato juice or canned tomatoes
2 cups canned peas
½ cup broken macaroni

Season ground beef with salt and pepper ,and form into small balls about an inch in diameter. Brown lightly in butter or margarine. Combine remaining ingredients with meat in saucepan, cover and simmer until macaroni is tender. Taste, and season with additional salt and pepper if desired.

GINGERBREAD WITH PRALINE TOPPING

That old favorite— gingerbread takes on new interest with a luscious praline topping. It's an easy trick, too, when boxed gingerbread mix is used. Mix with water, according to directions, and bake for about 30 minutes; then remove from the oven and spread top with a mixture of 1-3 cup brown sugar, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons butter and ½ cup chopped pecans. Return to oven and finish baking. Served with sparkling fruit punch, this fancy gingerbread is a perfect party treat.

ROQUEFORT-TOMATO DRESSING

An excellent topping for head lettuce is easy-to-prepare Roquefort-Tomato Dressing. Simply cream ¼ pound Roquefort cheese (Bleu cheese may be used) thoroughly, using a fork; then blend with ¾ cup tomato catsup and 3 heaping tablespoons mayonnaise.

This makes almost a pint of dressing which can be kept in the refrigerator for several days.

APPLE CAKE WITH CHEESE SAUCE

2 cups thinly sliced apples
¾ cup light molasses
½ cup hot water
1-3 cup butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
2 cups all-purpose flour
1½ teaspoons baking flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

Simmer apples in molasses until tender; cool. Pour water over butter; cool; add egg beaten with the sugar, then the sifted dry ingredients and apple mixture; mix well. Pour into greased 9-inch square pan. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Serve warm with Cheese Sauce.

Cheese Sauce

1 package of cream cheese
1tablespoon malosses
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup confectioner's sugar
Cream

Beat until soft the cheese, molasses and cinnamon. Add gradually the sugar and enough cream to make sauce the right consistency.

ZIPPY LUNCH-TIME SANDWICHES

Real energy food with real "fresh-roasted" peanut flavor of Blue Plate Peanut Butter.

¼ cup Blue Plate Peanut Butter
¼ cup cranberry jelly

Combine Blue Plate Peanut Butter and cranberry jelly. Use as filling for white, whole-wheat, or nut bread sandwiches. Blue Plate rates "tops" with the school-lunch crowd—it's creamy—smooth, with real "fresh-roasted" peanut flavor. (Note to mothers: Blue Plate Peanut Butter is nourishing energy food—high in proteins, provides vitamins too.) Recipe above makes filling for 4 large sandwiches.

YAM, CRANBERRY, ORANGE CASSEROLE

5 medium-size yams
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup orange juice
1 tablespoon grated orange rind

Scrub sweet potatoes in cold water with vegetable brush. Put them in a saucepan and add just enough boiling water to cover them. Place lid on saucepan and boil until tender. Drain at once, peel and slice in lengthwise slices or 1-inch crosswise slices. Arrange in casserole. Combine the sugar, butter or margarine, salt, orange juice and half the orange rin gin a small saucepan; bring to a boil, stirring constntly. Pour over yams and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees), basting if desired, for about 30 minutes, spread cranberry sauce over the yams and sprinkle with remaining orange rind. Bake 10 to 15 minutes longer, just enough to heat cranberries. Adding the cranberries last preserves their bright red color. This makes 6 servings.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES

Peel and slice six medium-sized potatoes and cook until tender. Drain and mash. To about 2 cups mashed potatoe and 1 beaten egg, ½ cup cream, 2 tablespoons butter, salt, pepper and a little sugar. Keep mixture stiff enough to handle, shape into croquettes, dip into beaten egg and cracker crumbs twice, chill and fry in deep fat just before serving. This recipe serves six.

In this recipe, the egg may be omitted, the croquettes may be flavored with cinnamon, rolled in cornflakes, and bake in moderate oven until slightly brown.

Speaking of potatoes again, here's an Alabama sweet potato custard recipe that many readers may like to try:

1 cup mashed sweet potatoes
½ cup raisins
¼ cup shredded cocoanut
¼ cup sugar
½ cup milk
1 egg, well beaten
¼ teaspoon vanilla
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup nut meats, if desired.

Mix in order given and bake in pastry crust in moderate oven. This may be served with whipped cream or covered with meringue.

Another potato pie or custard pie or custard—whatever you decide to call it, the flavor is just the same—is this one that comes to me highly recommended:

Half a dozen medium-sized potatoes boiled in slightly salted water and mashed. Add about two tablespoons of butter and half a cup of milk that has been heated. Sprinkle in ½ cup brown sugar, and add a dash of nutmeg. Whip until light, adding more milk or cream if necessary. Pile into baking dish, sprinkle with brown sugar, dot with butter, and bake until lightly brown, 20 to 25 minutes, in moderate oven (about 375 degrees F.). Serve with whipped cream or a favorite sauce.

HOLIDAY SNOWBALLS

⅞ cup margarine
¼ cup confectioners' sugar
1¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 cup finely chopped pecans
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 teaspoon water

Cream margarine and sugar. Stir in remaining ingredients and blend well. Chill dough until firm. Form into balls about 1¼ inches in diameter. Bake on lightly greased cooky sheet in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) 12 to 15 minutes. While still hot roll in sifted confectioner's sugar. Makes 2 dozen.

QUICK-FIX CUES

To shell Brazil nuts quickly, place the nuts in boiling salted water, allowing 1 tablespoon salt to a quart of water. Boil gently 3 minutes; drain and cool, then crack and remove shells. If a toasted flavor is desired, roast the unshelled nuts in a hot oven for about 20 minutes, then cool, crack and shell.

To slice Brazil nuts easily, cover the shelled nuts with cold water and bring slowly to the boiling point; simmer 2 to 3 minutes. The nuts can them be sliced without breaking.

Brazil nuts can be chopped with a French knife on a chopping board if a very coarse cut is desired, but for the greatest variety of uses the coarse cut is desired, but for the greatest variety of uses the coarse blade of a food grinder will give satisfactory and quick results.

TODAY'S TIP ON FOOD SAVING . . . FOR HOMEMAKERS

Macaroni, prepared in a milk and cheese sauce, is an excellent alternate for meat. By itself, macaroni is not a meat alternate but when combined with animal protein like milk or cheese, a macaroni dish replaces meat nutritionally as a main dish in the meal.

When serving sandwiches, remember that the open-face variety is good to eat and good as a bread-saver.

Leftover canned fruit steps up the flavor of a plain vanilla cornstarch pudding. Use the fruit sirup instead of some of the milk and stir it in as the pudding begins to thicken, then add the fruit. Canned cherries, with their sirup, gives the pudding a delicate pink color and a delicious flavor.— Citizens Food Committee.

CARROTS WITH ONIONS

3 cups thinly sliced carrots
1½ cups thinly sliced onions
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon basil
¼ cup water

Place carrots, onions, green pepper, salt and basil in a saucepan; add water. Cover and cook over low heat for 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Six servings.

NECTAR-ALMOND PUDDING

1½ cups apricot whole fruit nectar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup ground roasted blanced almonds
4 tablespoons cornstarch
½ cup cold water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 egg whites
Whipped cream
Maraschino cherries

Combine nectar, salt, sugar and almonds and bring to a boil over direct heat. Add cornstarch moistened in cold water, stirring briskly. Place over boiling water and cook and stir until very thick. Remove from heat, add lemon juice and stir to blend. Beat into stiffly beaten egg whites, a small portion at a time. Serve cold with whipped cream. Top with maraschino cherries. Serves 6 to 8.

SWEET POTATO TALKS

"Boil and mash the potatoes and place in baking dish. Heat, and just before serving pour the following sauce over the potatoes:

One cup brown sugar, 4 tablespoons cream, 4 tablespoons butter. Boil for two or three minutes, and add ½ cup pecans. If you haven't tried this, I hope you will sometime, and like it."

Then comes another favorite that can be prepared in advance and then cooked quickly when ready to serve.

RICE STUFFING

1-3 cup butter or margarine
¼ cup diced onion
¾ cup diced celery
¾ cup canned mushrooms
3 cups boiled rice
¾ cup diced sweet pickles or sweet pickle relish
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
Salt and pepper

Melt butter; add onion, celery, and mushrooms and sauce 5 minutes. Combine all ingredients, tossing lightly. Yield: Stuffing for a 5-pound chicken.

VEGETABLE SALAD

A different kind of vegetable slaw is made from 2 cups of raw beets cut in thin strips, 4 cups of raw shredded spinach, 4 tablespoons of French dressing, 1 teaspoon of prepared horseradish, 1 teaspoon of finely grated onion and salt and pepper to taste.

SAFETY TIP

Whether you live in town or the country be sure your child knows how to be careful on the way to and from school. Teach him to look both ways and then, if there's no car coming, to walk, not run across. Remind him that he should cross only at corners. If you live in the country don't forget to tell him to walk only on the left side of the road.

BARBECUED RIBS WITH SAUERKRAUT

Place 3 pounds pork spareribs, meaty side up in a large shallow pan. Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon salt and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) for 30 minutes. Chop a medium-size onion and mix with a can of condensed tomato soup, 1 teaspoon Worchestershire sauce, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, and 2 tablespoons vinegar. Pour over the ribs. Reduce heat to a moderate oven (350 degrees) and continue to bake for 45 minutes, basting frequently. Remove from pan. pouring sauce into bowl. Spread a No. 2½ can sauerkdaut in pan and place the spareribs on top. Pour sauce over them and put back in oven for 30 minutes or longer, until done. Six to eight servings.

CANAPE SPREAD

To spread enough sardine and egg spread for 36 small canapes, blend ½ cup mashed sardines, ½ cup grated egg yolk, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, ⅛ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, and 4 teaspoons mayonnaise or salad dressing to form a paste. . Spread on bread cut in desired shapes and garnish with grated egg yolk, strips of pimiento and parsley.

Sweet potato is about as good a source of vitamin C as the tomato, according to studies in progress at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

CRANBERRY-FRUIT MOLDS

1 package lemon gelatin
1 cup boiling water
½ 1-pound canned jellied cranberry sauce
1 apple
½ orange
1 teaspoon lemon juice

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water and chill until it begins to thicken. Crush cranberry sauce. Grind apple and orange, leaving skins on. Combine cranberry sauce with fruits and lemon juice. Add to gelatin. Pour into molds and chill until firm. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

BAKED CROQUETTES

Croquette mixtures may be baked to save frying in deep fat. They should be dipped in beaten egg and crushed potato chips or buttered bread crumbs, then baked to a golden brown in a moderate oven.

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Collin Johnson Finds Soil Care Highly Profitable

Champion Farmer Receives Award

Collin Johnson, right, Oklahoma farmer who has increased his cotton yield 500 percent by carrying out sound soil and water conservation practices, is shown receiving a check for $100 from Dr. Banjamin F. Hubert, director of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life. The presentation was made at the recent Log Cabin, Ga., Soil Conservation Jamboree where Johnson was acclaimed the champion soil conservation farmer of Oaklahoma. USDA Photo by Busch

Champion Oklahoma Farmer Increases Cotton Yield More Than 500 Per Cent

Washington, D. C.—"It's just plain dollar-sense to conserve your soil," says Collin Johnson, Oklahoma champion colored farmer who has increased his cotton yield by more than 500 percent by consructing terraces and building up the fertility of his soil.

Six years ago, Mr. Johnson bought a run-down, eroded family-size farm near Hugo, Okla., for $1,500 which most of his neighbors said was a good deal more than the farm was worth. But he had been wanting a farm of his own for a long time and here was his chance, so he took it. His blind enthusiasm over ownership hid from his view many of the defects of the farm.

But when he totaled up his first year's production and found that his cotton yield amounted to only 133 pounds per acre and his corn yield was less than 15 bushels per acre, his enthusiasm was thin enough to see through. He realized that this land was sick. So, he asked his soil conservation district to send out a technician to help him diagnose the ailment of his land and prescribe treatment.

Within a few weeks, a Kiamichi District technician had helped him develop a conservation plan for his farm. It called for replacing the level terraces, which he found on his farm, with graded terraces. The plan also called for planting legumes and cover crops on all his cultivated land, sodding grass, and seeding lespedeza—a hay crop—in his pasture.

On his cultivated acres, Farmer Johnson turned under the legumes and added commerical fertilizer to improve the soil, and keep his terraces in good repair to prevent erosion. By last year, his cotton yield had increased to 857 pounds per acre and his corn yield had

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

USDA To Help South Improve Quality of Its Dairy Cattle

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has undertaken cattle breeding experiment designed to develop a dairy cow especially adapted to the climatic conditions of the South, says O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, in his annual report which was released recently.

Reed points out that the extremes of heat and humidity along the Gulf Coast are held responsible to some extent for the low average milk production per cow in this section. So, his agency has set out to develop a breed of dairy cattle with greater heat resistance.

To achieve this goal, the Bureau of Dairy Industry brought four head of Brahamn cattle from India to its Beltsville, Md. station in 1946. The cattle consisted of two sires and two heifers of the Red Sindhi breed a milk producing strain of Brahman cattle. These animals are being crossed with Jerseys. Some of these animals have been sent to the Jeanerette, La., station for further study. There, the scientists will determine the physiological effect of high temperature and humidity on the cattle under experimentation.

Plant 2 Cucumber Crops for Abundance, Says Expert

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Cucumbers are considered difficult to grow in Middle Tennessee, but we have found very little trouble in getting a good crop, especially from an early planting and again from a late planting.

We do have trouble in getting the early planting to grow and bear all summer as they do in some climates.

All of the vine crops, such as cucumbers, squashes of all kinds pumpkins, and so forth make roots that spread out just as the vines spread, and these roots grow only a few inches under the surface of the soil. For best results, soil should either be sandy or loose and full of humus. What is commonly known as second year sod, sod that was turned under a year ago, is considered the best soil for any of these crops, and especially for cucumbers and melons.

Plant After Frost Danger

Make your first planting of cucumbers after all danger of frost has passed to supply fruits for summer use, and a second sowing five or six weeks later to furnish cucumbers for fall use and picking. They succeed best in a fertile, light, well-drained soil. Well-rotted manure or organic matter dug into the soil where seeds are to be planted and side-dressings of commericial fertilizer after the plants have begun to grow are beneficial.

Plant in hills four to five apart scattering five or six seeds in each hill, and cover with half an inch of soil. It is important that the seeds be not dropped closer than an inch or so of each other, for as soon as danger of their being killed by bugs is over, and the plants start to make vines, all of the plants should be pulled out except two or three of the most vigorous ones.

HOW TO PLANT

One ounce of seed is sufficient to plant from 60 to 75 hills. In some localities growers plant two or

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Sec'y of Agriculture Describes Needs of Low-Income Farm Families

Washington, D. C.—Despite the improvement in agricultural income, about 1,500,000 white and colored farm families are still unable to provide themselves with satisfactory housing, says Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in his annual report to President Truman.

About two million farmhouses need major repairs and another two million need replacing altogether, says the Secretary. He points out that although the recent improve-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Million Farmers Aided By Farmers Home Demonstration During Last 12 Years

A million white and colored farm families sharecroppers, tenants, and laborers have been aided by the Farmers Home Administration and its predecessor agencies during the last 12 years, said Information Specialist L. Herbert Henegan in an address before the recent Omega Psi Phi convention in Detroit, Mich.

Henegan, a former newspaperman who has held his present post with Farmers Home for the last six years, told the convention of the

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Agricultural Employment Declines By Two Million In 40-Year Period

Although 147,000 more persons were employed on farms last year than in 1946, the long-time employment trend shows a decline of two million workers since 1909, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Average farm employment in 1909 stood at 12,209,000. Of these, 9,341,000 were family workers and 2,868,-

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Lack of Live-at-Home Program Forces Sharecroppers To Spend Their Meager Earnings

Washington, D. C.—Although colored sharecroppers receive smaller incomes than do tenant farmers, they spend more of their meager earnings in grocery stores because of their lack of opportunities to produce more of their own food at home, a recent preliminary report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveals.

The report, which is based on a survey made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicates that colored farm families in the South spent an average of $334 per family for food in 1945. A breakdown of the families into tenure groups shows that farm owners spent $385, sharecroppers, $317, and tenants, $311.

The higher expenditures for food by colored farm owners reflect their larger incomes over colored tenants and croppers, the report points out. However, the larger food expenditures by sharecroppers over tenants do not mean that the former group eats better than the latter, but rather that croppers have fewer opporunities for producing more of their own food supplies.. Also, it may indicate that sharecroppers families are slightly larger than tenant families.

A comparison of expenditures by white and colored farm families in the South shows that white owners spent $16 more for food in 1945 than did colored owners. The figures were $401 to $385, while for white and colored tenants, they were $394 to $311. Significantly, white tenants not only spent more for

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Corn Profits Hiked By Use Of Fertilizer

Farmers who question the profit in fertilizing corn and continue to produce it year after year without using commercial fertilizers are missing an opportunity to increase their yield by 24 bushels per acre.

Bruce Hatcher of Nashville, assistant U-T Extension Service agrionmist, said today that the average increase per acre on demonstration plots over the state was 24 bushels. This increase over unfertilized acreage was made at a cost of $10 to $12 per acre.

While 400 such demonstrations were held, complete reports have been received from 235. These showed an average yield of 72 bushels per acre on the fertilized plots, and 48 bushels on unfertilized check plots in the same fields. The average cost of fertilizer was $13 per acre.

Thus, at November corn prices, the return was $3.95 for each dollar invested in fertilizer. Highest yield reported was 148.7 bushels per acre, grown by Wayne L. Smith, Knox County farmer.

The demonstrations, averaging about four per county in the State, were supervised by county agents, who recommended use of adapted soil and hybrid seed corn, proper rate of planting, fertilization according to needs as shown by soil tests, shallow cultivation, and crop rotation and erosion control practices.

Cooperating with the Extension Service in the demonstrations were the Tennessee Fertilizer Council and the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association. The tests have proved so successful that they will be continued this year.

What Is $693,000,000?

Last year, the United States suffered a fire loss of nearly $693,000,000. A figure like that, even in these days of billion-dollar calculations, is too large for anyone but an advanced mathematician to visualize. So the National Board of Fire Underwriters has released a few comparisons that show clearly the incredible magnitude of fire waste in 1947.

It was fifteen per cent greater than the whole farm income of New England in 1946. It was 40 per cent greater than the total education budgets of all American cities of more than 25,000 population in 1945. It was greater than all the tax revenues received by New York State in 1947. And finally, it was about equal in dollar value to the total payroll of the transit industry in 1946, the wages of the whole light and power industry in the same year, and the net income of all American railroads in 1944.

Even that is only part of the story and the smallest part. The $693,000,000 was direct, calculable loss. The indirect loss, which cannot be precisely measured, is estimated to be two to three times as great. It is totaled in lost jobs, wages and taxes; in diminished production, and in all the other wastes that go with fire.

Last year's loss was about $131,000,000 above the previous high established in 1926. It was a monument to American folly. Will we build another such terrifying monument in 1948?

28 MILLION WOMEN HOLD INSURANCE

"Ann Arbor, Mich. (WNNS)—Approximately 25 million women and nearly half the children in this country hold life insurance policies, a study just completed by the Survey Researeh Center of the University of Miehigan here has found.

"Of the 25 million women, nearly 20 million are wives living with their husbands, aceording to the study, which was done for the Institute of Life Insuranee. Sixty-five per cent of all widows with dependents and sixty-three per eent of all single women own insurance policies, the survey reported."

For Better Garden Results Follow Hints Given Here

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Tennessean Garden Editor

We have decided to give a few hints which we hope will help our readers to grow better and more profitable gardens.

First, have your soil tested to determine whether it needs lime, sulfur, or any other treatment to correct its degree of acidity. The best way to do this is to call on your county agent, who will make suggestions as to the best method to correct any deficiencies. Most garden vegetables thrive best in soil that is slightly acid, or neutral. With an abundance of humus in the soil they will succeed in a wide range of acidity or alkalinity. This work should be done promptly, for in all probability some of the earliest gardens already have been planted.

Use Complete Fertilizer

Second, because it is now too late to fertilize heavily with fresh stable manure, give the soil a coat of a good complete commercial fertilizer spread evenly at the rate of about five pounds each 500 square feet. The more plant food elements this fertilizer contains the better. It is best to do this fertilizing not more than four or five days before working the soil for the plant bed.

The seed bed should be worked three or four inches deep and worked thoroughly so as to be free of clods. Usually a steel toothed rake is the best tool to use for this purpose, though many gardeners find that it usually pays to break up the soil three or four inches deep with a spade before using the rake. Best results will be had if the soil has been turned over from eight to 12 inches deep at least 10 days before making the seed bed.

Third, when carefully planned, your garden can be made to produce from spring on through autumn.

Succession Crops

Fourth, make your plantings so as to get a continuous supply throughout the season.

Fifth, plant both "early" and "late" varieties.

Sixth, make sowings of quick maturing sorts every few weeks for "succession" cropping.

Seventh, plant quick-growing crops, like lettuce and radishes between slow-growing kinds like cabbage. They will mature before the others need room.

The more thoroughly the seed bed is worked just before planting, the longer it will be before weeds come up. Of course your garden should always be kept free from weeds and the best time to do this is to get after them as fast as they come up.

Use Steel Rake

If the soil is in good condition the tool to use in keeping it free from weeds is a steel garden rake. For with this we can cover the ground rapidly, kill all weeds and leave the surface fine so that it will act as a dust mulch. If this is done once a week, the only place the weeds will make any trouble at all is in the row itself. A little hand weeding is usually necessary to keep the weeds out of the row until the vegetable plants are large enough to share the row. This work can be done with a good sharp hoe used with a scraping movement and some people prefer to do it this way but the hoe does not leave the soil in such good condition, though it is absolutely effective in killing all weeds.

We perfer doing much of our tilling with a rake because it keeps a dust mulch on the surface of the soil anl not only prevents rapid evaporation of soil-water, but it keeps the soil in a condition to absorb rapidly any rain that falls, and plenty of water in the soil at all times is the price of a first class vegetable garden.

Don't Plant Too Much

Eighth, most inexperieneed gardners plant too many seed, that is they drop the seed too quickly in the row, and as a result, they must do much tedious work later thinning the plants to stand the proper distance apart or allow them to grow into dwarf, inferior plants because they are too crowded. Besides when we thin plants that are growing thickly in the row we are sure to break part of the roots of the plants growing next to the ones we pull out, and it takes a week or so for the plants to reestablish themselves and get in good growing conditions.

Those who saved the planting and germination table published recently, or who have a copy of our book, "The Southern Gardener," should refer to it before planting their seeds, and mix a few quickly germinating seeds with all seeds that require 10 days or more to come up before planting the seed. We think radish seed is about the best thing to use for this purpose, for within five days they will be large enough so that we can easily see the rows—which is a great help in every cultivation. In fact, where slow germinated seeds have been planted, we can often rake the soil an ineh or so deep over the rows themselves, and so destroy all weeds without doing any damage to the seeds we have planted.

This article applies equally well to the flower garden and especially to the gardens which are planted with annuals or flowering bulbs.

Lunch Pail Care

Scalding and airing at night is the way to prevent that "stale" order in the lunch pail which may give an unpleasant taste to food carried in it, home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture remind housewives who pack lunches for the men or children in the family. Food is closed up in lunch pails or boxes for a long time each day. When these containers come home at night, they should be washed thoroughly, rinsed with hot water, and left open to air and dry.

Occasional sunning on Sunday also helps keep them fresh and free from odors.

"Don't Try It Again"

A letter recently appeared in the Omaha World-Herald which has received national acclaim. It later developed that it had been written by Chester E. Beltz, a fireman who works for the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Beltz had long been interested in the cause of safety, partly as a result of the safety training which he received from the railroad. Here, in part, is his letter, addressed to the unknown driver of a car which was almost struck by a train:

"I don't know who you are, but I know you were scared to death when you drove your car across directly in front of a speeding passenger train. It was so close that I, in the cab, could see the young girl (your sweetheart, I presume) throw her hands up in front of her face and cringe up against you in stark horror.

"If I were that young girl I'd pull away from you, fast. You didn't have good sense, son. You probably say you love her. I wonder. Those we love we try to protect. But not you.

"Wouldn't that have been a nice present to hand your mother—a broken and battered body. And how do you think that we in the cab of that engine would feel. We are human beings too----

" You and your girl were one second from Eternity, son.

"I hope you read this and know it means you, and that the girl will, too. Next time you go driving around, stop and look. We don't want to hit you, but we are helpless, as we cannot swerve away from our given rail.

"If I were you, I'd thank God for that split second He granted you.

"I said a prayer for all when I realized you were going across. Perhaps that's what saved us all.

"Now think it over, both of you. And I'll bet you are both still shaking in your shoes. And please, for God's sake, don't try it again."

Flour-Making Due To Change; Bleach Gives Dogs a Fit

New York —(AP)— American millers, bakers equipment-makers and food scientists are set to change flour-making.

The proposal is to replace agene, a chemical used for 25 years to age white flour. Most Americans eat bread of flour treated with agene.

But such flour, when fed in higher amounts than humans usually eat, causes running fits in dogs. The fits resemble epilepsy.

The flour, when fed in many times ordinary human amounts, also causes similar harm in rabbits cats, mink, ferrets and, to a slight degree, in monkeys. No harm has been found for rats, guinea pigs and chickens.

No bad effects of any kind have been found to date in humans. Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin nutrition scientist who is making the human tests, reported Feb. 9 that more than 20 persons have eaten test agenized materials. Some have had this diet for 10 weeks. Recently high levels of heavily treated food have been fed without signs of damage from agene.

Agene is applied to 0 to 90 per cent of the white flour made in the United States, England and Canada.

Discovery of the fits in dogs was first announced by Sir Edward Mallanby in London in December, 1946. His discovery was quickly verified and extended in the United States. Extensive federal, industrial and scientific research was started.

The millers national federation, the American institute of baking and the makers of agene, Wallace & Tiernan—three organizations representing the entire white flour industry—have informed the Associatted Press that they are going to change from agene to another aging chemical as soon as possible.

The U. S. food and drug administration chief, Dr. P. B. Dunbar, wrote the Associated Press.

"In the light of the long use of agene in the treatment of flour without any reports of injury to human beings—our legal advisors informed us that there was no legal basis upon which action could be taken at that time to prohibit the use of agene in flour.

"It would require the consumption of at least two one-pound loaves of bread daily for man to obtain an amount of agene-treated flour comparable to the minimum quanitity found to bring about adverse effects in the dog. Should evidence of possible human injury develop, we will immediately initiate such legal steps as may be necessary to bring about a discontinuance."

"We would frankly like to see the use of agene immediately abandoned. There are certain serious economic problems that cannot be ignored. Certain very important wheat-growing areas produce a wheat that requires either long storage or an artificial manufacturing treatment to render it suitable for baking bread.

"To prohibit use of agene completely until some suitable and entirely harmless substitute is available, would cause most serious flour shortages at this time."

Dr. Dunbar said there is already a market reduction in the amount of flour treated with agene.

Without waiting for definite evidence of human injury, the food and nutrition board of the national research council has informed the U. S. Food and Drug administration:

"In the board's judgment, there is a definite risk to human beings. Such injury to some element of the population may yet be revealed by future observations."

About what kind of harm may befall humans there are some guesses, published in scientific and medical journals.

Physiologist Dr. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago suggested that agene might be responsible for nervous excitement that could lead unstable persons to seek imagined relief by excessive use of alchol.

Capt Maurice L. Silver and associates, of the U. S. army quartermasters corps medical studies on agene, advised doctors to look for possible connection with ulcers, split personalities (schizophrenia) and the patchwork hardening that appears from some unknown cause in the human brain and spinal cord.

A change-over will take time. It requires different machinery. The process is applied in the flour mills. Possibly $2,000,000 will cover the main expenses of the charge.

Wallace and Tierman were young men interested in the then new process of purifying water with chlorine. They tried chorine compounds for aging flour. They found one, nitrogen trichloride, which they named agene for age. It worked better than anything previously.

Agene completly eliminated storage. Flour went direct to the bakeries. The saving at that time was estimated at about 25 cents a barrel.

Baking machinery was modified because it was possible to bake bread faster with the agene-treated flour. Those machines changes are now one of the bottlenecks if agene is dropped. The rapid baking machines would not handle the old type of sticky dough.

The substitute chemical is chlorine dioxide. It has had months of testing by Wallace an Tierman, and by university and other laboratories, to see whether it is harmful for man or beast. No bad effects have been reported. Originally the makers of agene made extensive health tests on rats, at that time a widely used nutrition animal.

Experiments on the substitute have been made on dogs, monkeys, cats, rats, chickens and guinea pigs.

First news of Mallanby's dog fit discovery was cabled to Wallace and Tierman. They took it directly to the U. S. food and drug administration, which acted as advisor on a nationwide investigation that started immediately.

Worse Than the Blitz

What would you think if you were told that in a single year fire loss in the United States was as great as the estimated property damage done in Great Britain during two years of the terrible German blitz?

You might doubt the accuracy of the statement. But the truth is that our 1947 waste was actually 75 per cent greater than the loss England suffered in two years of blitz attack. And it was about twice as great as the damage done in the San Francisco fire which, after forty years, is still remembered as one of the most disastrous conflagrations in history.

Fire is now taking a record toll. There are various reasons, of which high replacement costs are among the more important. But, whether building costs are high or low, the main cause of fire is unaffected—it lies in human failure of some kind. Today inflation, combined with the building shortage, has made every house, store, factory and warehouse more valuable than before. It has, in addition, resulted in an overcrowding of buildings, thus increasing the value of their contents. Today every careless act is poten tially far more destructive than in the past.

Fire can be compared to war as a killer and destroyer. And, like war, we can prevent fire if we sincerely want to. Prevention of war lies in the difficult field of international policy prevention of fire can be accomplished here at home. Will we accept a challenge that is aimed directly at us all?

When Eddie, the noticably slow-moving and inefficient clerk in a small-town general store, wasn't in evidence one morning, a customer asked: "Where's Eddie? Ain't sick, is he?" "Nope, he ain't sick," replied the proprietor. "He's just not working here any more."

"Got anybody in mind to fill the vacancy" responded the curious villager. "Nope," said the propieter. "Eddie didn't leave no vacancy."

First In U. S. To Get Government Insured Farm Mortgage Loan

The first insured farm mortgage loan in the United States to a Negro family was made to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Collins of Chancellor, Alabama, through the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture recently.

Upper Left -- Collins, World War II veteran, and his wife, Jessie Lee, receive the deed to their new farm from J. L. Crowell, Geneva County, Alabama, Supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

Lower Left -- The Collins family on the front steps of their new home. He served four years in the Pacific during the war with the 903rd Air Base Security Battalion as sergeant in charge of communication. They have two children, a six year old son and a baby daughter.

Upper Right -- Sharecropper's cabin that was their home for more than two years after his discharge from the Army in 1945.

Right Center -- Newly painted, white, 7-room bungalow which the young couple moved into on New Year's Day. It has 3 bedrooms, a large living room, dinning room, kitchen, bath and ample closet space. The house is wired for electricy and has running water. The farm contains 120 acres with 80 under cultivation. The 40-year loan was made by the Citizens Bank of Geneva (Alabama) and is guaranteed by the Government.

Center Inset -- Collins checking his electric water pump which supplies an abundant water supply for the house and barn.

Lower Right -- Mrs. Collins with a few of her chickens. She has 25 hens now and plans to increase this number to 100 by spring.

Turn, Manure Gardens Now For Best Results, Says Bralliar

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

The success of a garden depends to a great degrec on the proper preparation of the soil before any seeds are planted or any plants set in the ground, and if the right thing is not done at this time no amount of effort later on will quite make up for this failure.

We have urged repeatedly the importance of fertilizing the ground heavily with stable manure and we have said that fresh manure was equally desirable to old well-rotted manure, if plowed under deeply before or up until about the middle of January.

Humus In Soil Required

We have also urged the turning under of weeds, grass, and other simular material to make humus in the soil. But as valuable as such material is, we wish to say that it

If the garden was manured heavily last fall or winter, and if well-decayed manure without much straw or sawdust in it is available, spread a reasonably heavy coat of it on your garden at once. But whether you manure it or not, plow or spadè the ground deeply before the end of February. Let it lie rough until time to plant.

It is highly important that this be done for there is little if any danger of the soil baking as a result of turning the soil while it was too wet. While if we wait until the warm weather of spring arrives before turning the ground, it is almost sure to bake if it is wet when worked.

Early Turning Important

There are two important reasons for getting the entire garden turned at this time. First, none of the insects that are passing the winter in the ground, have left their winter homes yet, so turning the soil now means sure death to them, provided it is turned to a depth of eight or 10 inches.

The second reason for getting the garden turned now and leaving it in a rough state is that the soil will take up the spring rains allowing them to soak deeply into the ground. By this means we are almost sure not to be troubled by drouth.

In order to have the best success with vegetables, especially with tomatoes and root crops. it is highly important that the soil be worked deeply both throughly to aerate it and insure a good circulation of air as far down as the roots go. If we wait until the last of March or the first of April to turn the soil many of the insects will have already emerged and will make us trouble all summer long.

If you have not manured your garden plot, and have no fully well rotted manure to use at the present time, you will be compelled to depend on chemical fertilizers wherever they are needed. But do not put them on the ground before turning. To do so means to lose a considerable portion of them by leaching or by chemical reaction before there is any crop there to use them. Ordinarily chemical fertilizers should not be put in the ground until the crop is ready to be planted.

Nitrogen and DDT Boost Output of Blue Grass Seed

Tests made by the Central Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station last ycar indicate that blue grass seed yields may be multiplied four or five times by applying nitrogen fertilizer to increase fertility and by dusting with DDT to kill insects.

Top-dressing with 60 pounds of fertilizer nitrogen to the acre and dusting with 30 pounds of a five per cent DDT dust brought an average yield of 602 pounds of cleaned seed or 69 bushels of rough cured seed an acre with a clean-out of 61.8 per cent.

This compared to an average yield of 154 pounds of cleaned seed or 282 bushels an acre, with a clean-out of 37.6 per cent. where there was no treatment.

Top-dressing with nitrogen alone increased the yield to 341 pounds of cleaned seed or 49 bushels of rough-cured seed to the acre. with a clean-out of 48.9 per cent.

Dusting with 30 pounds of five per cent DDT dust to the acre, without applying nitrogen. increased the yield of cleaned seed to 289 pounds or 36 bushels of rough-cured seed, with a clean-out of 56.8 per cent.

In dollar terms, on the rough-curred basis and 1947 seed prices. almost $53 an acre was realized over and obove the cost of materials where both nitrogen and DDT were used.

The tests were made in a 100-acre pasture on the farm of J. D. Gay, Jr., in Fayette County, Ky.

Even a Better Mousetrap Costs More—On Credit

By T. E. Applegate

New York (AP)—Whether you build a single house or a large apartment project, most mortgage experts say, it probably will cost you more to finance it this year.

Far from working hardship, this will prove to be a good thing for all concerned by assuring an even flow of construction money, in the opinion of George W. Warnecke, head of the New York mortgage banking firm bearing his name.

As far as the average person is concerned, Warnecke said in an interview, one of the most important benefits will be the effect of higher interest rates on the housing shortage.

Seek Highest Yield

"Investors naturally seek the highest yield the market affords," he explained. "With industries turning to private capital to finance expansion programs, many mortgage investors might me inclined to divert funds to this channel, if it should prove more lucrative.

"Such a development would hamper seriously the tremendous building program now under way. But if financial institutions can realize a reasonable return from mortgage investments, they are ready and willing to supply almost unlimited funds for this purpose."

A more general benefit of higher mortgage rates is their anti-inflationary influence, Warnecke said. Pointing out that life insurance companies and savings banks are heavy investors in mortgages, he added:

"When earnings on these mortgages are low, the cost of protection to the individual insurance policyholder is increased. Similarly, when the yield to the savings banks is depressed, the depositor suffers."

Rates Are Sign

Contributing to the trend toward higher interest rates generally are signs of gradual relaxation of the government's "cheap money" policy which it maintained during the war to service its huge debt at as low a rate as possible. Lowered support levels for government bond prices, and advances in rediscount rates, are recent steps toward such relaxation.

Increased interest rates produce benefits in two ways, Warnecke pointed out:

They tend to correct the unbalance between people who rely on annuities or fixed income. and those in current wage scale brackets.

They give assurance to the investing public that there will be adequate return on funds loaned.

An upward move in mortgage rates is a reversal of wartime trends, when with private construction halted, lenders engaged in fierce competition to invest in existing buildings. This rush for such investments helped slash interest charges.

Now a swing in the other direction may be expected, Warnecke said, as the pent-up demand for dwelling units and office space is gradually satisfied, the construction program expands and demands for mortgage money increase.

New Irish Potato To Be Introduced

A new early-bearing Irish potato of high quality and reportedly able to outyield any potato grown in the South was introduced to 350 Davidson county farm people here recently.

Owen E. Hodges, assistant county agent, called the special meeting for 10 a. m. in the county court room in the Courthouse. Future Farmers, 4-H clubbers, farmers and gardeners were invited to see the first bag of Sequoia potatoes, to be shown by J. J. Byrd, associate horticulturist, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where experiments have been made.

The new variety will be introduced next into Knox, Hamilton and Shelby counties.

Two old maids were discussing men. Asked one: "Which would you desire most in a husband—brains, wealth or appearance?"

"Appearance," replied the other, "and the sooner, the better."

Hair On Your Chest Means Less on Head

New York—The man with hair on his chest may be more likely to grow bald.

H. Harris, of Cambridge, Eng., finds that baldness is more frequent in men with aboundant hair on chest, arms, legs, and abdomen than in men with little body hair growth. He surveyed the hairiness of 600 men, including a group who were slightly bald and a group who were really bald, the journal of Modern Medicine reports.

There's still nothing you can do about it. Inheritance determinens how much hair you'll have on your chest, and how long you'll keep the hair on your head, Harris said.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Lack of Live-at-Home

(Continued from page 1)

food than did colored tenants, but they also spent more than did colored owners.

This is understandable in view of the fact that the average sized farm of white tenants in the South is 116 acres as compared with only 60 for colored owners. The larger sized farms reflect higher incomes and, therefore, more money for food.

The report also compares food expenditures of farm families in the North Central region with those of farm families in the South for the years 1941 and 1945. It reveals that farm families in the North increased their expenditures for food from $259 to $489 during the period, while in the South, food expenditures increased from $169 to $381. Part of the increase is the result of 39% rise in food prices during the war, the rest indicates a higher level of consumption, says the report.

Although white and colored farm families in the South made a marked advance in food consumption during the war years, their level of food expenditures was still 28 per cent below that of the North in 1945. Even tenants in the North spent more for food than did white owners in the South. The figures for 1945 were $464 to $401, while for owners in the North, the figure was $498.

Department officials point out that one of the most significant aspects of the report is the pointing up of the importance of home-grown food supplies which enable some farmers to reduce their food expenditures without reducing the size of servings on their plates. Within the last several years. Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration have helped many farmers to develop well rounded live-at-home programs.

The fact that 270,000 colored share cropper families in the South are spending more of their low-income for food than are colored tenants indicates the disadvantage of unstable tenure which lessens the opportunities for farm families to develop adequate gardens and accumulate poultry and milk cows.

Sec'y of Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

ment in farm income has provided a basis for better rural housing through which twice as many families were able to finance accepable housing between 1939 and 1945, still about 1,500,000 were unable to do so.

"Low farm incomes in the past . . chronically low in some areas . . ." said Anderson, "are responsible for the situation." Other factors which he says are contributing to poor rural housing are: lack of housing education, shortage of designs and materials, lack of low-cost electric power for lighting and for operating a water system and home conveniences, lack of skilled labor in rural communities, in adequate credit, and the high cost of materials.

The Secretary says that in addition to the credit aid which is being provided by the Farm Credit Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration, farmers need special credit for the improvement of their housing.

"Large numbers of farm-operator and farm-laborer families live on farms which in the present condition. "says Anderson, "will not support adequate housing. Many of these farms could be enlarged or improved so as to increase their earning capacity. Public assistance to this development would be for the general welfare."

Turning to another need of rural people, Secretary Anderson says in his report that farm families face all the hazards that other families face old age with income reduced or gone: accidents, disabilities, and sickness that reduce income and bring high medical and other expenses. They also face early death of the main earners.

"Farming is one of the most hazardous of occupations," says the Secretary. "Farmers with at least a moderately good income can afford to pay for some insurance and to save something for emergencies and old age. However, the insurance and saving of many of them are too low to provide for even minimun needs."

Continuing, Anderson says, "Well over half the farm operators, and an even larger portion of hired farm workers have such low incomes that they make practically no provisions for insurance, emergencies, and old age.

"With the exception of public assistance, farm people do not participate in the benefits of social programs even though indirectly, and sometimes directly, they help pay for them," Anderson asserts.

When the colored preacher said to Brother Jones that he should give a small donation, for a fence around the cemetery, Jones replied: "I don't see no use in a fence around the cemetery. Dem what's in there can't get out, and dem what's out sho doan wanna get in."

Agricultural

(Continued from page 1)

000 were hired workers. However, by 1929, the overall number had decreased to 11,289,000, or by about a million. And by the end of 1947, the number had declined by another million and stood at 10,157,000 hired and family workers.

A breakdown shows 1,400,000 fewer family workers and 600,000 fewer hired workers in 1947 than in 1909. The decrease in number of farm workers is largely a result of increased urban industrialization and increased efficiency on the farm through mechanization and improved farming practices.

However, the decline in employment has been accompanied by an increase in wage, except during the depression years of the 1930's. In 1909, average wages throughout the country for farm work were $1.30 per day without board. By 1929, the wage level had climbed to $2.25 per day, and by 1947, to $5.10 per day. In the South, farm wages increased from $1.12 per day in 1909 to about $4 per day last year.

On January 1 of this year, farm employment totaled 8,129,000 or 143,000 fewer than on the same date a year ago.

Champion Oklahoma

(Continued from page 1)

more than doubled. In addition to growing cotton as a cash crop, Johnson was producing also tomato plants and tomatoes, milk, butter, eggs, and cattle.

"My 39-acre pasture," Johnson says, "would provide grazing for only four head of cattle in 1941; now I'm grazing 17 head on it. Besides I cut nearly eight tons of hay off it last year. You know, it's just plain dollar-sense to conserve your soil. Now that I have improved my farm, I've been offered as much as $4,000 for it. Without my land improvements, my farm would bring only about $2,600 today."

In recognition of his carrying out sound soil conservatinn practices, Johnson received the Oklahoma Bankers Association certificate of award last spring, and was awarded $100 and acclaimed the Oklahoma champion soil conservation farmer of the year at the recent Log Cabin, Georgia, Soil Conservation Jamboree.

Farmer Johnson not only conserves his land, but he and his family also can and store up enough meat, fruits, and vegetables for a year-round live-at-home program. Last year, Mrs. Johnson canned over 300 quarts of fruits and vegetables.

It isn't all work and no play on the Johnson farm either. They take trips and they believe in recreation is fishing. Soil Conservation Service has helped them to dig two ponds on their farm. The fish may not always bite, but they know they are in there because they stocked and fertilized their ponds. Fresh fish supplement their other home grown products in their balanced diet.

Farmer Johnson says that sound soil conservation practices have not only paid off in dollars, but also in better living. "I have the assurance, too, that my children will be able to make a living off this farm, because we are not letting the topsoil wash and blow away."

What does your anxiety do? It does not empty tomorrow of its sorrow; but ah! it empties today of its strength. It does not make you escape the evil, it makes you unfit to cope when it comes; it does not bless tomorrow, but it robs today. For every day has its own burden. God gives us power to bear all the sorrow of His making; but He does not give us the power to bear the sorrows of our own making which the anticipation of sorrow most assuredly is.—Ian Maclaren.

* * *

Satan is subtle, he will make a man proud of his very graces; he will make him proud that he is not proud. Pride grows with the decrease of other sins, and thrives by their decay. Other sins are nourished by poisonous roots, as adultery is nourished by idleness and gluttony and murder by malice and envy; but this white devil, spiritual pride, springs from good duties and good actions towards God and man. Spiritual pride is a very great enemy to the good and salvation of man. Pride is like a very great swelling, which unfits men for any service.—Thomas Brooks.

Million Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

various loan facilities available to disadvantaged farm families through his agency.

"In the 12-year history of Farmers Home and its predecessor agencies," said the information specialist, "more than a billion dollars has been loaned to nearly a million white and colored farm families to help them climb up to a more acceptable level of living. Over 55,000 of these, "he said, "have been started toward farm ownership."

Henegan declared, "These farmers have repaid a Nations faith with interest not only in dollars and cents but in terms of sound self-respecting and responsible citizenship."

An exhibit on the work of Farmers Home with colored families was on display along with informative pamphlets at the convention headquarters.

Tony's Fix-It Shop

By Harriet B. Pennell

Tony was very proud of his new tool chest. It was a birthday present fom his Uncle John. He had kept it on Daddy's tool bench in the garage, all winter. But now that it was spring, he wanted a place for his tools, all by himself.

"May I have the big piano box for my carpenter shop?" Tony asked his father.

"Why, yes, if you don't tear it to pieces," Daddy said.

"I'll only take off enough boards to make a doorway," promised Tony.

It didn't take Tony long to fix the box and make the inside tight and snug by nailing pieces of heavy building paper over the cracks.

"Is this where you are going to play"? his friend Terry asked.

"I'm going to work here," replied Tony. "This is my workshop."

"Oh!" exclaimed Terry. "It's like my daddy's shop. He has a Fix-It Shop."

"What is that?" asked Tony.

"Daddy fixes almost everything," boasted Terry, like lawn mowers and all kinds of machines.'"

"That's what I'll call my shop. Ill fix toys for children."

"Can you fix my wagon?' 'asked Terry.

"Bring it over and I'll try," promised Tony.

There wasn't much wrong with Terry's wagon. Tony soon had it in good shape.

"Nelly has a table that needs fixing." Terry said. And he ran to tell Nelly about the Fix-It Shop.

A little glue fastened the leg on Nelly's table. She told her friend Gladys, about the Fix-It Shop. Gladys brought a doll's chair to be mended.

Nearly every day some child brought a broken toy to the Fix-It Shop. And every day Tony found out better ways of making the toys almost as good as new.

When Tony's Uncle John came to see the Fix-It Shop, he asked, "What do you do with the money you get for your work?"

"Oh, I don't make money,' Tony said. "They do things for me, too. Nelly and Gladys brought me some lemonade when they had a lemonade stand; and Terry gives me part of his candy bars.'"

"I see," said Uncle John, and he went away smiling.

The next day, something quite different happened. Tony heard his new neighbors, Peter and Mary Ann, quarreling.

Peter said, "I asked you this morning to water my garden because I had to go after my new shoes. Its as dry as a bone."

"I did—I did," sobbed Mary Ann. "I turned the hose on your garden."

Tony had seen Mary Ann watering Peter's garden. The hot sun must have dried it out. He stuck his head over the fence.

"I saw Mary Ann do it," he told Peter. "I was at work over here."

Oh, you're the Fix-It boy, arn't you?" Peter said, forgetting his anger.

"Yes," Tony said, "I fix broken toys."

"You fix quarrels, too, dont you?" laughed Peter.

"I don't like them," Tony said, "and I think you don't either. It didnt take you long to get over this one."

"That I don't,' said Peter. "I like fixing things better. Here, give me a hand and I'll come over the fence and help you."

Tony helped Peter and Mary Ann over the fence and they had a good time together, fixing things.

Plant 2 Cucumber

(Continued from page 1)

three cucumber seeds in a place every foot in rows five feet apart, and thin to one plant in a place when the plants are large enough to thin. They claim to get a heavier yield by planting in this way.

It is highly important to watch carefully for the cucumbers to come up. Just as soon as they break through the ground, they should be dusted heavily with snuff, pyrethrin powder, rotenone powder, or any other good insecticide dust that does not contain much if any sulphur. Be sure to get this around and underneath the leaves for there is where the cucumber beetles and other insect pests work.

First Two Weeks Vital

The first two weeks after the cucumbers come up is the vital time in their life. If the grower is careful to keep insect dusts under and around the plants for the first two weeks, he will be practically assured of a crop.

Because the roots of the cucumbers grow near the surface, it is important that they be given shallow cultivation. But this does not mean that they should be allowed to become weedy.

In Middle Tennessee, the first planting of cucumbers should be made the last week in April or the first part of May. Planted at this time, we may expect to be eating cucumbers in 60 days.

--We have had our best results by growing the varieties Straight Eight, Sunnybrook, and the best of all Burpee's hybrid. The latter variety holds up longer and produces the heaviest yield of first class cucumbers of any variety we have ever known.

This Same Jesus

Today on the road I met him:
The very same Jesus who trod
The old, old lanes and the highways
On his beautiful errands for God.

I was troubled and heartsick and weary
With a load too heavy to bear:
I cried aloud in my weakness
And suddenly he was there.

His gentle hand on my shoulder
Was lifting the burden from me,
And he dried my tears, and I knew him,
It was Jesus of Galilee.

No different at all from the Master
On the Jericho road that day;
No different at all from the Saviour
Along the Samaria way.

And I am so glad that I met him!
I knelt and called out his name,
And I am so grateful I found him
Unchanged and forever the same.

—Grace Noll Crowell.

TASTY GARNISH

For those who like horse radish, here is a different and tasty garnish for ham, veal, or fish. Add 1 tablespoon prepared grated horse radish, ¼ cup sugar and 2 tablespoons lemon juice to a can of apple sauce. Mix well.

Every Garden Should Have Good Bed of Asparagus

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Every family should have a good asparagus bed, for asparagus is one of the best vegetables grown.

Once the bed is established it will produce a good crop regularly every year. The family asparagus bed at my childhood home produced a good crop every spring for 20 years. Father sold the old farm and we do not know what became of the asparagus after that.

Because asparagus should become a permanent planting, not only should we use care in planting it where it will not be disturbed, but we can well afford to go to the time and expense of properly planting it, for if not properly planted it can never be made to produce first class crops.

Must Have Drainage

For best results asparagus must have good drainage. This is one of the most vital things about growing this crop. It will not thrive where the roots penetrate into muddy soil for any considerable length of time.

The second requirement is deep, very rich soil. It not only must contain plenty of plant food, but also should be well supplied with humus. The asparagus does equally well in sandy soil and clay soil provided the soil is kept fertilized and supplied with humus.

It pays to throw out all of the soil to a depth of two feet where the row of asparagus is to be planteded. This trench should not only be two feet deep but between 18 inches and two feed wide. Fill the bottom of this trench to a depth of five or six inches with stable manure that is well mixed with straw. or if you cannot obtain this, mix straw or leaves with the manure

Next mix soil and manure in about the proportion of three parts soil to one part manure, and fill in at least seven or eight inches with this mixture. Next mix one part of manure to five or six parts soil, and to this add a liberal supply of cottonseed meal.

Fill the trench to within five inches of the top with this. Cover this an inch deep with a good surface soil and on this set the asparagus plants. Place them about 18 inches apart in the row. Some growers set the plants as close as 12 or 15 inches apart in the row, but this seldom pays.

Cover the plants an inch or two with good top soil without any fertilizer mixed with it. Water the trench well and let it settle for three or four days. Then finish filling it with a mixture of one part manure and three parts soil.

When you have finished the asparagus plants should be about four or five inches under the surface. Many writers recommend planting asparagus 10 inches deep but that will never do for the South, especially in our heavy clay soils. If it is planted 10 inches deep, many of the plants would never come up.

Cut When 2 Years Old

"Do not cut asparagus until the bed is two years old. Then cut it lightly over a period of about three weeks. Beginning the third year the bed should be perfectly safe to cut all shoots for two months each year.

Beginning with the second fall after the bed is planted, mulch well with stable manure or some similar material every fall. Aside from keeping down the big weeds, this is all the care the asparagus will require, after the first year. The rows of the asparagus should stand three and one half to four feet apart. However, for ordinary family use it is usually best to plant only one row for 25 plants, properly set and well cared for, should furnish all the average family should use.

Mary Washington is probably the best variety to plant for it is not only the most highly resistant to disease, but yields heavy crops of exceptionally good quality.

It is usually better to set one-year-old plants than older ones, and while most asparagus is set in the spring, November is really the best time to make a new planting.

Pestiferous Starlings Were Immigrants In 1890

By DR. G. R. MAYFIELD

How the Starling came from Europe to New York City and how they spread from there to all parts of the United States is a long and interesting story.

It was a lucky break in 1925 that gave the writer of this article a chance to learn firsthand from the son of Eugene Schieffelin how his father brought eighty pairs of these birds to Central Park in 1890. The next year he imported forty more pairs and these became the ancestors of the ten million decendants (more or less) which now infest forty of the forty-eight states of the Union and all of Southern Canada from Nova Scotia to Alberta. But on with the story.

In 1925 Vanderbilt was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Among the distinguished guests were a Mr. Schieffelin and his wife who was a lineal descendant of Commodore Vanderbilt, founder of the University. As we three talked together I mentioned the fact that a Mr. Eugene Schieffelin had brought the first starlings to America and that hundreds of thousands of this species were now finding Tennessee a winter resort rich in food and shelter.

. "That was my father," he replied, " and I remember the time when he did it. He wanted to save the trees in Central Park from total destruction by insect pests. He had been told that Starlings were great insect eaters and would put a stop to the ravages of these pests. He little dreamed that his modest experiment in conservation would result in one of the most remarkable events in the history of bird life on this globe." At that time neither he nor I had fully realized the curse to our native birds which has come in the past twenty-five years.

Bird lovers who have tried to feed their favorite birds during the past three weeks have found that these greedy immigrants always eat at the first table and leave very little for our native songsters. They are so numerous and so ravenous that it is discouraging to many people in their efforts.

Bird observers have seen in the past 20 years how these foreigners not only take food from American birds, but also take over nesting sights by sheer force of numbers and audacity. Five years ago this winter I shot three out of a gang of Starlings who had a Flicker down at the foot of his own nesting tree and were doing him to death with their long sharp beaks.

Bluebirds, Woodpeckers, Flycatchers and other birds nesting in cavities have been driven away or killed if they dared to resist. Not until these gangsters were supplied with holes was there any place or rest for our native species. And this is the greatest menace to our own feathered friends. Starlings are really more useful than harmful to farmers, foresters and gardeners as they consume many destructive insects. But their numbers and their nesting habits drive away all self-respecting birds.

Spread Slowly at First

For the first 2 years the Starlings did not fan out more than 100 miles from New York City. Then they seemed all of a sudden to regain the wanderlust of their forefathers in Europe and followed their American kinsmen, the grackles, the redwings and the cowbirds, as far west as the Mississippi, as far south as Florida, and as far north as Quebec. In the winter of 1920-21 several hundred of them roosted for two or three months on Centennial Hill. One of them was picked up dead by a policeman and identified by A. C. Webb as the first specimen in Middle Tennessee. In June, 1927, Vernon Sharp and I found the first recorded nesting pair in Congressman Houston's yard just east of Woodbury. The next year found two or three paris nesting in telegraph poles near the L. and N. underpass. Some pairs chose the Vanderbilt Campus as a residence in 1929. Westward, south ward and northward has been the course of their empire which now covers nearly half the North American continent. It is predicted that they will spread like the English Sparrow all the way to the Pacific and then reach a point of saturation and cease to multiply. Unlike the sparrow they have learned to migrate in vast hordes and Tennessee seems to be a favorite with them. In addition to the millions that winter here other millions seem to come through in late January and early February which accounts for the tremendous flocks that now swarm down upon our feeding shelves, our yards, our fields and forest areas. Within 10 days or two weeks most of them will continue north, leaving still all too many to plague our own Tennessee species at nesting time.

It is too bad that European Skylarks, Nightengales, Song Thrushes and Goldfinches could not survive in America as have English Sparrows and Starlings. Repeated attempts in this direction have all failed. In recent years Uncle Sam has established an Ellis Island for all foreign birds, animals, insects and plants. Never again we believe can history repeat itself as happened with these two pestiferous species from Europe.

Personal Grudge

Finally, I have a personal and professional grudge against Mr. Starling. This is the fact that these birds have learned to imitate the calls and to some extent the songs from 35 species of our common birds, Pewees, Cowbirds, Grackles, Bobwhites, Bluebirds, Cardinals, Titmice, Meadow Larks, Jays, Towhees, Kildeers and Robins are the favorites with them. Up to 1930 I could say with assurance when I heard a bird call or sing, "That is a so-and-so," now I have to trudge across half the campus to see the bird before I can record its presence. When said caller turns out to be a pesky Starling I am still inclined to call him a "so-and-so" but with an entirely different meaning.

"What can we do about it?" is the question heard many times each day. The answer is "nothing." Studies by bird experts, officials of the Wild Life Service, and thousands who have tried to control the Starlings in their nesting and roosting are in general agreement "Nothing effective," as yet.

In these times of meat and fish shortage it has been suggested that the Starling be trapped (if possible) or shot and eaten. Many persons find Starling on toast quite pleasing to the taste. Meanwhile, most of us will join in praying that the day of saturation will soon be at hand and free us from constant fears for the future of our native birds.

Extension Workers Assigned Important Role in Research

New educational and local demonstration work in marketing is the central theme of three projects under the Research and Marketing Act in which the State Extension Services will play an important role.

Under the plan. Extension workers will take new marketing research results directly to farmers. buyers, and consumers. These workers also will set up pilot demonstrations in marketing areas to help solve special marketing problems.

The projects approved fall into three types: (1) Improving marketing methods, facilities, and equipment, (2) developing new and expanded outlets, and (3) developing new market information and basic data. About 30 States are cooperating

Tips to the Dairyman

1) Dairymen should adjust their breeding program as quickly as possible to have a large percentage of their cows freshening in the fall.

2) Plans should be made now to produce enough feed to adequately take care of all dairy cattle next fall and winter.

3) Plans should be made to have sufficient green grazing next fall and winter.

4) Cows that are to calve next fall should be given a rest period of 6 to 8 weeks prior to calving.

Cabbage, an Early Favorite, Requires Rich, Moist Soil

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Cabbage is one of the oldest cultivated vegetables.

Two thousand years ago it was popular in Rome, and it did not differ greatly from the cabbage we now grow. Cabbage is one of our most popular vegetables for use all the year round, but we do not use it so freely, as it is used in Northern Europe, where most of our modern varieties originated.

Cabbage is grown easily and may be eaten raw, made into kraut or cooked in several ways. If properly chewed it is digested more easily when eaten raw than most other green vegetables. Kraut is also a wholesome food.

Every garden should contain cabbage and several plantings should be made at intervals of four or five weeks.

The common practice is to sow the seed in a window box, a hot bed or a cold frame. The seed should sprout in three to five days after planting and the plants should be ready to set out 30 days after sowing the seed. It requires 65 to 75 days for the plants to produce heads if early varieties are used and hundred or more days for late varieties.

For best results cabbage requires rich, moist soil and cool weather, though the late, slow growing varieties withstand hot weather.

Because cabbage is resistant to cold, there is, a common practice of buying so-called frost proof plants put in open ground in the fall and left there until the plants are pulled in early spring and shipped to us.

Because little attention is paid by some shippers to the quality of the seed they sow, the grading of plants, and exposure shock from lying for days before they are purchased. it seldom pays to depend on these plants. Buy good seed and grow your own plants.

Cabbage does best when set in deep, rich loamy soil and should be given plenty of water during prolonged dry spells. Space early cabbage plants 18 inches apart and rows 2 1-2 feet; the large midseason and late varieties, 2 feet apart in rows spaced 2 feet to 3 feet.

Cabbage should never be planted in the same plot where cauliflower broccoli, or any other member of the cabbage family had been planted the previous year. Healthy, solid heads of late cabbage may be stored for winter use.

Cauliflower should be grown much like cabbage. It will not withstand as much cold or heat as cabbage. Early cauliflower should be the only varieties used in our territory. The plants should be set in the open ground late in March or early in April.

Early Spring Is Best Time to Plant Your Evergreens

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

The next six weeks is a good time to set out both narrow and broadleafed evergreens.

Those who wished to set evergreens last fall but did not do so, need not feel too badly about it. for spring gives an excellent chance to do this. In fact, early spring is the best time to plant most broadleafed evergreens. It is best to get the soil ready then wait until it is warm enough to permit immediate root growth. Many failures with newly planted evergreens of any kind are due to setting them out when the ground was too cold, another great cause of failure is that most people will not cut these evergreens back well by shearing them all over, neither will they go to the trouble to pick leaves of the broad-leafed varieties the two most important things to do when setting evergreens.

Require Loamy Soil

Narrow-leafted or cone bearing evergreens do best in a loamy soil that does not contain too much stiff clay. If the soil is a bit sandy yet contains a fair amount of clay, It is most suitable for them. Most of these evergreens do best in soil that is slightly acid, and the soil should be well prepared by making liberal use of humus material such as peat moss, well rotted leaves, and thoroughly well decayed stable manure. Most broad-leafed evergreens must have an acid soil that not only contains plenty of humus but is also well drained.

This is important for boxwoods. For these reasons it is always best to prepare the soil, blending it properly, two or three weeks before setting the plants.

Set Out Immediately

Another important thing is to set out all evergreens as soons as you get them. If possible go to the nursery and get your plants, asking the nurseryman to dig them with a considerably larger ball than is usually dug, and burlap them well. It always pays to have plants dug with an exceptionally large ball because this is important to the plant's growth. Never let these plants stand around for any considerable time before planting. It is best to set the plants the day you get them or at the latest the following day.

Before setting out any plant that is dug with a ball of earth on the roots, feel the dirt to see that it is not too hard, but be sure not to break the ball in pieces. If it is hard, it is best to remove the burlap when setting out. If the ball is not too hard, do not remove the burlap but set the plant with the burlap remaining on the ball. As is not only will help hold moisture around the ball, but it will rapidly decay making humus where it is most needed.

Make Deep Hole

In digging the hole, make it six or eight inches larger in diameter than the ball, and deep enough so that two inches of good soil can be placed in the bottom of the hole before, setting in the plant, and yet when the planting is finished, the bulb will be about one inch deeper than it was in the nursery. If your soil is not naturally acid, it usually pays to mix a good handful of sulphur in the soil that is used in setting out plants.

In preparing the soil for evergreens, it is well to mix a rounding tablespoonful or two of good complete commercial fertilizer as well as the sulphur we have referred to, with the soil that is to be used, in filling the hole as much as two feet in diameter. Should the burlap that holds the ball in place have been put on such a way that it extends up and around the base of the plant, cut it loose on both sides and roll it down far enough that when the planting is complete the top of the burlap will be an inch under the ground. If this is not done, the burlap may act as a medium for drying out the soil around the roots.

Roots Near Surface

Most evergreens, especially broadleafed ones, when fully developed have most of the roots near the surface, and many of the narrow-leafed evergreens grow the same way. For this reason, in fertilizing them we should never dig or hoe the fertilizer into the soil, lest we do more damage than good. Another important thing to remember is that most evergreens grow where their roots are shady, and seldom thrive where their roots are not protected from the sun. For this reason, it is almost always important to keep a mulch or ground cover of some sort under or around each plant. If a little care is used in selecting the material for this purpose, this mulch will not detract from the beauty of your planting.

An authority on children recently declared that if every child in the nation had a dog to love, and be loved by, there would hardly be a juvenile delinquency problem.

The world usually pushes a man the way he makes up his mind to go. If going up, they push him up: if going down, they push him down—gravitation, however, making the speed great in the decline. —GEORGE F. TRAIN.

Radish Crops Can Be Grown Practically All Year Long

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Radishes are not as popular in the United States as they are in China, Japan, and parts of Europe. But few of us would be satisfied if we did not grow a good supply of radishes in our early spring garden.

There are really three groups of radishes. The small very early varities that do well only while the weather is still cool, the large very crisp hot weather varieties, such as White Strassburg, White Vienna, and the winter varieties such as Chinese Ross. White Chinese, and long black Spanish. Those who really like radishes should grow all three types as by doing so they will have radishes practally all year long.

Rich, Deep Soil

To do their best radishes need a rich, deep soil that has been worked at least six inches deep before planting. Sow the seed of the earliest and midseason radishes as early as possible in the spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering them about one-half inch.

Because radish seed are almost sure to grow, drop the seed thinly in the row, trying to get only one seed to the linal inch of row, for the extra earliest, one seed every two inches for the later varieties. When it is time to plant the big winter varieties, they should not stand closer than two and one-half to three inches apart in the row.

Make Second Planting

Make a second planting of the early varieties about a week after the first plantiny is up. The early varieties lose their crispness and get hot and peppery if the soil is not rich enough or if the weather gets hot before the radish is large enough to eat. Pull them and use them before they get too big for they are at their best when they are not over an inch or an inch and one-half in diameter. Most of the early varieties are ready for use in from 20 to 30 days after the seed is sown.

Seed of winter radishes should be sown in the summer for fall and winter use. In Middle Tennessee, they are best sown about the middle or last of August, the latter part of the month being best. Harvest and store radish seed just as you would turnip seed.

The summer varities should not be planted before the first of April, and may be planted as late as the first day of May. Under the best of conditions they make long crisp radishes about two inches in diameter and may be as much as a foot long. If properly cultivated, and not allowed to get too dry they will be just as crisp in the middle of the summer as are the early spring varieties in their season, and they seldom have as much hot pepper flavor in them.

Radish tops are excellent to mix with your boiled greens or even to cook alone, and the radishes themselves cook like turnips and are really good.

HISTORY OF PEPPER PLANTS OF INTEREST TO GARDNERS

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

It is often well to know something of the history of a plant in order to understand how to care for it better.

The pepper is a native American plant, discovered by the original explorers from Mexico south into the torrid zone.

It was used for flavoring purposes very much as it it used now. The Spanish people carried it to Europe where it was grown first as a curiosity. But when its value was known, people settled down to the job of improving it.

The wild plant is a tender parennial growing from six to eight feet high, even reaching 10 feet in rich soil. The peppers were small, and varied rather widely in flavor. In fact, the whole plant showed symptoms of variation on cultivation, which made it possible to develop the various types we have today.

Early Fruiting Kinds

The first real problem was to select early fruiting varieties so the pepper could be grown as an annual. The annual types are the only kinds we cultivate today.

All peppers are decidedly tender to frost in the spring, though they will stand light frosts in the fall.

As grown today there are two distinct families of pepper the hot or pungent varietiies, and the sweet varieties, so called, not because they are sweet, but because they are not hot.

The hot group varies greatly in size of fruit from no larger than the cherry to a fruit eight inches long and 2 and half inches in diamater. Some of these small varieties are grown as pot plants for Christmas because of the large number of brilliantly colored peppers they bear. If kept pinched back into shape and grown in fair sized pots, these plants may be kept bearing continuously for two or three years.

Divided Into Two Groups

The sweet pepper divide into two groups the large bell peppers, and the heartshaped pimentos. California Wonder is one of the very finest of the larger bell peppers and Sunnybrook is another. Sunnybrook is a short fleshy pepper and California Wonder is a giant fruit especially suitable for stuffing. Early pimiento is the best of the pimento type.

Pepper seeds germinate slowly so that it takes about 60 and 65 days between the sowing and the producing of good strong plants ready to set in the open field. This means the seed should be sown about now in a hot bed, a greenhouse, or a shollow box in a sunny window. Don't expect the seeds to come up within 10 or 12 days. Do not transplant to the open ground before May 1, for the ground must be warm for peppers. Set the plants from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, and the rows from two to three feet apart.

Peppers bear best in rather loose, moist, soil that is not too rich. If given soil that is rich enough for cabbage or radishes, they are apt to make giant tops and little if any fruit. Of course this does not mean that they may be grown in just any old, poor soil.

Many do not know that they should pick the peppers as fast as they are ready for use, for by doing this, they will about double the yield of fruit the plants will bear. If green peppers are picked, or rather cut from the plant, just before the first frost, and laid away in a cool dark place that is not too dry, they will keep until Christmas.

French Endive—or Chickory Makes Ideal Garden Crop

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

There are number of other vegetables of high quality, but unfortunately are seldom grown in Middle Tennessee.

In this last lesson of this garden series, we shall consider what is sold on the market as French endive. But as a matter of fact, it really is one of the varieties of chickory, witloof. Witloof chickory like all other root crops should be planted in good rich soil that has been worked very deeply. Plant in rows like carrots or beets, but do not plant the rows closer than two feet apart. If the garden is large enough to allow it, but the rows two and one half feet apart.

Thin in Rows

When the seeds come up thin them to stand five or six inches apart in the row. Cultivate well to keep them growing steadily, for for the larger roots they develop, the larger crops they will produce later on. About the last of August cut off all foliage about one inch above the soil level The youngest and most tender of these leaves makes excellent boiled greens, but it is not for them that we raise the crop.

We quote further directions from a well known seed company. Now cover the plants we have cut off with about eight to 14 inches of soil and straw.

If convenient, water at this time. Cover with boards or some similar material to hold the covering in place. In three or four weeks when a pure white blanched stalk should be ready, cut off about one inch above the top of the root and repeat as above for a second crop, or if wanted during the winter in cold sections, dig the roots, store for a few days in a shed or pit so they may become thoroughly chilled. Then place upright in boxes and cover with 10 inches of sand, light soil, or peat moss.

Water and keep In a warm place indoors. In about a month, the sprouts should break through the surface and be ready for use again as a salad." In middle Tennessee we can usually count on getting 2 crops in the open ground and indoors, a basement, a cellar, or a vegetable case are suitable locations for growing this indoor crop.

Under the name of French endive this snow-white chickory crop commands about the highest price on the market.

A traveler stopped in a small town in the Oarks and put up at the local hotel. While talking with some of the natives, he started to tell them the story of Andrew Carnegie.

'When Carnegie came to this country he rtd only 25 cents in his pocket, and when he died, he left more than $25,000,000." "Well," mused an old native, " he must have had a very savin' woman."

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Gardenia Growing Presents Many Problems In Tennessee

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Over two years ago we wrote a general article on gardenias and tried to emphasize the fact that it did not pay to try to grow them in the open ground any where in Tennessee except in Memphis and the territory lying adjacent to it.

We also stated that it did not pay to try to grow the gardenia as a house plant. We haven't changed our opinion on this during the past few years, few plants have gained as much in public favor as the gardenia. Not only in the deep South where it can be easily grown, but as far North as Southern Ky. We received a deluge of letters asking for information on how to grow this plant, and especially how to get it through the winter uninjured.

Native of Asia

First we will answer, or at least try to answer, a popular question from readers, "What is the difference between gardenia and Cape jasmine?" The gardenia is a native of southern Asia. From the southern parts of China, southward throughout the East Indias when the British took over the government of India they carried many flowers including the gardenia, not only to England but some of them and especially the gardenia were carried to the cape region of south Africa. We understand they are found growing in abundance around Capetown.

There were several double white flowering jasmines being grown in both Europe and America both as hot house plants and as house plants.

Name Becomse Popular

When the first gardenias were introduced into this country they were soome way misnamed Cape jasmin. And because they did not gain popularity at once, the name became widely spread. So now gardenia and Cape jasmine are two names for the same plant.

With the distinction that often the original introduction is still locally known as Cape pasmine to distinguish it from the new large and finer varieties that have been recently introduced. Gardenias are somewhat particular in their requirements and it has never been possible to change their requirements very much.

Require Proper Soil

Gardenias require proper soil, and considerable care, but if a few simple rules are followed, they are not a difficult plant to grow. Gardenias are especially susceptible to the attact of nemotod, (root-knot), if they are growing on their own roots.

They can be rooted readily from cutting, but unfortunately nearly all of the plants that are offered for sale are growing on their own roots. Nemotod infestion is spreading rapidly throughout the South which accounts for much of the difficulty growers are having with their gardenias. Fortunately there is a species of gardenia, gardenia thunderberia, that is resistant to nemotod. And it makes an excellent understalk on which to graft the better flowering varieties.

One authority says. "Grafted gardenias can be planted in the ground, preferably in a swampy habitatat with an acid soil. However gardenia thunberger root stock is less particular as to soil type than own-rooted plants and consequently grafted plants can be grown in a wider rauge of soil.

Like Shady Location

Gardenias prefer a location where they are shaded from the hot noonday sun without disturbing the circulation of air. It also will thank you if you will keep a good mulch of well-decayed leaves around them. This helps keep the roots cool and conserves moisture for they do not like any great change in the amount of water they receive. If the soil gets too wet, and remains that way for a few days, they are almost sure to drop their buds. On the other hand, if they get too dry for a few days they are almost sure to drop their buds, and any considerable change in temperature, whether it be from hot to cold or from cold to hot has the same effect.

It usually pays to give gardenias a little good complete commerical fertilizer about the time the growth starts in the spring, but this must not be over done. If you feel your plants require more than this, mix a cup full of cottonseed meal, with the decayed leaf mulch that has been around the plant for some time, and work this mixture into the top soil, but do not go more than two or three inches deep, then put a new mulch on top.

Infected With Canker

We will quote again from a gardenia authority, "Should the plants growing on thunbergia stock start to loose leaves and die, you will undoubtedly find that they are infected with gardenia canker. In this case they should be discarded and burned, being careful to use new or sterilized pots for future plants.

Very few insects bother gardenias and fortunately those who do are easily controlled. Aphids sometimes attack young shoots. They and all other insects and diseases can be controlled by using some of the new insecticide and fungicide combination dusts. There are a number of thóse on the market under various trade names but they are all about equally efficient, and contain about the same material. Some of the new and improved varieties of gardenias now being offered are Belmont, Hadley, improved Veitchii, Mystery, and Pride of Daisy Hill. The requirements are all about the same, the chief difference being in size of flower, freedom of bloom, and type of growth.

Plenty of Coal

Certain government officials still want the power to completely control the price and distribution of basic commodities. Soft coal is one of the commodities that has been specifically mentioned. And just how that could be justified is extremely difficult to understand.

Coal production is at an all time high. Last year we produced 620,000,000 tons, and authorities within the industry say that more than 650.000,000 tons can be produced if there is a need for it. The government's own statisticians expect a demand of 625,000,000 tones, this year--a large figure, but well under the industry's present capacity.

As to the matter of price, coal has long sold at a low figure at the mines. Increases which have taken place have been the inevitable result of higher wages and more costly materials and supplies. The coal miner has a weekly income of from $75 to $100. The amazing part is that the industry has been able to keep prices as low as they are in the face of zooming costs all along the production line.

Controls always decrease production, instead of increasing production. That would be true of coal as well as anything else. Free enterprise gets the goods out and to the market.

Government Officials Ask Help of Home Gardeners

By Dr. Floyd B. Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

We earnestly urge all of our readers who can possibly do so to join the ranks of the Freedom Gardeners this year.

During the war millions of our citizens, many of whom had never grown a garden before, grew most of their own vegetables. This made possible for the government to feed our armies all over the world better than any other armies have ever been fed. Since the close of the war, condition are such that the government tells us that it is much more important for all of us to raise our own vegetables than it has ever been before.

We recently attended a conference called by the United States government officials at Washington, to lay plans for putting on the greatest garden campaign ever put on in America. Four of the cabinet members attended and took part in this conference, which is some indication of the importance of this campaign in the minds of the government officials.

Home Gardens Urged

The secretary of state informed us that in his opinion the most important thing to do to help in the world food shortage is to grow our own vegetables as far as possible, and that wherever it is possible to do so, we should not only grow what we are to use fresh, but to can all we need for our winter supply. The government estimated that we must have at least 20 million family gardens this year if we are to meet the crisis that is developing.

One of the cabinet members who is in a position to know informed us that there are only five countries in the world today who are as well fed as they were before the war and that many of the countries of the world are not fed as well as at any time during the war. The plan is for us to grow our own vegetables in abundance so as to allow those who grow food commercially to furnish food to be shipped abroad. By growing our own vegetables we also save use of transportation facilities that are seriously needed for transporting other commodities.

County Agents Helping

Of course we cannot have enough space to give a complete report of the situation but we do earnestly urge our readers to rally to the situation.

County agents and home demonstration agents all over the United States are being asked to make it one of their first work to promote gardening everywhere. The government is especially asking that city dwellers raise more gardens than they have ever grown in the history of the county.

The governors of all of the states have been urged to co-operate in this campaign and most of them are already setting up machinery to help with this work. All of the newspapers of America have been asked to do their part in forwarding this campaign and most of them are already doing so.

Great Health Campaign

But we not only do our duty to feed the world, but we are putting on what will turn out to be the greatest health campaign ever put on in America. Most families would be greatly benefited by eating 2 or 3 times the amount of vegetables that they have been accustomed to eating, and it must be recognized that many of us will learn the true flavor of vegetables at this time by gathering them from their own gardens and cooking and eating them within an hour or two.

Not only is the flavor of such vegetables much better than that of the ones we buy on the market, but the vitamin content is much higher. Most vegetables lose a considerable share of their vitamins within a few hours after they are picked.

We have copied a table of information that we believe will be very valuable to our gardeners, and especially to those who are gardening for the first time. This table is a compilation but we especially give credit to the manufacturing of Vigero.

To Get Best Tomato Yield Grow Plants In Full Sun

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Tomatoes are one of the most important of garden vegetables. If properly grown, they yield very heavily, and they perhaps are as widely used as any other vegetable.

Middle Tennessee gardeners, if they care to do so, grow all of the tomatoes they wish to use fresh for seven months in the year as well as all they want to put up in the form of tomatoes or tomato juice. There is no deep and dark secret about growing tomatoes, but there are certain musts if we expect to succeed with them.

The first of these musts is a good location in full sun. Tomatoes can be grown in partial shade, but grown in this way they never produce a heavy crop and their quality is seldom first class.

Tomatoes feeding roots quickly form all the way from the basis seeding roots up to the top of the ground. It pays to work the soil from 12 to 18 inches deep where every plant is to be set.

If the soil is fertile to this depth, the base of the roots will penetrate to the bottom, and if the plant is set deep enough to put six or eight inches of the stalk above the basal root under the ground, the roots that form on the underground stem, will more than double the food-gathering root surface of the plant.

Plants set in this way can be expected to produce a much heavier crop than if set in the ordinary manner and will withstand drouth much better. After the setting is done, it requires a little more work to grow tomatoes in this way than to grow them in the ordinary way, and both the yield and the quality are greatly increased.

Bear Through Season

If these plants are kept free from disease they will bear straight through the season until frost kills them. But do not conclude that tall spindling undernourished plants are especially valuable for setting in this way, for they must recover from the results of their wrong culture before they are set out.

It does not pay to set tomatoes too early. If a little early fruit is especially desired, set a half-dozen good early plants about the 20th of April especially to get early fruits for the table, but do not put out the main crop of tomatoes untill at least 10 days after this. For early tomatoes we perfer the variety Victor. We regard it as the best extra early tomato we have ever grown.

Vines Are Short

The vines are short so that the plant may be set as close as two feet apart in the row, whereas most tomatoes should be set three to three and a half feet apart. For main crop use we recommend Cirtified Margo, Pan-American, and Certified Rutgers. However if the grower is willing to pay the price, charged for any of the new hybrid tomatoes you will find that they are not only much more vigorous than the standard varieties, but that they produce a heavier yield all through the season. We say this without hesitation after having tested most of the standard varieties for three years.

Tomatoes will usually yield more to the plant and be decidedly more free from diesase if grown on stakes than if allowed to lie on the ground. To do this a good strong stake about six foot long should be set at least a foot deep beside each tomato plant. In this way the stake will be firmly held in the ground by the time the tomato plants are large enough to reqiure a strong support. At a later date we will give details on how to prune tomato plants and fasten them to the stake in order to get earlier ripe tomatoes and better results throught the season.

Don't Fertilize Strawberries In Year They Bear

It is a mistake to fertilize strawberries in spring, hoping thereby to get a greater yield the same year, according to specialists of the U-T Agricultural Extension Service.

New strawberry planting should be fertilized at setting time at the rate of 500 pounds of a complete fertilizer per acre. This should be repeated in September. Old plantings should be fertilized at a similar rate at renovation time, June 1, and again in September.

Spring fertilizing of a crop to be harvested the same year frequently results in losses, it is pointed out. Nitrogen cause rapid growth of stems and leaves which shade the berries. This keeps them wet longer after rains, and causes loss of color and greater decay.

Deep, Rich Soil Is Best For Growing All Onions

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

In spite of the fact that the onion is objectionable to some, it is one of the three most popular vegetables grown in America gardens.

It is strictly a cool weather crop and we should prepare the ground where they are to grow just as soon as possible.

To do their best onions should have deep, rich soil, and a well drained location. They should be planted just as early as the soil can be worked properly, and should be well cultivated and kept free from weeds at all times.

There are three ways to grow onions—by putting out sets by setting young green plants and by planting seed where the onions are to grow. For early green onions it is best to plant sets. For large dry onions for summer and early fall use plants are perferred, but for dry onions to keep all winter sowing seed is to be preferred.

Small Dry Onion

An onion set is a small dry onion that is a year old from seed. In order to get sets, seed is planted in rows in very rich soil at the rate of 25 pounds or more to the acre. Grown in this manner they are so thick that few of them make onions as large as an inch and a half in diameter. Harvested and well dried and cleaned, they are sorted and sold as sets. Should the sets be a little over size many of them are screened out and sold as pickling onions.

It is the nature of the onion to grow one year from seed and develop a large bulb. This bubl is decidedly hardy to cold and lives over the winter if left to itself. It throws up a bloom stalk and makes seed early the second year.

So firmly is this habit fixed that any onion an inch or more in diameter may go to seed rather than develop a large bulb.

Green Bunching Onions

If you wish to grow green bunching onions as early as possible, plant the largest sets you can get, but if you wish to grow dry onions, plant the smallest sets. Onion sets are grown almost exclusively from seed of the long keeping onions and for this reason the Onions grown from the plants that are offered for sale all over the land These plants have been grown from seed of the Spanish onion type, a large, early maturing onion that does not keep well.

It is natural for an onion bulb to grow on top of the surface of the ground or nearly so, so neither sets nor plants should be set very deeply. Set the plants the same depth they were growing before they were pulled for sale. It is easy to measure how deep this was, for the part was under the ground will be white. It pays to stand sets in an upright position, just deep enough—that the bulb is covered with soil. When growth starts the roots will gradually lift the onion to the surface as it grows.

Planted in Drills

In growing onions from seed, the seed should be planted in drills at the rate of four pounds per acre, making the rows or drills from 18 to 24 inches apart. The seed should be planted as early as the ground can be worked, but should not be covered more than an inch deep.

An authority says "The soil best suited to grow onions is one that is reasonably fertile, well drained, and well prepared. If fully matured onions are wanted, thin the seedlings when three to four inches tall, to stand sufficently far apart to develop without touching one another. When the bulbs have reached maturity, bend down the tops to hasten ripening before the onions are harvested. Store in a dry, free-from-frost, place over winter."

Onion seeds are slow to germinate, so it pays to mix a few radish seeds with them before sowing. Radishes come up quickly and show where the rows are.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Ham and Red Gravy Will Make Your Mouth Water

Our plain but palatable dinner includes fried ham with red gravy and hot biscuits, cranberry jelly, buttered carrots, baked sweet potatoes, deep dish cherry pie and coffee or buttermilk.

In the days when everybody killed enough hogs to provide meat for the winter, all you had to do to put ham on the menu was whip out to the smoke house, cut dwn a ham, wash it and slice it. The next step was fried ham and red gravy.

The chances are, however, that the city dwellers among our readers find it necessary to stretch their budgets in order to afford a country ham. It is a treat worth the sacrifice, for ham is popular not only as a holiday treat but the year round, and it is one of the meats which combines well with almost any other type of food.

Sugar-cured ham, when properly prepared, is a good stand-by and of course is not as expensive as country smoked ham. There are many other types available, too, from the picnic variety to the ready-to-serve number that is becoming popular. Directions usually accompany tenderized ham, and in every case the wrapper should specify whether the ham is a cook-before-eating type or a ready to-eat one. Be sure to have this information when you are purchasing a whole ham, as the two types require different baking or heating times.

Baked Ham

Remove wrappings from ham, but do not remove rind. Place fat side up on a rack in a shallow uncovered baking pan. Add no water. Bake in a moderately low oven, 325 degrees F, according to this schedule:

Whole ham, 14-16 pounds:

Uncooked—18 minutes per pound.

Ready-to-eat —10 minutes per pound.

Half-ham:

Uncooked—22 minutes a pound .

Ready-to-eat—10 minutes per pound

(Times given are for ham at room temperature when started. Since heat penetrates a thick piece of meat like ham very slowly, five minutes per pound extra time should be allowed when meat has been taken from refrigerator a short time before baking.)

Half an hour before ham is done, remove the rind and score fat into diamond shapes and stick a elove in to the eenter of each diamond. Cover with one of the following glazes and finish baking at the same temperature, 325 degrees F., until well glazed, basting frequently.

1. Apricot jam or orange marmalade.
2. Honey or molasses.
3. Brown sugar moistened with pineapple juice or sweet pickle juice.
4. One cup brown sugar mixed with one tablespoon prepared mustard.
5. One cup red jelly mixed with one-fourth cup hot water.

Fried Ham

Place ham slice, one-half to three-fourths inch thick, in skillet. Add water to cover. Bring to a boil and simmer for 15 minutes. Pour off water and pan-fry 10 to 15 minutes.

Red Gravy

To ham drippings in the skillet, add one teaspoon sugar. Stir until well blended. Add one fourth to one-half cup hot water. Pour over ham slice and serve hot. Be sure to serve hot biscuits—they should be part of this dish.

Cranberries may seem a bit too modern to use on an old-time menu, since they were in their infancy about the time the Lincoln family was deciding on a name for little Abe. Previously cranberries grew wild around Cape Cod. After more than 10 years of careful crop supervision, cranberries find many uses on American tables.

Old-fashioned cranberry sauce was usually in the form of jellied cranberries, and this still has a place all its own on our tables. Another popular version is strained cranberries, which look pretty and are a good accompaniment for any meat. Do not hesitate to make up a pound or two of cranberries at a time, since there are many uses for the sauce that is left, and it combines admirably with other foods to make varied and delicious relishes.

Spiced Cranberry Relish Mold

1 pkg. plain gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1 one lb. can or 2 cups jellied cranberry sauce
1-2 cup raisins
1-4 tsp. cloves
1-2 tsp. cinnamon
juice of 1 lemon

Soak gelatin in cold water for five minutes. Dissolve over hot water. Crush cranberry sauce with a fork or beat with rotary beater. Add gelatin, spices, and lemon juice. Chill until partially firm. Plump raisins in hot water. Drain and add to gelatin. Pour into molds that have been rinsed in cold water.

Yield: four individual molds.

Cranberry Ham Mousse

1 tbsp. unflavored gelatin
1 3-4 cups bouilion or soup stock
2 cups cooked ground ham
1-4 cup celery, finely chopped
1-4 cup green pepper, finely chopped
2 tbsp. pimento
2 hard cooked eggs, diced
1-8 tsp. paprika
1-8 tsp. pepper
1 tsp. mustard, dry
1-2 cup heavy cream, whipped
2 cups eranberry sauce
2 tsp. grated onion

Soften gelatin in one-fourth cup stock or bouillon (cold). Heat the remaining stock to boiling; add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved; add grated onion or other desired seasonings. Chill until partially set. Beat cranberry sauce with a fork and place in bottom of mold. Place in a pan of hot water so that the sauce will melt, covering the dish. Or cut slices into cut-outs and arrange on bottom of mold. To the gelatin base, add the ham, celery, green pepper, pimento, and hard cooked eggs. Add pepper, paprika and mustard to whipped cream; fold into gelatin mixture. Pour on top of eranberry sauce in mold. Chill until firm. Makes four to six servings.

Cranberry Fruit Molds

1 one-lb. can or 2 cups jellied cranberrry sauce
1 envelop plain unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1-2 cup hot water
1-4 tsp. salt
1-3 cup celery, diced
1-3 cup nuts, chopped
1-3 cup apples, diced

Soften gelatin in cold water; dissolve in hot water. Pour hot liquid over cranberry sauce in a bowl and beat with a rotary beater until smooth. Chill gelatin until partially set; then fold in salt, celery, nuts and apples. Turn into six individual molds to finish setting When firm, unmold on salad greens and garnish with curled celery and olives. Serves six.

BEAN COOKERY

Dried beans should be picked over before using, then washed. They may then be soaked overnight in water that is four times the volume of the beans. The water in which they were soaked should be used to cook them in. When cooked they should be brought to a boil over moderate heat then simmered over lower heat until they are just tender.

Deep Dish Cherry Pie

3 to 4 cups cherries
2-3 to 1 cup sugar
1-2 cup water or fruit juice
1-2 tsp. spices
1 1-2 cups flour
2 tsp. baking powder
1-2 tsp. salt
6 tbsp. shortening z
2 tbsp. sugar
1-2 cup milk
3 tbsp. butter

Remove pits and slice cherries. Add sugar, spices and fruit juice. Turn into a buttered casserole. Mix a soft dough using the remaining ingredients. Roll dough about one-half inch thick and lay dough over the cherries Sprinkle with sugar and bake about one hour.

French Onion Soup
(Serves 6-8)

6 medium sized onions. sliced
3 tablespoons butter or fortified margarine
1 qt. boiling water
5 bouillon cubes
Salt and pepper
Dutch rusks or Zwieback
Grater Parmesan or Italian style cheese

Slice onions into thin rings. Saute in butter in large frying pan or heavy saucepan until golden brown. Stir frequently to cook evenly. Add water and bouillon cubes. Bring to a boil and simmer 15-20 minutes. Season to taste. Pour into soup dishes or pottery bowls. Float rusks or Zweiback on top. Sprinkle generously with cheese.

Swedish Meat Balls
(Serves 6-8)

3-4 pound ground beef
3-4 cup crushed crisp cracker crumbs
1-4 eup minced onion
3-4 teaspoon corn starch
Dash allspice
3-4 cup top milk
1 egg slightly beaten
1 1-4 teaspoons salt
1-4 cup fat (drippings or salad oil)
2 beef bouillon cubes
3 cups hot water
1-8 teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons flour

In a mixing bowl blend together the first 7 ingredients and 3-4 teaspoon of the salt. Shape into 30 or 32 small meat balls no bigger than the size of a fifty-cent piece. Melt fat in frying pan and brown meat balls a few at a time. Remove browned balls to a plate and brown another batch. When all balls are browned, return to pan. Dissolve bouillon cubes in hot water, season with remaining salt and pepper and thicken gravy with a smooth paste of flour and a small amount of cold water. Serve over spaghetti.

Spanish Rice
(Serves Six)

1 cup rice
3 tablespoons shortening
1-2 cup diced onion
1 No. 2 can tomatoes ((2 1-2 cups)
1-3 cup sweet pickle relish
1-2 cup diced pimento
1 teaspoon salt
Dash cayenne.

Wash rice; drain thoroughly. Heat shortening in a heavy skillet; add rice and cook, stirring constantly, about 10 minutes or until lightly browned. Add onion and continue cooking until onion is lightly browned. Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Turn into a greased easserole. Bake in a 375 degree F. oven 40-45 minutes.

Grace is one of the great words of the New Testament and calls for special emphasis. Let us notice what is includes: G, R, A, C. E. Grace means gift as the principle redemption as the purpose, acces as the privilege, eharacter as the product, and eternity as the prospect. Let us constantly glory in "the gospel of the grave of God" (Acts 20:24).—W. H. Griffith Thomas

CABBAGE BOWL SALAD

Pretty to look at—and so-o-o good with fresh FRESH Blue Plate Mayonnaise

1 medium-large cabbage
1 tablespoon minced onion
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
1-2 cup Blue Plate Mayonnaise

Select a eabbage with loose outer leaves. With a sharp knife, remove inside of cabbage, leaving a shell three or four leaves thick. Shred 2 cups of this center cabbage. (Save remainder and served cooked at another meal. Mix shredded cabbage with onion, green pepper, and Blue Plate Mayonnaise; pile lightly into the cabbage shell. Top with additional Blue Plate Mayonnaise before serving. Serves 4.

PEANUT BUTTER CHOCOLATE BROWNIES

A double taste treat! Rich chocolate plus "fresh-roasted" flavor of Blue Plate-Peanut Butter

3-4 cup sifted flour
1-4 teaspoon double-action baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1-4 cup Blue Plate Peanut Butter
1-4 cup melted Blue Plate Mayonrine or salad oil
2 sqs-unsweetened chocolate melted
1 teaspoon vanilla
Powdered sugar (optional)

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together three times. Beat eggs, add sugar, and beat thoroughly. Blend melted margarine or salad oil into Blue Plate Peanut Butter. Stir into egg mixture with melted chocolate and vanilla. Mix well. Stir in dry ingredients, blending thoroughly. Spread batter in greased shallow baking pan, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. If desired, sprinkle with powdered sugar immediately after baking. Cut into 16 squares. (Smooth Blue Plate Peanut Butter blends quickly with other ingredients—specially helped in eooking.)

GLAZED PORK LUNCHEON LOAF

Low-cost main dish—with temptin' taste of Blue Plate Jelly

1 can pork luncheon meat
3 tablespoons Blue Plate Jelly (Apple or other flavor)
1 tablespoon orange juice
4 tablespoons hot water
Cloves (optional)

Remove meat from can and place in a baking dish. If you wish, score the top in a diamond pattern, as you would a ham, and stud with cloves. Blend Blue Plate jelly and orange juice, and pour over meat. Pour hot water in bottom of pan, and bake uncovered in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 minutes, basting several times with the liquid in the pan. This basting allows your meat to absorb the fine, true-fruit flavor in Blue Plate Jelly. Serves 4.

FRIED PEANUTS EXCELLENT TREAT

French fried peanuts give a treat that isn't only delicious and different, but can be quickly and easily fixed.

Mary Hulsey, API, extension nutritionist, says to heat fat as for French fried potatoes, put raw shelled peanuts, about half-pound at a time, in a wire basket and lower into hot fat. Cook until skins are slightly broken and nuts are golden brown. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.

Peanuts are healthful, plentiful, and rather inexpensive and can be used in many ways, adds Miss Hulsey.

WINDOW-SILL CHIVES

Chives may be grown in a pot indoors in winter and used for flavoring scrambled eggs, cottage cheese, cream cheese, salads, and other dishes.

CRANBERRY RELISH

2 cups sugar
1 cup water
1 stick cinnamon
1-4 teaspoon whole cloves
4 cups cranberries
1 cup celery, finely chopped
1 cup ground carrots
1-2 cup chopped almonds

Combine sugar, water, cinnamon and whole cloves in saucepan. Boil for 2 minutes. Add cranberries. Cook until cranberries pop open. Remove from heat. Chill. Then stir in celery, carrots, and almonds. Pour in covered dish and store in refrigerator until ready to use. This relish will keep for weeks properly stored in the refrigerator.

SAUSAGE AND RICE

1 cup uncooked rice
2 1-4 cups boiling water
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 to 1 pound sausage
1 green pepper, chopped
1 small onion, chopped
1 cup milk

Stir the dry rice into rapidly boiling, salted water. Cover loosely and let cook at a slow boil for 20 to 25 minutes, stirring occasionally with a fork. Remove lid reduce heat and let rice stand for 5 minutes to dry out.

Cook sausage partly done in frying pan, drain off most of the fat, then add green pepper and onion and cook for a few minutes. Mix with rice, then place half the mixture in a greased baking dish. Add layer of sausage, cover with remainder of rice, and add milk. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350 dregees) for 30 minutes; then uncover and continue baking for 30 minutes.

WINTER SALAD BOWL

1 1-2 cups shredded, scraped raw parsnips
3-4 cup diced celery
1-3 cup minced onion
8-10 small stuffed olives, sliced
1-2 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1-4 cup French dressing
1-4 cup mayonnaise
1 small head lettuce

Use medium-course shredder for parsnips. After shredding, combine them with diced celery, minced onion, salt, and pepper. Combine French dressing and mayonnaise; add to parsnip mixture, and toss well. Serve in nests of lettuee.

GOOD TEAMMATES

Peanuts team up with a good many foods. They are delicious in cole slaw or sprinkled over creamed onions or ereamed eggs and they are a must for curry.

A good flavoring combination for fricasseed chicken is a erushed bay leaf and a dast of thyme, and sage along with salt and pepper.

Gingersnaps spread with apple butter make an excellent afterschool snack.

The best working surface height for the average womans kitchen tasks is 36 inches from the floor.

Housewives do not always realize that the quality of oranges does not differ by size. Small oranges, for instance, are often extremely juicy.

Keep electrie cords dry. A wet cord is dangerous and may cause a short circuit. Also moisture may damage the protective covering over the wire.

WINTER CENTERPIECE

A low white pot of ivy on an attractive plate makes a eharming table centerpiece and helps out when fresh flowers aren't available.

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T.M. Campbell, Extension Service Field Agent Presented Award

Presentation Was Made at First Annual Honor Awards Ceremony

Washington, D. C. In recognition of his outstanding agricultural extension work, T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent, was presented a Superior Service Award last week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The presentation was made at the first annual Honor Award Ceremony on the Washington Monument grounds. Although, 33 of the Department's 76,000 employees received Superior Service Awards, five received Distinguished Service Awards, and 124 received Length of Service Awards. Of this latter group, one has served the Department for over 50 years, and the others have served for 40 or more years.

In making the presentation to Mr. Campbell, Secretary Anderson said, "For your outstanding extension work among colored farm people, I present you this Superior Service Award. This is not for just doing a good job, but for work considerably over and beyond the call of duty. You have my good wishes and the good wishes of the entire Department." The award consisted of a certificate, a medal, and lapel pin.

Among the 1,500 who witnessed the Honor Awards Ceremony were Mr. Campbell's wife and two of their five children. The two daughters present were Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, a physical therapist, and Mrs. Emily Virginia Hawkins, a registered nurse.

Along with his Superior Service Award, Mr. Campbell also received a Length of Serviee Award for having served the Department for 41 years. He was the first colored extension worker employed by the Department.

It was on November 12, 1906, that

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Receives Superior Service Award

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, congratulates T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent, after presenting him a Superior Service Award for his outstanding agricultural extension work. The award was presented last week on the Washington Monument grounds during the Department of Agriculture's first Annual Honor Awards Ceremony. Only 33 of the Department's 76,000 employees received Superior Service Awards, seven received Distinguished Service Awards, the highest honor, and 124 received Length of Service Awards for serving the Department 40 or more years.

County-wide Meeting On "Correcting Your Soil for Larger Returns" Held Recently

Monroe, La.— A county-wide meeting on "Correcting Your Soil for Larger Returns" was held on Thursday, March 25th, at 10:30 A.M. with thirty farm leaders from different sections of the County attending, Mr. E. F. Goldston, Extension Soil Speeialist of Raleigh, was the main speaker. He spoke on "Soil Use and Management." His speech was very interesting and inspirational. In his speech he brought out the following: "It takes 10,000 years to produce one foot of soil and it has taken 40,000 years to form the soil that we are now working. That there are two kinds of erosion—Sheet Erosion and Gulley Erosion. Both are bad. When we let our land wash away the top soil, it leaves only the sub soil and to work the sub soil we have to have heavier workstock and farm implements and we will get poorer crops. Our fertilizer bill will go up and yields will go down. Strip farming saves our soil. Sub soil is droughty, it is either too wet or too dry. Use commercial fertilizer and manure. Manure is the best fertilizer. Already we have ruined our best land. We must change our land use and put our crops on the land best suited for their production." These are the Union County erosion conditions that he gave: There are 411,000 acres in the county. 86.000 acres have not been injured to a great extent by erosion. 98,000 acres have lost one-third of its surface soil. 144,000 acres have lost from one-third to two-thirds of its surface soil.. 82,00 acres have lost from two-thirds to all of its top soil and a part of the sub soil. This is a bad picture. We must change our methods. In closing he asked, "What are our children and grand-children going to have to farm on? Each of us should stop and think about this."

Mr. C. H. King, Soil Conservation Specialist of USDA of Monroe spoke on the benefit and service that you can get through the soil conservation service. He emphasized contour farming strip farming, more and better permanent pastures, field borders for wildlife, and reforestration. He said the following: "The more good pastures we have the more livestock we can have and we'll have a better income and more prosperous years ahead. Thin the forest on your land. Cut out the crooked trees for wood, leave the good straight trees. Most of our woods are gone. When there is not enough woods on your land and you have enough land, set out an acre or two of pines. Lime, fertilizer, and good seed are recommended for good crops. Strip farming saves your land. Plant a field border to feed our wildlife, as they are our friends. Farm around the slope of your field and not up and down it. Cooperate with the Extension Service and A.A.A. The A.A.A. will pay so mueh for different soil conservation practices on your land."

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Negro Farm Leaders Discuss Long Time Farm Program

Raleigh, N. C. Negro farm and home leaders representing 10 Wake County communities met in the office of the Negro Farm and Home Agents reeently to discuss the problems affecting the county. Bartel Lane, President of the County Council, presided over the meeting.

Background information and the present situation of the county was presented by W. G. Davenport, Negro County Agent, and Mrs. A. B. Alston. Acting Negro Home Agent.

As a result of the present situation the leaders spelled out the problems that affected their communities and set them up in the long time planning program.

The communities and problems involved are Shiloh; hay and grain: Jefferies Grove: housing, milk and feed; Eagle Rock; hay, corn, hogs and vegetables: Springfield: toilets, gardens, sanitation and land tenure; New Hill: farm roads; Apex: eows and poultry; Fletchers Grove: toilets and screens; Sandy Fork: food, feed and land ownership; Friendship: farm records; and, Fuquay Springs: hay, sweet potatoes,

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Anderson Proposes Measure To Help Bakers Save Wheat

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has proposed a tentative voluntary industry agreement for the more than 12,000 wholesale bakers of bread, rolls, pies, cake, yeast sweet goods, and doughnuts. The principal purpose of this proposed agreement is to conserve wheat through elimination of consignment selling.

The suggested agreement calls upon wholesale bakers to refrain from the practice commonly known as consignment selling. Provisions of the agreement would exclude the return of stale bread from retailers in excess of one percent of gross sale in any calendar month, and would request bakers to limit inventories of flour to 60 days' production requirements.

It is estimated that elimation of consignment selling would save 10 million bushels of wheat over the 12 month period for which the agreement is proposed. Inventory limitation would tend to act as an anti-inflationary measure.

Negro Farm Youth Observed Successful 4-H Club Week

Washington, D. C. The Nation's 300,000 colored 4-H club boys and girls observed National 4-H Club Week, March 1-7, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the State Extension Services.

Radio broadcasts were made in some States, 4-H sermons, discussion meetings, and other activities were held in others. The Negro staff of Alabama Extension

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Only One-Third of Farm Families in Ga. Have Adequate Diets

That tenants and sharecroppers need the kind of security on the land that will encourage more of them to grow a larger part of their own food supply is indicated by a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey which reveals that nearly two-thirds of the colored farm families in a sample Georgia eounity had inadequate diets in 1945 a high production war year.

The survey shows that only 35

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Only High Rate of Cotton Merchanization Can Sharply Reduce Need For Land-Labor

Washington, D. C. Although the agricultural trend is definitely toward further mechanization, only a high rate of adoption of the mechanical cotton picker can sharply reduce the need for hand-labor in the South within the next few years, says a publication issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new publication — — — — Progress of Farm Mechanization— points out that despite 100 years of substituting machines for animal and human power, 61 percent, or 13 billion hours of the farm work were still being done by hand-labor four years ago.

However, the study indicates that increased mechanization will further reduce hand-labor in agriculture. There is an outside possibility that it may eliminate two to three billion hand-hours during the 10-year period, 1944-54, providing the mechanical cotton picker comes into general use, and the trend of eliminating hand-labor is speeded up through the country, the publication asserts.

Pointing to the labor requirements for maintaining the more complicated farm machines, the publication says that although two or three billion more hours of hand-labor may be eliminated throughout agriculture as a result of the adoption of mechanization, it would probably mean a net reduction of only one-third to one-half as many hours.

Least reduction in hand-hours requirements will take place in the performance of such farm chores as caring for sheep, poultry, and cattle, and in cultivating and harvesting such crops as sugarcane, potatoes, dry beans, fruits, and vegetables.

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

State Helps Free Herds Of Mastitis

Dairymen interested in reducing losses in production and eventually having a herd free of mastitis should follow the procedure outlined by Dr. A. A. McMurray, director of the State Department of Agriculture mastitis control program.

Farmers desiring assistance should follow the procedure outlined by Dr. A. A. McMurray, director of the State Department of Agriculture mastitis control program. Farmers desiring assistance should make their wishes known in writing directly to the department or request their county agent, vocational agricultural instructor or other farm representatives to request service for them.

A representative of the mastitis control program will then visit the dairyman and will work out a "gentlemen's agreement" whereby the dairyman agrees to to follow a proven program in sanitation and management.

There is nothing binding about the agreement. It may be terminated at any time by either party.

When an agreement is established, the Department of Agriculture employe will examine the herd and give advice on how to manage that herd to eliminate, control and prevent mastitis. He will attempt to determine the amount of infection as well as the cause.

The dairyman is given instructions in herd management practices whch include treatment of the udder at milking time.

Periodic visits will be made to check the herd and laboratory tests will be conducted.

"All services provided are free and we are now in position to render services to any dairyman in the state," Dr. McMurray said. However, it is essential for dairymen to cooperate in the sanitation and management program outlined by the department, he explained.

"We are confident that our program will work because it has proven very successful in many herds during the past two years," Dr. McMurray declared.

Warm Weather Fire Hazards

Fire loss in this country is naturally at its peak during the winter, when heating plants are being used to the limit. But the approach of the warm season brings special and very dangerous hazards.

Many homes and businesses have been destroyed because the grass wasn't cut on adjoining vacant property and caught fire. Every community should have a suitable law in this regard and enforce it strictly and impartially.

Carelessness in burning rubbish during dry days takes its share of the toll. Such fires should never be left unattended. And some means of controlling or quenching them if they threaten to get out of hand should be immediately available.

Spring and summer will witness a tremendous increase in tourist travel through the rural areas and timbered country. Millions of acres of splendid timber have gone up in smoke, leaving nothing but an ugly, scarred landscape as a memorial, because people have thrown burning matches and cigarettes from cars, and because campers haven't made absolutely sure that their fires were out before moving on. These crimes of carelessness are covered in the law—but police and forest service officials can't be everywhere. Fire prevention, in all its many phases, is up to the individual.

When spring clean-up time comes, do a real and thorough job of it. Get rid of the junk and the refuse. A clean house and clean premises mean fire prevention.

EGG WITH '16' ON IT LAID ON FEBRUARY 16

Union City, Tenn., March 1 (Special) John Harrison of Grace, Ky., recently displayed a hen's egg with the number "16" naturally imprinted in the shell.

When was the egg laid?

You guessed it - February 16.

Black Market in Farm Machinery Flourishes

Chicago, Ill.—(AP)—Farm equipment manufacturers said yesterday there is a flurishing black market in farm machinery, and they are powerless to stop it.

The manufacturers said they are running their plants at full capacity and expanding their production facilities, but they have been unable to satisfy the huge demand.

Most black market sales are made by farmers and individuals, rather than authorized dealers, the manufacturers said. Farmers need equipment so badly they are willing to pay $1,000 or more for slightly-used tractors and combines, they said.

The farm equipment makers said they would tell their story of the black market to the house agriculture committee in Washington next week. Rep. Clifford Hope (R-Kansas), committee chairman, sent out investigations to the manufacturers and announced his committee would begin public hearings on the farm Black Market Feb. 10.

Most of the big companies including international Harvester. Allis Chalmers, Caterpillar Tractor and J. I. Case, are expanding their production facilities in an effort to meet the demand.

International Harvester opened a tractor plant at Louisville, Ky., last fall and expects it to reach a maximum production of 50,000 units per year by next fall.

Caterpillar spokesmen said the company is building two big new expansion programs which is expected to "greatly increase" production.

Manufacturers said the steel shortage was a contributing factor in the shortage of farm machinery, but that many factors are responsible. During the war the plants were occupied almost entirely with war production. In 1946, seeveral of the major companies, including Allis Chalmers and J. I. Case, were beset by strikes.

A spokesman for International Harvester said the company's dealers in all sections of the country had reported evidence of black market operations.

An official of Deere and Co., at Moline, Ill., said the black market moves around the country with the harvest seasons. When southern farmers have their crops in, he said, they are tempted to sell equipment at high prices to northern their crops.

A caterpillar Tractor representative said that the black market is equally common in the sale of road graders and highway equipment. He said he had seen heavy equipment salvaged from the war advertised for as high as $4.000 above the list price.

All the major companies said they were urging dealers to sell only to farmers with a legitimate need. Some of the companies have run advertisements urging farmers to pay no more than the list price.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Beef cattle took the limelight, agriculturally speaking several weeks ago in Middle Tennessee. Three breeding association consignment sales were conducted with gratifying and stimulating results.

Prices were good but not excessive considering the quality of the animals. Unlike other sales the average farmer could make purchases and many did.

Interest in beef production and better grade animals has definitely grown. This was proven conclusively by the large crowds attending the sale. However, many would be breeders of better livestock continue to sit on the sideline and for one reason or another delay their purchase of foundation livestock.

A farmer who "looks before he leaps" is displaying sound judgment. However, some are a bit too cautious when they continue to wait year after year.

Profitable beef programs are devcloped through sound, long-range planning. A desirable program can seldom be bought. The average farmer is not financially able to buy many animals at prevailing prices. Since he starts with a few animals and attempts to develop a top quality herd, is essential that thosc animals be of desirable quality.

It is difficult to correct a mistake in any livestock breeding program. Any farmer who is not sure of his ability to select good individual animals should rely on the judgment of someone versed in the field of a dependable breader.

Breeders are not going to mis lead a beginner. This is true in most cases. Breeders realize that it is to their advantage for a new breeder to start out right. He is not only a potential buyer, but his success will detremine to a certain degree the opinion of others about the breeder gave him a start in the business.

There are at least two groups of farmers who should make changes in thir farm program. One is the man who year after year continues to grow row crops on marginal and sub-marginal land. The other is composed of those farmers who struggle along with a herd of cull animals which in the long run don't pay for their feed bill.

There is room for better beef cattlc throughout thc state. The owner of low grade herds, if nothing else, could purchase a desirable sire. It would be only a short time before there would be noticeable improvement.

More farmers should realize that a cull animal will consumc as much food as a good one. The difference comes when it is time to sell. The better bred animal will not only become heavier on the same amount of feed, but it will demand a better price in most cases.

More farmers are realizing that money from beef cattle is made from grass and not so much from grain. They no longer feel that it is necessary to produce corn to carry the cattle through the winter. A good grade of hay will do the job just as efficiently and is much less trouble and less expensive to produce.

Any farmer in the beef business should be sure of ample pasture to care for all of his cattle. This is especially true for the beginner. He will have enough problems without worrying about feed.

There are thousands of acres in Tennessee devoted to the production of corn and other raw crops that should by all means be in pasture. The average yield for all corn produced in the state last year was less than 30 bushels per acre. Knowing that many acres produced 40, 50, 60, 70, and even 80 bushels, we realize that corn was grown on many acres that yielded 10 and 12 bushels.

There is no profit in corn production when the yields are so low. In fact, the man who failed to make at least 29 bushels per acre didn't make expenses. His land would have been much better off in some type of grass. It wouldn't have washed away and the farmer wouldn't have had to do all that work.

Soil that has reached the unproductive stage for row crops can be developed into very desirable pasture It can be made profitable by grazing good livestock. Beef cattle production can bc both profitable and enjoyable with proper management.

DONT BOARD RATS

It costs $2 to board one rat for a year. This pest can be controlled at little cost.

Red squill is the safest and one of the best materials to use in poisoning rats. It is relatively harmless to other animals.

To make effective bait mix one pound of red squill with 9 pounds of ground beef, canned fish, rolled oats, or other food. The bait should be divided into pieces the size of a large pecan. Put a piece of bait in every rat hole that can be found and in other places rats have been seen. Every building on thc farm should be treated at the same time. Five to 10 pounds of bait will be enough to treat all buildings on most farms.

Chestnut Tree Stages Comeback in State

It is doubtful that the village blacksmith will ever be a principal figure in American communities again, but the return of the chestnut tree under which his shop stood is practically assured.

What's a chestnut?

Chestnut is the common name applied to one of the largest trees ever to grow in our southern forests. A tree which was valuable for lumber, tanning, fence rails, shade and many other things in addition to its nut crops. It has been essentially extinct for the past 12 to 15 years Chestnut blight was responsible.

After more than a decade of breeding work by specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, several varieties have been produced which are almost resistant to the blight.

Cross-breeding blight-resistant Chinese varieties with the diminishing American varieties has brought these results. The new varieties will not attain the size of the original varieties nor are they as winter resistant. However all indications are that the tree will be of desirable size and will prove favorable on many southern farms in the years to come.

Breeding of the new "hybrid" varieties has been primarily for timber, but the importance of the nut crop has not been overlooked. Nuts from these trees are almost as large as the original American varieties and the quality is desirable.

State Horticulturist J. C. McDaniel says that some of the "hybrid" trees are already growing in the South with favorable results. can't have chestnuts in Tennessce

There is no question that we can't have chestnuts in Tennessee again," he said. "It will only be a matter of a few years because farmers are extremely interested."

We can't count much on the water-sprouts which are springing up in some localities from the old stumps, McDaniel said. Those trees are not blight resistant and sooner or later they will be killed by the disease.

He explained that reports of chestnut trees are numerous about the state and some have attained the bearing age but it is seldom they live that long.

Reforesting chestnuts will be a slow process because the seedlings are being produced at a slow rate at the present time. The demand for the blight resistant trees has been so great that no individual has had an opportunity to secure very many. Regardless, the chestnut is on its way back and for keeps unless some unforeseen disease appears on the scene.

Science Breeds 'Super Fly' To Learn How To Kill It

By Robert E. Geiger

Washington—(AP)—Science has created a "super" fly. It takes three times as much poison to kill him as an ordinary fly.

In producing this tough guy in a laboratory the scientists were running a race with nature. Nature, too, was turning out a new model fly every year. Each crop was harder to kill with the powerful new poison, DDT.

These poison-defying flies appeared in great numbers in Greece and Italy, where DDT was used in great quantities during and right after the war.

Scientists wondered whether this meant that some day there would be a breed virtually immune to poison. Such a fly might spread around the world and drive out all puny, ordinary flies.

Decides to Find Out

The United States Department of Agriculture decided to find out. The problem was to turn out flies faster than nature produces them and thus get a preview of future generations of flies.

Agricultural department scientists decided to use nature's law of the survival of the fit to do this. Now, after 43 generations, they probably have what is the champion muscle-flexing housefly of the universe. He's not only resistant to DDT and other powerful insecticides but he's healthy, hardy and robust, just like the Italian-Greek wild flies.

This new fly was produced within two years by the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine laboratory at Orlando, Fla. At least three years were clipped from the time it takes nature to produce 43 generations of flies.

Here's how the scientists did it:

They sprayed a colony of flies with DDT. There were a few survivors. These were permitted to rear families. Their offspring were sprayed. Once more a few survived.

Took Twice As Much

In the 36th generation it took twice as much DDT as it took to kill most of the members of the first generations. And now, in the 43rd generation, it takes three times as much.

Some flies survived simply because they were more robust than others. Another group survived apparently because they have thicker "skins," smaler "noses" or some other physical characteristic that prevents them from absorbing as much DDT as other flies.

So far as flies are concerned, the scientists don't believe the situation ever will become serious. There are too many flies, spread over too much of the world. But with other pests there is a major problem.

All sorts of insects develop an apparent immunity to poisons after they have been used on them for several years.

Killed by Science

When there is no hope of exterminating all members of some species of pests, in a few campaigns, because they are so widely and numerously spread, they will have to be killed by more scientific warfare. Flies come in this class.

Sacrifices to Fire

The trouble with statistics is that they are difficult to visualize. We read, for example, that more than 10,000 people are killed by fire each year. But that doesn't come home until we break it down, mentally, into individual tragedies that could happen to us, our families, and the people down the block.

Here are a few headlines, all taken from recent issues of newspapers, that illustrate better than argument the horror of fire:

"Concord, N. H.—Mother, Son Die in Fire."

"Sylvester, Ga.—Child Burned to Death in Home Fire."

"Tigard, Ore.—Fire Kills Two Men."

"Utica, N. Y.—Eleven in Family Burn to Death."

"Mallard, Ia.—Farm Hands Meet Tragic Death in Fire."

"Chatham, N. Y.—Five Persons Die from Stove Explosions."

"Oskaloosa, Ia.—Child Dies in Farm Home Fire."

"Marietta, Okla.—Farm Woman, Child Perish in Flames."

"Lewistown, Pa.—Trapped in Her Room, Child Suffocates in Early Morning Blaze."

"Dillon, S. C.—Two Children Lose Lives When Home Burns."

This list could be continued indefinitely. Great fires make the headlines nationally—but it is the "little," isolated blazes which cause most of the death and damage. And it can happen to you unless you use all precautions possible to prevent fire.

Power Improves Life On Farm

For many years the rural people of Center Star community, anxiously looked forward to the day when they would have electricity in their homes. The people of Center Star community have been rewarded for their patience. They now have an REA line running by their doors.

Many homes have already been equipped with electrical appliances such as, telephones, radios, electric irons, refrigerators and many other appliances.

The Home Demonstration Club of this community, will work to achieve economy and skill in the operation of their appliances.

Many Fine New Flowers Available for Gardeners

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

It is now timc to begin work on preparing plans for this year's flowers and vegetables.

Fortunately we have a good array of interesting new flowers that are easy to grow to stimulate our interest. The first of these are the new tall growing bush type of Petunias, Pink Sensation. This is an entirely new type of petunia, decidedly different from anything we have ever had in the past. Under normal conditions it will make a plant two to three feet in diameter almost pyramidal in shape and in good soil the plants will stand high as 30 inches.

Delightful Shade

The flowers are three inches in diameter, a delightful shade of pink, and are abundantly produced. The plant stands heat well and blooms all summer. Now is the time to get the seed and plant them. Almost all of the seed houses handle the seeds in the packets only. Thcy should be sown like any other petunia seeds, in hot beds, cold frames, or indoor boxes.

Because petunia seeds are extremely small, and because the seeds of any novelties are more expensive of the older varieties, we think it always pays to put the soil in which we sow the seed through a screen or at least put enough soil through the screen to cover the top of the container at least an inch deep.

Level Soil Off

Level the soil off and sprinkle thc seed on the surface of the soil. Cover it just about the thickness of a knifeblade of the screened soil. Now lay a clean sterile cloth over the top of the place where the seed has been sown and water through the cloth. Now remove the cloth and cover the bed or box where the seeds have been sown with glass raised just enough to get a good circulation of air.

If it is necessary to water again before the seeds come up, put the cloth over it again and water the soil through the cloth. Just as soon as the seeds are up, remove the glass covering, and dust lightly with sulfur to prevent the plants snapping off.

We have given these directions in detail because the seeds are very small.

Another new flower that is well worth growing is the double snapdragon. It may not be as graceful as some of the singles, but does make a solid spike of bloom and is very much worthwhile especially as thc novelty for you can be sure none of your neighbors have seen them before.

Giant Tetra-Phlox

Another flower we have been watching with a great deal of interest for the last four or five years, is the new giant flowered tetra-phlox. This is a giant new type of the old phlox Drummondi, but the individual flowers and the clusters are so much larger than the old type and they are produced on stems so much longer that it places these quick growing free blooming annuals in a forefront either for bedding or for cut flowers.

Probably only the large mail order companies will be able to supply these seed this year, but they are well worth growing. These seed can be planted either indoors or outdoors as soon as the ground is warm enough to work. If the seeds are to be planted in the open ground, plant the latter part of April.

Gladiolus Planting

The first planting of gladiolus bulbs can be planted just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, though we do not think anything is gained if they are planted before the middle or the last part of March. We are informed and careful experiments have proved that while gladiolus bulbs are allowed to lie in the cold wet ground for considerable time, they will probably all grow and bloom a week or 10 days later if similar bulbs are planted at the time we planted our early garden.

This is the time to prune all trees and finish up needed pruning that has not already been done. All trees may be pruned now without any danger of injury with the exception of maple trees. We do not recommend pruning them before the middle of March. They should have been pruned in December.

Go Over Trees

Go over all of your valuable trees carefully for dead, split, and broken limbs, or any other defects that do damages. Should you wait until the leaves come out, you will be pretty sure to fail to see some limbs that should be removed. Fertilize any trees that you know are not growing well right now so that the trees will have the benefit of the fertilizer as soon as spring growth starts.

If possible sct out all trees, any kind that you planned to set this spring between now and the middle of March. Experts or even average gardeners who do their work carefully may get reasonably good results up to the middle of April, but planting that late is always a big risk.

We are needing new vegetable gardens this year more than at any other time in the history of the country. Our government is urging very strongly that everyone who can possibly do so plant a garden this year, even though it is very small. We will write more fully about this soon but we wish to urge all our readers to get busy at once and decide where their garden is to be, and get ready to plant it.

Economic Highlights

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual, National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

In every country in which the communist party is active—a category that includes practically all of the nations of the world—it works on the proven military principle that a small, highly-trained and disciplined force can easily control a large but undisciplined mob. This principle has demonstrated its soundness beyond question in communism's alma mater, the Soviet Union. The communist party within Russia has only a million or so members, but this little elite force has no difficulty in dominating the rest of the 190,000,000-plus Russians. And the party, in turn, is directed by a central committee made up of ten members and four alternates whose decisions are absolutely final, and from which no appeal can be taken.

Whether or not communist parties outside of the Soviet Union are actually directed from the Kremlin has been the subject of much acrimonious argument. It doesn't make a great deal of difference either way, for the pattern is always the same. It has been definitely proven that some communist leaders have been given their training in Russia and then sent abroad to the United States and other countries to spread the gospel. These leaders are chosen for various qualities—intelligence, ruthlessness, the ability to lead and sway others, and above all, for a passionate, religious faith in the communist doctrine.

Many people used to doubt communism's effectiveness on the grounds that it would be impossible to obtain converts on even a small scale in a country such as the Untied States. Circumstances have blasted that point of view. The communist leaders have found a following among two cntirely different kinds of people. Thc first kind consists of intellectuals with a burning dcsire for Utopia who can be persuaded that Karl Marx, as edited by Stalin and company, has pointed the way. These people are carefully trained as editors, manifesto-writers, speakers, and leaders of sub-groups.

The second kind consists of people who for one reason or another are bitter at the world, feel that society has cheated them, are envious of others, and are eager to take part in any movement that promises to make them top dog in some blazing future dawn. These are the private soldiers in the ranks of communism.

The care and raising of a new communist is almost as routine as the multiplication table. At the beginning there is considerable accent on social life—many of the members have been lonely, and every effort is given to making them feel welcomed and wanted. The blandishments of wine, women and song are used freely. They are stimulated by conversation which is above their heads, and soon develop an eagerness to learn so that they may become the mental equals of their teachers. They are initially fed Marxism in kindergarten-sized doses—except, of course, in the case of the intellectuals who begin with an adequate background. Injustices, real and imaginary, in American life are pointed up and pounded home.

Step by step, the converts moves along. Soon he is given easy, minor tasks, such as helping to distribute communist literature and to form part of a claque at meetings. Almost unconsciously, he takes on more and more work. Communism assumes an ever-growing role in his life. If he is the right type, he is eventually used to do some organizing on his own hook, often in the place where he works. He is taught how to look for other dissatisfied workers and to subtlely prepare them for immersion in the cause. He may be employed for strong arm jobs, such as heckling and breaking up meetings of anti-communists.

Finally, he discovers that communism is his world, and that everything else is secondary. He finds that his superiors expect him to be a communist 24 hours a day, that there is no limit to the work they may give him, and that they must be obeyed without question. When that point is reached, he is considered of real value to the organization.

If he becomes disillusioned and wishes to drop his affiliation, he finds that extremely difficult, calling for a degree of courage and will power that few human beings possess. Every conceivable form of social and economic pressure will be brought against him and his family. He will be subjected to threats—and he will know, from previous examples, that the threats are carried out to the letter. In some cases, the penalty for dissent may be liquidation. In the Soviet Union itself, that is almost always the penalty.

That, in general, is the way communist cells are built. A large membership is not desired—small groups with the right kind of training and indoctrination are far more easily handled. And when the time for action comes, the communist cells can act with incredible purpose and efficiency. Nothing is left to chance. Everything is planned, and the task of every member is clearly detailed. It was last done that way in Czechoslovakia, and the world now knows the result.

Finally, the communists are masters at using other groups to their own ends. Many a well-meaning liberal has advanced the communist cause without realizing it. If he finds out what is going on and protests he is expertly reviled and painted a black reactionary. Communism skillfully plays every angle which may help it, no matter how indirectly.

Uncle Sam Looks for About 12,000 'Lost' Farm Hands

Washington, April 5—(AP)—Uncle Sam is looking for about 12,000 "lost" farm hands.

They were among more than 300,000 agricultural workers brought in from Mexico and the West Indies during the war and since to help meet a farm worker shortage.

Recruited under the direction of their respective governments, they were given permits to enter this country for only a specified period of time. And they were supposed to return to their respective countries after the harvesting season.

So far neither the Agricultural Department nor the Immigration Service has been able to find the 12,000. Most of those missing are from Mexico.

Sumter County 4-H Clubbers Hold Club Field Day in Americus, Georgia

Americus, Ga., Friday, April 9 was a great day for Sumter County Negro 4 H Clubbers, rural teachers, rural children, farmers and farm women. Several thousand rural Negroes flocked to Americus to observe the county wide 4 H Club Fields Day, and to participate in a full day of activities, characterized "to make the best better", and to improve the head, the heart, the hands and the health of all. It was the greatest peace time demonstration ever staged by the Negroes of Americus and Sumter County.

Nature even smiled on and blessed the program. The crowded snowy cumulus clouds which had been hanging above, threatening to deliver a down pour of rain, silently disappeared, and gave way to "Old Sol", who came out and beamed down on the hundreds of spectators who lined the sidewalks awaitng the glaring blare of the music.

Under the direction of Charles Brown, ably assisted by Henry Harris and other rural leaders, at 10:00 a. m. led by the famous Staley High School band, the huge and glamorous parade started up Forsyth Street. Horses, jeep, trucks, cars, floats, 4 H clubbers, with banners, rural teachers and rural leaders, rolled slowly and marched majestically to the tempo of the music of the Staley High School band. The floats representing the Sumter County 4 H Council, Leslie Public School, Mt. Mary, the decorated cars and trucks, were acclaimed by the many spectators as worthy representation of careful planning and much hard work. A conservative estimation of 1200 persons participated in the parade.

At the termination of thc prade, the huge mass of humanity journeyed to the auditorium of Staley High School to participate in the indoor activities. This program started with the singing of "America" followed by prayer. Maxine Dorsey was in charge of music. Milton Raven, president, Sumter County 4 H Council extended greetings, and also led the 4 H Club motto and pledge. With Leila Bobbs Holmes, presiding, a program, consisting of group singing, public speaking, spelling bee, health plays, stunts, and exhibits was rendered. The principal and only address was delivered by E. L. Bridges, superintendent of the Sumter County Schools. He praised the caliber of work that is being out among the clubs, urged the group to support any worthwhile program, outlined the advantages of education, and emphasized the urgent need of the folk in Sumter County following a sane and sound leadership which will bring about substantial improvement, and racial goodwill. Included among out of town guests were J. W. Harris, Negro County Agent, Terrell County; J. C. Sanders, former teacher of vocational agriculture at Shipp Training School, but now, Negro County Agent, Mitchell County Augustus Hill, assistant Negro State 4 H Club Agent; George S. Oettle, a native of South Africa, who was sent to Sumter County to observe the program, and study the 4 H club activities.

In the afternoon, time was devoted to outdoor activities, which consisted of potato race, sack race, suitcase race, 50 yd. dash, high jump, broad jump, and two basketball games, played between the boys' and girls' teams, representing Nunn Industrial School and the Plains Rosenwald School.

Leila Bobb Holmes, president, Sumter County Teachers Association, Trixie Seay, chairman the committee on arrangement and planning, F. M. Staley, Negro County Agent, Nora Ruth Mathis, Home Agent, Charlie Brown, marshall of the day and Henry Harris, vice president, the Agricultural Planning Committee, express their highest appreciation for the cooperation of Staley High School band, the rural teachers, the state officials, county and city officials, and all who worked to make the whole affair a most brilliant success.

Winners for the day: Spelling—Seay, first; Davis Grove, second.

Public Speaking — Long Grove, first; Piney Grove, second

Singing — Davis Grove, first; Mt. Mary, second.

Health Play — Paradox, first; Huntington, second.

Stunts— Shipp Chapel, first; Plains — Rosenwald, second

Potato Race — Plains Rosenwald

Suitcase Race — Plains Rosenwald

High Jump — Nunn Industrial, Long Grove, Plains Rosenwald (tie) Broad Jump -- Welcome

50 yd. dash — Nunn Industrial

The activities of the day were climaxed with two basketball games, played between teams, representing Nunn Industrial and Plains Rosenwald Schools, to determine the girls' and boys' championship teams of Sumter County. Nunn boys and girls captured both championships, by defeating the teams from Plains, winning the girls' game by a score of 7to6, and winning the boys' game by a score of 11 to 6.

Paris Green Halts Garden Cutworms

Losses in early gardens because of cutworms can be reduced through the use of Paris Green bait. One pound of Paris Green to 25 pounds of course bran will do the job. For small areas use one tablespoon of poison with one pound of bran.

Enough water should be added to moisten the mixture but not enough to cause it to lump. Apply the bait late in the afternoon. For best resuts the treatment should be made a day or two prior to setting the plants or just before they come through the ground.

Grain Sorghum

Get grain sorghum seed to plant the middle of June. There will be good insurance against a feed shortage.

Feed Tight

The feed situation will be tight in 1948. One of the best and easiest ways to produce some emergency feed is by planting an annual lespedeza on prepared land and on small grains.

SOIL SAVING

Much of our cropland will not be protected by a cover crop this winter. However, a great deal of soil can be saved if cotton and corn stalks, crotalarie and other residues are cut or disked into the ground now. This material will decay and make land preparation easier next spring.

Clear pastures of brush stumps, and loose stones to make mowing easier next season. On many farms the acreage of grazing may be increased by clearing low, wet areas, and then preparing, liming, fertilizing and seeding them to pasture.

Negro Holds Army Physical Perfection Record

Chicago, Ill.—The first man to make a perfect score in the army's gruelling paratrooper physical test is PFC Chester W. Oden, St. Paul Negro, according to a June Ebony feature which declares that the super-trooper's name flies on a pennant atop the Airborne Training School at Fort Benning to honor his feats.

"All aspirants for paratroops must pass a test that includes 54 push-ups, 75 squat-jumps, 20 pull-ups and 79 sit-ups in a space of two minutes," Ebony says. "They must also run a 300-yard shuttle course in 44 seconds."

First man, Negro or white, ever to make a perfect score of 500 on this strenuous test, PFC Oden was also a four-letter man at Father Flanagan's Boys' Town. He entered the army in February, 1947, and volunteered for the paratroops.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Negro Farm Youth

(Continued from page 1)

Service launched the observance in that State with a broadcast over Station WAPI of Birmingham, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1:30 p. m., CST. Charles E. Trout, assistant extension editor, interviewed a 4-H club leader and a county agent on the activities being caried out by 4-H'ers.

One of the highlights of 4-H Club Week was the inventorying of projects completed in the past and the checking up on the progress of current projects. Reports for the 1946 farm year—latest available—show that during that year, 99,000 colored 4-H boys and 132,000 girls completed a total of over half a million projects.

These projects included 115,000 acres of crops and gardens, the raising of nearly two million head of poultry, 50,000 head of hogs, and 10,000 head of beef and dairy cattle. Also, 276,000 garments were made and an additional 116,000 article of clothing were remodeled or made-over.

In line with this year's 4-H theme—"Creating better homes today for more responsible citizenship tomorrow"—colored farm youth completed 30,000 projects in home and lawn beautification in 1946 and made 100,000 articles of home furnishings. Also, 4-H club girls eanned 3,190,000 quarts of food and served 3,400,000 meals.

In farm shops, colored 4-Hers made 4,000 farm tools and repaired 7,000 plows, wagons, tractors, and other farm implements. Department officials point out that this type of training will be of increasing value as mechanization advances in the South.

Of the 1,600,000 4-H clubbers of the Nation, 299,000 are colored. They hold membership in 8,853 clubs in 446 counties in the South. Four H membership is not limited to the children of farm operators. Rural non-farm youth also may join. At present 37,000 non-farm youth hold membership in 4-H clubs.

To save frosting a cake sprinkle the batter with finely chopped nuts before it goes into the oven.

Only High Rate

(Continued from page 1)

Greatest reduction in hand-labor will be effected in the farming of cotton, corn, wheat, and peanuts, the publication states.

Caring for livestock required the greatest percentage of hand-labor. Seventy-five percent of the man-hours spent in livestock work on farms in 1944 were hand-labor. While hand methods in crops consumed 47 percent of the total hours devoted to erop production.

To eliminate more hand labor in livestock care, says the publication, would mean more and better feeding and watering conveniences, more use of milking machines, and more mechanization in the performance of other chores around the barns. With greater coverage in rural electrification, these things will be possible, the publication asserts.

However, it points out that there will remain between two and three million small farms with only a few head of livestock. On these farms, electrically operated water pumps will eliminate a lot of hand-labor in watering livestock, but hand milking will continue on most farms that have only nine cows or less.

Pointing to the future, the publication says that the next generation may see the successful development of the mechanical cotton picker and its widespread adoption in some cotton areas. The effects of such development on farm workers and on the pattern of southern agriculture during the next 30 years may be enormous.

The study concludes that future farm mechanization in the United States will mean that fewer people will be needed for farm work. But of equal importance is the possibility that mechanization will reduce the need for overworking during rush seasons and for the employment of women and children in the fields.

County-wide Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

His talk was very inspirational and interesting.

Remarks were also made by Mr. J. A. Marsh, County Agent, Mr.. J. D. Windom, Veteran Instructor, and Mrs. B. B. Forte, Negro Home Demonstration Agent

The County-Wide Hybrid Corn Production Contest and the State-Wide Soybean and Hybrid Corn Contests were announced. Eaeh leader present was asked to go back in his community and put the things in practice that were brought out in the meeting and to inform their neighbors of the same.

S. T. Lloyd
Negro County Agent

Three Acre Farmer Makes Good Living

Although the national trend is toward larger and fewer farms, the North Carolina State Extension Service reports that there is at least one farmer in that State who is making a good living off as little as three acres.

That farmer is Ira W. Hawkins, who planted one acre to turnip greens last year and used the rest of his three acres for raising chickens and growing a garden. He grossed $800 off his turnips and nearly $1.000 off eggs. This year he plans to increase his income from eggs. Already, his egg production has increased from 12 dozen to 23 dozen per day. His laying flock now number 400, and Farmer Hawkins has recently purchased 900 baby chicks.

Family Admires Coveted Award

T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent, his wife, and two of their daughters admire the Superior Service Award he has just received from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson for outstanding agricultural extension work.

Left to right are: Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Emily Virginia Hawkins. The award was presented last week on the Washington Monument grounds during the Department of Agriculture's first Annual Honor Awards Ceremony.

Only One-Third of

(Continued from page 1)

percent of the Negro farm families studied in the Georgia county had diets that could be considered adequate even when the standard was lowered to 67 percent of the recommended allowance of the National Research Council.

More than half the diets of the families were deficient in vitamin A; about a fourth were inadequate in calcium, and close to one-fifth were short on riboflavin, say. officials of the Rureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economies which conduеted the survey.

Lack of gardens with green and yellow vegetables, and a cow to supply milk and butter largely accounted for the dictary shortages of vitamin A and calcium, the bureau points out.

When the diets of colored farmers in the county were compared with those of whites on the basis of the amount of calcium in their meals, it was shown that white owners and renters ate diets that were 90 pereent satisfactory, while Negro owners and renters ate meals that were only 82 percent adequate.

A comparison of the diets of white and eolored sharecroppers and farm laborers showed an even greater disparity. The former ate meals that were 77 percent satisfactory in calcium, while the latter lived on diets that were only 65 percent satisfactory.

Just a pint of milk a day, an egg, and few garden vegetables for each member of the families that were deficient in calcium and vitamins would have improved their lot considerably, say Department officials. Continuing, they point out that this emphasizes the need for meeting this year's goal of 20 million Freedom Gardens to help satisfy our own nutrition requirements and those of our neighbors overseas.

A key to better diest for farm people, say Department officials, is more satisfaetory tenure arrangements for tenants and croopers. They point out that a lift toward ownership or longer term written leases with provisions for a garden plot and pasture for a cow would go a long way toward encouraging landless farmers to produce more of their own food at home.

Negro Farm Leaders

(Continued from page 1)

pastures and terracing. Other needs named by the group were farm equipment, marketing, refrigeration, painting and water supply.

Those present were: Tannie Holden, Mrs. Bessie Leathers, Willie Chavis and Marvin Chavis, Route 6, Raleigh; R. J. Thompson, Maggie Scott and Montee Scott, Route 1, Apex; Carlee Richardson, Wallace Richardson and Lattie Scott, Route 2, Apex; Bartel Lane and Mrs. Odessa Lane, Route 2, Raleigh; J. W. Burroughs, Mrs. Zettie Mayo, and Mrs. Nathaniel Mayo, Route 1, Morrisville; J. E. Perry, Rody Perry, Theron Perry and W. L. Crews, Eagle Rock; Mrs. Dorthy Alston, Mark Dunn, and Corenna Dunn, Route 1, Raleigh; R. B. Raiford, Route 5, Raleigh; Hunter Bullock, Fuquay Springs; and Mrs. Dasie Hallerston, Route 1, Holly Springs; and Rev. M. W. Williams, Raleigh.

Also assisting with the meeting was E. E. Evans Assistant Negro County Agent, and Natalie Peebles, Assistant Negro Home Agent.

35,000 Purebred Animals Imported by U. S. in 1947

During 1947, the U. S. Department of Agriculture imported 35,229 purebred domestic animals for breeding purposes. This number represents an increase of 2,823 over the number imported in 1946 which topped all preceding yearly importations of purebred stock.

Among last years' importations were: 27,624 cattle, 4,246 sheep, 2,199 swine, 895 dogs, 258 horses, and seven cats.

4-H'ers Start Thrift Club

Members of two 4-H club organizations in Virginia have started thrift clubs in order to save money for next year's project. Under the plan, each member who joins the club must deposit at least one dollar in the bank and have a bank-book. A prize will be given to the member who saves the largest amount.

Presentation Was

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Campbell went to work as a farm demonstration leader in Ala. He was employed jointly by Tuskegee Institute and the Department of Agriculture. After a few weeks of making preliminary contacts among the farm people who lived in Macon County where Tuskegee is situated, Campbell, then a youth of 23, climbed aboard Jesup Wagon—a school on wheels disigned by Dr. George Washington Carver. He tightened the reins of his sturdy mules, waved goodbye to Booker T. Washington and Dr. Carver and drove off to carry agricultural education right up to the doors of Alabama farm people. His program consisted of distributing improved seed and conducting demonstrations in better farming practices and in improved homemaking.

Campbell has written a book in which he relates some of his experiences during the early days of the Jesup Wagon. The book is entitled "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer." A London edition of this book was published in October of this year.

Among other things, Campbell pointed out in his book that he had to make many adjustments in his demonstration approach. For example, he says he set out to show farmers how to operate a mechanical cream seperator and how to test milk for its butterfat content, but discovered the first day that most of the farmers did not have any milk to test, because they didn't have any cows. So, he shifted his enphasis to pasture development and to ownership of cows as part of a sound live-at-home program.

That was the beginning of extension work with colored farmers. Eight years later the Smith-Lever Act went into effect and the Federal-State Cooperative extension program was launched. Today, about 800 trained farm and home demonstration agents are employed by Extension Service in the Southern States.

Campbell now serves as a regional field agent. He helps supervise and coordinate the work of colored agents in seven States: Florida, Ga., Ala., Texas, Miss., Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Two years ago he was loaned to the General Education to help make a study of West Africa and the adaptability of extension methods as a mass education teehnique in that region. As a result of this study, extension programs are being inaugurated in West Africa as a means of helping the people increase their produetion of food and raise their standard of living.

College Drafts Farm Lease for Landlords and Tenants

A lease-form to serve as a guide for landlords and tenants in drawing up farm renting arrangements has been prepared by the farm economics department of the University of Kentucky, according to reports reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Kentucky State Extension Service.

State Extension officials say that in general, the new lease-form follows local customs already well established. The emphasis is on good farm praetices.

An airman had to parachute to safety owing to engine trouble. On the way down through spaee he met an old lady floating up. "Have you noticed a Spitfire going down?" he shouted.

" No," yelled the old lady. "Have you seen a gas stove going up?"

To Broadcast Ham and Egg Show on Nation-Wide Network

The Georgia Ham and Egg show was broadcasted over the ABC network Saturday March 13, 12:30 p. m. EST, according to report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

The outstanding feature of the broadcast, which will originate in the auditorium of Fort Valley State college, will be an interview of Otis S. O'Neal, colored county agent who originated the idea of holding ham and egg exhibits at the school 33 years ago. This year, under the direetion of Mr. O'Neal, conuunty ham and egg shows were held all over the State.

Highlight of the three-day show at Fort Valley was an address by Gov. M. E. Thompson on Friday, March 12. Other speakers who apeared on the program are Dr. C. V. Troup, president of the college, Walter S. Brown, director of Extension Service of the State and P. H. Stone, colored State supervisor of extension work.

The Ham and Egg show was started by Mr. O'Neal as a means of stimulating more of the farmers in his county to raise and cure more of their own supply at home. Most studies show that while the colored farmers of Georgia eat diets that are deficient in vitamins and some nutrients, their consumption of animal protein is relatively high.

Eggplants Gaining Steadily As Popular Garden Staple

By Dr. Floyd Brailliar

Eggplants are of tropical origin and like peppers, tend to be perennial where there is not enough cold to kill the plants.

They are steadily growing in popularity and always command high prices. Nevertheless they are easy to grow, if given proper soil and care.

The fruits must commonly resemble goose eggs in shape, hence the name. There are varieties whose fruits are long and cylindrical, as, for example, the cowhorn varieties. Some varieties bear glossy white fruits. some bear striped fruits, and occasionally we see a variety of flame orange color. But the most common color is deep purple In fact, in recent years the purple varieties have almost captured the market.

Edible at All Times

The fruits are edible at any and all stages from the time they are the size of a hen's egg until they are fully grown, and the seeds have fully ripened. The quality is best just before the fruit is fully grown, for then the seeds are small and tender and are not noticed. Such fruits in this condition may be recognized by their glossy velvety appearance. As they reach the stage of ripe seeds, they become dull in color.

In Middle Tennessee, one should be able to grow an average of five or six eggs to the plant. The fruits should be picked as fast as they are old enough to use economically. If allowed to ripen seeds they will stop setting more fruit; but if kept picked, they will continue to bear until killed by frost. Eggplants may be kept in good edible condition for at least six weeks after they are picked if stored in a cool moist location. They keep better when wrapped in paper.

Because they are strietly hot weather plants, we do not recommend setting eggplants in the open ground before May 1. The seeds are slow in germinating and require from six to eight weeks to grow plants large enough to set in the open field. This means that the seeds must be sown in a hot bed or a greenhouse for best results. If the seeds are planted where they are to remain about May 1, they will begin bearing within 10 or 12 days later than plants set out May 1.

For best results, eggplants should be grown in loose soil that is full of humus but only moderately rich. If the soil is too rich, the plant will grow large and soft and will set little or no fruit.

Broccoli Easy To Grow, Should Be in More Gardens

By Dr. Floyd Brallier

Broccoli is another of the vegetables that is not commonly grown in Southern gardens, yet it deserves to be grown widely.

It is a most easily grown and deliciously flavored vegetable for home use and sells very readily on the market, bringing good prices. For those who have deep freezing units, it keeps very nicely and preserves its flavor and its quality almost perfectly.

There are two rather distinct types of broccoli, one being a cool weather crop that resembles cauliflower so closely that only experts can tell the difference. It is much more hardy than cauliflower and is more easy to grow. As a matter of fact, most of the cauliflower we buy in the winter times is not cauliflower at all, but this white-headed broccoli.

But it is not of this type of broccoli that we are writing today. It is of the Italian Green Sprouting type.

This type will grow readily and produce heads, not only during cool weather, but also during hottest weather as well.

The heads resemble those of cauliflower in size, shape, and formation, but they are a deep brilliant green in color.

For best results plant the seed in drills at the same time you plant radish seeds. Like all other members of the cabbage family, the seeds will come up in five or six days and as soon as they are well enough established, be sure the plant is healthy, then thin them to stand 18 inches apart in the row. They should have good rich, moist soil and clean cultivation.

For the earliest crop many sow their seeds in an early hot bed. Set the plants out about the middle of April.

The plants are tall, erect, and vigorous, growing to a. heigh of from two to two and one-half feet. If the ground is very rich and loose, it sometimes pays to stake each plant, though this is usually not necessary.

The first head comes from the top of the plant, and is the largest one that the plant will produce. It should be cut as soon as it is mature, for if left a few days it will burst into bloom and be valueless for cooking.

When this top head is cut, the plant will then throw out branches from the base of the leaves, and each one of these branches will in time produce a good sized head. This means that the plant becomes almost overbearing, producing heads from early summer to late fall.

Broccoli is used in any way that cauliflower is used and is decidedly superior to it in vitamin content mineral content, and most people think in flavor, as well. The seeds can now be had from any seed store.

More Sericea

Hill land which does not grow white clover and Dallis grass or other good permanent pasture plants will produce far more grazing if sericea is properly established, maintained, and managed on them. From Auburn south, March is about the latest time to plant sericea on land which has been well prepared and fertilized.

Kudzu

Kudzu grows on crop land or rough, hilly, gullied land not suited to other crops. On this kind of land it produces good feed and adds to the farm ineome. Setting of crowns should be finished by the middle of March, or before aetive growth starts. Some kudzu seed may be available. If seed can be obtained, plant them in a nursery bed to have plants to set a year from now.

More Oil Is Coming

Just what is responsible for tightness in the oil supply situation in certain areas? Secretary of the Interior Krug recently answered that officially.

"Shortages," he said ,"are not due to decreased supplies, they are caused by tremendous increases in demand. Demand during 1947 resulted in an increase of 33 per cent in the consumption of petroleum products and in a 60 per cent increase in gas consumption. We are using more petroleum products today than during the war peak and more than the entire world used before war.

"More than 90 per cent of the locomotives on order are Diesel engines. domestic oil burner sales are at the highest rate in the history of the industry, fewer automobiles are burning more gasoline than before the war . . . and a developing passenger and freight traffic in the air is requiring larger volumes of high octane gasoline.

"The petroleum industry is trying to meet the enlarged demands but expansion of plants and facilities has been retarded by six years of war and shortages. . . . Daily output of crude oil in the U. S. is now more than 500,000 barrels per day higher than last year's average."

There, in capsule form, is the oil story. No one could have anticipated the extent of the increase in demand since V-J day. and the industry has done a remarkable job in dealing with it. Serious shortages have been rare, and if the public cooperates in reasonable conservation measures the situation will ease. More oil is coming as fast as it can be produced.

The Tap Root of Freedom

There is only one basic difference between the American system of government and the governments of those countries suffering from varying degrees of dictatorship. That difference is the right, protected by law, of private ownership of property. Private property is the tap root of freedom.

It is impossible to abolish private ownership of property for some without ultimately destroying it for all. And once it has been destroyed, a central government becomes boss for the simple reason that it is the sole employer and sole property owner.

Oppression follows automatically when a people, stripped of property, must rely blindly on a government run with a free rein by men who need no longer recognize anti-trust laws. labor unions, or anything else—men who can abandon the constitutional trappings of a free country because they are bigger than the law by right of might.

Total control is always the dream of ruthless men. The ultimate in total control is total government. The one thing standing in the path of total government in the United States is the private owenership of property vested in milions of American citizens. It must ever remain so.

Produce Seed

In eases where it is practical, produce seed for crops grown on your farm. A big increase should be made in the production of sericea and annual lespedeza seed, white Dutch clover, and other feed and pasture crops. By all means leave some areas in blue lupine, Caley peas, veteh, crimson elover and burr clover for seed production.

Fertilize Trees

Fertilize fruit anl nut trees with a complette fertilizer before growth begins. If cover crops are on the ground, delay this to give them all the time possible to grow.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," the father told his lazy son. "When Washington was your age he had become a surveyor, and was hard at work."

"Yeah," retorted the son, "and when he was your age he was President."

The 1948 Farm Price Outlook

We don't know of anything farmers are more interested in than the prices they are likely to receive for their production in 1948. I don't know anyone who would dare say what prices will be after what has happened in the grain and stock markets during February 2-7.

Already there are many reasons given for the decline in the price of grain at the principal grain market of the world, Chicago. It is not worthwhile to repeat them here or to advance others. What matters from a consumer's point of view, is that there are lower prices. Prices have to come back to normal sooner or later. It is said, "the higher prices go the further they will fall." How low they will fall is the thing that counts, from the farmer's point of view.

FARMERS WON'T SUFFER FROM LOW PRICES AS THEY DID IN 1932

Whatever happens, farmers are not likely to suffer from low prices as they did in 1932. Thanks need to go largely to the American Farm Bureau for price supports now in force for major farm commodities. Added to this, the national farm mortgage debt is much less now than it was in 1932. Then, too, there are federal credit facilities now in use, and which farmers know how to use. that did not exist in 1932. Finally, should export trade decline, it will take many months' production to supply consumer deman here in the United States. All of these make for full employment, fair prices, and a healthy economy.

With Lower Prices Efficient Production Is Necessary

If prices do drop to a healthy level for both consumer and producer, farmers will need to produce at lower costs in order to get a fair profit. Lowering the costs of production in 1948 will tax the wisdo mof best farmers because: 1) the cost of things used in production will not drop before the crops are planted and harvested, and 2) farmers still sell at wholesale prices and buy at retail priees.

Need to Pick Out Things That Make For Efficiency

To lower the cost of production, farmers will need to figure the things that will help them produce more efficiently. 1) On most farms in Alabama labor is still the highest item of cost. Labor-saving machinery should be used wherever it can be purchased. 2) Thorough preparation of soil for cotton, treatment of seed, use of proper amounts and kinds of fertilizer where no soil building crop is turned, and planting early on the best cotton land will increase yields. 3) Quality staple cotton ginned by ginners who have long staple gin equipment will bring a higher price on the market.

Farmers having income from peanuts or peanuts and hogs will need to follow the recommendations of their agents to get the most efficient production. For farmers having income from dairy and beef cattle, no feed is as cheap and yet as valuable as pasture. Dairymen will find they can milk 6 to 10 cows just about as quickly as 4 or 6 and double income at the same time. Finally, land must be built up and maintained to get continued high yields and make profits in years when prices are lowest.

Four Gardening Weaknesses

The four main weaknesses in gardening in Alabama are (1) failure to use enough fertilizer, (2) not making enough plantings during the year, (3) Waiting too late to make the early spring and early fall plantings, and (4) not enough attention to control of pests.

Save Those Pigs

When a newborn pig dies, 100 pounds feed are wasted. Save the pigs and save feed! The average number of pigs saved per litter in Alabama is 6. Saving an average of 1 extra pig per litter this spring would mean thousands of extra dollars in Alabama farm pockets.

Young Progressives In Washington Make Boy, 17, Treasurer

Seattle, Washington—G. A. Felton Brimmer, University of Washington journalism student, was elected state treasurer of the Washington State Young Progressives last April 17. when a state-wide conference was held at Eagleson Hall, adjoining the campus of the University of Washington.

The Washington State Young Progressives is a youth organization subscribing to the policies of the New Progressive party which was organized in Seattle, April 18. The Washington State Young Progressives and the Progressive Party endorsed the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace and Senator Glenn Taylor for President and Vice-President, respectively, of the United States on the Third Party ticket.

Other officers elected to head the state organization were: Lyle Mercer, University of Washington political science student; President Bert Pelto, an economics major at Washington State College, Vice-President and Lonnie Nelson, Lincoln High School student in Seattle.

Parents Don't Tell All; That's Why Junior's Delinquent

Syracuse, N. Y.—(G)— The theory that may be 90 per cent of juvenile delinquency could be eliminated if adults were not so scared to talk frankly to junior and sister, was expressed by the Rev. Charles C. Noble, dean of Hendricks Memorial Chapel, Syracuse University, at the forty-second annual convention of the Boys' Clubs of America.

Dean Noble minced no words when he said that most of the youngsters get into trouble through ignorance, which should be dispelled tactfully by Boys' Club Workers. The Clubs, he said, also, could give assistance to boys in determining their life work.

Nation Applauds Court For Killing Restrictive Pacts

New York— (C)— The ruling of the Supreme Court, forbidding use of the courts to enforce racially restrictive real estate covenants, was hailed as a victory over Jim Crow by Negro and Jewish organizations, and church and labor groups

The decision was described by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as justification of its thirty-one-year fight to outlaw discrimination in housing. Thurgood Marshall. special counsel to the N. A. A. C. P., said that it gave thousands of prospective home buyers throughout the nation, new courage and hope in the Ameriean form of government.

Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, called the ruling another milestone in the democratic effort to eliminate discrimination in the enjoyment of basic civil and politieal rights by all groups, regardless of race, eolor, religion or national origin.

Pruning

Complete the job of pruning the orchard. All broken or diseased wood should be removed first. Cut the remaining limbs so as to get the shape desired for each fruit. Remove the prunings from the orchard and burn them

PRUNE TREES

Nice days in February are a good time to prune fruit trees.

U. S. May Increase Wheat for Europe 50 Million Bushels

By the World Staff of the AP

Washington—Look for the cabinet food committee to decide about April 1 that this country can spare an extra 50,000.000 bushels of wheat for Europe this spring.

The grain export program for the crop year ending June 30 now is 520,000,000 bushels. This includes 450,000,000 wheat and 70,000,000 other grains.

The Committee—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, Secretary of State George Marshall, Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman—plans to review the grain supply situation at the end of this month.

It must hold back 150,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat for a year-end reserve for this country. But it is expected to find that such a reserve can be maintained and upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of extra wheat spared for export.

Shipments of extra grain to Europe this spring, officials say, would be a good counter weapon against Communist efforts to win control over western European countries.

The Basic Problem

Steel has been in the headlines again, due to recent increases in the wholsale price of some steel products. There has been a great deal of conflicting testimony as to how much this will increase the industry's income, and to just what extent it may become reflected in the price of commodities at retail.

These statistical debates are inevitable. But they should not be permitted to becloud the big and basic problem—what is the best and surest way to produce sufficient steel of all kinds for present and future needs?

The computations of steel's earnings are largely based upon the cost of plants which were built many years ago. These plants are having to be gradually replaced, and new plants are being built. The cost of construction today is far above that of the prewar years. Obviously, if steel cannot earn sufficient set profits to meet the inflated costs, it cannot carry on an adequate replacement and expansion program.

The steel industry is spending great sums for new and improved facilities now. Its extension plans will be gradually enlarged. It is actively fighting the gray market, and it is doing everything it can to get steel out and to allocate it fairly. These are facts that must not be forgotten in the perennial squabbles over how much steel should cost.

No one knows how far and how fast the demand for steel will go. But our dependence on steel in both agriculture and industry is evident at a glance. It is the basic industry on which all other industries depend. We want to buy our steel as cheaply as possible, but it would do no one any good if the price were so low as to make prolonged steel shortages a certainty.

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Terraces Built Rapidly With Slip Scrape

With a shortage of tractors and machinery for building terraces two groups of veterans have been shown how slip scrapes can be used for this important work.

The first job was done on the farm of Morrell Jackson, Pleasant Hill Community. Elmore, County, as during this demonstration 156 feet of terrace was built with one slip scrape within one hour. The next day Jackson alone completed 400 feet using the scrape with one horse.

Another demonstration was given on the farm of Robert Paschal, Mt. Zion Community. During this demonstration 200 feet of terrace was built within one hour. It is estimated that these young farmers will complete all terrace work on their farms in a week's time.

Others taking part in these demonstrations plan to do similar work on their farms.

Poor Land Instead of Faulty Politics World's Trouble, Conservationist Says

By Joe King

New York—(AP)—Poor land instead of poor politics is seen by Fairfield Osborn as the basic cause of the world crisis.

"When will people realize," said he during an interview, and between habitual smiles, "that one of the chief reasons for international friction is eroded lands and increasoing population?"

A tall, friendly, professional type, Fairfield Osborne is famed as a conservationist and president of the New York Zoological society which runs the world-renowned Bronx zoo.

Leaning back in his office chair at the 38-story level above what passes for good earth in Manhattan. Osborn discussed the world situation. What really counts, in his view, is well cared-for farms.

Book Furthers Crusade

To Osborn, this is a crusade. Furthering it, he has just written, "Our Plundered Planet,' to be published Thursday on what erosion has done to the earth and the men who live on it. For the first time he sets down together the stories of the world's dwindling backlog of good land and its headlong population increase.

If the real crisis, which underlies all others, is not met, he says, freedom from want will ever be a dream.

Osborn figures that the world's two billion people have available only two acres of land apiece although they need two and a half Many a nation has less than an acre of land per capita.

"No wonder there are shortages,' he said.

"But that's not all. People go on increasing. There'll be three billion of us in less than a hundred years at this rate. And the land will be still sicker, unless we get busy."

Long Way to God

America has made a start on doing something, but Osborn regards at as only a start. Most of Europe learned how to treat farms well long ago. But many regions around the Mediterranean that now pass for deserts were forested and fertile before man got in his dirty work.

Man has become says Osborn, a major geologic force. He cuts down the forests, and torrents tear away the topsoil. Yet Japan's 70 million people showed how a rocky homeland only the size of Montana could be made to blossom. There are other such spots, of course, but in the main the record has been one long catalogue of destruction and mining the land.

Wildlife Destruction

The record includes the wholesale destruction of wildlife.

Give Osborn time and he will go right down the list of continents and nations and put a finger on waste and destruction in each. Misused land not only produces less, but it produces food that fills without sustaining, that lacks essential minerals.

Something really can be done about all this. Men know how, says Osborn, to stop erosion and build up the land. It's a matter of education, organization, capital expenditure and public opinion.

But how about population increase?

That's something for which Osborn has no solution.

"Things will have to level off eventually," he concludes.

Three Fruit Crops Soar To 11-Year High in Tennessee

The production of three of Tennessee's leading fruits reached an 11-year high this past season, the State Department of Agriculture reported today.

In 1947, peaches, grapes and commercial apples set the record. Last year the production of commercial apples in Tennessee totaled 396,000 bushels, while there were 337,000 bushels in 1936.

The peach crop for the year totaled 1,209,000 bushels as compared with 540,000 bushels in 1936. In the United States as a whole, it was revealed in a report released by O. E. Van Cleave, state agriculture commissioner, peach production was 82,981,000 bushels.

The 1947 crop of pears in the state totaled 183,000 bushels which, by the way, was an increase over last year's production of 120.000 bushels, and a decrease over the 1936 to 1945 average of 230,000 bushels, it was reported. This was the only principal fruit not to set the record.

Grapes, used principally for wine and preserves, totaled 2,400 tons last year, as compared with 2,100 tons in 1946. The 1936 to 1945 average was 2,220 tons.

More Than Crutch Needed

When bad weather damages a food crop, the farmer is the first to feel the impact but he is not the last one to be affected.

The consumer is soon hit by the effect of crop damage. A short corn crop means higher corn prices which in turn increase the cost of feed for beef, poultry, and other meat animals. As a result of the shortage in the 1947 corn crop unfavorable wheat pasture conditions, R. J Eggert of the American Meat Institute points to a 17 per cent cut in the number of cattle moving into the corn belt compared to a year ago, as a leading factor affecting meat prices.

In a business as highly competitive as food production, price rises are not caused by arbitrary price boosting. Because of a record demand for meat and a scarcity of feed, the total national herd has been reduced by between 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 herd according to the American National Livestock Association. Such a reduction in the national herd, at a time when demand for beef is breaking all records, offers little encouragement for reduced prices in the near future Even with cattle production on the increase, price relief would be doubtful with our present 50-cent dollar

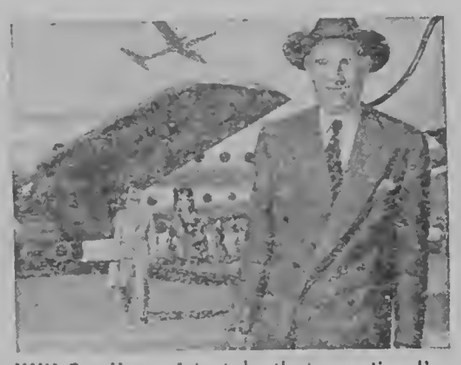
Price control as a remedy is not the answer. It would not bring more favorable weather to grow more corn to fatten more cattle. Neither would it strike at the causes of our present inflation which advances all prices. It is like offering a crutch to a man with a broken leg, instead of setting the leg.

Imagine me growing dollars!

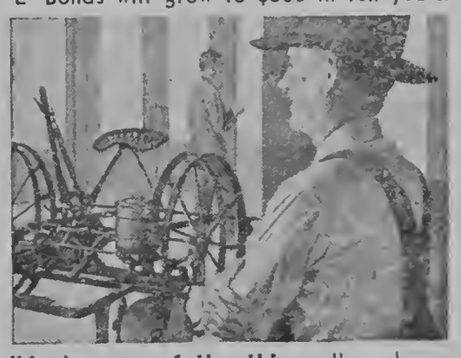
EVERY 3 DOLLARS I INVEST IN U. S. SAVINGS BONDS GROWS TO 4!

... and here's what that will mean to me in '58

"Little Ed's set on playing ball at college and I'm growing the dollars to pay the bill. Every $375 I put in U. S. Security 'E' Bonds will grow to $500 in ten years.



"I'll finally get to take that vacation I've always dreamed of. Ann and I will fly clear down to Buenos Aires. Those Security Bonds will sure make 1958 a big year for me!"



"And some of the things I've always wanted and Mom's modern kitchen will start arriving when those savings bonds start paying off. Best of all . . .

Buy... U.S. Security Bonds

U.S. SECURITY BONDS

AMERICA'S SECURITY IS YOUR SECURITY

Make the Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

Recently we went through our small apiary, hive by hive. It was not really necessary, for we were pretty sure everything was all right But bees are hard to resist after a long beeless winter. Beautiful spring days are hard to resist, too; and after driving away the clouds, the sun had broken out that day thru symphony of bird song to a green and yellow world.

What was still more exciting were the humming bees flashing back and forth to maples and elms, redbud and pear bloom and wild plum. Spectacular as always were the skillful landings of those bringing home big balls of yellow pollen on their legs.

Beginners ask what to look for in this first examination of spring. Stores and brood; also general conditions. Brood means all stages: eggs, open, and sealed. If you have eggs and young brood, you have a queen even though you don't see her. We saw tbout half of ours, without really searching for them.

Our colonies avraged about seven combs of brood, counting both full-depth and shallow. In some cases the queen had been laying only in the lower chamber, in others only in the upper, while still others there was brood both above and below. That gives an idea of about how things look in the hive at this time, though the brood should increase rapidly now.

The honey, judging by rather casual estimates, ran from a scant 15 pounds to a generous 40; that is from a little too little to more than enough, obviously easy to remedy. The probable 27-pound average is very satisfactory. It is commonly believed that nearly a comb of honey is required to develop a full comb of brood. So you can see why it is necessary to avoid running low at this time, when brood-rearing is our chief concern.

Getting the peak of warking population ready for the peak of the main flow isn't always easy. Too often bees "build up" on the main flow instead of for it, that is, instead of being ready to rush it in when it comes. At other times, some colonies will reach their peak too early, and swarm just as the main flow starts.

All reading beekeepers know that there is a fairly wide use of pollen substitutes and supplements, and beginners wonder what they should do about it. We ourselves don't do anything. Trees are the chief source of spring pollen. (Did I hear a growl from a dandelion? Yes, they too give plenty of pollen, but don't come in quantity till after the trees, which are in spite of our vigorous small yellow friends, our chief spring source of pollen.)

Some parts of the United States are practically treeless, and in such places a good pollen substitute is important because pollen is essential for brood-rearing. Where there is some early pollen, but not enough a supplement is needed. Most supply houses carry it. Soy flour and yeast are important ingredients

In most parts of Middle Tennessee, however, there are enough trees to provide all the pollen the bees need. Indeed, many a beekeeper has felt pretty resentful upon discovering comb after comb heavy with pollen where he had honey for himself.

Some of us feel that there is some danger that this extra supply of pollen may stimulate a spurt of expanded brood-rearing, with the result of early swarming. Yet the extra stimulation might be just the right boost.

We saw our first 1948 drone Wednesday. Somehow he surprised me. It seemed early; perhaps not. "You re not welcome," I told him impolitely. But he buzzed back impudently that he didn't care; he was hungry, and ready to eat. Let the girls do the work.

The farmer who has all his farm machinery in good operating condition is several days ahead of the man who waits until the day the machinery is needed to check on it.

Success Record with Burr Clover

"Joseph Heard, a young farmer of Randolph County, Alabama, made a good start with his manganese burr clover in 1947," states County Agent Theodore Shumpert. He fallowed one half acre of land in the spring and summer of 1946 for fall planting of his clover. Approximately four tons of barnyard manure was used along with the recommended commercial fertilizer on the half-acre about thirty days before he planted his clover.

Heard planted 50 pounds of seed on October 17, 1946. The clover came up to a perfect stand. In June this year he harvested 200 pounds of seed from the half-acre. He sold $50 worth of seed and yet had some left to plant an additional half acre.

After harvest he planted grain sorghum on this same half acre. It produced an unusually good crop. It is estimated that the feed value would be equal to 50 bushels of corn.

New Style Railroading

What the railroads are doing to improve passenger service is well described in a statement by William T. Farley, president of the Association of American Railroads, which appeared in Editor and Publisher and is addressed to the press and radio.

Before the war, the railroads were well along in an equipment-improving program which began in the early '30's. Most of the regularly assigned cars in through service had been air-conditioned, and about 150 streamlined trains were in service.

The war brought a dead stop to passenger car building. As soon as it was over, the railroads promptly ordered more than 4,000 modern passenger cars. Only about 1,600 of these, mostly coaches, have been delivered. Yet to be delivered are 1,000 new sleeping cars, principally of the all-room type, and until more of these are built, the demand for reservations in some areas will be greater than the supply.

All in all, the railroads have something like $500,000,000 worth of new passenger train equipment on order. In addition, the lines are continually improving their methods of making reservations and selling tickets for the convenience of the traveler.

In Mr. Farley's words, the railroads "realize that an overwhelming majority of the people judge them by passenger service. And so, while they are hauling more tons of freight more miles than ever before in time of peace, they are at work to see that the passenger shall get the service he wants, and which the railroads want him to have."

COWS PAY GREAT DIVIDEND IN THE BLACK BELT AREA

E. L. Jackson of Uniontown, Alabama, has joined other dairymen in saying that good milk cows will pay a dividend. For 15 or more years he has been growing cotton as a cash crop, and selling a little milk from two or three cows.

He has added to his herd for the past five years until he now has 12 cows in profitable production. He sends more than 40 gallons of milk a day to the cheese plant.

Mr. Jackson says that he will not plant any more cotton on his farm, and has proved it by turning the land into pasture. He has applied 400 pounds of phosphate per acre. During the past year this pasture was mowed twice to keep down weeds. Jackson is proud of this timely switch from cotton to milk. He says it is easier and not nearly as risky.

To polish tile after it has been washed, cover with a thin coating of laundry starch, let dry and then polish with a soft cloth.

Free Enterprise in Hawaii

There is no lack of evidence that the free enterprise system has achieved a higher standard of living for the masses of the people than has any other system. And that evidence isn't found within the continental limits of the United States alone. A fine example of it exists 2,000 miles out in the Pacific —in the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaii, with a population of 525.000, produces 90 per cent of our pineapple products and one-seventh of our sugar. It is primarily an agricultural region. And it pays the highest farm wages in the world—over $8.00 a day. It maintains a standard of living unparalled on plantations anywhere else.

This wasn't the result of a happy accident of abundant natural resources. The Islands are of volcanic origin, are not very fertile, and present special and difficult development problems. Nor was it the result of an influx of foreign capital—until relatively recently the Islands were not attractive to mainland investors. It was, instead, the result of local free enterprise. Most Hawaiian businesses have been developed by saving and hard work, and by plowing profits back in. The great bulk of them are locally owned.

We've heard a great deal of talk about domination of the Hawaiian economy by a few concerns. Yet there are 1,000 different corporations in the Islands, owned by 35.000 stockholders, and new enterprises are warmly welcomed. Admittedly, many social and economic issues have yet to be solved. But free enterprise in the Islands is doing what it has done on the United States mainland—raising the living standards of the people to the highest known level.

* * *

About the time you're important enough to take two hours for lunch, the doctor limits you to a glass of milk.

A Fair Price

When you walk into a store to buy a dozen eggs, a pair of shoes, some kitchen utensils or any other article, what is a fair price? Is it the price that existed last year? Or is it the price that was in effect in 1940, or 1900, or any other date!

That question is obviously unanswerable. The price of anything is made up of a long list of factors, all of which are in a constant state of flux. Raw materials, wages, taxes, transportation enter into it. So does the extent of consumer purchasing power. So does employe efficiency and output. So does foreign demand for commodities which are in tight supply here. And so, to a very great degree, does the fact that we have a record national debt, after the most destructive war in history, and the government is still spending money at a prodigal rate.

Business, on both the manufacturing and retailing levels, gets much of the blame for high prices. But business is as worried about them as any consumer. Mass production and mass distribution are the backbone of the economy, and if consumers are priced out of the market the ultimate effect will be disastrous. A number of manufacturers have cut prices and absorbed the loss. Retail margins, both independents and chains report, are shrinking fast, and the inventory problem is the cause of much concern and uncertainty among merchants. Everything possible is being done to prevent further price increases, and to effect price decreases when possible.

It should be widely known that retailers' profit margins are now generally less than under OPA. The same thing is true of many manufacturers. The demand for arbitrary, across-the-board price cuts cannot be met. No one knows what the future of prices will be. But, by and large, they will be as low as costs permit.

Winter Legumes

Watch winter legumes and turn them on time. Be sure to let them make enough growth to pay you.

Farmer Makes Pigs Do His Snow Shoveling

It's A NATURAL—snow plow that is.

Did you ever hear of a natural, self propelled snow plow? This is how Jess Work of Dickson makes a road to various buildings on the farm during recent snows.

After shoveling 10-inch deep snow for some time with little progress, Work's attention was attracted by the hungry pigs in the pen.

He turned the pigs out and with a bucket of feed in each hand, he walked from one building to the other and back to the pen. Of course the hungry dogs followed. Results: A well trodden path to all farm buildings.

Seven Burned

A short time ago, in a farm home near Danville, Iowa, a large family was asleep. At about four in the morning a fire of undetermined origin broke out. No fire equipment was available. Three children and the parents escaped. Seven children, who were sleeping in upstairs bedrooms, perished. The flames spread so rapidly that these children could not be reached by the time the others awakened.

What happened near Danville has happened, in lesser or greater degree, in thousands of American communities. At the moment you read this, it is probable that fires which will destroy life are in progress. Today fire may strike a long way off from you. Tomorrow it may come home.

A very large percentage of dwelling fires are the results of dangerous heating equipment, particularly old stoves and open fireplaces. Open flame burners count for an appalling number of deaths by asphyxiation. Then, going down the list, electrical and smoking hazards take their grim toll.

The seven children who were cremated alive near Danville are now statistics—tragic evidence of fire's insatiable appetite. A few weeks ago they were alive and happy. How many more lives will fire destroy in this country before we learn that fire prevention is the duty of every family, every owner of a business, and every worker?

COVER CROPS PAY FARMERS PROFFIT

Farmers in Lawrence County have learned the importance of winter cover crops. Better farm land and increased crop yields have been reported from all parts of the county.

Titus Garth, Courtland community, is one of the farmers that reports an increase in crop yields for this year. His corn yield increased 12 bushels per acre and a cotton yield of more than a bale per acre was made.

"Two years ago I planted vetch for the first time, and I certainly realized a great increase in my crops," Garth stated.

On his 60 acre farm Garth has planted other crops. These crops consist of alfalfa, lespedeza and permanent pasture.

Garth is following the system of farming recommended for this section and plans to go into dairying as a supplement.

CONTROL PARASITES

LICE can be controlled by spraying the animals with DDT or rotenone. Use one pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT in four gallons of water or 8 pounds of 5 per cent rotenone in 100 gallons of water.

GRUBS are controlled by spraying with 8 pounds of 5 per cent rotenone in 100 gallons of water. They can also be killed by rubbing into the hair over the back a dust that contains 1.5 per cent rotenone.

BOTS and WORMS cause workstock to come through the winter in a run-down condition. Treatment for parasites by a competent veterinarian in February will pay big dividends in feed saved with greater efficiency. Bad teeth can be floated at the some time.

Count Basie And Band Scores Big Hit At Carnegie Hall

New York, N. Y.—Count Basie, the "Jump King of Swing," scored the most spectacular triumph of his illustrious carcer as he and his powerhouse musical aggregation made their concert debut at Carnegie Hall, last Saturday midnight, and rocked a screaming, excited audience with more than two hours of pure unadulterated jazz.

The Basie aggregation, described by disc-jockey master of ceremonies Fred Robbins as "the greatest swing band of all time," came up with the most exciting jazz concert ever presented at Carnegie Hall. Although handicapped by the absence of lead altoman Earl Warren, who collapsed during an afternoon rehearsal and was rushed to the hospital with a case of pleurisy, the Basie band and its brilliant soloists rose to the occasion with a superb performance.

Highlights of the concert were the initial presentation of Basie's own "Royal Suite" in six movements, veteran tenorman Buddy Tate's exciting work in "Rockabye Basie," and a 30-minute jam session on the closing "One O'clock Jump," which featured the entire Basie band and guest instrumentalists "Hot Lips" Page, Buck Clayton, Leo Parker, Al Killian, "Taps" Miller and Lucky Thompson.

Buddy Tate was unquestionably the individual star of the concert. A veteran of almost a decade with the Basie band, Buddy set off a near riot as he stepped forth to blow on "Rockabye Basie." Not since Illinois Jacquet's last Carnegie appearance has any soloist so excited an audience. Buddy electrified the crowd with chorus after chorus and finally bowed off to a thunderous ovation.

The concert also included solos by Basie bandsmen Paul Gonzales, Clark Terry, Harry Edison, Emmett Berry, George Matthews and Dickie Wells, while vocal honors went to James Rushing and Bob Bailey.

Jim Crow Will Be Challenged Again In Oklahoma Case

New York, May 13—The fight to gain admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma for Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher will be renewed on Monday (May 24) with the opening of a new trial in the District Court at Norman, Okla.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel, left here Tuesday (May 18) to join with Amos T. Hall, an Oklahoma attorney, in representing Mrs. Fisher in her legal battle to enter the state-supported all-white law school.

The new trial was granted in response to a motion filed on March 11 on behalf of Mrs. Fisher, petitioning the court for further relief against the Board of Regents and other officials of the University of Oklahoma. The request for a new trial followed refusal of the law school to admit Mrs. Fisher after the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision imposing upon the State of Oklahoma the obligation to provide her with an opportunity for a legal education forthwith.

In an attempt to demonstrate conclusively that there can be **no** equality in segregated facilities, Mr. Marshall will present an array of experts in legal training, anthropology and sociology. Among these will be the deans and other faculty members of some of the leading law schools in the country who are expected to testify that it is impossible to get equal training in a separate law school.

WOMAN'S PAGE

TO THE KING'S TASTE

By Hoyt Alden

Ignore the Little Woman's Example—Don't Drown Vegetables in Water

American cookery, at home and in restaurants, reaches a new low when we consider a vegetable department. As a matter of fact, it is seldom considered at all. The average male will devote himself to a passable meat course and a fair dessert and vote it a good meal, despite the fact that the Little Woman has come up with the usual soggy salad and vegetable dishes that have been drowned in water and cooked until there is not a vestige of taste left therein.

To get at vegetable cookery, we will have to visit some other countries where the art is really understood. For instance, take that little bird's bath full of peas that comes along with many of our dinners. You would never get anything as listless as that if a good French cook were in charge of the dinner. You would get them in this fashion:

Put two pounds of peas in a saucepan with just enough salted water to cover. Put in a half cup of sugar and let the peas cook, covered, quickly until tender. Drain and put back over a low flame to dry out slowly. Put in a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley and an eighth of a pound of butter. Mix thoroughly and you are ready to eat. You would never believe it.

Or: Slice up a head of lettuce and put it in the pot with a small chopped onion and three tablespoons of mint. In goes a pint of peas and just enough water to barely cover the bottom of the pan. Salt and simmer all for 15 minutes. Put in a tablespoon of butter and a teaspoon of sugar and cook until the peas are tender. That's something worth eating.

IN ADDITION to sousing everything in gallons of water and being totally unaware of the meaning of true seasoning, the Little Woman must plead guilty to overlooking completely some of the most edible of all the vegetable family. One of the most overworked phrases in the American household is "My husband and the kids simply will not eat vegetables." No wonder. They probably never get anything but peas, corn and tomatoes. Dishes like stuffed and fried eggplant are virtually unknown on the average American table yet Arnaud's restaurant in New Orleans has made a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its handling of these dishes. Here is how Arnaud's turns out baked eggplant:

Have an eggplant for each person to be served. Cut off enough of the stem end so that it will stand upright. Now cut off the other end and scoop out the center. For each eggplant mince a small onion. Add three-fourths of a cup of chopped tomatoes for each onion. Mix in the chopped up centers. Cook all for a few minutes and thicken the mixture with some cooked spaghetti, macaroni or rice. Stuff the eggplants, cover the tops with bread crumbs, dot with butter and stand upright in a buttered baking pan. Put the plant in a medium oven until the crumbs are brown.

CAULIFLOWER MAKES an occasional appearance on our tables, particularly in restaurants where the proprietor thinks he has more than done his duty if it is boiled in a little salted water and a cream sauce, resembling paperhanger's paste. A more horrible dish was never invented. It would be just as easy to serve it in Hungarian style, after the fashion of real cauliflawer eaters. Like this:

Boil your head of cauliflower in salted water to barely cover, about 15 minutes. While it is cooking, put one and one-fourth cups of milk in a saucepan. Mix four teaspoons of butter with seven teaspoons of flour, remove the milk from the flame and stir the butter and flour into it. Get it smooth.

Return to the fire and add a heaping tablespoon of grated Parmesan cheese, two tablespoons of lemon juice and a shaking of salt to taste. Cook until fairly thick. Now beat the yolk of an egg in a cup and gradually add some of the salted water to barely cover about sauce until it is well mixed. Pour the works into the sauce. Stir. Drain the cauliflower, divide and place in a buttered baking dish. Cover with the sauce, sprinkle with toasted bread crumbs and more grated cheese. Either dot with butter or pour melted butter over all. Bake in a moderate oven until it is brown. Eat and sneer at the restaurant proprietor the next time you see him.

EVEN THE LOWLY squash is worthy of attention when handled in expert fashion. Having resisted squash for many years with practically no effort, I became a convert when introduced to a South American version. This recipe undoubtedly came from Spain or Italy where they really know how to do squash up brown. It goes like this:

Get young squashes and split down the middle. Scoop out the pulp and mince. Fry a small chopped onion in some butter. Add the squash pulp, a chopped hard cooked egg and one-half a cup of cheese, almost any variety will do. Cook a minute. Remove. Add a raw egg to hold things together and stuff the mixture into the shells. Sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake until brown, basting with cream now and then.

JIFFY-MADE SALAD DRESSING

A small amount of salad dressing may be quickly made if four tablespoons of oil are shaken in a small glass jar with two tablespoons of mild vinegar and one-half teaspoon of salt. The jar should be tightly covered and the ingredients should be extremely well shaken.

REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

2 cups boiling water
½ cup sugar
1 tbsp. sugar
1 tbsp. salt
2 beaten eggs
2 tbsp. shortening
2 cakes yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
8 cups bread flour (sift before measuring)

Mix boiling water, ½ cup sugar, salt and shortening together and cool to lukewarm. Soften yeast in lukewarm water, add tablespoon of sugar and stir into first mixture. Add beaten eggs and stir in four cups of flour, beat thoroughly. Stir in four more cups of flour and mix thoroughly but do not knead. Cover and put in refrigerator. Shape into clover leaf rolls or any form desired and put into pans to double in bulk about one and a half hours before ready to bake. To make cheese rolls, roll out dough one-half inch thick. Cut in large squares or rectangles, yellow cheese. Roll over in three folds. Brush with melted butter, allow to rise until light and bake 15 to 18 minutes in 400-degree oven.

RANCID LARD

A good method of preventing lard from becoming rancid is to add two to three pounds of vegetable shortening to every 50 pounds of lard at rendering time Add the vegetable shortening to the rendered lard just before removing the cracklings. Home economists suggest that lard be stored in a cool cellar.

PEPPERMINT STICK CANDY ICE CREAM

24 sticks peppermint candy
11 qt. sweet milk
2 egg yolks
1 tbsp. sugar
1 pt. heay cream

Dissolve candy in sweet milk. Beat egg yolks until light, add one tablespoon of sugar, and add to warm milk. Place in double boiler and heat until candy is thoroughly dissolved and mixture slightly thickened. Cool. Add the cream and freeze. If preparing in mechanical refrigerator, the first mixture should be frozen to a mush and then mixed with cream and whipped slightly.

OLD FASHIONED POUND CAKE

2 cups soft butter
2 cups sugar
10 eggs
4 cups cake flour
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. mace
½ tsp. lemon juice

Cream butter, add sugar gradually and beat well. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. When the last egg has been added, beat for one minute. Sift and measure flour, add salt and mace. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture carefully. Add lemon juice and mix well. Turn into a well greased tube pan and bake one hour to 75 minutes in 325-degree oven. Or bake in three loaf tins. Cover with a plain icing tinted green.

PLAIN ICING

2½ cups sugar
1 cup water
½ cup light corn syrup
3 egg whites

Combine sugar, syrup and water; stir; cook to 242 degrees, or to very firm ball stage. Pour slowly over stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Flavor and beat until cool and stiff enough to stand.

NEW ENGLAND CLAM CHOWDER

2 lbs. bacon or salt pork, diced
2 qts. onions, chopped
4 qts. potatoes, chopped
4 qts. water
3 gallons clams, diced or ground
4 tbsp. salt
1 tbsp. pepper
2 gallons milk
1 pint flour
½ lb. butter
Chopped parsley

Fry bacon until crisp and brown. Add onions and cook until tender. Cook potatoes in salted water for 10 minutes. Add the bacon, onions, clams and pepper to potatoes, simmer for 30 minutes. Heat the milk and thicken slightly with flour. Just before serving, add hot milk and butter and simmer three minutes longer. Sprinkle finely chopped parsley on top and serve with crackers. This recipe yields approximately 100 cups of chowder.

A seafood dish upon which an entire meal may be based is scalloped oysters, an old-fashioned supper dish which has never lost its appeal.

FISH CHOWDER

3 slices salt pork
6 small Irish potatoes
4 small onions
2 lbs. fish (cod or haddock)
1 qt. can tomatoes
Salt and pepper

Dice pork and fry crisp and brown. Turn into kettle, add cut up potatoes and two of the onions, chopped fine. Lay fish in kettle and add rest of chopped onion. Season well and pour in just enough water to cover fish. Add the can of tomatoes and cover kettle tightly. Cook until potatoes are done. Add to this two quarts of milk and let chowder scald well again. Serve with tomato catsup, if you desire. Clam and oyster chowder is made in the same way, with oysters and clams added just before serving. Oyster or clam juice is cooked with vegetables. Serves six or eight.

Gumboes belong to the chowder family, too.

As with any other food fish calls for certain accompanying dishes. For instance, a tart salad is a good addi ion to a meal featuring fish chowder. Endive is re-appearing on the market and provides a change from ordinary lettuce. Plan to serve it in the whole head, studded with wedges of tomato and sections of pink-meat grapefruit. Pass a French dressing with this salad. Cornbread goes well with fish, but don't overlook an opportunity to serve a crisp bread with chowder. Bread sticks are today's choice and, if you like, costar them with hot graham biscuit. For dessert I suggest an old favorite, cheese and fruit, which is a good choice when serving buffet-style with the cheese-fruit platter at one end of the table and the casserole of chowder at the other end. Vegetables, such as peas and carrots, buttered asparagus, broccoli or cauliflower, may be added.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS

1 pint oysters
1 cup cream sauce
1 cup bread or cracker crumbs

Wash and drain oysters. Put in greased baking dish one layer of oysters. Spread with sauce. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and another layer of oysters and so on until all is used. Sprinkle the top with crumbs and bits of butter or margarine. Run in oven to cook and brown. Serve hot. Serves six.

OYSTERS IN TOMATO SAUCE

1 pint oysters
½ cup white sauce
1 scant cup tomato juice

Make white sauce. Add tomato juice and season to taste. Add a little minced pepper. Put in baking dish in alternate layers of oysters and tomato sauce, adding a little cracker dust. Run in oven and bake 20 minutes. Serves four to six.

OYSTER LOAF

1 qt. oysters
1 cup cream
Salt, pepper, butter
2 egg youks

Remove top of a loaf of bread, scoop out middle and brush inside with melted butter. Brown in hot oven. Scald oysters in own liquor and drain; add cream to liquor; thicken with egg yolks and season. Put alternate layers of oysters, sauce in loaf, top with bread cdumbs, melted butter. Brown and serve hot, in slices. Serves eight.

BREAD STICKS

1 cup milk
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk
4 tbsp. shortening
2 tbsp. sugar
½ tsp. salt
1 egg
3¾ cups flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Beat egg, add sugar, milk and melted shortening. Combine with yeast. Make into dough with flour which has been sifted with salt. Allow to rise until light. Toss on floured board. Shape into sticks of finger size. Place slightly apart on greased pan and allow to rise about one hour. Place in hot oven (about 400 degrees F.) and in a few minutes reduce to 325 degrees F. Bake until brown and crisp. If you desire, brush sticks with white of egg before baking and sprinkle with caraway or poppy seed or coarse salt.

WHOLE WHEAT BISCUITS

2 cups whole wheat flour
2½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. soda
4 tbsp. shortening
½ to 2-3 cup buttermilk

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening with fork. Add buttermilk. Bake in 475 degree oven 10 to 15 minutes. Yields 15 two-inch biscuits.

It's not much of a trick to expand a recipe for chowder for service at church or lodge suppers—and my mail has been full, recently, of requests that I suggest a dish for just such occasions.

CARAMEL ICE CREAM

1 pt. milk
¾ cup sugar caramelized
1 qt. cream
1 cup sugar
1 tbsp. cornstarch
½ tsp. vanilla
1 egg

Make custard of sugar, cornstarch, milk and egg. While both are hot, combine caramelized sugar. When cold, add cream and flavoring, mix well and freeze.

CARAMEL NUT ICE CEAM

Follow directions for Caramel Ice Cream recipe, adding one cup of chopped nuts Blanched almonds browned in caramel sugar and ground are nice to use in this recipe.

Equally good, and perhaps more economical would be the combination of peaches with a simple cake and sauce, both served warm. Or there is that ever-present standby, cold cake served with chilled peaches and topped with whipped cream.

PEACH COTTAGE PUDDING

1⅛ sups sifted cake flour
2 tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
¾ cup sugar
¼ cup shortening
1 egg, unbeaten
½ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Add shortening, egg, milk and vanilla. Beat for three minutes until batter is well-blended and glossy. (If electric mixer is used beat at a low to medium speed for same period of time.) Pour into lightly greased pan and bake in moderately hot oven (350 degrees F) for 35 or 40 minutes. Serve warm with Spicy Peach Sauce.

SPICY PEACH SAUCE

2 tbsps. cornstarch
1 1-3 cups peach syrup, drained from peaches
1-3 cup water
¼ tsp. cinnamon
⅛ tsp. cloves
⅛ tsp. nutmeg
2 tbsps. butter
1 tbsp. lemon juice
2 cups peach slices drained

Blend together cornstarch and peach syrup, drained from peaches. Add water, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; cook until thick. Add butter, lemon juice and drained peach slices or halves Serve warm on warm cake.

HINT TO MOTHERS

In feeding a baby it is better to stand alongside rather than in front of him. Then the baby will probably take his mother's hand and actually help feed himself. If the motion with the spoon is toward himself, he gets the idea of how to use a spoon much more quickly.

GARNISH FOR SOUP

Slice frankfurters in one-eighth-inch slices. Frizzle them brown and serve on top of green pea soup, bean with bacon, tomato or asparagus soup.

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Achievements of Negro Farm Women Exhibited At Convention

Second Spring Show And Sale Held in Memphis, Tennessee Recently, a Success

MEMPHIS, TENN.— Negro 4-H boys and girls have just held their 2nd Spring Show at Memphis, Tenn. Crockett, Dyer, Hardeman, Haywood, Madison, Fayette, Tipton and Shelby Counties were represented, with fat pigs in three classes: Light 180 - 210 pounds, Medium - 211 - 240 pounds, and Heavy 241 - 500 pounds. The ages of these hogs are from 5 1-2 to 10 months old. These youngsters are showing their Dads that feeder hogs must not see their birthday, if they want to make money.

The **Champion** of this show was produced by **G. W. Davis**, of **Hardeman County**, which brought **$1.00**

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Bartel Lane Farm Scene Of Many Improvements

Raleigh, N. C.-A result farm and home demonstration meeting recently held on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Bartel Lane, Route 2, Raleigh, attracted fifty-two farm men and women.

The result demonstrations shown were a one and one half acre of alfalfa, permanent pasture lawn, running water system, toilet, home deep freeze unit, toacco barn stoer, purebred Jersey bull, two acre peach orchard, well terraced farm and general home surroundings.

Mrs. Maude McInnis (white) Home Agent, gave a demonstration in wrapping foods for deep freeze storage. After the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Lane served lunch to the group.

The result meeting was under the direction of W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent, and Natalie Peebles, Assistant Negro Home Agent, both of the State College Extension Service.

State Potato Crop Faces Slump Due To Rainy Season

Tennessee's potato crop will be substantially reduced this year because of excessive rain during planting season, so say farmers of Franklin County, one of the largest potato producing counties.

"Growing potatoes is a gamble in the first place because we never know what to expect in the way of prices at digging time," one farmer said. "When we add the possibility of reduced yields because of drought and late planting, the crop is too much a risk," he said.

"Farmers who complete planting in March seldom have to worry about dry weather, but if they pass the first weeks of April without planting, their chances for a desirable yield is much less," John Fandrick, one of the larger potato dealers in the county said. He estimated the acreage at 30 to 40 per cent less this year.

Meanwhile, crimson clover and pastures in Franklin County are making unusual growth. Prospects for a desirable seed crop are very favorable.

Negro Older Youths Organize County Council Recently

Raleigh, N. C.— Twenty - six officers representing the Older Youth Clubs of Wake County met in Raleigh recently (April 3) and organized an Older Youth County Council, reports W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent, and Natalie Peebles, Assistant Negro Home Agent.

Millard Perry, Eagle Rock, and president of the Local Older Youth Club was elected president of the County Organization and Mrs. Gertrude Goodson also of the Eagle Rock Club was elected secretary.

The Council set up nine cooperative objectives to be carried out by their local clubs during the year- March: Rat Eradication on Campaign; April; Clean-Up Campaign; May: Window and Door Screens; June: D. D. T. Spray Campaign July: Paint and Set Up Mail Boxes; September: Proper Steps and

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown Addresses 4-H Achievement Program

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. T. B. Symons, Maryland Director of Extension Service, addressed the farm boys and girls of southern Maryland at their Annual 4-H Achievement program last week at State Teachers College, Bowie, Mr.

Dr. Brown emphasized the necessity of 4-H club youths building and maintaining good health in order to carry out their 4-H farm projects successfully. "Adherence to good health practices will contribute directly to successful and happy rural living—Socially as well as economically," Dr. Brown said.

Dr. Symon pointed out that the end of all 4-H activities and all farm activities is better living. "Health," he said, "holds a number one priority."

Two hundred 4-H club members were in attendance at the Achievement program. They received $187 in prizes for outstanding projects in production, home management, health, and citizenship. Twenty-four 4-H'ers received blue ribbon awards as first place winners.

The farm youths also participated in the program by presenting skits, and by displaying interesting exhibits.

Mrs. Bethune Sees Farm Exhibit

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women, is shown looking at a farm exhibit placed on display in the Labor Department auditorium by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the recent NCNW convention in Washington. Mrs. Edith Shepherd, food economist of the USDA Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, discusses the exhibit with Mrs. Bethune, who was reared on a farm. Mrs. Shepherd, a Howard graduate, is the first colored food economist to be employed in HNHE. The exhibit is now on display in the administration building of the Department of Agriculture.

Many Prominent Persons Take Part In Work and in Inspection of Products

A pictural exihibit of the achievements of Negro farm women is being displayed in the patio of U. S. Department of Agriculture's administration building.

The exhibit, entitled "Women in Agriculture," was originally displayed at the National Council of Negro Women's 12th annual convention which was held recently in the Labor Department auditorium. At the close of the convention, the exhibit was brought to the Department of Agriculture where visitors and its 10,000 Washington area employees would have an opportunity to see it.

The exhibit consists simply of a display of 21 photographs on three small panels which have been placed on easels. The pictures show colored farm women performing various farm chores: Canning foods, culling laying flocks, tending livestock, packing eggs for shipment, harvesting crops, and receiving awards for outstanding work.

During the NCNW convention, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was reared on a farm, took great interest in the exhibit.

One Hundred Thousand More Hired Farm Workers Now Employed in South Than Year Ago

Although farm employment declined seasonally on November 1, about 100,000 more hired workers were employed in the South on that date than were at work a year ago, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The BAE report shows that 10,938 persons were employed on farms throughout the country on November 1. This number included both family workers and hired hands. Of this total, 5,810,000, or more than half, were working on farms in the

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Secretary Anderson Praised Farmers at The Louisiana Sweet Potato Show Held in Baton Rouge, La.

White and colored farmers of Louisiana were praised recently by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in a talk at the Louisiana Sweetpotato Show and International Exposition in Baton Rouge, La.

The 25,000,000 sweetpotato industry which the white and colored farmers of Louisiana have developed is an example of the vitality of American agriculture and also is an example of how science serves the farm, said Anderson.

Continuing the Secrteary said, "The United States Department of

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Safety

When fire is in or around electrical equipment, never use water or other fire extinguishers until the electric current is cut off completely at the switch. Be sure all members of the family know how to "throw" or "pull" the main switch to "deaden" the wiring system in case of a fire emergency.

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More Than Two Hundred Make Tour Of Wake County Farms

Raleigh, North Carolina— More than 200 Negro farmers and homemakers gathered at the Raleigh City Auditorium Wednesday April 28, to take part in a farm and home tour in the Jefferies and Fletchers Grove Communities of Wake County.

The tour with a motorcade of more than a mile long was arranged and led by W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent, and Natalie Peebles, Assistant Negro Home Agent, both of the State College Extension Service, Raleigh. The purpose of the tour was to acquaint other farmers with the success that farmers in these communities are having in improving their general farm and home practices and raising the standard of living through Extension recommendations.

Beginning on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chavis in the Jefferies Grove Community, the group making the tour heard this couple tell how, through hard work and following improved practices, they had made their 38 acre farm provide them with a year-round income. In addition to the home farm, Mr. and Mrs. Chavis own another farm, 57 acres, in the same community. Observations made on this farm were permanent and temporary pastures, home orchard, poultry, toilet, water system, washing machine, refrigerator, good blooded heifer, vegetables and home surroundings.

One of the most interesting observations on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Dockery Peebles, also of the

(Continued on Page 4 Col 2)

Head of Dunbar Life Ins. Company Delivers Message

National Negro Insurance Men Close 1948 Session in New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, La.—With its attendance larger than usual, with a heavy schedule and a well-worked out program for execution, the National Negro Insurance Association closed its 1948 session here with all agreeing that it was one of the best ever held. Among the highlights of the convention was the address delivered by Mr. M. C. Clark, who is president of the Dunbar Life Insurance Company in Cleveland, Ohio. In the address Mr. Clark said:

"Mr. Chairman, Officers and Members of the National Negro Insurance Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am profoundly grateful for the fine support and cooperation which I have received from the member companies and underwriters associations of our organization during my term of office. I am grateful for the high privilege and honor which have been mine to serve as President of our Association. If my administration has, in any wise, been a successful one, that success has, in its largest measure, been due to the wholehearted interest and enthusiasm manifested by Mr. James H. Lewis, Chairman of our Executive Committee, Mr. A. P. Bentley, Secretary of our Association, the other officials, and to the untiring efforts and the accomplishments of our several committees. When the reports of our National Collection Month Committee and our National Negro Insurance Week Committee are submitted for your consideration and action, I am confident you will be pleased with the manner in which these committees have functioned in the interest of our Association, our race and our nation.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Editor-in-Chief of the Associated Negro Press. Mr. Barnett has actually solicited releases from us relative to our activities. I wish also to express my gratitude to Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Churchman, Banker, Editor and Publisher. Immediately following the close of our convention held in Detroit last year, I received a letter from Dr. Boyd, offering, without cost to us, the columns of his newspapers for news releases concerning the activities of the Association. A roster of our member companies is carried in certain of the Sunday School literature published by Dr. Boyd.

We are grateful to all of our newspapers and magazines and to their columnists who have publicized the activities of our organization and our member companies.

Pastors of many of our churches throughout the country, and social and civic agencies have been most co-operative in aiding us in prosecuting our several projects. To these individuals and organizations we express our thanks and appreciation.

Public Relations

I trust that we shall appropriate to our Public Relations Committee sufficient funds to enable this Committee to use the columns of our papers and magazines for the dissemination of news and human interest stories concerning our activities and operations. Mrs. M. Mae Street Kidd, Chairman of our Public Relations Committee, with her training and experience was seriously handicapped because of inadequate funds with which to work. A powerful public relations and educational program should be instituted by our Association. Our public must be taught the true value of life insurance in order that a great appreciation for its services may prevail. Our field forces and office personnel must be trained in the principles and fundamentals of the institution of life insurance in order that they may command the respect and confidence of the insuring public.

Safeguarding Our Economic Gains Through Research and Conservation

The National Negro Insurance Association occupies an unique position in the lives of the American people. Its contribution to the economic and social betterment of America, through its member companies, is second in importance only to the group which it immediately and directly touches. The general theme of this convention, "SAFEGUARDING OUR ECONOMIC GAINS THROUGH RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION," is most timely and appropriate, for in our struggle we have made economic gains, and through research and conservation we shall safeguard them and continue our struggle until we have established for ourselves and for our posterity a more enviable place in the economic life of our nation.

Progress

Progress that counts is progress based upon facts—not fancies. The progress made by the member companies of our Association is real; it is based upon facts. The total insurance in force of our member companies on December 31, 1937 amounted to $272,527,288 and our total admitted assets amounted to $20,092,955. Our statistician reports insurance in force and admitted assets of our member companies, as of December 31, 1947, as $907,605, 922 and $94,639,377, respectively. According to our statistician's report, the member companies of our Association on December 31, 1947, had mortgage-loans outstanding in the sum of $12,875,000 I believe we should increase our investments in mortgage loans as rapidly as our resources will permit. Our yield from this type of investment will enable us to more nearly meet our interest requirements, and, at the same time, render a much needed service to our clientele.

Our progress, however, is not to be measured alone in dollars and cents, bonds and mortgages, and other tangibles. Our greatest gains have been in a growing mental emancipation and its spread to others with whom we come in contact. When we become fully emancipated in our thinking—when we have rid ourselves of fear and those other complexes which confuse and limit us to narrow confines—the world is ours. In the same manner in which we safeguard our economic gains through research and conservation, we may also, more rapidly increase our economic gains by raising our sights, by viewing our country and our world in their fullness—not as Negroes, but as men and women—as citizens of a great democracy.

Our Way of Life.

I have an abiding faith in America and in American institutions. I believe firmly in our free enterprise system and in our way of life. The wrongs from which we suffer and the ills of which we justly complain can and will be righted under our democratic system of government. We should continued to wage a relentless war against every individual and every group who would deny us our constitutional rights and, at the same time, we must assume our full duties, obligations and responsibilities as first class American citizens. In proportion as we strengthen ourselves economically, in that same proportion will we improve our citizenship status.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the one organization which has, through the years, waged war against the injustices and discriminations of every kind perpetrated against us. We should unqualifiedly support this organization by giving freely of our time, talents and money to its over-all program. If there is any reason why our individual companies cannot make annual donations to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we as individuals should consider it our responsibility to see to it that the program of the Association is adequately financed.

The proposed Regional School Bill represented a compact between the Governors of 15 Southern States, which Bill was introduced in the United States Senate and was successfully opposed, largely through the leadership of the N. A. A. C. P. Your President attended a hearing on this Bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 13, 1948, and I trust the brief which I presented in the name of the Association meets your approval. My statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee follows:

"I wish to make it very clear to this committee that the organization I represent, the National Negro Insurance Association, a federation of 50 life insurance companies, with assets in excess of $100,000,000, is unalterably opposed to the proposal now before it, designed to give congressional blessing to the reprehensible compact between southern governors to finance and operate segregated regional schools. We understand that this plan contemplates taking over Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee, and operating it as a joint school for the education of colored doctors and nurses. Our principal objection to this arrangement lies in our firm belief that such a proposal is a deliberate evasion of the ruling handed down by the United States Supreme Court, making it mandatory that these petitioning states provide equal educational opportunities for their citizens, rgeardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

"This regional proposal, unless changed to develop unsegregated regional schools for the white and Negro citizens of the affected states, can in no manner be regarded as promising equal opportunities and facilities for all persons. It is our thinking that any arrangement that would compel a Negro citizen of one of these states to journey into another of these states for an education, while at the same time a white citizen of that state is afforded such educational facilities within the border of his native state, does not come within the province of the High Court's ruling in this matter. Bitter experience is our teacher, and we have found that wherever the Negro is forced to accept separate or special accommodations, he inevitably is the recipient of inferior training and facilities.

"It has been argued that these states are too poor to provide equal though separate educational facilities to their white and colored citizens and that it becomes necessary to use the combined resources of all of these interested states in order to provide the type of high educational facilities desired by the litigants in the recent Supreme Court cases. But this argument falls of its own weight when we consider the enormous expense to these states which persist in piling up these systems of separate and inferior schools for Negroes.

"The time has come when a vast number of Americans have come to the conclusion that we must defend the rights of every minority group for which the Bill of Rights was written if we are to maintain our position as the world's outstanding example of working democracy.

"The position of this committee should be clear: As representatives of all the people in all of the states of this great nation, it must agree that we are obligated both by Supreme Court edict, and by common decency to furnish our Negro citizens with equal educational opportunities. It is our considered opinion that endorsement of this regional proposal would do much to retard the splendid progress that looms ahead in the educational future of the nation.

"We are grateful for this opportunity to give expression of our unqualified opposition."

Instead of crying and complaining about our lot, we should improve our lot by doing the things others have done who have improved their lot in American life. I am reminded of the drunk who staggered home one night and made his way subconsciously through the house, winding up in the stall shower of his bathroom. As he groped about, he turned on the water, deluging himself and making a racket which brought his wife to the scene. Taking on the details, she called him all kinds of so-and-so's, winding up with a none-too-flattering estimate of his past, present and future. "That's right, honey," admitted the shuddering so. "I'm everything you said and worse, but let me in, won't you? It's raining something awful out here." When the Negro fully realizes his possibilities and potentialities in a country such as ours, he will find himself no longer out in the rain.

Our Ecnoomic Salvation

Thirteen million people with an annual income of more than $10,000,000,000 can buy and pay for their own economic salvation and win for themselves the same respect enjoyed by other minorities. Thirteen million people constitute an important consumer market for the purchase of all commodities. In order that we may visualize the economic potentialities within our group, we have but to think of the Dominion of Canada. Canada's population last year reached 12,307,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The Canadians have their banks, insurance companies of every kind, manufacturing establishments, and a commercial life that establishes the Dominion as one of the world's most important markets.

Former Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, and President of the Dixie Insurance Company of Newman, Georgia, had this to say about his company: "I hope to reduce the flow of 125 millions which Georgia now sends to foreign insurers. The assets of the Dixie Insurance Company will be used to stimulate Georgia development." We must reduce the flow of the millions which our people pay annually to insurers which give us the minimum for our money, and direct the flow of these millions into our own companies for our own racial development. There is a steady rise in the volume of insurance in force. It is gratifying that our member companies are sharing in this increase. I deplore the fact, however, that our share is far below what it should be. It is our full resposibility to do something about it.

A New Economic Philosophy

There must evolve a new concept—a new economic philosophy within our group if we would raise ourselves to first-class citizenship status. Trade and commerce are the backbone of the nation. We must participate more fully in the nation's trade and commerce. The member companies of the National Negro Insurance Association have done more than any other agency to enlarge our scope of thinking, to raise our sights, and to strengthen and stabilize our economic life. Our insurance companies have the blueprints of the economic destiny of our racial group for today and tomorrow. Our one big job now is to develop amongst us technicians to interpret properly these blueprints, draw plans and specifications, and erect a financial structure that shall solve our economic problems and fully integrate us into the commercial and financial fabric of our nation. Many of these technicians will come from the men and women of our agency force, the men and women who are close to the people—who know the ambitions and the aspirations of the forward-looking masses. We are all agreed that life insurance should be every man's first step in creating an estate and that no man should postpone buying adequate life insurance. We know that there is no substitute for life insurance in the lives of individuals. What life insurance does for the breadwinner and his family, it can and will do for the race—when we life underwriters and executives develop the programs of our companies to their fullest capacities. What have we done to scotch the economic and social gains made during our war economy? Shall we revert to the unenviable position which we occupied before the war, or shall we continue to make gains during the postwar era? The sainted Frederick Douglass once said: "Neither institutions nor friends can make a race to stand unless it has strength in its own legs." We have the strength to stand, to hold the gains we have made, and to continue to improve our position in American life. The combined strength of the field forces of our life insurance companies is the greatest economic power in Negro life. It is ours to educate our people in the ways of thrift and industry; to inculcate into their hearts and minds a burning desire and zeal to emancipate ourselves, through the institution of life insurance, from the throes of poverty and its attendant evils.

Groups and races within a nation who fail to participate in the industrial, commercial and financial life of a nation, on the same basis as others, will forever occupy the lowliest position in society. The people who own, control and operate the mines, the agriculture and the marketing of that agriculture, the transportation on land, on sea and in the air, the construction industry for the handling of materials, are the primary figures in the market places, in the councils of law, and in the literature of the nation. Our insurance companies, through their thousands of representatives, can raise the status of our group from its present position of uncertainty and insecurity to one of strength and power.

Specialized Training

Life insurance is a highly specialized and technical profession. There are very few, if any, other professions in which the opportunity to serve is as great as it is in ours. It is imperative, therefore, that we thoroughly prepare ourselves through special training for the responsibilities we assume when we engage in the sale of life insurance and in guiding and directing the affairs of our companies. The time is here when the managements of our companies should get together and devise ways and means of more successfully coordinating our programs and activities, if not actually to seriously consider the matter of mergers and or consolidations in the interest of greater efficiency and lower operating costs. I don't believe we should encourage the organization of any new life insurance companies at this time; on the other hand, every effort should be made to stimulate more rapid growth of the companies we have already.

Competition and Operating Costs

Competition for both industrial and ordinary business will be keener than ever before. Many companies which heretofore have not solicited business from Negroes will begin to go after this business in a large way. Some of these companies are employing Negro agents in increasing numbers for the obvious purpose of making their solicitation of Negro business appear more attractive to our clientele. Certainly we cannot cope with this competition unless we are able to reduce our operating costs, and we cannot do this unless we materially and more rapidly increase our volume. In Cleveland we have ten companies operating, all members of our Association. In some of our cities we have considerably more than that. The cost of maintaining these separate offices is an item which could be reduced by our coming together, erecting or purchasing a building to house these offices. Such a program as this might well be the first step towards

mergers and consolidations until we would have not more than twelve large, strong companies operating throughout the length and breadth of this nation. We have built a few companies with insurance in force in excess of $100,000,000. I am anxious that we build some companies with assets of a hundred and more millions in the interest of a larger service and lower costs of operations.

Executive Director

History was made on January 17, 1948 when the Executive Committee of our Association met in Durham, North Carolina, as guests of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. At that meeting the matter of employing a full-time Executive Director for our Association was thoroughly discussed. The chairman appointed a committee of three of its members to accept names from which they could recommend to the Executive Committee qualified persons for the office of Executive Director, and from which a suitable person may be selected. This is a forward step. I trust that if the selection has not already been made, that it will be made without further delay.

Recommendations

I recommend that our Association make a more liberal appropriation to the special committee of technicians which was appointed some time ago to study our common managerial problems and develop scientific management techniques.

I recommend that the name of our Association be changed so that the racial designation is removed. The racial designation, which is a symbol of discrimination. Our Assoication has outgrown the name which circumscribes and set us apart from others engaged in the same industry or profession.

I recommend that the Association establish a convention city and the expenses of holding our convention be borne by the Association.

Finally, our insurance companies constitute our first line of economic defense. The growing resources of these companies furnish a reservoir of sufficient financial strength to initiate and carry through a sound and constructive program for the economic and social emancipation of our group. Let us, in our 28th Annual Convention assembled, rededicate ourselves to the principle enunciated by our founders, and project ourselves and our companies more militantly, more efficiently, and more effectively into the procession of the forward-looking masses.

"We have tomorrow bright before us, life a-flame;
Yesterday, a night-gone thing, a sun down name;
And today, broad arch above the road we came."

Varieties Thrive Best In Kentucky

Twelve kinds of dark tobacco have done best in 20 years of testing at the Western Kentucky Experiment Sub-station at Princeton. More than 30 varieties were grown in the tests.

The 12 varieties, listed in order from highest to lowest yields, are Improved, One Sucker, Clarksville Broadleaf, Little Orinoco, West Ky. 1, Little Crittenden, Rudolph Improved, Black Kelley, Broadleaf, Greenwood, Improved Smith Type, Madole, Brown Leaf and Owensboro Greenwood.

The report of the experiment substation said:

All of the above are satisfactory varieties capable of producing good yields of high quality tobacco. They differ somewhat in size and shape of plant and leaf and time of maturity but all are good, dark types. The difference in yield of these twelve has averaged only about 200 pounds per acre from highest to lowest. Brown Leaf and Owensboro Greenwood, although lowest in yield, being of narrow leaf, are usually highest in quality.

Clay Soil for New Homes Not Suitable for Lawns

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

More than the normal number of new houses have been built or will be built with the ground around them filled in and graded with clay dug from the foundation or trucked in from some equally undesirable source.

This soil is either almost wholly unproductive or it is filled with seed of undesirable weeds and grasses. In either case it is wholly unfit for seeding as a lawn, yet the unsuspecting owner either sows it himself or hires some unreliable or uninformed person to do this for him. Many letters are received at this time of year just after it is too late to get good results from the spring sowing of the lawn, asking what they can do to get a good lawn at once.

Plant Peas on Lawn

For several years we have advised such people to plant or sow their lawn with crowder peas, to pick the peas when they are ready and turn all of the pea vines under late in September and work the soil down well and let it lie two or three weeks and then sow it.

The peas will have loosened the soil, and stored an abundance of nitrogen there, and as the vines decay they fill it with humus as well as with additional fertilizer. We received a letter from one of our readers asking about some other garden matters and then telling of her experience in securing a good lawn We are quoting just as it was written.

Planted As Instructed

"I wish to take this opportunity to tell you about my nice lawn, since you gave me the planting instructions. I wrote you two years ago for instructions, as we had just filled in our yard with poor soil which came from beneath the pavement. As you instructed us, we planted it with crowder peas sowing them in rows about 12 inches apart. Those peas grew like Jack's beanstalk. I had pictured neat little rows of peas about eight or 10 inches high with me walking down the rows picking peas. Imagine my amazement when those vines were soon literally waist deep, I picked peas from the safety of the sidewalk most of the time.

"When I did venture into the maze of vines I was ever mindful of the danger of getting lost in my own front yard! The two large deodra trees were a challenge to those peas, and would have been completely covered if we had not dragged the vines back every few days.

Show Place of Town

"The yard was the show place of the town. Many people stopped to ask what was growing, and everyone gaped at the yard Two or three motorists had near accidents from looking back in amazement. My husband and son lounged on the front porch, enjoying the absence of grass to mow. But when fall came they really labored for a couple of days in cutting up the vines and spading them under. It was impossible to spade the whole plants under, so the two of them went into consultation. Soon they appeared in the front yeard armed with antique swords which they used as implements of destruction on the pea vines. When the ground was in good condition, we sowed the grass mixture you recommended, bluegrass, Herd's grass, English rye grass, and white clover. In a short time we had a beautiful green lawn which compensated us liberally for the trouble of spading in the peas, altho we had already been paid for the extra labor by the elimination of the old coarse grass which had previously grown on the lawn, and by not having to mow grass all the year."

We might multiply experience of this kind had by these who followed this method of preparing the ground before sowing the lawn but this story is so well told and is so typical of the other experiences that we consider it sufficient. Any of the crowder peas will do for this purpose. Plant the one you like best for table use You may not like to use your future lawn in this way but we know of no other way that the soil can be put in as cheaply, and unless the soil is put in proper condition before the lawn is sowed, it is almost impossible to get a strictly first class lawn.

If you cannot get crowder peas for planting, use whipporwill or any of the other strongly vining varieties of cow peas. Plant them early so as to get them started early enough to smother out all weeds and other noxious plants.

In Making Garden Plans Don't Forget Winter Crops

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

In planning gardens, don't forget all-winter crops.

Purpkins and winter squashes are among the most desirable of winter vegetables; yet many growers do not raise any. Squashes and pumpkins are not only rich in vitamins, but they contain much more actual food than most vegetables. Properly grown and properly stored they can be kept all winter.

First, we wish to mention the cushaw, a type of pumpkin, that is usually thought of as a squash, because it closely resembles the best winter squash in flavor.

Many Varieties

The cushaw may be had in several colors. white, striped, yellowish-buff, and pure deep green. The deep gren variety was introduced years ago and became very popular for a time under the name of Japanese alphabet squash, because the seeds have a very thin outer covering that sticks tightly to the main seed covering and when the seed dries, little cracks appear in the outer coat that have the general appearance of the Japanese letters. Recently a new summer variety of cushaw has been introduced under the name of butternut squash.

It is claimed to have the best flavor of any of the family, but is much smaller in size than the other.

Easily Grown

Any of the cushaws are easily grown and produce a heavy yield. If given rich soil, and provided with enough water to keep them growing through the hot dry weather of late summer and fall, they often produce fruits weighing 10 to 15 pounds each; but this is no particular draw back, for a large enough section of the neck can be cut off for immediate use and another section may be cut off a week or two later, and so on until the entire fruit is eaten.

In order to keep cushaws or any other pumpkins or squashes they should not be picked until they are thoroughly ripe but they should not be allowed to receive a heavy freeze before they are picked and put into storage. They keep much better if the stem that holds them on the vine is left on the fruit. Be careful to not bruise them too much in handling and place them in a dry place where they will not get damp at any time.

Good Circulation

They should have good circulation of air, and of course the temperature should never fall below about 40 degrees. Handled in this way. most varieties can be kept as late as the first of May without any trouble.

Aside from the cushaw pumpkins, we recommend buttercup, squash. acorn squash, Fordhook squash, and the Tennessee sweet potato pumpkin. While it is not yet time to plant any of these, this is the time to make sure of geting the seed and so arranging the garden that you will have room for them when the time comes to plant for winter use, which means sometime in July.

A ton of barnyard manure left in a lot or stable isn't worth a dime but when spread over a crop at the right time could be worth several dollars.

Overgrazing Called Blow to Pastures

Good seed bed preparation is of great importance in the growing of a permanent pasture, H. W. Wellhausen, agronomist with the agricultural extension service in Knoxville, told delegates of the Tennessee Dairy Committee, Friday.

Speaking at the spring meeting of the committee in the Andrew Jackson, Hotel. Wellhausen emphasized that proper grazing of pastures by livestock will leave two or three inches of grass at all times.

The committee met for the purpose of discussing dairying, and mapped a long range dairy program for the state.

In showing slides on pastures and top soils. Willhausen explained that overgrazing of pastures means a loss to the dairyman. His grass and hays are hurt by the overgrazing and then, too, it was explained, there is less food for the livestock from the acre of ground.

Spot grazing, he said, is not getting the efficient use of the pasture land. The cattle, Wellhausen declared and other livestock will eat the tender blades of rass and leave the tough. If the land had been properly grazed there would not be any of the tough grass which go to waste with spot grazing, he said.

He urged farmers and dairymen of the state to seed sizable acreage of Alfalfa this next year. It will help overcome the pasture problem, he declared.

Silage, grass, sorghum and corn are important crops in the dairying industry, John Ewing, superintendent of the Columbia Experiment station told the group.

Other speakers on the morning session included R. H. Lush, dairy husbandman for the Tennessee Experiment Station, who talked on economical milk production on pasture; Woodrow Luttrell, county agent for Rutherford County, who discussed emergency pastures; and G. L. Cleland, Williamson County agricultural agent who talked on fall and early spring pastures.

Talks Friday afternoon were made by J. J. Crane, rural electrification expert with the agricultural eytension service, who discussed water on the farm; Art Farrar, district production manager for Kraft Foods Co., who talked on production of quality milk; D. C. Alspach, district production manager for Carnation Co., who discucced milk haulers relation; and Lynn Copeland, district dairy specialist with the extension service, who talked on herd management.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

There will be a lot of "clod hopping" farmers this summer unless something is done about the clods. We have noticed many acres of broken farm land where the clods have been completely ignored by farmers who are in a hurry to complete their spring plowing.

This is a serious mistake, especially at this time of year when one day of hot sun will dry out and harden the clods to such an extent that is will take several days of rain to soften them.

The farmer will gain little by breaking soil in a rush and allowing it to remain cloddy. He should take the additional time necessary to pulverize the soil.

The unusually heavy rain and snow in February and March left the soil in a packed condition. This, plus the fact that many pasture their livestock when the fields are wet, account for the clods.

Plowing now should be followed immediately by harrowing and in extreme cases, discing. Many find that a light discing before plowing reduces the amount of clods.

Don't plant a crop under clods on the strength of expecting a heavy rain within a few days. Expected rains seldom come. When they do, it's either not enough or it is too late.

Farmers are at it again. They are saying: "I am going out of the hog business." Prices have dropped so low that they believe hog production is no longer profitable.

Many of these disgusted farmers are those who bought their breding animals when hogs were at the highest. They can't see the quick money anticipated with declining prices.

Experienced farmers who have watched conditions and prices pass through many cycles agree that no livestock program can be called profitable in a few months or one to two years.

There are occasions when farmers probably lose money on hogs than any other type of livestock. This is true because so many buy into the business on a high market and sellout on a low.

The only safe way to profitably produce pork is to employ proven economical feeding methods and keep at the job. Never sell completely out of breeding stock because of price recessions. Reduction in number is often advisable.

Many make a mistake of attempting to produce more than their farm will carry. It is far better to produce a smaller number through good managemnt than a larger number with poor practices.

agement than a larger number with poor practices.

The hog population is below normal and all indications point toward profitable pork production during the next several months at least. Farmers who sell 4 Farmer Doris 6-5-48
completely out for price reasons alone are not following good management.

Clean-Up Time

The spring and early summer community clean-up is one of the oldest and most valuable of American institutions. It makes for attractive homes and towns. According to medical men, it helps fight disease, by getting rid of germ-filled refuse. And it is absolutely essential to fire prevention.

Many fire departments have on hand self-inspection guides prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The advice given is simple - - and it is also vital to domestic and industrial safety. All rubbish in and out of buildings should be gathered up and disposed of. Heating equipment of all kinds should be inspected by experts in order to ready it for hard use next winter, and needed repairs should be made at once. Electric cords, lamps, and appliances should also be checked for possible dangers. Flammables such as paint and cleaning liquids, should be carefully stored, and rags which are used with them should be kept only in closed metal containers.

Careful clean-ups were never more needed than now. Last March alone, fire destroyed over $74,000,000 worth of property --a jump of about 2.5 per cent over the same month a year ago. Unless it is checked, a new high record of waste will again be established this year. These dollars are represented by lost housing, buildings, food raw materials, manufactured goods, and everything else that can burn. And along with property, fire takes more than 10,000 lives annually. The spring clean-up can be one fire's most effective enemies.

ORANGE WAFFLES

For waffle variety, add 1 tablespoon grated orange peel to your favorite waffle batter. Bake as usual and serve topped with orange slices and honey.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Second Spring Show

(Continued from page 1)

per pound, tripped the scales at **224 pounds** at **7 months old,** and was brought by **Abraham Packing Company.** This is a good grade **Duroc,** fed a ration of corn, proteins, minerals and good pasture.

Norman Davis of **Haywood Co.,** camein for a close second, with the **Reserved Champion,** a good grade Poland-China, **5 months old,** weighed **188 pounds** and was bought by the**South Memphis Parking Company** at **$.60 per pound.**

The quality of hogs brought to the show is improving each year: better blood, better feed, balanced rations, and better handling and care. **2,891** boys and girls of the state are carrying Pig Projects this year.

This is the second Spring District Show and Sale participated in this year. Many county shows and the Tri-State Fair will see many other 4-H pigs this Fall.

Secretary Anderson

(Continued from page 1)

Agriculture in its own research program and in cooperative projects with State Experiment Stations is seeking to make the sweetpotato more profitable to producers and more useful to the people of the Nation."

The Secretary suggested that improvements in storage may make it possible to market sweetpotatoes over a longer season. And greater efficiency in production, handling, transportation, and merchandising, Anderson asserted, offer possibilities of providing a better product with a saving to both producer and consumer.

Secretary Anderson also pointed out that Dept. research people have recently devoloped a new variety of sweetpotato which offers promis as a scource of tubers for livestock feed. Sweetpotatoes can be made to produce big yields on soils that are not well suited for grain production, he said, this fact makes the sweetpotato a big asset to the Southern program of diversification.

As to starch production from sweetpotatoes, Secretary Anderson said he had been informed by research people that good starch production methods have been developed, but that commercial use of the methods will have a better chance when varities better adapted to starch production become available.

More Than Two Hundred

(Continued from page 1)

Jefferies Grove Community, was the tobacco barn stoker which is used in curing their tobacco crop. Mr. Peebles told the group that he could cure one barn of tobacco for approximately $7 with his new stoker. This, he added, is much cheaper and better than the wood furnace which he formerly used.

The group also took great interest in observing a tool shelter, lawn, shrubbery, washing machine, refrigerator, telephone, a new cinder block house for his tenant and general surroundings.

Continuing into the Fletchers Grove Community, the first step was made on Mr. and Mrs. Thannie Holden's farm. It was brought out that the Holdens have been on their farm only nine years. The practices which they are following are not only meaning extra income at present, but are also paving the way for a better system of farming in the future.

The Holdens also pointed to their lawn. shrubbery, walk ways, brooder house, clothes line, remodeled house, washing machine, tool shelter, and general surroundings. ---------

The last step on the tour was at Mr. and Mrs. Ivory Leathers' farm. Mr. and Mrs. Leathers have recently completed a new six room home which they built themselves. Mr. Leathers stated that this new house was built at a cost of approximately $2000. This was possible because he and his family did the work. Only $230 was spent for hired labor.

Other observations made on this farm were lespedeza, truck crops. pasture, lawn, shrubbery, walk ways, outbuildings construction, and general surroundings.

Also seen on the tour were E. R. Collins, Head Agronomy Department; C. F. Tarleton, Editorial Staff, both of State College; R. E. Jones, Negro State Agent; J. A. Spaulding, Negro District Agent; and Miss W. R. Laws, Negro District Home Agent, all of A. and T. College, Greensboro; Revs. T. C. Namans, J. W. Watkins, and Wiliam A. Perry, all of Raleigh; Rev. Perry is pastor of the Baptist Grove Church in the Fletchers Grove Community; R. L. Raiford, Executive Secretary of the Bloodworth Street Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. P. P. Haywood, Secretary to Wake County Farm and Home Agents; E. E. Evans, Assistant Negro County Agent; Jessie Dickerson and Charles Watts, Veteran Teachers, Method; E. C. Debnam, E. L. Roberts and Richard Barfield, Veteran Teachers, Shephard High School, Zebulon.

Negro Older Youths

(Continued from page 1)

Window Panes; October; Purebred Bulls; and November: Records and Older Youth Achievement Days.

The Council also planned a one day picnic for all Older Youth Club members at the Norfolk Beach, Wednesday, June 30.

Organized Older Youth Clubs are in the communities of Eagle Rock, Jefferies Grove, New Hill and Shiloh.

E. E. Evans, Assistant Negro County Agent and Mrs. A. B. Alston, Acting Negro Home Agent, also assisted with the Council Organization.

One Hundred

(Continued from page 1)

South. Family workers accounted for 4,532,000 of these and hired workers, 1,278,000. This represented a decrease of over half a million in the number of family workers, but an increase of about 100,000 in the number of hired hands. However, from the long-time point of view, there was also a decline in the number of hired workers for this date as compared with the same date during the period 1935-39. The long-time decline in hired hands amounted to 95,000.

Workers in the South were busy harvesting sweetpotatoes, corn, peanuts, tobacco, and sorghums. In some areas they were still picking cotton, and in others they were seeding fall grain.

Among the farm workers were about 6,500 West Indians. They were working principally in Connecticut and Florida. A breakdown of these workers shows that 3,449 of them were Jamaicans, 2,428 were Bahamians, and 343, Barbarians.

To Protect Trees, Shrubs Destroy Tent-Caterpillars

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

We should have written this article a week ago but other things seemed more important at the time.

But it is not too late if the suggestions we are making are attended to at once.

Every one who has any trees or shrubs should go over them at this time looking for colonies of tent caterpillars. They can be readily seen because they are semi tent-like in appearance and are made of silk that as the color and appearance of spider web.

They are almost always located in the forks of limbs, usually where two or three limbs grow out close together. Tear into these tents and you will find they are filled with dozens of caterpillars. These caterpillars have woven this tent as a protection against birds and other enemies.

Come Out At Night

They remain in the tent practically all day and come out after the birds have gone to roost and feed on the leaves of the tree. Their tent protects them from sprays and dusts. These pests are now nearly grown and if not destroyel within the next few days they will reach maturity - at which time they will crawl off the tree and seek some shelter.

They pass into the pupa stage where they will remain until early next spring. They are especially bad on any of the fruit trees, either ornamental or commercial, and on wild cherries of all kinds; they also attack other growing shrubs and trees.

There is no need to look for them on evergreen trees. A little work now will prevent your grounds being heavily infested with them next year.

Pull Off the Tent

Many people destroy these pests by burning them and their tents with a torch, but we do not recommend this except where the tents are too high to reach othrwise, for often more damage is done with a torch than by the caterpillars

Our method is to pull off the whole tent with our hands, throw it down on the ground and mash it until all of the caterpillars have been killed. With a little experience one can tear out a tent, throw it on the ground with all of the pests on the inside. He may leave an occasional caterpillar on the tree. but they will do no harm. They cannot survive unless there are enough of them to construct promptly a new tent.

Dr. J. G. Knapp, New Associate Chief of FCA's Cooperative Research And Service Division

Washington, D. C.--The appointment of Dr. Joseph G. Knapp as associate chief of the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration was announced this week by Harold Hedges, chief of the Division.

Dr. Knapp has been in charge of the Cooperative Purchasing Section of the Cooperative Research and Service Division since 1934. Prior to that he was associate professor in charge of marketing research at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

In his new position Dr. Knapp will be particularly concerned with the direction of the Division's research activities. He will have wide contacts with cooperative associations. land grant colleges, and similar organizations in all parts of the country.

Dr. Knapp's interest in agricultural cooperation goes back to 1924 when as a fellow of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, he made studies of the California cooperatives and of the wheat pooling movement. In 1926 he joined the staff of the Brookings Institution to work with Dr. E. G. Nourse on a study of the cooperative marketings of livestock. At present he is again working with the Brookings Institution - - under a periodic leave - of - absence arrangement - making a study of the cooperative form of business enterprise.

Dr. Knapp took his undergraduate work at Colorado State Agricultural College, the University of Illinois and the University of Nebraska. His graduate work was carried on at the University of Nebraska, the University of Chicago, and at Stanford University where he was granted a Ph. D. Degree in 1929.

Author of a wide variety of material, Dr. Knapp has written many articles and bulletins as well as two books in the field of agricultural cooperation. The first is a study of the hard winter wheat pools published by the University of Chicago Press in 1933. The other is a book written with Dr. Nourse on the cooperative marketing of livestock, published by the Brookings Institution in 1931.

His work with and studies of cooperatives has carried Dr. Knapp into every state, the British Isles and Canada. He has had a lifelong interest in the welfare of Agriculture. As a boy he worked in the Colorado sugar beet and grain fields and later on a Colorado ranch. His business experience includes the operation of a truck farm, and work with a farm equipment company.

Corn Belt Faces Prospect of No Drought or Flood

Bowling Green, Ohio, April 12 (INS) -- Corn belt farmers will face neither flood nor drought this year. You can take the word of 83 year old Professor Edwin Lincoln Mosely for it.

Dr. Mosely, professor emeritus of biology at Bowling Green State university, has been making long range weather forecasts with pretty fair success for many years. He bases his predictions on his theory that rainfall in an area repeats itself every 90.4 years, or four times in the magnetic sunspot cycle.

Dr. Mosley expects corn belt floods next winter or spring, but no serious drought until 1950.

However, the outlook farther east, in Western Pennsylvania and most parts of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, is for some shortage of rain late this spring and early this summer, but an excess from then on until August, 1949.

He predicted a surplus of rain for northern Ohio in 1949 only in the first few months.

Dr. Mosely has been working on his theory most of his time since his retirement from the class rooms in 1936. He stated that his prediction of a widespread drought in 1946 was "abundantly verified," while his 1947 predictions, he claimed were "unsatisfactorily" only in Ohio and Kentucky.

Cotton Picking Machines Due on Big Scale This Year

MEMPHIS - (AP)-- Monstrous machines - - looking like evil implements of war - - will roam along the South's cotton rows this fall.

They're mechanical cotton pickers now being produced on an assembly line basis for the first time. They may provide a partial answer to a question brought up more than a decade ago:

How will machines affect the South's economy. ,

About 1000 of the five ton devices are gonig to be put to work when it's cotton picking time again. Early models appeared more than 12 years ago but since then only 200 or so have been built - - and they were hand-assembled.

Rolling Off Line

This year they began rolling off the line at the Memphis plant of the International Harvester Co.

The latest machines can move through the white fields at two miles an hour, picking 1500 pounds of cotton in about two and a half hours. Each is capable of collecting 600 bales in a season under ideal conditions. Actually, the average is expected to be about 200 bales.

So it's anticipated that the mechanical pickers will account for only about 10 per cent of the total 3,000,000 bales annually grown in the area to which the 100 machines are being assigned.

Authorities Uncertain

The machines have been pictured by some as a device that would displace millions of field hands and farmers. Others optimistically hoped they would bring about a new era of expansion. They predicted that whatever workers were displaced would be absorbed in resulting industrial developments.

Now, on the brink of the biggest experiment with machines, agricultural authorities aren't sure but some think the optimists may be right.

They say farmers have found that machinery can double or evn triple the acreage average of tenant families. They say tenants can remain on the farms and work at day labor rates. They can pick the first cotton that opens--the bright, high grade type that produces premium prices. That's the kind that mechanical pickers cannot harvest as efficiently as it's manufacturers would like. They take in trash that lowers the cotton's value.

Small farmers can then specialize in better cotton while the machines move along in the middle and low grades. Because of this argument, some experts do not think the little men of cotton farming will be pushed to other pursuits or out of business entirely.

And all agree that the traditional cotton field scene will stay the same for men, women and children --singing in the sun--will keep on doing most of the work when it's cotton picking time.

Plant Most Garden Beans While Weather Still Cool

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Generally it does not pay to be in too big a hurry about planting beans of any kind, with the exception of the English Broad bean.

The English Broad bean, or Fava is very hardy. In fact it will stand as much frost as our common English of garden peas.

This bean fills an important place in the gardens of Europe, but we have found only three or four gardeners in Middle Tennessee who grow it. Like peas, it is a cool weather crop, but if planted the latter part of February or the early part of March it is almost sure to produce a heavy crop.

Pods Not Edible

Although the dry beans are sometimes used like lima beans, they are grown almost entirely to be used as shelled beans. The pods are not edible. The green beans are very tender and have a sweet taste more similar to peas than to the standard bean. We would like to see a number of Middle Tennessee gardeners give this bean a trial in a small way.

Green podded bush snap beans are more widely grown than any other bean in the south, and no other type of bean has been bred up to its highest state of perfection. The earliest varieties, if not planted before the last week in April, will be ready to pick in about 50 days. If planted two or three weeks earlier than this, they will be ready to pick in about the same time, possibly three or four days earlier, but the yield is almost sure to be considerably smaller if not planted until about April 20.

10 Days Longer

Pole beans usually require about 10 days longer between planting the seeds and picking the pods. Bush lima beans require about the same length of time to mature as the ordinary pole snap beans. The yield obtained from pole beans is usually considerably more than from the same number of plants of the variety, but because the bush varieties are planted much closer together, the yield of a given area is usually considerably larger than from pole varieties.

Most beans prefer a slightly alkaline or a neutral soil with a fair amount of humus in it or even a fairly fertile sand. In making the first early planting it pays to make a furrow about four inches deep and scatter a little complete, commercial fertilizer in it, say two or three pounds to every hundred feet of row.

Cover Fertilizer

Cover this fertilizer two inches deep and plant the beans. For all bush beans the rows should be from 30 to 36 inches apart.

Do not drop the beans too thick in the row. Some growers try to plant one bean at a place three or even two inches apart. We get better results by dropping two beans at six or eight inch intervals. Never cover beans deeper than two inches, and take the trouble to set the lima beans on their edge with the eye down. This is especially important if the soil is not loose or sandy.

Beans should grow in full sun and should be kept from weeds.

Snap bush beans have been bred ste all of their crop at about the same time so they need not be picked more than twice. Bush lima beans will bear almost continuously from the time the first beans set on till they are killed by frost.

Pole beans are not so hardy as bush beans so should be planted for 10 days later, or till the ground is warm. The hills should be three or four feet apart each way. Plant three or four beans in a hill and thin to two when they are six inches tall. Use poles at least six feet long and set them when the seed are planted.

Extra Cautions Urged To Cut Fire Losses

The coming of "fire weather" is a signal for extra caution against farm and forest fires, according to G. B. Shivery, U_T extension forester, who pointed out that fires both destroy timber and leave the land "slick."

Woods fires in April and May are likely to kill timber which might escape injury from the same fire in the fall, because trees are more easily killed or damaged during the early part of the growing season, Shivery said.

Fire also causes loss of valuable plant foods. The nitrogen from burning grass, leaves, and ground litter escapes as a gas into the air. Other essentials such as phosphorous, potassium and lime are left in the ashes and are leargely lost through washing away. Thus, while burning is the easy way to remove grass and other litter, the fire damages the fertility of the soil. Among precautions against fires and spread of fire, Shivery listed the following suggestions:

Burn brush only when absolutely safe on calm days, then after 4 p. m., in small piles after first raking or plowing a clean fire lane around each pile.

Camper should be more careful with fire in the woods. Never throw away a match without breaking it.

Never throw lighted cigarettes from the window of a car. Cooperate in every way to reduce Tennessee's man_caused fire loss, which runs into millions of dollars each year.

Official Copy Policy America's Security Loan

April 15 ____ June 30, 1948 -- --

SLOGAN.

AMERICA'S SECURITY IS YOUR SECURITY BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS NOW

THEME:

U. S. Savings Bonds are security bonds. Individuals provide for their own individual security when they invest in U. S. Savings Bonds and at the same time they help to maintain the economic security of our country. Funds reserved by millions of American families mean homes, education of their children emergency funds, and old age security. They mean that these millions of American families are themselves investors _ _ "Capitalists" ___guiding their own, future and the future of the Nation. The success of the Security Loan, and the continued seccess of the U. S. Savings Bonds Program, means more Americans will own more of America. Americans who own these securities (E, F, and G Bonds) have an actual stake in the operation of their government.

PURPOSE:

Why is the vigorous sale of Savings Bonds necessary? For two years the Treasury Department has had a successful Savings Bond Program. The national debt has been reduced over $20 billion from its wartime peak. The amount outstanding today held by individuals _ _ $52 billion _ _ _is a huge reserve of buying power, and every dollar added to this reserve is, a dollar temporarily channeled away from the Nation's market places. At the same time it is a dollar stored away and these dollars _ _ _ billions of them we have saved together _ _ _ can help keep "hard times" away from our door.

The success of the Security Loan will mean, as the economists call it, "spreading ownership of the securities on the national debt. Every Savings Bond dollar built up in your Treasury is used to pay off a dollar of the national debt that is potentially inflationary This is wise debt management TOMORROW _ _ _ the dollars in these Bonds of Security will be ready to help Americans buy the things they need. This helps to maintain a stable economy.

Pumpkins, Squashes Fare Well in Mid-Tennesse Soil

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Pumpkins and squashes are vegetables that the early American settlers got from the Indians.

The winter squash is not often grown in Middle Tennessee, but now that some of the very best varieties of this family, for example, buttercup, are well adapted to our territory, there is every reason why we should grow them abundantly. They are easy to grow they are easier to keep than sweet potatoes, the vegetable they most closely resemble in flavor. and they are just as nutritous as sweet potato.

Summer Squash Popular

We all know summer squash, for practically every garden has contained summer squash for many years. However, a great many people do not recognize the great superiority of some of the new varieties, such as early Prolific Straightneck. Cocozelle, Zucchini and the Yankee Hybrid, over the older varieties.

Of course, our own personal preference is the Zucchini.

We have all known pumpkins for years, but many do not recognize that the better pumpkins are almost equal to the winter squashes for flavor and that they are easier to grow in this territory. The two outstandingly superior varieties for home use, are the Cushaw and the new Butternut varieties. Butternut is usually listed in the catalogs as the winter squash, because of its high cooking qualities, but it is in reality, a new and superior cushaw.

Excellent Varieties

Then of course, there is a subdivision of the summer squash often listed as summer and winter squash. This is not a large group but it contains some very excellent varieties.

The oldest among these is the Foodhook, a very high quality variety with a sweet potato flavor when allowed to ripen and kept for winter use, and yet it is a superior summer squash when picked when it is not quite half grown, and cooked like any other summer squash. The other most common varieties of these summer and winter squashes , are variously known as Table Queen, of which there is a bush variety and a vining variety, and the acorn or Royal acorn. Any of them can be kept all winter and are especially desirable for baking.

Need Same Culture

All vine crops such as melons, cucumbers, pumpkins and squashes require about the same culture.

We have given this instruction fairly fully under cucumbers, but we will repeat here that they like a fairly new soil, that contains an abundance of humus, and none of them should be planted until the ground is warm. The chief difficulty in growing them is to prevent their being killed by insects while the plants are young and tender.

One of the best ways to combat insects on the plants is to keep them off. The simplest and easiest way to do this is to soak seed over night in kerosene before planting.

You would expect this to prevent the seed from growing but it does not. In fact, it does not injure them at all, although judging by their appearance , after they have been soaked over night, you will think you have completely ruined them.

Plant the seeds the next morning and you will find that insects will not ouch the plants.

This is cheaper and more convenient than waiting for the plants to come up and keep them dusted with insecticide. It does not seem possible but it is true that insects do not feed on the vines after they are old enough and large enough to bear fruit. An occasional insect may get on an old vine, but we have never known them to do any harm.

2,000 Goats To Be Transported to Japan

PORTLAND ORE.— The United States Army has offered free transportation to Japan for 2000 milk goats for relief purposes. The offer grew out of an experiment inaugurated by Oregon Heifers for Relief in sending an initial shipment of milk goats to Okinawa and Japan. These animals were received with such enthusiasm, and give such promise of being most usccessful agents in both relief and rehabilitation, that the Army now has offered to transport the thousands for which requests came from Japan about a year ago.

The first shipment was sent because of earnest appeals from Japan telling of the infantile death rate. In one district in Tokyo the rate was about 130 out of a thousand, and in one country district of 100,000 people the infant mortality rate was fifty per cent, in some villages going as high as sixty-five per cent.

The Okinawa shipment of 191 goats was distributed among sanitaria, hospitals agricultural stations, leper colonies; and only one goat was given to an individual, that individual being the governor of the island. However, when the governor discovered that the penitentiary has received no goat, he presented his to the prison hospital.

Japanese shipments are distributed by the Public Welfare Department of the Japanese government, in cooperation with the American military government, to the same sort of institutions as on Okinawa. The first letter received after the arrival of the goats told how one life had already been saved, that of a baby unable to digest any available food, but who immediately started on the way back when put on goats milk.

"I am very greatly interested in the goats for Japan project and know of no way we can help Japan more at the present moment than to give them these goats. They will provide milk for their children and sustenance for many of the people who need this extra nourishment. The goats for Japan project should be supported by every Christian in America."

J. Henry Carpenter, Secretary
Kagawa Thirtieth Anniversary Fund
Brooklyn, New York

"The down-to-earth, Christian practicality of getting vitamins to Japanese children by shipping over 2000 goats is irresistable. Our church is grateful for this chance to implement how we feel."

"At the Last Judgement aren't we more likely to be on the right side of the tracks if, at this moment, we are for and with those goats?"

Allen A. Hunter, Pastor
North Hollywood Congregational Church

While Saanens are preferred, other breeds are being shipped. Ninety-five percent are to be does, five percent bucks. They must be between seven months and four years of age, and bucks should be registered or sired by registered bucks.

Shipments are scheduled to begin April 29th, and it is hoped that the entire 2000 goats will be on the way by September 20th. Those who can contribute goats, have goats for sale, or wish to make cash contributions, should correspond with their nearest office: Heifers for Relief - New Windsor, Maryland; 1720 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis 3, Missouri; 30 N. Marion Avenue, Pasadena 4. California; 509 Dekum Building, Portland 4, Oregon.

Plan Now

To clip all pastures infested with broom sage, onions and weeds. Continue the procedure at regular intervals throughout the summer.

To eliminate flies around the house and barn by a thorough spraying of all buildings with DDT.

To purchase baby chicks from dependable dealers only.

To have all necessary equipment and insecticides ready for the first attack of garden livestock with an ample supply of salt. Block salt is not sufficient.

Few Gardeners Know Date To Plant Turnip Greens

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

We find two common errors among gardeners.

The first of these is that turnip greens are a good crop to plant in the spring. We find that some gardeners are still planting seven-top turnip seed hoping to get a good crop of greens from them. Turnips are a cool weather crop and have the habit of "running to seed" before making many leaves, whenever the days are growing longer and the nights shotrer. In middle Tennessee it seldom pays to plant turnips in the spring, and it is certainly not wise to plant them this late.

Second Mistake

The second wrong idea is that kale should not be planted until fall. Kale does produce a crop quickly, and is decidedly hardy to cold, and for this reason it is well suited for fall planting. But it also grows well in the spring and right on through the summer and fall.

It is one of the crops that you can sow early and use continuously for almost a year. Sown now, it would be ready for use in about six weeks, but only the larger leaves should be picked, being reasonably careful not to bruise or otherwise injure the stalk. New leaves will form shortly and in a few days these same plants will be ready to pick again.

Kale is not only one of the heaviest producing of all garden plants, but contains more vitamins than most of them, and actually contains as much food as cabbage or any member of the cabbage family .

Many Varieties

There are several varieties of kale but all are good. Hanover produces a crop quicker than any other variety, and it is probably the heaviest yielder of the garden variety. Dwarf Scotch curled is probably the most ornamental variety on the market, and for this reason is probably the most widely grown.

There is the giant smoothleafed variety grown widely on the Pacific coast for winter cowfeed. This variety produces leaves for fully two feet long and six inches wide. These are produced abundantly and are especially liked by the cow.

Feeds to Cattle

The grower picks the mature leaves and feeds them to his cattle. In about three weeks the plants are ready to be picked again. Of course the grower plants large enough acreage so that he could begin picking on one side of the patch, picking only one day's supply at a time. and by the time he has finished picking the patch, he can start in all over again. While this kale is rather coarse for home use, if we do not use the main mid ribs it is just as tender and tasty as any variety. Kale is best driled in rows and thinned so the plants will stand five or six inches apart in the row. The rows should be at least two feet apart for convenience in cultivating and in picking. Remember the sooner you plant kale, the longer you will have a supply.

To have all cured meat safely stored from rats, cats and insects.

To have seed and fertilizer ready to avoid delay at planting time.

To cooperate with the rat eradication program which is being conducted in your county.

To reduce the onion flavor in milk by removing the animals from the pasture a few hours before milking time. A feed of dry hay will also help.

To start baby chicks at the earliest possible date if you expect to have fall layers.

To obtain fruit tree spray schedules from the State Department of Horticulture.

"Steps in Building a Front-Line Sunday School"

Subject Discussed at Recent Summer School of Methods Held in Kansas City, by Mr. W. O. Mouton of Alameda, Calif.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Many years ago Sir Walter Scott said, "As the leaders are so will the followers be."

In my estimation the most important steps in building a front line Sunday school are the steps applied in building first line Sunday school teachers.

Someone in a poem said:

"Thanks for the Sabbath School: Hail to the day
When evil an derror are fleeing away
Thanks for our teachers who labor with care
That we in the gospel light may share."

Within these simple soulful lines is a clear keynote to our work. Teachers of the gospel,—in the home, Mission Field, or Sunday School have one thing in common—they are clearing away evil and error—they are devoted in sharing the light of the gospel.

No more precious privilege can come to anyone than this privilege of leading souls into God's sunshine.

Devotion, sustained by growing testimony of the gospel is a first essential in this labor of love. To inspire in others a desire to learn truth, and to live righteously one must radiate such a desire in both words and deeds. This however is not all. Greatest success is won in gospel teaching only when it is based, as was the Master's on the fundamental laws of spiritual learning and growth.

If any teacher would grow in the skill to interpret, to teach to apply the principles of the gospel he must follow the footsteps of the Master. To know His methods thoroughly is to understand clearly all the fundamental principles of soundly progressive education.

Much of the success of the Saviour as a Teacher was due to His Divine personality. He was born leader of men. As the Son of God He possessed the attributes of divinity, which gave His word inherent impressiveness and made men listen with respect. He taught "As one that had authority and not as the scribes."

But this was not all. Even divinity itself must obey fundamental laws to succeed in any calling. The teaching of the Savior is no exception to the rule. It exemplifies the basic principles on which all teaching must be founded to be successful.

The steps to a successful Sunday school teacher must follow are in part at least the following: These were practiced by the Master:

1. He had a true love for God and God's children.
2. He had a burning belief in His mission to serve and save mankind.
3. He had a clear and sympathetic understanding of human beings and their vital needs.
. He was a constant, earnest student. He knew the "Law and the Prophets." He knew history and the social conditions of His times. (Enlarge compare our times).
5. He could discern truth. He was uncompromising in upholding it.
6. His mastery of language enabled him to reach and hold hearers of every class and condition.
7. His creative skill in portraying lessons made them live for all time. (Illustrate with a parable.)
8. He led folk to "Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness."
9. His teaching inspired in active goodness—a desire to apply the gospel in uplifting service. (Illustrate.)
10. He demonstrated His faith by living it consistently (illustrate) and courageously.

To make our Sunday school front line a solid front line takes work, work and more work. The success depends upon our devotion and work.

No Sunday school can be front line with a backline pastor slothful officers and late teachers.

The pastor is the beacon light by which the officers and teachers are guided.

The important steps in building a front line Sunday school are the steps applied in building a first line Sunday school teachers as the leaders are so will the followers be.

In the words of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained in sudden flight
But they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night."

Mr. W. O. Mouton,
407 B. Mosley Ave.,
Alameda, Calif.
Rev. W. M. Clark,
Mt. Zion Baptist,
Oakland, Calif.

"The Use and Abuse of Church Music'

Subject Discussed at Kansas City Session of the S. S. Congress by Rev. R. E. S. Utterback, Pastor, Calvary Baptist Church, Muncie, Indiana

Church music is one of our most powerful instruments of worship; powerful as such because it is worship. The heart and will of our Heavenly Father are delighted with worship. When the music which is used in Church services is improperly directed, and by that statement I mean dedicated to the wrong persons and purposes, it is definitely an abuse and thereby cannot be worship.

The source of music should be far deeper than tunes effected by manipulation of instruments by use of hands, feet, or mouth. Music to be real must come from the soul; in other words, for music to be real and worshipful and meaningful, the soul of the person or persons must be the instrument upon which the Holy Spirit plays. I believe that three worlds should be stirred, and that three worlds will be stirred, when the right kind of music is used in the House of the Living God. Let God take hold of the heart and mind and tongue of His people, and then let them play or sing as their souls may be inspired by the Holy Spirit, and you will behold God listening from heaven on high; you will behold the devil trembling in hell from beneath; and you will behold men being saved and elevated on earth from between.

God loves music. Just how much God loves music we cannot say, but he always demonstrates himself in the music which he loves. The music which a minister is able to put into a sermon is the power, for the most part, which sets our souls aflame when we hear preaching. We know that God loves music in the fact that when all the vicissitudes of life are over and we get home to our Blessed Master, in the fact that when Jesus the immaculate Lamb and Son of God shall be crowned Lord of lords and King of kings, in the fact that when the glaring, glittering, bright shining instruments which we used down here to praise God shall be laid aside because of having become antiquated and tarnished by the ravages of time and use, in the fact that when we have made the safe voyage from time to glory and our souls reach the limits of the City which Jesus promised to prepare for us, in the fact that when God shall hush the voice of singing angels, in the fact that when four and twenty elders fall down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps and golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints, in the fact that when the Redeemed of God out of very kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation who have been made kings and priests unto our God shall reign on the earth, in the fact that when the song from heaven shall be heard that no man could learn but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth, and then they sing the song of Moses and the Iamb, saying, Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints, then, and then alone shall we see our Father's glory and joy which no eye hath seen, which no ear hath heard, and no heart has had reveled into it, and God himself shll be fully satisfied as he has not been since Adam sinned in the Garden of Eden.

Church music should be used to honor and praise God; it should never be dedicated to man or men. The sense in which men should be affected by music is that there should be aroused within them the realization that they need God, and that they cannot get along without God. Men should be lifted up by church music. Choirs, choruses, solos, duets, and group singing are helpful in all churches. I should think, but church music is abused when it is so arranged that every Christian in a given service is not able to lift up his voice in song in that service We have ragged-timed jazzed-timed, choir-timed, chorus-timed, and group-timed our church music to the extent that it is hardly worthy of being called church music.

Let's sing; let's sing from the soul; let's sing songs which are because of some heart having been inspired; let's sing songs which inspire; let's sing songs which live and make alive. Let's sing, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow; Praise him, all creatures here below; Praise Him above, ye heavenly host; Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

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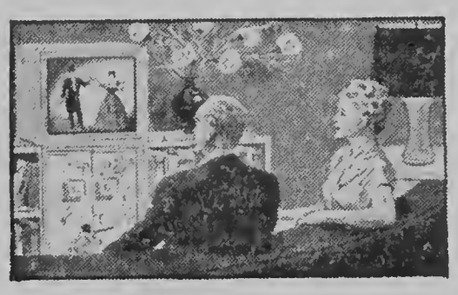

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Food Goals Press Colored Farmers for Continued High Production

The national farm production goals for 1948, announced recently by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, call on white and colored farmers for top production not greatly different from wartime farm output.

The goals call for 356 million acres of cultivation and hay crops. The Nation's 700,000 colored farmers will be expected to continue pressing their 30 million acres for a high level of production. Colored farmers will help grow 22 milion acres of cotton, 92 million acres of corn, 16 million acres of sorghums, 60 million acres of hay, 2,359,000 acres of peanuts, 1,552,000 acres of tobacco, 651,000 acres of sweetpotatoes, and 3,870,000 acres of truck crops.

Also, colored farmers will help produce 120 million pounds of milk, 690 million head of chickens, over 100 million head of cattle, and 58 million litters of pigs.

These goals, which are somewhat smaller than the indicated production for this year, are expected to provide for a continued high level of consumption. However, meat production goals call for only enough to provide 143 pounds per person for domestic consumption. This compares with 156 pounds per person this year.

The goals will be studied at meetings of State USDA Councils which include representatives of Federal and State agricultural agencies. The final national goals will be announced shortly after the first of the year.

Protestant Committee On Scouting

Dr. A. E. Iverson the Secretary, Seeking Denominational Data

A Denominational Chart to Convey Concise Information about the Organization and Top Personnel Is To Be Prepared

Interest in scouting and the work of Boy Scouts as it affects the several denominations, is on the increase; especially is this true among the Protestant Committee, headed by Dr. A. E. Iverson at No. 2 Park Avenue, New York. and as is indicated in a letter written under the date of June 21st here in New York, which says:

"Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board, 523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee — Dear Dr. Boyd: At the annual meeting of our Protestant Committe on Scouting we discussed briefly the idea of preparing a denominational chart to convey concise information about the organization and top personnel of the church for the guidance of Boy Scout Executives all over America. So many requests for such an outline have come from Scout Executives that we must go forward with the idea.

In order that the chart may be accurate we would like to have you fill in the outline for your de nomination. To illustrate what we want I shall use the Protestant Episcopal Church as an example and you will find it illustrated on the second sheet.

In addition to providing data for the outline could we trouble you to secure transcripts of official legislation on Scouting adopted by your Church in convention or by the official boards of the Church. If such action has not been taken could we have a brief statement of the status of Scouting in its relationship to the Church. This information will be published on the reverse side of the chart which will be sent to all Scout Executives in Local Councils, Regions and on the National Staff.

Your valued cooperation in this endeavor will be most heartily appreciated. We are hoping to complete this project by July 10,, and therefore would be grateful for an early reply.

Very cordially yours,
A. E. Iverson, Secretary
Protestant Committee on Scouting"

"The Sunday School Meeting the Needs of The Junior Age"

Mr. O. J. Holmes of Clarksville, Tenn., Discussed Subject at Sunday School Congress in Kansas City.

Greetings, Fellow Christian Workers: I am indeed happy to share in this fine fellowship and to attempt to discuss briefly, "How the Sunday School is Meeting the Needs of the Junior Age."

We know the needs of the Junior Age are many and varied. We are living in an age where it takes all the agencies we can command to encourage, instruct, advise and to admonish our boys and girls. These contribute largely to the moral betterment of our boys and girls and that is certainly one of the needs of the Junior Age.

The Sunday School helps boys and girls to build their religious beliefs and practices upon God with their belief in God. The Sunday School also helps the Junior Age children to develop certain right attitudes. We must grow in our relationship with God as both all powerful and all merciful. A great poet once said,

"As the marsh hen builds her nest
on the watery scd,
So will I buiid my nest on the
goodness of God."

The Sunday school, if we can get boys and girls to attend, will help instill such principles.

Children must develop right attitudes to understand that even in this world of sin, and all manner of evil, they can find refuge, strength and rest in the sunshine and warmth of the goodness of God.

The Sunday school helps us to try to live our best. This is not always easy to do. Sometimes our environments are not the best. It is hard to be filled with sunshine when we are in the midst of shadows, to seek peace when all around us is in confusion, to express love in situations where hatred is so openly expressed.

But this is one great opportunity of the Sunday school, and it can be done if our practices are built upon the one foundation, "I believe in God." Our boys and girls need to be taught to relieve suffering, to help the oppressed, to make the world a better place in which to live, to be tolerant of other people and to be merciful.

We go to Sunday school to learn about God, about the Church and about worship.

The Sunday school meets the needs of the Junior Age by asking this question: Do you **think, do,** and **say** what is right?

Sunday school work urges boys and girls to live accoring to the highest ideals. It seeks to develop in them a righteous character. It stresses worthy life and conduct. While our religious life has its beginning in the home, it grows fuller and richer in the Sunday school and church. Without religious training, one cannot secure a full measure of success.

In conclusion, I wish to state: When one thinks of the Sunday school meeting the needs of the Junior Age, I think of a poem that gives some fine thoughts that can be instilled in boys and girls by regular attendance in Sunday school. I conclude with this poem written by Annie Johnson Flint. She stated and I quote:

"I believe but do I? Am I sure?
Can I trust my trusting to endure?
Can I hope that my belief will last?
Will my hand forever hold Him
fast?
Am I certain I Iam saved from sin?
Do I feel His presence here within?
Do I hear Him tell me that He
cares?
Do I see the answer to my prayers?
Do no fears my confidence assail?

"I believe—yes I do
I believe He will never fail me,
never leave,
I believe He holds me and I know
His strong hand will never let me
go.
Seeing, hearing, feeling,—what are
these?
Given or withheld as He shall
please
I believe in Him and what He saith.
I have faith in Him, not in my
faith,
That may fail tomorrow or today,
Trust may weaken, feeling pass
away
Thoughts grow weary, anxious or
depressed,
I believe in God and there I rest."

Mr. O. J. Holmes,
R. 5, Box 30,
Clarksville, Tennessee.

Three Outstanding Publications To Be Used in Oakland

National Chorister, Rev: H. B. P. Johnson Will Begin His Instructions, Aug. 9th

Once again there will be a chorus organized, trained, coached and ready to render service at the Sixty-eighth Annual Session of the National Baptist Convention of America which opens in the big auditorium in Oakland, California on the morning of September 8th. Rev. H. B. P. Johnson, the chorister, is to arrive in Oakland early on the second Sunday in August, which according to the calendar, will be August 8th. He will immediately begin the organization of his singers. He will classify them according to voices, sopranos, altos, tenors and basses. The fact that he is well qualified to do this work has been demonstrated on more than one occasion. He not only tells people how to sing a song or how to make a note, because it has been proven time and again that if the sopranos are off pitch he can sing soprano, or if the tenors don't do their job, then he shows them how; the same is true with the altos and bass voices.

For the convention this year he has selected the Victory Song Book, a publication with much good music and many fine selections; the Harp of Zion Song Book, and last but not least the Celestial Showers No. 2 Song Book. These have been forwarded by freight to the Rev. Wm. Clark, D. D., the entertaining pastor, and he has selected certain numbers out of the books and sent them on to Mrs. Onie Houston of Los Angeles, who is going to direct the chorus for their State Congress. It was learned in Kansas City from Dr. Clark, Rev. Henderson and others that the chorus would do two jobs, one for the State and one for the nation.

Secretary Boyd declared on his arrival in the city, that he was sending the books much ahead of time because freight is very slow and the distance is great. He said the expense would be too much to send these books by express. All three of them are publications from the National Baptist Publishing Board. There are many songs in these three books, declared Secretary Boyd, that have never been worked out, never been used, but they will be using the newest ones and among the best during the Convention session next September.

It is also expected that there will be a Pre-Convention Concert on Tuesday night, Sept. 7th, but whether it will be in the Mt. Zion Church or the city auditorium, has not yet been determined. All of this is waiting instructions from Oakland and from Rev. Prof. Johnson in his home at New Orleans, La.

THE BYRD NEST

By Rev. Bernard O. Byrd —Guest Columnist

SUSTAIN SECURITY BY WATCHING DETAILS

Ae we further consider the vision of the Ram and the Goat which Daniel explains in his writings, we should not overlook the fact that the tragedy of the Medes and the Persians possibly resulted from a growing dislike among the Grecians. It is true that a coal of dislike may be fanned into a mighty flame of resistance and destruction. The actions and power of Medo-Persia must have had some bearing upon the preparation and vicious attacks made by the Grecians ---While all details are not on hand, it is possible that the dealings of the Medo-Persian leaders failed to make friends with the conquered nations and the sister nations around about them. Such a failure may easily lead to a growth of dislike and desire for destruction. One might learn that today while men may have positions of authority they should learn that they may drive away from them members or they may draw the members to themselves. Presiding officers who deal roughly with the members of the organiation, do not help their own situations of security. Even when a presiding officer is right in his deliberations, he should take much care to cause people to love him even though a ruling may be against them.

Generally when an animal is used to represent some person or nation, the characteristics of the animal in some way are similar to those of the thing he represents. We are not always to consider all the characteristics of the goat family we may see why one should learn a lesson of watchfulness in viewing the approach of the goat. Notice that there are many types of goats that in order to know one from the other it is necessry to watch thir actions. Should not this information cause a church-worker of today to be careful to know people today by the things they do. There are some general characteristics which may be seen in all goats, but there are some special things which distinguish each species. In the church-work, we see quite a number of church-mmbers who vary in their characteristics. It is impossible to know a person except by the things he does.

The presence of the goat is very uncomfortable because of his extreme odor. People passing by can know that a goat is near without seeing him; the smell tells. While we may not refer to people in such ways since mankind is generally advanced in acts of cleanliness, but we do know that the conversations and tempters of many persons often make people's presence uncomfortable. It perhaps has been the experience of many of the readers that the presence of some people make things uncomfortable because one never knows what vulgar, discourteous, or insulting word is likely to be spoken. Sometimes we are uncomfortable because of the actions of resentment even to the better things of life. Many people are like untrained or undisciplined children whose parents give special instruction for the time of visitors but which parents are always unnerved, fearing that something shameful will be done. Watch the goats among your associates.

Another character of the goat which helps one to value watchfulness, is the fact that a goat can go almost anywhere. He climbs fences gets on the tops of small buildings, he climbs up steep cliffs, and even walks fences. This certainly would remind a conscientious Christian that satan has his followers so qualified that they are able to get into anything wherever decent men In our churches we have goats in in the pulpits, on our deaconboards, among our trustees, as presidents and superintendents, and in other official capacities. If the place is steep he can climb in. To be secure, watch the man who gets into everything that goes on.

One other character which deserves at least a brief mention is that the goat often runs with sheep in the day time, but separate themselves at night. They are like the church members who run with the Christians in the day or in the church activities, but resort to different places when such services and works are ended. Notice also that even when unmolested by others, the goat strikes without a warning. Such was the actions of Greece, and such are the actions of the present day dangerous goats among the sheep of the fold of Christ. To be secure, watch the details of their actions.

Home Mission Board's Order

Dr. I. M. Hendon, Cor. Sec'y., Issues Lessons And Catechisms for Coming Nat'l. Convention

An order has been placed with the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, by the Rev. I. M. Hendon, D. D., secretary of the Home Mission Board of the same convention, of which Rev. J. H. L. Smith, D. D., is the chairman. It is to consist of one thousand Bible Lessons, which treats on the subject of Home Missions and which contains the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Home Mission Board, and one thousand copies of the Catechisms on Missions as it relates to pastors, churches, auxiliaries and their leaders. The order came more than a week ago directly from Chicago, and the secretary of the Board says he has asked Rev. Henry A. Boyd to rush this order to completion, sending a part of it to Chicago and the remainder to Oakland, Calif.

This is the first installment of denominational work from the various secretaries of Boards to be sent to the National Baptist Publishing Board for this convention year, except the National Convention Minutes. Each of the Boards in the convention is due to make its report. but all of them do not have a printed report. However, those that are to print their reports are expected to send them in to the Publishing Board, giving them time to execute the job before the convention convenes in Oakland, Calif.

Among the printed reports that will be made before the Convention is one of the Home Mission Board of Chicago, the National Baptist Publishing Board in Nashville, the Foreign Mission Board in Columbia, S C. It was not definitely known here this past week whether the President's Address would be in printed form, and whether the B. Y. P. U. Board, the Benefit Board, the Evangelical Board, the Woman's Auxiliary and the Junior Women would have their reports in printed or pamphlet form to hand out to the messengers during the convention week.

All Hands in the Field Both Hands on the Plow

The essential security for a peaceful nation. 'Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord. This is something for the human race to know. You cannot talk brotherhood, and act jim crow. The law of security is the law of God. The law of God is the law of love. It has no special respect for color; just love God and one another. All hands in the field; both hands on the ploy, and all the plows going.

By the writer of the ALABAMA PAGE of the National Baptist UNION-REVIEW—J. W. J.

WOMAN'S PAGE

To the King's Taste

By Hoyt Alden
Proper Handling of a Fine Ham Is American Contribution to Art

One of the great contributions to international cookery has been made by Americans in the proper handling of a fine ham. Without borrowing from foreign cuisine, we have developed unsurpassed recipes in his field.

The work has been done principally by men, from the first farmer who learned by trial and error how to smoke a handsome ham, down to the experimenters who are famous for those tenderized numbers and the excellent whole hams that are sealed in cans. Even the fancy chefs who cooked hams in paper were preceded by the plainsmen who laid the ground work for all their recipes. In the early days in the country, hams were plentiful and good, so the pioneers got busy trying to find out how to cook them. Their crude efforts were gradually developed and, years ago, the sincere eaters of the western states had a ham that ranked high among the best. It was ham cooked in paper, like this:

Stick holes in the skin of a fine ham with an ice pick. Put cloves in these holes. Mix garlic and salad oil and rub the skin side thoroughly. Rub the other side with brown sugar. Take some butcher's brown paper, dampen it slightly and wrap the ham. Give it a second wrapping and close up all the cracks with paste made of flour and water. Tie with wire so that it can be lifted with a pole and hook, as this should really be cooked in a pit as it was many years ago. However, it can be baked in a slow oven. When done all the escaping juices will be in the paper ready to be poured onto a platter and there is nothing that tastes better. This was a hangover from the days when the cowboys rolled a ham or a bull's head in clay and buried it in a bed of live coals.

Today the Little Woman's idea of a ham to give it a fast brush with some brown sugar, stick it with a few cloves and sock it into the oven, from which it eventually emerges dry and scraggly or underdone. Knowing nothing about the virtues of various juices --pincapple, apricot, etc.--she invariably fails to preserve the natural juciness of the ham. It all cooks away while she isn't looking.

Likewise a smoked ham seems to baffle most cooks who encounter it. The first course in the handling of a smoked ham is to dunk it in a kettle of cold water and soak it overnight. Next put into a boiler with plenty of water and bring it to a boiling point and simmer it slowly--about 30 minutes to the pound. Let it cook, then remove the skin. Now you are ready to bake it and there are any number of ways to do your stuff.

Down in Tennessee they take a ham treated as above. drain it and wipe it thoroughly. Next they mix a quart of corn meal, a tablespoon of pepper and a cup of brown sugar, adding enough cold water to make a paste that will spread. Cover the ham with the paste, which should be at least a half inch thick and bake for three or four hours, adding a little water to the pan. Remove. peel off the paste and the skin, cover it with crumbs and stick it back into the oven until it is golden brown.

Another system from thereabouts involves boiling the country ham in water with a teaspoon of cloves, a teaspoon of peppercorns, a handful of greens goods, such as turnip tops, spinach or the like, plus a cup of molasses and some chopped up onion. Let it cook in the liquid. Remove the skin rub it well with brown sugar and pepper and bake it until it is well done. Baste it from time to time with some of the cooking liquor which a little sherry has been added.

Even the fancy chefs have contributed something to the best of the American methods of ham cookery. This one was devised by a New York chef of international reputation:

Soak the ham overnight. Put it on to boil in water to which a pound of brown sugar and six green cut-up apples have been added. Boil it very slowly, for from two to three hours depending on size. Remove from the stock, trim off the skin and excess fat and remove the bone. Now make a mixture, just thin enough to pour, of brown sugar, liquid mustard and sherry wine. Pour this over the ham and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour, basting now and then. It's something

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A friend of mine who fancies himself as a ham cook, puts thick slices in a pan. As it cooks he adds, little by little, milk or cream which is absorbed. He keeps adding the liquid until the ham is done, then he sits down and eats it for breakfast. You can cut it with a tennis racquet.

PECAN PUDDING

Beat until thick 3 eggs. Mix in 1 cup dark corn syrup, 1-2 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Sift together 1-2 cup cake flour and 1-8 teaspoon cream of tartar. Fold into egg mixture with 1-2 cup pecan meats and I teaspoon vanilla. Pour into greased baking dish. Sprinkle over top another 1-2 cup pecan meats.

Bake at 375 degrees for 35 to 40 minutes, until top springs back when touched with fingertip. This has cake texture on top and pudding beneath. Cut into wedges and serve cold with whipped cream.

Once tarnish covers the surface of copper it provides further oxidation. If it is removed a thin film of the copper goes with it. Unless a lacquer is applied, the tarnish soon forms again.

FRUIT COMPOTE

Bananas are delectable coupled with canned diced pineapple. The pineapple juice will prevent them from turning brown. Orange segments that are free of membrane are good added to this combination, too.

To crust intended for apple pie, add about one-half cup of grated cheese.

HERE'S ANOTHER RECIPE: TRY THIS BREAD

By MRS. AUBREY HINTON

Do you ever get hungry for the "good old yeast rising bread" —the kind mother used to bake? I do.

I never attempt to bake this type of bread without remembering the time and flour I wasted years ago before I realized it was essential to follow the recipe closely. It's surely a "cook's delight" that can't be rushed to completion.

It's best to start out just before bedtime or early in the morning.

The recipe:

One yeast cake, one quart luke warm water. Dissolve yeast in water and add one tablespoon sugar and one teaspoon salt. Add enough flour to make a stiff dough. Kneed until it is like stiff biscuit dough.

Place in a gallon container and set where it will keep warm. Let rise until the size is doubled. Remove to biscuit board covered with sifted flour and kneed thoroughly--after adding about a tablespoon lard.

Divide into four equal parts and kneed each. Place in well-greased pan, turning over and over so that all sides of the dough is greased. Bake in a moderate oven at about 350 degrees. Bake until bread is a golden brown.

Try it.

SAUSAGE-VEGETABLE CASSEROLE

1 1-2 pounds pork sausage
2 cups cooked or canned lima beans.
2 cups canned corn
1 cup vegetable liquid
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt z
1-4 teaspoon pepper

Shape the sausage into patties Brown patties slowly in frying-pan. Combine all remaining ingredients, and pour into greased casserole. Place browned sausage patties on top of vegetables, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 45 minutes. 6 servings.

Oat flour is found to lend stabilization to frozen desserts, particularly ice milk sherbets.

SPAGHETTI TIMBALES

Half of 9 oz package spaghetti
1 tbsp. chopped onion
2 tbsps. butter
3-4 cup cooked or canned tomatoes
3-4 cup milk
1 egg
3 4 tsp. salt
Pepper
3-4 cup grated American cheese
2 tbsps. flour

Cook unbroken spaghetti in boling salted water until tender. Drain. Line buttered custard cups or individual baking dishes with spaghetti coiled around sides. Cut remaining spaghetti in short lengths. Cook onion in butter over low heat, stirring occasionally, Add the flour and mix well. Add the tomatoes which have been put through a sieve, and cook, stirring constantly until thickenend. Remove from heat and add the milk and slightly beaten egg gradually, stirring constantly. Add salt, pepper cheese and remaining saghetti. Pour into lined cups and place in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 40 minutes, or until set. Unmold and serve plain or with a tomato sauce. Serves six.

If you have spaghetti and left over ham on hand. you are well on your way toward Savory Spaghetti Ring with vegetables. This one dish meal owes its good flavor to diced ham and pickled relish. Hot buttered new carrots and peas fill the center of the ring.

SAVORY SPAGHETTI RING

1 tbsp. salt
3 qts. boiling water
6 oz. long spaghetti
3 tbsps. butter or margarine
v tbsps. enriched flour
1 cup milk
3 tbsps. Salt
1-4 tsp. pepper
2 tbsps. chopped onion
2 tbsps Chopped pimiento
2 tbsps. chopped green pepper
2 tbsps. pickle relish
1 cup diced cooked ham or canned luncheon meat
2 1-2 cups cooked peas, drained
1-4 cup butter or margarine
1 cup cooked carrots

Add tablespoon of salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and cook until tender (about 12 minutes). Drain and rinse. While spaghetti is cooking, melt butter or margarine in top of double boiler. Stir in flour. Gradually add milk, stirring until thickened. Add salt, pepper, onion, pimiento, green pepper, pickle relish, ham or luncheon meat. Blend well. Fold in spaghetti. Pour into greased 9-inch ring mold. Set in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one hour. Unmold on hot platter and fill center with hot buttered peas and carrots. Serves six.

The orrange bread on today's supper menu is so downright good that it needs no other recommendation. However, you will find it a welcome change at several meals. Toasted with butter, for breakfast--serve orange marmalade, too-- it is an early morning treat. It gocs well with a spring salad at luncheon, and spread with softened cream cheese it makes a wonderful accompaniment for tea.

Instead of dampening your clothing in a hit or miss way, lay pieces out flat and dampen one section at a time.

Never dry wet clothcs on radiators as the radiators will not be able to function properly when covered.

After washing, hang play trousers, corduroys, etc. by the cuffs to line to keep edges even. This avoids dog-eared corners.

TODAY'S TIP ON FOOD SAVING FOR HOMEMAKERS

Dried fruits are in good supply. Prunes and other dried fruits are delicious cooked until tender, chilled, and stuffed with cottage cheese, peanut butter, or grated raw carrots and used in a salad with salad greens and dressing.

--Citizens Food Commiteee

Plan to include in your meals every day a green or yellow vegetable -- some raw, some cooked (frozen, fresh or canned).

Don't overcook cabbage -- save its color, flavor, and food value by cooking, tightly covered, in only enough water to keep from burning. Cook cabbage only until it is tender-crisp -- about eight minutes for shredded cabbage and fifteen minutes for wedges.

Don't pour down the drain the food and flavor in the liquid from cooked vegetables. In cooking vegetables, use just enough water to keep them from scorching, and serve the little that remains with the vegetables.

BISHOP'S DATE CAKE

1 cup dates, pitted and cut into small pieces (about 26)
1 cup chopped walnut meats
1 3 cup butter or any good shortening
1 cup sugar
4 eggs separated
1 1-4 cups cake flour, sifted
2 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt

Pit the dates and, with warm scissors or a knife, cut them into small pieces. Chop the walnut meats. Cream the butter with the sugar. Add the egg yolks and beat very hard. Sift the cake flour, measure and sift again with the baking powder and salt. Add to the first mixture with the dates and nuts. Mix thoroughly, being certain that the dates and nuts are coated with the flour before beating. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Mix thoroughly but gently. Turn into a very generously buttered ring mold or a loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees) for about 50 minutes or until nicely done. This lovely litlle cake requires no frosting.

PRUNE-CARROT SALAD

1 1-2 cups cooked prunes
2 cups shredded raw carrots
French dressing
Lettuce

Slit prunes down one side and remove pits. Cut prunes in thin slices. Combine with carrots and mix with French dressing. Serves 4 to 6.

SPAGHETTI PORKIES

1 tbsp. salt
3 qts. boiling water
6 ozs. spaghetti
1-4 cup diced green pepper
1 1-2 cups medium white sauce
1 cup cooked sliced carrots
1 tsp. salt
12 pork links

Add salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender (about 12 minutes) Drain and rinse spaghetti. While spaghetti is cooking, partially cook pork links (about 8 minutes). Combine white sauce, greeen pepper, carots,, salt and spaghetti Pour into greashed quart baking dish. Arrange por links on spaghetti. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 20 minutes.

A meal in itself, hearty with vitamins and minerals, is the old Italian favorite, minestrone. The soup itself is a harmony of vegetable flavors, and the addition of noodles gives it a filling, energy-sustaining quality which makes it a wise and thrifty dish. A knuckle soup bone, rich in flavor, is used as the basis of the broth, and bright carrots, parsley, cabbage and tomatoes all blend into a soup any gourmet would relish. Some housewives prefer to use four boullion cubes or an equivalent amount of meat concentrate and two quarts of water in place of the soup bone and three quarts of water called for in the recipe, but this is a matter of convenience or personal preference.

Minestrone

1 pound knuckle soup bone
3 quarts cold water
1 tbsp. salt
1 1-2 cup navy beans
2 tbsps. olive or salad oil
1 clove garlic, sliced
2 tbsps. chopped onion
2 tbsps. chopped parsley
1-2 cup salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
1 cup finely chopped cabbage
1-2 cup diced carrots
1-2 cup tomato puree
1-2 cup very fine noodles
Grated Parmesan cheese

Place soup bean in large kettle. Add water, I tablespoon salt and beans. Cover and bring to a boil. Skim. Recover and simmer four hours. Heat oil in skillet and brown garlic in it. Remove garlic and add onion and parsley and cook until tender, about 3 minutes. Remove bone and meat from meat stock. Add 1 2 teaspoon salt, pepper, onion, parsley, celery, cabbage, carrots and tomatoes to meat stock. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes. Add noodles and cook 8 minutes longer. Serve hot in soup bowls with cheese sprinkled over the top. Yield: 2 quarts soup.

If carrots are cut julienne fashion, in long thin strips, before cooking they add an attractive note to a vegetable plate.

A delicious stuffing for mushrooms can be concocted from buttered fine breadcrumbs mixed with devil ham.

BRUSH CARE

Here are some tips from experts on how to prolong the life of good brushes:

Always hold a hairbrush by the handle without touching the bristles; wash in tepid soapy water not soda: don't dry it in the hot sun nor in strong artificial heat.

Nail brushes should not be placed in boiling water, should moisten the bread crumb and liver sausage combination. Stuff into peppers and continue cooking in the oven. This stuffing is also good for tomatoes, onions and cabbae leaves.

Salt will help you rid your hands of fish odor. Rub your hands with slightly damp salt and run it under hot water.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XXI. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JULY 15, 1948 No. 6

Watermelon Farmer Discovers More Profitable Production Methods

Raleigh Merchants Bureau Sponsors Local Corn Contest

Raleigh, N. C.—The Raleigh Merchants' Bureau has announced its sponsorship of the Wake County Negro Corn Growing Contest for 1948, says W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent of the State College Extension Service.

The announcement was made here recently by Ben. W. Haigh, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, with $100 being set up for 4-H and adult prizes. When broken down the prizes run, adult: 1st. $20; 2nd, $10; 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, $5 each; 4-H: 1st, $20; 2nd, $10; 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, $5 each.

The committee expressed a great deal of interest in the success of the Negro Contest having gone on previously. Particular reference was made to the Corn Program of 1947 with its 86 adults and 44 4-H Club Members competing, of which 7 became eligible to join the Nation's Exclusive "100 Bushel Corn Club." W. D. Pegram, Route 1, Varina, was crowned ADULT CORN KING after growing 123.7 bushels on one acre and Robert Penix, 4-H Club Boy of Route 3, Raleigh, was crowned 4-H CLUB KING after growing 101.1 bushels on one acre.

Already, 238 Negro farmers and 4-H Club Members have signed up for Wake County's "200 Bushel Corn Club" for 1948.

Other members of the Merchants' Bureau Agricultural Committee are L. Y. Ballentine, M. C. Miller, W. D. Martin, G. C. Scarlette, Sam Young, Sr., W. L. Wyatt, Jr., John Alexander, Lyman Kiser, Clyde Cooper, E. B. Haynes, Harold L. Pitser, James D. Ray, Jr., and G. Wesley Williams, Executive Secretary of the Bureau.

Negro Minister Appointed PMA Collaborator in Arkansas

The Rev. Vincent M. Townsend, presiding elder of an Ark., district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, has been appointed a collaborator by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

His duties, which will be on a part time basis, will include working with rural ministers and Sunday School superintendents in Arkansas as a means of keeping the farm people informed of the need for carrying out sound soil conservation practices.

English Cow Produces 198 Pounds of Milk in Day—Without Beer

R. A. Pierson of Ringwood, England, who last fall claimed a world production record for his Holstein-Friesian cow which produced 155 pounds in 24 hours, has another cow in his herd with a large record.

This cow recently produced 198 pounds of milk in a single day.

The first record was made by allowing the animal to drink a small amount of beer daily. The recent record made without the use of stimulant, the owner said.

Negro Farm And Home Agents Assn. of N. E. North Carolina Met In May

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE SEP 9 1948 AGRICULTURE

Winton, N. C.—The first regular meeting of the Negro Farm and Home Agents Association of Northeastern North Carolina was held at the C. S. Brown High School, Winton, North Carolina, Tuesday, May 25, 1948. Officers elected to lead this newly formed organization included: M. W. Coleman, Bertie County, Chairman and Mrs. Vivian Morris, Beaufort County, Co-chairman, Miss Clara O. York, Hertford County, Secretary, Miss Helen Wade, Wilson County, Assistant Secretary, Dennis Dupree, Pitt County, Treasurer, C. W. Foster, Wilson County, Parliamentarian and Melvin L. Johnson, Hertford County, Reporter.

In setting up such an organization the newly elected President M. W. Coleman, stated that he hoped such an organization would bring about better working condition and relationships between all Extension personnel and at the same time place agents in a better position to render useful service to the people they serve.

The following committees were appointed: Program Committee, D. J. Knight, Halifax County, Chairman: Constitution Committee, E. W. Goodrum, Northampton County, Chairman: Finance Committee, Miss Ruth Whitworth, Halifax County, Chairman; 4-H Club State and District Committee, R. M. Edwards, Martin County, Chairman.

The Executive Committee was authorized to investigate the possibilities and make the necessary arrangements for an educational tour to the Beltsville Experiment Station, Beltsville, Maryland sometimes during the late summer or early fall.

R. A. Hall, President of the State organization was present to assist with the organization procedures. Mr. Hall stated that he felt such an organization, "should prove helpful to the Extension Program, by carefully studying our problems and making necessary recommendations to the administrative authorities as to how adjustments could be made."

Counties in the Northeastern District include. Bertie, Beaufort, Gates Halifax, Hertford, Chowan,

(Continued On Page 4 Col 4)

Checking the Growth of Melons

County Agent Leonidas Watson (second from left) checks the growth of melons on Dan Bennett's farm near Navasota, Texas. His melons are usually three times the size of these when he offers them for sale in early June. Bennett and his nephew, Mason H. Johnson, (extreme left) Compare two growing melons. District Agent H. S. Estelle (right) looks on. Last year Bennett shipped 11 carloads of melons.—USDA Photo.

Dan Bennett Of Navasota, Texas, Passes On His Knowledge To Others

Navasota, Texas.—Dan Bennett, colored farmer of Navasota, Texas, has discovered a new method of growing watermelons through which he has grossed nearly $25,000 during the last five years, reports W. C. David, Texas State leader of Negro agricultural extension work.

Getting into watermelon production as a sharecropper in 1941, Farmer Bennett has now become through the development of his novel seed treatment method, one of the outstanding melon growers of Texas. Annually, he ships from eight to twelve carloads of top grade melons.

Until six years ago, Farmer Bennett had never thought of growing melons as a commercial crop. He was satisfied to grow a few to eat in the field during plowing and cotton chopping time, and on Sunday after church, but that was all; cotton was his crop. He was 49 then and had been growing cotton all his life.

However, as Farmer Bennett began to look around his farm, he saw that his house was badly in need of repair, his barn was just about falling down, and his workstock had dwindled to one solitary mule. With his cotton yield small and the price none too good, he just didn't have the money to make the necessary repairs on his home and barn.

Of course, for years County Agent Leonidas Watson had been trying to get him and the other farmers in his community to diversify. A few were trying it. Some were raising hogs, chickens, turkeys, and cucumbers for the Houston market; and others were growing melons, shipping them to northern markets, but Bennett stuck to cotton.

Then one day in 1941, a white

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Rural Areas Show Decline In Enrollment Of Children in School

Washington, D. C.— Enrollment of children in school, for all age groups, is lowest in rural-farm areas, and farm dwellers are getting less education than city dwellers, it is revealed by the National Education Association.

Federal-aid-to-education legislation, now pending in the 80th Congress, would tend to equalize educational opportunities, the report asserts. The 1940 census shows that city residents over 25 years of age average 8.7 years of education, while rural farm people get only 7.7 years.

Although, on the basis of these figures, it is pointed out, the average educational level of the coun-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Older Youth Club Members Turned Out In Large Numbers To Support "Clean Up" Tour

Older Youth Club members of the New Hill Club turned out strong in support of their community Clean-Up, Paint-Up tour yesterday (Friday, May 14).

The tour got off to a start at 9:30 a. m., at the home of Annie Burnett. There the group observed with interest a clean yard free from rubbish, and the indoors equally as clean with furniture well arranged. Annie took pride in telling how she enjoyed making her contribution to the Clean-

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Singing Groups To Share In $10,000 Prize Awards

Long Island, N. Y.—Vocal quartettes, trios, choral and other singing groups, unattached or affiliated with churches schools, religious and fraternal organizations are invited to participate in the 1948-1949 National Music Festival to be held in New York's Madison Square Garden. Awards totaling $10,000.00 will be distributed among the final prizewinning groups of two classifications: (1) Spirituals, Jubilee, Camp-meeting, (2) Folk Songs, Semi-Classics, popular.

The gigantic project will be conducted by the newly-founded National Music Festival Society, with funds provided by Moe Gale, nationally famed menter of Ella Fitzgerald, The Ink Spots and other famous stars including the Golden Gate Quartette, who originally conceived the plan to bring talented singing groups into national prominence, and to further the cause of interracial good-will and fellowship by beaming the spotlight of publicity on spirituals, folk songs, camp-meeting and jubilees, America's only original music.

Commencing in early fall, a series of preliminary elimination concerts will be held in churches and auditoriums throughout the south, southwest, to be sponsored by churches, schools, religious, educational, fraternal organizations, civic, cultural and welfare groups, with the entire profits to be retained by them for local charity and welfare work.

Following completion of local preliminaries, sectional finals will

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Wasted Fuel

A fuel which has some 20,000 uses, and which is capable of substantially relieving the strain on our fuel oil facilities, is largely going to waste. That little-known fact is the subject of a recent article by James E. Pew of the Sun Oil Company.

The fuel is natural gas. Due to economic and political factors which are beyond the control of producers, Mr. Pew states, about 41 per cent of all the gas that is produced with crude oil in this country is now wasted.

The reasons for this are various. Most important has been the attitude of the Federal Power Commission. It has followed a policy of such rigid control that time after time there have been interminable and costly delays in approving agreements for the sale of the gas, even though both buyer and seller were willing. Further, the FPC has insisted on such low prices for gas at the well-head that in many instances it has discouraged the production of gas for market, and has made it economically impossible for drillers to search for new sources.

This propounds two very important questions. Why, save in time of war, should any government agency have the authority to block the transportation and use of natural gas for any legitimate purpose? And why should not the owners of natural gas reserves be permitted to have their gas transported to market where it may compete on a fair basis with other fuels? A wider use of natural gas in industry, according to Mr. Pew would save hundreds of millions of barrels of fuel oil for conversion into other products. In this day, when there is a ready and expanding market for every form of energy, all should be utilized to the limit.

Soil Erosion Linked With Ills of War

The two things which could destroy our American way of life and eventually destroy civilization are war and soil erosion, J. W. Sargent, assistant regional conservationist of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service recently told members of the Nashville Farmers' Club.

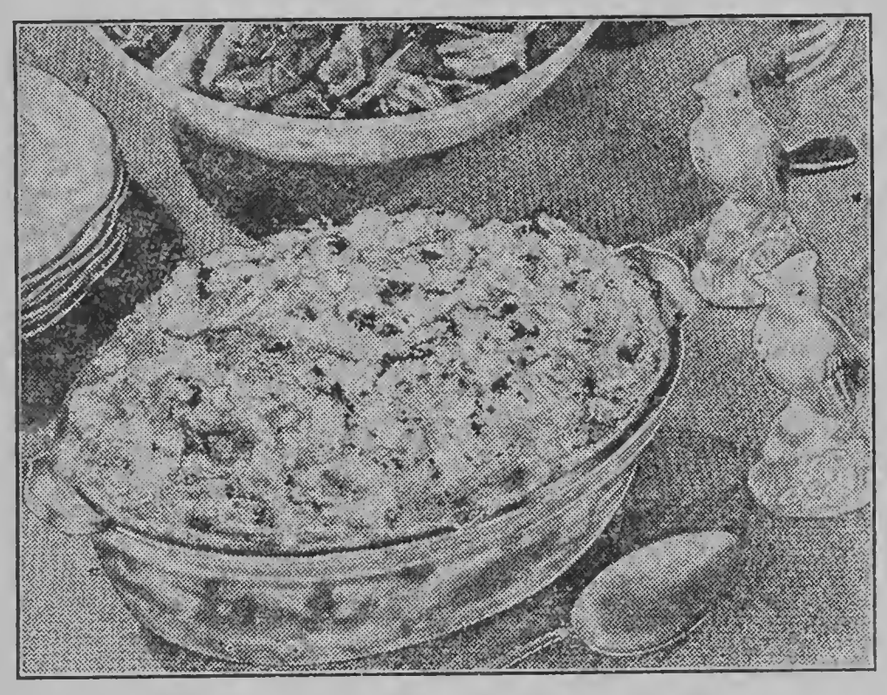
"There are only two major things which can destroy civilization and they are total war and total soll erosion,"" Sargent said. "War, of course is a more rapid agent of destruction, but soil erosion is just as effective and dangerous."

Sargent said, soil erosion is not only the concern of farm people, but of the entire nation and the world. "No country can progress unless its natural resources exceed its needs." he added.

Much of the natural fertility of our soil has been exploited and unless more emphasis is placed on the importance of soil management, those who come after us are sure to suffer, he explained.

Sargent said we are headed in the right direction now with our many soil conservation techniques, but only with the continuous effort of all can we attain our goal of eliminating soil erosion.

Dry Skim Milk Adds a Nourishing Note To a Favorite Dinner Dish



LIKE the birds in the old nursery rhyme — *when the pie was opened the birds began to sing*— your family will sing the praises of this new and nourishing variation of an old favorite—Shepherd's Pie. Made with sweet potatoes instead of white, with beef or pork liver instead of the usual left-over lamb roast, and with protein-rich dry skim milk, it's packed with extra nourishment at little extra cost.

Sweet potatoes, you know, are more nourishing than white; beef or pork liver, more nourishing than the lamb roast, and even than their higher-priced relative, calves' liver. And the two—"sweets" and liver—make a delicious combination.

As for dry skim milk—skim milk in powder form—why, it has all the food and flavor values of fresh whole milk minus the cream, which is poured off before the milk is dried and packaged.

A pound package of dry skim milk, mixed with water, makes five quarts of liquid skim milk, costiug only a few cents a quart.

Packaged dry, in a protecting carton, it can be kept—without refrigeration—on your kitchen shelf, along with other dry foods—salt, sugar, flour and so on.

It can be used dry, too, just as it comes from the package, or mixed with water to make liquid skim milk

Try dry skim milk in your own dinner-in-a-dish casseroles that call for milk, and in this tasty

Shepherd's Pie

- 2 cups mashed sweet potato (or white potato)*
- 2 cups chopped cooked liver or other meat
- 1 cup diced cooked carrots*
- 3 tablespoons fat
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 8 tablespoons dry skim milk
- 1-1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup water from potato and carrots
- 1 large onion

*Save potato and carrot water

Use left-over potato, meat and carrots, or prepare them ahead of time.

Next, melt 2 tablespoons fat. Remove from heat. Mix flour, 4 tablespoons of the dry skim milk, salt and pepper. Blend into fat. Gradually add potato and carrot water Mix well. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thickened.

Beat remaining dry skim milk (4 tablespoons) into mashed potatoes. Line greased baking dish with 1 cup of the potatoes. Spread a layer of the liver over the potato, then a layer of the carrots and minced onions. Cover with sauce. Spread remaining cup of potatoes over creamed mixture. Dot top with remaining fat. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 20-25 minutes or until delicately browned and thoroughly heated through. Makes 6 servings.

Insured Farm Mortgages

SOUND INVESTMENT FOR LENDERS

Of Interest to Lenders

Private Lenders may now make the farm purchase, enlargement, and development loans in the Farm Ownership program of the Farmers Home Administration. Mortgages will be insured by the Federal Government under the terms of Public Law, 731, 79th Congress.

These Insured Farm Martgages are simple to handle and provide a means whereby private lenders can develop new business and broaden their services to their community.

The Farm Ownership Program is designed to enable farm tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers to buy and operate family-type farms of their own, and to enable owners of undersized and undeveloped farms to create adequate family farm units. Loans are mde only to applicants who are unable to get the necessary credit at the rates (but not more than 5 percent interest) and terms prevailing in their locality. Veterans have preference for all loans.

The Purpose of Mortgage Insurance is to extend the benefits of this program to larger numbers and encourage private enterprise to make the loans, thereby reducing the amount of public funds required to achieve the objectives of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 Originally under that Act, only direct Government loan funds could be used.

FARM MORTGAGE INSURANCE

How It Works

What It Is

Banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions or individuals may participate in the insured farm mortgage program. Moreover, the legislation authorizing the program amends the Federal Reserv Act to make the insured farm mortgages eligible as investments for National banks.

Following is a description of the way the program is set up and the way it operates.

Authority

The authority for the insured farm mortgage program is contained in the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 (Public Law 731), which amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. A revolving insurance fund has been established from which claims in fulfilling the insurance provisions of the Act are met. Not more than $100,000,000 of mortgage-principal obligations can be insured in any one fiscal year.

Security

Insured farm mortgages are sound investments since they are fully guaranteed by the Government

Each insured mortgage loan is based upon a normal earning capacity appraisal of the farm made by a Federal appraiser, and must be certified by the Farmers Home Administration County Committee (made up of three local persons, at least two of them farmers). The Committee also considers the qualifications of applicants and certifies as to their eligibility. Insured loans can be made for not more than 90 percent of the applicants' total investment in the land and improvements.

To protect the Government's interests, the Farmers Home Administration helps each borrower to develop sound methods of operation. Insofar as possible supervision is provided to assure liklihood of success and the repayment of the loan.

Stability of Return

The interest return to the lender is 7 1-2 percent on the unpaid principal. The borrower pays annually an additional 1 percent mortgage insurance charge to the Farmers Hom Administration, half of which goes for administration and half for the insurance premium.

The cost to lenders in hadling insured mortgages is nominal, as the Farmers Home Administration carries on the functions of processing, collecting, and servicing loans. (See section on Management.)

Principal and interest payments become due annually, but advance payments my be made at the convenience of the borrower. Borrowers may repay their loans on a varisible-payment plan, under which they may make payments ahead of schedule in good years to keep years when they are less able to their loans in good standing in lean pay.

Payments to lenders will be prompt. If a borrower is in default for more than 30 days the Farmers Home Administration will immediately pay the lender all principal and interest due and unpaid. If a borrower is in default for more than 12 months, the Farmers Home Administration will then take over the insured mortgage and pay the lender in cash to the full extent of the unpaid principal obligation and the unpaid interest, plus any authorized payments which have been made by the lender for taxes, etc.

Term

Loans are repayable in 40 years, but refinancing is required by the Farmers Home Administration Act when the borrower is able to obtain a non-insured loan on satisfactory terms at not more than 5 percent interest.

Marketability and Collateral

The mortgages are transferable and assignable upon notice to the Farmers Home Administration.

Lenders can borrow against the mortgages, since they are accepted as collateral for loans by Federal Reserve banks.

Management

From the lender's standpoint, the program is simple in operation and there will be little expense connected with handling the mortgages. The law provides that the Farmers Home Administration shall collect the annual loan charges from the borrower and transmit the portion representing principal and interest to the lender. The lender is promptly notified of any default.

All other loan servicing is carried on by the Farmers Home Administration. This includes the approval of applicants, the appraisal of farms, and necessry supervision of borrowers in aiding them to build a sound and profitable operation. Any work or expense involved in handling delinquencies or foreclosures, if they should occur, is also the responsibility of the Farmers Home Administration.

Lending Procedure

The following steps are taken in making a Farm Ownership loan:

Application Persons who wish to make application for loans should be referred to the Farmers Home Administration office serving the county where they intend to locate. These offices are usually at the county seat and may serve more than one county.

Appraisal A qualified Federal appraiser will appraise the farm to be purchased, enlarged, or improved to determine the normal earning capacity value and other factors pertinent to making a sound loan.

Certification The County Committee then certifies as to the fair and reasoanable value of the farm based on its normal earning capacity, and certifies as to the applicant's reasonable likelihood of success based upon his managerial ability, industry, character, and experience.

Insuring the Mortgge Mortgage insurance on the mortgage will be effective as of the date the loan is closed.

A Successful Record

The Farm Ownership program as authorized by the Bandhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act has been in successful operation since 1937. Federal funds were loaned directly to eligible borrowers. Insured mortgage loans were not made prior to July 1947, but since they are now general policies and procedures as made and serviced under the same general policies and procedures as the direct loans, they should be equally successful.

By the end of the first 10 years nearly 16 percent of all direct loans made were paid in full, and the active borrowers not counting those who had paid up—had repaid 56 percent more in principal and interest than the amount that would be required to keep their loans current on the basis of 40 equal annual installments.

If You Are Interested in Making These Loans

The insured farm mortgage program gives you an opportunity to work with farm families who cannot qualify for regular real estate credit at present, but who are likely to become good customers of local leaders for all of their credit needs in the future. Since brrowers make their owu choice of a lender for an insuraed mortgage loan, it is reasonable to assume that many of the families will want to continue their relationship with the original lender when they become eligible for regular credit.

The Farmers Home Administration will help any interested insured mortgage lender to keep in touch with the needs, plans, and progress of his borrowers in this program. While it is not necessary to the security or handling of an insured mortgage such interest is likely to indicate to the borrower a friendly and understanding source of future credit including refinancing of his loan.

Many borrowers will need chattel and operating loans while they have insured mortgage loans.

When they can arrange with the maker of the insured mortgage loan or other lender for such chattel and operating credit under terms prevailing in the community and consistent with approved plans for the successful operation of the farm, they will be encouraged to make such arrangements.

If You Want More Information

See the Farmers Home Administration supervisor for your county or write to:

Farmers Home Administration,
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Maury County Farm Woman

By Lera Knox

We seem to have lost our pet spider. For two years he, she or they have built a gossamer trellis on the north side of our front porch. It must have been a family affair. One spider alone could scarcely have done so much work, nor would he or she have taken so much interest in merely a bacelor apartment or spinster abode.

Often in the evenings just at dusk I have watched the goings in and out, up and down on that beautiful web. And almost every morning especially after a heavy dew or mist of rain, I have marveled at the diamond-like sparkling of the spider domicile.

I didn't plant morning glories or other vines alongside that porch this season, thinking the spider family would take over its decoration. But so far the web has not appeared. Perhaps it is a little too early, or that I am overanxious. Or perhaps my ambitious housekeeper-by-the-day swished away the beginnings of the spider family's annual home with a single stroke of a broom. Or maybe a visiting boy with a tobacco stick "horse" swooped down on what he considered a bandit spider. Or maybe cold weather—who knows?

Every morning I open the front door and search carefully to see if I can discover just one infinitesimal strand of spider web. But so far no luck!

But in the house—that's different. I can look up every morning and see a new web or the beginnings of one in the corner of my bedroom ceiling. I have also discovered a new nest of webs under my kitchen cabinet shelves. I go down into the basement and what should strike me across the bridge of my nose but an unusually strong rope of spider making.

When our new house was being built, windows and doors were hard to get and before we could move in, the spiders took over. They still seem to own and occupy a great deal of the house. I find them under chairs, under tables, and in the closets. The contary critters seem almost human in their stubbornness. They simply will not build that trellis web on the north end of the porch where I con enjoy it. They simply persist in being pesky!

I wonder sometimes if the remote ancesters of some stubborn people I know didn't use to climb about in webs instead of the tree limbs.

Police: "Did you knock down this pedestrian?"

Motorist: "No I pulled up to him, stopped the car so he could cross the street, and he fainted."

It Can Be Done

From the point of view of fire loss, last year was the blackest in American history. The total destruction was about $700,000,000.

At the same time, however, it was a year of progress in fire prevention work. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, there was material improvement in the delivery of new fire fighting equipment. The number of cities adopting the Board's model fire prevention ordinance increased by 48 per cent. Many cities made progress in strengthening their building laws. The President's Fire Prevention Conference initiated a long-term program which has been felt to some degree in most of the states. And the Spring Clean-Up Week attracted an unusual degree of cooperation and eliminated many hazards.

It may seem strange that we should have record fire losses along with such intensive prevention work. That simply indicates the extent of the fire danger. The total number of fires has been on the increase, and in these days of high prices the average fire does much more dollar damage than before the war. And due to the building shortage, many homes and businesses are housed in substandard structures where the risks are abnormally great.

Last April was the first time since March, 1944, that monthly losses declined below the same month in any preceding year. If that continues, we will make a dent in fire's ravages. It can be done if we keep the fire prevention campaign going and intensify it.

Make the Oil Go Around

There are differences of opinion as to just what the petroleum supply-demand situation will be next winter. That is natural—the most careful estimates can be thrown out of gear by future, developments which are impossible to anticipate now.

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and an internationally recognized authority in his field, recently said that 1948 will witness a 5 per cent increase in supplies for domestic consumption. However, he went on, even this may not prevent fuel oil from being scarce in the winter. He then urged three voluntary steps to prevent a shortage:

New oil burner installations should return to the prewar rate.

Consumers should continue to conserve both gasoline and fuel oil.

There must be no serious strikes in oil or other basic industries.

This program is dictated by necessity. The amazing increase in oil burner installations that followed the war has created a growing problem—we simply can't heat the whole country with oil, and other fuels are perfectly satisfactory. Conservation by consumers works no hardship on anyone—vast quantities of fuel are wasted in overheated homes, and through dangerously fast driving. Then, strikes in certain industries—such as coal and steel—could deprive the oil industry of the supplies and production it must have to carry out the expansion program.

There will be no serious oil shortage if we use our heads. It's just a matter of putting our record supply to intelligent use.

Girl Scouts Officials Defy Dixie Hate Mob

New York—Despite the invasion of a Girl Scouts training camp near Bessemer, Ala., on June 11 by a band of masked and robed men, officials of the organization refuse to be intimidated, it was learned this week, when they announced that they would continue to conduct training centers of the kind through out the country.

The camp was ordered broken up by the men after two white women instructors had been searched and told that the residents of the area "don't like Negroes and whites living together." Unpleasant rumors were later circulated about the camp and its occupants all of whom were Negroes except the two instructors.

The stand of the national office was expressed in a resolution adopted by the officers and members of the national executive committee on June 24. The resolution follows:

"It will continue to be the policy of the Girl Scouts ____ to serve all their members regardless of race or creed, and to extend membership as rapidly as possible to all those who wish to join. We shall continue our country-wide program of training adults for leadership and shall provide for this purpose the best available instructors drawn from local groups and the national staff."

Shortly after the incident in Alabama, the national director called on Attorney General Tom Clark to investigate the affair, but no reply has been received from the Justice Department up to this time.

The camp site near Bessemer was rented for the occasion by the Girl Scouts and is not a Girl Scout camp as such. Its invasion by the hooded mob was "completely unwarranted," officials of the organization said this week, and subsequent rumors spread about the occupants "have been carefully checked and found to be totally false.

Overloading the Camel

In the words of Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, "oil cannot heat all America." That remark was made in the course of an address designed to bring salesmen of oil burners and the hard-pressed manufacturers of old fuels closer together in understanding.

Last year, the oil industry supplied 20 per cent more fuel than in 1946. It is producing at an all-time high in 1948. This is an achievement which has been universally praised by those who understand oil's problems. Even so, the industry cannot meet a limitless demand for oil for heating purposes.

Since 1918, there has been what Dr. Wilson terms an "amazing increase" in the United States' consumption of energy of all kinds. And oil, unbelievable as it seems, has supplied 95 per cent of that increase. The danger now is that the load may become impossible to carry. Last year, oil burner sales were at a rate of nearly five times the average for the ten years preceding the war, and sale of space heaters expanded to an even greater extent.

The oil burner industry, no less than the oil industry can operate on a sound basis only if it recognizes and acts on current conditions. If and when the Middle East can supply the European market, there may again be plenty of burner fuel in this country—but that possibility is at least three years away. In the meantime, we have an abundance of coal and other fuels suitable for heating. We must not expect oil to do it all.

Four Little Rules

This year, the state and Federal forest services are conducting a drive to prevent forest, woods and range fires, 90 percent of which are caused by human carelessness. Four simple rules have been prepared—and every one of them should be memorized and remembered by people who go into the woods on business or pleasure.

1. Hold your match until it is cold—then pinch it to make sure it's out.

2. Crush out your cigarette, cigar, or pipe ashes. Use the ash tray in your car, and never throw smoking materials from the window.

3. Drown your campfire in water—then stir and drown it again.

4. Make sure you know the law before burning grass, brush, fence rows or trash.

There's nothing in those rules a child cannot understand. There's nothing that will cause anyone trouble or expense. Yet their observance would save for ourselves and our descendents a very large part of the millions of acres of fine timber and grazing land that fire destroys each year—and save with it human and animal life, and the breeding grounds of wild creatures.

In a matter of hours, fire will devastate a forest that represents the work of nature for scores or hundreds of years. It will raze our most beautiful vacation and hunting regions. If you don't want to be the cause of such a fire, follow these fur simple rules of conduct in the outdoors.

New Method of Growing Watermelons

Watermelon Farmer Dan Bennett (center) of Navasota, Texas, shows District Agent H. S. Estelle (left) and County Agent Leonidas Watson how he speeds up the sprouting of his melons by a special seed treatment method. This enables him to get his crop to market early when he will receive a premium price. Bennett is holding a handful of seed from a sack of seed he is about to treat by burying them in a hole and pouring warm water over them every day for a week from the pot at right. Through early marketing, Bennett has grossed nearly $25,000 during the last five years.—USDA Photo.

Where the Money Goes

Every now and then, consumer groups draw an unflattering comparison between the price of beef on the hoof, at wholesale and the price charged for table cuts at retail. The difference is large. And that leads many people to a totally erroneous idea of the costs invlved in processing and marketing.

Some time ago one of the meat packing companies explained, in full detail, where the money goes to. At that time, choice cattle were selling on the Chicago market at an average of 32.5 cents a pound—yet steaks were selling in New York for as high as $1.00 a pound. And here are the reasons why

For a thousand pound steer, the farmer received $325. By the time it was dressed and chilled, that steer weighed only 625 pounds. After adding plant expenses, and deducting the value of by-products, the packer had little more than $307 invested in 625 pounds of beef—which works out to 49 1-4 cents a pound.

By the time the beef reached New York, the packer's cost per pound had risen to 51.9 cents. It was sold to the retailer at around 52 cents, leaving but a fraction of a cent per pound for the packer.

By the time the retailer prepared the beef for sale his investment was over 60 cents a pound. His selling cost, plus a small profit, averaged about 12 1-2 cents. Consequently, all the cuts had to move at an average price of 73 cents for each and every pound. Some of the less desirable cuts had to be sold for as little as 40 cents a pound. And that simply means that the price of the choicest cuts, such as fine steaks, had to approach a dollar.

What is true of meat is true of all staple foods. All along the line, production costs and retailing costs are held to the minimum. Profits are minuscular. And the consumer gets the lowest price possible under today's economic conditions.

ADDS PIQUANCY

Something new and piquant for scrambled or fried eggs. Soak 1 1-2 teaspoon powdered rosemary in 1-4 cup butter or margarine for 15 minutes. Use for scrambling or frying eggs.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

SCENE: Some dairy farm: Time: Early in 1951.

A dairyman (most any dairyman) awakens to the reality that his herd is showing its age and continues to decline in production.

He's an average dairyman milking a herd composed principally of grade cows which has been profitable for several years—both from the standpoint of milk and calf production.

All through the years he has sold his calves for beef with no thought to the fact that his cows are getting old. That doesn't concern him because beef prices are still good and he can always sell an old cow and buy a young heifer for a very little difference in price.

Replacements never did seem to bother him either. He could have bought some back in 1947 when the prices weren't too out of reason but didn't. Now, he finds himself slowly but surely going out of the dairy business.

This scene will be enacted on Tennessee dairy farms within the next three years if farmers continue to market their fat calves. It is easy to understand why farmers will sell heifers when beef prices are so high, but they are not looking far enough ahead in their program when they continue to send all of them to market.

We have seen and heard of many daily and weekly livestock markets where young dairy animals are passing through by the hundreds on their way to packing houses. No stream will continue to run if it is cut off at the source. The milk flow into Nashville and other markets will not continue unless new blood is continously added to herds.

Some argue that none of the quality animals are going for beef, especially animals from registered herds. Granting that, there would be many going hungry if we depended solely on the registered and quality, bred herds for our milk supply.

The recent extended dry weather has prompted many to sell their young animals "while they are still fat" for wear that feed supplies will be short this winter. We question their wisdom. Any farmer who has the soil should be able to produce all the feed he needs.

There are many supplement crops which can be produced for dry feed. They may not be the best quality, but they could go a long way toward carrying the animals through the winter. A farmer who plans small grain pasture for the fall and winter can feed his livestock on a minimum of dry feed.

Think twice before sending young heifers to market.

Farm Tractor Maintenance Studied by 4-H Leaders

In line with the trend toward increased farm mechanization in the South, one-day tractor maintenance schools are being conducted for Negro adult 4-H leaders reports John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Within the past several weeks, tractor maintenance schools have been held in Ga, and Ark, under the leadership of Extension Service. Instruction consists of showing 4-H leaders how to operate tractors and keep them in good repair.

The 4-H leaders and Extension Service county agents who attended these schools carried the information they gained at these short-courses back to their local communities. It is expected that this will result in the development of county and community tractor maintenance schools.

Department officials say that farm mechanization may increase sharpely in the South during the next few years. It is estimated that by 1950, there may be nearly a million tractors on farms in the Southern States. The number now stands at about 400,000.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Giles A. Hubert,_____
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Florida Daily Praises Work of Retiring Extension Leader

A. A. Turner, retiring district agent of the Florida State Extension Service, was praised editorially recently by the Tampa Morning Tribune for his important contribution to agriculture in the State of Florida.

"For 32 years," the editorial began, "a patient, intelligent, forward looking Negro has been working faithfully and loyally to increase and improve the farm output of Florida, particularly with those of his own race."

"Turner started his work in four North Fla., counties," the editorial continued, "and now has the work going in 14 counties. He has carried better home and farm life to thousands of rural Negro families. His research and practical knowledge have brought into Florida production a nember of new crop varieties, including the Puerto Rican yam and a widely known and used brand of cane syrup.

"We speak the thanks of the State, of its people, white and colored, to A. A. Turner who has earned a rest after many years of faithful toil in the vineyard," the editorial concluded.

Turner began work for the Fla., State Extension Service in 1915 and retired on March 1. Upon his retirement, he was presented a length of service award by Extension Service.

Farm Fillers

The U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests backyard rabbit raising as a means of improving the family meals and enlarging the Nation's total meat supply.

Turkey preduction in 1947 amounted to 34,795,000 birds. The average price received for turkeys sold last year was 36.3 cents per lb., as compared with 36.2 cents in 1946.

Construction of a laboratory for intensive gaining research on irrigated cotton has been authorized under the Research and Marketing Act which the U. S. Department of Agriculture administers. The laboratory will be built at the A. and M. college in New Mexico.

Older Youth Club

(Continued from page 1)

Up, Paint-Up Campaign which was the club project for the month of April.

At the home of Eva Evans it was interesting to note how she had bought wall paper and paint and did the job herself by painting ceilings and wood work and hanging wall paper in the living room, bedrooms, hall and kitchen. She also went on to show how she hauled dirt and filled in yard gutters which made the yard shrubbery show up all the more beautiful.

Arriving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hezzie Morrison, the followers observed how well the rooms had been painted and walls papered by the young house matron. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison didn't stop on the inside but cleaned their yard and arranged a very attractive wood pile. Also seen was a fine flock of purebred chickens. Great interest was taken in telling the onlookers how the job was done by their own efforts.

Continuing on to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hazel Lee, a running water system captured a great deal of interest. Also, the result of Mr. and Mrs. Lee's efforts in well painted rooms and chimneys and the arrangement of house furniture which had all to do with making this country home an attractive place. The Lees took time out to show the group their purebred chickens and a young colt bred on their small farm.

When reaching the home of Mrs. Susie Wilson, the group saw an interesting arrangement of a back porch made into a complete kitchen and the addition of a side porch to the house. Mrs. Wilson took great pride in pointing to the job she did in wall papering and the arrangement of kitchen work tables.

With her interest still at high pitch, Mrs. Wilson showed how she had put down a pair of brick steps, white-washed trees on the lawn and arranged the wood pile. Also seen was a well fenced pasture by her brother Nelson.

The tour ended at the Wilson home where lunch was served. The lunch was made possible by the Older Youth Club and community friends.

The tour was planned and directed by W. C. Davenport, Negro county agent, and Natalie Peebles, Assistant Negro Home Agent, both of the State College Extension Service.

Plan Now

To collect eggs twice daily and keep them in cool place during hot weather. Thousands of dollars worth of eggs are lost annually through improper care.

To plant that late garden as soon as there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate the seed.

To save all grasses and legumes (no matter the quality) on the farm for hay.

To send your boy or girl to one of the 4-H Club or Future Farmer of America camps during the summer.

To give brood sows extra attention in order to save more pigs at farrowing time.

Apples Fare Better

Cowiche, Wash.—(UP)—Apples have a better chance of getting to the teacher without bruises these days than they did when dad was a boy. Automatic apple lumpers tested here handle 300 to 500 more boxes a day than was possible by hand and cut bruises 20 to 25 percent.

Cracked eggs should never be sent to market. Such eggs spoil more readily, which means a loss and an unpleasant experience for the house wife who purchases them

Dan Bennett

(Continued from page 1)

neighbor of Bennett's suggested that they grow a crop of melons on halves. He was to furnish he labor and his neighbor was to supply the land, seed, workstock, and tools. Bennett's own 30 acres were being worn out growing cotton, corn and sorghum year after year.

From 15 acres of melons the first year, Farmer Bennett received as his share after the sale nearly $1,000. The next year he and his neighbor sharecropped 20 acres of melons and Bennett's half came to $1.800. He began to see that there was real money in melons. He began to ask himself why should e sharecrop melons when he owned 50 acres of land that were now bringing a very poor return.

In 1943 Bennett went on his own. But that year he got his crop to market a little late and didn't get a good price. He vowed not to make that mistake again.

Bennett got to thinking. It was just plain common sense that the only way to get his melons to the market earlier so as to get a premium price was to get his crop started earlier. But how? That was the question. Finally, he hit upon a method.

After three years of refinement, the method is essentially this: About a week before planting time, Bennett digs a hole in his backyard about 18 inches wide and two feet deep. Then he pours in a couple of buckets full of boiling water. When it has soaked in a flour places his melon seed in a flour sack and puts the sack of seed inside a burlap bag and buries it in the hole. Each day for about a week he pours warm water over the buried seed. At the end of the week he digs up his seed and plants them in his field. Results: His melons sprout almost immediately and his crop is ready for market from one to three weeks ahead of some of his neighbors.

However, he has not kept this discovery a secret; he has shared it with his neighbors, with the result that his county is becoming one of the early Texas watermelon markets for northern buyers.

Since 1944, Bennett has planted 25 acres to melons each year. His yield has ranged from eight to 12 carloads, and his returns from $5,000 to $8,000.

With the extra income, Bennett has not only repaired his barn and built himself a new home, but also he has increased the size of farm from 30 to 1225 acres. County Agent Watson has helped him plan a balanced farming program. Bennett doesn't depend entirely on melons. This year he is growing corn, cotton, grain sorghum, hay, wax beans, cucumbers, and sweetpotatoes besides chickens and a few hogs.

"Now I feel that I have a sound farming program," says Bennett, "no matter which way the wind blows, I've got something to sell . . . you know, that makes a fellow feel secure."

Arkansas Farmers Vie Again in Balanced Farming Contest

Arkansas white and colored farmers are vying again this year in their second annual "Balanced Farming" contest, reports the Ark., State Extension Service.

The contest is open to all farmers sharecroppers and tenants, as well as owners. However, each group competes in its own category. Negro farmers compete in the live-at-home division of the contest.

Major emphasis is now being placed on " Balanced Farming" as a means of getting farmers to stop putting all their eggs in one cotton basket, says Associate Director Aubrey D. Gates of the Ark., State Extension Service.

Rural Areas Show

(Continued from page 1)

try as a whole cannot be called high, nevertheless the rural farm segment lags behind the others.

Despite the great need for educational services in rural areas, the NEA survey also reveals, it is common knowledge that country schools are the least adequate of any in the United States at this ime, in terms of facilities and extent of education provided.

On April 1, 1948, the U. S. Senate passed the federal-aid-to-education bill (S 472), by a bi-partisan vote of 58 to 22. A similar bill (HR 2953), must be passed by the House of Representatives before this legislation is enacted.

Both of the federal bills are equalization measures, it is explained, which, through their annual appropriation of $300,000,000, would enable all of the states to give a minimum of educational opportunity to every public school child. The federal funds would be apportioned among the states, under an objective formula, in direct ratio to their need and effort.

Eighteen states have rural farm residents who average an educational attainment at or below the national average for the entire rural farm group. All of these states would benefit from federal aid, thus raising this average, the NEA concludes.

Singing Groups to Share

(Continued from page 1)

be held in capital or largest city of each state, with winning groups competing for selection to appear in the festival semi-finals to be conducted in Washington, D. C.; Raleigh, Charlotte, Charleston, S. Carolina; Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tampa, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Jackson, Miss.; Little Rock, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, Minneapolis.

Quartettes, trios and other choral groups desiring to compete for the fabulous prize awards, or, ministers, churches, religious, fraternal and similar organizations wishing to sponsor festival concerts in their city are invited to communicate with National Music Festival Society, 48 West 48th St., New York City. No entry fees or other assessments are to be made. B. J. Murray is contest director.

Negro Farm and Home

(Continued from page 1)

Wilson, Warren, Pasquotank, Nash, Pitt, Edgecombe, Perquimans, Vance, Franklin, Martin and Northampton.

Joe Lewis, 4-H Boy Wins Award with Grand Champion Calf

Joe Lewis, 11-year-old 4-H club boys of Ala., won an award recently as the owner of a 990 pound calf that was acclaimed the Grand Champion at the West Ala., Fat Stock Show at Demopolis, Ala., for farm boys and girls, reports the Ala., State Extension Service.

Lewis' champion won out in competition with 35 other calves. The animal sold for 55 cents per pound, brings a total of $544.50. The show was sponsored by the Demopolis Chamber of Commerce, and is one of two annual shows in which colored farm youngsters of Ala., show off their prize animals. The other show is held at Montgomery.

Effects of Farm Mechanization Seen in Minimum Wage Rates

The minuimum wage rates for sugar beet workers which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced for work on the 1948 crop takes into account the part that farm machinery is now playing in the cultivation and harvest of sugar beets.

Department officials say that studies of labor requirements under different methods of cultivation and harvesting make it possible to evaluate the contribution of mechanization to sugar beet field work. In line with these studies, there is now a reduction in piece-work hoeing rates on farms where cross-cultivation is carried out. Although lower wage rates are established for piece-work that follows in the wake of mechines which reduce hoeing and thinning chores, workers are likely to be able to more than make up for the lower rate by covering a larger number of acres.

The rates announced are to be paid by growers—in sugar beet States except California—who apply payments under the Sugar Act of 1948. The rates became effective on March 15.

Minimum time rates are established at 60 cents per hour thinning, hoeing, or weeding, and 65 cents per hour for harvesting. Minimum price-rates are established for certain operations at varying rates for each of the six wage districts into which the sugar beet States have been divided.

Dr. Arthur Raper to Speak at Va. Farmers Conference

Dr. Arthur Raper, social science analyst of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker at the Virginia Negro Annual Farmers Conference to be held at Virginia State College on April 15.

Dr. Raper, who is the author of several books, including Tenants of the Almighty and Perface to Peasantry, discussed some aspects of part-time and full-time farming in Virginia and the Upper South.

Other features on the conference program were demonstrations on the development of a practical livestock enterprise, care and management of brooding chicks, pasture improvement, and rural electrification, according to an announcement made by Ross W. Newsome, State agent for Negro Extension work.

Louisiana 4-H Club Youths Show Adults How to Grow Corn

Colored farmers in Franklin Parish, La., are trying their hand at a new method of growing corn this year as a result of a 4-H demonstration last year which showed them up, says T. J. Jordan, assistant State agent of the La. Extension Service.

Jordan says that while the adult farmers were growing corn last year by the old method, the 4-H'ers were carrying out a demonstration in which they used certified hybrid seed, planted it at the proper time, and used the recommended amount to fertilizer. The adults watched to see how it would come out. At harvesting time, the 4-H club boys got a yield of from 46 to 61.3 bushels per acre; the adults barely got 20 bushels per acre.

"There's no argument now," says Jorlan "the adults are convinced that it pays to grow corn the modern way."

Go To It, Captain

James L. Hicks, a columnist for the Baltimore Afro-American, a native of Akron, Ohio, volunteered for Army duty in World War II and worked up from buck private to captain. As a newspaper man of the present "pre-war" period, Capt. Hicks is offering his services to ex-GI's with the hope that they can get some of the benefits promissed them in laws passed by the politicians, but which veterans so often fail to get because of red tape and the downright cussedness of the jobholders who administer veterans' affairs.

Capt. Hicks has found out he says, that "of all of the tricks pulled on veterns, thus far the run-around is the most popular. He means of caurse that the run-around is most popular with the job holders who seem to think that making themselves solid with the politicians who do not want to give veterans their due is a patriotic service.

Capt. Hicks says that he is going to open up once a month in the colums of the Afro a "Nutcracker Post Office." His intention, he says, is to "expose persons in office who are being paid by the tax-payers" to help the veterans.

The captain further explains his service as follows:

"Here is the set-up: You (the veteran) write to this colum, stating your problem in a few words and giving your name and address. Your problem will be published and at the same time be referred to the official who is being paid to give you the answers. The name of the official, to whom your problem is referred, also will be published.

"Then let us know whether that official gave you any help. If he does let's give him credit. If he does not, let's give him---well, let's tell the public about it. If your case is one that cannot be helped, as many veterans' cases are, let's be big about it and not raise the roof.

Capt. Hick, got as his first client Veteran Clifford Greene of Springfield, Mass. He refers this veteran's problem to the Navy's Office of Public Information in Washington and specifically to "Lieut. Dennis Nelson who, Capt. Hicks assures us is well qualified (and well paid) to answer such questions.

Frankly, we see great possibilities for Capt. Hicks' "Nutcracker Post Office." It can be even more effective than either the veterans organizations or the NAACP as for as the Negro veteran's problems are concerned.

This pitiless publicity has more terrors for politically-minded job holders in charge of veterans' affairs than any letter writing that these other organizations may engage in.

Don't Get Dewey Wrong

A lady associate editor of the "Southern Weekly" is quoted extensively the Nashville Banner last week when she contrasted the difference in treatment that Southern Republicans received at the Republican National Convention to that which Southern Democrats received at their National Convention in Philadelphia. The wish is father of the thought, we suspect, when the lady states in effect that the Republicans are more reactionary than the Democrats on fair employment practices, and indicates that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will be a better friend to backward Southerners than Mr. Truman.

Any Democrat wanting to make sure that nothing will be done, or attempted, to enact fair employment laws for the NATION, of which the South is only a fractional part, will come nearer seeing the status quo maintained by voting for Mr. Harry S. Truman. For if Mr. Truman is elected president, the congress that will go in with him will be dominated by Southern Democrats, opposed to every civil rights proposal Mr. Truman is now frantically advocating.

On the other hand, it is most unfair to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to say he is insincere in advocating fair employment practices on a national scale. Dewey has already DONE SOMETHING about fair employment practices in the great state of New York. It is also unfair to the Republican Party to say it rejects a proposal to include a pledge of fair employment practices legislation in its 1948 platform. The lady who believes this to be so evidently hasn't read the Republican platform. She possibly confuses what the Republicans said in their national platform with the anti-Republican views that appear in the platform adopted at the Republican State Convention this year.

Here is what the Republicans said in their platform adopted at Philadelphia:

"One of the basic principles of this Republic is the equality of all individuals in their right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This principle is enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States; it was vindicated on the field of battle and became the cornerstone of the Republic. This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color or country of origin. We favor enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic.

Following the UNANIMOUS adoption of the platform, containing the above plank, Gov. Dewey delivered his acceptance speech. He endorsed the platform without any reservation. Specifically, with regard to the platform, Mr. Dewey said:

"Our platform proclaims the guideposts that mark our steadfast and certain endeavors in a fearful world.

This magnificent statement of principles is concise and to the point.

You unanimously adopted it. I proudly support it. It will be the heart of the message I will take to the country. After January 20th, it will be the cornerstone of our Republican Administration."

Gov. Earl Warren, the vice presidential nominee, in his acceptance speech pledged his loyalty to Gov. Dewey in carrying out the Republican platform. Specifically, Gov. Warren said:

"I pledge you that I will work with him (Dewey) to make this government of ours responsive to the people ot all times. I will work with him to make it a humane government, and an efficient government, and above all, a government of integrity from top to bottom."

Plainly it is unfair to Southerners—Democrats or Republicats to infer that Thomas E. Dewey, as President of the United States, and leader of a great party will break faith with the people on pledges that got him the nomination and will get him elected. There is nothing in the life of this dynamic young leader that justifies the insinuation that he is a double-talking politician, of the same mold of those whom the Democrats have elevated to leadership in recent years. And so, if a sensible and enforceable fair employment practices law is not enacted in the new Republican administration it will not be because Mr. Dewey did not fight for the passage of such a law.

The Dixiecrats could be called the new Bull Moose Party, even though up to now they haven't got around to throwing the moose at any of their meetings.

Get Smart Bro. Dawson

After reading what Congressman William Dawson and his aides say in their widely-circulated appeal for funds with which to elect President Truman, it is clear that the congressman is not taking the kind of medicine he has been recommending for the other members of his race. In our opinion, the smartest thing Mr. Dawson has said since he became a congressman was the simple admonition:

"GET SMART"

The congressman was talking about the great game of politics. Get smart, he urged in dealing with the many conflicts and cross-currents of these politically important times. Get smart, he meant, we presume, with regard to lining up behind a candidate for the presidency this year.

But Congressman Dawson is not only backing President Truman for reelection but asking his generally poor race of people to give a million dollars of their hard-earned money to help finance President Truman's campaign.

Now we hold that neither voting to re-elect Mr. Truman and certainly not the dumping of a million dollars of "colored" money into the very obvious "rathole" that Mr. Truman's candidacy represents, shows "smartness' in politics.

Plainly, President Truman is a "gone gosling." Even if colored voters lined up for him as they were accustomed to line up for Franklin D. Roosevelt they could not elect him president this year. And the way colored voters are lining up for Henry Agard Wallace, and for much better reasons than they have for voting for President Truman, it is plain that Mr. Truman would be lucky if he could command even fifty percent of the support colored voters gave Roosevelt.

We are sure that Congressman Dawson remembers that in 1944, nearly every colored voter who was supporting Roosevelt for president, let it be known that he would vote for Dewey if Roosevelt were not in the race.

In 1948, Dewey is far more popular with colored voters than he was in 1944.

Colored Democrats Giving Big Money To Help Truman

New York —Assurances that 50,000 Negroes in Arkansas would cast tion for President Truman was given this week by Dr. J. M. Robinson, head of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association.

Dr. Robinson underscored his declaration with a personal contribution of $1000 to the National Citizens Committee for the Re-election of President Truman.

In a conference with Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, executive director, at the Committee's headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, Dr. Robinson reported completed plans for gearing his state-wide organization to an aggressive campaign for the re-election of the President. He predicted that all of Arkansas' 9 electoral votes would be cast for Mr. Truman.

Dr. Robinson also turned over to Mrs. Hedgeman a $20 check from his organization with an affiliated membership of 30,000 qualified voters. He made clear that it was only a starter contribution to the fund-raising drive sponsored by the National Citizens Committee. He indicated additional funds would be forthcoming.

These two Arkansas contributions totalling $1200 followed on the heels of a $100 check from the Hon. C. Mott Shavers, leader of New York City's 14th Assembly District. Mr. Shavers, long identified with Democratic Party activities, is one of the leaders spearheading the Truman re-election drive in Harlem.

Discussing the coming campaign with Mrs. Hedgeman, Dr. Robinson took to task Henry A. Wallace, former Democratic Vice President, and declared that he should withdraw as presidential candidate on the Progressive Party ticket. "Wallace is unfair to his friends, unfair to himself, and most important, unfair to the Democratic Party for remaining in a race which he admits he cannot win." He said that if Wallace insists on fighting to the finish for the presidency, he will be guilty of "aiding and abetting" the enemies of Southern Negroes.

Rev. S. L. Scott, Sr., Pleased With S. S. Congress; Commends National Baptist Union-Review

Dr. Henry A. Boyd
Nashville, Tennessee
My dear Dr. Boyd:

This is to say to you that I was happy to be able to make the little contribution that was made to the recent session of the Sunday School Congress, which was held in Kansas City, Mo. I was also pleased to read of the great success that was enjoyed while there. I am praying that as the years come and go that there will come to the Sunday School Congress greater success. As to the National Baptist Union-Review that's published each week I think that it is one of the best papers that is published when it comes to what is going on in a National way all over this Country. I have been talking about it to my many friends, and they too have subscribed for teh same. I shall continue to do whatever I can to give my support to it.

The Virginia Delegation to the National Baptist Convention in Oakland, Cal., will leave on Sept. 4th 3:45 p. m. by the way of the C and O from Norfolk, Va. to Chicago, and on to Oakland, Cal.

We are praying to meet there in the Name of the Lord and talk of His Goodness and in a better way do what we can to bring about better relationship in this sinful world as Christians.

May God ever bless you and keep you strong that greater good my be accomplished through you in His name.

Yours truly,
S. L. Scott. Sr.

Back To 1900 Go Designers Of New Hats For Ladies

New York—There is an entirely different look about the hats for the Fall 1948. Millinery designers have borrowed from the 1900's to give us hats that are Chapeaux—not just a bit of fluff perched on top of the head. Many hats are worn straight on the head. Other hats are worn to one side showing the profile of the face. Such hats call for more hair than the short-haired woman possesses. But, the millinery designers tell us that is no problem, simply attach an extra piece of hair.

The hair-do shown is smart and looks so-right with the new hats. Miss Mary Cunningham, assistant stylist for Howard Tresses poses in a profile hat. The white felt hat features a sweep of black glycerine aigrette feathers and a rhine stone pin. She achieves the one sided effect by attaching a soft cluster of curls while the hat drapes to an extreme over one ear. Her half bang adds a dashing French air.

Whether wearing a hat or bare-headed, every appearance in public is an important one for the fashionwise woman. She uses every art at her command to create the hair-do which will keep pace with the clock. Hair makes sense in the current silhouette, for today a hair-do is a well planned design, measured to fit a person's face and figure, and to complete the fashion picture. Women appear feminine with beautiful heads capped with a flattering coiffure of shining hair.

17-Year Old Boy Scout Of Missouri Cited For Bravery

New York—William Jackson, Jr., 17-year-old Scout of 102 Hill Street, Columbia, Mo., who with three other Boy Scouts saved the lives of five small children from burning to death in their home, is the winner of the 1948 Veterans of Foreign Wars Scholarship, it was announced last Wednesday night by Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

The V. F. W. scholarship, consisting of $500, and a gold medal, is awarded annually to an outstanding Boy Scout of First Class rank or higher, between 15 and 20 years old, who has previously received a life saving award of the Boy Scouts and who has demonstrated Scout character, leadership, good scholastic ability and unselfish service to others.

Presentation On Sept. 2

Ray H. Brannaman, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will present the $500 scholarship check and gold medal to young Jackson next Thursday, Sept. 2, at 2:45 p. m., at the Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis, during the national encampment of the veterans' organization.

The Negro lad received the Gold Honor Medal from the Boy Scouts as long as it is given for nothing; yet when it comes time to spend a little money there is always someone found who never gave anything for the mere giving. The same goes for the "Pen. Yes, for the Press.

Every once in a while there must be a reminder as to the value of the Negro Press, the value of pub- for his part in the rescue. He represented last year's 47 Boy Scout heroes in a symbolic ceremony at the National Council Meeting of the Boy Scouts in May 1947 in New York.

The four Boy Scouts, all Negroes, were honored for saving the five Glascow children, the eldest five years old, when fire destroyed their home on Oct. 10, 1946, while their mother was away on an errand.

Hubert Stapleton also received the Gold Honor Medal while Augustus Chumley and Burton Richardson received Certificates for Heroism.

The Scouts, returning home from football practice, came upon the blazing dwelling. Finding the front door locked, they broke a window. Scouts Jackson and Stapleton entered the house and passed two children through the window to the other Scouts.

Heavy smoke forced the two Scouts to leave after they tried to force the locked door of a room where they thought there might be other children. They tried again a few minutes later and forced the door open but the smoke and heat halted them. Then crawling on the floor they saw the logs of a crib, when they heard the cries of other children.

Enter Smoke-filled Rooms

Jackson felt around in the smoke and grabbed one child by an arm and another by a leg and ran with them out of the house. They still heard another cry. Stapleton entered the smoke-filled room, found his way to the crib and came out with the fifth child, an infant. Then to make certain, all four Scouts crawled into the room again, felt everywhere but found no one else.

Scout Jackson averaged Grade "A" in his senior year at Douglass Hgh School, Columbia, Mo., this year. An honor student, he was president of his sophomore class, a member of the school band, and a letterman in football and basketball. He also helped to edit his school paper.

Active in Church Work

Jackson was president of the Youth Group of the Baptist church he attends regularly and is a member of its choir. He was secretary of the Church Youth Conference held in Kansas. As a "good turn" he often cleans the church yard.

He took a leading part in a Scout show to raise funds so that his Troop could attend summer camp where he was a leader. He appeared in numerous school assembly programs and before the Kiwanis Club at Moberly, Mo., to promote Scouting.

He directed traffic before and after school to make crossing streets safe for young pupils. He gave blood for the war effort and once for a dying girl. He helped to oil streams to combat polio and once averted a possible accident by reporting an open sewer to city officials.

THE COLORED

YMCA

Can Accomodate

TRANSIENT MALE PATRONS

When coming to Nashville you are requested to stop at the Colored Y.M.C.A., Fourth Avenue North and Charlotte Avenue.

The rooms are located on 3 floors. Splendid outside rooms with much of the modern conveniences.

It is located in near down town Nashville.
There are clerks on duty twenty-four hours every day.

The rents are reasonable.

If any man wishes to take permanent residence in the building, this can be arranged.

Come to the Colored Y.M.C.A. while in the city.

COLORED YMCA INCORPORATED

Fourth and Charlotte Avenues

Nashville 3, Tennessee

Columnist Opposes Emigration Bill Of Sen. Russell

New York—Somehow this columnist vehemently distrusts the new proposed bill which is scheduled to be introduced into Congress when it convenes again, by Sen. Richard B. Russell (Dem. Ga.) providing for up to $1500 to Southern families desiring to move to a new area to better social and economic positions. For most of those families desiring to leave would most naturally be colored.

I distrust the motives of the sponsor of this Bill. First, because the content of such a bill would prove to be of negative benefit to the South, whom the sponsor represents, since the South lacks wealth, industrial resources or complete acquisition of the latest improved farm equipment to have a real surplus of labor. And surpluses of labor are the only natural reasons for removal of families from a given area to another, by Government fiat.

Secondly, Sen. Russell is a Southerner and a Georgian with no sincere desire to free either white or Negro from the toils of Southern aristocracy.

Instead of proposing a bill to furnish money to Southern residents to enable them to emigrate to other sections of the country, Sen. Russell could do both his South and the rest of the country a greater service by carrying through the fight for civil liberties in Congress and proposing legislation that would be instrumental in improving the farmland, farm equipment and industrial outlook of the entire South to benefit the people, instead of the few.

Then free men, possessed of a competence garnered through free labor, amply recompensed with decent pay, could either stay in the South or leave it, without federal help, which no doubt under Southern administration would be rampant with "white supremacy" abuse.

Yes, we think that Sen. Russell's proposed bill is just another Southern trick to thwart any effort at legislation designed to achieve civil liberties in the South or it's a well-planned move to use the U. S. Senate as a forum to further degrade the Negro and frighten the wits out of other sections of the country, through their fear of such a mass migration upsetting their own economy.

As long as "State's Rights" and all of its evils exist in the South, we distrust all Southerners who come "bearing gifts."

NAACP Again Takes Non-Partisan Role In Nat'l Politics

Constant criticism over the past few years by several newspapers have apparently brought results in the efforts these editors have made to rescue the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from its apparent affiliation with a political party. The association, on August 9, sent out on its official stationary a statement to the press acknowledging that it, as an association is a non-partisan organization. The general impression throughout the country for many years has been that the NAACP was an affiliate of the Roosevelt-Truman administration, largely because of the partisanship for the administration that has been shown by Walter White, secretary and Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis.

There are just as many, if not more, Republicans in the membership of the NAACP as Democrats, and of course some of the most prominent NAACP members are lined up with the Progressive Party headed by Henry Wallace despite Walter White's criticism of Wallace decision to organize a third party. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois one of the founders of the NAACP is affiliated with the Progressives.

The NAACP statements of non-partisanship is as follows:

John A. Pritchett Chosen As Manager For Dewey-Warren Ticket In Sixth District; Reece And Acuff May Maintain Own Headquarters

Further proof of the determination of the Republicans of Tennessee to carry the state for the Dewey-Warren ticket was demonstrated early this week when the Hon. Ralph Dugan of Athens, state manager of the ticket, by appointment of National Campaign Manager, Herbert Brownell, Jr., came to the city, held a meeting with several Republican leaders of Nashville and Middle Tennessee and announced the appointment of campaign leaders for several counties.

Of considerable local interest was the announcement that the Hon. Jarman-Pritchett, a leader of the Jarman-Protchett forces here and a pre-convention supporter of Gov Dewey for president, has been named manager for the Sixth District, which comprises Davidson County.

The several appointments of county campaign managers emphasized the decision of the Dewey followers to take charge of the Dewey-Warren campaign in the state and not to trust the campaign to the managers that previously were appointed by State Chairman Guy Smith, who had chosen persons to conduct the campaign without consulting any of the Dewey leaders of the state. Mr. Smith's action failed to get the approval of the national leaders of the Dewey-Warren campaign. Mr. Brownell stated that no appointments of campaign managers in the state would be made without the approval of Congressman John Jennings.

It is understood that the Dewey forces will insist that the conduct of the Republican campaign in Tennessee must be entrusted to original Dewey men. Apparently this has not set well with the followers of the Hon. B. Carroll Reece, who claims to "have the organization." However, the so-called Republican organization proved to be so feeble in the 1946 congressional campaign when Mr. Reece was the chairman of the Republican National Committee, that state as well as national Republican leaders are insisting that "new blood" be entrusted with running the campaign this year. The hope has been entertained that Mr. Reece and his faction would agree to this, but there was little evidence of any such agreement as the Republicans gathered in Nashville this week for the meeting of their state executive committee. It seemed possible that the Reece faction woud confine itself to running a campaign that would undertake to elect Mr. Reece as United States Senator and Roy Acuff as governor.

C. W. Moore, Jr., of Lawrenceburg who was president of the Dewey Club of Tennessee prior to the recent national convention was named last week as the Middle Tennessee manager for the Dewey-Warren ticket by the Hon. Ralph Dugan. The appointment of Mr. Moore relieves Fred Elledge, a strong supporter of Gen. A. V. McLane of the position of running the Dewey-Warren campaign in Middle Tennessee, a position which he had been given by State Chairman Smith.

The battle for leadership between the Dewey forces and the followers of Mr. Reece appeared to be so intense it was probable Mr. Brownell himself, might be called to the state to straighten things out. However, it was not thought likely that the national leaders would recede from the position they have taken already—which is that the Dewey forces be entrusted with the chairmanship and other top positions in the campaign organization of the state. It is probable that the national leaders have no such problem to handle elsewhere as they find in Tennessee. There is general acquiescence in all states by the Republican leadership to the right of the national leaders to select those whom it wants to manage the campaign. But in Tennessee, State Chairman Guy Smith failed to qualify as a chairman who was willing to take the necessary steps to form a harmonious working force for the campaign. He showed a partisanship that apparently displeased the national leaders, with the result that the three men Mr. Smith appointed to run the state campaign will not be given the posts Mr. Smith wants them to have. The three persons Chairman Smith named were Fred Elledge of Woodbury; John W. Kilgo of Greenville and Howard H. Baker of Huntsville. All are able men but two were strong supporters of Senator Taft for the Republican nomination and the other was not a conspicuous supporter of Gov. Dewey.

Nevertheless, when Chairman Smith appointed the three leaders he let it be known that he had designated them to run the Dewey-Warren campaign in Tennessee as well as the state campaign. Said he:

Whoever our candidates for goverior and senator may be when the primary is over, they will be fortunate in the management we have been able to obtain for their campaign and that of the national ticket in Tennessee.

In addition to the Hon. John A. Pritchett, manager for the 6th District, it is understood that a county campaign manager for the Dewey-Warren ticket is to be named. However, the 6th District is also Davidson County exclusively and it would be easy for the Mr. Pritchett to be both district and county manager.

Mr. Pritchett's appointment assures the largest participation of colored Republicans in the campaign they have ever had because the new chairman is a sincere "get-out-the-vote" enthusiast. He and the Hon. W. Maxey Jarman see eye-to-eye with a large host of Republicans here who in the past have sat on the sidelines and refused actively to participate in Republican affairs because the management was in the hands of men who had no inclination to build up a numerically strong party—being content with having just enough persons to compose an executive committee.

The most significant fact in connection with the appointment of Mr. Pritchett to manage the campaign for the Dewey-Warren ticket in this city and county is that it is national recognition of the victory the Jarman-Pritchett forces won last November and December when they overwhelmed the Old Guard at the county convention in November and at the district convention in December chose Mr. Jarman and Dr. Henry Allen Boyd delegates to the Republican National Convention and chose Mr. J. L. Perry and Dr. L. A. Bowman as alternate delegates. It is true that the Republican State Committee refused to respect the wishes of the Republicans of this city and county and displaced all of the party leaders the people here had chosen, but apparently the national party leaders do not like the idea of setting aside the will of the people. Especially when it appeared that the action of the State Committee was determined to thwart any attempt of the followers of Gov. Dewey to send delegates to Philadelphia that favored his nomination for the presidency. It is well known that since as far back as 1940 a majority of Tennessee Republicans have favored Dewey for their party's presidential nomination. This year as a result of many unfair tactics, Mr. Dewey was only able to get eight of the 22 delegates on the second and decisive ballot at Philadelphia.

PRUNES FOR SALAD

No cooking necessary for these plump delicious prunes so good to use in salads. Rinse prunes, place in glass jar, cover with pineapple or grapefruit juise and store covered in the refrigerator for 48 hours

NEW FLAVOR

A bit of pickle relish or mustard chow chow folded into your favorite macaroni and cheese dish before baking gives it the new taste as well as a new look.

Bus Riders Expect Another Bite From "Going Broke" Firm

Nashville's bus-riding public seemed perfectly willing to take the plunge into a so-called "socialistic experiment"—that of letting the city take over and run its own transportation system, following announcement that the men who run and service local buses would go on strike Sept. 1, when their Co. intended to put into effect a 9-cent an hour reduction in the wages it pays its workers.

Bus riders were recalling the fact that they already had been subjected to two big bites by the local bus firm, despite the fact that local voters had elected a mayor and a city council majority that was pledged to retain the 5-cent bus fare, from which it was said the bus company had made a big killing all during the war years.

In his 1947 race for mayor, the Hon. Thomas L. Cummings had promised: "Nashville will always have a 5-cent bus fair." However, this was before the big rise in the cost of living for everybody. And so, there was little or no protest when the mayor, after election, agreed to let the bus company put on a 10-cent fare for all patrons who rode beyond the city limits.

But within a year after that raise, the bus company, following a demand for more wages by its workers, sought a straight 10-cent fare—or 100 per cent increase in the price of rides, although no 100 per cent increase in wages was granted the workers, and the company was saying it had to raise fares to meet the demand of the workers for a raise in wages.

This demand for a 10-cent fare was compromised with the company for a straight 7-cent fare or four tokens for 25 cents. It looked like the company was doing its usual "land-office" business with the 7-cent fare. But it continued to agitate for 10-cent fare as the next on program of its series of bites into the wages of bus riders.

There has been long and costly litgation over the fare matter for many months, finally ending in the refusal of Chancellor Thomas A Shriver to let the company put the ten-cent fare on the public solely because the company was claiming to be losing thousands of dollars every month trying to live on a 7-cent fare. City Attorney Blackard and other experts say the company only seems to be losing money because of the way it keeps its books. The public has seen no improvement in the service the company is rendering, and with half of its customers being compelled to stand up at all busy hours of the day. The hundreds of working people of North Nashville who must rise early, catch buses and make a time-wasting circuit down into town in order to go to places of employment in Western parts of the city, were expecting cross-town buses to relieve this situation. It is true that representatives of the bus company have said that cross-town buses would come whenever Mayor Cummings furnished streets suitable for the buses to run on, but the fact remains that these hardworking people continue to pay for service they are not getting.

Many of these workers have been to large cities like Chicago, New York and Detroit and contend that it is downright ridiculous for Nashville to be asking for a 10-cent bus fare to carry people the short distances that the local buses travel in getting most of the customers to their places of employment.

There has been much talk by city councilmen in favor of having the city take over its transportation system by buying out the present owners, who ought to be ready to sell in a hurry if they are, as they say, on the verge of falling into the hands of the receiver. But after quieting the people with soothing talk, the councilmen have turned to such items as a municiple auditorium and a bridge across the Cumberland to provide relief for speed-loving motorists. Nobody is doing anything to ward off the next bite the bus company is about to make on the shriviling pocketbooks of the bus riding-public although they were the "rock in a weary land" for nearly all of the councilmen who got elected in 1947.

It is believed that the public would vote for a city-owned transportation system in an even bigger majority than that it rolled up against Gov. McCord and the sales tax on August 5, if the council would call for an election.

The latest talk is that the city is getting ready to meet the strike threat by introducing a system of electric buses. But a skeptical public is fearful that the proposal will not get beyond the talking stage and along about September 1, the bite for the 10-cent fare, even for riding just a few blocks in the city, will be put on the people and they will be called upon to shoulder the burden and further reduce their standard of living in order to get to and from their places of employment.

"The Use and Abuse Of Church Music"

Paper Written by Mrs. Edna Mae Dorsey of Houston, Texas, for Recent Sunday School Congress Session in Kansas City, Mo.

We must first consider the church at work, a building set apart or consencrated for devine worship. The collective body of christians a particular body of christians, the clergy, to conduct a service, to say prayers. Music is the language of emotion; our emotion is our inner feeling some of the values of music

1. It puts us in communion with God.
2. It helps us in solving life's problems
3. Music has evanglestic values
4. It has educational values
5. It helps in making the unseen real and attractive

None of us have ever seen God but when we sing or hear sacred music we can, through a spiritual eye see God, and with our emotions we feel him within

One way of being sure that the music in our churches is noe misused is to place efficient persons over that department.

Qualifications

1. He or she must have a christian character
2. Must be a loyal church member
3. Must have a pleasing personality
4. Must have a cooperative spirit
5. Must have a sense of humor
6. Must have a spirit of humility
7. Must have a good musical knowledge

When the music director is ot efficient the proper evalution can not be given to our hymns, gospel, or spiritual songs

I shall give example of the two classes of music.

The Hymn: a hymn is a prayer song or a prayer set to music. A hymn is addressed directly to one of the members of the Trinity. Example Nearer my God to thee, or Jesus Savior pilot me.

A gospel song is a testimony set to music and is addressed to the people. Example Work for the night coming.

The music should harmonize with what ever period of the service we are engaged in.

When we are in worship service we should sing such songs as Holy, Holy Some Thou Almighty King, or My faith looks up to thee.

For concencration period we should sing such songs as, Have thine own way Lord. Holy Ghost with light divine.

Music was used in rebuilling the temple. Ezra 3-11 and they sang together by courses in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord because he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever toward Israel and all the people shouted with a great shout when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid. Psalm 147-7. Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving sing praises upon the harp unto our God.

St. Mark Bapt. Church Rev. C. T. Lee, Pastor

Mrs. Edna Mae Dorsey

Old Jimcrow Myths About Blood Live On, Nevertheless

By Ray Lawrence

The old vicious anti-democratic segregation of blood is still living, yet during the World War II, the Red Cross began a campaign, encouraging all citizens to donate their blood to save the lives of American soldiers wounded on the battlefields.

Loyal Americans, as loyal as ever, Black, White and Yellow were regular visitors at Red Cross Donor Stations. Of course, there were in some parts of the country, and particular in the south, separate stations set us for patriotic Negro donors. This Jim Crow policy of the Red Cross extended further. It was thought that the blood of a Black man mixed with that of a white man, would cause degeneration of character or would affect the color of his (white) offspring. With this in mind, the Southerners took special pains to carefully label and keep separate all the blood from te Negroes and used it only of Negrocs. The Southerners are so deeply ingratiated in the Jim Crow myth about blood they refuse to accept the findings of the world's leading scientists, who have proven more than oncc it is impossible to identify any race or color by the examination of the blood of the individual. While there are different blood types, such as A. B. AB, and O, there are not dependent upon the race or color of the individual, and all these typcs are found in all races.

Actually, the policy of blood segregation is not based on facts, but on prejudice. It is the same kind of prejudice which provokes white supremacy—the same kind of projudice which fosters jimcrow hospitals, separate sections of passenger trains, and bans Negroes from restaurants, hotels and white educational institutions.

New York May Become Capital Of Film Industry

New York City (G)—There is a tremendous fade out in Hollywood these days, and the reason is the tall stories about the earth-tremors in California. Every day, train loads of Hollywood stars, technicians, producers and sports jacket wearers are arriving East.

Rumor has it that many of the major film plants are reducing their staffs to about one-quarter, and there is hardly any picture making going on. Morale in Hollywood is so low that film folk are selling their houses, and moving whole families to New York, Chicago or to their home towns. What films are being released now, wre produced last year and few new films are being released now, were course, the low quality of current films are also cited as a contributing factor.

North Bound Bethlehem District S. S. Convention Closed Successful Session

Panola, Ala.-(Specıal)-The leaders and members of the North Bound Bethlehem District Sunday School Convention have just closed their 1948 session, which is said to have been one of the largest in the history of Ala. They have as their motto "Building for Christ."

From all reports, this splendid group of workers went over the top spiritually and financially. Mrs. Mary L. Speight, the reporter, says they feel that there is room for more and better success, yet they are still climbing and trying to make their convention second to none in the Baptist denomination.

Much credit is due their director, Rev. H. S. Stanton, president.

Young Men And Women From All Parts Of Tennessee And From Other States Get Rewards For Diligent Study; 11 Are Masters of Art

Two Nashvillians were among eleven who were awarded the Master of Arts Degree at A and I State College's summer commencement, held Sunday evening, August 15th, and 28 other Nashvillians were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. The graduates heard an inspiring address by Dr. Hugh C. Shuntz, president of Scarritt College, whose subject was "The Abiding Place of Authority." Mr. W. E. Turner of the State Department of Education awarded the degrees and certificates. Following the graduation exercises, a reception was given by President and Mrs. W. S. Davis on the college campus.

The list of graduates was as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS

Myrtle Blackman and Gilbert W. Centers, Nashville; Osie J. Hodge, Shannon D. Little and Lillian R. Maxey, Memphis; Katherine L. Allen, Woodlawn; Kathleen M. Beeks, Covington; Ruby M. Prigmore, Sweetwater; Roy O. Vaughn, Cleveland, a total of nine Tennesseans. Also, Nora L. Roy of Columbus, Ohio ond Harry E. Lash of Dallas, North Carolina.

BACHELOR DEGREES

(Nashvillians)

Bachelor of Science: Roger W. Driver, Robert Lester Everett, Dorothy Oden, Charles Lester Holmes, Fred L. Witherspoon, Clarence Darden Wilkins, all of the Division of Business Administration.

Elizabeth P. Bowman, Corrine Lovie Bradford, Ivey L. Douglass, Grace McKissack, Nannie Christella Wilkerson, Elizabeth Eleanor Williams Wilkins, Bessie Mae Shipp of the Division of Education.

Emerson R. Davis, Katherine B. Jones, Mingo Scott, Jr., Myrtle H. Stone, James J. Vaughn, Princess Prather and Kelly L. Maddux of the Division of History and Geography.

John Louis Driver of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Education.

Minnie Olivia Caldwell, Lottie V. Hyde, John Ada Moss and Olist Tolliver of the Division of Home Economics.

Bernadine V. Carruthers, Division of Humanities.

Eugene Pierre White, Political Science.

Garland Pack, Biology.

OTHER TENNESSEANS:

Division of Agriculture

Andrew Buck Bond, Brownsville, Lucius Bond, Jackson; Ferdinand Jack Holmes, Whitehaven; Earl V. Lucas, Memphis; Charles Maxwell Mack, Tullahoma; Tillman William Payne, Hartsville; James Foster Steele, Brighton; John L. Singleton, Ripley; Raymond Taylor, Brownsville; Altha L. Westbrooks, Arlington

DIVISION OF BUSINESS

Maggie Lee McDowell, Memphis; Napolean Patton, Chattanooga; Edwin James Quinn, Memphis; Bertha L. Washington, Lebanon.

DIVISION OF EDUCATION:

Edith Lyle Bates, McMinnville; Flora Irvine Cox, Chattanooga; Jane Arden Craig, Henry; Rebecca Crawford, Franklin; John Allen Dobbins and Mary Ellen Dobbins, Gallatin; Mayme Peden Harris, Prospect; Walter Hill, Stanton; Henry Holbert, Jr., Clarksville; Annie Cleopatra Hudson, Columbia; Mary Brader Lemons, Fayetteville; Eunice Taber Lucas, Mt. Pleasant; Mattie Lucy McKinley, Carthage; Kathleen McKnight, Centerville; Willie B. Crockett Miller, Christiana; Robert Officer, Oak Ridge; Alma Oglesby, Chattanooga; Arminta Rucker, Springfield; Nannie G. Rucker, Murfreesboro; Bettie Snow Smith, Chattanooga; Mildred Mae Palmer, Sparks, Paris; Imogene Wilmet Springer, Dickson; Ola Mae Todd, Cottage Grove; Bernice Cornelia Trotter, Memphis; James Arthur Welton, Tullahoma; Elma Alder Williams, Murfreesboro; Alexia Blaine Winston, Chattanooga; James Hurley Jones (DIV. Ind. Education), Henning.

Fruzzie Anna Burrus, Murfreesboro; Willie Mae Flack Smith, Shelbyville and Cordell Hull Williams, Hartsvile.

Division of Humanities

Lydia Elizabeth Jackson Clanton, Murfreesboro; Lillian Griggs, Henning; Mary Alice Roberts, Una.

Division of Science

James Harold Bryant, Lebanon; Lela Lucenia King, Chattanooga; Bruce Dunbar Lockridge, Columbia; Charles Whitson, Memphis.

Division of Home Economics z

Wilma Valeria Adkins, South Pittsburg; Malissa Bebe Brown, Chattanooga; Ann Beatrice Gardner, Delrose; Earline Loretta Halliburton, Ripley; Beatrice Fitts Howse, Gallatin; Maxie Lee Johnson, Rockwood; Arlette Maclin, Memphis, Lillian Smith, Portland; Rebecca Smith Hartsville; Mary Ruth Tedford, Knoxville; Altha Louise Williams, Brownsville; Mary Louise Wiseman, Belvidere.

The Dean's Award for Outstanding Research was given to Miss Ruby Prigmore of Sweetwater, 1946 A. and I. graduate who received her Master of Arts degree this year. Her thesis was: "The Quantitative Estimation of the Quality Level of Certain Foods."

FOR OTHER STATES

Division of Agriculture

Robert L. Hurst, St. Louis, Mo.

Division of Business.

John Wesley Jenkins, Loxley, Alabama; Cass Frederick L. Teague, Madisonville, Ky.; Ethelyn Jackson Wilson, Middletown, Ohio.

Division of Education

Vernon Bacon, Paducah, Ky.; Charles Carson, Montgomery, Ala.; Credall Juanita Crosby, Pensacola, Florida; William Athol Leavelle, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Thelma Odessa Thomas, Rhoda, Virginia; Charles Williams, Shreveport, La.; Eleanor Florence Bush, Paducah, Ky.; Lauretta Cantrell, Hammond, Ind.; Georgé A. Penn, Kansas City, Kans.

Division of Humanities

(Bachelor of Arts Degree)

Willie A. Davis, Ruston, Alabama; Thelma Burma Prince, Waterbury, Conn.; Leo Whaley, Williamson, West, Va.

Division of Political and Social Science

Eleanor Mae Bryant, (AB) Savannah, Georgia; John Collins Reed, (BS) Birmingham, Ala.

Division of Science

Marshall P. Bryant, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Warren Cyrus, Dilliner, Pa.; Clem Bernard Holloway, Meridian, Miss.; Jonas Edward Richmond, Prentiss, Miss.; Lily Cee Truly, Shelby, Miss.; Willie J. Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; David James Willis, Newport News, Va.

Certificates

WELDING: Albert Kennedy John T. Gilbert, William E. Holt, Claude H. Toney, and Bennie J Tucker.

WOODWORKING: Robert D. Frazier and Alvas C. Tullass.

Rev. L. S. Thomas Pleased With Congress

Dr. H. A. Boyd
523 2nd Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Dr. Boyd:

I received your letter a few days ago and we do appreciate your very encouraging letter.

I have been attending the National Baptist Sunday School and BYPU Congress regular for thirty years and I must confess that our last session which was held with the St. Stephen Baptist Church was the greatest of all times: also I feel that the Rev. Mr Williams was at his best.

We must congratulate you and thank God for the work and workers: it seems as if they were at their best.

Dr. Boyd, we thank GOD for you, because I really believe that you are the God-sent Joshua to follow a God-sent Moses for truly you are the man for such a time as this.

I feel that if we would follow Dr. G. L. Prince and you as members of the National Baptist Convention of America we would soon be a race that could measure arms with any group in the world.

LOU SWARZ JOTTINGS

New York City— With this column being one jotting about anything, there's no better time than now to start thinking, talking, acting about at least being alert as to gratefulness. You say what does this mean? Just what it says. Have you ever known the businesses, the individuals, and the groups that you as well as I know enjoy something licity through a Press Agent; the value of advertising through an Advertising Agency or its representative: and surely the value of dropping your dollars with those who have been most liberal without any thought of pay. One might be consulted when money is to be spent whether he accepts your proposition or not. let's wake up and live, shall O say?

Wake up, did I say? And that is just what the Tenants' League is doing here in NYC picketing stores for high prices, advising folk to do without those high priced meats, other foods might as well be included, don't you think? Is it to be inflation or starvation. Or shall starvation be forced because of inflation? The country over everyone might join those picket lines in places where things are too high they nearly reach the sky. DIG? And then we say "I'm forever blowing bubbles.". Do we blow bubbles or words or do we ACT? NYC had its quota and over of Medics and their wives in the last two weeks. California will have its quota and over of Sigma. St. Louis with Deltas, as well as Eastern Stars and Shriners. Rather progressive Groups with something to offer, other than Frolics and fun. Famcee in Tallahassee, Fla., rates top place when it comes to special work shop and Seminars; Fine Arts with Randolph Edmonds. Bill Gray, the pres. is on the ball. Lady Bethune is the beauticians idol and ideal, and her presence in D. C., gave the convention the real "mccoy" Teaming with Alethia Robinson, pianist has been my long desire, and with such a Coach things might well be on the upgrade. Attractive Cecile Walker-s is in Savannah leaves soon for New Orleans where she will do that Social Service Field work for Atlanta U. Hotel Theresa now has Manager, Assistant Mgr. and many new folk as well as new features. Guess so. Nick LaTour is getting about again after his rest in Sydenham Hospital. Sporting their palace on wheels and their cash were three St. Louis sports. Isaac and Enoch Moore, and Buregard Hammond, when they blew into NYC recently. And did we have fun? YES. The happy trio is in Chicago now. Rhea Hall Calloway manages Constance Berksteiner in tip-top fashion whe it comes to the right contracts, and all that goes with managing.

Mr. Stephen Young Writes on Sunday School Congress

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, 523 2nd Avenue North Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Boyd: This comes to note you that your kind and welcome white wing messenger of the 7-26-48 was received, read and the contents carefully noted. I was indeed glad to hear from you. Also glad to hear a word concerning the Sunday School and BYPU Congress that was held in Kansas City, Mo., June the 9-13. 1948 which was one of the greatest Summer Schools of Methods that has been held during the 18 years of my affiliation with this great Summer School of Methods. I cheerfully say it is one of the best Schools for Religious Training and for Religious Education throughout the nation.

Oh! Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, I sincerely pray to the Lord that you will live long to carry on this great and important Summer School which inspires an interest in hundreds and thousands of minds to higher ideals. Our Sunday School of the Second Bethlehem Baptist Church is with you in every way and will share our part. I had our Sunday School to subscribe for the Union-Review. I am trying to have the members of the Second Bethlehem Baptist Church School to read the importance of the Union-Review, the Roster of the National Convention.

I close by saying sincerely yours in Christ, Stephen Young, 1318 Schnack Street, Alexandria 12, La.

How long is His love? Without end or beginning,
Eternal as Christ and His life it must be,
For, to everlasting as from everlasting
He loveth the world and He loveth me.

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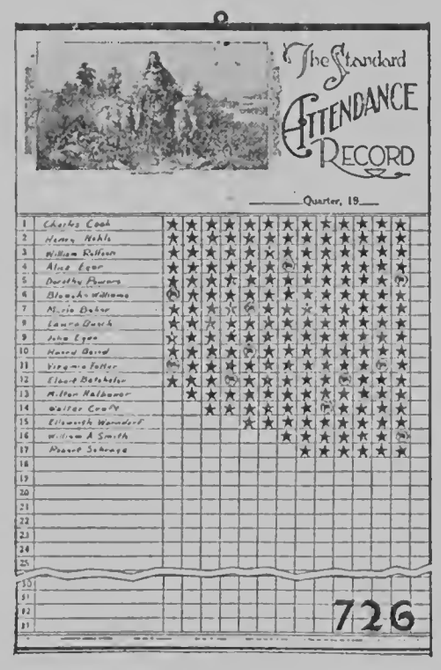

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Attractive Wall Chart in Full Color
Standard Attendance Record
No. 726. Space for 33 names

Improve attendance and add interest in your children's classes by using this beautifully colored wall chart, in colors at the top of the chart. Then the thirteen small squares opposite the name spaces are for recording the child's attendance or record for the thirteen Sundays in the quarter. It is suggested that little gold stars be used to indicate present, red for absence, blue for out of town, and flag seals for sickness. Price of these stars, gummed is 15c a box of 100 of one color. Price of Attendance Record is 35c.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
523 Second Avenue North. Nashville 3, Tennessee

Five Small Children Saved

17-Year Old Boy Scout, Wm. Jackson, Jr., Was Hero

The VFW Scholarship Consisting of $500 And A Gold Medal Awarded For Service

New York, N. Y.—William Jackson, Jr., 17-year-old Scout of 102 Hill Street, Columbia, Mo., who with three other Boy Scouts saved the lives of five small children from burning to death in their home, is the winner of the 1948 Veterans of Foreign Wars Scholarship, it was announced last night, Wednesday, by Dr. Eibert Fratwell, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

The V. F. M. scholarship, consisting of $500, and a gold medal, is awarded annually to an outstanding Boy Scout of First Class rank or higher, between 15 and 20 years old, who has previously received a life saving award of the Boy Scouts and who has demonstrated Scout character, leadership, good scholastic ability and unselfish service to others.

Presentation On Sept. 2

Ray H. Brannaman, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will present the $500 scholarship check and gold medal to young Jackson next Thursday, Sept. 2 at 2:45 p. m., at the Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis, during the national encampment of the veterans' organization.

The Negro had received the Gold Honor Medal from the Boy Scouts for his part in the rescue. He represented last year's 47 Boy Scout heroes in a smbolic ceremony at the National Council Meeting of the Boy Scouts in May 1947 in New York.

The four Boy Scouts, all Negroes, were honored for saving the five Glascow children, the eldest five years old, when fire destroyed their home on October 10, 1946, while their mother was away on an errand.

Hubert Stapleton also received the Gold Honor Medal while Augustus Chumley and Burton Richardson received Certificates for Heroism.

The Scouts, returning home from football practice, came upon the blazing dwelling. Finding the front door locked, they broke a window. Scouts Jackson and Stapleton entered the house and passed two children through the window to the other Scouts.

Heavy smoke forced the two Scouts to leave after they tried to force the locked door of a room where they thought there might be other children. They tried again a few minutes later and forced the door open but the smoke and heat halted them. Then crawling on the floor they saw the legs of a crib, when they heard the cries of other children.

Enter Smoke-filled Rooms

Jackson felt around in the smoke and grabbed one child by an arm and another by a leg and ran with them out of the house. They still heard another cry. Stapleton entered the smoke-filled room, found his way to the crib and came out with the fifth child, an infant. Then to make certain, all four Scouts crawled into the room again, felt everywhere but found no one else.

Scout Jackson averaged Grade "A" in his senior year at Douglass High School, Columbia, Mo., this year. An honor student, he was president of his sophomore class, a member of the school band, and a letterman in football and basketball. He also helped to edit his school paper.

Active in Church Work

Jackson was president of the Youth Group of the Baptist Church he attends regularly and is a member of its choir. He was secretary of the Church Youth Conference held in Kansas. As a "good turn" he often cleans the church yard.

He took a leading part in a Scout show to raise funds so that his Troop could attend summer camp where he was a leader. He appeared in numerous school assembly programs and before the Kiwanis Club at Moberly, Mo., to promote Scouting.

He directed traffic before and after school to make crossing streets safe for young pupils. He gave blood for the war effort and once for a dying girl. He helped to oil streams to comgat polio and once averted a possible accident by reporting an open sewer to city officials.

We Live On Steel

The side of the steel picture which is most frequently presented to the public is concerned with shortages. It is high time we recognized some of the reasons for shortages. The causes lie in the changed manner of living and working of the American people.

Farming is a fine example. Not so long ago the horse and wagon were agriculture's main motive power. Now we have mechanized agriculture. The farmer's work is done with a long list of machines and tools, all of which involve steel—from an electric transformer to a big tractor. Steel is the very basis of present day agricultural techniques. Here is one striking illustration of why the demand for steel has increased. Farm labor scarcity has caused the use of steel in countless appliances to maintain production.

The same thing is true throughout industry. Motors, the electric utilities, the oil industry, farm equipment manufacturers, makers of household labor-saving devices—all are expanding to meet an enormous and growing demand. Heavy industry, light industry, and consumer activity alike want steel in record quantities.

Steel is expanding, and a billion-dollar building program has been underway for some time. Steel has been plagued with strikes in its own and in related industries, such as coal which cost the country vast tonnage. Its capacity is at a record peacetime level. We're hungry for steel because of a pent-up demand of unimaginable proportions.

USDA Announces 12 Percent Increase For Louisiana Sugarcane Workers

The U S. Department of Agriculture has announced a 12 percent increase in the minimum wage rate to be paid non-harvest sugarcane workers this year by growers in Louisiana who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948.

The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full at rates not less than those specified in the determination. Minimum harvest rates will be determined prior to the harvest season.

This year's basic minimum rate for adult male workers, doing ordinary unskilled labor, is $2.90 per day, an increase of 12 percent over the 1947 minimum wage rate. A similar increase also is in effect for other classes of non-harvest work.

As in former years, the determination also provides that producers must furnish to laborers without charge the perquisites customarily supplied, such as a habitable house, medical attention, and customary incidentals.

A minimum wage rate also has been announced for work in connection with the 1948 California sugar beet crop.

How deep is His love? Oh as deep as man's sinning,—
As low as the uttermost vileness can be;
In the fathomless gulf of the Father's forsaking
He died for the world and He died for me.

Thirteenth Annual Conference Of Catholic Students

Resolution Pledges Support of Upwards of Three Millions to Work for Greater Social Justice for American Negroes

Notre Dame, Ind. Aug. 30.—Upwards of 3,000,000 Catholic students in the United States were pledged to work for greater social justice for American Negroes in resolutions adopted at the closing sessions yesterday (Aug. 29) of the thirteenth national conference of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade.

Held at the University of Notre Dame, the four-day conference was attended by 3,600 student delegates representing Crusade units in thousands of American communities. Several hundred Negro delegates had prominent parts in the conference, which also was the largest missionary meeting ever held in the United States.

Introduced by Robert Smith Shea, Executive Secretary of Xavier University, New Orleans, La., the resolutions on the Negro held that "prejudice and unjust practices against Negroes are based fundamentally upon ignorance of the history of this group of Americans and a lack of regard for the Christian ideals which demand recognition of the God-given rights of all human beings."

The Crusade resolution also went on record as recommending not only the continued general study of the history of American Negroes, but also a special study of unemployment, housing and health conditions of Negroes in each area where the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade has a unit, with the view of helping to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

Another resolution called upon Catholic students' "to conform their influence in Catholic schools, that, where legally possible, such institutions be brought into conformity with the mind of the Catholic Church by accepting properly qualified Negroes not only as day but as resident students."

This resolution also pledged Crusade members that "where legal restrictions require separate educational institutions for Negroes, members of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade will exert their efforts towards securing equal facilities for the Catholic education of Negroes."

In addition the resolution urged Negro Catholics to "take advantage of the many opportunities for education offered them by Catholic institutions, with the aim that they themselves become Catholic leaders among their own people in winning them to Christ and obtaining for them full recognition of their rights as American citizens."

Highlight of the conference was an International Mass celebrated yesterday morning for the delegates in the huge Notre Dame Navy Drill Hall by a Negro priest, the Rev. Harold Perry, S. V. D., of Lafayette, La. A Chinese priest, the Rev. Augustine Tseu of Nanking, China, was deacon, and the Rev. Peter Ryang, a Korean priest now studying in Celevland, Ohio, was subdeacon. The Mass illustrated the universality of the Roman Catholic Church which has communicants in every civilized part of the world.

Father Perry, in addressing one of the conference sessions, stressed the fact that "more and more Negroes are turning to the Catholic Church as the true church of Christ." He urged that more mission schools be built and more priests, brothers and sisters assigned to work among Negroes.

"The Catholic young people of the United States, especially high school and college students," Father Perry added, "have taken a very particular interest in the work of the Negro missions. They also have been directly responsible for much of the progress in interracial relations in recent years. They can continue to further the work of the Negro apostolate by prayer, contributing to the missions, religious vocations for work among Negroes, personal Christlike attitude toward Negroes, real efforts to have each Catholic school opened to Negroes, greater participation in interracial student councils and study clubs, and continued efforts to have all Catholic Youth Organization leagues, teams, athletic games and contests open to all Catholic youth."

Sister Consuela Marie, S. B. S., of Cornwell Heights, Pa., told of the educational work for Negroes by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, founded in 1891 by Reverend Mother M. Katherine Drexel, member of a leading Philadelphia family. Xavier University was started by this order in 1925 and since then has become a leading Negro educational institution, holding a Class "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Medical Association. Xavier graduates, she added, "are today maintaining honored and respected livelihoods in every walk of life."

Among other speakers at the conference were two Xavier students, Miss Lois Gonzales of New Orleans, La., and Creevy Clark of Chicago.

American Catholic students also were pledged by their delegates at the conference to help safeguard the American way of life by a more vigorous application of Christian principles to education, government, race relations and other fields. Speakers urged all Americans who believe in God to unite to combat the evils of secularization, or the elimination of God and morality from American life.

The worse the carpenter, the more the chips.

Coffeemaker Is Most Used of All Kitchen Utensils

Davis, Calif (G)—The coffeemaker is the kitchen utensil most often used by the American housewife it was found in a survey conducted in a cooperative project in three states, California, Nebraska and Rhode Island. The survey for California was conducted and directed by Dr. Jean Warren, assistant professor of Home Economics at the University of California College of Agriculture.

The results which were basically the same in the Western, Eastern and Midwestern states ought to be important not only to a manufacturers and retailers, but also to the homemakers themselves.

Next to the coffeemaker house-the frying pan, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. A smaller 8-inch frying pan came in tenth. On the other hand, the 1 quart saucepan made third place, while bigger saucepans lagged behind in sixth and eighth position. The pancake turner was fourth and the bread knife fifth. The lowly dishpan ranked seventh, the medium-sized egg beater ninth.

Far back among the also-rans were the baking utensils, which may be an indication that farm homemakers do less baking than formerly. Dr. Warren and her group also made the interesting discovery that family size had no influence in the kind, number and size of utensils.

If we know how much the habit of being thankful might do for us, I am sure we would take time out every day to count up a few of our blessings. When the spirit of thankfulness takes its place in our consciousness, we radiate life from the very center of our being to the world about us. And our very well-spring of life is renewed within us. Anyone who cannot get into the spirit of being thankful should turn to the Psalms of David. There is an ideology that is alive with thankfulness.

—William E. Towne

Eight Scholarship Awards Given By Delta Sigma Theta

ST. LOUIS.—The award of eight scholarships and three special awards, one to a Liberian student, were officially announced to delegates attending the 20th annual convention of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, on Thursday afternoon. The total scholarships are valued at $5,000, and were decided upon by the National Scholarship Board of Delta which met in Cincinnati in mid-July. Delta's convention continues throughout this week.

The special awards created were:

1. A foreign scholarship for a teacher to study metrods of elementary school education in New York City.

2. The Juliette Derricotte Special Scholarship Award, to be established at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Social Work, for professional training in group work (available to any Delta).

3. A special Delta award for study and participation in the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk the summer of 1949.

The eight Delta recipients for the 1948-49 awards are:

Mary Jeanette Campbell, Epsilon Chapter, Ohio State University, Columbus. Miss Campbell lives in Dayton, Ohio, and will enter Wellesley College this fall to study pre-dentistry.

Miss Verna M. Cotton of Apha Lambda Chapter, North Carolina College, Durham. Miss Cotton lives in Engield, North Carolina, and will enter the Graduate School of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, to study Library Science.

Miss Charlie Lucille Davis, Alpha Beta Chapter, Fisk University, Nashville. Miss Davis will complete work in musicology for an M. S. legree at Radcliffe College.

Miss Dorthola Frances Grant, Beta Iota Sigma Chapter, Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma. She will study Clinical Laboratory Technology at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Grace Williston Parrott, Gamma Theta Chapter, is a graduate of the University of Dayton, Art Department. Miss Parrott lives in Washington, D. C. She will study at the Traphagen School of Fashion in New York City.

Miss Margaret Louise Price of Gamma Gamma Chapter, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas. She will complete her work in home economics for the B. S. degree at Philander Smith College.

Miss Bufordyne Westbrooks, Alpha Zeta Chapter, Talladega College, Alabama. Miss Westbrooks will enter the Graduate School of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She is the first Delta to receive the Julia Bumbray Jones Scholarship Award. This award is in memory of Mrs. Jones of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Miss Fay E. Woodson, Beta Lambda Chapter, University of Toledo. Miss Woodson wil complete work for the B. S. degrec in Art Education at Toledo University.

Members of the Scholarship are Miss Dorothy Height, National President, New York City; Mrs. Reber S. Cann, National Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Beatrice E. Penman, National Treasurer, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, elected member, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Naomi R. Cherot, Chairman, Kansas City, Kansas.

A man who had learned to share taxis in Washington went to Boston on business. He jumped into a cab with another passenger at Boston's South station, having overheard the first fare give a destination close to his. He sat back with a cheery smile and, turning to the other passenger, said pleasantly, "My name's Jennings."

"Mine," said the Bostonian coldly, "is not."

Do You Get Along With People?

By H. E. Goodloe)

Man yproblems arise for discussion in the Department of Superintendents of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress. About 80 per cent of the cases presented, the trouble has usually been with the other fellow—what the pastor, teachers, or some members of the Sunday School fail to do. No one has ever come and found any trouble with self.

One fine characteristic of successful leadership is to be able to examine self for some of the weaknesses that may exist in our Sunday school program. Are you a student who constantly examines the old program and looks for new techniques to improve the administration? How is your approach? Are you always on the job working to make yourself broader? God has so planned this great worll that there is always something good around you if you know how to take advantage of it.

This writer was sitting in a hot church not many Sundays ago and picked up a fan and began to read. The contents were so interesting that I pass it on to you.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HOW TO GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE

1. Keep skid chains on your tongue; always say less than you think. Cultivate a low persuasive voice. How you say it often counts more than what you say.

2. Make promises sparingly and keep them faithfully, no matter what it costs you.

3. Never let an opportunity pass to say a kind and encouraging thing to or about somebody. Praise good work done, regardless of who did it. If criticism is needtd, criticizt helpfully, never spitefully.

4. Be interested in others; interested in their pursuits, their welfare, their homes and families. Make merry with those that rejoice; with those who weep, mourn. Let everyone you meet however humble, feel that you regard him as one of importance.

5. Be checrful. Keep the corners of your mouth turned up. Hide your worries, pains and disappointments under a smile. Laugh at good stories and learn to tell them.

6. Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss, but not argue. It is a mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly.

7. Let your virtues, if you have any, speak for themselves, and refuse to talk of another's vices. Discourage gossip. Make it a rule to say nothing of another unless it is something good.

8. Be careful of another's feelings. Wit and humor at the other fellow's expense are rarely worth the effort, and may hurt where least expected.

9. Pay no attention to ill-natured remarks about you. Simply live that nobody will believe them. Disorlered nerves and a bad digestion are common causes for backbiting.

10. Don't be too anxious about your dues. Do your work, be patient and keep your disposition sweet, forget self, and you will be rewarded.

End.

Ewell Is Bringing Home Olympic Medal

London, England, Barney Ewell, former Star Athlete of Penn State, will take home to the U. S. A. "the bacon," as they say—an Olympic gold medal which he won here during the Olympic Events.

Ewell who hails from Lancaster, Pa., won laurels along with Lorenzo Wright of Wayne University in the 400-meter race. Other American sprinters are Harrison Dillard and Mel Patton.

The Olympic Events held at Wembley Stadium drew several American Negroes including the Track Team of several young women.

Once again America can be proud of another victory brought about by American Negroes.

James E. Gayle Says 2,000 Laymen Will Enroll In Houston

Houston, Texas—James E. Gayle, New Orleans, Executive Secretary of the National Baptist Laymen Convention, announces that the Annual Convention of Baptist Laymen will be held in Antioch Baptist church, during the week of Sept. 8th. This session will be outstanding because of the enlargement of the Department of Christian Education of the Laymen Movement. where more than 2,000 laymen will enroll from the various churches throughout the nation in the Study Course Classes set up for Baptist Laymen.

A feature of this session will be the presenting of the John L. Webb Distinguished Service Award to the layman doing the most outstanding work in his church. Dr. William Holmes Borders will be the Banquet Speaker at the issuing of this annual award.

J. C. McClendon, President of the Laymen's Movement states that great pains have been taken in selection of teachers and lecturers for this educational program. Much interest is being shown ir the annual national artnight, September 10th, at the Antioch Baptist church, 315 Robin Street, where top gospel singers of the nation will appear. Much ists night that will be held Friday thought is given to the objectives of the laymen movement that is, the Old Ministers' Home and the American Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Nashville, Tenn., and the John L. Webb Foundation Scholarship Fund. Awards each year are given to some layman of the denomination that has done an outstanding piece of work in his church or in the field of Religious Education.

The following religious educators who will appear on program are: Dr. Charles L. Dinkins, Nashville; Dr. R. C. Woods, Arkansas; Dr. Roscoe Mitchell, New York; T. J. Upsack, Texas; Rev. John F. Morris, New Orleans;; Rev. G. W. Harvey, Nashville; J. W. Foster, Oklahoma; M. C. Averhart, Mississippi; Thomas A. Dorsey, Chicago; Rev. T. W. Leggins, Denver; James E. Gayle, New Orleans; H. S. Dixon, Georgia; Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, New York; Carl Smith, Kansas City.

New Secretaries For American Bible Society

New York, N. Y.—The Rev. Paul A. Collyer has been elected Assistant Secretary of the American Bible Society for work in the Society's program of Foreign Distribution. He will begin his duties November first.

Mr. Collyer is a Baptist, a graduate of Denison University and Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. In 1940 he went to China as a missionary and was engaged in language study there when the war engulfed him and his family. Their effort to reach home was thwarted in the Philippines where they spent many months in internment. Mr. Collyer's anticipated return to the field was prevented by health conditions in his family.

The American Bible Society announces the appointment of the Rev. Richard Harris Ellington as Secretary of its Northwestern District which cares for the work in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Mr. Ellingson will assume his duties on October 1 at the Society's new headquarters in Minneapolis.

Mr. Ellingson is a minister in the Evangelical Lutheran Church and for the past two years has served the Westwood Lutheran church of Minneapolis. Before that for three years he was a Chaplain in the United States Navy. He graduated from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa and from the Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Greatest Story" Broadcasts Resume With Biblical Drama Based On Children's Love

New York, N. Y.—Resuming its broadcasts for the third year after a brief summer vacation period, "The Greatest Story Ever Told" will be heard again, beginning Sunday, September 12, at 6:30 p. m., EDT, over the American Broadcasting Company network, with the Biblical drama, "Of Such Is the Kingdom."

The program will be based on the quotation from Mark 10:14, 15, " . . . Suffer the l ittle children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." The second program, on Sunday, September 19, will be "Men With the Mark," based on Luke 6:38, and the parable, "The seed is the word of God."

The dramatic impact of these programs, the outstanding radio creation of our time, will be continued along the same themes and patterns used previously in the broadcast. Each Sunday's program will be based on an important teaching of Christ, dramatically illustrated for the radio audience. A symphony orchestra, and a choir, will furnish the background music and incidental choruses. The opening and closing musical selections, so well liked, will continue to be emphasized.

"The Greatest Story Ever Told" will be directed by Henry Denker, who also writes the script. William Stoess is the musical director. Fulton Oursler is the creator and originator of the program.

All broadcasts of "The Greatest Story Ever Told" are heard all over the world, being beamed by shortwave to 57 countries on all the continents.

Recordings of the programs are also available for schools, churches, and similar groups and institutions for use on public address systems or for class study. List of available programs can be secured from Recording Division, American Broadcasting Company, New York, N. Y.

Calcium Found To Improve Many Crops Of Farm

Berkeley, Calif., (G)—Calcium deficiency is one of the reasons why many serpentine soils, soils very rich in magnesium, are infertile. This has been established in experiments carried out by Dr. James Vlamis and Prof. Hans Jenny of the University of California College of Agriculture.

The experiments did not support the theory that chromium, nickle, or cobalt are responsible for poor growth in serpentine soils as has been assumed for many years. Nor was there any evidence found that these clements arc causing the resettc disease in lettuce observed on serpentine soils. While fertilizing the soil with nitrogen and phosphate increased growth it did not cure rosette disease. However the addition of a special form of calcium overcame the disease and improved thc fertility.

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ICE BOX COOKIES

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
1½ cups butter or margarine
3 eggs, beaten
1 cup nut meats, choped
1½ teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
4½ cups flour

Cream butter or margarine and sugars. Add eggs. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add with nuts to first mixture. Mix well and then kneed into small rolls. Wrap in wax paper and put in icebox overnight. Cut in thin slices and bake on greased cooky sheets for 10 minutes in a 376-degree oven.

FIG, SWEET POTATO CASSEROLE

14 fig bars or newtons
6 sweet potatoes
1 cup crushed pineapple
3 tablespoons butter

Crumble the fig bars or newtons into small bits. Cover with crushed pineapple that has been drained. Cook sweet potatoes in slightly salted water until they are tender. Peel them and mash thoroughly with butter.

Add the fig bars and the pineapple and salt to taste. Place in a buttered casserole and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 20 minutes or until thoroughly hot.

NUT MACAROONS

4 egg whites
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon almond extract
½ teaspoon, vanilla
3/4 cup sugar
3 cups cornflakes, slightly crushed
1 cup pecans, coarsely chopped
1 cup coconut

Add salt to whites, beat to a coarse foam. Add flavoring. Add sugar in 1-tablespoon portions continuing beating until stiff and glossy. Fold in cornflakes, nuts and coconut. Drop from teaspoon onto well-greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) until delicately browned, about 15 minutes. Remove promptly from baking sheet. About 3½ dozen.

LAMB RIBLETS WITH VEGETABLES

3 lbs. breast of lamb
Salt and pepper
4 tbsp. shortening
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup water
1 can string beans
8 small onions
8 small carrots

Cut into servings. Season with salt and pepper. Brown in skillet with shortening. Add vinegar and water. Place beans, onions and carrots on top of meat. Cook on high heat and when steaming freely, turn to low heat for 60 minutes. Serves six.

LAMB SHANKS WITH VEGETABLES

4 lamb shanks
Salt and pepper
4 tbsp. fat
6 peeled carrots
1 lb. fresh peas
4 tbsp. butter
4 peeled potatoes

Cut shanks into servings. Season with salt and pepper. Brown in fat. Place in cooker with heat high. Place potatoes and carrots over these. Add peas and butter. When steaming freely, turn heat to low and steam.

A combination which gives you colors just as bright as carrots and peas and which satisfies the requirement for a green and a yellow vegetable every day is that of peas and yellow squash. The whole squash are steamed to fork tenderness and served with melted butter to which a dash of white pepper has been added.

Peaches, canned or frozen, take on a new deliciousness in the early spring when menu have become weary. A number of desserts are more tempting if peaches are used in them, and today I have served them around caramel nut ice cream.

CLOCK COOKIES

1-3 cup margarine or butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
½ tsp. vanilla
1¾ cups sifted flour
¼ tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. salt
¼ cup confectioners' sugar

Cream margarine and sugar together. Add eggs and beat well Add melted chocolate and vanilla. Sift flour, baking soda and salt; add to chocolate mixture and blend well. Pack into 3¾ inch square refrigerator container which has been lined with waxed paper. (Long ends on the waxed paper make it easier to slip dough out.) Chill thoroughly Remove dough from refrigerator container and slice in ⅛ inch thick slices. Place on lightly greased baking sheet, and bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) 8-10 minutes. Cool. Moisten confectioners' sugar with water to make a smooth paste. On each cookie use a small paint brush or toothpick to paint numbers 12, 3, 6 and 9 in their respective places as on a clock face. Use dots of frosting for missing numbers. Make hands on clock face to reach a few minutes past 12 midnight. Yield: 18 large cookies.

A good accompaniment for them will be a hot fruit punch

CROWN ROAST OF LAMB

2 racks of lamb
Cubes of salt pork
Salt and pepper
Potato stuffing

Have the butcher prepare the crown roast of lamb. Wipe with damp cloth, season with salt and pepper, and place in shallow pan Stick the cubes of salt pork on each exposed bone. Roast. During the last hour fill with mashed potatoes seasoned with onion and brush the top of potatoes with buttered crumbs. To serve remove cubes of pork and replace with cutlet frills. Garnish with garden peas and currant jelly. Allow 30 minutes per pound in 350-degree oven. Allow two ribs per person.

Americans are not much given to eating mutton and think of it only in terms of leg of lamb or lamb chops, and English visitors find it difficult to get mutton chops, one of their favorite delicacies, in our markets. Most sheep here are sold while they are still young enough to be classified as lambs.

There are two types of lamb chops, the rib and T-bone. These are usually served broiled, but they may be sauteed or fried, or they may be served breaded.

There are other cuts of lamb which make good eating: stuffed lamb breasts or a shoulder of lamb rolled and stuffed. Ways of using lamb left from the first serving of a roast include lamb stew, meat pie, broiled lamb patties, or barbecued lamb.

Here are two recipes for serving other cuts of lamb.

ORANGE TARTS

6 baked tart shells
1 cup sugar
1-3 cup sifted all-purpose flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup orange juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 orange
3 eggs, separated
6 tablespoons sugar

This filling goes into baked tart shells but because the merringue topping needs cooking, set your oven at 325 degrees or slow.

Sift together 1 cup sugar, flour and salt. Stir in orange juice, lemon juice and orange rind. Beat egg yolks until light and combine with flour-fruit mixture. Cook this over boiling water, stirring occasionally to prevent lumping until thickened, or about 20 minutes. Cool. Fill baked tart shells.

Beat egg whites until stiff and beat in the 6 tablespoons of sugar gradually. Put a large lump of the meringue on top of each tart and bake in slow oven (325 degrees) until meringue is a light brown on top, probably 15 to 20 minutes.

ORANGE BREAD

1 cake yeast, compressed or dry
2 cups lukewarm water
1-4 cup orange juice
1-4 cup grated orange rind
1-2 cup sugar
1 1-2 tsps. salt
3 tbsps. melted shortening
1 egg
4 cups sifted flour (about)

Soften yeast in one fourth cup lukewarm water. To the remaining water add orange juice, rind, sugar, salt and melted shortening. Add two cups flour. Mix well. Add egg and softened yeast. Beat well. Add remaining flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board and knead until satiny. Place in lightly greased bowl. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled, about one and one half hours. Punch down. Let rest 10 minutes. Divide into equal parts. Shape each part into loaf. Place in greased 8 1 2 x 4 1 2 loaf pans. Let rise until doubled, about an hour. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 45 minutes. If desired, brush slightly cooled loaves with confectioners sugar icing. Yield: two loaves.

Another bread that will give springtime meals a special sparkle is Sally Lunn, a hot bread that originated in the resort town of Bath, England, nearly two centuries ago. Sally Lunn can be made with or without yeast. Either recipe will make a fine choice for some Sunday evening entertainment, with preserves and tea or coffee.

SALLY LUNN (NO. 1)

2 cups flour
2 tbsps. sugar
1 2 tsp. salt
1 scant cup milk
3 tbsps. butter
1 cake yeast
1 4 cup warm water
1 egg

Sift flour, sugar and salt. Warm milk and pour over butter. Stir in flour, add yeast after it is dissolved. Beat egg separately and add to mixture. Let stand until double its bulk. Brush with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and bake in moderat oven. Serve warm cut into squares.

SALLY LUNN WITHOUT YEAST (NO. 2)

2 eggs
1 scant cup sugar
3 cups flour
4 level tsps. baking powder
1 cup sweet milk
2 tbsps. butter

Cream butter, add sugar and blend thoroughly; beat yolks of eggs and add to sugar-butter mixture; sift flour with baking powder and stir into first mixture alternating with milk; fold in beaten egg whites last. Bake in flat pan in 350 degree F. oven. Serve hot with butter.

BAKED BROWN BREAD

2 3 cup sifted flour
1 tsp. soda
1 2 tsp. salt
1 cup corn meal or whole wheat flour
1 egg
2-3 cup rich milk mixed with 2 tsps. vinegar.

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat egg. Add soured milk and molasses. Stir egg mixture into dry ingredients and beat until thoroughly smooth. Pour into greashed loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until firm, about 45 minutes. Yield: one loaf. Evaporated milk may be used in this recipe.

NUT BREAD

1 egg, beaten
1 2 cup water
3 4 cup rich milk
2 1 2 cups sifted flour
1 2 tsp. salt
1 2 cup sugar
1 1-3 tbsps. baking powder
1-2 cup chopped nuts
1 2 cup chopped raisins

Mix egg, water and milk. Sift together the flour, salt, sugar and baking powder. Add nuts and raisins. Stir egg mixture into flour mixture. Flour should be only just dampened; the batter is supposed to be lumpy, so do not overmix. Pour into greased loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 50 minutes. Yield: one loaf.

MEAT BALLS WITH NOODLES

1-2 cup bread crumbs
3-4 lb. ground beef
1 egg
3 tbsp. grated onion
1 tsp. salt
1-4 tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. fat
3 tbsp. enriched flour
1-2 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
2 cups milk
1 tbsp. salt.
3 qts. boiling water
4 ozs. broad noodles

Combine bread crumbs, ground beef, egg, onion, 1 2 teaspoon salt and 1-4 teaspoon pepper. Mix thorouhly and shape into small balls about 1 1-2 inches in diameter. Heat fat in skillet. Add meat balls and brown well on all sides. Remove meat. Add flour, 1-2 teaspoon salt and pepper to fat remaining in skillet, mixing thoroughly. Gradually stir in milk and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add meat balls to sauce. cover and cook slowly about 15 minutes or until meat is thoroughly done. While meat balls are cooking, add 1 tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add noodles and boil until tender (about five minutes). Drain and rinse. Arrange noodles and meat balls on hot platter. Serve with gravy.

TASTIER CEREAL

Added interest can be given to the morning cereal if a few raisins are cooked in it. They give added nutrition, too. If a spicy touch is desired, try adding amout a half teaspoon of cinnamon and 1-8 teaspoon nutmeg when cooking enough oatmeal for 4 to 6 servings.

SALMON RAREBIT ON TOAST

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon paprika
2 cups milk
1 cup grated American cheese
1 pound can salmon
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Melt butter in saucepan, add flour and seasonings and blend. Add milk while stirring and cook over low heat until smooth and thick, stirring occasionally. Add grated cheese, stirring to blend. Drain salmon, remove bones and skin and break in small pieces. Fold into sauce with lemon juice. Serve on hot buttered toast. Serves six.

FRANKFURTERS IN BARBECUE SAUCE

4 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 cup finely chopped onion
2 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons paprika
1-2 teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons chili powder
4 tablespoons brown sugar
3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
1-2 cup catsup
12 large skinless frankfurters

Add vinegar gradually to flour to make a smooth paste. Add onion salt, paprika, pepper, chili powder, brown sugar, Worcestershire sauce and catsup to make a sauce. Mix well. Pierce frankfurters with a fork and arrange in 3-quart casserole. Pour sauce over frankfurters, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees; about 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

CHICKEN GUMBO

1 chicken
1 doz. pods okra
3 ears of corn
3 qts. water
6 large tomatoes
2 Irish potatoes
1 onion

Cut chicken into frying pieces. Put four slices of bacon in heavy skillet, fry, remove bacon, dredge chicken in flour and saute in bacon grease. Pour quart of boiling water over chicken and cook until meat falls from bone. While chicken is cooking, boil vegetables in two quarts of water until done. Add cooked chicken and liquid to vegetables, thicken, season and serve. Serves eight.

SPAGHETTI LOAF WITH MUSH ROOM SAUCE

1 tbsp. salt
3 qts. boiling water
4 ounces spaghetti
1 12-ounce can table ready meat
3 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
2 tbsp. grated onion
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
2 tbsp. chopped jarsley
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce if desired
1 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
1-4 cup buttered bread crumbs

Add one tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue cooking until tender, about 12 minutes. Drain and rinse. While spaghetti is cooking, grind meat, add eggs, milk, onion, green pepper, parsley, Worcestershire sauce. salt and peper. Fold in spaghetti. Pour spaghetti mixture into greased 1 1-2 quart casserole or loaf pan. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top of spaghetti mixture. Place baking dish in a pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350 degres F.) about one hour. Slice and serve hot with mushroom sauce.

Mushroom Sauce

1 10 1-2 oz. can mushroom soup
1-2 cup milk

Combine soup and milk in the top of a double boiler and heat thoroughly.

Let water run gently over cooked macaroni, spaghetti or noodles in a colander to "blanch" them. If they are to be served hot, use hot water. If to be used in cold dishes, such as salads, or when prepared ahead of time for later use in combination in recipes use cold water

ONIONS STUFFED WITH HAMBURGER

4 large onions, parboiled
½ pound ground beef and veal mixed
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon bread crumbs
Salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Scoop out the center of the parboiled onions. Chop finely. Add remaining ingredients (except butter or margarine) and mix well. Brush inside of onion cups with part of the buter or margarine mixture. Dot tops with remaining butter or margarine. Place in pan with small amount of water, covering bottom. Bake 25 minutes in a 400-degree oven.

FLUFFY LEMON CREAM

3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
¾ cup granulated sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 lemon grated rind and juice
1 tablespoon boiling water
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Mix egg yolks, sugar, salt, lemon rind and juice, and water in top of double boiler and stir over hot water until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Fold mixture into stiffly beaten egg whites. Place in serving dish and chill. Serve garnished with whipped cream. 6 Servings.

Guaranteed Living: The fellow in jail has a guaranteed job. He is also guaranteed a fixed annual "wage." He is guaranteed food and shelter. If he is in for life, he is guaranteed an old-age pension.

People who want everything "guaranteed" in this world have to take the surrender of freedom that goes with it. The only organization that can "guarantee" is the government. and the only way the government can guarantee is to put us all in a vital chain gang and divide the potatoes we raise.

Personally, I'll take freedom and the risks that go with it.

—Don Herold

At school for the first time, the small boy started to sob bitterly.

"What's the matter, Willie," asked the teacher.

"Please, Miss. I don't like school, and I've got to stay here till I'm fourteen."

"Don't worry about that, said the teacher. Look at me. I've got to stay here till I'm sixty-five!"

On the Air

REV. MELVIN EARL, D. D., Pastor of the St. Paul Baptist church, San Francisco, Calif., who will broadcast over Station KWBR, Saturday, September 11th at 9 p. m., (PST).

San Francisco, Calif.—The Rev. Melvin Earl, D. D., pastor of the St. Paul Baptist church is conducting ONE HOUR Radio Broadcast over Station KWBR for the National Baptist Convention. The Broadcast will be at the Mt. Zion Baptist church, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1948, at 9 p. m., (PST.) Rev. Earl will have with him a chorus of 40 voices. He will also interview various leaders from all parts of the country. This will be a great asset to the National Baptist Convention on the West Coast. Rev. Earl organized the St. Paul Bapt. church in San Francisco in 1946, and has a progressing membership and a great following. He is one of our future oncoming ministers.

He was born in Texas, but is now living in California and has for the last 23 years. He began his ministry in California and received his knowledge of Theology and Bible Learning in Los Angeles, Calif. It has been proven that he is an organizer and builder. We are glad to have this young minister with us in our great work. Let us pray that whatever field he works in will be a blessing to all mankind. He and the St. Paul Bapt. church of San Francisco along with his many friends and followers will do their part to welcome all to the National Baptist Convention in Oakland California.

Tibetans' Language Is Being Taught At California U.

Berkeley, Calif., (G) "All seemed strange to us in America," Tsepon Shakabpa, leader of the first Tibetan trade delegation ever to visit the United States said recently, until we came to the University of California.

The Berkeley campus of the University seemed familiar to the Tibetans, they said, because it was there that they heard their own language spoken by Prof. Ferdinand Lessing, Agassiz professor of Oriental Languages.

The Tibetans, who spent two afternoons on the campus as the guests of Prof. Lessing, made records in their language for use in the Department's Tibetan language course.

"It was an extremely rare opportunity," Prof. Lessing said "to get these records of spoken Tibetan. Also the delegation has promised to assist the University in obtaining Tibetan books which we have not been able to get before."

The University's course in the language concentrates mostly on written Tibeta and was the first course of its kind to be offered in American Unversity.

The Bell Tolls

By Leonard H. Bell

THIS IS "STATES RIGHTS"

The welkin is ringing today with the political garrulity of dusty Southern egotists, who pathetically plead their case for "States Rights." In their usual unctuous manner they have completely forgotten the existence of such a divine thing as HUMAN RIGHTS.

Recently a 13-year-old Negro boy escaped from slavery in Louisiana, where he had been held as a branded slave.

Kentucky educators devised a plan last week to escape a Supreme Court ruling on equal educational facilities by having the professors of the University act as "tutors" to Negro students who desire subjects or courses not taught at the Kentucky State College.

Virginia in order to keep the Negro in economic, social and psychological slavery has laws of every sort detrimental to the Negro and his welfare on its statue books, even one law defining a "Negro".

In Memphis, Tennessee two white policemen brutally beat a 34-year-old Negro maid with blackjacks while taking her to jail.

These are some of the reasons that certain Southern dialect comedians are making the welkin ring for their lovable "States Rights." They would like to continue their sadistic pursuits.

Mt. Zion Baptist Sunday School Children Saw R. H. Boyd Statue

Young People's Department Of The Church Pastored By The Rev. J. W. Watkins, Visited The National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant On Tuesday

Teachers Of The Departments, And Instructors Of The Several Grades Carried Them In Busses To The Plant Established By The Late Baptist Leader

On Tuesday morning of this week the children from the Mt. Zion Baptist Sunday School of the church located at 11th Ave., and Jefferson St., under the pastorate of Dr. J. W. Watkins, visited the National Baptist Publishing Board, located at 2nd Ave., N., and Locust St. The children were under the direction of their teachers, departmental leaders and instructors, Mrs L. Landers, daughter of the late R. H. Boyd, Mrs Loretta Green, Mrs. Ella Mae Freeman, Miss Marivia Hayden, Miss Birdie Williams, Mrs. Pearlene Cheatham, Mrs. J. L. Stinson.

Upon their arrival at the plant, they were greeted by Sceretary Henry A. Boyd, the oldest son of the late R. H. Boyd, Miss S. B. Wilson, the office secretary, Mrs. Marguerite Reed, Mr. H. B. Haley, Mrs. Annie Talley, Miss Hattie Butcher, Mrs. Ellen Turner, who acted as guides. The two executive officers of the plant, Secretary Boyd and Miss Wilson shook hands with each of the children, then divided them into groups and the guides took them through the plant They stood long and gazed at the statue of the late R. H. Boyd, as they were told of his work, his worth, his rise from slavery, that he did not attend school until he was forty years old. The guides told them he established the plant that they were going through, that he was the first president of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, the first president of the Nashville Globe Publishing Company. the National Baptist Church Supply Company and the National Baptist Union-Review. After this, they began their trek through the six buildings occupied by this mammoth printing and publishing plant known throughout the world.

They went through department after department, their guides explained to them the work being accomplished, whether it was book keeping, stenography, typewriting, typesetting. press work, bookbinding, cabinetmaking, editorial work, proofreading, first and second class mailing, assorting and distributing stock in the raw and following it through to the finished product, or whether it was in the book sales Department. These children took in every word that the guides were telling them. It made an indelible impression upon them, and from their attentiveness one could see that they were having day dreams about the time when they too would grow up into manhood and womanhood so they could do this same kind of skilled labor.

The following are the names of some of the chilren that could be secured, as many of them were so anxious to see that they would not even stand still, they wanted to go, and go they did. throughout the plant.

Anna Hardge, Clarallease Stratton, Mattie Eva Mathis, Charles Green, John Henry Red, Mary Elizabeth Mathis, Nadine Fizer, Jean M. Davis, Dorothy Ann Cheatham, Emma Jean Harvey, Jeanette Tompkins, William R. Bailey, Ransom S. Ritter, James Edward Hawkins, James Bigsby, Lorenzo L. Hayden.

Constance Nixon, Hazel Cole, Paula Baker, Annette Fields, Patricia Fields, Geneva Thompkins, Rosetta Moore, Vera Hayden, Ruth Herman, Miriam Gayles, Sirley Larkin, Clarissa Bigsby, Carolyn Hickman, Marjorie Fizer, Gwendolyn Moore, Barbara Bailey.

USHER GUIDE

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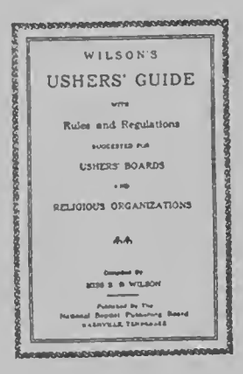

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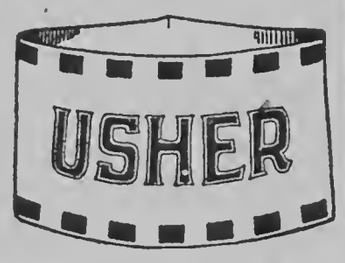

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Lou Swarz Rated Ph. D. In Comedy

St. Louis, Mo., (G)—Lou Swarz, Actress-Comedienne, of New York City, spent a few days here, having come for the funeral of Kate Boone Harris, the only sister of her deceased mother. Amanda Boone Schwartz.

Miss Swarz has steadily won her way into the hearts of all in the theatre as well as those who have heard her, she is being called the "PHD Commedienne," because of her high- class comedy sketches which always keep her audiences in sitches, many say Miss Swarz mnst have a Ph. D .in comedy.

Due to her New York ventures the actress is combining her talents with two of the country's most progressive business women, Misses Rose Morgan and Oliva Clarke in opening a Charm Studio.

Miss Swarz left city immediately after the funeral services of her aunt.

Definitions

Boy: Merely a noise with dirt on it.

Honesty: The best policy because it has so little competition.

Steam: Water gone crazy with the heat.

Cleanliness: Cleanliness is next to godliness, but in childhood it's next to impossible.

Youth: The first fifty years of your life—the first twenty of anyone else's.

Public Speaking: The art of diluting a two-minute idea with a two-hour vocabulary.

Fortune Hunter: The man who seeks a girl for her pa value.

Fishnet: A lot of little holes tied together with string.

GI Education To Be Made Easier By New VA Ruling

Washington —(G) The Veterans Administration has now torn away some of the red tape of the registration procedure for the G. I. Bill's training and education program.

On Sept. 1 veterans will be required to file certificates of eligibility at least a month in advance of training.

Under the revised system a VA claim number will be assigned as each certificate is received and the Administration will be ready in advance, to handle the veteran's claim for subsistence allowance at once.

Too, each veteran will be given two copies of his certificate for presenting to the school or training institution.

Eddie Johson Wins Tokyo Bout

By Global's London Representative

London, England—Eddie Johnson, former Kansas City Boxer, who is now stationed in Tokyo, won from Basilio Alvez of Uruguay in the Boxing Eliminations during the Olympic Games here in London.

Both fighters were Negroes, and although many spectators seemed displeased at the decision, Johnson stated that with his winning the first and second rounds, and although losing the third, anywhere in the world, he would have been acclaimed the winner.

Cotton Mechanization Research Given Priority for Next Year

Research leading to the development of more satisfactory equipment for mechanizing the production and harvesting of cotton and improved equipment and techniques for ginning it were given top priority for consideration in fiscal year 1949 under the Research and Marketing Act.

This action was taken recently by the Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee of R. & M. A. The committees emphasized that research relating to the mechanization phases of cotton production be speeded up as much as possible, and that ginning research as it relates to mechanically harvested cotton be expanded immediately

The committees agreed that all cotton research underway be continued, and that an additional specialist be assigned to study foreign markets for cotton. In line with this recommendation, Dr. Ide P. Trotter, director of the Texas State Extension Service, has been loaned to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to study conditions in the Far East affecting foreign markets for U. S. cotton.

In the field of marketing, new lines of research work given the greatest emphasis by the committees were: (1) Development of better equipment and methods for the physical handling of cotton bales in marketing channels; (2) improvement of marketing and storage facilities and equipment; (3) development of methods of eliminating or controlling fires at gins, and for detecting fire-packed bales; and (4) provision through demonstration, so far as possible, a dependable and continuous supply of one-variety planting seed to farmers at a reasonable cost.

To expand the utilization of cotton and cottonseed products, research was recommended which would find a rapid method of measuring crease resistance of cotton fabrics and for treating these fabrics chemically so that they will drape more satisfactorily and thus improve their marketability. The recommendations also include the planning and construction of more adequate buildings and facilities for cotton and cottonseed research at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans. Plant breeding and soil studies are to be made in the promotion of prduction.

Profitable TVA Farming System to Be Discussed in Broadcast

The profitable Tennessee Valley Authority farming system, under which an income goal of $100 an acre has been set for white and colored farmers of the area, was discussed over Station WAPI of Birmingham, Ala., Saturday, May 1, 1:30 p. m. CST, reports Dr. J. R. Otis, Negro State Extension leader of Ala.

Participants on the program were a farmer, Wilbert Warren, of the TVA region, a colored county agent, C. A. Williams, and the assistant extension editor for the Negro division of the Ala., Extension Service, Charles E. Trout. They described how the $100 per acre system works.

Among other things, the group pointed out how the system provides for a balanced cotton, dairy, and hog program in some north Ala., counties. For example take a farmer with 80 acres. Under the system, he would be advised to plant 20 acres to cotton, 20 to corn, 10 to clover followed by grain sorghum, 10 to oats followed by clover, 10 to permanent pasture for a small dairy herd; five to alfalfa and five to grazing range for five brood sows.

Such a farming program, carried out with proper soil conservation methods, would produce an income of $3,000, or $100 per acre, says Dr. Otis. About $3,000 of this would come from cotton, $2,500 from dairying, and $2,500 from hogs. Besides it would provide a good diet for farm family. Dr. Otis says that 80-acre farmers under the program would milk 10 cows and raise 60 head of hogs for market.

15 Louisiana Farmers Form Tractor Co-op

In an effort to compete with larger farmers in reducing labor costs, 15 colored farmers af Louisiana have formed a tractor co-operative, according to a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Louisiana State Extension Service.

Each of the 15 farmers put $100 in a pool and made the down-payment on a $3,000 tractor equipped with trailer, double disk, and other attachments. The co-op has employed a man to operate and maintain the tractor and has developed a farm-by-farm schedule of operations with tractor power. Co-op members have agreed to pay $1.50 per acre for land disked; non-members will be charged $3 per acre. All monies will go into the treasury to pay the notes on the tractor, and to cover cost of operation and maintenance.

Employment Opportunities Open for Persons Trained in Marketing

How to get more white and colored personnel trained at our colleges and universities for about 3,500 agricultural marketing jobs which Federal and State agencies expect to fill within the next five or six years was a problem discussed here recently by a committee representing Land Grant Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The committee's recommendations, which were made to the colleges and universities, included the need for placing greater emphasis on some courses now being offered, and for introducing new courses.

E. A. Meyer, administrator of the Resarch and Marketing Act, pointed out at the committee meeting that the Federal government, State departments of agriculture, State extension services and experiment stations, and private industries are looking for men who can do marketing jobs. The demand will continue, he said. Federal and State agencies receiving R. & M. A. funds expect to hire about 700 trained men and women each year for the next five years, or a total of 3,500 persons.

Marketing, as discussed by committee, needs in some of its phases men and women trained in engineering, economics, business administration, nutrition, home economics statistics, chemistry, bacteriology, entomology, and related fields of research. It was pointed out that an agricultural background is desirable, but not always required.

Meyer says that as in other expanding fields, opportunities for advancement should be more rapid in marketing-consumption than in most other types of agricultural work, because of the likelihood of a continued heavy demand by private industry for those trained in the many phases of marketing. Probably half of the 3,500 recruits will be those with advanced training, a master's or a doctor's degree or its equivalent.

The committee points out that training in marketing will be valuable to graduates who take jobs in teaching, extension work, in private industry, or who farm for themselves. Because of the urgent need for personnel trained in marketing, the committee is urging colleges and universities to offer such courses during their summer sessions

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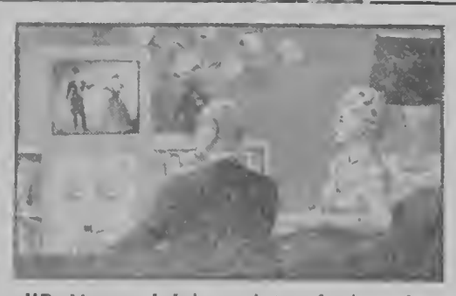

"Betty and I have lots af plans for madernizing aur hame and the farm. It wan't be hard, thanks to the maney we're putting regularly in Savings Bonds.

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USDA Announces Final Goals for 1948 Crops and Livestock

Final 1948 farm production goals for most major crops and livestock were announced last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Establishment of goals follows review of recommendations by State USDA councils.

Assuming that the 1948 goals for peanuts, some types of tobacco, sweetpotatoes, and truck crops for processing will be at Department-recommended levels, the acreage goals will total 354 million, or 7.4 million larger than actual acreages in 1947. Livestock goals are somewhat smaller this year than last, but have been set as high as expected feed supplies make feasible.

Gardeners Urged to Read Seed Labels Carefully

Purchasers of seed for lawn or vegetable gardens are urged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to read the label on the package carefully to find out the percentage of germination and other qualities.

At the beginning of the garden season a year ago, the Department made a survey in 134 stores in the District of Columbia and discovered that many dealers were seliing seed not properly labeled.

The Federal Seed Act of 1939 requires that all seed shipped in interstate commerce must be fully and accurately labeled to indicate the quality of the seed. The label of lawn seed must show the percent of purity, the amount of noxious weed seed, and the percent of germination.

Although the law requires that seeds must have been tested for germination within six months prior to date of sale, the Department survey revealed that many dealers were found to be selling packaged vegetable and lawn seed carried over from the previous season and therefore showing a test date more than six months old. Other dealers were selling from open containers without labeling the retail packages as required by law.

Nashville AVC Favors Ending Army Jim Crow

By Mason McKinney

The executive committee of the Nashville chapter of the American Veterans Committee (AVC) has unanimously endorsed the action taken by President Truman in his recent executive order which calls for the eventual abolition of racial discrimination and segregation in the armed forces.

Chairman Mason McKinney has announced that if world conditions are such as to warrant a peacetime draft, then common sense should dictate that we put an end to the wasteful and ineffective use of our human resources that is currently so prevalent in our armed forces.

This stand by the Nashville AVC chapter supports the position of the national and regional organization of AVC which favors the elimination of segregation and discrimination and the increase of democracy in the armed forces.

$41,255 Now In Defense Fund Of Ingram Family

New York, Aug. 12—Receipt of contributions last week amounting to $289.71 brought the Ingram Defense Fund to a total of $41,255.47, the NAACP announced today. Contributions received last week included $152 from the East Side Ingram Club, Detroit; $12 from the Thrift Twelve Savings Club, Akron; and $5 from the Committee for Civil Rights, Brooklyn.

Hard Working Gentle Bees to Be Reality

Bees that sting less, gather more honey and resist diseasc soon will be available as a result of new discoveries in breeding, Prof. W. A. Price, head of the entomology department at thc Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington, told a meeting of the Kentucky Beekeepers Association.

Applying methods used in artificially breeding dairy cows and in producing hybrid corn, scientists found ways to control queen mating. Thereby they are working to produce superior honey-makers—bces not so anxious to sting and willing to work harder. They will also produce better pollinizers and bees more resistant to foulbrood.

Plant breeders also are developing plants with more sugar in the nectar, and with flowers having shorter stems, so bees with short tongues can reach the sweet food.

More attention is being given to thc use of bees as pollinizing agents, Prof. Price said. It has been shown that the yield of red clover seed can be increased from a bushel to the acre, which it about the average yield without bees, to 12 bushels an acre with bees and 100 per cent pollinization.

The new sudlfa drug treatment, coupled with the breeding of disease-resistant bees, will eventually wipe out foul brood, which has long been a menace to beekeeping, Professor Price said.

Old Age Pension Is Great Need For Baptist Veterans

Many Leaders Favor Idea Which May Reach Fruition at 68th Annual Convention

If some leaders of the National Baptist Convention of America can gain sufficient support in putting over their ideas, the Constitution of the Convention may be amended to provide a Board to handle funds for disabled ministers, in some form. There are two schools of thought on this matter; some want it to be a pension outright for those pastors who are physically unable to carry on their work and cannot look after the affairs of the particular church or churches that they have served; then there is another group who feel that it should be in the form of a pension to be given and paid by the convention after a minister has reached a certain age. It is thought however, that these two schools of thought would come together, discuss the matter, formulate plans and arrange for the raising of the funds either by direct taxation or volunteer contribution, so much per capita from each church member, each Association, District or General Association or Organized Groups registering with the Convention from year to year.

One Baptist leader voiced the opinion that if one dollar could be raised from each Baptist, according to their statistician's report, it would total two million, six hundred fifty thousand dollars in cash for one year, and that if this could be raised over a period of ten years it would reach the staggering sum of twenty million, six hundred fifty thousand dollars; and, said he, if this was invested in U. S. Bonds over a forty or fifty year period at a rate of two and a half percent, it would bring into the Convention or into this Department of the Convention in interest, something like five hundred sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars, a year, roughly speaking, and this of itself, would be a sufficient amount to pay these heralds of the eross who have worn themselves out or become disabled in the ministry of Baptist churches, a salary of around one hundred dollars per month, to be raised from the interest paid on this investment. He said it might ly worked out, and should be done.

Many letters have come to the National Baptist Union-Review urging that such a plan be considered. In order therefore, to test the matter out, the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board sent out this month more than one hundred telegrams to the leaders throughout the nation in a kind of a straw vote, so that when they reach the convention he would have some kind of an expression as a guide for the convention to go by.

However, it was learned here that no matter of this kind has ever been presented in a tangible way to the executive board, even at its last meeting during the session of the Sunday School Congress held in Kansas City; but it was discussed in Kansas City, and it was discussed at the first session of the board held in 1948 down in New Orleans, La., but because of a crowded agenda and a heavy program the matter was not brought up, because the time for discussion would have been too limited.

Dust Bean, Potato Plants to Destroy Insects Now

By Dr. Floyd BRALLIAR
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

The little shot-beetles that eat holes in the leaves of beans and made them look as if someone might have shot them with a shotgun have been unusually abundant ths year but as they do very little permanent damage, we have said very little about dusting or spraying in order to get rid of them.

But the Mexican bean beetle may be expected to put in another appearance at any time now. And we can not afford to allow them to live and thrive on our plants. They are the most serious pest bean growers have to contend with. The pest, is just before they arrive, so best time to fight bean beetles or we advise all gardeners who have had trouble in past years with Mexican bean beetle or with Colorado potato beetle to get busy at once.

Cryolite Excellent

Possibly the one best dust to use for the control of either of these pests is eryolite. Cryolite is practically non-poisonous to man and is poisonous to these insects. It is cheap, so we advise that all potato vines be thoroughly dusted with cryolite at once

If a good job of dusting s done, so that the dust gets on the underside of the leaves, it will kill all the Colorado potato beetles as fast as they arrive. They will not even get a chance to lay eggs

If we dust the second time in 10 days we can be sure that your potatoes will not be injured this year. Cryolite will also kill all other insects that may attempt to attack potatoes.

Dust Beans Also

If your beans have already bloomed and set pods, dust them also at this time even though you may find no indications of the effect of the bean beetle Because none of us like to have green beans covered with dust of any kind, we do not recommend dusting them after the pods begin to set, unless the Mexican bean beetle has already appeared. If they have put in their appearance dust at once and wash pods thoroughly when you pick them This beetle increses so rapidly that it may take no more than a week or ten days for it to kill your plants after the first ones arrive

Daybreak

Dee Wood

It's such a lovely morning, Lord,
I'd like to say a prayer,
Or sing a song about the sunlight
Sparkling everywhere,
It paints the gatepost orange
And the path all golden bright,
While the mirror's edge makes rainbows
Dancing in the light.

I'd like to thank you, Lord, for this
Day I've watched dawn with you!

Dr. W. O. Harper's Library

Former Ohio Pastor Left Over 650 Volumes Of Valuable Books

Deceased's Daughter Feels That Some Baptist College Or Library Should Have Collection

When the Rev. W. O. Harper, D. D. passed away this year and was buried in Ohio his entire library, which was supposed to be one of the most extensive of any Baptist minister of either Convention, according to information coming from his daughter, Mrs. Ethel Gray, who resides in the nation's capital, and who says she is anxious to dispose of it, consists of nearly 700 volumes of books. Mrs. Gray has requested the National Baptist Union-Review and Secretary Boyd to contact Baptist leaders and allow them to make an offer for the entire list of publications. They appeared in a recent issue of the National Baptist Union-Review alphabetically arranged.

Mrs. Gray says she recognizes the fact that some of the books may be slightly worn, but all of them contain full contents as they were first published. Many of the publications are rare, because some of them are out of print and could only be found at some second-hand store. Secretary Boyd has consulted a number of highly-educated ministers who have completed their college work, their university work and their theological course. Each of them has written to the effect that the entire lot would be quite an advantage to any library of any educational institution, or they would enhance the size and value of a minister's library, provided of course, that he has discriminating taste in wanting such a list of Reference Books, Theological Studies, Books on the Bible, Encyclopedia, etc.

The late Dr. Harper was a personal friend of the late Rev. Ernest Hall, D. D., who, at the time of his death is said to have had the only library and collection of books superior to that of Harper; but Dr. Hall's library has already been disposed of.

Mrs. Gray says it was her father's desire, and one of his great ambitions before he died, that this collection of books should be so placed that they could continue to be used by religious leaders; so the Rev. Mr. Boyd in his announcement in the Union-Review, is asking for offers for the entire set which will be sold for cash and the proceeds turned over to Mrs. Ethel Gray, the daughter of Dr. Harper, to add to whatever is to be realized in cash from his estate.

Unopened Eyes

Sadhu Sundar Singh told of a bird's nest in the Himalayas, which he had taken time to observe while passing on a journey. The young birds with yet unopened eyes, when ever the rustling of their mother's wings was heard opened their mouths and received what she brought. They could not see her, but they accepted the fact of her love, and took by faith what came to them through her ministry. From this he drew the spiritual application that men, though higher in the social and intellectual scale, are yet inferior to te nestlings. For men, because they cannot see God doubt His existence, even though they are constantly receiving from His benevolent care all things of which they have need.

The sadhu's application suggests that men disbelieves because of his immaturity. But there is a deeper reason. Paul points it out (2 Cor. 4:4, R. V. marg.): "In whom the god of this age hath blinded the minds of the unbelieving, that the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ, who is the image of God. should not dawn upon them." It is not immaturity that shuts out the knowledge of God from the race. Mankind is not slowly but steadily evolving through education and moral perfecting to a clear vision of eternal things, as many are urging. Like birds he is born blind, but sight can come only through supernatural enlightenment. To see God requires a new and a spiritual birth. To attain to the likeness of the Son of God new nature is needed.

It is a humiliating thing, but a truth of Scripture, that the wise of this world have not the capacity through their wisdom to see or to know God. The All-wise and the All-holy reveals Himself to the childlike. And as in nature, so in grace, childlikeness comes through birth.

Denominational Executives To Meet in New York

November 22nd To 23rd Are The Dates Announced By Dr. Gerald Knoff

Session To Be Held In Hotel New Yorker, According To Statements And Letters Mailed By Miss Susie Mae Agee Of The International Council

New York, N. Y.— (Spl.) —Denominational executives who make up the International Council of Religious Education will hold a meeting in this city on November 22 and 23 in Hotel New Yorker. An official notice of this has been sent out from Dr. Gerald Knoff's office by Miss Susie Mae Agee, who is acting for the Doctor.

This meeting will bring to the nation's metropolis the executives of forty-two denominations. During their stay they are to delve into those problems of administrative, executive and managerial affairs of these religious groups. It was not known until the middle of July that these dates were permanent, as a poll had been sent out to all of these leaders asking them to decide upon the most convenient date. The result was that November 22 and 23 was the most convenient to a majority of them.

The secretary of the International Council, Dr. Roy G. Ross, and the two associate secretaries, Drs. Knoff and Landis, with other staff members from Chicago's headquarters, are expected to be in attendance for this special meeting.

Birds Like Play Time

Just as human beings build homes in the country or cottages at the mountains or the beaches, so the bowerbird of Australia builds a country home. Deep in the forest, under the overhanging branches of a tree, so well hidden that only careful search reveals it, a cozy little bower is built.

These ingenious homes are decorated with shells, pebbles, or bones, and have entrances at each end. When the bower-bird wants a change from the strenuous duties of home, he flies to the little bower in the mountains and here remains for certain periods of the year for rest and recreation. The bowers are used by the bird solely for amusement and relaxation and not as regular nests.

Birds build apartment houses, too. The weaver-bird is the builder of the most wonderful nests in the world. Travelers in Africa have brought back remarkable tales of the apartment houses which the bird makes. The nests are made of grass and joined together. Sometimes as many as 320 of them have been found thus united.

They look a little like mushrooms and are so large that at a distance they have been mistaken for native huts.

Oh, the endless variety in God's creative acts. — HIGH-SCHOOL CHRISTIAN.

Now Bring on the Steak

If and when you sink your teeth into sirloin steak again, you may be interested in knowing that the word has an usual history. It seems that King James I of England became very enthusiastic when a particularly fine loin of beef was placed before him one day when he had worked up an appetite by hunting. He drew his sword and knighted the meat, calling it "Sir Loin." It has been sirloin ever since!—Religious Telescope.

Definitions Not Found in Webster's Dictionary

A statistician: A man who draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a forgone conclusion.

Tact: The unsaid part of what you think.

Poise: The art of raising the eyebrows instead of the roof.

Rich man:: One who is not afraid to ask the clerk to show him something cheaper. ,

Winter: The season when we try to keep the house as hot as it was in the summer, when we complained about the heat.

Conscience: The still small voice that makes you feel smalled voice

.. Christian Observer

Bureaucracy

Latest bureaucrat story making the rounds in Washington concerns an efficiency expert who stalked into the office of Petroleum and Oil-Shale Reserves, and walked up to two clerks. He asked the first clerk, "What do you do here?"

The clerk, fed up with red tape, buck-passing, forms, office politics, and above all efficiency experts, answered: "I don't do a thing!"

The efficiency expert nodded, made a note, then asked the second clerk, "And you, what's your job here?"

The second clerk, a fellow sufferer, said, "I don't do a thing either."

The efficiency expert's ears perked up. "Hmmm," he said, "duplication-"—Pathfinder

College President Says Teach Youth To Fight Bigotry

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 18, 1948—"Our colleges and our secondary schools have before them a much bigger task than the mere teaching of science, mathematics or the language arts," said Pres. C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State College in delivering the commencement address to the Tuskegee Summer School graduates at exercises held in the Institute Chapel Friday night.

"Negro youth in America," continued the Georgia educator, "must be taught those techniques for survival which will enable them, in spite of handicaps, to find the fullest possible expression for their God-given talents." Four survival techniques were listed by the speaker: "Young people must be taught to be dissatisfied with second class citizenship and the indignities which charaeterize it. Aggressiveness in terms of "a willingness to take a determined stand for that which one regards as right" was advanced as a second technique.

Sumner County Has Most Dairy Farmers Cooperating with 170 Striving to Rid Herds of Dreaded Disease

Mastitis, one of the most destructive diseases among dairy herds, is slowly but surely being brought under control in Tennessee, according to Dr. A. A. McMurray, director of the mastitis control program for the State Department of Agriculture.

The program which is being conducted on a strictly cooperative basis between the dairyman and the state department, has been put into effect in almost every dairy county in Tennessee, Dr. McMurray said.

Dr. McMurray, who is being assisted in the work by seven technicians, explained that the state makes all the necessary checks to determine the extent and cause of the disease without cost to the farmer and the farmer in turn agrees to follow the advice of the specialist assigned to his herd.

Middle Tennessee has been taking a lead in the program. Robert A Boudreau is the technician in charge of the work in this area and he is now cooperating with dairy farmers in a dozen counties.

Sumner County has the most farmers cooperating with 170 striving to rid their herds of the dreaded disease, which reduced production and quality of milk and often renderes the animal worthless.

Typical of those farmers is Joe Johnson of Hendersonville. Johnson is milking a grade herd of 33 cows in partnership with Miss Sarah Berry, one of the most progressive farm operators in Sumner County.

"I had thought that if there was one thing I knew how to do it was how to milk a cow," Johnson said. "I have since learned that most everything I did was contrary to the rules for profitable milk production."

My first impression when I heard of the program was that no man would have time to do all the things necessary to prevent mastitis losses," Johnson said. "However, I have found that I spend only one hour and 18 minutes milking under the new method as compared to one hour and 30 minutes under the old."

"No dairyman can afford to operate his dairy in the old haphazzard method. I am on this program and I intend to continue to operate in this manner until I have eliminated all mastitis in this herd."

Boudreau assisted Johnson in checking his herd for mastitis and also had laboratory tests made on each animal in the herd. It was found that a large per cent of the animals had from a minor to a major case of mstitis.

Johnson was quick to adopt the recommended sanitation and management program. This included washing each cow's udder with an individual cloth from a bucket of warm chlorene water from one to two minutes before the milking units was attached, rinsing of the milk unit teat cups in cold water and warm chlorene water before attaching it to the udders and the removal of the unit as soon as the milking process is completed.

"I have learned that I can't operate two units and remove them from one animal to another in the correct manner without leaving them attached to the udder too long," Johnson said. He now uses only one unit at a time and has found that he saves time and has also increased production.

Production increases because the animal is prepared for milking in the correct manner, Boudreau explained. By having the animal ready for milking and removing the unit as soon as the last milk is drawn, there is less chance for injury, the starting point of all mastitis infection, the technician explained.

"No milkman can successfully operate two units at the same time and if you are to use the second unit then you should by all means use the second milkman," Boudreau said.

The program has been in operation in Tennessee on a small scale for three years. It was only initiated on a state-wide basis a year ago, but it has gained the favor of farmers so rapidly that calls continue to flood the director's office.

"Tennessee has pioneered the control and prevention of mastitis for the rest of the nation, Commissioner of Agriculture O. E. Van Cleave said. "We know now that the disease can be prevented and it can be controlled and the services of the department are available to any and every farmer in the state."

Harvested Worms Take Joy Out of Line-Wetting

By Arthur Edson

Washington— (AP) —Your government yesterday dealt a cruel blow to all ex-boys who also are ex-earthworm hunters.

It came out with a booklet telling how to grow your own worms.

Remember the classic picture? Barefoot boy_ _ battered straw hat _____fishing pole_____ digging for worms.

Why, it was half the fun of fishing.

There was the dark spot down by grandpa's barn. Nearly every spade full contained at least one fat earthworm which later would be spit upon, for luck, before being dunked into the nearest pond or creek.

Well there's no halting progress.

Your government points out that fishermen long have been so lazy they have gone to dealers for their worms. So it's time we all understand the best way to grow our own.

The way people in the fish and wildfire service put it, in their "propagation of minnows and other bait species." the kid who dug for earthworms seems rather silly, hunting worms for his tin can.

"A tub two feet in diameter and 10 inches deep." they say. "should produce several thousand worms a year."

Easy does it, too.

Get yourself some good loam, well moistened. Get yourself some mama and papa worms. Each day feed them chicken mash or a mixture of coffee grounds, dried cracked wheat and bread crumbs.

The ultra-lazy can mix one pound of lard with two pounds of corn meal, and have enough worm groceries to last a month.

Within three months, a worm is bait-sized. Within six months, he's worm-sized.

Things have come to such a pass that we no longer dig worms. Says that booklet.

"The worms can be harvested by emptying the box and sorting out those of suitable size."

All right, all right. Let progress come. Let the automobile crank, the hand churn and the mustache cup go—and good riddance.

But for my money a fish so dumb he would nibble on a harvested worm isn't worth catching.

Harvested, indeed!

Britain Trims Meat Ration to Dime's Worth

LONDON—(AP)—The food ministry said last night each Britain will have to get along on six pence (10 cents) worth of fresh meat again next week because of the recent dock strike.

The other half of the one shilling (20 cents) meat ration will be for the second straight week, canned corn beef. When meat supplies return to normal, Britons will be required to take only two pence worth of corn beef.

The ministry, however, gave housewives some good news along with the bad.

They will be allowed an extra pound of sugar for jam making during the four-week period beginning July 18. Tomato supplies are expected to be so heavy that price control will be lifted around mid-August.

Dry Weather, Neglect Harm Evergreens and Boxwoods

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Hundreds of evergreens and boxwoods, especially those that were set out late last fall or early this spring, are suffering greatly because of the prolonged dry weather and the failure of the owners to know how to care for them.

We recently saw one rather expensive planting where every tree had already died. Though undoubtedly they might have been saved had they been given the proper care. In the first place evergreens should be kept thoroughly well watered all summer long. This is especially important for those plants that have not been set out more than a year.

Should Be Soaked

Evergreens cannot be dug and moved economically without cutting off a large proportion of their feeding roots, and yet many people never think it is necessary to reduce the leaf surface of the tree, nor deos it ever occur to them that the roots that are left on the plant must absorb as much water at one time as the entire root system was absorbing before the plants were dug.

If the trees are planted where the drainage is reasonably good, the ground around the tree should be thoroughly soaked twice a week, during dry weather, and even though drainage is not good it should be soaked once a week.

Mulch with Peat

Evergreens and especially boxwoods will thrive much better if the soil under and around them is mulched two or three inches deep with granulated peat, cottonseed hulls, or lawn clippings. Boxwoods come from rather cool but never extremely cold climates, where the soil is slightly sour and uniformly moist. This mulch goes far toward furnishing this condition for the roots of the trees.

Red spider, that demon that is almost microscopic in size, and multiplies with great rapidity kills hundreds of junipers and retinispora, every year but it seems more destructive to boxwood. To present this at least once a week turn the hose on these plants, giving the water plenty of pressure. It is best to hold the nozzle of the hose under and near the middle of the trees and spray outward so that the water strikes the under side of the leaves where these spiders work.

Will Destroy Spiders

If this is done faithfully and accurately, it will keep down the red spider pest, but as a special precaution, it is also wise to spray boxwood with a good insecticide, especially recommended for boxwood. Your dealer from whom you purchase your insecticide should be able to tell you what you should buy. We personally insist on a material that contains both pyrethrum and rotenone.

Apply any insecticde from the inside of the plant outward, so as to get it on some of the leaves. Red Spiders are already beginning to appear in abundance.

Pay Up Mortgages, Other Debts Before Buying, Babson Advises

By Roger W. Babson

Babson Park, Mass., June 3—The Agricultural department in Washington is putting out warnings as to the high prices of farm land. Their agents are advising against the purchase of more property at present prices. Readers are also disturbed by the chart which appeared on page 79 of Time Magazine May 3.

The facts are that these big increases in land values are not the same in different sections of the country. Probably the farm values fairly near large cities are abnormally high. They are selling not on their value as producing farms, but rather on their speculative value for sub-divisions, etc. This also applies to pasture land near small cities. There seems to be an abnormal demand for "bottom land" which in many cases is selling far above a sensible price.

The special concern of the Agriculture department, however is in connection with land being bought on mortgage. They are very much opposed, at the present time, for farmers to buy land for which they cannot pay cash, believing that sooner or later a crash is coming, due to an inevitable decline in farm prices, of course, the ultimate value of a farm is whether or not it can raise crops which will pay a fair rate of interest on the land after all expenses, and this of ceived, as well as the wages and course depends upon the price re- other expenses which must be paid.

City and Town Property

The Federal Reserve Bank in Washington is especially disturbed at the continuous climb in mortgage loans on city and town property. This is probably due in part to the activity of the Federal Loan and Savings Banks in soliciting mortgages. Certainly this should be curbed at the present time. It is wrong for mortgage loans on real estate to be climbing during a period in which business loans are dropping off steadily and are being reduced.

These Federal Loan and Savings Banks must be careful not to be part of a vicious circle whereby someday the property, upon which they are now loaning and which loans are in part guaranteed by the Government, will come back into the Government's hands. If the Government then adopts a policy of selling these houses at auction, the houses for which the veteran now pays $10,000 will be selling the open market for $5,000 or even less. It s entirely possible that what happened to city and small town real estate in the 30's, could easily repeat in the 50's.

Reasons For Being Cautious

There are four definite reasons which people should carefully consider before further bidding up prices for any kind of real estate. These reasons are as follows:

(1) The upward trend in mortgage indebtedness, which in some localitics is reaching a dangerous point.

(2) Threats of surplus farm products and even certain manufactured of producton.

(3) The recent downward trend in the buying power both of farmers due to lower prices of farm products and of the industrial population due to the increased cost of living.

(4) The fact that a large proportion of the money now being sent to Europe will be used to aid Europe to produce more farm products and manufactured goods in order to be independent of us.

How to Invest

Use your earnings first to pay up your mortgages and other debts. Then put your buildings and machinery into good shape so you can go through the next depression without any maintenance costs. After this, give your wife a break by buying her a modern kitchen and bathroom.

She was patient and thrifty for you during the hard times: she now is getting older and cannot do so much. Be liberal with your church and give your children a useful education in agriculture, mechanics or business. Above all, have a good savings bank account or a safe deposit box of U. S. Government "E" bonds. DON'T KEEP THESE IN YOUR HOUSE.

Soil Analysis Pays off Eaglesville Farmer

A 25-cent investment saved J. R. Turner of Eaglesville, more than $50 last fall when he was making plans to seed his 12-acre field to rye and pasture grasses. Although he had already bought some 3,000 pounds of fertilizer, he followed the advice of a neighbor and had an analysis made of the soil. The result was that no additional fertilizer was needed. It was used on other crops. Turner is convinced that soil analysis is dependable. The 12-acre field was seeded with one bushel of rye. two pounds of Ladino Clover, 10 pounds of orchard grass and one pound of white clover per acre. It has provided excellent grazing all fall and winter. Recently the field carried 29 head of beef and dairy cows, more than 60 sheep and nine hogs for four weeks. Turner will clip the field to give the other grass es a chance. The rye clippings will be saved for hay.

U. S. Will Offer to Subsidize '46 Tobacco Exports

Washington, May 31—(AP)—The Agriculture Department said today it will offer to subsidize export of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 pounds of surplus 1946-crop fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco.

It will make subsidy payments to exporters equal to one-third of the sales price of such tobacco. The tobacco is now held largely by grower associations and the department under the prices supporting loan program.

Foreign buyers would get the tobacco for two-thirds of a price to be determined by the department to be "fair and reasonable." Officials said prices would range between 30 and 40 cents a pound, at shipboard, depending on grades and qualities.

Stocks held by dealers would be eligible for the subsidy program.

The subsidy would be paid on sales or contracts to sell filed with the department prior to June 24. The tobacco must be exported no later than December 31.

Subsidies will be paid out of a share of customs receipts which regularly are turned over to the department for disposal of farm surpluses.

The types of tobacco eligible for the subsidy program are Virginia fire-cured type 21: Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured types 22, 23 and 24; one-sucker type 35, and Green River type 36.

Throwing wire, pieces of lumber, with nails in them and other metal with sharp edges into the corner of the horse lot is a common yet dangerous practice.

Renovate Strawberries Now for More Profitable Crop, Horticulturist Says

Renovate and fertilize strawberries now for a profitable crop next year, J. J. Bird, associate horticulturist of the University of Tennessee said today.

"There are entirely too many 50 to 75-crate per acre crops produced in Tennessee," he said.

Bird blamed the low and unprofitable yields on the failure of producers to properly manage the plant field following harvest.

Renovating—removing weeds and excess plants should be completed in time to allow fruit bud formation by September.

A number of methods are commonly used and they are all desirable if carried out properly, Bird said.

Some strawberry growers run a bull tongue plow down the middle of the bed of plants, others baroff on either side of the bed leaving an eight to 10-inch strip.

These methods followed by a cross harrowing to remove weak and excess plants proved satisfactory during the past season, Bird said.

The horticulturist cautioned farmers to use an adequate amount of commercial fertilizers following the renovation. He recommended a minimum of 500 pounds of 4-8-8 or a fertilizer as near that analysis as possible per acre.

Whether you produce berries for home or commercial uses, it is always profitable to give the plants attention at the right time, Bird declared.

A pink elephant, a green rat, and a yellow snake walked into a bar. "You're a little early, boys," said the bartender. "He ain't here yet."

WOMAN'S PAGE

A Few Hot Weather Suggestions

Turn to crisp, colorful salads and sliced cold meats for summertime suppers. Roasts or meat loaf, prepared in the cool of the morning, will do double duty. served both hot and cold, and you'll find the same trick handy for some vegetables—potatoes, for example. Bake potatoes in the oven when you are cooking the meat; they'll be ideal creamed with a quickly prepared sauce at dinner time. Toss a salad, serve fresh fruit for desert and your meal will be complete. and easy!

Garden Meat Loaf

1 lb. ground beef
1-2 lb. ground pork
1-2 lb. ground veal
2 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. pepper
1 cup bread crumbs
1-4 cup butter
1-2 cup minced onion
1-2 cup minced celery
1-2 cup milk
1 egg, beaten
3 tomatoes (cut in flowers)

Mix beef, pork, veal, salt and pepper. Add bread crumbs. Brown onion and celery in butter. Add to meat mixture. Add milk, egg and mix. Pack in greased pan or form into loaf. Arrange tomatoes over loaf last half hour of baking time. Bake in 375-degree oven 1 1-4 hours. Serves six.

Beef And Liver Loaf

1 lb. sliced liver
Salt and pepper
1 small onion
1 lb. ground beef
1 egg
1 cup soft bread crumbs
3 tbsps. butter or margarine
3-4 cup thick sour cream
1 pimiento
1 cup cooked rice
3 tbsps. thick sour cream

Sprinkle the liver with salt and pepper, broil on both sides and remove tough pieces of vein and skin. Put onion and liver through food chopper. Add beef, slightly beaten egg, two teaspoons salt (above), 1-8 teasuoon pepper, bread crumbs (fried in butter) and the 3-4 cup sour cream. Mix well and pack about third of this mixture in greased loaf pan. Chop pimiento, mix with rice and small amount of sour cream, cover layer of meat with rice, then add rest of meat, pack down and bake in 350-degree oven for about one hour. Serve hot or cold. Serves 6-8.

A perfect accompaniment to a cold meat and salad platter would be slices of French bread or finger rolls, spread with garlic butter and toasted.

Cold Meat Salad Platter

Salad

2 cups cooked diced carrots
2 cups cooked diced potatoes
1 1-2 cups cooker diced beets
1 1-2 cups cooked green peas
3 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
Assorted cold cuts
Lettuce cups

Dressing

1-4 cup salad oil
2-3 cup vinegar
1-8 tsp. black pepper
3-4 tsp. salt.
1 tsp. prepared mustard
2 tbsp. cold bouillon
1 tbsp. chopped parsley

Mix oil, vinegar, pepper, salt, mustard, bouillon and parsley. Let stand 30 minutes. Combine diced vegetables and eggs. Add dressing and toss lightly. Fill lettuce cups with salad mixture, surround cups on platter with cold cuts. Serves 12.

Stuffed Tomato Salad

6 medium-sized tomatoes
3-4 lb. cottage cheese
4 tbsps. mayonnaise
3-8 tsp. grated onion
1-8 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
1-2 Spanish onion, sliced into rings
1 large green pepper, sliced
1 sweet red pepper, sliced
Endive or letuce

Slice off stem of tomatoes, remove seeds and invert to drain. Mix cottage cheese with mayonnaise, grated onion and seasonings. Fill tomatoes with mixture. Replace tops on tomatoes. Arrange stuffed tomatoes, with onion and pepper rings, on endive or lettuce leaves. Serve with nut mayonnaise.

Nut Mayonnaise

Add four tablespoons pistachio or other nut meats, slivered, to one and one-half cup mayonnaise. This dressed up mayonnaise lends a rich flavor to simple salads. Serves 8.

Contrast the crusty bread or hard rolls which are ideal with meals of this sort with a fruit bread.

Raisin Bread

1-2 cup sugar
1-2 cup molasses
1 tsp. salt
3 cups whole wheat flour
1 cup white flour
2 cups sour milk or buttermilk
1 tsp. baking soda
1 cup raisins

Mix ingredients, pour into three No. 2 round tin cans that have been well greased. Bake in 350-degree oven 50-60 minutes.

Barbecue-Hash

3 cups diced cooked meat
1-4 cup grated onion
2 tablespoons lard or drippings
2 teaspoons salt
1 1-2 cups vinegar
1-2 cup water
1-4 cup prepared mustard
3-4 cup chili sauce
1 tablespoon brown suger
1 1-2 cups diced cooked potatoes

Brown onion in melted lard or dripping. Add meat and brown lightly. Season. Make barbecue sauce by combining vinegar, water, prepared mustard, chili sauce and brown suger; shake well Add barbecue sauce to meat and onion mixture and allow to simmer for 15 minutts.

Add diced cooked potatoes and heat long enough for flavor to blend, about 10 minutes. 6 servings.

RHUBARB PATSY

3 to 4 cups diced fresh rhubarb
1 cup sugar
1 tespoon butter
1-2 cup ready-to-eat bran
1-2 cup milk
1 egg
1 1-2 cups sifted flour
3 tespoons baking powder
1-2 cup sugar
1-2 tespoon salt
1-3 cup shortening

Arrange rhubarb in baking pan; sprinkle with 1 cup sugar and dot with butter.

Soak bran in well-beaten egg

COOKIE-MAKING TIP

When seedless raisins are to be used in cookies, soak them for a few minutes in hot water, then drain and add them to the cooky dough. The baked cookies will seem more moist and fruity.

MUSHROOM RABBIT

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1-3 teaspoon salt
Dash cayenne pepper
1-4 teaspoon dry mustard
1-2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 cup milk
1 1-2 cups grated American cheese
1 (4 oz.) can sliced or button mushrooms
6 slices toast

Melt 1 1-2 tablespoons butter in top of a double boiler. Blend in flour, salt, pepper, mustard and Worchestershire sauce. Add milk and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add cheese and stir until cheese melts. Melt remaining 1 1-2 tablespoons butter in a skillet. Add mushrooms and sauce for 5 minutes. Add saulted mushrooms to cheese sauce. Serves to 6 on toast.

Waldorf salad —apple mixed with celery, walnuts and mayonnaise—is particularly delicious when served on salad green accompanied by a small ball or scoop of cottage cheese

STRAWBERRY AND ORANGE JAM

3 cups prepared fruit
4 cup sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

Peel 1 large orange and 1 large lemon. Remove sections of pulp, free from membrane, and dice Crush thoroughly 1 quart fully ripe strawberries. Combine fruits and measure 3 cups into a large saucepan.

Measure sugar and set aside. Place saucepan holding fruit over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectan and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, ladle quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about 7 six-ounce glasses

A jar of cocoa or chocolate syrup kept ready in the rerigerator may be used in cold drinks, over simple cakes or ice cream. A drop or two of peppermint extract may be added to the syrup on occasion for a taste-change.

STUFFED EGGS EN CASSEROLE

8 eggs—
1-3 cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1-2 teaspoon dry mustard
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup melted butter or margarine
3 cups white sauce
1-2 cup blanched almonds

Cook eggs in boiling water for 20 minutes. Plunge into cold water to cool. Remove shells and cut eggs crosswise. Remove yolks and mash. Add cheese, lemon juice, seasonings and butter or margarine. Refill the whites. Arrange in a casserole. Pour white sauce over all. Sprinkle with shredded almonds. Place in a 350-degree oven and bake for 20 minutes.

SUPPER DISH

A tasty corned beef hash mold, filled with creamd onion is a good choice for an informal family supper. To prepare, combine 1 cup milk with 2 well-beaten eggs. Mix 2 cans corned beef hash with milk-egg mixture. Pack in a well-greased nine-inch floured ring mold and bake in a moderate oven(350 degrees) for 30 minutes. Turn onto hot platter and fill center with tiny whole creamed onions.

Spinach is best cooked when you use just a little water. The water that clings to the leaves after washing the spinach is all you need.

Canned luncheon meat takes on new glamour when topped with pineapple perserves or crabapple jelly and baked until heated thoroughly.

PICNICKERS' CHOICE

Egg and ripe olive sandwiches are the pick of picnickers for good-tasting lunch box fare. Slice olives from pits and combine with coarsely chopped hard-cooked eggs. Season with prepared mustard, salt and pepper, and a bit of celery for variety. Blend together with mayonnaise. Spread between slices of Russian rye bread

LUNCHEON ENTREE

Make the most of all the fresh green asparagus that is in the markets. Instead of serving it for a vegetable, lay the cooked spears on a slice of toast and top with creamed hard-cooked eggs with a bit of chopped chive on top. It makes a good-looking supper or luncheon entree.

Stuff wet shoes with soft paper or absorbent cloth to take up moisture.

DESSERT SUGGESTION

You can prepare your dessert right at the table when you serve chocolate waffles shortcake fashion. Arrange drained sliced canned peaches between waffle quarters, then top with more peaches and whipped cream This dessert is perfect for summertime when the cook likes to stay out of the kitchen as much as possible.

YAM AND PINEAPPLE CASSEROLE

3 cups cooked, mashed sweet potatoes
1-4 cup butter
1-4 cup firmly packed brown sugar
1 1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon cloves
3-4 cup drained crushed pineapple
2 egg whites stiffly beaten

Combine sweet potatoes, butter, brown sugar, salt, cloves and pineapple, and mix well. Fold in egg whites. Turn into a buttered 1 1-2 quart casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) about 45 minutes, or until potatoes are puffy and browned. Six servings.

HOUSEHOLD HINT

The finger of an old cotton canvas glove placed over the end of a curtain rod will enable one to slip the curtain onto the rod with no danger of catching or tearing the material on the metal rod.

CLEANIING HINT

Don't neglect the rug and carpet cushions you use to prolong the life of your floor-coverinps. They gather dust if neglected, just as your rugs and carpets do. Vaccuum clean the pads at intervals and you will have cleaner floors, rugs and carpets.

STITCH IN TIME

If pockets on Junior's trousers or Dad's work clothes tear at the top corners, stitch them with a diagonal stitch when they are new. Start from the top corner tand proceed southeast or westward as the case may be for 1-4 to 1-2 inch and then straight down until it meets the first cross row of stitching.

SUBSTITUTE COCOA

Cocoa may be substituted for chocolate in cake baking when the latter is not in the house. Use 3 tablespoons of cocoa plus one-half tablespoon shortening for each square of chocolate called for in the recipe and sift the cocoa with the dry ingredients.

Plants frequently fail because they are drowned with too much water or allowed to dry out in a warm dry atmosphere indoors.

Be sure that your kitchen equipment includes a fat salvage can.

Of the herbs which have survived in cooking, parsley is the most popular. Dill is next. Tarragon, which is the favorite flavoring for vinegar, is a tender perennial, but there is an annual form which gives much the same flavoring.

Extend Redemption Period for '47 Naval Stores Loans

Farmers who secured Government loans on their naval stores last year instead of selling them outright have until June 1 of this year to redeem their products, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Department officials says that this two-month extension from April 1 will enable producers to benefit from any advance in the market prices which may result from the early spring demand for turpentine for painting.

African Population to Benefit by Increased Colonial Food Output

Important by-products of European expansion of food production in Africa and other colonial areas will be improved living conditions, better diets, and increased health and educational facilities for the native populations, says the March issue of Foreign Agriculture, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

The British, Belgians, French, and the Netherlanders are planning increased agricultural production in their colonial territories, according to the publication. Commodities to be emphasized will be vegetable oils, rice and cocoa. However, in some areas fruits, vegetables, dairy and other livestock products will be included in the program.

Expansion of agricultural production will require the clearance and drainage of millions of acres. From the point of view of the native population, this will mean the removal of the breeding places and natural habitats of many disease-carrying insects and other pests, including the tsetse fly which is a carrier of sleeping sickness.

In addition to creating more healthful surroundings, increased agricultural production will bring with it an improved domestic water supply, irrigation, electric power, transportation and processing facilities. These will serve to increase the income of both workers and producers, it is pointed out.

The British agricultural program calls for a larger production of cocoa, wheat, rice, soybeans, and peanuts, says the USDA publication. In East and Central Africa, Great Britain plans to plant 1,605,000 acres of peanuts by 1952. The plan envisions the establishment of 107 mechanized peanut farms of 30,000 acres each. The peanuts are to be used as an additional source of fats and oils.

One British area of Africa has inaugurated a long-range rehabilitation project for redistribution of the population and the livestock from soil-depleted disticts to newly irrigated areas. In addition to providing ample water supplies, the government hopes to introduce improved methods of husbandry, soil conservation, and agricultural mechanization on a communal basis for about one-fifth of the native opulation in the section. The British also have plans for promoting increased agricultural production in Jamaica and Malaya.

The Department publication says that the Belgians plan to increase the production of vegetable oils from palm kernels and cotton seed in the Belgian Congo, while the Netherlanders are attempting to restore their production of copra and palm oils in the East Indies to prewar levels.

The French are working out a program which proposes to mechanize the cultivation of peanuts for oil on a million acres in their African colonies. Also, they plan to develop cooperatives for semi-mechanized peanut production by native African growers.

Home Demonstration Week Observed May 2-8

National Home Demonstration was observed throughout rural America during May 2-8, says Extension Service Director M. L. Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

More than 3,500,000 white and colored farm women, who are taking part in home demonstration work, participated in the observance. The theme of the week was "Today's Home in Tomorrow's World."

Use cottage cheese often for a low-cost protein food.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Congressman Praises Sharecropper Veteran Who Wins Top Honors

Overlending Can Injure Farmers Says Com. C. R. Arnold

Washington, D. C.—"Production credit associations not only have the responsibility of supplying their members with sound short-term agricultural credit for constructive purposes but it is also their responsibility to AVOID making loans for unwarranted expansion, speculative activities, and non-essential purposes that will add to inflationary pressures." Thus pointed out C. R. Arnold, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration at a meeting of Production Credit officials in Washington.

"We have been going through one of the most profitable periods that agriculture has ever experienced," continued Mr. Arnold. "It has been easy for some farm and ranch operators to become careless and extravagant in their methods of doing business. Rising prices have obscured many of these situations. It may take only a moderate decline in prices of livestock and farm commodities to bring embarrassment to over-extended operators and their creditors.

"The farm operator who has made no progress during the last few years may be a poor credit risk and may be injured through the use of easy credit. In times like these, production credit associations can perform a real service to their members in giving credit guidance along sound and constructive lines. The associations would do grave injury if they were to encourage excessive use of credit through loans which cannot readily be repaid with some-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Don't Take a Chance

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a timely warning concerning fire hazards that are especially great during summer and early fall.

The fire rate in vacation cottages and resort hotels runs high—due almost entirely to simple careless ness. Many summer homes are far from fire departments, and once a fire gets going, a total loss often results. The only defense is constant watchfulness. Don't overload electric circuits with extra appliances. Don't use refrigerators and similar equipment which have been out of service for months without oiling them. And —above all—see that stoves and pipes are all protected from woodwork, and that fireplaces are screened.

Keep some sort of fire-fighting equipment ready at hand. If a fire is detected quickly, a garden hose or a hand extinguisher may check it before serious damage is done.

The best part of a vacation is getting out of doors. But, in time, there won't be any enticing out of doors to visit if we fail to control fires. Watch your smoking materials and never leave a camp fire until it has been thoroughly smothered with water and damp earth.

In short, don't take a chance. Then you'll have a happy, healthful vacation— and so will everyone else.

Farmer Awarded Merit Certificate By South Carolina Bankers Association

Washington, D. C. — James Archie, South Carolina farmer who has climbed up from sharecropping to the ownership of an 88-acre farm through the assistance of the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was awarded a certificate of merit recently by the South Carolina Bankers Association for outstanding soil conservation work on his farm.

Farmer Archie, who lives near Chester, S. C., is the first colored farmer in the Catawba Soil Conservation District to receive the bankers award, reports E. N. Williams, State Supervisor of Extension Work with Negro Farmers.

Archie and his wife worked their 88-acre farm one year as sharecroppers and four as renters prior to 1942. They were paying three bales of cotton rent each year to a local bank which had charge of the croded and run-down farm. Then one day a representative of the bank suggested that the Archies buy the farm. They were told to talk it over with the county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration.

"Figuring we had nothing to lose, I made a visit to the county FHA office," Archie relates. "After discussing the matter with the supervisor, I made an application to buy the farm." Soon the Archie's application was approved and they were on their way to owning their own farm. Today, they are well ahead of schedule in repaying the 40-year farm purchase loan.

During the summer of 1943, Archie asked the Chester County unit of the Catawba Soil Conservation District for assistance in making a complete soil diagnosis of this run-down farm on which he was breaking his back trying to eke out a living.

Technicians of the Soil Conservation Service made a map of Archie's farm which showed the production capability of each acre. This map was turned over to Thomas F. Carter, a Negro conservationist who understood not only the land, but also many of the problems which the Archie family faced. Carter assisted Archie in planning his farm field by field for a cotton and dairy program.

Terraces were built, and a four-

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

Displays Best Ham at Exhibit

Sharecropper Veteran Horace Savoy, center, of Maryland points out to Congressman Lansdale G. Sasscer of his district his prize-winning ham at the recent Maryland Ham and Egg Show. Looking on at left is Mrs. Ida Holland, first prize egg winner, and at right are two 4-H'ers. Thomas Barnett and John Wallace. The exhibit was held at Upper Marlboro, Md..

Farm Credit Helps Farmers Climb Out Of Debt And Into Ownership

Washington, D. C. — Thousands of white and colored farmers are being helped out of debt and into farm ownership by the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says A. H. Fuhr, assistant to the governor of the agency.

Typical of many of the colored farmers who are being aided is Edward Turner of Talladega County, Ala., a former tenant who is now buying a farm of his own. When Mr. Turner applied to his Production Credit Association for a loan seven years ago, he still owed a local merchant $1,400 even after he had turned over his entire cotton crop of 11 bales, all of his corn, four head of workstock, a wagon, two plows, and other farm equipment.

The association conferred with the local merchant and arranged for Mr. Turner to pay off his old debt which finally boiled down to only $20. Then the association approved his application for a loan of $315. With the interest rate at

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 3)

Farmer Increases His Net Worth Up To $10,000 By Conserving His Soil

Within 10 years, Prentis Monk, an Arkansas farmer, has increased the net worth of his farm from a mere $600 to about $10,000 by following sound soil conservation practices, reports H. C. Ray, Extension Service district agent of Little Rock, Ark.

A few years ago, Mr. Monk was really up against it trying to make ends meet, operating his 40-acre hill farm near Magnolia, says District Agent Ray. At that time, his farm wasn't producing even enough to feed two mules—his own and one he borrowed from a neighbor. Things got so bad that he had to work at odd jobs to buy groceries and pay the interest on a $400 mortgage on his small farm and three-room shack.

Then one day, he went to a farmers meeting being conducted by the County Extension agent. When the meeting was over, he went up to his agent and told him his problem. The agent helped him make contact with his Soil Conservation District office and

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Horace Savoy Wins Commendation At Ham And Egg Show In Maryland

Washington, D. C.—Emphasizing the importance of a well-rounded live-at-home program in his address at the recent Maryland Ham and Egg Show, Congressman Lansdale G. Sasscer praised a young colored sharecropper veteran Horace Savoy, of his district for exhibiting the best home-cured ham on display at the show, reports District Extension Agent Martin G. Bailey. The exhibit was held at Upper Marlboro, Md.

"The farmer who usually gets ahead," said the Congressman, "is the one who isn't always running to the grocery store to buy things he could raise at home. This young veteran, who served in his country's armed forces for three years during the war and who has returned home and is now taking on-the-job training in order to be a better farmer, is to be commended for producing and curing the best ham on exhibit here," Sasscer declared.

The Congressman also praised the othed farmers who had products on display at the show. "This is evidence," he said, "that you are not counting on your tobacco crop to carry the whole farm load. But instead you are growing a larger part of your own food so that you can use your tobacco dollars to buy land, or improve your home and raise your level of living."

The show was initiated a year ago by County Agent James R. Taylor, who says it is part of his program of helping to stimulate more of the farmers in his county to increase their production of food for home use. This year the show was sponsored by veterans who are taking on-the-job training in agriculture under Taylor.

Veteran Savoy, one of County Agent Taylor's star trainees, has been share-cropping near Hall,

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Asst. Sec. Chas. F. Brannan Says Nation Will Benefit By Removal Of Disadvantages

The entire Nation will benefit by the removal of the many disadvantages which handicap rural people, said Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan in an address last week before a meeting of rural and town people in Burlington, Ia.

In reviewing the Department's testimony on a long-range agricultural program before the agricultural committees of the Senate and House, Brannan said that a portion of that testimony was concerned with the disadvantages of many rural areas.

"We shall never achieve farm parity in living," he said, "unless we fearlessly tell the truth about farm conditions. Admittedly, agriculture stands at the peak of its all-time prosperity. Yet in 1946 the average per capita income of farm people was $779 compared with $1,288 for nonfarm people," the Assistant Secretary asserted.

"I believe firmly," Brannan declared, "that the interest of the entire Nation will be served by striving to bring about a condition in which rural areas are no longer disadvantaged in such elementary aspects of living as electrification, running water, housing, education, recreation, and medical care."

Take A Stand On "Moderate" Drinking

The menace of beverage alcohol is that its use may result in the disease known as alcoholism. What to do with the victims of alcohol is a public problem of the first order. Few hospitals are equipped for treating alcoholic patients. By common consent the jail has been substituted for the hospital. The public conscience has not been educated in the wisdom of studying the nature of the disease or of dealing with it at its source.

Alcoholics Anonymous is doing a noble service in reclamation of alcoholics, but the popular mind is callous to the frightful human cost of the liquor traffic, and rationalizes the situation by saying that drinkink has been with us since the days of Noah and will probably remain with us for a long time to come.

The liquor industry is a legalized business, one of the big industries of our coluntry. It pays enormous taxes to the government, employs labor, and furnishes a market for the products of the farm. It assists the officers of the law by insisting that automobiles do not drive when drinking, observes the time of opening and closing its bars, observes holidays, and in every way is a law-abiding institution—so they say.

The public mind is not shocked by the figures given by dependable statisticians. It is said on good authority that of the 100,000,000 of our population fifteen years of age and over, 50,000,000 drink. Of these, three million are excessive drinkers, and 750,000 are known alcoholics. Dr. Jellinek of Yale believes that 25 per cent of crime is due to alcohol. Dean Luther A. Weigle says that the menace of liquor is "greater now than it ever has been anywhere, or at any other time." The drink bill of the nation reached the appalling figure of $770,000,000 in 1946, which is more than the total of the amount spent by state and federal governments for public health and hospitals, plus all money spent under the Social Security Act, including old age assistance and help for the blind and crippled and dependent children, plus all the money spent by the Veterans Administration for 1944. This does not include the hidden costs of drinking such as part of the cost of crime, hospitalization of alcholics, accidents and absenteeism due to drinking, nnot mentioning money spent for bootleg liquor, all of which would add another billion or two.

It seems that a growing number of our population is disposed to blink at this dark picture, preferring to accept thee pleasing propaganda of the movies, newspaper and magazine advertising, and the flaming pictures of the billboards glamorizing liquor as a public benefactor, and escape from monotony and boredom, the freer from worry, fear, and inferiority, the concomitant of all "gracious" living, and other such false claims. In spite of this tissue of lies the ancient proverbs still holds: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise" (Prov. 20:1).

Fearing the growth of popular opposition the liquor interests are counseling moderation. One must know when to stop. In the exercise of self-control one strengthens his will-power and develops character, it is claimed. The doctrine is contrary to fact and experience. We know that the powers of inhibition are wakened when alcohol is taken into the system, and the fine edge of moral discrimination is blunted. In a men's Bible class in a Pittsburgh church one of the members reported in the writer's presence that an eighteen-year-old girl of a good family said in his hearing that she expected to attend a party that night. She would drink till twelve o'clock and after that she "didn't care what happened."

There are multitudes of otherwise good people who, while deploring the excessive use of alcoholic beverages, see no harm in an occasional beer or cocktail. When to refuse to drink would throw a wet blanket over the party or invite jibes and innuendoes, a special brand of courage is needed for one to stand up to his conviction.

To drink or not to drink poses a question of far-reaching consequences, both to oneself and to his neighbors. He who can "drink or let it alone," usually does not let it alone. Total abstinence is far better and safer. Besides, as a Christian one must have regard for his neighbor who may be less endowed with moral stamina than himself. The apostle Paul refused to eat meat if in so doing he caused his brother to offend. The same principle holds in this case. One who drinks regardless of the power of his example is a consummate egoist and violates the law of brotherly love which the teaching of Jesus enjoins upon us all.

It is wrong to drink even in moderation. The only way is total abstinence.

He Giveth More

"He giveth more grace," James 4: 6
"He increaseth strength," Isaiah 40: 29
"Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied," Jude 2

He giveth more grace when the burdens grow greater,
He sendeth more strength when the labors increase;
To added affliction He addeth His mercy,
To multiplied trials, His multiplied peace.

When we have exhausted our store of endurance,
When our strength has failed ere the day is half done,
When we reach the end of our hoarded resources,
Our Father's full giving is only begun.

His love has no limit, His grace has no measure,
His power no boundary known unto men;
For out of His infinite riches in Jesus
He giveth and giveth and giveth again.

—Annie Johnson Flint.

Dying Testimonies Of Native Converts

Winifred Higginson

From "Alliance Weekly"

Miss Vaughn of China gives this instance. During a meeting of several days' duration in China in 1904 the audience consisted of the most stupid and ignorant of Chinese women. Among these a Mrs. Jang seemed more stupid than the rest. Because her husband had desired her to know of Christianity, she had come with her two children.

"There was little time for individual work. Our reliance was on the words, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." After four days Mrs. Jang returned home a new creature in Christ.

"Some months later, while we were holding similar meetings in a neighboring town, she again appeared, this time with three children and a dog. She remained for four days, got what she could of truth, and went home.

"A year later she became ill, and her family was intensely bitter because of her change, and that she had unbound her feet. They persecuted her by all sorts of little meannesses. But through it all she maintained a bright testimony, only grieved that her dear ones would not receive what so thrilled and comforted her. The disease had about done its work when I visited her village, but I received a welcome of boundless affection from her. Days passed and the end drew near. We prayed only for a peaceful passing; a lifting of the grief for those who had rejected her testimony. I made my supposed last visit to her. We shall never see our friend again. She is very near her heavenly home,' I had said.

"Early the next morning when we went to see her, we were amazed at the progress she had made during the night. To our intense surprise, she regained her health rapidly ad although never vigorous again, she lived for nearly a year to praise and glorify her Lord. She had kept the faith and believed that God could use her and in some mysterious way she was spared for a short time longer to do His will.

Prayer

O God of Life, we thank Thee for beautiful little things which we never dreamed could make us so happy, and for the way the stars shone on long hard stretches of the road we had to tread.

We thank Thee for the small expectations which ended in great delight; for the visitations of friendship which took us by surprise in this quarreling world of ours, and for the success which startled a heart schooled to face frequent defeat.

We thank Thee that when we prayed for courage to face the worst there was often the infinite mercy so much less than the worst; and we thank thee that some of our desires were not satisfied because a wisdom deeper than our own withheld what we wanted for the moment and gave us what we needed forever.

We bless Thee that, bereft of some things we felt we could not live without, we have had bestowed upon us other things to enable us to live on—a vision in the restless night, a quiet heart in the dreaded tumult, an inspiring thought when we were at our wits' end, a sufficient grace in spite of our weakness.

We praise Thee for that within us which, bloody and also bowed, has not been utterly conquered and never shall be, because those who love us make us continually ashamed of lying in the dust.

Bless our future days to courage in our own troubles and kindness in the troubles of others.

Bless our work to a little splendor and our homes to great loving.

Bless our country to responsible freedom and our world to new hope.

Forgive our sins against Thee and against one another; and lead us gently down the years, out of the good that is into the better that is yet to be. For Christ's Sake. Amen.

First Knowledge Of The Bible

Said Secretary Betts of the American Bible Society: A young Yugoslav, with whom I shared a seat on the airplane, asked me politely about my business occupation. I told him I was a representative of the American Bible Society. "Bible," he asked, "What do you mean—Bible?" He had never heard the word before. I tried to explain: the Bible is a book of sacred writings, and tells the life story of Jesus of Nazareth. Apparently he had never heard the word "Jesus." So I spent a few minute telling him something of Jesus Christ. Then I had an inspiration. I happened to have in my brief case copies of the Gospel of St. Luke and St. John in Serbian. They had just been published by the Bible Society. I offered him a Gospel. His eyes lighted up as he recognized his own language, and be begged to keep it. I assured him it was his, and gave him the other Gospel to go with it. God grant that it may prove to be but the beginning of a new and richcer chapter in his life?

The Busy Train

By Marian Kennedy

Huffle, chuffle goes the train,
Huffle, chuffle, puff!
Starting oh, so very slow,
Juff! Chuff! Huff!

Huffling and chuffling
With little puffs so short,
Juffing down the shiny track
With a snuffle and a snort.

Clitter, clatter, clitter, clatter,
Clickety, clack, clack!
Gliding round the corners,
And clicking down the track.

Whistling at the crossings,
Hurrying on again,
Huffing, puffing, clicking, clacking—
What a busy train!

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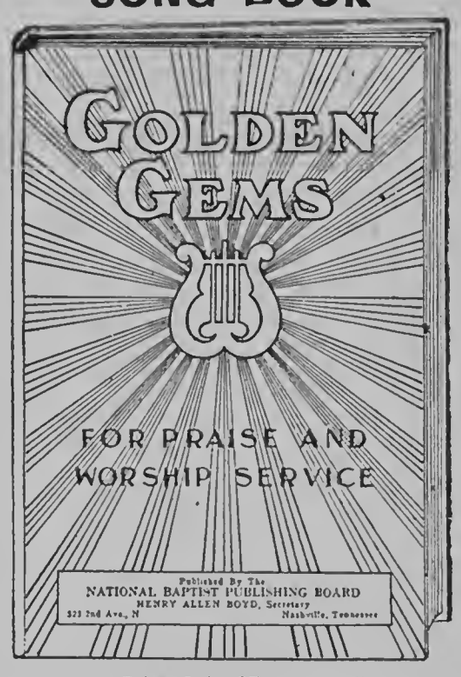

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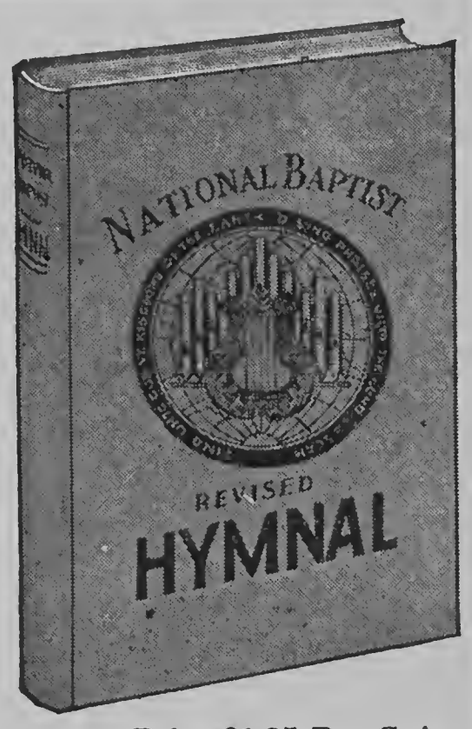

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A Little Peacemaker

David took the beautiful red apple from his mother's hand with a big thank you. "It's the last one, Son," she smiled "When I go to market tomorrow I will certainly get some more apples like those." "That suits me," laughed David, as he hastened out on the back porch to eat it.

He was about to sink his teech into its sweetness when he heard half angry, half sobbing young voices. "It's mine, you give it to me," cried one. "I want it!" sobbed another little voice.

Two small neighbor boys came around the house, Chubby Tommy looked as if his heart would break. And David knew that the new toy Tommy was trying to resuce from Peter was his own, the one which his father had given him only that morning. It was easy to see that its shining newness had attracted little Peter, who now was holding on to it with all the strength his small hands possessed.

"See what I've got!" said David. holding up his beautiful red apple. At oncc the crying ceased and the wet eyes widened with intrest. I'll tell you what I'll do," continued David. "If Peter will give Tommy back his toy, I will show you both how I can split this apple in two without using a knife."

Peter let go of Tommy's new toy, and David began twisting the apple in his hands until, quick as a flash, it broke right through the middle. The little boys laughed out loud as David handed them each a half of his apple.

Then it was David's turn to laugh as the little fellows ran off, hand in hand. He was still laughing when he entered the kitchen. "I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Peacemaker," said Mother with a twinkle in her eye.

"Peacemaker?" asked David.

"Yes, of course," answcred Mother "I saw what happened just now from the window. Remember what Jesus said, David. 'Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God."

"And I guess blessed means happy," said David, as he thought of Tommy and Peter, the best of friends oncc more.

How I'm Bringing Up My Son To Live In A World of Many People

By Perry Como (singing star)

Note to Teachers: We believe your students will be impressed when their favorite singer (and he is an idol of the younger set) expresses himself in this democratic fashion.

A few hundred years ago, a guy by the name of Columbus made a trip to this country. He came from Europe and started a custom that has grown to pretty big proportions. The neverending flood of immigrants from all parts of the world since 1942 has included all races, all colors, all creeds. Checking in at our ports have been Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Moslems—Negroes, whites and yellow complexions—Europeans, Asiatics and Australians. A mixture that has made America a great country—a haven for the oppressed and underprivileged.

I have a boy six years old of whom I'm pretty proud. In that respect, I guess I'm no different from millions of other parents. I'm proud of the way he smiles, I'm proud of his intelligence—I'm proud of many things out him. But I'm proudest of an outlook that he's developing—slowly but surely—about his fellow man.

From his earliest days, my wife and I have done our best to impress on Ronnie that the next fellow is as good as he is. That the signers of the Declaration of Independence weren't kidding when they said, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, they they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Our country has just gone through a terrible war—a war to whose purposes the Comos heartily subscribed. Not only did we fight to rid the world of tryants but to insure minority people a place in the sun. To insure them the right to hold their heads high with a dignity intended for all humans—not only the majority. Ronnie is only a young boy, but we are constantly striving to explain to him, the language he'll understand, what it was all about—that Abraham Ievine is as good as Michael Rafferty, that George Washington Smith has the same rights as Angclo Ferraro.

Of coursc, words are important but they can never be an adequate substitute for action. That is why my wife and I try to translate our theories into action. Children are extremely imitative—particularly when their parents are involved And when we have friends visiting of all different nationalities and faiths, Ronie gets the idea. He goes out and chooses his friends on the same basis that we do. His only test, learned from us, is, "Is he a nice guy?" Ronnie doesnt even think in terms of, "What's his nationality?"

That's why we're proud of our son. He is learning to be a good citizen in the fullest sense—not only of this country but a citizen of the world. He is learning how to live with other people.

The Compassionate Heart

By H. H. McConnell

The world is moved toward Christ only by those who care.

He loved me and gave himself for me." How the heart of Paul must have leaped within him as he penned these words. What a sense of wonder must have possessed him as the magnitude of this thrilling conception gripped his mind. Christ's love is an individual love. It is not an impersonal love for the mass of men, but it is channeled down to the individual life. He is the individual Saviour of the individual soul.

There were two things which were a continual source of wonderment to Paul. He was amazed that the grace of God had singled him out and conferred upon him the riches of grace and the riches of glory; and the sense of wonder never left him that he should be entrusted with the good news for others. "Unto me who am less than the least of all saints was this grace given to prcach unto the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

And what an amazing thing it is that the believer is privileged to be an interpreter to the world of the compassionate heart of the Master. "As the Father hath sent me," said Jesus, "even so send I you." Let your mind dwell on that and try to encompass its meaning. We who bear his name before the world are to be the interpreters of his grace and power and love. We are to reeal these qualities to others. Round about us are "those for whom Christ died" who are equally precious in his sight as those who are his own.

Physial and Spiritual Need

No wonder Paul says, "Put on, therefore, as God's elet, holy and beloved, a heart of compassion.' Reently, my spirit was stabbed broad awake by an incident in the life of Wilfred Grenfell. He had been taken aross the bay by an old fisherman to attend a man who was dying. They were cold and wet and hungry when they arrived at the fisherman's home. Tea was served to Dr. Grenfell, and they apologized that there was no sugar or milk. In the home were children pooryl clad and looking undernourished. Dr. Grenfell climbed the ladder to the second floor and found an old man dying of cancer of the throat. His aged wife her eyes blinded by cateracts, was tenderly ministering to him. When Dr. Grenfell returned to the first floor, he asked the fisherman who had brought him, "Is that your father?" "No," was the laconic reply. "A relative then," persisted Dr. Grenfell. Again the answer was in the negative. Finally, the fisherman volunteered the information that he was a neighbor. "How long has he been with you?" queried the doctor. "About a year," was the answer. "Does he pay for their food? asked Dr. Grenfell, only to receive the answer, "They have nothing." Said the doctor in wonderment, "Why do you share your living with them when you do not have enough for yourself and family?" And the old man answered with this piercing question, "What would do you, doctor?"

What would you do? what am I doing? That is the question every one of us must answer in this day when there are so many millions of men, women and little children who lie down hungry each night.

But tragic as is physical hunger, the unfilled hunger of the soul represents a greater tragedy. Our age has become sensitive to poverty and pain, but indifferent to sin. We are sympathetic to the hunger of the body but callous to the greater tragedy of soul hunger and spiritual starvation which is all around about us.

Our Lord never neglected man's physical needs, but his supreme concern was to meet and satisfy those deeper hungers of the soul, and how the church—yes, how we as individual Christians—need to recapture the fervent, glowing, yearning passion of our Lord in his love for men.

Renewed Subsoil Required

We have talked much about a new world. We have made our blueprints and day dreamed a great deal about a world brotherhood which shall be characterized by unselfishness and peace "Where man calls man his brother and loves as himself another." But our dreams are always rudely interrupted by one stubborn, ugly fact —the fact of human sin. All through history the blueprints of a better world have been destroyed in the blazing inferno of the wickedness of the human heart. There is no power to deal with that but the redeeming power of the cross of Christ.

In a great apartment project in New York City, a slum and industrial area was cleared and impressive apartment buildings arose on that site. The plans called for beautiful landscaping. The ground was preparcd, top soil was brought in, and the grass was planted. It flourished for a time, and then bare spots appeared, and it was not a healthy loowing lawn. The soil was analyzed. It was discovered that drippings from the oil tanks formerly located there had fouled the soil. Heroic remedies were undertaken. The soil was removed in the depth of siv feet, and new healthy soil was put in its place. The project cost -200,000. They knew that there was no use to plant grass and trees and bushes and try to produce beauty on the surface when the soil beneath would not support it. And have we not learned that we cannot build a world of righteousness and beauty and peace out of soil of unredeemed lives?

As a must in any blueprint for the building of a new world, there must be the foundation of bringing men one by one into a saving knowledge of Christ and to an honest attempt to live life as he would have lived. and that requires the channel of loving compassionate hearts.

When that type of compassionate zeal possesses those in the pulpit and those in the pew, the love of Christ has found interpreters. The world is moved toward Christ only by those who care and who care intensely. There rises a cry from our stricken world today to those who are Christ's, "Put on, holy and beloved, a heart of compassion."

The End of Darkness

Frances Fitzpatrick Wright

Perhaps next to the bare necessities of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter, men have worked hardest for light.

First they had only the light of the campfire; then they made torches of wood. After a long time, they made crude greese lamps of clay, or candles of tallow. A great step forward was taken when kerosene lamps were perfected. In time kerosene lamps were replaced by gas, piped intto the houses for illumination. Gas lights, however, were discarded almost entirely when Edison, the great wizard of electricity, perfected the incandescent lamp. Electric light has indeed turned night into day; bu the use of it, factory work can be done almost as well by night as by day; doctors can operate at any hour, airplanes can land safely out of a midnight sky. Man has conquered physical darkness with artificial light.

And what of spiritual darkness? From the earliest times, men have yearned and searched for an inner light to guide them out of the larkness of fear and ignorance, out of the darkness of evil thoughts. Far back in the Old Testament we find this cry for help. "O send out thy light and thy truth. let them lead me." And in Psalm 119, these words "The entrance of thy words giveth light."

Always, light has been the symbol of goodness and truth; darkness has been the symbol of evil and ignorance. When the good old priest Zacharias speaks of the birth of the Christ child he says, "The dayspring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death."

When Jesus grew to manhood and realized fully the power of evil and the darkness it brings into human souls, his whole purpose was to bring the light of goodness and truth into every seeking soul. He said, "I am the light of the world," and another time he reminded his followers of their obligation to the world, saying, "Yc are the light of the world . . . let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

It was many years after Jesus' earthly career was finished that John wrote of him, "The darkness is past, and the true light now shineth." The long search for spiritual light ends in Christ for each individual who finds him. His spirit enlightens the understanding and thc conscience.

Kate Shelley's Bravery

It was July 6, 1881, Kate Shelley stood by the kitchen window of her home in Boone, Iowa, watching a terrific storm. All lay long the wind had blown; the ran had descended in torrents, and as night came on, it seemed to grow worse. Kate had seen houses falling trees uprooted; cattle swept into the raging river, already six feet above its normal height. Men had been watching Honey Creek Bridge over the river all day, but it had stood the strain.

The lightning was blinding, ad the thunder was so loud that Kate had found it impossible to make her mother hear her when she talked. The night was very dark and Kate stood by the window wishing that some man were to be in their home to protect her mother and the little ones during the night ahead. A girl of 16 didn't seem of much use in a storm such as was raging outside the window.

due, and it is the way of the big headlights of an oncoming freight train as it rounded the curve. Then the lights suddenly disappeared; the train didn't come by the house as usual.

"Mother;" screamed the girl, "Mother! Honey Creek bridge must have gone down! I saw the freight's headlights! Now they are gone, and the train has gone, too- What shall we do, mother? The express is soon due, and it is the da yof the big reunion. It will be crowded, mother, what shall we do?

"What can we do, child? asked her mother, shivering with dread. "There is no one here to go."

"Then I must do something,' cried Kate. 'The lives of all those folks on the train depend on me. There is no other house this side of the bridge."

"What could you do in a storm like this?" asked her mother again. "You couldn't stand, Kate. You couldn't get to a place where you could stop the train."

"I must try to get to Moingona," said the girl. "That is only a mile away, and there is an operator there."

"But the trestle!" warned the mother. "Remember you could not cross it in the daylight. How could you make it in the darkness and storm?

"I can only try," answered Kate, trying on an old hood over her head, and putting on a great coat that had belonged to her father. "You know it is what I ought to do," and she opened the door, letting in a great gust of wind and rain. Her mother watched her from the window, praying for Kate, trying to believe that she would come back again in safety.

Kate went first toward the bridge. She had been right in her surmise that the bridge had been swept away. There lay the freight, partly submerged in the water below. The bridge had been carried down the stream, and in the flashes of light she could see the great steel skeleton rearing its head beyond the freight train. The water was crashing against the piers as if to push them away, also.

Quicky Kate turned to run along the track toward the trestle, but the storm now beat directly in her face, and progress against it seemed almost impossible. To breathe was difficult; at times she was driven back over the very same ties she had passed. A tree. crashing down behind her, made her dazed and weak. The way seemed endless. Rounding a curve in the darkness, she knew that the thestle lay ahead of her.

The trestle! It was five hundred feet long and below it the Des Moines River was thundering and pounding against the abutments. By the light of the occasional lightning, she could see where the trestle began; then all was pitch black. Finding it impossible to keep her balance, she dropped to her knees. The rain dashed in her face, making it hard to watch the track when the light came. Very cautiously, yet as hastily as possible, she went crawling along the trestle on the slippery rails. Once her hand went between the ties and she bumped her face on the rails, cutting it badly, and making her head swim Would she never get across? The way seemed endless.

At last her hand felt solid ground, and Kate Shelley gave a cry of Joy. Not a moment was to be lost. She jumped to her feet and hurried toward the small station a quarter of a mile away. What mattered if if shc fell? If she lost a shoe? If she tore her clothing? She was trying to save the lives of men, women, and little chiludrcn

Dashing into thc little station, she gasped,

"Honey Creek Bridge has gone! Stop the express! The freight train is in the river!" Then she fell unconscious to the floor.

So the long express train, with its crowded cars containing many of the leading citizens of Iowa, came to a full stop less than two miles from the trestle, and the passengers, as they sat in the cars and waited for the storm to abate, learned of the courage of that girl of sixteen who had risked her own life to stop the train.

When, later, the Legislature of Iowa presented her with a golden medal, and also with a purse of gold which had ben contributed by those whose lives she had saved, Kate Shelley thanked them kindly, and then said—:

"I wasn't really as brave as you have made me out to be. Mother has always taught me to do the thing that I thought I ought to do, no matter how hard it was going to be; that is what mother has always done, too. So I just did what I knew 1 ought to do."

Recipe for Rest

When at night you sleepless lie,
And the weary hours drag by—
Lift your thoughts to God above.
Bending down to you in love.
Feel his presence by your bed—
His soft touch upon your head.
Let your last thought be a prayer,
As you nestle in his care;
Ask him all your way to keep,
Then—why then—drop off to sleep

When the trumpet is needed the music of the flute will not suffice. Too long the flute has been the dominant instrument in the organized orchestra of Christianity. —Dick Shepard (quoted by G. Bromley Oxnam.)

THE FORUM

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Farmer Increases

(Continued from page 1)

apply for assistance. A Soil Conservation Service technician came to his farm, studied it carefully, and then made a map of it, planning a cropping system for each acre in terms of the needs of Mr. Monk and his family and in line with the capability of his land.

Part of his farm was selected for meadow, three acres of eroded land were devoted to pine seedlings, and the remainder was terraced for growing cotton and corn rotated with soil building crops. By 1938, he had paid off the $400 mortgage and made the downpayment on 80 acres of woodland. Six years later, Mr. Monk was out of debt and had built a modern, eight-room home for his family of 11, and a new barn for his livestock.

Last year, he was acclaimed the champion soil conservation farmer of Arkansas and was awarded $100 at the Log Cabin, Ga., Soil Conservation Jamboree. In addition, the Arkansas Bankers' Association presented him a certificate of merit, and the Dorcheat Soil Conservation District gave him a $100 prize for outstanding soil conservation work.

By farming the conservation way, Mr. Monk now produces annually about 14 bales of cotton. $700 worth of calves and hogs, 600 bushels of corn, 800 bales of lespedeza hay, 500 bushels of sweet potatoes, 350 bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 gallons of syrup, five gallons of milk a day for his family, poulutry, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables for a well-balanced diet.

"When I applied to the Soil Conservation Service for help," Mr. Monk says, "everything I owned, including my land, wouldn't have brought $600. Today, my farm and home and livestock would easily bring $10,000.

His livestock consists of four horses, eight milk cows, eight calves, two brood sows, 21 pigs, and 100 chickens.

Farmer Awarded

(Continued from page 1)

year strip rotation was set up which called for planting every other terrace at intervals in small grain followed by lespedeza, a hay crop. "Grain and lespedeza will rebuild land faster than anything I know," Mr. Archie says. As proof of this statement, he says that after putting his soil conservation program into effect, his cotton yield rose from about a half bale to the acre to a bale and a half per acre.

With the increase in grain and hay which resulted from his soil sonservation program, Archie began launching his dairy program. Today, he has five milk cows. Besides getting plenty of milk for their seven children, the Archies have a milk check of from $25 to $40 coming in every month from a nearby creamery to which they sell milk.

The improved farm practices which the Archies are carrying out are reflected in better living. Hams and sides of bacon may be found in their smokehouse yearround, and on the pantry shelves are hundreds of quarts of canned meats, fruits, and vegetables. "We butcher four or five hogs every year and we usually can a calf and about 800 quarts of fruits and vegetables," say the Archies.

In 1944, the family built a new home made of concrete blocks. It sits on a ridge overlooking most of their farmland which neighboring farmers come to look at regularly to see how they are conserving soil.

Farmer Archie is high in his praise of those who gave him a helping hand in getting started and are still aiding him. Special mention is made of Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Production and Marketing Administration. He uses his PMA payment largely for terracing and pasture improvement. He was the first colored farmer in his county to construct terraces with a two-horse turnplow and get them approved for payment the first year.

His county agent has asked him to be a leader in the soil conservation group which is being organized in his community. His answer is, "I am ready and willing to do what I can to help other farmers get on the road to better living on the farm."

The Wicked Device

One of the whiskey distillers took advantage of "Father's Day" to advertise widely, using the caption "Are You Really Playing Ball With Your Son?" It challenges fathers to "wise and sensible drinking." The idea is, of course, to set an example to the son. It would seem to us that thoughtful American citizens ought to express frankly their disgust for this sort of propaganda. There are today many thousands lyiny in drunkard's graves who were taught by their fathers hiw to drink "moderately." As there stretched out a helpless drunkard on the floor of a home, the father confessed, "I saw my own sins stare at me through the eyes of my son. By the way, what other business is there that requires a warning concerniny its products? What the manufacturer needs to warn his customers to be "moderate." What maker of shoes needs to warn his customers to be "sensible." The Better Business Bureau has a gigantic problem on its hands in dealing with liquor advertising, and it had better get busy if it is to preserve its reputation as the upholder of business ethics in advertising.

Farm Credit Helps

(Continued from page 1)

4½ per cent, he was able to repay his production credit loans at the end of each crop-year and have something left over to put aside.

By last year, he had saved up enough to start buying a farm of his own. Also, he has workstock, new farm equipment, milk cows, hogs, poultry, and a year-round garden, says Mr. Fuhr.

As of last December, over 400,000 white and colored farmers held membership in the Nation's 503 Production Credit Association. During the year, members borrowed a total of $757,611,000 on which to help run their farms.

Mr. Fuhr left last week on a trip through Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas where he will confer with rural leaders in an effort to acquaint more farm people with the credit facilities of his agency.

Horace Savoy Wins

(Continued from page 1)

Md., even since he returned from the service. Last year, he netted $1,500 as his share of the tobacco crop he raised. "I've salted some of it away," said the young veteran, "to help buy a farm of my own in the next year or two, if I can find one at the right price."

In placing two blue ribbons on Savoy's 35-pound dry-cured smoked ham, the judges declared that his product was by far the best piece of cured pork on exhibit. Savoy, who has just turned 25, said his prize-winning ham was one of four he cured last fall as part of his home-grown food supply.

While the young veteran was taking first place with his ham, his 23-year-old wife, Mrs. Roberta Savoy, was winning second place with her eggs. First prize in the egg contest went to Mrs. Ida Holland of Brandywine, Md.

When Mrs. Savoy was asked how much she spends each week in feeding her family of four, she replied, "Sometimes as much as Two Dollars for sugar, flour, and a few other things we can't raise, but there are many weeks when I don't have to spend any money for food."

Explaining how her live-at-home program works, Mrs. Savoy said, The landlord has cows and he furnishes us milk; we have about a half-acre garden from which we gather enough tomatoes, kale, beans, and other products to meet our year-round vegetable needs. "You see," she pointed out, "I can about 200 quarts of fruits and vegetables every summer."

The Savoy's have two boys—one six-weeks-old and the other, four years. "I want to give my boys a start on the land," the sharecropper veteran said, "My parents have 15 children, and, of course, they couldn't help us much. But it's going to be different for my boys," he declared.

Before going into the army, Savoy was employed in a shipyard, however, he was reared on a farm nearby where he now lives. "I just wanted to get back on the land," said the veteran, 'to see what I could do."

Overlending Can

(Continued from page 1)

what lower agricultural prices.

"The future progress of associations and the long-term benefit they will be to agriculture depend upon how soundly they make and service short-term loans to their members."

The Religion Of Thrift And Savings

By William Pickens, U. S. Savings Bonds Division Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Oakland, Cal—Out of the strength of the individual members come the strength and power of the church; and out of the power of the churches come the power, the influence and the honor of the church association or the denomination. That means that the first link in the chain of power for the church and the denomination, is the power and security of the individual members. The stronger the individual, the stronger is his church and the stronger is the church denomination to which that church and that member belong.

This is very true and obvious in the economic sense: the poorer the membership in this world's goods, the poorer the preacher, the smaller the salary, the weaker the sermons, the smaller the congregation and again the poorer the church treasury. The small congregations and the discouragement of the membership mean a still poorer church. And so, the vicious circle turns on.

To raise the tone and standing and future of the church and the denomination, any uplift all round and all the way through must begin with the individual member. Give him a better economic foundation, more economic security and better hope for his own future, and you help the future of his church every other thing to which he belongs. Show me a church today whose members hold the most Government Bonds of that E, F and G variety, and I will show you the church which not only stands at the top now, but that also has the outlook for standing ahead ten, twenty and thirty years from now.

In the United States there are between 3 and 5 million Negro Baptists, constituing one of the best organized churches in the world today. Suppose the great and loyal leaders of the Negro Baptists in America should start a movement to have every member enrolled in a Baptist church, anywhere, also enrolled in the U. S. Treasury Department as the possessor of one of even the smallest Bonds, like that $25 E-Bond; what a stability that would give the great Bapt. Church for a hundred years to come, and the first hundred years would insure the standing of that church for many generations following the first hundred years.

An E Bond for $25 costs only $18.75, which means that a Baptist with five children could ultimately see that there was a Bond in the name of each member of the family in about half a year by buying one Bond each month. For every three dollars which he put into E Bonds, the family would get back four dollars at the maturity of that Bond.

And do our good church people know that F and G Bonds may be bought also in the name of the church or of any other organization which the purchaser of the Bond wishes to assist? The E Bond which can be bought only in the name of one or two individuals, pays a little more than three percent per annum when held to maturity of the Bond; but the F and G Bonds which may also be bought in the name of organizations pay two and one half percent per annum. This is good interest all round, from the best Bank in the world—The United States Government. That Bank is as safe and sure as the very life of the United States itself, and to most Americans that means as safe as, if not safer than, anything else in this world of ours. Through this Bond method, the security of the individual is made commensurate with the security of his country.

This is a good point at which to commend the far-seeing leaders of our Negro churches, who have led their members, by word of mouth and word in print, to deposit as much of their hard-earned money as possible in the E, F and G Bonds of the United States Treasury Department. That is true of all of our churches but is notably true of leaders, like Drs. G. L. Prince and Henry Allen Boyd of one wing of that Church and Drs. D. V. Jemison and W. H. Jernagin of the other great wing of the Baptists. These men are wise enough to be "making hay while the sunshines" and to be storing up blessings and opportunities for future leaders and coming generations of their churches.

William Pickens, Director, Interracial Section U. S. Savings Bonds Division., Treasury Department Washington, D. C. , August 9, 1948

Gallatin Soldier, Killed Overseas, Back For Burial

Gallatin, Tenn.—Sgt. Peter Wiley Vertress was laid to quiet rest, Thursday, Aug. 26th, in Gallatin, Tenn., by the side of his illustrious father, the late Rev. Peter Vertress. His body was brought from the Eastern Theater of War where he was killed in service some three years ago.

Dr. J. N. Rucker the outstanding Baptist preacher orator of Natchez, Miss., served as Master of Ceremonies and delivered a matchless eulogy wherein he depicted his brother-in-law as a brave soldier for America and God Almighty. Dr. T. J. Griffin of Chicago (a second brother-in-law) delivered the main eulogy and placed his deceased brother-in-law by the side of Abraham Lincoln and Jesus Christ who gave their lives in a combat for the freedoms of men. Mrs. K. B. McKissack sang and the Rev. C. H. Bell of Indiana offered prayer. The obituary was read by the soldier who accompanied the body home.

His distinguished mother, Mrs. Diora Vertrees; his sisters, Mrs. J. N. Rucker, Mrs. J. T. Odum and Mrs. Bertha Griffin along with his brother, R. C. Vertrees sat together in the church which their father pastored and built and sobed their last regrets over the flag draped casket of their beloved brother and son. Friends from all walks of life were there to say goodbye.

NEW FARM BILL EXTENDS SUPPORTS ON BASIC CROPS

The new farm bill, passed in the final hours of the 80th Congress, extends price support on basic crops, Carl Fry, state chairman of the PMA said today.

Price supports at 90 per cent of parity were maintained on wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, tobacco and rice, Fry said.

The program is effective until June 30, 1950.

Cotton had previously carried a price support of 92.5 per cent of parity.

Irish potatoes harvested before January 1, 1948, milk, milk products, hogs, chickens and eggs will all be supported at 90 per cent parity until January 1, 1950.

Fry said that under the new legislation price supports for burley tobacco will continue at 90 per cent of parity indefinitely. The bill provides for the continuation of supports for fire-cured tobacco at 75 per cent of the burley loan rate and dark air-cured tobacco at 66 2-3 per cent of the burley rate. The bill provides for proclamation of tobacco marketing quotas on present quota tobacco, regardless of supplies.

Control of Insect, Pests Becomes Gardening "Must"

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar,
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

It has come to me that, one of the "musts" in gardening is the control of insects.

The insecticide business has grown to huge dimensions, and many new companies are organized every year. Many research men are working on the problem of making or discovering some new material that will be more effective and simpler to use than anything already on the market, and each year sees several contenders. Most of them are more or less effective in killing insects, but some are so deadly poisonous to men and other animals that they must be used with extreme care. Fortunately we do not have to rely on these poisonous insecticides, whether new or old. There are two well known insect killers that will do the work without danger of poison to anyone. Either one of them will do this work when used alone, but they are much more effective when combined.

Persian Powder

The first of these is pyrethrum, the old Persian insect powder, that was widely used 100 years ago. The other is rotenone. Rotenone has been used in India and in European gardens for years before it was introduced into this country. Usually under the name of Cubor. Pyrethrum is not poisonous at all, and rotenone is so slightly toxic that we may consider it non-poisonous. Both pyrethrum and rotenone can be had in dust or liquid form.

A single application of rotenone insecticide every week will control mast insect pests of the garden without danger to anyone. If we wish to be doubly sure we use a combination of rotenone and pyrethrum. It isn't necessary to know all of the names of the insects or the time that each kind may be expected to appear. Just apply your insecticide every week and you can control the pests.

Rotenone Effective

Rotenone will control the Mexican bean beetle, the shot beetle that eats holes in the bean leaves, flea beetles on tomatoes, radishes, carrots, beets and plants grown for greens. It will control spotted and striped cucumber beetles on melons and squash, caterpillars on cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and lettuce, aphids on turnips, and melon worms and pickleworms on cantaloupes.

Plant lice or aphids are not always killed by rotenone but they are very easily killed by pyrethrum, or by a combination of rotenone and pyrethrum. Should you chance to find cabbage aphids, be sure that you use either pyrethrum or a mixture of pyrethrum and rotenone. Nicotine sulfate will do the work, but nicotine is a deadly poison and there is always a risk in using it on vegetables that are to be eaten.

DDT Untested

DDT is one of the most effective insecticides we have as it gives good control over most insects, but as we do not know just how poisonous it is, we do not like to use it on any leafy crops that are to be eaten or on beans, peas, beets, and carrots. It is very effective in controlling insects on potatoes, and when used on corn it will check European corn borers, corn ear worms, and Japanese beetles, but it is not safe to use on tomato vines or any of the squash or pumpkin family as it may injure the foliage.

In some regions, harlequin bugs do great damage to the cabbage family and squash bugs do great harm to cucumbers, melons, squashes and pumpkins, and as DDT should not be used on these, and rotenone may not be sufficiently effective, we may use a new powder known as sabadilla. Sabadilla is not expensive and is now plentiful enough to make it easy to get. In fact it is being used quite widely.

Cryolite Widely Used

Cryolite is another insecticide that is being widely used in the control of Mexican bean beetles and Colorado potato beetles. It is sometimes cheaper to use than rotenone.

Every householder should use DDT freely, both in and out of the house, in the control of flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, bedbugs, and similar pests, and if sprayed on the ground around newly set vegetable plants, or if sprayed on the ground just before the plants are set, it is very effective in the control of cut worms. The soil should be sprayed for at least 8 inches around the plant. No cut worm will cross it.

A Forward Step

By H. E. Goodloe

Negro Baptists in Kentucky held all of their annual state meetings in Lexington, Kentucky during the week beginning August 10, 1948, It was indeed inspiring to see this great host of religious leaders meeting in their various groups in the day and at night coming together in one great body at the Woodland Auditorium.

The writer believes this to be one of the forward steps in the steady march of progress that Kentucky Baptists are making and it is hoped that serious consideration will be given to more such meetings because it (1) presents an excellent opportunity for all of the auxiliaries of the parent body to present a uni ted front (2) will soon prevent overlapping in work that is now very much in evidence (3) will cut down cost in transportation which is now very heavy when so many independent meetings are held, and (4) brings together larger numbers thus furnishes better opportunities for more enlightenment and cultural programs.

It was impossible to cover all sessions because of a special interest in Sunday school work; but from all reports made, it seems that auxiliry of the Association did a fine job. Some of the highlights of the sessions were as follows:

1. The musical under the direction of Murry Cruse, was really a high spot in the week's festivities. Lexington and the Baptists of Kentucky should be proud of the gospel feast furnished by this chorus.

2. Moderator Ballew's annual address. During the introductory remarks, he was referred to as a tall oak. When one thinks of his fine work as a leader of the General Association, you can really appreciate the fact that from the hills of Madison County, Kentucky sprang a tender sapling that is naw a giant oak.

3. The wonderful sermons preached by Rev. E. L. Elmore of Bates Memorial, Louisville, Dr. Sandy F. Ray of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Dr. R. W. Riley of Nashville, Tenn. Great men with messages that were food for thought.

4. The fine way in which the ministers and citizens of Lexington demonstrated the age old state ment, "Where there is unity, there is strength." The Baptists of Kentucky were entertained in a manner that certainly represented the hospitality for which Kentucky is noted.

Other leaders who were conspicuous by their work were Reverends Bell of Franklin, Wood of Somerset, Goodloe of Crab Orchard, and Greene of Owensboro. The writer had conferences with them and it seems that their goals are "On to Oakland."

In the final meeting of the General Association, the Moderator urged more unity of purpose among the different organizations. The writer had heard discussed, "The Church Using Its Sunday School." The leader of the discussion seemed much disturbed because so many Sunday schools had not realized that they were only auxiliaries of the church. He further emphasized that Sunday schools that were independent of the parent body did not meet the standard of Baptist churches. Then this thought presented itself. "If the auxiliaries of the local church are church controlled, then using this same line of reasoning, should there be a connecting link with the state auxiliaries and the General Association?

Dead Pea, Bean Vines Good to Build Up Compost Heap

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Pea vines (English peas) early snap beans and several other of our early vegetables have either already died or will die soon.

Under normal conditions we have made the last picking and let them decay to add both humus and fertility, but this year things are not normal. If turn these tops under, and if the present weather should continue, they not only would decay rapidly but they would mechanically loosen the soil so much that it would dry out so much that we could not hope to raise a late crop on this soil this year.

To Valuable to Waste

But this material is entirely too valuable to waste, so we recommend pulling all of these plants up by the roots and use them in building a compost heap. Properly bland ed with soil and a little stable manure they will provide first class fertilizer to use on the early spring garden.

We wish to call attention again to the fact that if we wish to plant a fall crop of Irish potatoes they should go into the ground within the next two weeks. This means buy seed at once and get your ground ready for planting. It will pay anyone who can do so to plant some late potatoes even though we only have room for a few hills. Probably the best variety to plant at this time is Irish Cobbler.

Don't forget to plant kale, seven top turnips, mustard and broccoli within the next two weeks. The sooner we get them planted the better results we will have.

Some time ago we suggested planting seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes. etc. for plants to set for fall crop. These plants should be ready to set within another week, and this means that we should put our soil in condition for planting within the next week.

Water Each Plant

If the dry weather continues you will have to water each individual plant three or four times after it is set out. But this does not require much time or energy and will probably mean the difference between a crop and a failure. The government report released last week, shows that the average price of food today is the highest it has ever been known in our country More serious still is the fact that the average price of foods is almost sure to go higher before the winter. This being true everyone who can possibly do so should plant all of their available garden space with fall and winter foods. And that most of these vegetables should be planted between now and the middle of August.

A Vote of Confidence

For the past 35 years a private electric company has been serving Norman, Oklahoma, a town of some 19,000 population, and the home of the state university which has an enrollment of approximately 14,000 students.

It recently voted an extension of the electric company's franchise for a period of 25 years, by 1,354 for the franchise and 44 against it.

Apparently Norman believes in the good old American policy of live and let live, and of encouraging private enterprise within its borders.

Peanuts

Successful peanut growers will arrange for machine shelling of seed peanuts and for treating of these seed. Shell and treat seed just before planting.

Dixie runner peanuts paid off in 1947. Yields were good and damage low. Try them on your farm in 1948. Don't forget to set the planter to put down plenty of seed and get a good stand. Thick spacing is necessary for good yields.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

We will never be able to understand why so many farm families allow their gardens and truck patches to grow up in weeds at this time of year. Outside of the milch cow, the one thing needed most on the farm is a good supply of fresh vegetables.

It is alarming to see so many gardens that have been apparently abandoned because of the dry weather.

However, it is quite obvious that the term "dry weather" has been overworked to cover up laziness and indifference toward raising a garden. This won't hold water as other farmers have not suffered too much for lack of moisture.

Many even fail to grow a garden except in early spring. They claim that the effort and cost are not worth it.

Yes, this year has been a favorable one for those who seek an excuse for not raising vegetables for home use. "It is just about as cheap to buy them" is a common expression, but it won't hold true one time out of a 100.

The trouble about this is that the farm people will not buy the proper vegetables and they in turn are forced to do without many of the things that they should have in their daily diet.

However, the failure to grow a garden is no worse than the failure to harvest it. Too many delay digging potatoes until after a part of them have rotted in the ground. Others allow choice vegetables to mature on the vine or remain there until the quality is lowered for preserving purposes.

We have several gardens recently covered with weeds and there is no evidence that other crops are in the making. There is no way to produce a crop without planting it.

Recent rains have made summer planting possible. Should you be one of those who truthfully lost your spring garden because of dry weather, now is the time to plant the fall crop.

If you fall in the class of the indifferent, think the situation over and see if the advantage of having vegetables in the garden won't outweigh the disadvantages of producing them.

Even if you do have a special dislike for most vegetables, it is possible that the very things you don't enjoy are the foods that other members of your family need for proper nourishment.

* *

Recent rains have started pastures back in the right direction. Pastures that have been more or less dormant for the past several weeks are taking on a green look that is pleasing to the eye of any farmer.

However, the most rapid growth is being made by the weeds that were allowed to remain standing long after the pasture should have been mown.

"Clip 'em now" would be a good motto for all livestock men to adopt for the next several weeks. A weed filled pasture is far less productive. The small amount of rain which falls on those pastures is used up much more rapidly than if grass alone was growing on the land.

Farmers who clip their pastures at regular intervals through spring and summer say it pays better dividends than any other job requiring a similar amount of time.

Groucho Marx was dining in a Hollywood restaurant when the bus boy, carrying a huge tray of glasses, stubbed his toe. He went down in a deafening crash and splinter of glass. The restaurant was for a moment, stunned to silence. Then Groucho rose to the occasion.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he announced, "that was Johnny you just heard—stepping out of thousands of store windows all over the country."

—Harriet Van Horne.

Plant Lice on Tobacco Calls for Quick Attention

By R. H. Milton,

Tobacco Specialist
Tennessee Extension Service

Over the week end, I made a trip to Lexington, Ky., going up through the heart of the burley belt.

This trip gave me an opportunity to get first-hand information on the burley situation. The crop has been set in Central Kentucky. Only here and there did I see an area in a tobacco field that did not have tobacco plants in it. Some fields were near the button stage and other patches had just been set. There is a wide range in size and height of growth.

The block system has been resorted to this year. For instance, many fields showed three or four sizes of plants in the same field. This situation told me there had been a scarcity of plants on many farms and that slow plant growth or lack of a setting season had occurred over the 250 miles covered.

Good farming methods stood out like a sore thumb wrapped in a cotton bandage. The crops were earlier and a good stand had been obtained where a good seedbed had been made. Thorough preparation—land made free of clods by dragging, disking, harrowing, and dragging again—has paid off this year.

While I did not stop on the tour and make many field inspections; however, where I did stop I found plant lice. In no one field did I find a heavy infestation of lice, yet I did not examine any tobacco near the button stage that did not show a heavy infestation of lice.

Plant lice, as you may know, are discriminating in their selection. They do not give small tobacco much attention. They suck and attack the largest tobacco. So farmers should examine any large patches on their farm.

You may find tiny, gnatlike, soft bodied insects building up and beginning to suck the life out of your tobacco.

Now, I will venture a guess. Plant lice will prove to be the greatest menace that Tennessee tobacco growers have ever been confronted with.

J. Ben Thompson, county agent at Ashland City, asked me last week: "Why did they wait until 1946 to attack tobacco the first time?"

I don't know but it is my belief that unless the high temperature destroys them they will take a heavy toll out of this crop. If I had a field of tobacco and plant lice had already appeared on it, I would destroy them while the tobacco is small and the lice are few.

You will find killing lice on small tobacco is much easier and cheaper than on tobacco in the topping or suckering stage.

C. B. Bidwell was ill in bed when O. L. Farris and I visited him but he said: "Men, lice can do serious damage."

My motto is "Kill the Plant Lice Now."

I have found in most fieds observed to date that as the plant lice population builds up so do the ladybird beetles, a small red or orange beetle with back dots on each wing. The larvae, small alligator looking worms, have a ravenous appetite. Each devours the lice in large numbers, so do not kill the small golden beetle having black dots on each wing as they are your friends. Protect the ladybird beetles, and hope they will clean up the lice.

Not Enough. Heifers under one year of age cannot make satisfactory growth on pasture alone regardless of how good the pasture may be. It is essential to feed grain to these heifers. Feed nough grain to keep heifers in thrifty, growing condition. It is advisable also to let heifers under one year have access to good hay while on pasture.

Pigeon Snack In Pea Patch Puzzles Lords

London—(AP)—The question before the house of lords last week was: Does a homing pigeon always want to go home?

Farmer Tom Darby said no. Darby, who shot five of them while they were pecking at his pea patch said they liked the diet and had no intention of going home.

Arthur Hamps of Peterborough, Darby's neighbor and owner of the pigeons, said yes. Hamps said his pigeons just were having a snack en route to their lofts and had no intention of settling down in Darby's patch.

A county court agreed with Hamps and ruled that Darby must pay him $800 damages.

Darby appealed the case, on grounds that one of the judges of King James I ruled in 1619 that farmers were entitled to shoot marauding pigeons. But the court of appeals decided that this ancient law was outmoded. Birds could not be shot legally, the court ruled "so long as they retained the intention to return to their loft."

True Christian Likely to Be Termed "Odd"

In co-operation with the Denver Council of Churches. The Rocky Mountain News each Monday morning reports a sermon delivered in a Denver church the previous day. The reports are devoted to sermons by pastors of all denominations in churches affiliated with the council.

The actions and reactions of two leading public figures on the civil rights' issue were held up as examples by Rev. Arthur L. Miller, pastor of Montview Presbyterian Church, yesterday in illustrating his sermon: "Daring to Be Odd for God."

Rev. Mr. Miller said that "if we set out to becme genuinely Christian, there is a great probability that we will be held up as 'odd' "

"We have in America 13 million Negroes," he said. "They do not have the same rights as other citiens and everyone in America knows it, but when the President of the United States comes out squarely for civil rights for all, a great portion of America — both North and South — condemns him for his position and it will probably cost him the nomination of his party.

No one would question the courage of General Eisenhower on the battlefield, but in an article in a current magaine he was asked about civil rights.

Can't Be Applied to Life

"He ducked the issue with this statement: "We have race prejudice in America, and you can't make people like one another by legislattion."

"If we applied this statement to all of life, we would have this strange phenomenon: 'You can't make people honest by passing a law against stealing—therefore we should have no laws concerning theft.'

"For most of us, Christianity is something that makes us similar to everybody else," he declared "A great leader has pointed out, however, that unless Christianity has made you different, it hasn't made you Christian.

Stick to Convictions

"Having said you were a Christian are you willing to be odd for God? It is comparatively easy to make profession of faith — it is quite a different matter to stand out against the crowd and do what you, in your heart, are convinced is right.

"The American people are not thinking today — they are simply living on their emotions. We have to try, within the church, to think. "Would you care to be odd for God!"

Adventures in Good Eating

By Duncan Hines

If you want to make your husband a special taste treat tonight, serve him this apple pie. It is one of the finest I have ever tasted.

Mix together the following ingredients: 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, 1-2 teaspoon grated nutmeg, 1-2 cup orange juice, and 1-3 cup melted butter. Peel and cut into fine blocks enough Winesap apples to fill a pie pan. Add the apples to the above mixture and thoroughly mix together.

Butter a pie pan heavily before putting in the pastry. Then fill with the apple mixture and make strips for the top. Pre-heat the oven. Bake at 400 degrees for 15 minutes. Then reduce oven to 250 degrees and bake for 35 to 40 minutes.

(Released by the Bell Syndicate)

Our Pacific Trust

Saipan, Truk, Bikini are familiar names, but who has heard of Lib, Ngoli, Kapingamarangi? They are all within what is now the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This Trust Territory, comprising the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana groups of islands, extends about a thousand miles north from the equator and includes a greater part of the area from Hawaii to the Philippines—two million square miles of water surrounding a myriad of tiny and larger tropical islands. Only 117 of them are inhabited by a total of 50,000 natives of Polynesian or Micronesian extraction. Formerly under German control, they were mandated to Japan following World War I and are now under our official wing.

Placed under Naval Military government following the conclusion of World War II, a program for bettering conditions was immediately started. Every village, no matter how small, over this vast area, was officially visited and complete data gathered.

It was determined that what was needed was not military domination but friendly aid and cooperation to help these people become self-reliant, establish better health and sanitation, elementary education, safeguard their lands and resources, develop their trade, industry and agriculture, and the physical restoration of war damaged property.

For the past two years, this plan has been materializing under the able guidance of Rear Admiral G. H. Wright. Dubbed by the Saturday Evening Post "Admiral of the Atolls," he is highly regarded by the natives of the whole area.

Vaccination and immunization is provided. Yaws is nder control and anti-tubercular work is progressing. Native medical and dental practitioners and nurses are being trained. Seven dispensaries of from 25 to 80-bed capacity are located throughout the area. A training program is supplying native teachers for island schools. A trading system provides them with needed goods, while at the same time marketing their produce—principally copra and handicraft. These are just a few of the things accomplished or under way.

A most admirable phase of this whole program is that the natives are not asking for or getting handouts. We are giving them medical assistance and help in instances of calamity, but otherwise they are rapidly getting on their own.

A truly commendable operation, the Navy is carrying it out speedily, efficiently, without fanfare, and withdrawing its official hand as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Wheat Crop Loans Will Be Available Again This Year

Loans on this year's wheat crop will be made again by the Commodity Credit Corporation, Carl Fry, PMA state committee chairman, said today.

Wheat producers who desire a loan must obtain necessary forms from their local AAA office, he said.

The loan rate on No. 1 wheat will vary from $1.99 per bushel in West Tennessee to $2.25 per bushel in East Tennessee, until the official loan rate is set on July 1.

The loans will be made on grain stored on the farm or in approved warehouses, Fry said. Farm stored wheat must be in bins constructed to afford safe storage against rats, weather and theft, and to permit fumigation of the grain.

Under the loan program a farmer is permitted to sell his grain as soon as the loan is repaid. Wheat loans bear three per cent interest.

In a Los Angeles paper: "My wife has left my bed and board, leaving me with a beautifully furnished five-room apartment. Whooo oopppeeee!"

—By Gardner, Parade.

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Plant Fall Vegetables Now for Full Crop Before Frost

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

The first half of August should be a very busy time in the garden.

Now that most parts of middle Tennessee have had a fairly good rain with prospects for more to follow we should plant our fall crop of snap beans, beets, carrots, turnips, kale, squashes of all kinds, cucumbers, and in fact any variety of vegetable that we wish to have produce a late fall crop.

English peas should not be planted before the 10th or the 15th of the month.

Soak Seed First

A great many readers tell us that there is no use for them to plant beets and carrots in the summer time for they cannot get a stand. There is no reason why this should be so if they use the correct method. First soak the seed at least 24 hours before planting them. Then lay off the rows where the seeds are to be planted, making the furrows with the corner of the hoe. These furrows should not be over an inch deep.

Now thoroughly water and wait until the water soaks into the soil. Sow the seed and cover them as you would if you had never watered. This allows the seed to lie directly on the wet ground, ground that will stay wet for at least a week or 10 days.

Evaporation Prevented

The dry soil with which you covered the seeds prevents the water from evaporating. Had you waited until the seed had been planted and covered, to do the watering, it would have dried out within two or three days. By watering in the row, before the seed are planted, then covering with ordinary soil, the seeds will have time to come up before the soil dries out.

Of course we might water the rows every day or two but then the young seedlings would have to force their way to the surface, through the soil that had been packed hard in the water.

Important to Best, Carrot

This method of planting seed in furrows that have already been watered and covering them with ordinary surface soil applies to seed of any kind, but is especially important to beet and carrot seed as they are always slow about coming up.

It is highly important that as many people as possible plant a good fall garden and that they do it now. Last week I talked with the head of one of Nashville's fruit and vegetable houses. He told me that he had been in the fruit and vegetable business for 46 years. But never before in all his experience has it been so difficult to get good fruits and vegetables. If this be true now, it is up to us to play safe by growing our own vegetables for fall and winter use. Practically all kinds of vegetables must be planted within the next two weeks if they are to have time to mature before frost.

How to Cut Food Costs And Still Eat Well

Practical ways of cutting food costs and meeting scarcities are suggested in a new menu and recipe booklet, "Money-Saving Main Dishes," which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is distributing.

The 48-page booklet was prepared by the Office for Food and Feed Conservation in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. It contains 150 recipes and serves as a food guide. Its suggestions for well-rounded meals provide homemakers with nutritionally-safe ways of saving both food and money. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by addressing a postal card to Food Conservation, Washington 25, D. C.

Better Methods Of Rural Education Heard At Columbia

New York City — (G)— Since rural boys and girls continue to flock to the urban areas for education, the educators conferring at the closing session of the annual work conference on the organization and administration of rural education at Teachers College, Columbia University, suggested the following improvements for rural education.

a. Provide vocational, health service, school supervision and educational leadership.

This could be done they agreed, by training high school students to drive buses for long distance transportation, since these schools could be the result of pooled resources of several counties: cooperative purchase of buses with state assistance, with adequate public and liability insurance, or the possibility of county or intermediate ownership, maintainance and repair of bus fleets.

The Bell Tolls

By Leonard H. Bell

LOOK TO THE TIMES

Again, we see all of the signs, as well as feel all of the fangs of an approaching depression. Colored people always do. It is a traditional thing, but we do not need to keep it so.

In all of the widespread ghettoes (Harlems) scattered all over this prejudiced country, the same pattern that presented itself before the dreadful depression of 1929 is again presenting itself. But there are some things that we can do ourselves to prevent the holocaust of misery and deprivation that overwhelmed us before.

We can act now to wipe out the young wolves that infest these little Harlems, preying on private citizens and merchant alike, to steal that which does them little good, and helps to wreck the morale and competence of the community.

We can curb the ever-growing prostitution, which is so prevalent in times of need among our girls—the flower and hope of our generation.

We can set up a louder clamor for economic and employment opportunities for both our young and old people.

We can seek to ebb the flow of cheap wine (sneaky Pete) that both saps the strength and the mental capacity of our youth.

Yes, we can and must do all of these things, if we would avoid the cataclysmic riots, the wholesale evictions of upstanding citizens, the heart-rending poverty that warps the soul and the harsh individualism that not only wrecks a nation, but tears asunder the sacred ties that bind together the hopes and destinies of a minority people.

Anderson Says Agriculture Needs Substitute for War

Agriculture needs something to take the place of war in the economy, said retiring Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in an address before the Economic Club of Chicago, Tuesday night.

"How ridiculous it is that agriculture has been really prosperous only while we were preparing for, engaging in, or cleaning up after a war," the Secretary declared. "We need an economic gyroscope to keep us on more even keel," he said.

Safety

Accidents about farm homes are often caused by leaving farm tools or implements where they cause stumbling and falls. Every farm should have a tool rack.

Drugs that Stop Seeds from "Breathing" May Save Millions in Grain Storage Losses

By Kris Kreeger

NEW ORLEANS—(AP)—By slowing down the breathing of seeds, government scientists have found clues to saving millions of dollars a year in losses of stored grains. years of research, have nearly eliminated the deterioration process in the laboratory and in some experiments made on a commercial scale.

Heat produced by breathing causes most of the deterioration The chemicals prevent the heat by slowing down or stopping the breathing. They do this by action or enzymes, organic substances in all living matter, which affect vital processes.

In tests on cottonseed and rice, a single spraying has been as effective as many repetitions of the mechanical cooling methods in general use.

Indications Favorable

Directing the work is Dr. Aaron Altschul of the agriculture department's southern regional research laboratory here. He says it will be a year or two before results are definite enough for general application— "but indications are very favorable, and we're getting closer."

Although cottonseed, rice and flax have been particular objects of study, Dr. Altschul expects to find sprays effective on cereal grains such as wheat, and seeds in general.

The problem of storing grains and seeds is an acute one, particularly in the southeastern area where average temperatures and humidity are both relatively high. Dr. Altschul estimates 20 to 50 per cent of stored cottonseed may be subject to loss in some places.

The matter is so important that mills in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas are testing sprays on a commercial scale at their own expense.

Dr. Altschul explains the seeds "require" or breathe much as human beings do, taking in oxygen and giving off carbon dioxide and water.

Warm Atmosphere Created

When quantities of seeds are piled in storage, the breathing creates a warm moist atmosphere "like a room full of people."

The heat breaks up the chemical composition of the seed. For instance in cottonseed fatty acids might be produced, making the seed useless for food oil and fit only for soap. The heat might even parch the grain.

Rice becomes discolored, kernels split, taste is affected.

Mechanical methods are used in many places to keep seeds dry and cool. Air is drawn through cottonseed by fans. Rice is exposed to air by being moved from one place to another.

But in warm, moist climates these processes must be repeated through out the period of storage. And often seeds or grains in transit will be stored where mechanical drying is not feasible.

Government scientists already have tested some 300 chemicals, and about 45 more have shown some effectiveness. Dr. Altschul says at least 200 more will be tried

Several Drug Types

Effective drugs have been of several types, including simple esters, or combinations of alcohol and acids; compounds related to sulfa drugs, and some simple organic acids.

In cottonseed storage, Dr. Altschul says, "we've been able to equal the best done by mechanical means," in tests on a commercial scale.

For example cottonseed sprayed only when stored was as good after 70 days as some dried by air for 25 days during that period.

Sprayed rice showed "no respiration whatsoever" in a 25-day test untreated rice stored in the same place had to be cooled every four days, as is reached the danger point in heat produced by respiration.

In a laboratory test in preserving cottonseed for planting, 64 per cent of the chemically treated seeds sprouted into plants as compared with 34 per cent of those stored under usual conditions. Moreover, seedling plants from treated seeds were larger than the others during the time watched.

Plenty of Work to Do

The scientists still have plenty of work to do on proper combinations of chemicals, cheap production for commercial use, effects upon taste and other factors.

Laboratory work on the problem has been in progress about six years. And four years, commercial firms have been co-operating.

Working with cottonseed are Swift and Co. of Albany Ga., the Dothan Oil Mill Co. of Dothan, Ala., and the Cotton Products Co., of Opelousas, La.

Tests on rice are being made by Converted Rice, Inc., of Houston, Texas, and on flax by the South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Corpus Christi.

Several other firms are expected to join in the project this year.

Also assisting in the work are the federal bureau of plant industry, the Nation Cottonseed Products association and the Mississippi Agricultural experiment station at Stoneville.

Scientists Find Signs Of African Culture 5000 B. C.

Berkeley,Calif.—(G)— The shifting sands of the Sinai desert solved a minor mystery for the Northern party of the University of California African Expedition.

This is reported by Dr. William F. Albright, professor of Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins and archaeologist for the Expedition in the bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

During explorations in Sinai, Dr. Albright revealed, the expedition found small flints, including a large number of beautifully flaked crescents. He said it is known that the ancient people who made these flints represent a culture which flourishes between 8,000 and 5,000 b. c.

The crescent flints, the archaeologists said, are now believed to have been tips for reed shafts which served as arrows before the introduction of the true arrowhead in the Stone Age.

The mystery arose when the scientists found implements of the late Stone Age, nearby, but in no case were the ancient crescent flints and the later implements found at the same time or the same site.

Dr. Albright proposed that the shifting sands of the region alternately exposed and covered flint-strewn areas of plain, the ancient peoples using different areas in different periods of time.

Too Much Figuring

An onetime army statistician tells of a mess sergeant who, when asked how it came that his report on food wastage invariably read "No waste but 'bones," explained:

"When they get through, I makes them show me their plates. If there's any food left, I tells them, 'You go back and bolt down every scrap of that good chow your Uncle Sam gives you,' any they does. Why do I do that? Because regulation say I gotta report percentage of potatoes, percentage of beans, percentage of everything they don't eat and when I was a kid in school I never got as far as percentage."—New York Times Magazine.

It is not the arithmetic of our prayers—that is, how many. It is not the rhetoric of our prayers—how eloquent. It is not the geometry of our prayers—how long. It is not the music of our prayers—how argumentative. It is not the method of our prayers—how orderly. But how fervent and how believing are our prayers?—Bishop Hall

1,519 First Services Made by State Artificial Breeding Group in June

The Tennessee Artificial Breeding Association made a total of 1,519 first services to dairy cows during the month of June, it was reported today. There were a total of 2,331 services during the 30-day period.

The report stated that several of the counties of the state are showing a "considerable increase" in the number of cows signed up.

The next few months will be light in the number of cows bred, it was revealed. The bull stud will shut down from August 22 through September 5.

In the number of first services by breeds and conception rates by breeds based on 60-day non-returns on April 1 services, the breeds rated as follows:

Guernsey: April 1—101—71.3 per cent 60-day non-returns; Jersey: April 1—151—63.8 per cent 60-day non-returns; and Holstein: April 1—101—62.4 per cent non-returns.

At the July meeting of the directors of the Central Association, according to the report, it was voted that the organization will have an exhibit at the State Fair this fall.

Going Strong

"It is now generally realized that we are living in the petroleum age" says the Times, of El Dorado, Kans. "Part of the increase in consumption of petroleum products comes from a source of which most people do not often think."

That source in American agriculture. According to the Oil Industry Information Committee, the farms of this country now have 3,000,000 tractors which operate nearly 15,000,000 farm implements. Our farms in addition, are served by 1,880,000 trucks, 62 per cent more than they had in 1941, and 4,680,000 automobiles, an increase of 21 per cent.

What this means to American farming would take a great many weighty volumes to describe. Oil, like electricity, is one of those products which can perform an almost limitless service. And its ever-increasing use is one of the reasons why the productivity of American farms has risen dramatically in the past twelve or fifteen years, and farm income has gone steadily up.

At the end of its editorial the El Dorado Times said: "So when we recall the increased use of petroleum and its products in home oil burners, city traffic, the airplane, the bus and the diesel engine, let us not forget that agriculture is using its share too. As a matter of fact, we use 28 times as much petroleum as any other country. Use of oil is a measure of progress, and indicates that private enterprise is still going strong." And private enterprise, the paper could have added, is the real strength of this nation.

Cut Sharp Teeth of Newborn Pigs

A newborn pig needs a bit of dental work before he gets his first meal.

G. B. Philips, API Extension hog production specialist, advises farmers to cut the eight sharp teeth, commonly known as blackteeth, of young pigs immediately after birth. He says these teeth are temporary and are of little use to the suckling pig.

"These teeth," says Phillips, "if not cut," may puncture or bruise the sow's udder. Then she will not let her pigs suck. Consequently she will dry up sooner than she should and the pigs will not receive proper nourishment for growth and health. Cutting these teeth therefore contributes to a good pig crop."

Good tools to use in cutting the teeth are a pair of sidecutting pliers or nippers. Cut close but do not injure the gums of the tiny pig.

Do right and leave the results with God.—Talmadge.

Start at the Bottom, Babson Advises Youths Seeking Jobs

By Roger W. Babson

Babson Park, Mass., June 17—At this time of year thousands of young people leave school to look for jobs. Many are through with school. They want work by which they can make a living. Others are looking for summer jobs. They want to use their vacations profitably. Some of you young people have written asking for job-hunting tips.

Too many young people when asked what they can do, reply, "Anything." This is a sure way of NOT getting a job. Well, here 's some good advice from me: Collect a few facts about a company before you go for an interview. Know something about its product. Know why you want to work for this particular company. Be able to give enthusiastic reasons for wanting the job and to state definitely your own qualifications.

Tell the employment manager what work experiences you have had. Convey to him the kind of person you are. Give him the impression that you would be a good producer for his company because of your interests, abilities, experience and personality. Don't tell him you need a job. Talk of his troubles, not yours.

Start at the Bottom

The Babson Institute has contracts with hundreds of employers across the country. I have made a trip through the mid-west where I talked with employment managers, sales managers, presidents and directors of corporations. They report that, more than anything else, young people are in too much of a hurry. Remember you are worthless to an employer until you learn something about a company and its problems.

My father used to say, "It takes two years to make a two-year-old heifer." He was right. You can't sell until you know your product. There is no place like the stockroom to learn this fundamental. If you really want to go places on a job, be willing to start at the bottom and do your job well. Don't be afraid of getting your hands dirty.

One middle western employer is currently telling a story about a wealthy young socialite. This young man could have stepped into a lucrative family business. Instead he went to another manufacturer and said, "I am absolutely worthless to you but there is nothing I want more than to learn your business. The only way I can learn is to go into the shop and roll up my sleeves and go to work. I want that opportunity to start at the bottom and get a good background." The employer was so impressed with this young man's sincerity and foresight that he hired him on the spot.

Business Wants Producers

One thing employers will find out about you is whether or not you are a good producer. This will be determined by school records, part-time work experiences, confidential recommendations, and so forth. You would be surprised how easy it is for an experienced interviewer to size up a fellow who wants a job "gold-bricking." Time and again, I have neard businessmen say, "The young person who hasn't learned how to produce isn't worth a plugged nickel to me."

America is what she is today because of the blood and sweat of our forefathers. Only your willingness and ability to produce to capacity will keep her great. Hence, such traits as responsibility, persistence, courage and enthusiasm, will go a long way to help you act and get things done. Adaptability and flexibility, the power to think and reason clearly, are also traits much sought by employers.

Importance of Character

But above everything, the most important qualification is character. It seems to me that without question there is nothing more important in an employe than a strong character. The man of character is the man who gives an honest day's production, and then some, for his day's wages. He is the man who gets ahead. There will always be opportunity for well-trained, serious-minded, young people of character.

Dangerous Homes

The housing shortage has forced many people to move into temporary dwellings, where wiring, heating units and cooking equipment are frequently makeshift and unsafe. And that, in turn, has created a new and very grave menace to life from fire. As a tragic example, a woman in a Washington town recently left her infant children in a temporary shelter while returning a borrowed utensil to a neighbor next door. She returned home to find the house in flames and the children dead.

It will be a good many years before the housing shortage is eliminated. In the meantime, the problem of reducing the hazard in substandard structures is two-fold. The first phase must be a constant vigilance on the part of the families living in them. Everything must be done to make electric and heating euipment as safe as possible—and it should be done by a qualified mechanic, not an amateur handyman. Children should never be left without adult supervision. And some sort of approved fire extinguisher should be available for instant use.

Second, it is the duty of municipal authorities to constantly inspect dwellings, particularly those which are of a temporary nature, and enforce adequate safety codes. This will cause hardships—but o hardship is as serious as death by fire.

The hazard of fire can be serious even in well-built, well-maintained homes. It is critical in old rundown dwellings, or new "cardboard houses."

Did You Ever Hear This One?

A housewife answered the doorbell to find a little girl of 5 and her younger brother, relatively new at walking, both standing on the step. The little girl was all dolled up in an old formal of her mother's and a grownup hat. Her ittle brother was wearing one of his father's hats that wobbled on his head and an older brother's coat that hung almost to the walk. "I am Mrs. Smith," said the little girl in a very formal tone, "and this is my husband, Mr. Smith. We've come to call." The woman who had answered the call decidtd to play along with the youngsters and their act so she invited "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" in for tea. The kids walked in and sat down and the hostess went immediately to the kitchen for some cookies and milk. When she returned the callers were already headed for the front door. "Must you go so soon " asked the hostess. "I hoped you could stay for tea." The little girl tossed back an artificial smile. "We can't, thank you," she said pleasantly, "Mr. Smith just wet his pants."

"Tickets, please!" Sheepishly, the commuter looked up at the suburban train conductor.

"I find myself in an embarrassing position," he confessed. "This morning I left my monthly commutation ticket in my other suit, and tonight I seem to have left my wallet at the office. I have no ticket and no money."

"I wouldn't worry too much," sympathized the conductor, "Where are you going?"

The passenger named his station.

The conductor removed his hat and scratched his head. "Add this to your grief," he said slowly. "This train doesn't stop there."

"We cannot over-estimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage, and saving common sense, with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government."—James A. Garfield.

Increase in Dark Leaf Support Prices

Springfield, Tenn., July 26—(Special)—Higher support prices for dark tobacco for the 1948 season to offset acreage reduction were predicted by J. Fred Murff of Ashland City, president of the Eastern Dark Fired Tobacco Growers, in his annual report released today.

Terming the past year as successful one for the association, Murff reported 2,529 new members without a single withdrawal.

Murff said this season's receipts of dark fired and One Sucker tobacco were heavy, falling slightly below those of the 1946 crop.

A total of 22,296,542 pounds of dark tobacco were received under the loan advance. Of this, 15,694,647 pounds were dark fired. Type 22, and 6,601,895 One Sucker, Type 35 tobacco.

The association advanced $6,283.378.02 on their portion of the 1947 crop. Roughly one-third of the two types was turned over to the pool by the membership.

The president declared that the past season's operation brought the total amount of tobacco handled by the association, since its organization in 1932, to 182,359,297 pounds for which $26,765,210.87 was advanced to the members.

"Prospects for European sales of dark tobacco are much brighter than a year ago," Murff said. He explained the recently announced subsidy program on dark tobacco, through which one-third of the price of dark tobacco going for export, was paid for by Section 32 funds. These funds are set aside out of import duties for the purpose of expanding foreign markets for farm commodities.

He brought out the fact that approximately 28,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco, with a value of over -9,500,000.00 would be exported under this program prior to December 31, 1948. Coupled with record sales before the announcement of the subsidy program, Murff declared that growers face the next marketing season in a much healthier position than last year.

The president's report dealt in considerable detail with long range farm legislation. It recited the work of association officials in securing a farm law which would give adequate protection to tobacco. Tobacco cooperative officials played an important part in the preparation and passage of farm legislation, which will continue the tobacco program essentially in its present form.

The 90 per cent parity support price is permanently maintained and Public Law 163 remains undisturbed. The latter relates the support price of dark tobacco to burley, which has proved so beneficial to dark tobacco growers during the past few years.

The annual report revealed the outstanding activity of the association in the field of legislation, as well as in the fields of prizing, storing and selling hogshead tobacco. The report emphasized the successful efforts of cooperative leaders in having tobacco included in the Marshall Plan.

Murff predicted higher support prices for dark tobacco for the 1948 crop. "This," he said, "will compensate our members for the drastic reduction in acreage, made necessary by an unfavorable export market. "One of the most important jobs being done at the present time," declared Murff, 'is our intelligent and aggressive efforts to expand foreign markets for tobacco."

"Working with other cooperatives, dealers, buyers, warehouses and government," he concluded, "we are not only seeking to maintain fair prices for growers, but greater volume of sales, which will increase our members' total income and will build a more prosperous tobacco industry."

Hog Prices Hit All-Time High on Two Markets

Chicago,—(UP) — Hog prices soared to new all-time highs at two livestock markets today and wholesale meat prices advanced at New York for the first time in 10 days

A load of top quality hogs sold for $32 a hundred pounds at Cleveland, setting a new mark for that market. At Chicago a load sold for $31.10 a hundred pounds, topping the previous Chicago record of $31 set only last Friday.

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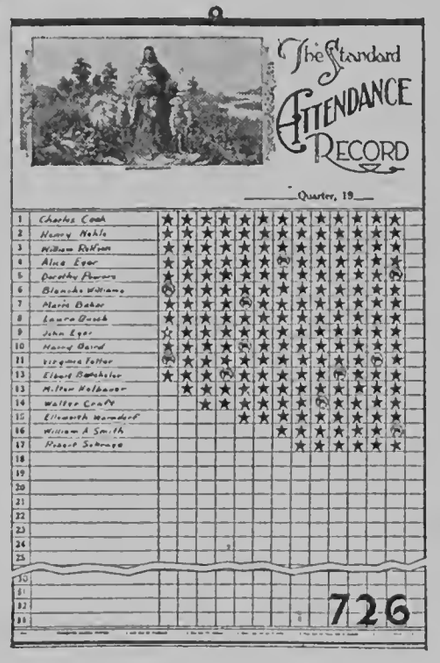

ATTENDANCE RECORD

Attractive Wall Chart in Full Color
Standard Attendance Record
No. 726. Space for 33 names

Improve attendance and add interest in your children's classes by using this beautifully colored wall chart, in colors at the top of the chart. Then the thirteen small squares opposite the name spaces are for recording the child's attendance or record for the thirteen Sundays in the quarter. It is suggested that little gold stars be used to indicate present, red for absence, blue for out of town, and flag seals for sickness. Price of these stars, gummed is 15c a box of 100 of one color. Price of Attendance Record is 35c.

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
523 Second Avenue North. Nashville 3, Tennessee

There is no limit to what has been written and said about changing fashions for women — the "new look". Like it or not, it's created plenty of comment. But the grown-ups are not the only ones in the spotlight, for we think it should be noted that the small set is also wearing a new look.

Many of the saucy sixes and sevens have adopted the new short hair cuts, now so popular with the teen-agers. Even the four and five-year olds find it a relief to be closely shorn and thereby escape the untangling of long hair, always an irritating ordeal.

One look that never changes for youngsters, however, is that of freshness and crispness. How a little pinafore, starched till it almost crackles, can turn an impudent miss into a little earthly angel. And only a mother knows what a short time her little one will remain her shining self!

Such a problem to keep children well-scrubbed. Not just faces and hands but their clothes. Sometimes it seems outfits for the small fry are as expensive as those of their elders, not to mention how quickly they wear out or are outgrown. But take a tip or two from a smart young mother who knows how to conserve to get the most for her money.

Pinafores and sun suits which become faded from frequent launderings get fresh color with all-purpose dye. If it is a fragile little dress of light color, it is tinted a pastel in the washing machine. For numbers that are tubbed over and over again, color is restored in a simmering dye bath.

Another economy measure is the use of all good materials, no matter how old. Sun suits, for example, require such a small amount that most any faded cotton can enjoy a new career with bright color from all-purpose dye and a short session at the sewing machine.

THINGS THAT INTEREST WOMEN

By Bessie F. Belle

HOW DO YOU LOOK?

So your hair is turning gray! What if it is? Gray hair does not necessarily mean old age.

Even if your hair has turned gray should that make you feel old or look old? If one's face has been kept young, fresh and pretty gray hair can be beautifully cared for, and smartly coiffed and made very fascinating.

Select the most skilled hairdresser you can find and let him, or her create a new hair-do just for you, and follow his advice. I am told by one of New York's most skilled and best known hairdressers that gray hair should be kept exquisitely conditioned even if it does require tonics and pomades and a few extra trips to the salon for treatments. But you can do the daily brushing at home.

Then play up your eyes, apply a bit of lash coloring, a touch of shadow and brow pencil, remembering always to use the make-up discreetly.

ETIQUETTE SAYS—It is correct to eat small whole pickles with the fingers. Mixed pickles are usually eaten with the fork.

HELP FOR THE HOME EXECUTIVE

New rice and olive recipes tried at the University of California in Berkeley has resulted in a new dish.

The rice is a quick cooking, high vitamin product of the California rice produeers, called pearl rice. In one of the recipes used at the College of Agriculture, two ounces of dry rice were added to an eight ounces of chopped olives. Then sliced garlic, onions, chopped green pepper, salt, tomato sauce, and water were added and the mixture was cooked for 20 minutes in a pressure cooker. It made a good substitute for a meat dish.

Clip and save this receipe for your scrap book. There will be more next week and if you want my leaflets, "Slimming the Waistline" and "Minerals for Beauty" send a stamped addressed envelope to Bessie F. Bell, c-o Global News Syndicate, P. O. Box 86, Manhattanville Sta. N. Y. 27 N. Y

Envy of the World

The history of the word, since recorded time began, has been blackened at regular and frequent intervals by terrible famines. Countless millions have died miserably from hunger. And those cataclysms were not confined to long past, primitive times. In the last quarter century starvation has stalked through China, Russia, and other nations.

Yet, in the United States, we have never had a famine. Some may say short-sightedly that this is because we are blessed with an abundance of resources. But other countries, where the standard of living is abysmally low compared with ours, have great resources also. Some may think it is because we work harder. Yet in the hunger-ridden nations the average man and woman work much longer hours, and perform a great deal more manal labor, than does the average American.

The basic reason for our abundance lies elsewhere. It has been in a theory of government that encourages every man to do his utmost and reap the rewards that has stimulated voluntary, individual enterprise and that, finally, has given every man the right to compete with any other in his chosen field.

We see how this system works on every hand. As a simple example, every American can walk into a store and buy all the meat he wants—something that is impossible in most other countries. Free enterprise is responsible for putting that meat in the butcher's showcase—for turning steers, hogs and other animals into cuts that are ready for consumption. To meet the needs of the country, a great packing industry has been developed to bridge the gap between the livestock producer and our homes. It performs a vital service at a cost which is almost unbelievably small.

So it goes, in every field of enterprise. Free people, working in a free economy, have made the American standard of living the envy of the world.

For a luscious dessert
That's an epicure's dream,
Top cake with delectable
Maple whipped cream!

Yes, ma'am! A little maple syrup added to whipped cream is a wonderful topping for spice cake or gingerbread.

Fermate Effective Weapon Against Tomato Blight

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar,
Garden Editor

The Nashville Tennessean

We have been having a great many calls recently about blight on tomatoes; it would seem that we are in danger of suffering severe loss again this year if we don't do something about it promptly.

Fortunately, we have a new weapon with which to fight this disease. This weapon is fermate, a new preparation that appeared on the market not more than five years ago, and like most new things it has taken it considerable time to become known to the general public.

Satisfactory Fungicide

We quote from a government publication recently received, "It (fermate) is a generally good and satisfactory fungicide in that it protects against blackspot and rust when properly timed and it can be mixed with sulphur to protect against powdery mildew. It is less injurious to the plants than most copper and sulphur fungicides."

Last year and this year fermate has proved its value in protecting tomatoes from all kinds of blight, and is being used by the ton in tomato fields where tomatoes are grown for the large canning factories. It is relatively inexpensive, and we have been recently informed by one of the government's best plant pathologists that it is undoubtedly the best fungicide yet produced for general use. "Further tests are needed to learn more about fermate and how best to use it, for the different authorities do not agree entirely on the best methods of using it.

Dust on Plants

Fermate and sulphur seems to be the main materials used in the new all purpose garden dust to control plant diseases just as rotenone is almost universally used in these mixtures to kill insects. Probably the best way to use fermate in the family garden to control blight is to dust freely with some of these all purpose garden dusts, for all of these mixtures contain enough of it to do the work.

There is no danger of using these dusts on tomatoes for they are easily washed off and, practically everyone washes tomatoes before they eat them any way, and even if they did not do so, they would receive no injury.

If it is preferred to use fermate alone, it is said to be the best practice to make a mixture of four parts of sulphur and one part fermate, and apply it with the dust gun.

Pastures and Heifers

Pastures Won't Stay Good.

Most pastures are good at this time of year. Too many dairymen get the idea that their pastures will remain good throughout the Summer. Dairymen should be reminded that they will need supplementary grazing crops this Summer. It is not too early to be planning for this extra grazing.

Later in This Case

IOWA CITY, Iowa—(AP)—Sooner or later, it seems, want ads get results—of a sort.

Mrs. Ward McDowell, wife of a university of Iowa student, lost a purse in Minneapolis three years ago. The purse contained $50.08, keys (to a jewelry store), pictures of her baby and letters.

She advertised for it in a Minneapolis paper.

This week, Mrs. McDowell said, she received the purse in the mail from an unidentified sennder. It contained the keys, pictures, letters, a safety pin—and eight cents.

One way to get a good, lasting finish on your car is to try to beat the train to the crossing.

Trees, Shrubs Heavy "Eaters," Supply Them "Square Meals"

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor

The Nashville Tennessean

Next to man, trees and shrubs are about the hungriest things we have to deal with.

They, too, sometimes need to be given the equivalent of extra vitamins to regain their lost vitality. It is up to the owner to see that they get that special needed "square meal" to keep them in the pink of condition.

After our exceptionally cold and dry spring, our trees and especially shrubs need nourishment to replenish lagging energy. While special feeding is effective any time the ground is not frozen, now is a good time to look after this.

Complete Plant Food

If you did not fertilize your shrubs and hedges early last spring, do so now. Last spring we recommended the use of stable manure or some other good organic fertilizer, but now the best thing we can do is to use a good commercial fertilizer.

For shrubs, one rounded tablespoonful of a complete plant food, which is rich in potash and phosphorus should be worked into each square foot of space around each plant. As soon as a plant has been fertilized, soak it thoroughly, using enough water to wet the ground to a depth of 18 inches. Because of dry weather few of our shrubs have made normal growth thus far, this season. And it is now time that they normally begin to set their flower bulbs for next spring's blooming. Lack of food and water now is apt to mean lack of bloom next spring.

Larger shrubs like lilacs, snowball, spirea, philahelphus, etc., may be fertilized two or three weeks late thought it is best to do it now. Holes eight to ten inches deep and one and one-half inches in diameter should be made around large bushes, in zigzag fashion.

Fill Holes to Top

Two handfuls of a mixture of half plant food and half soil should be placed in each hole. Careless workers often leave these holes open. But to do so means the soil will dry out quickly. It pays to fill all of these holes to the top. Tramp the ground enough to make sure that the holes are really full, then soak the soil around the shrubs, thoroughly. This may sound like considerable work, but we only do it once a year for the smaller shrubs, and only once every two or three years for larger ones.

We still believe that it pays to give most flowering shrubs a mulch of stable manure abeut the middle of December. The winter rains dissolve much of this fertilizer and carry it down into the ground to the roots of the plants, where it will be available at the first start of spring growth.

Manure Will Crumble

The manure will usually crumble of itself but if it should remain in chunks, break it to pieces with a fork or a rake just as new growth starts. In this way it will act as a summer mulch and will coninue to feed the plant. In most soils, if this manure is applied every fall, it will not be necessary to add commercial fertilizer oftener than once in four or five years.

It is now too late for pruning the early flowering shrubs. Flowering shrubs should ordinarily be pruned just as soon as they have finished blooming. This is especially true of deutizias, forsythias, and early blooming philadelphus for they produce their best bloom next spring on wood that grew this summer.

Cutting out much of the old wood, encourages free growth of new wood and so an abundance of first class bloom. But as these shrubs also produce some good bloom on the old wood, and it is too late to expect an abundance of new wood to form, it would be better not to prune it at all until after the flowers fade next spring.

There are a few shrubs that it is best to not prune in the ordinary way. One of these is spyrea van Houtil. If this shrub is cut back, it is likely to require three or four years to recover enough to bloom freely. On the other hand if the canes were cut off level with the top of the ground, new ones will come up at once, and within a year will have a fully grown shrub again. Experimentally, we have cut off extra large plants of spirea van Houtil level with the top of the ground as late as the last week in July. And had them make new tops full three feet tall by fall and produce a mass of bloom the folowing spring.

Cut Canes Off Level

Nandina, if cut back seldom branches at all. Like spirea if for any reason we wish to prune it, cut the canes off level with the top of the ground, and you will soon get a new plant.

Remove the dead flower heads from lilacs, but in doing so do not cut any of the true wood and be careful to not injure the large buds at the ends of the twigs, for these are the buds that will make the bloom next year.

While we are caring for shrubbery it is well to start a regular dustin gprogram that will control many of the pests that attack your favorite plants. For the last two or three years the great chemical houses have developed a new type of dust that will not only kill all insect pests but will prevent mildews, rusts and other diseases. No matter which section of the country you live in, you can now keep your shrubs free from insect pests and diseases by the use of this kind of material. Simply apply it according to directions with any good dust gun and the work is done.

Also be careful in mowing the lawn. Careless handling of lawn mowers does much needless shrub damage.

Tobacco Crop of 465 Million Pounds Expected This Year

A tobacco crop of about 465 million pounds is expected in 1948, according to C. G. Turner, of the Tobacco Branch, Production Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.

The crop report indicated that farmers are planting 410,800 acres in tobacco (two per cent less than in 1947) and are expected to obtain a yield of 1,133 pounds per acre, the average of the past four years.

The total supply of burley tobacco as of October 1, 1947, the beginning of the current marketing year, was 1,425,000,000 pounds composed of carry-over of 941 and production of 848 million pounds, Turner said. This will result in a carry-over of about 905 million pounds on October 1, 1948, the second highest on record.

The fire-cured tobacco supply totaled 229 million pounds on October 1, 1947, consisting of 143 million pounds carry-over and 86 million pounds production. It has been estimated, Turner said, that domestic consumption and exports during the year ending September 30 will total 80 million pounds, resulting in a carry-over of some 150 million pounds.

The crop report of March 1 indicated 63,500 acres in fire cured tobacco (25 per cent ess than in 1947) and a crop of 66 million pounds, a supply of 216 million pounds is in prospect for October 1, 1948, when the new marketing year will open.

The price of the 1948 burley crop will be supported at 90 per cent of the parity price as of September 15, 1948. The parity price on May 15, 1948, was 47.1 cents per pound as compared with 44.8 cents per pound September 15, 1947.

Price on the 1948 fire-cured crop will be supported at three-fourths of the burley loan rate.

Heart Attack Fatal To Executive Of Most Widely Circulated Colored Newspaper; Formed Partnership With Famed "Bob" Vann 38 Years Ago

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Funeral services were to be held Thursday of this week from Wesley Center Church for Ira F. Lewis, 54, noted president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, publishers of the most widely-read colored newspaper in the world. Mr. Lewis, stricken with a heart attack in New York recently, and later carried to a hotel died in that city on Saturday, August 28. News of his death spread to all parts of the country and shortly thereafter messages of condolence began arriving from everywhere for the stricken wife, other members of the family and the Courier staff.

Messages were received from President Harry S. Truman. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and hundreds of other outstanding political, civic, and church leaders of the nation. All of these leaders knew Mr. Lewis personally and held him in the highest esteem. He and the newspaper he directed had rendered great service to many of them in the different phases of the nation's life in which they were engaged.

Born in Lexington, N. C., Aug. 25, 1884, he lived his early life there attended the public schools and later attended Biddle University, now Johnson C. Smith University. On his way up, Mr. Lewis worked as a hotel waiter. He often boasted of being a self-made man. Early in life, after he moved to Pittsburgh, he took up shorthand and served as a court stenographer, in which position he was widely hailed for his speed and accuracy. In this capacity he came in contact with many lawyers and political leaders. This later led to his meeting the man with whom he formed a partnership that later proved mutually profitable.

This partnership was formed with Ropert L. Vann, a struggling young lawyer, also a native North Carolinian. Together they launched the Pittsburgh Courier in 1910. The Courier's growth both in prestige and in circulation was tremendous following the first World War and has continued down through the years, until now this great weekly, with several editions, is read throughout the country and in all parts of the world.

Mr. Lewis as a business genius and Mr. Vann as a dynamic figure in political affairs, worked harmoniously in producing this great weekly which has had an influence second to nothing else in advancing the cause of the Negro in the United States and throughout the world. In all that goes to make a great newspaper, the Courier measures up to the highest standards and there is scarcely a daily newspaper that surpasses it in Nationwide influence. While the passing of the noted Robert L. Vann several years ago was a severe blow to the Courier, nevertheless, and largely through the untiring efforts of Mr. Lewis, the newspaper has made strides such as it would have made had Robert L. Vann lived until the present.

Mr. Lewis was courageous in every fight to give the American Negro the rights to which he is entitled under the Constitution. In 1945, he talked with President Truman at the White House and urged a square deal for the colored men and women in the armed services. He also talked with many of the major league officials and urged the integration of colored baseball stars into organized baseball. This was prior to the selection of Jackie Robinson by the Brooklyn Dodgers. Following Jackie's selection as a player, the Courier sent its sport editor, Wendell Smith to camp with the player and also had him follow the team on its trips to the various cities. The fair and full reports of Jackie's exploits as carried in the Courier played a major part in giving the first colored player what was needed to bolster his own morale and to get him that fair treatment he deserved.

Mr. Lewis. like Mr. Vann, always was unsparing in the use of funds to give the public the kind of newspaper it deserves. Thousands of those who are mourning the passing of Ira L. Lewis did not know him personally. But all are grateful for the enterprise that he and Mr. Vann showed in the kind of newspaper they gave the people of the United States.

Mr. Lewis was a member and vestryman of Pittsburgh's Holy Cross Episcopal Church on Centre Ave. He was also active in civic, educational, social and cultural activities, as they related to the city, state nation and to his race.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet Lewis; two daughters, Mrs. Adelaide Lewis Scott and Jane Lewis Woodson; son, Robert Ira Lewis; brother Eugene Lewis; other relatives and a host of friends.

Truman Signs Bill Pegging Farm Prices, Raps Congress

Washington— (AP) — President Truman signed a new farm price support program into law recently with another blast at congress for going "only part' of the way to "meet the problems of American agriculture."

The bill, last major legislation approved by the republican-dominated congress before adjournment, generally continues present price supports until 1950. At that time new and lower price supports will become effective.

Wartime farm legislation expires at the end of this year. If the senate and house had failed to break their deadlock on the farm bill at the last minute, support levels would have dropped to 1938 figures on a few basic commodities. Supports for other products would have ended entirely.

In a statement criticizing the new bill, Mr. Truman said:

"The 80th congress did nothing to meet the serious problems of rural housing, health and education.

"In the field of agriculture as in so many others, most of the business of the 80th congress was left unfinished."

Among things Mr. Truman said congress failed to do with respect to farm legislation were:

Provide adequate funds for strengthening the soil conservation program;

Grant adequate funds for marketing research;

Enact a standby program for improving the diets of low-income families;

Act on the international wheat agreement "negotiated after years of effort to assure United States wheat producers of export outlets."

Extends Through 1949

The house first voted to continue the existing program 18 months, deferring action on a long-range program. But the senate adopted the Aiken bill, named for the Vermont Republican senator who was its principal author, providing a permanent program. Efforts to reach agreement between the two houses almost failed.

The final compromise version accepted the extension of present law, through 1949. The Aiken program then would take effect Jan. 1, 1950.

House leaders, who agreed to the program without any committee study of specific provisions of the senate bill, have said they may want to make some changes before it goes into effect.

There's an Easy Test For Grade A Eggs

St. Paul.—University of Minnesota farm school men say a housewife can tell whether high-priced eggs really are grade A.

If the egg has a round, high yolk, and if the cover of the yolk is strong and has plainly-seen white knots on its sides, the egg is grade A.

If the egg flattens out and runs all over the dish, or has barely-visible white knots on the yolks, farm school experts suggest buying elsewhere.

The latter, they said, may be perfectly all right but they're considerably less than grade A.

Our Appetite for Oil

If there is any limit to our appetite for oil it certainly isn't in sight.

According to a Petroleum Institute summing up, a record amount of oil will be available to this nation during the coming year. Yet, "the race to meet the enormous increase in consumption will be close." That means that it will be up to the public to practice reasonable conservation in using oil products so that there will be the fewest possible dislocations between demand and delivery.

It is estimated that during the 12-months period which started April 1, we will have an available petroleum supply of 6,025,000 barrels a day. That is about eight per cent above the amount available in the preceding year. In other words, all former records will be surpassed.

So large a production, it is pointed out, is conditioned on certain factors. There must be freedom from government interference and controls, which are always a deadening influence. The Bureau of Mines' forecast that imports of oil will exceed exports by 102,000 barrels daily must prove accurate. Expansive plans must not be slowed by strikes or other disturbances. And, finally, the flow of materials for new construction must be adequate.

There, in a nutshell, is the outlook for oil as it exists today. There is nothing whatever to indicate a serious shortage, or anything more important than occasional minor dislocations which usually occur when demand reaches 95 per cent or more of maximum supply capacity. And a little cooperation by oil users will obviate that annoyance to a very great extent.

Marengo Woman Beautifies Home

Mrs. Lugrether Lynch, of Rosenwald community, Marengo Co., Ala., has done an excellent job of home improvement. During the summer of 1947, the Lynch's old 4-room farm home was torn down and was used in helping to build the new home, which consists of 6 rooms and bath.

Mrs. Lynch has done much to add to the beauty of her new home. From sacks she has made a chenille spread at a cost of $3.65, and a value of $15.00; 6 pairs of pillow cases, 4 sheets and 2 quilts, at a cost of 20c for thread, with a value of $17.00.

Mrs. Lynch has made slip covers for 4 chairs at a cost of $8.00 at a value of $35.80. All curtains for the 6 room house were made by her.

A bookcase for the living room was made from pieces of scrap material left from building the new home, while only 20c was spent for paint. It is estimated that Mrs. Lynch has saved over $75.00 by doing her own work.

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Scientific Farming, Plus Work Wins Out for Smiths

Gordon H. Turner
Staff Correspondent

CASH POINT, Tennessee — Success and happiness in achieving it are demonstrated on the 590-acre farm of the M. A. Smiths in this famed farming community of Lincoln County.

While hundreds of guests were eating a big barbecue dinner near a huge spring in a pretty grove in front of their farm, the Smiths told their story. Visitors had come from far and near to look over this whole show place of modern homes and farms. With a jam-up itinerary, the noon hour was planned to catch the crowd here.

The Smiths have lived on the same farm since their marriage 42 years ago. For a long time they did not do much good.

"As late as 12 years ago, our chief assets were a bank loan, many acres eroded in gullies, and ten children," the now prosperous farmer said. At that time his corn averaged 15 bushels an acre and it took two acres to producte a bale of cotton.

Determined on Action

But then the Smiths determined to do something about it.

"We decided we had farmed at this land long enough," Smith said. "We decided to spend more planning."

Following the best advice by agricultural authorities they were soon turning the old place inside out.

Now it is a farming paradise. The land is terraced, limed, and sown down or cultivated as best suited to the various fields. "We gave up haphazard hit-and-miss work", Smith said, "and began scientific farming, welcoming to our place all the advice and help we could get."

The same corn land which used to yield 15 bushels an acre, last year produced 94 bushels. And the cotton output had exactly doubled. Add in a lot of cold planning, hard work, and the big rise in crop values, and it spells the amazing difference between failure and success on this farm.

Born and Reared There

Born and reared on this place Smith helped cultivate the land as a boy with his parents, the Sim T. Smiths.

"I have plowed some of these fields myself for 51 years," he said.

When he married he began house keeping with his young bride in a little improvised house at the edge of the family farm.

"It was a little log shack way back in the bushes, if you want the truth about it," the wife explained.

In 1934 the family moved into the main homestead, where they still reside. This old home has come in for its share of modernization, too, With a fine water system and cheap electricity doing chores all about, the big house has every city convenience. It is beautifully decorated and furnished.

Strange as it may seem, these Smiths think they are seeing in their family the beginning of a reversal of a custom as old as the nation itself—that of a big family reared on the farm, only to grow up, and leave for life in the towns and cities. Most of the ten children either already farm or plan to farm, right on this land, or on adjoining places.

"For those to remain at home sections of land and houses are provided, or will be, as they grow up and get married," Mrs. Smith said.

The panoramas from this homeplace are magnificent in all directions, and a lot of it is man-made. To the north is a big field of fine alfalfa, beautifully terraced. Down front are the barns, and pastures, filled with white-faced cattle, and to the side are the grove with the huge spring and clear stream.

Beautiful Fields

To the west are fields of corn and cotton perfectly laid out and cultivated. Tractors, combines, and power equipment of all kinds are having a lot to do with this agricultural evolution. But mules and manual labor still count for a great deal.

It is no wonder that Cash Point's planning committee chose the Smith farm for a visit, a place run down and all but bankrupt a short generation ago. Books kept by Smith and two neighbor farmers showed their last year's combined income as more than $50,000, and their income tax as running well into four figures.

"Others can do it and are doing it, but it takes studying and staying on the job", Smith said, in a brief talk to the guests.

Mrs. Smith took many visitors through the pretty home.

"It's all too good to be true, just to think how far we've come since the start," she commented, in modest appreciation of their achievements.

"It took long days of hard work and little to do with, but we're thankful. The whole family has enjoyed the adventure into better farming. Best of all, though a few of the children have moved away, all of them still count it home."

Tomato Plant Find Made at Jackson

Hybrid tomatoes, with all the advantages of size, quality and abundance that go with hybrid production, are brought nearer to American tables by the discovery at the West Tennessee Experiment station in Jackson, of a tomato plant that is unable to shed its pollen.

Its significance is discussed in the forthcoming issue of Science by Dr. W. Roever.

In breeding hybrid strains of plants, it is desirable to have the female or fruit-producing individuals "male-sterile," that is, incapable of being fertilized by pollen from its own flowers. As a rule, much male-sterility is due to the production of defective pollen, or even of practically no pollen at all. This, however, imposes a handicap in that it is difficult to keep the parent line going on what few grains of good pollen can be found.

The tomato plant which Dr. Roever has discovered, however, does produce good pollen, and plenty of it. But the pollen sacs at the ends of the stamens simply fail to open, so that under natural conditions in the field there is no chance for self-pollination. The parent line can be kept going with pollen artificially extracted. In the field, hybridization is assured with pollen from a different line.

This pollen-hoarding tendency is a hereditary character, capable of being transferred to new lines of tomato plants by suitable breeding procedure.

Dr. Roever estimates that it will save about 75 per cent of the labor involved in hybridizing.

Billy Rose May Run Metropolitan Opera In New York

New York, N. Y.— (G) —Billy Rose, nationally known impressario and producer of Carmen Jones, may operate the Metropolitan Opera House, recently decided to remain dark during the Opera Season because of labor union trouble.

Mr. Rose has offered to take over the Met and run it for one year on a profitable basis, guaranteeing the directors personally, against any deficit with the offer to pay all losses if there are any. The heads of the Met reportedly have informed Mr. Rose that they were not casting for any impressarios, as yet but left him with a very favorable impression, that they, the directors, will be pleased to hear more about Mr. Rose's plan of operation.

Mr. Rose, when asked about his conversation with the Met Director was rather non-commital, however, he expressed himself as being thoroughly convinced that the wide public acceptance of Opera insures profitable operation under a business-like method, such as those which he has employed in his operations.

Jim Crow Shows Out In D. C. Will Go To Virginia

Washington, D. C.—(G)—Marcus Heiman, president of the United Booking Office and head of the national Theatre in Washington, recently closed its doors by an edict from Actors' Equity to revise its Jim Crow policy is planning to circumvent this issue by securing a theatre in Virginia. for an outlet of all legitimate plays booked for Washington.

The securing of this new Jim Crow theatre on the suburbs of Washington, but in another State will insure Mr. Heiman of continued profits through a policy not altogether in accord with our Democratic principles, but favored by many in this capitol city.

Only twenty minutes from the heart of Washington, the proposed theatre which is basically equipped to handle stage productions and at the same time would not require a large outlay for remodelling. With movie receipts dipping ,it looks more like the owners of the Virginia picture house would shortly come to terms with the Schubert controlled United Booking Office.

In the meantime, negotiations are still in progress for conversion of Washington's Belasco Theatre and Strand Theatre to legitimate houses on a non-discriminatory basis.

"Good to the Last Drop"

New York, N. Y.—When the S. S. Gonaarra sailed from New York on July 23 to Turku-Abo, Finland, it carried, as a part of its cargo 22,414 pounds of Brazilian coffee. The bags were marked for the Finnish Bible Society and were sent by the American Bible Society in commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the first printing of the Finnish New Testament on October 3, 1548. You may ask what 10 tons of raw Brazilian Santos coffee have to do with the Finnish New Testament. This is the answer.

In June 1948 the American Bible Society was requested by Rev. Toivo Winter, general secretary of the Finnish Bible Society for a donation of 10 tons of raw coffee. This coffee will be forwarded to the Finnish Bible Society through the Finnish Committee of Christian Reconstruction at Turku. As the coffee is a free gift, it will be admitted without the payment of any duty. With the full approval of the Finnish Government, it will be retailed in the free market at a price that, it is estimated, will bring in Finn marks about 10 to 12 times the amount of the original gift.

The Bible House of the Finnish Society in Sortavala was completely destroyed in 1939 in the war with Russia. Sortavala is in Karelia, which is now part of Russia. The Fin marks received from the sale of the 10 tons of coffee will be used to purchase a new Bible House in Turku-Abo in which the meetings of the Finnish Bible Society will be held under the leadership of its president, Arch-bishop Aleksi Lehtonen. There also the activities of the Society will be carried on by its general secretary, Rev. Toivo Winter, and the other members of the staff. The coffee will be sold on October 3, 1948, when the 400th anniversary of the first edition of the Finnish New Testament, translated by Bishop Michael Ogricola, will be celebrated, and will be known as "Agricola' coffee.

Get Seed Now

Good seed of most crops are sorghum cane, peanuts, and grain sorghum seeds should be secured at once. To delay getting these may mean failure to find good seed. Careful farmers will check the tag for germination, purity, and noxious weed content.

Happy Old Age Rests on Ability to Prevent Rusting, Expert Says

By Alton L. Blakeslee
AP Science Reporter

NEW YORK—(AP)—One rule for a happy old age — don't grow rusty.

The rusting can be physical, with chronic ill health, or mental with boredom and lack of enthusiasm. Some tips to avoid both kinds were outlined by Dr. Edward J. Stieglitz, Washington, D. C., internist and authority on human aging, at a recent conference on old-age problems.

"First," he said, "we should teach children more about the basic biology of living, and how to use and care for their bodies. We should give children the same break that industry gives to buyers of new automobiles or vacuum cleaners. The buyers get instruction books on how to care for the car and how to avoid wearing it out too soon.

Body Education Urged

"Education should start in the school and home to teach children and youths to develop strong, healthy bodies. More attention should be paid to balanced diets.

"We educate children to become adults. Adults should be educated to live wisely and to prepare for old age. Anyone who doesn't antici pate old age is either stupid, or a coward."

Much of the physical rusting of premature aging and disabilities comes from abuse of the human body, Dr. Stieglitz warned.

One common abuse is fatness, which "is invariably due to overeating and lack of self disciplining. Obesity shortens life. The expected death rate may be increased as much as 174 per cent of normal when people are 25 percent or more overweight and have no complicating diseases."

Diets Deficient

Another abuse is diets deficient in needed vitamins, proteins, or other essentials. They cause lowered resistance to infection, lessened endurance, and invite fatigue, inefficiency and chronic disease.

A third is over-indulgence in alcohol.

A fourth is avoidable anxiety, which can be a factor in causing high blood pressure, stomach ulcers, goiters and other ailments. People can avoid them by self-education toward emotional maturity.

Someday, humans may live to be 100. Meanwhile, for persons past 40, Dr. Stieglitz offered some rules for wise living to stretch the life-span:

Eat, work, and play wisely. Prepare in advance for inevitable changes. Admit your limitations, and adapt yourself to them. Get a thorough health check-up periodically, and follow the advice.

Age brings many advantages, Dr. Stieglitz said.

Judgment Improves

Judgment usually improves. There is also more skill, due to more practice. There is more endurance than in youth, but less muscular speed. The ability to learn is about the same at 80 as at 12. Memory is about as good. There may be less speed in memorizing, but there is likely to be greater accuracy.

"The longer men live, the more time they have to think. To think is to grow, and to grow is to live. So there are exciting chances to live and grow in the latter third of life. The objective is to remain useful, to grow as you age, and not to rust."

Having a job, or otherwise keeping busy, is one of the biggest factors in happiness after 65, a study by Dr. Judson T. Landis, associate professor of sociology at Michigan State college showed.

Among a group of 450 old people, the happiest were those who had good health, who didn't have to depend on a state pension for their support, and who still were working and feeling independent, he found.

Those who worried were decidedly unhappy.

Women Usually Happier

Women generally were happier than men, Dr. Landis said. One reason is that women can keep busy at many of the same occupations like sewing or housework, as when they were younger. Men after retirement undergo a more abrupt change. Men **and women** with hobbies were happier.

The chance for happiness was greater in those with the greater education, Dr. Landis added. Partly this was because reading became a more important hobby, they also were more likely to have won financial independence.

The Cost of Your Groceries

"No food price collapse is likely —so long as wages and employment remain near present high levels," says a Wall Street Journal commodity letter. "The factory worker's weekly pay is now double prewar. And some 15 million more people have paying jobs than before the shooting started."

These are not the only factors contributing to high prices, but they are among the most important. The cost of food, much as we rail about it, is just a logical reflection of the economics of the day. It is true that agriculture's gross income has multiplied—but the cost of everything the farmer must buy, from labor to feed, has followed suit, and there is no get rich quick profit left when all the bills are paid.

The people who handle the food after it leaves the farm—manufacturers, canners, processors, packers,—have no means of reducing the price. Like all mass production industry, they operate on an extremely small profit margin. And they too must meet going wage and others costs.

Finally, the retail grocer who sells you your food is in exactly the same position. A number of chain food systems have issued graphic statements of what happens to each dollar spent in their stores. The profit remaining, after the bills are met, runs to about 1 1-2 cents per dollar of sales. In other words, if the retailers made no profit at all, it wouldn't make a visible dent in your food budget.

You are getting your food for the lowest price possible under the circumstances. That is always true in a competitive economy—the only kind of an economy able to combine peak efficiency with peak abundance.

$10,000,000,000, Worth of Meat

The tremendous importance of meat animals to the American farmer is revealed in Department of Agriculture figures. Last year these animals brought the farmer about a third of his cash income—nearly 2 1-2 times as much as he earned times as much as he earned from any other crop. And the totol paid to the farmer by the packers reached the astronomical figure of $1,0000-000,000.

Edible livestock, therefore, is the biggest single crop in the agricultural economy. And its importance doesn't stop there. Much of the $10,000,000,000 the farmers received went for feed, labor machinery, and materials of all kinds. Its impact was felt throughout the entire country.

This illustrates the fallacy of proposals to reduce our livestock population. The result would be an unnecessary financial blow to farmers, and to every section of America. Furthermore, our great and growing demand for meat is an inevitable development of our increasing population and the high living standards that prevail in the United States.

Equally important, experience indicates dangers that would lie in a return to rationing and price control. Under the competitive system, the farmer receives a fair price for his meat. Packers and other concerned in handling and selling it receive small profits per unit sale. And the consumer gets a sanitary product, of established quality, at the lowest possible cost, instead of black market robbery and uninspected produce.

There Is No Peace Like Home

Courts, Jr. and David are playing ping-pong; Jeanette is blowing bubbles; Billy Bob is alternately teasing Jeanette and begging his mother to go some place; and Sylvia is trying to listen to her favorite radio program and complaining rather vehemently because the others are making so much noise. Their mother is using all the fine arts of motherhood, augmented by years of experience, to keep the confusion within such limits that our household may not be reported for disturbing the peace of the neighborhood.

I am thinking of this subject: "There Is No Peace Like Home." When I told the children my subject. Sylvia suggested that it should be "There Is NO Peace at Home"!

If peace means cessation of noise and activity, she was eminently correct. But the absence of activity and noise is not peace; that is death. When Jesus promised peace he was certainly not promising his disciples exemption from actvity,. excitement, or opposition. Peace must be subjective before it can become objective. Peace is the union of three of the finest qualities of grace: love, faith, and a sense of security.

The peace of my home is not determined by the lack of noise and activity but by the absence of worry and unrest. On the school grounds. in the schoolroom. and in everyday contacts with other children and adults, my children face difficulties and meet opponents which are too great for them to overcome. The comforting thought that one may tell mother or father when he gets home is the source of peace in the very midst of confusion and defeat.

The faith of the child in his parents to help him to find a solution to his problems, the assurance that home offers a shelter and refuge from the difficulties of life, and the knowledge that love will leave nothing undone to guarantee his welfare make it possible for the child to find peace in the midst of turmoil and uncertainty.

The time must come in the life of every boy and girl when he realize that mother and father are not infallible or all-powerful. It takes more than human wisdom and ability to bring security and to stabilize home life. How fortunate the child who has already learned from his experiences at the family altar and through the giving of thanks at mealtime that real security is rooted in God and that such security is dependable and abiding!

Parents cannot well give to their children something which they themselves do not possess. They must have a consciousness of peace and security if they are to inspire such a spirit in the home. Their sense of security rests in their love for each other, in the affections and esteem of their children, and in their faith in God. The lack of any one of these factors will destroy their sense of peace and satisfaction.

Since no amount of theorizing concerning the need for peace and a sense of security in the home will place them there, it is well to seek some practical suggestions that may actually produce the desired results. Let us remember that peac is based on love, confidence, and a sense of security. These attitudes do not grow wild; they must be cultivated.

I offer, therefore, these simple suggestions that were worked out in a conference on home life at Ridgecrest which will help to grow a Christian home and a sense of peace that may be transferred in some measure at least to every other area of life.

1. I shall seek constantly to become a better Christian personally so that I may be fortified with peace in my own heart and thus better fitted for homemaking.

When at all possible I shall send at least thirty minutes each day with my companion in activities of common interest, thus deepening the wells of sympathy and love and building up the bulwark of common understanding that will be my defense against the enemies of peace.

3. I shall plan definite periods for play or activity interests with my children in order that I may know them better and that they may know mc better. Such play periods also reveal certain traits of character in my children which must be eliminated or directed or strengthened if a satisfactory basis for peace is to be achieved.

4. I shall do my best to make home building a co-operative enterprise for my whole family, taking the children into confidence in the major decisions affecting the family's life or welfare. Such a policy gives the child a sense of security and satisfaction in the home as well as training in the fine art at homemaking.

5. I shall cultivate love in my home and zealously as I courted my sweetheart, knowing that human affections are tender plants which are earily stunted or killed by indifference and maltreatment. These little courtesies to my companion and my children will bear large dividenls in respect and love.

6. I shall seek so to life and study as to quality as a confidant and counsclor for every member of my family. Confidence cannot long stand on ignorance, prejudice, or hatred. Honesty, sincerity, and wisdom are essentials to abiding peace in any home.

7. I shall so budget my time, my money, and my energy, as to make them produce the maximum of service and happiness for those of my household. No man or woman who dissipates character or possessions can hope to inspire confidence or assurance on the part of children or a life companion.

8. I shall have a regular plan for family worship and shall do all within my power to make that plan effective. The family is a divine institution and can only fulfill its rightful function as Christ is accepted as the head of the home. Pcace comes from Christ and Christ finds his contacts in my home through Bible reading. prayer, and family meditation on spiritual values.

9. I shall magnify Christ, the church, and Christian living both by example and conversation. I shall try to see that my child's faith in the spiritual values of life is not undermined by thoughtless criticism or opposition. Peace is the fruitage of faith and faith is often thwarted by gossip and dissension.

10. I shall oppose with all the fervor of my soul those forces which would destroy my home, the love that binds it together, the confidence that makes it secure. and the fellowship that makes it enjoyable.

Farm Fires Are Devastating

If you are a farmer, remember the summer fire hazards. More than 37 per cent of all farm fires are started by lightning. Keep your lightning rods in order.

Warm weather means dry hay and grainfields and the use of more gasoline and oil on farm properties. Fire from a spark or cigarette will strip a ripe grainfield as bare as a barn wall in minutes.

Each year 3,500 persons are burned to death on farms and some $90,000,000 worth of farm buildings, machinery and food crops are destroyed by fire.

During National Farm Safety Week, July 25 to 31, check your farm for firesafety. Frequent inspections are important. Look over your barn and house wiring, electric fences and electric equipment.

Check your hay for heating which leads to spontaneous combustion. Thrust a pipe into hay in barns and lower a thermometer into it. If it shows 158 degrees, watch it carefully; if above 185 degrees start moving it outdoors; if 212 degrees call the fire department. Check silos for heating of ensilage; also fertilizers, some vegetable oils, feed and lime.

Examine machinery to guard against sparks starting fires. Make safety rules for smoking and see that they are enforced. Dam a stream or dig a pool for emergency water.

You may save life and property by these fire prevention measures.

Follow the Recipe For Good Results In Washing Blankets

It's time for blanket washing! This task may be done nicely in the home, providing you treat the woolens gently. Since woolens are unpredictable, shrinkage and felting may occur. Therefore, manufacturers' directions should be followed carefully.

In her recipe for laundering blankets, Miss Margaret B. Doughty, director of Bendix Homc Laundry Institute, suggests the ideal washer load is one large blanket or two small ones. They should be shaken a bit to remove loose dirt and dust.

If the bindings are soiled, brush a soap solution on them with a soft brush.

"Woolen blankets are washed most successfully when lukewarm water is used for a brief, gentle washing and two rinses, when a mild soap or synthetic detergent is uscd, when the excess water is extracted quickly and gently, and when they are hung over two taut lines in a shady, breezy spot," Miss Doughty says.

Be surc that the water is lukewarm, she warns. To be absolutely certain, test it with your hand or a thermometer. A fairly high suds is desirable, but don't oversoap. And the washing must be brief—no more than three or mour minutes. Rinses in fresh, lukuewarm water of the same temperature as the wash watcr should follow immediately.

In hanging the blankets on parallel taut lines, hang them squarely for an even distribution of weight. Hang striped blankets so the stripes are up and down. Then if the dye runs, it will stay within the stripes.

Shrinkage and felting of woolen fibers will be kept at a minimum if this general procedure is followed, Miss Doughty declares, adding that instruction books with home laundrys may contain more specific and dctailed information on the subject. For laundering electric blankets, follow the manufacturer's instructions, she suggests.

New Literature on Dusts and Sprays

Chemicals Manufacturer Offers Guidance on Use of Dithane Z-78, Rhothane and Yellow Cuprocide

New York, N. Y.—Three new pieces of literature from a Philadelphia manufacturer of agricultural and sanitary chemicals offer tested counsel to help the farmer and market gardener defcat insects and plant diseases. The folders show how best to use the sprays and dusts which bear the trade names 'Dithane" Z-78. "Rhothane" (DDD) and "Cuprocide."

The folder on the new organic fungicide Dithane Z-78 features an illustrated reference chart in four colors which specifies spray and dust formulations, timing and frequency of application, and special instructions for control of blight, mildew and kindred diseases. The list includes tomatoes, potatoes, celery, cucurbits, beans, onions, cabbage and tobacco seedlings, azaleas and gladiolus.

The literature on Rhothane, or DDD, reprints a fact-filled article on the use of this insecticide to wipe out tomato hornworms. The folder also discusses Rhothane's use against corn earworms and borers, and suggests other applications where its relatively low toxicity to warm-blooded animals is advantageous.

"How To Guard Big Yields from Blight" condenses into eight pages the characteristics, in spray or dust form, and the recommended usages of the copper fungicide Yellow Cuprocide. Copies of all three are available without charge from the Rohm & Haas Co., Agricultural & Sanitary Chemicals Division, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

USHER GUIDE

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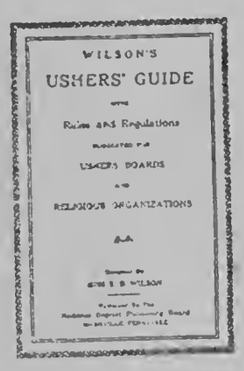

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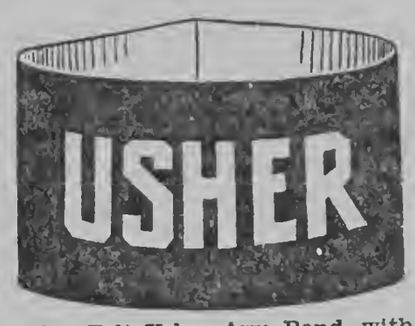

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Gov. Dewey Names Dr. Haynes, Fisk Alumnus, Trustee of NYU

New York Governor Becomes First In U. S. To Choose Colored Leader For Membership On State University Board

Pawling, New York, August 26.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today announced the appointment of George Edmund Haynes as one of the fifteen trustees of the New York State University, authorized by the State Legislature last March. Recommendation for the creation of a comprehensive University System for the state was made to the Governor and the Legislature last February by a Commission on a State University with Owen D. Young, chairman. Dr. Haynes was the only Negro member of that Commission, and as far as can be ascertained, he is the first Negro to serve on an overall controlling board of trustees of any state university.

Dr. Haynes has had a lifetime connection with higher education. He is a graduate of Fisk University (Nashville, Tenn.) an M. A. of Yale University, and the first Negro to receive a Ph. D. from Columbia University. Following a ten-year professorship in Social Science at Fisk University he served on the board of trustees of that institution; he was one of the organizing members of the board of trustees of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and served that institution during its first critical years. He is the founder of the Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools and co-founder and first executive director of the National Urban League. Last year he completed twenty-five years as executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America of which work he is now secretary emeritus. In 1947 he made a second comprehensive survey tour of East, South, Central and West Africa for the World's Committee of the YMCA's and serves as their Consultant on Africa.

The New York State University System under the fifteen trustees just appointed will extend higher education to all in the state without racial, religious or nationality discrimination. Working out a master plan according to the new law is the task of the trustees over a period of six years. Dr. Oliver Cromwell Carmichael is chairman, and Arthur H. Dean vice-chairman of the board. Four of these trustees served on the former State Commission: Dr. Carmichael, Dr. Haynes, Mrs. Betty H. Donnelly and Dr. Paul Klapper.

Denominational Youth Leaders Plan Evening Worship, Recreation For Christian Youth Conference

Chicago, Ill.— Evening worship and recreation periods at the Christian Youth Conference of North America, to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 33 through September 5, will be arranged and conducted by leaders of two denominational youth fellowships, according to Rev. Dennis Savage, conference director.

A half hour of worship at 9 p. m., will close the conference program each evening. Responsible for this feature will be the Evangelical and Reformed Youth Fellowship. Miss Kitty Kline, national chairman, will head the group planning the services. Miss Kline is also chairman of the United Christian Youth Movement, which is sponsoring the conference.

Many unusual types of worship experiences are being planned, Mr. Savage stated. The services will be related to the daily themes of the conference.

Recreation planned by leaders of the Methodist Youth Fellowship will be enjoyed each afternoon at 4 p. m., by the 5,000 delegates in attendance. Among the many events arranged are folk games and songs. There will also be demonstrations for recreational leaders. Films will be shown, and several interest groups scheduled, Mr. Savage announced.

Rev. Larry Eisenberg, staff member of the Board of Education, The Methodist Church, and a recreation specialist, will be among those leading this phase of the conference program.

He Can't Help It

Anyone who thinks the retailer has an easy time of it should think again.

A Wall Street Journal reporter recently surveyed the situation in Newburyport, Massachusetts which a year ago made national headlines with a brave but short-lived effort to beat inflation by across-the-board price reductions. Newburyport is a small community, but it is typical of a large segment of this country. The reporter found that the merchants are more perplexed than ever. Sales are down 10 to 20 per cent. Inventories are rising. And customers are protesting high prices.

In a situation like this, the merchant is really caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. He has to keep his shelves well stocked—and at the same time he has to take extreme care lest he become loaded with goods that won't move. He has to keep on giving high standards of service. The retail store, whether it be a chain or an independent, can't afford to go backward.

The Newburyport Plan with its arbitrary 10 per cent cuts failed because the margin of profit on most goods is too small to make such a cut possible. If it had been continued long enough, storekeepers would have taken heavy losses and eventually courted bankruptcy. Whether the consumer realizes it or not, most stores, faced with the pres sure of tougher competition and buyer resistance, now earn unit profits which are less than the aver age before the war and during OPA On staple goods, the profit is only2 or three cents per dollar of sales, and in some cases, is even smaller. So don't blame your merchant when something seems to cost too much—he can't help it.

A Ten Strike

The beneficial result of continuous work by the Union Pacific Railroad in behalf of accident prevention and safety programs to protect its employes and the public, was never more gratifyingly demonstrated than in a letter written by a Union Pacific fireman to the Omaha World-Herald.

It carried a message to a boy and girl who drove across the track of a speeding train. "One second from eternity" is the way the fireman described the position they were in. His appeal to this unknown couple, through the news paper, which concluded with these words, "And for God's sake, don't try it again!" was so dramatic in its wording that it was copied throughout the country. It has been read by millions of people with resulting saving of lives that would have otherwise been sacrificed to carelessness.

One spontaneous outburst like this by an employe of a Company that has been doing everything in its power to teach safety practices to its own personnel as well as others. encourages it to do even more intensive work along the same lines.

"Look and listen for moving equipment," is a railroad slogan that means more today than ever before, not only on railroad property but on every street and highway.

Two matrons were discussing the problem of household help. "How long was your last cook with you?" asked one. "Oh, she never was with us," replied the other. "She was against us from the start."

Plan Now

To clip pastures now and continue to keep them clipped throughout the growing season.

To have an ample supply of pasture in July and August by seeding a few acres of sudan grass before the middle of June.

To leave that strip of small grain knocked down by the combine in making the first trip around the field for birds and other wild life.

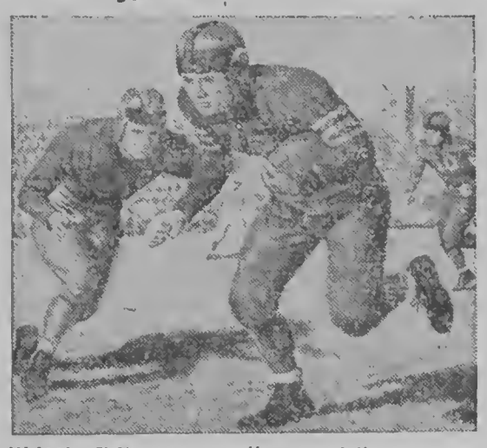
He (at movies): "Can you see all right?"
She: "Yes."
He: "Is the draft on you?"
She: "No."
He: "Seat comfortable?"
She: "Yes."
He: "Mind changing places?"

Letter from client to automobile salesman: "Dear Sir—Please repeat what you told me when you sold me my secondhand car, I am getting very despondent."

Imagine me growing dollars!

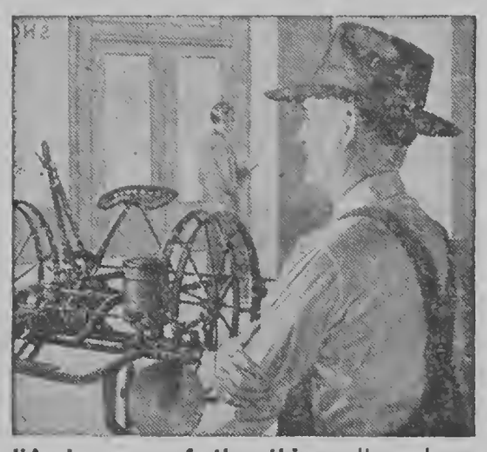
EVERY 3 DOLLARS I INVEST IN U. S. SAVINGS BONDS GROWS TO 4!

...and here's what that will mean to me in '58...



"Little Ed's set on college and I'm growing the dollars. Every $375 I put away in 'E' Bonds will grow to $500 in ten years.

"I'll finally get to take that vacation I've always dreamed of. Ann and I will fly clear down to Buenos Aires. Those Security Bonds will sure make 1958 a big year for me!"



"And some of the things I've always wanted and Mom's modern kitchen will start arriving when those savings bonds start paying off. Best of all . . .

Buy... U.S. SECURITY BONDS

U.S. Security Bonds

AMERICA'S SECURITY IS YOUR SECURITY

Farm Talk With Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Farmers who are inclined to question the importance of crop rotation and continue to grow the same crops year after year could learn a valuable lesson by visiting the experimental station at the University of Illinois.

We visited some time back, with 40 other Tennesseans (members of the Farm Bureau on tour in Illinois and Indiana) and saw the oldest experimental plots in the country. These plots, which have been in use since 1876, afforded a most impressive lesson. The realization that years ago there were men who foresaw the ultimate fate of agriculture unless something was done to preserve the soil was significant and the proven facts were astounding.

Naturally, early experiment were devoted to corn as Illinois is located in the heart of the Corn Belt. Today, every type of field and pasture crop is included in the experimental program.

Back in 1904, a corn experiment was started on three plots. Each plot was divided into halves. Plot No. 1 has been devoted to corn from the very beginning. Lime and fertilizer were applied to one-half of it, while nothing was added to the other. Today the first half produces 62 per cent as much corn as it did at the start as compared to only 26 per cent for the second half.

Plot No. 2 has been used in a two-year rotation of corn and oats. A winter legume was sown following the oats on one half and nothing was done about the other half. The first half has maintained its original capacity, while the second half is only 71 per cent as productive.

Plot No. 3 has been devoted to a three-year rotation of corn, oats and red clover. Regular applications of lime and fertilizer were made on one half and nothing was added to the other. The first half has increased to 132 per cent of the original productivity, while the other is only 118 per cent as productive.

These experiments prove that the farmer can improve his land through proper management.

* * *

The Illinois station also conducts all types of experiments with livestock and field crops.

Spokesmen there had this to say about ladino clover (now proving profitable on many Middle Tennessee farms):

"We can hardly believe it is as good as we have proven it to be."

London, August 2—(INS)—Reuters reported today that financial markets in Shanghai were "thrown into panic" because of a rumor that war had broken out in Europe.

Always Remember This About Your Farm Garden

Now. "Can" a Winter garden. Plant enough beans, peas, tomatoes, corn, beets turnip greens, or other canning crops so that you can finish with canning before pests and dry weather become seri ous. Then if the late Summer and Fall are dry, you will still have a good Winter garden in cans.

Big Fault. Remember that failure to use enough fertilizer is still the greatest fault of most Alabama gardeners.

Lime. Use it once in every 4 or 5 years, except on the lime lands of the Black Belt. Broadcast 100 pounds of basic slag to a spot 4 by 33 steps, or 6 by 20 steps, or 10 by 12 steps. This is a rate of 2 tons slag (1 ton lime) per acre.

Manure. Use manure everyyear. The best amount to use is (a) big cotton basket full of (100 pounds) to 50 feet of row or to a spot 10 by 15 feet or 12 by 13 feet, or (b) a good wagon load (1000 pounds) to a spot 4 by 33 steps, or 6 by 20 steps or 10 by 12 steps. The rate is about 20 tons per acre. A smaller amount can be used.

Mixed Fertilizer. A good rule is to use 10 pounds (1 1-2 gallons of 4-10-7 or 6-8-4 to 100 feet of row for all vegetables except sweet potatoes. Use half that much for sweet potatoes and sirup crops. Ten pounds to 100 feet of row is about 1500 pounds per acre.

Value of Fruit Lowered by Poor Handling

The quality of a lot of fruit is lowered for commercial and home-use purposes because of improper handling at harvest time, State Horticulturist J. G. McDaniel said today.

"This is especially true in the harvest of peaches," he added.

Peaches properly harvested and graded will demand a better price on the market and will make a more attractive canned product.

The horticulturist listed a number of points which would improve the quality of the fruit. They were:

1. Don't pick the fruit with one hand. A correct picking container will allow the free use of both hands.

2. Don't drop peaches into the container. They should be handled like eggs.

3. Don's mash fruit to determine if it is ripe. This causes dark spots when the skin is removed.

4. Don't pick peaches with long fingernails.

5. Don't allow peaches to fall into basket when emptying picking container.

6. Don't pull tree branches down too far. Harvest fruit out of reach with ladder.

7. Don't skip branches and don't eat peaches and pick at the same time.

Remember way back when it was possible to know the price of a new car by reading the ads.

"That's a fine youngster," said the talkative old man to the young mother sitting opposite him on the train. "I hope you will bring him up to me an honest, upright American. And who knows? Maybe someday he will be a second George Washington."

"Yes" smiled the proud mother, "but this day and time I'm afraid that is going to be somewhat difficult, since—,"

"Oh, nonsense," continued the man. "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

"I know," agreed the mother, "But this twig is bent on being a girl and we are inclined to let it go at that."

—Marion Robinson.

Plant early. Sweet potato plants should be set as soon as possible after the day and night temperature average as high as 70 degrees. This is usually about April 15 to 20 in Central Alabama. It is very important that the plants be set as early as the season will permit, because the vine cuttings should be put out as early as possible and the early set plants will produce a erop for midsummer market when prices are usually good. Harvest records show that every week during the fourth and fifth months after setting adds 25 bushels of potatoes per aere on good soil. Vine cuttings should be set by June 15 if possible.

Control Pests. Beans and peas should be dusted almost as soon as they are out of the ground. The same is true for cantaloupes and melons.

The new all-purpose dust approved by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is good. Ask your dealer or your county agent about it. Cut worms are best controlled by use of poison bait. Chop a cabbage very fine, then stir while you sprinkle it with calcium arsenate. A good way to apply it is on freshly prepared land before cabbage and tomato plants are set; or it can be placed close to the plants after they are set. Cut worms feed mainly at night, so the best time to apply poison bait is just before dark.

Two Indians were discussing the sad state of world peace. One remarked: "The way I see it, when the nations smoked the pipe of peace in 1918, nobody inhaled!"

Negro Students Invited To Enter the Nation's Biggest Search For College Material

18 Four-Year College Scholarships And 53 College Entrance Prizes To Be Awarded by Pespi-Cola Scholarship Board to Gifted Negro High School Seniors

This month, the nation's most comprehensive search for unusual ability among Negro high school students will get under way. For the fifth consecutive year, boys and girls from the 1,663 Negro secondary school in the Southern states will be given an opportunity to take part in the 1949 Pepsi-Cola Scholarship program. Eighteen of them, who show marked promise of leadership, will win Four-Year College Scholarships, and approximately 53 will receive College Entrance Prizes. The awards, which are financed by the Pepsi-Coia Company, will total at least $50,000.

In the states which do not have separate school systems, Negro and white students will compete for 101 identical scholarships and at least 549 of the College Entrance Prizes which are offered by the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board.

Four hundred and twenty-five Negro boys and girls have already received Pepsi-Cola scholarship awards, and they are on the campuses of more than ahundred of the nation's white and Negro colleges this fall. A total of 5,188 boys and girls from 907 of the South's Negro schools have taken part in the past four programs, and at least 2,000 more are expected to participate in this fifth annual competition.

The 1949 selection will begin this month when elections are held among high school senior classes all over the country to choose candidates for the preliminary examination which the contestants must take. The finalists chosen on the basis of the first test will be announced in December, and they will take a final test in January. From the scores made on this second examination, the winners will be selected and their names announced in March.

Winners of the Four-Year College Scholarships will receive full college tuition, $25 a month, and traveling expenses for four years. Runner-ups will be awarded College Entrance Prizes worth $50 when the winners enter college in the fall of 1949; and those students who rank among the top ten per cent of the contestants in the country will receive Certificates of Distinguished Performance.

Any high school senior who wants to try for one of these awards can see his or her principal who has been sent complete information about the program.

Priority

A noted young concert artist was asked the secret of her success with her violin. "Planned neglect," she replied, and then explained "There were many things which demanded my time. When I went to my room after breakfast, I made my bed, straightened my room, dusted the floor, and did whatever came to my attention. When I finished my work, I turned my attention to violin practice. That system failed to accomplish the result desired, so I reversed things. I deliberately planned to neglect everything else until my practice period was completed. That program of planned neglect accounts for my success." Planned neglect may not sound good at first reading, but it is essential to give priority in the use of our time if we are to become efficient in the service of God and man. First priority is daily Bible study and prayer. "Seek ye first the kingdomh of God . . . and all these things shall be added unto you."—Practical Christianity

The fruits of the Spirit in terms of love are:
Joy is love exulting,
Peace is love in repose.
Longsuffering is love untiring.
Gentleness is love enduring.
Goodness is love in action.
Faith is love on the battlefield.
Meekness is love under discipline.
Temperance is love in training.

Christmas Helps

Our Christmas Exercise Edition of the CONCERT QUARTERLY

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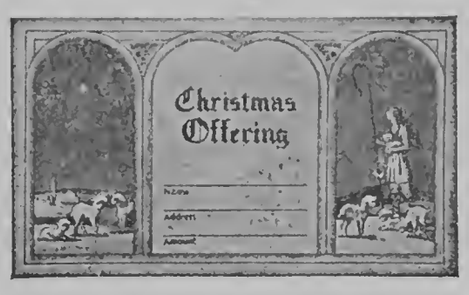

Christmas Offering Envelopes

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The USO—Back On The Job!

From: Community Chests of America 155 East 44 St., New York 17, N. Y. Murray Hill 6:5540

More than a year ago, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal foresaw that the creation of an enlarged military establishment would inevitably bring in its train grave problems affecting the welfare and morale of service personnel. Therefore he appointed a Civilian Advisory Committee to recommend a plan to meet these needs.

This summer the Committee recommended, and Secretary Forrestal approved, the reactivation of the USO for this purpose. In July, the Secretary asked that the nation's Community Chests assist in the support of the new USO by including it in their 1949 budgets to be raised in local Red Feather campaigns this fall.

The USO has never quailed at a big job. It will be, again, a two-way channel connecting every military post with Main Street, PSA. The six original agencies of the war time PSO—National Traveler's Aid (NTA), Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Jewish Welfare Board (JWB), National Catholic Community Services (NCCS), and the Salvation Army—after full consideration, have unanimously agreed to take on this new challenge.

At the present time USO is financing services for members of the armed forces in 65 communities. In additioan, USO funds are currently financing Veteran's Hospital Camp Shows, successor to USO Camp Shows.

New USO services will be based, beginning in 1949, upon requests from the Army, Navy, and Air Forces.

WHEN YOU GIVE THROUGH YOUR COMMUNITY CHEST_____ GIVE ENOUGH FOR USO, TOO!

M. and E. State Convention Donates To Panama Work

Panama City, Fla.—While some of the representatives down here from the Missionary and Educational Con vention who had intended to go to the National Baptist Convention of America in Oakland, Cal., were not able to make the trip because of circumstances over which they had no control, it was learned through Rev. Wm. Sutton that they have sent $41.07 for the work in Panama. The money was sent from here on August 25th to Rev. Henry A Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, with whom he had been corresponding. He has already acknowledged the receipt of the money.

The Convention is presided over by the Rev. W. J. Johnson, D. D., and the work for the year shows every indication of increased membership and more contributions to the various objectives of the state and national work.

They are members of the National Baptist Convention of America, and early in August they promised to enroll in the 1948 session in the Northern California City.

Mrs. Bertha Foster-Jones Writes On the S S Congress

10101 Cedar Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio, August 26, 1948. Dear Dr. Henry A. Boyd: It's a pleasure for me to write about the 44th session of Congress, which met in Kansan City, Mo., June, 1948. It was truly a grand session. The delegation was received with open arms. Through a well prepared channel of cooperation, the welcome sign was high. Thanks to the entertaining pastor, Rev. Williams and his co-workers. Therefore, in the spirit of our great leader, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, whom God has given us, and has so wonderfully blessed with leadership. We did not fail to make every moment count, and every round will go higher and higher with such leaders.

So let us not forget the words of our very fine chairman, Rev. J. B. Ridley, when he said, "Let us build a monument to Dr. Boyd and read a book of his achievements while he lives." May God help us to put action behind these words.

Being a worker in the music department of the S. S. Congress, I am interested in the use and abuse of church music in our many churches. Therefore, I urge you to seek the best in songs. If you haven't already made your purchase, do so today. Use the song books published by our own National Baptist Publishing Board, who offers you the best.

I am happy to have had the opportunity of serving, thanks to Dr. Boyd and the Board.

Yours for service,
(Mrs.) Bertha Foster Jones.

Can Y'All Guess What Radio Voice Echoes Big Mules?

It is probable that there are few radio fans in Nashville who could miss guessing whom Henry Agard Wallace had in mind when, in his Birmingham radio address he referred to a certain radio commentator who makes a good living serving the "Big Mules" of the North who exploit the people of the South. The commentator made mob-inciting broadcasts during the visit of Mr. Wallace to the South and only slowed down after President Truman expressed his disqust with the mobsters who threw eggs and tomatoes at Mr. Wallace.

Regarding this radio commentator, Mr. Wallace said the following:

As for most of those who are inflamed to act against their own deepest Christian principles, I have the utmost compassion.

When a national radio commentator, who has always been a spokesman for the Big Mules—an actual spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers—when he gets on his huge hookup and commends citizens who engage in violence, when he implies that those who attack me are defending their country, then I can understand how good people are misled. This voice has the power of a great network and respectable sponsors behind him when he speaks. Men and women who can't possibly keep informed on what I actually believe are likely to believe that this radio commentator is calling them to perform the highest patriotic duty.

In Greensboro, North Calorina on Monday, the police arrested a young teen-age lad for throwing eggs and tomatoes at me. When I heard about it, I asked the chief of detectives to release the boy. The boy was wrong. He shouldn't have done what he did. But it is the men who have inflamed his mind who are really responsible for violence.

They are never called to pay for their sins. A highly paid professional liar can use the air waves to incite the people of the South from his studio up north without reprisal, but a 16 year old boy—knowing not what he is doing, is arrested. This is not justice, as you and I who believe in democracy understand justice.

Rather Rare

When Dr. Charles A. Beard, the eminent political scientist, was spending a few days in a small Connecticut town, the postmaster asked him what kind of a doctor he was.

Dr. Beard explained: "Doctor of philosophy."

The postmaster scratched his head a moment and said, "Guess we don't have much of that around here."—This Month.

What this country needs is more people raising beans and fewer people spilling them.

The Purpose of The Tithe

The Tithe Has A Long History And Is Still in Force

The tithe is mentioned first in Genesis 14:20, where Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek. The next is where Jacob pledged that, if the Lord would bring him home in safety, he would give him tithes of all he had: "and Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace; then shall the Lord be my God: and this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house: and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give a tenth unto thee" (Genesis 28:20-22).

Then, in Numbers 18:20, 21: "The Lord spake unto Aaron, Thou shalt have no inheritance in their land, neither shalt thou have any part among them: I am thy part and thine inheritance among the children of Israel.. And, behold, I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance, for their service which they serve, even the service of the tabernacle of the congregation." In other words, it was their part to preach their gospel to the rest and to offer up the sacrifices and prayers. Thus they were to keep the religious life alive.

Decine of the Tithe

There are other references to this law. But what became of the practice of it? Who received the tithe? And who did the preaching? There does not seem to have been any service rendered by the Levites except here and there. In Judges 17:1-13, a story is given of how Micah employed a Levite to be his priest. That might have been a common practice for the Levites, but no more is said. But what became of the setup of Levites' having charge of the religious instructions, preaching, or other services and the tribe's paying the tenth? The children of Israel were engaged in fighting their enemies, driving them from the land. But the tabernacle and its services seems to have been neglected. We see Eli in charge in First Samuel. The ark was taken captive, and restored under David. The Scriptures seem to be silent concerning the public worship, preaching, teaching, or other activities connected with the tenth and the services of the Levites. There were uses made of the tabernacle, but what of the tithe? The great feasts made by David, Solomon, and others were accompanied by acts of the Levites, but during the time between there seems to have been no activities by them.

In addition to the preaching and the teaching of the law, the fire upon the altar must not go out. But the writer of the Eighty-fourth Psalms, while admiring and praising the beauty of the Lord's house, discovered that the fire had gone out on the altar. "The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God." That showed the altar had been neglected. Birds are not building nests and laying eggs where a priest is standing and the fire is burning. This man came from a distance, perhaps, and found no priest at the altar.

Jesus And the Tithe

When Jesus came, he found the temple built and the Levites at work. But the setup was of Rome, and the priesthood was a donation to the high priest for some consideration to such men as Pilate. Jesus spoke of one Pharisee boasting in his prayer, "I give tithes of all I possess." At another time, Jesus reproved some who tithed all the tithes but omitted the weightier things of the law, justice and mercy. This showed that the Levites were neglecting their duty.

But the purpose of the tithe, as it occurs to me, was to pay for worship and preaching, keeping before the people the cause of God. Under the Christian regime, the tithe is still with us.

Malachi complained that the nation had neglected the tithe and that the nation had come to poverty. There were a few who met and told each other of how the Lord blessed them. But if they brought the tithe, it was moldy bread, sick animals, and nothing fit for the Levites to eat and attend to their duties. The "gospel of the Jews" was neglected because the Levites did not get their tenth promised at the beginning, and now Malachi is pleading for the tithe. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it (Malachi 3:10). The natural result of preaching God's will to his people is for those who hear it to believe it and rejoice in it.

Since Christ came and apostles were sent out, the tithe is called for to provide for worship and pay the preacher's salary, that he may have his burdens taken care of. The purpose of the tithe is to pay preachers to carry the gospel to everyone, and that tithe paid by those who are able. Paul says: "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach, except they be sent? (Romans 10:14, 15). The preachers are sent. And if they sent, one or more people send them. If the tithe is given and the gospel is preached and men believe it, we see how the windows of heaven are opened and the great blessings flow; also, we understand what is meant by flooding the world with the gospel light until we do not have room to contain it.

The gospel must be preached. The expenses of the preacher must be taken care of by those sending him or her. We must remember that the purpose of the tithe is to keep men and women. boys and girls informed as to God's will and his great love for the children of men. Let us bring all the tithes into the storehouse, and let us see the windows of heaven opened.

Tea Tasting in China

Walter K. Putney

Do you think you can taste two or three cups of tea and judge which is the most satisfactory? How would you like to be a real teataster, in China, and judge from seventy-five to a hundred cups a day? That is just an ordinary day's work for the professional teataster and that is one of the most peculiar and interesting professions in the world.

The professional teataster is usually a man of between forty and fift yyears of age and he reaches the top, in his work, after years of training. He starts as a young man, studying tea as it grows and is processed. Then he must learn the many grades in commercial use. Next he is permitted to be an assistant to an expert teataster and, in that work, he learns what grading tea means. Finally, after he has gained all possible knowledge about teas of various types he is permitted to taste but this does not mean that he is soon to get to the top. First he has to learn the actual taste of each grade and be able to recognize them when blindfolded.

It takes months of this type of training to enable him to judge by taste alone. He must be keen, too, because there are often as many as a hundred different "tastes" to be judged in a single day. Then, too, every tea is tested for other things such as general appearance, smell, result of steeping, and reaction to light. To understand this better let us visit a teataster's apartment.

This apartment is especially constructed with outside shutters that can be drawn or opened so as to let in the exact amount of light needed. Tables are in front of the windows and on them are arranged rows of small white cups and saucers, a set of scales an dlittle tins of "muster," as the tea samples are called. Beside each table is a large vase, used as a receptacle for the tea that is tasted.

A muster is picked up and some of the tea is poured into the hand. It must be absolutely free from vine dust, have small, tightly rolled leaves with a light tip here and there that is known as the "pekoe point." This is a small blossom and shows the taster that the leaves were picked while the tea plant was tender and before the leaves had begun to harden. Next, the sample is sniffed several times for the purpose of detecting the slightest hint of sourness indicating fermentation.

If this part of the test proves to be satisfactory, the next step is taken and this is known as the infusion of the tea. A small quantity is weighed very carefully, placed in one of the cups and covered with water that has been brought to just a boiling point. The saucer is set over it and the tea is left to steep while a five-minute-glass of sand is running out. This, like our old-time hourglass, is the method of timing used in tea testing. If any taint is detected in a sample, the lot from which it came is put aside to be sold as very inferior tea.

Now it is time fo rthhe teataster ot start his work. The sand has run out of the five-minute glass and the taster removes the saucer from the cup of tea. He takes some tea into his mouth, usually through a tube, and quickly rolls it around in his mouth, then ejects it into the big vase beside the table. He must not hesitate a second but has to give his opinion as to its grade. To hesitate and keep rolling that tea in the mouth would change its taste enough to cause a bad error of judgment and this would also taint the teataster's mouth so that his future judgment, that day, would not be reliable.

When one sample has been tasted and tested, work goes on with the next and the taster works for several hours until he feels that his mouth is getting tea conscious or tainted. Then he stops and another taster takes his place. The best teatasters cannot work for longer than a month because of the nervous strain and the digestion, for teatesting is very injurious to a taster's digestion. Each month of work brings him to where he must take a long vacation of from two weeks to two months in order to regain the best of health. He must also be careful not to catch cold or become ill in any way because tea cannot be properly taster by one who is not in the best of health.

It is easy enough for any person to judge, by the taste, and to distinguish between a very good tea and one that is very poor, but the teataster has to be able to tell very fine differences in teas, just as an artist can distinguish tones and shades of colors that the average person cannot see. There are at least a hundred different grades of tea and the expert is the one who has learned to recognize any of them. The apprentice starts with a few widely different teas and is gradually taught the secret of all. It is one of the most precious professions known to man.

The Way Out

The prophets of Israel were realists, but they were not pessimists. Take the darkest passages you can find in their writings. Though they unmask the injustices, idolatries, immoralities and hypocrisies of the nation, and leace no hidden thing untouchd, they end up on the note of hope and recovery. "There is a way out!" is their invariable cry. "It is God's way. It is costly. It runs counter to our pride. But it is sure. It will pay out." Thus the trumpet of alarm becomes the trumpet of assurance.—First Covenant Tidings.

WOMAN'S PAGE

KEEPING HOUSE

by Norma Crane

FAMOUS HOME ECONOMIST

HELPFUL HINTS: When Junior outgrows his playpen, use the pad to sit on at the beach or in the car when your bathing suit is wet____ with a generous length of thread keep several needles threaded in colors most often used. Leave needles in a pin cushion so that the threads will be untangled and always ready for use. Hang the pin cushion in a convenient place such as on the back of the kitchen door, ironing board, or sewing machine. You can tighten and replace buttons, mend seams and hems at a moment's notice. It helps stop an accumulation of unmended articles, too_____Here's something everybody will welcome: a set of six plastic tumblers with spill proof lids for use at picnics. The tumblers come in assorted colors and are imprinted with the words—sugar, butter, jelly, mustard, dressing, and ketchup.

RECIPE OF THE WEEK:

Jellied Tomato and Cottage Cheese Salad

1 envelope gelatin
1-2 cup cold water
1 can tomato sauce (1 cup)
1 cup cottage cheese (1-2 lb.)
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1-4 cup finely chopped celery
2 tablespoons minced onion
1-4 cup chopped green pepper
1-4 cup diced cucumber
1-2 cup mayonnaise
crisp, cold lettuce leaves
1 cup sour cream (1-2 pint)

Soften the gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Bring the tomato juice to the boiling point and remove from the heat. Dissolve gelatin in the hot sauce. Stir in the cottage cheese and lemon juice until well blended. Cool. Stir in the celery, onion, green pepper, cucumber, and mayonnaise. Pour into individual molds or custard cups or 1 qt. mold. Chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce and serve with sour cream. Makes about 5 servings.

NOTES ON REFRIGERATORS: Never let the ice on the freezing unit of your refrigerator become thicker than 1-4 of an inch. If you do, you won't get the maximum efficiency from it____Wipe away spilled foods, sticky spots, and excess moisture at once to maintain a fresh and spotless interior and help prevent odors____Cover all dishes and containers to prevent loss of moisture, unless your refrigerator has a high humidity to maintain a fresh and psoles compartment____Plastic bowl covers and bags are very useful in keeping a tidy refrigerator; wax paper and tin foil are also good for helping retain moisture and flavor____A young couple should not buy a small refrigerator in the belief that two people do not need much storage space. In their first year or so, they will entertain frequently, giving dinner parties, having company, etc. This necessitates refrigeration of large cuts of meat, bottles, and other space consuming items. If marketing is done weekly or semi-weekly, ample storage space is desirable. And if the family increases, it may be necessary to get a larger refrigerator before there is an actual need of replacement.

MOTHER'S LITTLE HELPERS: A busy child is a happy child. Most mothers are busy. Why not combine the two to make most tasks more pleasant? A child can share in most of the housework, and is handy at running up and down the stairs. He may be clumsy at first but at least when he's working with you, he's present and accounted for. His help relieves you of anxiety concerning his whereabouts and safety. Let your child perform tasks with you. It's a wonderful opportunity for those "heart to heart" talks which solve many little problems and bring you closer together. You'll get many a chuckle in later years when you look back on some of these discussions and situations.

PICNIC BUNS

1 cup milk
1 yeast cake
1 tbsp. sugar
¼ cup scalded milk
1 tsp. salt
5 tbsp. fat
4 cups flour

Scald milk. Dissolve yeast cake and sugar in one-fourth cup scalded milk cooled to lukewarm temperature. To remaining three-fourths cup milk add salt and fat.. Combine mixture and add flour, beating in electric mixer. If dough is to be used immediately, turn out on floured board and knead, adding necessary flour. Then form into rolls and allow to double in bulk. Bake. (If dough is to be stored in refrigerator, cover with waxed paper after adding first four cups of flour and store.) For buns, make into finger shape, allow to rise and bake twenty minutes at 425 degrees.

Frankfurt-Potato Boats are a new and flavorsome departure. Serve them with garden-fresh green beans, golden corn bread squares, a crispy salad and a favorite dessert.

FRANKFURTER-POTATO BOATS

1 package frankfurts (1 pound)
4 medium sized potatoes
Salt and pepper
2 tbsp. butter
¾ cup hot milk
½ cup grated pimiento cheese (⅛ pound)
Paprika

Cook potatoes in boiling water until tender. Drain and replace pan of potatoes over low heat to dry potatoes well. Shake pan frequently to prevent potatoes sticking. Mash potatoes until free of lumps. Add salt, pepper, butter and cheese and combine thoroughly with potatoes. Add enough hot milk to make light and fluffy. Beat very thoroughly. Slit frankfurters lengthwise but do not cut entirely through. Put frankfurters on baking sheet. Fill with mashed potatoes. Sprinkle with paprika and broil until potatoes are golden brown and frankfurters are heated through.

SPAGHETTI SALAD

¼ pkg. spaghetti
2 hard-cooked eggs
½ cup nippy cheese
Cut in cubes
2 peeled and chopped tomatoes
1 boiled potato
½ cup chopped celery
1 tsp. onion juice
1 chopped pimiento

Break spaghetti in small pieces; boil in salted water until soft. As soon as tender, place in a bowl of ice water to bleach. When cold, dry on soft towel; mix with other ingredients.

BETTER MENU RESULT OF CONTRAST

Contrast in texture, color and flavor should be remembered in planning menus. If the main dish is soft-textured, for instance, see that there is crisp contrast in an accompanying salad or relish. Vary the colors — green snap-beans, stewed tomatoes and mashed potatoes make a more pleasing combination than sliced beets, stewed tomatoes and carrots. When it course, for instance, don't serve same food on the same menu twice—if tomato soup is the first course, for instance, don't serve tomato salad.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

1 cup milk
3 tbsp. butter
3 tbsp. flour
½ tsp. salt
1 cup grated cheese
3 egg yolks
3 egg whites
¼ tsp. pepper.

Make a white sauce of the first flour ingredients. Add egg yolks and grated cheese and cook until the cheese melts.. Cool slightly. Beat egg whites stiff. Fold into the cheese mixture. Pour into greased pan and bake.

CHEESE STRATA

12 slices bread
¼lb. American cheese
2 2-3 cups milk
4 eggs
2-3 tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
Paprika

Trim crust from bread, arrange six slices in bottom of buttered baking dish. Slice the cheese and place on bread; cover with remaining slices of bread. Beat eggs slightly, add milk and seasoning. Pour milk mixture over the bread. Cover and keep in the refrigerator until ready to bake. Bake and serve at once. The bread should puff up and brown. The thorough chilling makes the strata puff like a souffle.

CHEESE FONDUE

1 cup milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1 cup grated cheese
½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
1 tbsp. butter
3 egg yolks
3 egg whites

Scald milk and add to the bread crumbs. Cool slightly, add the cheese, butter, salt and egg yolks. If not ready to bake, cool, cover and place in refrigerator cabinet. When ready to bake, fold in stiffly beaten, egg whites, pour in buttered baking dish and bake. Serve with mushroom sauce. Garnish with parsley.

CHEESE PUFF

½ lb cottage cheese
4 eggs
1 tbsp. butter
Salt and pepper

Whip eggs light. Add salt and pepper and fold in cheese. Pour into buttered dish. Bake in hot oven until puffed. Brown and serve hot. Serves four to six.

One of the fine attributes of cheese is that it conbines well with nearly any food. Here are a few ideas that you might enjoy on your spring menus. Tuna Fish Puff is one. This dish combines cheese and fish in a substantial main dish that needs only a vegetable salad to complete a meal.

CHEESE FRITTERS

Mix two tablespoons of flour, yolk of one egg and enough sweet milk to make batter. Add a pinch of salt and pepper, two tablespoons of grated cheese, and beaten white of egg. Beat well. Drop in small spoonfuls into hot fat in skillet and fry on both sides to a nice golden brown. Serve very hot.

WELCH RAREBIT

1 cupt cheese
2 eggs
½ tsp. mustard
1 cup bread crumbs
1 tbsp. melted butter
Salt and pepper

Grate cheese. Add bread crumbs and eggs beaten light. Add butter and seasoning. Put on slices of toast. Place in oven to melt cheese and set the egg. Serve hot. Serves four to six.

TUNA FISH PUFF

4 tbsp. butter
½ lb. sliced mushrooms
4 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
Few grains cayenne
4 eggs, separated
1 cup freshly grated American cheese
1 7-oz can flaked tuna fish
2 cups fresh bread crumbs
1½ cups milk

Melt butter in saucepan, add mushrooms, cover and cook five minutes over low heat, stirring occasionally. Remove mushrooms. Add flour and seasonings to butter left in pan, blend. Gradually add milk, while stirring; cook over low heat until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Beat egg yolks slightly; add some hot sauce and blend; return to remaining sauce and cook two minutes longer. Fold in grated cheese. Remove from heat. Add drained, flaked tuna, mix thoroughly. Cool. Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold in fish mixture. Pour into six large buttered, custard cups or individual casseroles. Bake at 325 degrees F. 45 minutes or until firm. Serve with lemon. Serves six. For a large casserole, bake one and one-fourth hours.

Cheese certainly has its way when it comes to adding zip and taste appeal to bland tasting vegetables. Many people, who do not otherwise enjoy carrots, asparagus, cauluiflower or the like find pleasure in any vegetable when served in casserole with cheese sauce. To make cheese sauce for vegetables, add one cup grated yellow cheese to two cups medium thick cream sauce. Heat in double boiler.

GREEN BEANS IN CHESSE SAUCE

4 cups cooked green beans
3 tbsp. butter
3 tbsp. flour
½ cup grated American cheese
Salt and pepper to taste
2 cups milk

Melt butter in a saucepan. Add flour and blend. Add milk and cook, stirring until smooth. Add cheese and seasonings and blend. Combine with drained green beans. Heat thoroughly and serve. Serves six.

STEAMED BROCCOLI WITH CHEESE SAUCE

1 bunch broccoli
Salt
Boiling water

The broccoli may be prepared for cooking and stored in the refrigerator. Cut off the large outer leaves and tough portions of the stalk. Cut into suitable sized pieces. Place in boiling salted water and cook until just tender. Drain. Serve hot with smooth cheese sauce.

TENDER COOKIES

If a refrigerator cookie dough seems soft, resist the temptation to add great quantities of extra flour to it. Moderately soft doughs make delicate, tender cookies. Chilling the dough makes it easy to handle.

ASPARAGUS WITH LEMON SAUCE

20 to 24 stalks of asparagus
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
3 egg yolks
½ teaspoon salt
Juice of one lemon

Wash asparagus, removing scales on stems of stalks. Cook in boiling salted water until nearly tender. Drain. Make a sauce by adding flour to melted butter, then remove from stove while milk is added. Stir constantly. Replace on stove and cook until thick and smooth. Add sauce to beaten egg yolks, then cook for 1 minute, being careful not to let the egg overcook. Add salt and lemon juice. Serve over asparagus stalks.

PEACH MOUSSE

1½ cups mashed peaches
½ cup sugar
1 2-3 cups evaporated milk (1 tall can)
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Prepare milk for whipping by chilling in refrigerator tray until ice crystals form around edges. Select ripe, fine-flavored peaches. Peel and stone. Mash with a fork or potato masher. Add sugar and stir occasionally, until it is dissolved. Whip milk very stiff in cold bowl with cold beater. Fold in lemon juice, then lightly fold in the sweetened peaches. Pour at once into cold freezing trays and freeze in regrfigerator set at coldest point. Yield: 3 pints.

A "BOILED" DINNER

2 or 3 pounds pork spareribs
1½ cups hot water
4 medium-sized potatoes, pared and halved
1½ cups canned or cooked green beans and liquid
Salt and pepper

Brown spareribs in frying pan without added fat. Add water and simmer about 1 hour. Add potatoes to meat and cook until tender—about 25 minutes. Add beans and liquid the last 10 minutes of cooking. If raw beans are used, add with potatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Skim off excess fat before serving.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with crisp lettuce, tomato, and celery salad, and apple betty with lemon sauce for dessert.

For Variety

BEEF SHORT RIBS may be used with longer cooking.

CORNED BEEF, HAM HOCK, OR HAM BONE may be used in place of the spareribs. Cover with water and simmer about 3 hours or until tender. Omit salt, and continue as above. Good with sauerkraut.

A VARIETY OF VEGETABLES may be used in a "boiled" dinner. In addition to potatoes, use onions, large pieces of carrot, and wedges of cabbage. Add cabbage about 20 minutes before serving, as it cooks more quickly than the other vegetables.

One for the Book

The oil industry of the United States is breaking all records in supplying our country with petroleum products.

Thirty-four thousand companies are doing the job. Last year 33,098 new wells were drilled and the total production of crude oil reached an all-time high of over 77 billion gallons. This will be exceeded in 1948.

Even in the face of such an output, a proved reserve of a trillion gallons of oil is available in the ground.

But all this does not mean we can afford to waste oil. We should use petroleum products as efficiently as possible, thus doing our part to conserve supplies.

Highly taxed private enterprise has given our nation the cheapest and best oil supply in the world. Every owner of an automobile or oil burning equipment would better appreciate this if he lived in a country where oil is a luxury.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XXI. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1948 No. 8

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hocutt of Middlesex N. C. Enjoy New Home

250,000 Rurual Women Observed National Home Demonstration Week

Washington, D. C.—
Approximately 250,000 rural colored women took part in the observance of National Home Demonstration Week, May 2-8, by reviewing their past achievements and making plans for future home improvements, says N. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service.

Highlights of this year's observance were a series of home tours, group discussions, luncheons, and radio broadcasts in which 3,500,000 rural women participated. Of this total, 250,000 were rural colored women in the 17 Southern States. Their program was focused on the achievements of home demonstration work.

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Services showed that rural colored women carried out extensive home improvement practices last year under the leadership of home demonstration agents and volunteer neighborhood and community leaders. Organized in 6,000 home demonstration clubs, they canned 30 million quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats, and stored an additional 20 million pounds of foodstuffs.

Other achievements of rural women under the guidance of home agents and volunteer leaders last year included improving the diets of their families, refurnishing some of the rooms in their homes, and making-over garments. Reports show that home agents assisted 156,000 rural colored families in improving their diets, 30,000 in constructing or repairing their homes, 6,000 in obtaining electricity, 191,000 in improving their food preservation methods, 73,000 in making neater garments, and 46,000 in planning and carrying out recreation activities.

However, in line with this year's observance theme, "Today's home builds tomorrow's world," home agents increasingly are extending their work program beyond the mere physical house and its furnishings to the people themselves who live in the homes. For example, last year they assisted 30,000 rural colored families with child-development and guidance problems, and 36,000 with family relations problems.

T. H. Campbell, field agent who has been in extension work for 42 years, says that a good home demonstration agent must not only be a capable home economist, but she must also be a psychologist and a social worker.

While home agents usually carry out their programs through home demonstration clubs with which they meet monthly, some of their most important work is achieved through individual home visits. Last year, the 389 colored home agents and supervisors on the State Extension staffs made 135,000 home visits to assist rural family relations problems. Additional home visits were made by the 30,000 volunteer neighborhood and community leaders.

Home demonstration work is over 30 years old, having been authorized by the Smith-Lever Act in

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Wake County Farmer Profits From Turkeys Amounted to $1246.21

Washington, D. C.—"I believe this turkey business is going to answer my tobacco acreage cut", says Leo Pryer, Wake County Negro farmers of Route 1 Garner, while talking to W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent of the State College Extension Service, recently.

Pryer started a demonstration with 200 turkeys, losing only 30. The 170 birds were properly fed and cared for until they reached an average weight of 19 pounds at a cost of $3.60 per bird or $613.00 which left a net profit of $633.21.

In order to further reduce the cost of the second flock of turkeys, Pryer is producing more small grain and pasture range.

"If I continue to be successful this thing will help me in more ways than one," says Pryer.

2-Year-Old Cow Brings $1,325 in Stirton Oman Sale

Faithful Design Blond, a two-year-old cow, sold for $1,325 in the Stirton Oman sale of Crieve Hall Jerseys at "Ashlawn" farm in Williamson County yesterday. She was purchased by H. Wilson of Murfreesboro, who paid $925 for her daughter.

The top priced animal was sired by the famous Faithful Design 2nd, one of the better animals of the breed. With a record of 472 lbs. of butterfat as a two-year-old, she was officially classed excellent in a recent classification of the Oman herd.

The 66 cows and heifers sold averaged $347, Oman said this morning. He said while many of the purchases were made by out-of-state breeders a greater portion of the group was bought by Tennessee breeders.

Gov. Jim McCord one of the many distinguished guests who attended the sale, said the Crieve Hall herd represented the better breeding in the Jersey world.

Oman, who purchased the herd a year ago, plans to continue the breeding program initiated before the death of Herbert Farrell, the former owner and founder of the Crieve Hall herd.

Modern, Comfortable Home of the Hocutt Family

From a three-room tumbled down shack to an eight-room modern farm dwelling is the home improvement progress of the Reverend J. T. Hocutt of Middlesex, Route 1.

Sixteen Counties Of Northeastern District Of North Carolina Represented

Washington. D. C.—4-H Club members from each of the sixteen Counties in the Northeastern District of North Carolina assembled at the 8th Street High School Washington, N. C., last week for the fourth annual District 4-H Club Federation meeting. Highlighting the program were the Boys' Judging Contest.

The Hertford County Boys' Demonstration Team, composed of Samuel Riddick and John H. Bishop presented a demonstration on "Growing Pastures in Eastern North Carolina; placed first in this event and will represent the Northeastern District in this event in the 4-H Club Short Course at A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina this month. The Boys' Team from Perquimins County composed of James Johnson and Leroy Coleman placed

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 4)

Death Rate on Farms Double That of Non Agricultural Workers

Chicago, Ill.—Farm workers, colored and white, had an accidental death rate twice as high as workers in non-agricultural industries in 1947, the National Safety Council reports, this week.

The 1947 death rate for farm workers was 52 per 100,000 workers, while in non-agricultural industries the death rate was 26.

The high farm work death rate gave added significance to Farm Safety Week, proclaimed by President Truman for July 25-31, which seeks the elimination of at least 30,000,000 farm hazards. Each member of a farm family was asked by the President to accept personal responsibility for the elimination of at least one source of accidents during the week.

19,500 FARM RESIDENTS, COLORED AND WHITE, DIE

Other highlights of the Council's annual farm accident report were:

1. Total farm residents deaths were 19,500, about the same as last

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 1)

Running Water And Electricity Will Be Added Shortly

Middlesex, N. C.—In the fall of 1945 Hocutt began to cut logs from his farm forest and later secured a first-class carpenter to start work on his eight-room dwelling following plan No. 5545 which was secured from the agricultural engineering department at State College in Raleigh.

The process was slow since he did not get enough lumber from his forest to build the house and had to take chances of obtaining a little from various mills.

Recently Reverend Hocutt and his family of twelve moved in under temporary conditions, the house wired for electricity and definite plans to put in running water within a few months. "Moving from a shack to a new home is like going to bed wanting something real bad, and waking up finding it," declared Hocutt, who estimated that if he had had to buy all the lumber and pay for all the labor his new home would have cost him more than $7,500.

The eight-room modern dwelling is the new home of the Hocutt family. The house has been wired for electricity, and plans have been made to include running water and landscaping within the next few months. The Negro county and home agents worked with Hocutt in the improvement program.

Farm ownership among Negroes in Johnston County has more than doubled from 1940 to 1946 and Negro 4-H membership from 1943 to 1947 almost tripled under the guidance of L. R. Johnson and Mrs. Lucy O. Toole, county Negro farm and Home Agents, respectively.

Only 150 Negroes owned farms in Johnston county in 1940, but the number has reached 348 in 1946, according to the county auditor's reports.

Four-H membership among the Johnston Negro boys and girls has jumped from 324 in 1943 to 825 in

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Dr. Arthur Raper Stresses Growing Importance Of Cooperatives

Washington, D. C.—
The growing importance of cooperatives to small farmers was emphasized by Dr. Arthur Raper, social science analyst of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in an address recently before a record audience of 2,500 Virginia colored farm people in their annual farmers' conference at Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.

Other speakers on the one-day conference program were: Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the college, L. B. Deitrick, State Extension Service director, John W. Mitchell Extension Service field agent, Miss Janet L. Cameron, State food and nutrition specialist, and three farmers—Lee Winston, Otis Scott, and Lloyd Forest. Dr. John L. Lockett, director of the division of the college, and Rosa W. Newsome State agent of Extension Service presided.

Dr. Haper, who is author of "Preface to Peasantry" and "Tenants of the Almighty," pointed out in his address that only through cooperatives could most small farmers afford heavy farm machinery such as tractors and combines. This means, he said, that if small farmers plan to compete with large operators, they cannot

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 2)

PICKING DAISIES TAKES A TOLL

Poison Ivy Plus Bugs and Bulls Put Farm Work at Top Hazard

Washington — (AP) — So you want a nice, safe place to work. Well, sir, choose a job making explosives, playing around with dynamite and such. You'll probably live to a ripe old age.

But if you are the thrill-seeking type, settle down on a farm.

It's going to be hard to make you believe this unless you're up on your statistics—but a farm is just about as dangerous as a buzz-saw.

The agriculture department says 4300 people were killed in farm work accidents last year.

President Truman proclaimed July as National Farm Safety Week.

Many Needless Hazards

He says there are many needless hazards on American farms. He asks each member of each farm family to eliminate at least one of these hazards during the week.

If this is done, the whopping total of 30,000,000 hazards will be erased.

What are the farm hazards?

Everything from rattlesnakes to mean bulls, from bug poisons to poison ivy, from pop guns to dynamite, from mowers to bathtubs. Even picking raisies has its hazards. Down on that quiet little farm of yours nearly everything you touch can turn into a deadly weapon under certain circumstances.

The safety council of the department of agriculture found so many hazards that it published a 32-page pamphluet (Miscellaneous Publication No. 608 USDA) describing farm accidents and how to avoid them.

Farmer Tops List

This pamphlet says more people are killed in farm-work accidents than any other industry. Of course more people are engaged in farming than other occupations. But even when figured on the individual's gamble against death, the farmers stand close to the top of the list.

The deaths per 100,000 coal miners, from accidents, were 249 last year. Farm experts say if it were possible to figure farm deaths on the same basis, the figures would show farming to be just about as hazardous as coal mining, on a man-for-man comparison.

The bureau of labor statistics (BLS) says the manufacturers of explosives is a comparatively safe occupation, contrary to popular opinion. It is near the top of the list of the bureau's industrial accident safety sheet. One reason of course, is that explosives people know what they're up against and take the greatest precautions.

Any job that has a buzz saw connected with it—such as saw and planing mills and sawmills—rates near the bottom.

The greatest increase in farm machinery—and more modern plumbing, like the bathtub—have added to the roll of accidental deaths down on the farm. Machinery is at the top of the list of all causes, the USDA accident pamphlet says. Modern plumbing causes deaths from falling in slippery tubs and occasionally from electrocution—people standing in water and touching electrical outlets.

Livestock—mean bulls, runaway horses and the like—also are a major cause of deaths and accidents. Other deaths are caused by falling into wells, cisterns and pits and from roofs and ladders. Lightning takes its toll. Many farm people drown. Other mishaps come from accidentally drinking or eating bug poison; gunshot wounds and fires.

John H. Wetzel, chairman of the national farm safety week committee wanted a close-up view of farm accidents in the hope something could be done about eliminating them wholesale. He asked farm people to write about their mishaps. Here are some of the letters:

"I am Ruth Harris of Cheyenne, Wyo. I rode after the mail on horseback. It was raining.------

"I had ridden one mile and the next thing I knew, it was three days later. I was lying in bed sick and unable to hear. Mother wrote on a blackboard that I had been struck by lightning. The horse was killed----------

"It was over a month before I was leading a normal life."

From James Ryburn, Rockwell, Iowa:

"I went to the barn after breakfast to clean the bull's stall. I untied him but neglected to put the staff on him.--------

"I was tying him when he attacked me. The first time he hit me he broke four ribs, then my collar bone, he also knocked out four front teeth and cut my lip----

"The last time I recall he caught me up with his horns and tossed me in the manger which saved my life."

Gertrude Humphrey, Seattle, Wash.:

"My step-sister's husband was using our team and moving machine to cut the neighbor's hay on a rough hillside.

"He was wearing a heavy ring. He walked out on the tongue to slap a horse-fly. The horse jumped. Sam fell in front of the sickle and it passed under him but his ring caught on a sickle guard and he was dragged all over the 40 acres-------- The doctor had to strip most of the flesh from his arms to free them of dirt and grass --- He is crippled for life."

Prevention First

There is a great deal of public misconception concerning flood damage and flood control, which has largely resulted from the organized campaign on behalf of great, enormously costly, multi-purpose dams, such as those built by TVA and proposed for various other river basins.

Recently an analysis was made of the problem, based on surveys of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It produced these remarkable facts: 15 per cent of the damage occurred in urban areas, generally far downstream; 6 per cent was agricultural damage along the main stream; 4 per cent was agricultural damage along principal tributaries—and 75 per cent was damage, mainly agricultural, in the headwater valleys. And nearly all the damage in headwater areas is the result of erosion and small and frequent floods, where the big dams offer no protection.

What this means is that the big main-stream dams can at best, do only a very small part of the flood control job, in spite of their incredible cost in money, labor and materials. Control in the headwater valleys is principally a matter of soil conservation The land must be worked and ploughed in a fashion that will keep the topsail from being carried away when the water comes. In this connection, it is a fact that in areas we believe primitive, such as Guatemala, the Indians of the region have long practiced sound contour cultivation though they have only hoes for tools.

Flood control, therefore, isn't a matter of big appropriations of tax money for huge dams. It lies in intelligent work being done on the individual farms of the nation, and in controlling the flow of water in small streams. The heart of the problem is flood prevention rather than control, after the bulk of the damage has been done.

Cotton Insects

Are you planting cotton this year? Records show that cotton insects destroy one out of every seven bales produced in Alabama. The best cotton insurance that can be bought is 60 pounds of poison for each acre of cotton.

Calcium arsenate gives good control of the boll weevil. If this material is to be used, buy 30 pounds to calcium arsenmate with two per cent nicotine for each acre. These materials will control only the weevil and lice.

Choctaw County Farmers Will Grow Peas for Canning Plant

Choctaw County Alabama farmers get extra cash income from growing brown sugar and Crowder peas. The fieldman for a large canning concern in the area met 62 farmers at the Community Center in Lisman on March 27 to explain the Pea Program.

About 10 days of labor, 200 lbs. of phosphate 100 pounds of a complete fertilizer and 20 pounds of seed peas will do for one acre. This amount to about $10 needed to produce an acre of peas. A visiting farmer from Mississippi said he had cleared $70 on one acre. He stated that for midsummer cash money the project is tops with him and his neighbors.

Farmers attending the meeting signed up to grow 204 acres this summer. Others are signing up to grow up to 5 acres each.

Pest Control Easy

The control of diseases, worms and bugs in the garden has been made easy. There is now a garden dust on the market that will control most of these troubles.

This dust has one per cent rotenone and five per cent Z-78. This is one of the new remedies to prevent or check the spread of plant diseases. Several companies are putting this spray dust on the market.

Care Cuts Pig Losses

Hog growing in Alabama is big business. Thousands of hogs go to the market every year. More thousands go on the tables of Alabama people. For every six pigs going to market four other pigs have died before getting that far.

Most of the pigs from the spring litter will be ready for weaning at eight weeks of age, this month or next. Extra care to prevent losses will save high-priced feed. It will also make money for the farmer, and provide more meat for hungry people.

A few days before the pigs are weaned the sows feed should be reduced. The sow should be taken away from the pigs. The pigs should not be taken away from the sow.

Sows usually will breed within a few days after pigs are weaned. Both sow and boar should be in good condition. To get them in good breeding condition graze them on alfalfa, crimson or white Dutch clover. Feed a little more tankage mixture. Feed them a lemited amount of corn.

What Fire Insurance Can't Do

The President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has taken issue with the idea that the phenomenal rise in fire losses has been entirely due to inflation, and that "real losses" have been going down. According to him, the number of fires has increased, the number of claims has increased, the number of conflagrations has increased, and the number of catastrophies has increased.

Fire insurance has cushioned the shock of fire for millions of people. But fire insurance, vital as it is, cannot perform miracles. It can pay us money if our property goes up in smoke. But it cannot restore a human being who is burned to death. It cannot recreate materials which have been turned to ashes. It cannot provide jobs for people who are thrown out of work when a factory turns into a huge torch. It cannot give us back keep-sakes and possessions whose extrinsic value far outweighs their intrinsic value, it cannot find homes for the homeless.

Inflation as represented by higher replacement costs and claims, ha been an influence in sending fire waste to record levels. But the fact that we are having more and more fires, both large and small, proves that the human factor is still the biggest thing. It is the same old story—carelessness, indifference, and downright ignorance are fire's most productive friends.

No one can prevent fire for us —no one else can keep a constant eye out to see that our property is safe. That truth is the heart of the fire prevention problem.

Fire Hazard

Continue to get rid of fire hazards in and around buildings. Put out all fires in woodlands, pastures and wildlife areas.

CHOICE WORSHIP SERVICES AND PLAYS

A book that fits in with the urgent needs of the present day. Written by various authors familiar with church requirements. Among its contents are several choralogues: The Woman at the Well; The Nativity; The Prodigal Son; etc. Tribute to the Rural Church is a beautiful tableau. The Little Church of Childhood is a plea for the continuance of the rural church. The Melting Pot is a patriotic number climaxing with the church's contribution to the country. Others are for Lord's Day observance and general occasions. A valuable book. 40c.

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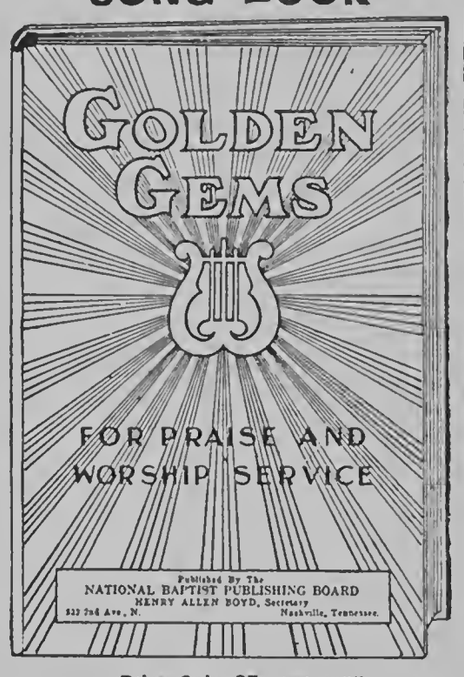

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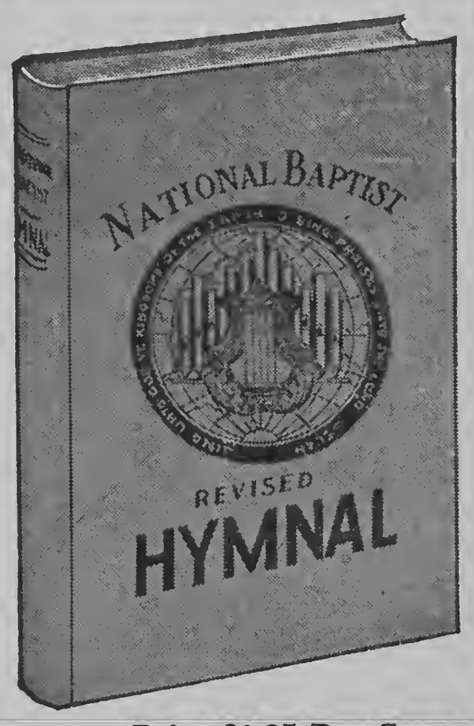

Price $1.25 Per Copy

Grass Study Promises Hope for Millions of Acres

By Robert E. GEIGER

Washington — (AP) — Grass ___ It fattens cattle. Sheep thrive on it. The welfare of millions of Americans depends upon it.

Grass_____

Man in his quest for dollars or happiness frequently need look no further than the roots of this grass under his feet.

So says the new Yearbook of the United States department of agriculture, written by some of the world's best known farm scientists and published yesterday.

The grass-farming idea has swept the world, says the book, because grass refreshes the soil. After grass is grown a few seasons and then plowed under, other crops thrive.

Brings Nitrogen

That's because grass brings nitrogen—needed in abundance by growing things into the soil. Its dead leaves and roots produce organic materials—also needed in large quantities by other crops. They make the soil a better seed bed.

Grass farming is complicated. Charles E. Kellog, chief of the bureau of soil survey, says it isn't adaptable to all U. S. soils, especially not in wet, hot regions. He says the individual farmer has to study his land to determine whether he will be benefited or harmed by grass rotation. And he must know how to rotate crops.

The book points, as one great grass-farming possibility, to the great plains county that stretches from Canada to Mexico east of the Rocky Mountains.

Soil Blew Away

Nearly everyone knows the story of how the white man went west and plowed under millions of acres of the "short grass" that grew there. Then drought came and the soil blew away in great, terrifying clouds.

Some farmers despair of ever getting back a grass cover to hold their lands.

Now the scientists disclose that native grasses—the famed buffalo grass and blue grass, as well as eultivated grasses—can be grown again on the plow-scarred acres. Not only will they grow again, they apparently grow better than ever before on the plowed lands. Thus it seems possible to reeonstruct the "short grass country" with all and more of the greenery it had when the Indian knew it.

Working 10 Years

Farm scientists have been working more than 10 years, since the dust bowl era, to do this.

They searehed the earth for new grasses. What they wanted was a grass like the buffalo grass that produees some of the fattest cattle in the world. But they wanted a grass easier to harvest and even more resistant to drought.

To date they have found nothing more promising as a permanent cover than the buffalo and other native grasses. What they have done is to improve methods of harvesting and growing these native seeds.

The problem was to adapt farm machinery to the job of getting down close enough to harvest the seeds in the low-growing grass. A machine was developed to do this.

It was found the seeds didn't germinate at a high rate. It was discovered that chilling the seeds speeded and increased germination.

Millions of Acres Reseeded

Several millions of aeres have been reseeded. In places reseeded land withstood dust-producing storms better han oher land upon which grass has grown since Indian days.

The Yearbook says:

"Every reseeded pasture on the United States southern plains experimental range near Woodward, Okla., has supported many more cattle and produeed much greater total liveweight gains than the native range."

Many farms were abandoned during the dust bowl drought. Soil experts estimate it might take as long as 30 years for natural grass to recover on some of them. But in experiments native grasses have been brought back on some other abandoned lands in two and three years.

Big Job Remains

Farmers and scientists who have been wrestling with the problem concede a big job remains to be done. For one thing it is estimated more than 80,000,000 acres should be reseeded. This is a big and expensive job unless new methods are devised.

Airplanes have been tried. In Montana one range was reseeded by scattering seed from planes at a cost of only $1.20 an acre. But airplanes can be used only where conditions are near perfect for the seeds to grow.

Nearly all effort has been toward re-establishing permanent grass pastures on abandoned lands. The experts believe it also may be possible in some parts of the great plains, to rotate permanent grass pastures with field crops every few years.

But man himself seems to be the key to the question whether the dust bowl will return, the Yearbook hints.

Larger Ranches Needed

It suggests ranches must be larger, but fewer, even though many of them now contain more than 1000 acres.

When ranges are overstocked with cattle, the grasses are harmed or destroyed.

But if fewer cattle are pastured on the range it won't mean less money for farmers, the experts believe.

They say experiments have shown that if the number of cattle is balanced against the grass the animals get fat faster and produce the biggest profits. The rancher must keep a reserve of grassland and hay and at the first sign of drought market enough animals so the rest have enough to eat.

In the range area of the northern great plains it is estimated 20 per cent of the land that was in crops in 1939 should be put back in grass.

Veteran Journalist Urges Young Negroes Into Field

Chicago—Pointing to the increasing employment of Negroes on the editorial staffs of white newspapers as well as the improved quality of Negro newspapers as a whole, veteran journalist George S. Schuyler writing in November Negro Digest urges interested young Negroes to get in on the ground floor of this more fertile than ever field.

"After all," Mr. Schuyler says, "editors, white or colored, are out to increase sales and if the work of a reporter or feature writer will increase sales, they will buy it and are more willing to give him a steady job."

Giving an account of his own apprenticeship and progreess in journalism in this article, another of Negro Digest's "Future of Negrow Youth Series," Mr. Schuyler deelares:

"There is no doubt that apprenticeship around a newspaper plant or editorial office is the best preparation of all, and after leaving school the young man or woman eager to enter the field should enter any job obtainable in a newspaper plant."

Commenting on incresed opportunities in the field, the veteran editor says:

"Negro publishers are bringing out better papers with the result that the Negro journalist must be able to measure up to the best there is in the field, white or eolored. This automatically opens up both fields to him.

"Moreover," he adds "the experience and contacts gained in journalism offer many new opportunities. And newspapers are only a part of journalism. Other outlets include public relations, radio, free lance magazine writing and ghost writing all offering bright futures for interested, alert, eager young Negroes."

U. S. Expands Research of Foot Disease

In an expanded program to prevent the dreaded foot and mouth disease from entering the United States and in an effort to discover means by which the disease might be prevented, a research laboratory will be established on Prudence Island located off the coast of Rhode Island, Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced recently.

Congress recently authorized the department to set up a research laboratory on an island not connected to the mainland. This was specified to guard against spread of the disease.

Prudence Island, in Narragansett Bay, was described by Simms as ideal for the department's purpose. An isolated spot had to be chosen because foot-and-mouth disease is highly contagious.

Simms told a news conference that cattle in Massachusetts and on Long Island will be in no danger.

"If I owned cattle there I would be more afraid of infection arriving by plane from some other country," he said.

Elaborate precautions will be taken to prevent the disease from escaping from the laboratory. No animals will be kept in the open and the sewage and even the outgoing air will be sterilized, he explained.

The laboratory will be the largest and most complete of its kind in the world and will be staffed by at least 300 employes. The department will now have to go to Congress for an appropriation to start the work. Buildings and research facilities will probably cost from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 Simms said. Annual operating expenses will run from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000

"But this is a very small proportion of the cost to the country that would result from the establishment here of the disease," Simms said.

The United States spent $35,000,000 last year trying to help Mexico stamp out the disease there. After 1,000,000 cattle were slaughtered the program was stopped at Mexico's request.

Slaughter and burning or burying diseased cattle, presently is the only known remedy to eradicate the disease.

Save the Forests

This spring, the State Foresters and the Forest Service of the Department of agriculture are eonducting a national program to reduce forest fire losses. And that campaign can be a success only if the public is made aware of the problems and how to deal with it.

Fortunately, some progress has been made in dealing with the forest fire menace. In prewar years, we averaged 210,000 fires in our forests, woods and range lands. Since the war, the number has dropped, and was 172,000 in 1946. But no one should accept these statistics as an indication the waste is unimportant. Last year, forest fires burned enough trees of sawtimber size to build 86,000 5-room homes; and enough pole sized trees to provide a 12-month supply of newsprint for every newspaper in this country.

What causes forest fires? The experts have the answer to that, based on years of correlated experience. Only one in a hundred is the result of explosions sparks from machinery, etc. A very few are the handiwork of arsonists. Less than ten per cent are started by lightening. And here is the big point: 90 per cent are caused by people—by the carelessness of the campers, hunters, travelers, loggers, farmers and the others who live in forests, who work in them, or who visit them.

During the campaign, these and many other facts will be made available. Forest fire prevention—like any other kind of fire prevention—isn't a job for the other fellow." It is a job for you.

Seven Negro Farmersof Pender County Form Tractor Organization

In an effort to compete with larger farmers in reducing labor costs, and to increase the efficiency of production, seven farmers of Newkirk Chapel Community of Pender County formed a Tractor Organization.

These men put from $100.00 to $275.00 each and made the down payment on $3,000.00 tractor, equipped with a heavy bush and bag disk harrow, hammer mill and other attachments. The organ ization has employed a man to operate and maintain the tractor and to develop a farm by farm schedule of operation with tractor power. Organization members have agreed to pay $3.00 per acre for land disked: non members shall pay $3.50 per acre. All money will go into treasury to pay the notes on the tractor and to cover cost of operation and maintenance.

The officers and members of the organization are as follows:

Manager, Willie Pearsall.

Assistant Manager, J. A. Fennell.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Herring.

Supervisory Committee, Rev. J. W. Williams, Willie Murry, Oscar Barben, James Bonnie.

Roosevelt Newkirk a 4-H member of Pender County Won second place with a grade Heifer at the Southeastern District Junior Dairy Show . held at Fayetteville, N. C., which he spent a good amount of time training to lead and fitting the animal for the show.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

Albert Miller is a farmer in the Sango Community of Montgomery County and instructor of a veteran farm trainees class. A graduate of the University of Tennessee College of Agriculture, he has a wife and two small children, and like many other Montgomery Co. farmers, produce tobacco, corn hay and various types of livestock. He is also president of the Sango Community Improvement Club and a leader in other civic programs.

All in all, he's just an average good American farmer who works hard day after day at doing his best to make a comfortable living for his family.

At least, he did work hard up until a few days ago when he was confined to a small bed in the Clarksville hospital just because he like so many other farmers, took a chance and lost.

Miller, along with two other men, was pulling the pipe from a farm well. Above their heads were electric wires. They discussed the possibility of removing the pipe without allowing it to come in contact with the "hot wires." They decided to try it. Their minds filled with the task of removing the pipe they more or less forgot about the wires. The pipe was flexible and the higher it got into the air the more difficult it became to hold it erect.

Then all of a sudden, the pipe touched the wire, Miller tumbled from the conerete wall on which he was standing, and onto the ground. He was severely burned. Luckily the men assisting him were not injured.

The burns have caused Miller much suffering, expense and loss of time from his job at a period when work is most rushing, but he will be able to return home within a few days. However, it will be some time before he will be able to go back to work.

This story is not so different from numerous others about accidents on the farm, except that it had a much happier ending than some. Too often the victim does not like to tell the story.

We visited Miller at the hospital Friday. He told us he had always tried to be careful and had stressed safety to members of his class. "Now I can think of many ways my accident could have been prevented," he said.

Farm accidents have become so numerous and so fatal that national attention is focused upon the necessity of preventing them,

For your own safety and that of your family join in this program of removing all hazards from your farm and stress safety at all times.

You might not be as lueky as Albert Miller.

The Question of Size

"Today we hear a great deal that size, and size alone, is the evil—the detriment of our economy," said Robert D. Dunlop, president of the Sun Oil Company, some time ago. "Such is not the ease. Let us never forget that the framers of our antitrust laws direeted their attention to the abuse of size and power, and that sueh abuse included an intent and an act to restrain and eliminate competition."

The oil industry itself is an excellent illustration of the fact that size has nothing to do with monopply. Some of the companies are very large. And almost all of them began as small concerns, in the not so distant past. They attained their present size because the public liked their products, services and policies.

There are thousands of small oil companies now in business. Some of these will be the large companies of the future. Some of them will fail. But every one of them is free to compete on equal terms with the others. Those which are well-managed and properly financed and administered will survive this competition and go ahead—which is true of all free enterprise under our system of government.

How competition serves the public can be seen on every hand. The quality of oil products gets better and better, and new and valuable innovations are constantly being made. The industry has met a record postwar demand, that no one eould have anticipated, with a minimum of dislocations in the supply line. And oil prices have lagged far behind the general commodity price rise.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Death Rate on Farms

(Continued from page 1)

year. Injuries totaled about 1,800,000.

2. Farm home deaths totaled 7,000, with approximately 1,050,000 non-fatal injuries.

3. Motor vehicles killed 7,300 farm residents in 1947 and injured 250,000 more.

4. The Total of 4,300 farm work deaths was down 4 per cent from 1946, but it still represented 25 per eent of the nation's occupational death toll for 1947.

5. Public non-motor vehicle deaths, sueh as drowning, took the lives of 1,900 farm residents, a sharp increase of 12 per cent over 1946.

6. Fire destroyed farm property valued at $90,000,000 in 1947, one-sixth of the national fire loss.

250,000 Rural

(Continued from page 1)

1914. A summary of last year's activities shows that over 200,000 different rural colored women improved their homes as a result of the program.

Director Wilson says that the program of home demonstration work is helping more rural people to reallize that the end goal of farming is not to raise better livestock and larger crops, but rather to produee these as a means of raising their own level of living up to the truly American standard.

Mrs. Thelma Sanders Is Seed Expert

Mrs. Thelma Sanders, wife of Shepherd Sanders of Clayton, Rt. 2, has done mueh in supplying Johnston County and eastern North Carolina with eertified seeds. She has been a member of the Crop Improvement Association for the past three years, producing certified eotton, tobacco, corn and soybeans. In January of 1946, at the annual meeting of the Crop Improvement Association in Lumberton she made history being crowned Queen of Cotton in North Carolina for displaying the best samples of eotton seed. She received personal congratulations from Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, Governor. She is producing Yellow Special, 402 and Gold Dollar tobac co seed; Coker 100 Wilt resistant cotton, Dixie 17 hybrid corn and Roanoke soybeans.

Dr. Arthur Raper

(Continued from page 1)

afford not to cooperate.

"If you can learn to get along with your neighbors in a co-op, perhaps you can learn to understand a farmer who lives in the adjoining county, or in the next State, or half-way around the world," the social scientist declared.

Turning to some of the over-all problems of farmers, Raper raised seven questions: (1) Are you utilizing science and common sense? Neither will work without the other, he said. (2) Have you realized that your land isn't yours to abuse? The soil does not belong to you; we are all tenants of the Almighty, Raper warned

(3) Are you improving your home? How does your house look to other folks when they drive up? Is your home the kind of place that your daughter likes to bring her beaux? (4) Are you creating the kind of life on the farm for your children that will make them want to stay there and build on to what you have started?

5) Are you and your family eating the right kind of food? (6) Can't you and your neighbors get together and form a co-op to do the things that none of you can do singly? (7) Are you helping to see to it that you have good schools and good ehurches in your community? "The future of your farm depends upon how you answer these questions," Raper asserted.

The three farmers who were on the program to discuss eonservation of the soil had answers that pointed to success. Mr. Winston of Hanover county described how carrying out sound soil and water conservation practices such as building terraces, contouring, strip-cropping, and rotating his crops had increased his corn yield from 10 to 23 bushels per acre. "I am eonvineed," he said, "That soil conservation pays."

Mr. Seott of Prinee Edwards county told his fellow farmers how through recommended soil eonservation practiees he had increased his corn yield from eight bushels per acre to 85. "You cannot have soil that will produce, unless you take eare of your land," he declared.

Mr. Forest of Appomattox county, second place winner in last year's Statewide soil conservation contest, stated that he was able to make a good living on 32 acres beease he followed sound soil conservation practices.

Director Deitriek urged the farmers to continue conserving their soil, "Poor land," he said, "means poor people, poor homes, and poor schools and ehurches." Also, the director stressed the importance of reducing production eosts by growing more of their own food and feed at home. "Each member of your family requires about 1,300 pounds of food a year," he said, "try to grow as much of that amount as you can."

During a two-hour recess the huge crowd of farm people, who had come from every part of the State in private cars and some 30 chartered buses, witnessed exhibits and demonstrations in farm and home improvements. They saw purebreed dairy eattle and poultry, a pasture improvement demonstration, and a display of the latest equipment for farm and home.

Running Water And

(Continued from page 1)

1947 with the youths carrying 1,470 projects. Approximately 50 per cent of the county farm and home agents' time is devoted to 4-H club work.

The two agents have stressed better health and convenient living: more of a diversified system of farming; live at home; community relationship; increased production of corn, small grain, hogs, gardens, and hay; a cow on every farm; adequate living quarters; use of leisure time; acceptance of the results of agricultural experiment stations; use of modern farm machinery; following the advice of specialists, and the four ships—membership, citizenship, partnership and ownership.

The agents work with more than 1,550 farm families and 1,224 operators. Steady increases in cows, gardens, and chickens have been observed by the agents. Mrs. Toole is rounding out her twelfth year as home demonstration agent in the county, while Johnson has been farm agent for the past four years.

The agents report that they look to the future to find every farm self-sustaining with a cow and plenty of food to take eare of the family needs and enough cash crops to justify convenient living.

Negro farmers in Johnston Co. constructed thirty-nine new homes in 1947 and added rooms and other repairs to three hundred and thirty-eight dwellings as a result of a home improvement program started in 1944. Greatest improvement in housing conditions was made by the Reverend J. T. Hocutt of Middlesex, Route 1, a resident of the white Oak community who in 1943 realized that his three-room home was very inadequate for his family of twelve and planned an eight-room dwelling which was recently completed.

At first Hocutt planned to build a home with the help of his ehildren, but through talks with M. L. Wilson, principal of the Richard Harrison school at Salem, he was advised that it would be a waste of time and money to attempt such a program without the experience of carpenter work.

Hocutt postponed his plans and in 1944 attended a joint meeting of the home demonstration and agricultural councils at which time the county and home agents discussed rural living with better meeting, the Negro minister expressed his desire to secure more housing facilities. Following the advice about building and within three days had a choice of three plans to follow in alleviating his family of the very crowded conditions.

Sixteen Counties of

(Continued from page 1)

second. This team presented a demonstration on "Growing Soybeans as a Pasture." The third place team from Vance County composed of William D. Yancey, and Frederick Alexander presented a demonstration on "Seed Bed-Preparation and Seeding Pastures."

The Girls' Demonstration Team contest was divided into two groups. Winners in group one and title of demonstrations were: first place, Delores Lewis and Joyce Yeates, Edgecombe County, "Improving the Satnitation of the Farm Home"; second place, Mervin Porter and Evelyn Peeples, Hertford County, "Cleaning Milk Utensils in the Farm Home"; and third place, Dorthy Richardson and Luc Ellen Brown, Warren County, "Simple Club Refreshments From Dairy Food Praducts."

Winners in group two and title of their demonstration were: first place, Phebia Taylor and Bettie L. Taylor, Pitt County, "Milk Drinks for Health:" second place, Thadys Newsome and Doretha Glasper, Wilson County, Handling the Family Milk Supply; and third place Josephine Yarborough and Ethel M. Grissom, Franklin County "Washing Dishes."

The Demonstration Team from Edgecombe County won the championship in the Girls' contest and will represent the Northeastern District at the 4-H Club Short Course during the week of July 19.

Judging Teams for boys competed in placing sweet potatoes, dairy eows, and poultry. High honors in this event were as follows: Bertie County, first; Halifax County, second; and Beaufort Co. third.

In the girls Dress Revue in the Junior Girls class were first place Patrica Briseoe, of Gates County, second Ermine Williams, Warren County and third place Grace Matherson, Pitt County. In the Senior Girls group Ruth Seott of Halifax County, first plaee, Dorthy Hawkins, Warren County, second plaee and Evelyn Baker, Gates County, third place. Winners in the Senior girls Church Dress class were: Marjorie Gay, Pitt County first place, Okadelia Sharpe, Edgecombe County, seeond place and Mary Lee Farmer, third place, Wilson County.

The Contests this year were well attended with approximately 500 4-H Club members, leaders, agents and specialist present.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

We heard a man recently, he was not a farmer, express a fear that price controls would be placed on meats, butter and other foods again. "Even though I have to pay more for bacon, lard, and beef today I am able to get it, which was not the case when those items were under price eontrol," he said.

This is about the general concensus of most everyone we have heard express an opinion on the president's anti-inflation program.

They would all enjoy paying less for food purehased, but the broad minded have wisdom enough to know that as food prices decline the farmers' income will decline. They realize that farmers of all classes suffered more from the standpoint of prices during the war and that it has only been since the removal of price controls they have been allowed a fair profit for their products.

The farmer is no longer the leading figure in the eyes of some political leaders now that all grain elevators are filled to running over and millions of bushels of wheat, oats and other grains are being stored in open bins. The meat shortage which many predicted and were personally concerned about has not come to pass. Everything in the food line has a rosy appearance; therefore, some of those with power are asking for more in order that might gain politically in the months ahead.

A principal move at present is to roll back the prices of certain foods to the level some six or eight months ago and hold them there for a period by the "eeiling price" method. This would no doubt reduce the farmers' income.

No plans are proposed for the rolling baek of priees for those items including labor that the farmer must have to produee food. At least if there are any such proposals they are being kept in the dark.

Farmers for years and years followed the pattern of increasing production as prices declined. The lower eommodities sold, the harder they attempted to produce more. They produced at the expense of their bank account, their soil and energy. Will this happen again or have farmers learned they can no longer afford to produce when priees received are below the cost of production?

Whether the present session of Congress will enaet price cuts and ceilings is anyone's guess.

This Is Where the Hocutts Lived Before They Built Their Eight-room Modern Home

A Knight of the Pine Woods

One fall Bobby went with Mother to visit Aunt Lou and Cousin May in their plantation. The weather was warm and bright, and Bobby had a wonderful time.

Bobby thought it was lots of fun to ride in the oxcart when old Sambo hauled oak leaves away from the yard.

Sometimes he went with Cousin May on long tramps through the woods, too. They carried a lunch and ate it out there, sitting on the nice brown pine needles in the shade of the tall pitch pines. After they ate lunch, they always cleared a place on the ground and scattered some crumbs for the birds.

One day Cousin May and Bobby started off for a picnic. She carried the basket, but she let Bobby have a peep inside.

My! How nice the sandwiches looked, with slices of pink ham in each!

When they had finished lunch, Cousin May suddenly said, "Bobby, I don't feel well at all. Can you go back home and ask Aunt Lou to send me the pink medicine bottle on my table, She will know which one."

Bobby looked worried. "Do you think I can go all by myself?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, you are my brave boy," said Cousin May, "and anyhow, there is nothing to hurt you. If you see a squirrel, just tell it good morning, and run on. Please go, Bobby, I'm really too sick to walk"

Cousin May turned so pale that Bobby was frightened. "I'll run all the way!" he said.

Bobby felt very queer going home all alone. He ran so fast that he tripped and fell and skinned a place on his leg. How it did hurt! But he did not cry. He jumped up and ran on, and into the house, and found Aunt Lou. Even then he didn't say a word about his leg, but asked her for Cousin May's pink medicine.

Aunt Lou hurried and got the pink medicine, and another bottle, too.

"Now come quickly and show me where you left Cousin May," she said.

Bobby led the way down the road as fast as Aunt Lou could walk. She saw that Bobby's leg was hurt.

"You're a brave boy, Bobby, to walk all this way to help Cousin May and your leg is hurt," she said. "As soon as I give her this dose of medicine I'm going to put something on your leg to make it well."

Soon Bobby and Aunt Lou were back in the pine woods. Aunt Lou gave Cousin May the medicine, then she put something on Bobby's leg that made it feel much better.

Soon Cousin May said she left almost well, so they walked slowly home.

Afterward Bobby and Cousin May always called that "The Sick Picnic," and Cousin May always called Bobby, "My Pine Woods Knight."

The Merry Little Monkey

By Margaret O. Slicer

Once there was a merry little monkey. All his brothers and sisters were merry, too, but he was the merriest of all. He could climb the tallest palm trees, throw the biggest coconuts, and make the funniest little faces.

But he had one terrible habit. He was very untidy. His hair was untidy, his bed in the treetop was untidy, and the way he ate—that was the worst of all. Especially when he ate bananas. His mother chattered and scolded, but you could always tell just where the merry little monkey had been in the jungle by the trail of yellow and brown banana peels scattered about. Of course, he scattered orange skins and coconut shells too, but the other monkeys didn't slip and slide on them as they did on the banana peels.

One day, after a long dry season when bananas were very hard to find, the merry little monkey learned that on the top of a hill not far away was a great big banana tree just full of ripe yellow bananas.

"Just the thing for me," said the merry little monkey, so he tied up some figs and dates in a palm leaf to eat on the way and set off in search of the banana tree.

After he had swung along through the trees for a long while, he saw the hill. There were no other trees on it, but right at the tiptop was a beautiful banana tree. The merry little monkey jumped for joy when he saw it. His mouth watered at the sight.

In no time at all, he was up at the top of the tree eating bananas one right after the other. And they were every bit as good as they looked.

As he ate he threw the slippery banana peels around in all directions until the whole top of the hill was covered with them.

Then after a while he began to long for a drink of water. Down at the bottom of the hill was a little stream. The merry little monkey went swinging to the bottom of the banana tree and ran down the hill, slipping and sliding on the banana peels because there were no more trees.

At the bottom of the hill he pulled up short. Right in front of him was a huge animal with a bushy mane. The little monkey shook with fear. It was a lion

The lion looked up and saw the merry little monkey. He gave a terrible roar.

"What are you eating for lunch, Monkey?" he growled.

"B-b-b bananas," said the little monkey.

"Do you know what I am going to eat for lunch?" asked the lion showing his big white teeth.

"No," said the merry little monkey, feeling anything but merry now.

"YOU " roared the lion, as he started up the hill after the monkey.

Now the merry little monkey was so frightened he couldn't look where he was going and he kept slipping and sliding on the banana peels he had thrown around. He just couldn't seem to get anywhere. The lion, who was not frightened at all, but only hungry, watched where he was going and didn't slip at all. He kept getting closer, closer, and CLOSER.

Just when it seemed the lion's sharp teeth would seize the monkey, the monkey jumped into the banana tree out of the lion's reach.

He sat and rested for a long time. What a scare he had had!

After a while the lion got tired of waiting for him to come down, and with another roar, went off into the jungle. Then the merry little monkey came down out of the tree, carrying a bunch of bananas he was taking home for his mother. He ate a few as he went along, but he was very careful not to drop any peelings on the ground. One narrow escape was enough for him.

Pullman Porter To Receive Award

An alert Pullman porter who spotted a mechanical defect on a train bound from New York to Chicago will receive the regular monthly award for October of the Federation for Railway Progress, it was announced today.

The porter, Joseph Williams, of 133 Elgecomb Avenue, New York, N. Y., regularly assigned to the New York-Chicago run on Pennsylvania Railroad trains Nos. 49 and 2, will receive a $25 United States Savings Bond. The bond is given each month by the Federation to a railroad employe chosen for outstanding acts of courtesy or service reported by travelers to the Federation.

On July 28, while on train No. 49, approaching Trenton, en route to Chicago, Porter Williams discovered a hot box, already in flames, on his Pullman car. A hot box is dangerous because it may bring about derailment by weakening an axle and causing the axle to break. Porter Williams reported his discovery to the conductor and the car was quickly set out and shopped for repairs at Trenton.

The Federation member who reported Porter Williams' action was W. E. Hetzel, of 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., who commented: "This could have been a serious wreck except for the vigilance of Porter Williams." Mr. Williams, 43, has been employed by the Pullman Company for over twenty years. He has good service record with the company, including numerous commendations from passengers.

Invention Of New Bottle For Feeding Babies Announced

Collapsible And Disposable, To Revolutionize Infant Feeding

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22—A new kind of baby bottle—collapsible and disposable—which, according to its producers, will revolutionize infant feeding was announced today.

The new bottles, called Shellies, are a radical departure from the rigid glass bottles which have been standard equipment with mothers and in hospitals for more than eighty years.

Described by their inventor, a Washington, D. C., registered nurse, as "the nearest approach to breast feeding," Shellies have a number of immediately apparent advantages for both mother and baby. For mother, there are no bottles to brush, scrub, and sterilize, because Shellies are pre-sterilized, are used once and then thrown away.

For baby, the fact that the new bottles are collapsible means an end to fighting back-pressure or partial vacuum, an end to collapsed nipples, and an end to air-swallowing. With Shellies, baby need only be "burped" once, at the end of the feeding. No more hard, heavy, breakable bottles to cause possible injury, either, because Shellies are made of soft, pliable, yet strong "Shellene," a new plastic material.

The new bottles have a psychological advantage, too. Soft and warm when filled with heated formula, they give the baby a feeling of security and comfort which, pediatricians and psychiatrists say, is important in early infancy.

Shellies come in a long roll—each bottle sealed off from the next in line. The bottle—in either four or eight-ounce size—are snipped from the roll with scissors, filled with formula, fitted with sterile nipples, and placed in the refrigerator. Before nursing, the air is squeezed out of the pliable bottles so that baby gets his formula completely free of air.

Easy to assemble, Shellies are equipped with plastic caps which insure the sterility of the nipple and at the same time render the whole bottle leak-proof. They can be dropped on a hard surface without breaking and can be carried loose in a handbag or suitcase without danger of leakage or contamination.

Another advantage of the new bottles is that they are much easier to heat than glass bottles. Filled with formula or milk, they can be brought to body temperature in one minute by simply holding them under a hot water tap.

Shellies were invented by a registered nurse, Adda May Allen, of The Plains, Va. Mrs. Allen, long experienced in infant nurseries, conceived the idea years ago after daily facing the task of washing and sterilizing dozens of baby bottles in the hospital where she worked. Through her efforts and through the work of the Shellmar Products Corp., a Mount Vernon, Ohio manufacturer, the product is now ready to be sold to mothers and hospitals throughout the country.

Already used by nearly five hundred test mothers, the new bottles have had an enthusiastic reception. Leading pediatricians who have seen it—some of them have used it with their patients, highly approve of the idea of closely approximating breast feeding.

The disposable bottles, which come in rolls of sixty-five and one hundred will cost about one cent each. Bottles for a normal day—six feedings—will cost slightly more than a nickel.

Singer Ella Surprises Scots in Special Scotland Session

Glasgow, Scotland—America repayed Scotland back for sending us their great entertainer Harry Lauder when American song bird Ella Fitzgerald made a surprise appearance at the Empire Theatre in the Scots' capitol city. Opening on Friday, September 24, Ella packed the theatre nightly during the week she appeared in Glasgow.

Originally the First Lady of Song was supposed to bow into the Palladium in London on September 27 for a full month's stay But the previous show had been held over an extra week and so the singer had some spare time on her hands. It was at this moment that fate, in the form of a deluge of fan mail from Scotland, took a part in forming the plans for Ella's immediate future. Most of the fan mail came in the forms of pleas for Ella to appear in Scotland, even if only for one night. In a quick exchange of telephone calls and telegrams, a deal was made between Scotland's leading theatre, the Empire, and La Fitzgerald.

When the Glasgow newspapers announced the fact that the American song stylist would appear the next evening, the Empire's box office was flooded with telephone calls asking for reservations. On opening night, two hours before the show was scheduled to go on, a line began to form. By curtain time, the line extended a block beyond the theater's entrance. Glasgow police were called upon to keep the impatient fans in line while waiting for almost-impossible to get tickets.

The Palladium date, in the meantime, was moved ahead a week and so Ella's London fans will sit and be able to see the songstress for a month at the British capitol's leading vaudeville house.

Pressley To Captain Globetrotters

Chicago, Ill.—(Special) — Louis (Babe) Pressley, the "Cleveland Comet," again will captain the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team, according to an announcement issued here this week by A. M. Saperstein, owner and coach of the great quintet.

To the Globetrotters the personable Pressley is "Mr. Basketball" himself. Saperstein has gone on record time after time proclaiming Pressley the best guard in basketball. He likewise rates him as the greatest guard the Globetrotters have ever had.

The idol of his teammates, Babe is the perfect leader for the team, and the inspiration that has pulled them through countless important victories, such as the great one over George Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers at Chicago Stadium last season.

This is Pressley's twelfth season coming up with the Trotters. Saperstein is not alone in rating him the best defensive player in basketball. He twice was named All-American in Associated Press polls. The six-foot, one-inch, 205-pound husky is a good shot and has won many games for the team with his deadly accurcay. Fast, aggressive and basketball-wise, a player's player and revered by his teammates and fans alike, Pressley should have his greatest season this campaign.

Coming with him from Cleveland for the start of practice later this month is that city's other fine contribution to the dazzling Negro unit, Donald ("Ducky") Moore. One of the best long shots in basketball, Moore will be starting his fifth season with the club, having joined the Globetrotters after a brilliant prep career with Central High School of Cleveland. He stands around six feet in height and tips the scale around 168. Ducky is listed as a forward on the Trotters' 1948-49 roster

Catholics Win Case In Hard Fought Legal Battle

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 21—(Spl.)—In California it is no longer illegal for white people to marry Negroes or persons of other minority groups.

A 98-year old California law prohibiting the marriage of whites with Negroes and another banning the marriage of whites with Mongolians, Malayans or mulattoes were voided here last week by the State Supreme Court as contrary to the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

As a result of the decision, the Los Angeles county clerk was directed to issue a license to wed to Andrea D. Perez, a white woman, and Sylvester S. Davis, Jr., a Negro. Both are Catholics. Their case was argued through California courts for them without charges by Daniel Marshall a Los Angeles lawyer and leader in the Los Angeles Catholic Interracial Council.

The couple declared in their petition that the Catholic Church did not forbid their marriage and that the California law, through its prohibition of their marriage, infringed upon the free exercise of their religion.

The court, in its majority opinion, also brought about four broad reasons for voiding the statutes:

(1) Any legislation restricting a basis institution like marriage "must be based upon more than prejudice and must be free from oppressive discrimination."

(2) The right to marry is an individual right and cannot be limited on the basis of race alone.

(3) While the State has to regulate marriage to prevent disease or the decay of the race, this factor is not involved, since experts are agreed that interracial marriages do not in themselves produce inferior offspring.

(4) The law cannot be justified as a means of easing racial tensions but actually tends to perpetuate the "prejudices that give rise to the tension." If this line of reasoning were carried out, the court remarked, mixed religious marriages could also be prohibited.

The dissenting judges pointed out that 29 other States have laws prohibiting interracial marriages and none have been challenged successfully. They held that "crossing of the primary races leads generally to retrogression." The court was divided four-to-three on the decision.

Tom Dewey Is Dirt Farmer Magazine Says

New York—Governor Thomas E. Dewey has brought the same kind of down-to- earth efficiency to his Pawling, N. Y. farm that he has brought to the New York State Government.

That's the substance of the lead article in the forthcoming October issue of Country Gentleman, "His Feet Are on the Land," written by H. E. Babcock, dairy farmer, author and close friend of the Republican nominee.

As a farmer, Babcock writes, Governor Dewey likes to pioneer, but not until he dicides that a new idea meets his inquisitive test. "Does it pay?"

The Governor's pioneering in farm management has, however, made him an authority and leading exponent of such dairy farming innovations as pen staling and grass silage.

Country Gentleman reports that "Dewey's interest in farming is real and deep and sincere. He has an aiding respect for the sanity and food judgment of farm people.

Wells Leave FCA

Farrington Acting Commissioner

Washington, D. C.—J. B. Wells, Jr., has resigned as Cooperative Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration to accept the position of general manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Association according to I. W. Duggan. Governor of Farm Credit Administration. Robert L. Farrington, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and one of its career employees, has been designated by Governor Duggan to serve as Acting Cooperative Bank Commissioner while retaining his title as Deputy Governor. Mr. Farrington, who came to the Federal Farm Board in 1931, has been in the employ of the Farm Credit Administration or the Department of Agriculture ever since Farm Credit Administration was created in 1933.

Mr. Wells will start on his new duties August 1 which will include direction of the extensive cooperative operations in Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, and Illinois, through livestock marketing headquarters in South St. Paul Chicago, Fargo, and Billings.

The co-op's line operations and subsidiaries include the Central By-Products Company which operates 17 plants including two feed mills in four States. Mr. Wells' experience in Federal Government service harks back to the Federal Farm Board and the cooperative division of the Department of Agriculture where he worked between 1927 and 1933. He has held numerous positions in the Government, including deputy cooperative bank commissioner, director and secretary-treasurer- of the Commodity Credit Corporation, acting president of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. He served as Deputy Governor from 1942 to 1947 and in the latter year was appointed Cooperative Bank Commissioner. Mr. Wells was born in South Dakota, where he worked as a cashier in a country bank, served as a county agent, and became familiar with the agricultural problems of the State.

Wrong Scapegoat

A poll was recntly taken to find out what typical American families think is responsible for high living costs. Nearly a third of those answering were of the opinion that manufactufers are making too much profit, and retailers' mark-ups are too large.

This is a perfect example of picking a scapegoat, regardless of the merits of the case. The truth is that if industry—and particularly that part of it which makes consumer goods—were to operate at no profit the influence on prices would be far less than most of us realize. In other words, profit—which is simply that part of industry's gross income which is kept by the people who own it—is only a drop in the bucket by comparison with wages, cost of supplies, taxes, etc.

On the retail level, the same thing is true. A number of large food chains have reported that they make, as profit, less than two cannot give us back keep-akes and them. Representative variety store systems report that they they only make about five cents. And when it comes to mark-ups, too many consumers don't know that stores of all kinds have voluntarily reduced them as part of retailing's fight against inflation—and in many cases they are now less than in OPA days.

Millions of words have been written on the causes of inflation. What the people should understand is that in a competitive, free enterprise economy prices are as low as the cost of doing business permits. And the merciless force of competition takes care of those who work on the all-the-traffic-will-bear principle.

Prune Tomatoes

Prune tomatoes to two main stems and tie these up to a stake. Keep all lateral branches pinched out of these main stems. Bigger and earlier fruit comes from pruned plants.

CLEAN RANGE

Move young growing pullets to clean range. Experiment station figures show that first year pullet death rate can be cut 50 per cent when raised on clean range.

THE COLORED

YMCA

Can Accomodate

TRANSIENT MALE PATRONS

When coming to Nashville you are requested to stop at the Colored Y.M.C.A., Fourth Avenue North and Charlotte Avenue.

The rooms are located on 3 floors. Splendid outside rooms with much of the modern conveniences.

It is located in near down town Nashville.
There are clerks on duty twenty-four hours every day.

The rents are reasonable.

If any man wishes to take permanent residence in the building, this can be arranged.

Come to the Colored Y.M.C.A. while in the city.

COLORED YMCA INCORPORATED

Fourth and Charlotte Avenues

Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dithane Z-78

A FUNGICIDE THAT PROTECTS MANY CROPS AGAINST DISEASES

Effective disease control is essential to successful crop production. In the past it has frequently required the use of several fungicides to accomplish this. And while some materials would control diseases they also injured foliage and blossoms thereby reducing yield and lowering quality.

Dithane Z-78 is an organic fungicide containing 65 per cent zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate. It has been thoroughly tested and commercially proved on the crops for which it is recommended. The fact that Dithane Z-78 is effective against a wide range of diseases of vegetables, field crops, and ornamentals explains why many vegetable growers regard Dithane as the closest approach to a universal fungicide that has been developed.

A safe fungicide—Dithane does not injure blossoms or retard growth. Large foliage and vine growth is ultimately reflected in the quantity and quality of crops harvested. Numerous reports on controlled experiments cite increases in yield and better quality from vgetables sprayed or dusted with Dithane.

Dithane Z-78, is a light yellow powder which mixes readily with water to form a highly suspendable spray that does not clog or corrode spray equipment. Applied to foliage Dithane sticks, leaving a almost invisible residue. Although additional spreading and sticking agents are not ordinarily required, the use of a small amount of Triton B-1956 is recommended where the spray is to be used on hard-to-wet plants such as celery, tomato fruit, etc.

Dithane sprays and dusts are compatible with commonly used insecticides. Dusts based on Dithane Z-78 are prepared by leading dust blenders in all sections of the country.

Highly effective in the control of many of the diseases of vege tables Dithane Dusts are of particular interest to growers of potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbits, and celery.

For potatoes—Dithane Dust with DDT is the outstanding combination for blights and insect pests. Yield increases of 40-60 bushels per acre from Dithane protected crops are common.

Tomato growers favor Dithane Dusts because they control anthracnose as well as early and late blight. The safety of Dithane Dusts is a major advantage to growers of cantaloupes and cucumbers.

Dithane Dusts are carefully formulated to meet plant disease problems existing in local areas. Dual purpose mixtures of Dithane Z-78 and commonly used insecticides are recommended where insects as well as diseases are to be controlled.

Use More Fertilizer to Grow Good Garden

Failure to use enough fertilizer is the greatest fault of most Alabama gardners.

Manure, mixed fertilizers, lime and borax are listed by J. C. Ford, API extension gardner, as "musts" for highest vegetable yields. He recommends the use of manure every year at the rate of 20 tons per acre. Broken down to garden size this amounts to 100 pounds for each 50 feet of row.

For mixed fertilizers he says a good rule is to use 10 pounds (1 1-2 gallons) of 4-10-7 or 6-8-4 to 100 feet of row. For sweet-potatoes use 5 pounds to 100 feet. Except on the lime soils of the Black Belt, apply 1 ton of lime or 2 tons of basic slag per acre every 4 or 5 years.

For best root crops—beets, carrots, turnips rutabagas—on sandy land apply two tablespoons of borax to 100 feet of row.

Careless Handling of 2-4-D Can Cause Much Damage

By Dr. FLOYD BRALLIAR
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Now that 2-4-D has been widely advertised and the public is beginning to use it, it seems important to write a few words of caution lest more damage be done than good by its careless use.

It is all so new and there are so many people who have never learn ed to follow directions that there are certain to be some unfortunate experiences unless we are very sure to follow directions given on the container when we use any weed killer.

The 2-4-D dust should never be applied around the home or small garden with an ordinary dust gun if there is the least bit of breeze. Properly applied this chemical will do no damage to desirable plants, but if the fine dust is blown by the lighter breeze it is likely to come in contact with some valued plant and cause its death. It will kill our flowers, shubbery, evergreens, trees, and most of our garwden vegctables if it is blown on them.

Large Hand Shaker

The best kind of applicator for home use is a large hand shaker shaped like a pepper box. With this is is easy to hold the shaker near the ground and unless there is a wind blowing the dust will not be carried to valuable plants.

Of course the ordinary dust gun may be safely used if the day is still and the duster is held low and much force is not used. But it is better to hand dig a few weeds near desirable plants than to take chances.

In liquid form 2-4-D is safer to use about the home for the spray does not carry so far in the air as does dust, but even in liquid form it is better to wait for a calm day to spray. Even then it is a wise precaution to cover especially valuable plants with a canvas or some other protection while the spraying is to be done. One other warning should be given.

Do not use a sprayer or dust gun to spread 2-4-D and then for spreading some insecticide before cleaning the sprayer most thoroughly: for even if only a little of this chemical is blown on the leaves of a plant it may kill it.

Fatal to Chickweed

But there are so many valuable things this chemical will do that we cannot afford not to use it. To illustrate, we saw a strawberry patch a few days before blooming time that was almost hidden by chickweed. The owner feeared to hoe out the chickweed lest he injure his berries. Knowing that strawberries were not easily injured by this chemical while chickweed was easy to kill, our advise was followed and in a week the strawberries were free from weeds and were uninjured.

Last summer we saw hundreds of small trees and bushes growing along the sides of a country road killed root and branch by beeing sprayed with 2-4-D. Even wild honeysuckles were completely killed by one application, but the thing that pleased us most was that the remains of an old Osage Orange Hedge, we usually call it mock orange, or hedge apple, were completely killed. Not a sprout came up even from the long roots, yet the grass growing among this roadside brush was not injured.

Dreaded Elm Disease

This does not mean that we can spray a pasture for weeks and turn stock on it at once. Keep all stock off of such pastures for three or four weeks or until there has been three or four good rains.

Another thing we wish to discuss today is the protection of our elm tree against the dreaded elm disease. While it is true that this disease is largely confined to the East, there have been a few cases in Tennessee and other parts of the South where elm trees were undoubtedly infected by this disease, for we have seen some of these trees and sent specimens to the government to experts who pronounced it to be Dutch elm disease.

This disease is spread from tree to tree by certain insects. The Arnoldia Arboretum says, "There is no practical method of spraying to control the disease fungus once it is in living trees. All spraying attempts are directed towards controlling the insects on the trees." But it adivses to destroy all dead elm wood immediately.

Sanitation Necessary

The disease is carried by bark loving insects that live largely in the bark of dead wood, therefore if all dead wood is destroyed promptly we shall go a long way toward preventing the spread of the disease. The Arnoldia Aboretum experts tell us that sanitation is the best present conrol mehod, for this disease. We quote from a recent bulletin:

"Sanitation would include several things. First, it would include the removal and destroying of all dead elm wood. This is best done by burning immediately. Elm wood can also be stored indoors so that when bark beetles emerge they can not fly out-of-doors. Spraying dead elm wood with oil (one lb. DDT in 12 1-2 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil) on all sides has also proved an effective means of preventing the emergence of bark beetles and of killing them if they alight on such treated wood. Immediately burning, however is bestd

"Elm wood, dumped in piles or thrown about on town dumps can serve as a source of disease infection for the entire community, unless it is burned or thoroughly sprayed immediately. Elm logs over a year old do not serve as likely sources for hibernating beetles, but freshly cut elm logs do.

"Completely removing the bark of all logs as soon as they are cut or keeping them completely submerged under water has also been recommended, but these methods are rather difficult to carry out properly.

"Sanitation would also include the prompt removal and burning of dead elm branches on normally healthy trees.

"Fertilizing the trees to keep them in a healthy, growing condition could easily be construed as being part of the general sanitation program."

If we comply with this program we should not only be safe from Dutch elm disease but our trees will be more beautiful as well.

POOR HEALTH HIGH IN RURAL COUNTIES

Sickness strikes most frequently in poorer homes. This was revealed in a national survey by national extension workers. In fam ilies with incomes of $3,000 a year or over, less than four days per person are lost annually from illness, but in families with incomes under $1200, nearly nine days are lost from illness.

Even in a good year, such as 1941, half of all farm operators had annual net cash incomes of less than $760 per family.

Low incomes cause ill health in an area and also cause doctors dentists, nurses and all health serv ices to be scarce. New physicians and other health workers have for years been settling in cities and older professional workers have been migrating from rural areas to cities.

Egg Care

Eggs are now among the plentiful foods. They need to be kept in a cold place if they are to be kept fresh. Experiments have shown that at room temperature eggs lose as much freshness in three days as they do in the refrigerator in two weeks. Keep eggs covered for two reasons: (a) to keep them from losing moisture,(b) To protect them from absorbing other flavors.

Do not wash eggs until just before they are used. The dull "bloom" on the shell helps prevent bacteria and odors from entering the pores of the shell.

You Can't Eat Grass

Close to half the land of this nation would be useless for food production if it weren't for the breeders and raisers of livestock and the packers who start meat along the cannels that end at the dinner table.

You can't eat grass. By itself, it adds nothing whatever to the food supply. Meat animals, on the other hand, thrive and grow on it. Inedible grass becomes edible meat that keeps the country's larders full.

Our meat animal population must be kept at a high level if we are to supply our own needs and maintain our foreign exports. We can't turn our meat supply on and off like a faucet. There's no miraculous assembly line that will produce an animal ready for the packers in a few minutes. It takes more than a year to grow a marketable hog, and two or three years to grow a beef steer. Any considerable decline in our animal population would take a long time to make up. The only sound policy for American agriculture, in the words of the Secretary of Agriculture, is "organized, sustained and realistic abundance."

Meat animals, which are the farmer's chief source of cash income, are also the backbone of a tremendous competitive industry which processes the product for a profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound. Meat is a staple item in the American diet, and the whole process of producing it begins on grass-land, a great portion of which is useless for anything save the feeding of livestock.

U. T. ADVISES FARMERS ON FALL SEEDING

Farmers planning late summer and fall seedings of alfalfa, small grain and winter legumes, should follow practices advanced by the U. T. Agricultural Experiment Station.

"This is true from the standpoint of type and varieties of seed used as well as date and method of seeding," Davidson County Farm Agent Oscar L. Farris said

"Many farmers reduce their income from fall seedings by using low quality seed," he said.

Recommended cover crops and varieties, based upon findings of the U. T. Agricultural Experiment Station include:

Kansas and Oklahoma common alfalfa, Tennessee resistant, Cumberland, and Kenland red clover; common and Dixie crimson clover; hairy vetch; Early Southern and Giant bur clover; Austrian winter peas.

Fulcaster 612, Thorne and Carala wheat; Forkedeer, Stanton, and Fulgrain oats; Jackson No. 1, Missouri early, and Beardless barley; Balbo rye, Italian ryegrass.

Recommended seeding rates and dates, with general remarks on crop characteristics, are given in the new Extension Leaflet 101. Get copies from the county agent. Ask for the new cover crop leaflet, "Keep Tennessee Green in Winter."

Tuscaloosa, La. 4-H Clubbers Active

Five thousand Pine and Cork Oak trees were planted by 4-H'ers in Tuscaloosa County. These seedlings were planted on land around the 9 Junior High Schools in the county. The plants were furnished by the Forestry Department. These facts were reported by Constanee Jackson at a recent meeting of the County Counell.

Her reeport on what the different clubs were doing showed that they did more than planting these seedlings. They observed Carver Day, the National 4-H Club Week as well as Rural Life Sunday. A eampaign to elean up breeding places of flies and mosquitoes is now being planned by the Counell.

When your bed sheets have worn out, they can be folded in half and used for making pillow slips.

MEAT

Meat is too valuable, both for its protein and its flavor, to waste any of it. Part of the cook's skill is to make good use of every bit.

Book meat bones with beans or soup to extract all possible flavor, and nutrients too.

Use rendered fats in gravies and sauces and ground cracklings in quick breads.

The following information on the yield from various cuts of meat will help you decide how much to buy to get enough lean meat for a main dish serving. It will also help you figure the cost per serving.

Much bone or gristle—pound yields 1 to 2 servings. Examples are shank, brisket, plate, short ribs, spareribs, breast of lamb or veal.

Medium amount of bone — a pound yields 2 to 3 servings. Examples are whole or end cuts of beef round, veal leg or shoulder, ham with bone in; also steaks, chops or roasts from the loin, rump or rib sections.

Little bone—a pound yields 3 to 5 servings. Examples are center cuts of beef round, or ham; also lamb or veal cutlets; chuck.

No bone—a pound yields 4 to 5 servings. Examples are ground meat; boneless stew meats! liver or other variety of boneless meats.

BUYING MEATS

Homemakers who are after good buys at the meat counter will consider the grade and the cut.

By choosing U. S. Good, Commercial, you usually pay less per pound for similiar cuts. Also you may get more lean meat to the pound since these less expnsive meats often have less marbling of fat. It will be worth your while to compare prices in your community.

The cut refers to the part of the animal from which the meat comes. The buyer can save money by using the less tender cuts of beef, the less popular cuts of pork, lamb and veal, and organ or variety meats such as liver, heart, and kidney when they are available. The protein in these cuts is just as good nutritionally as in the expensive cuts. In some variety meats it is even better. Of course in comparing prices of cuts you'll need to allow for bone and gristle, which raise the cost of the edible portions.

It pays to know the best way of cooking the different cuts. Do you know what cut to choose for a pot roast or stew? There is no hard and fast rule but here is a handy guide for some of the less expensive cuts:

For braising as pot roasts and Swiss steaks: Beef round, beef rump, beef flank, beef chuch, beef short ribs, heart. veal (all cuts.

For broiling, frying or roasting: Lamb (all cuts), Pork shoulder, ground meat, Liver, Brains, Spareribs and pork chops.

For simmering as stews and soups: Neck, plate, shank, brisket and kidneys.

To Make Meat Tender

Good cooking can help make any cut of meat a favorite main dish with the family. Here are some of the methods that skillful cooks use for less tender cuts:

Long slow cooking, as for braised meats and stews.—For extra flavor first brown meat in a little fat. To braise, use little or no liquid except the juices that cook from the meat. Cook elosely covered, with low heat. To stew, add water to partially cover meat, cover kettle, and simmer.

Grinding, pounding, scoring.—The meat grinder helps make meat tender. After grinding, any meat cooks as quickly as a tender cut. Pounding or scoring with a knife before cooking is similar in effect to grinding but tenderizes meat. less.

SEASONINGS

Meat itself is usually flavoring enough for the main dish. Meat is often browned in a little fat to develop its flavor. In combination dishes, highly flavored or cured meats such as ham, dried beef, corned beef, and sausage may carry their taste further than fresh mat.

When the meat is limited, other foods add zest and additional food values. Tomatoes, onions, parsley, chives, green peppers, celery, sour cream, lemon, nippy or smoked cheese—all contribute in both ways.

Other seasonings your family may enjoy with meat are bay leaf, catsup, chili, curry, garlic, marjoram. paprika, sage, soy sauce, sweet basil, tabasco sauce, thyme, Worchcstershire sauce. Since these are used in small quantities and keep many months, they are not expensive in the long run.

Use of Lime Skyrockets in Weakley

Weakley County farmers have increased use of agriculture limestone during the past 10 years by more than 600 per cent, according to a recent report released by I. G. Hatler, chairman of the Weakley County Agricultural Conservation Association.

Last year, they applied 17-731 tons of lime as compared to 2,500 tons in 1938.

They also increased the use of phosphate by 465 per cent and potash by 435 per cent, applying 4,324,000 pounds of Phosphate last year as compared to 800,000 in 1938 and 16,000 pounds of potash against 3,000 in 1938.

Large increases were also noted last year in winter cover crops alfalfa, permanent pastures and seceria. Almost 10,000 acres were sown to winter cover crops, 265 to alfalfa and hundreds of acres to permanent pastures of perennial legumes and grasses.

Approximately 60 per cent of the crop land in the county was included in the conservation program. the report revealed.

Although much progress has been made in the past few years, maximum soil conservation practices on all farms would necessitate doubling present practices on most items. Hatler said. He estimated the annual need for lime at 35,000 tons. phosphate at more than 8,000,000 pounds and winter cover crops at 15,000 acres.

Flies Are Thick

Flies are everywhere at this time of the year. Houseflies are thick around the barns, milkhouse and home. It costs money to have these pests around. Houseflies spread disease that results in at least a doctor bill.

Destroy these pests with DDT. Spray barns, poultry houses and other buildings with a mixture of one pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT in 10 quarts of water. If a good job is done in spraying outbuildings, it is not necessary to spray the home.

NEW HOSIERY COLORS ANNOUNCED FOR FALL

In response to the demand for seamless nylon hose in dark colors to complement dark shoes and suits, manufacturers have announced several shades that will be available this fall.

Among the popular colors will be a sultry black, a navy with of purple; a gray-brown taupe, to wear with tweeds and wools; a bronzy brown, to wear with copper, as well as convention brown kid: a bottle green for the really daring lady to dramatize her olive green suede and velvet opera pumps.

The condition in which an animal will go through the winter depends a great deal on the treatment that animal reeeives during the summer and fall. Now is the time to spray for flies and other insects which reduce the amount of resistanee an animal might develop to diseases during the winter.

Parasites

Continue to watch flocks of lice and round worms and if either are present, take steps to control them. See your County Agent.

First President

The late R. H. BOYD, founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board and builder of the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant, recognized as the premier member of the fourth estate in publishing and distributing Baptist literature. He was the first President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company.

First Cashier

The late J. C NAPIER, the first Cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company. He was an Attorney-at-law, by profession and was former Registrar of United States Treasury and had been twice chosen as presidential elector and served for many years as a member of the State Executive Committee of the Republican party in Tennessee, and was a former President of the National Negro Business League.

First Chairman

The late PRESTON TAYLOR, first Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was the owner and senior member of Taylor and Company Undertakers, he purchased Greenwood Cemetery, the largest of its kind in the United States, and he also built Greenwood Park, a large recreational center. He was organizer and builder of the Lea Avenue Christian Church and was President of the National Convention of Christian Church workers.

We Will Honor The Intrepid Three

A Trio of Nashville Men Who Accomplished Things in Life—Whose Memory We All Cherish

The Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, located at Fourth Avenue, North and Charlotte Avenue (formerly Cedar Street), invites the people of this city, this state and nation to join in with them in honoring the late Richard Henry Boyd, the first President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, the late Preston Taylor, the first Chair man of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, and the late J. C. Napier, the first Cashier. This is the oldest bank of its kind in the United States and for the next three months the depositors, stockholders, directors, Executive Committee and officers will be conducting a "Deposit Shower Campaign" to honor these three stalwarts as we approach our forty-fifth birthday. Everybody can join in this movement, little or big, young or old, male and female of every walk of life, regardless of race, creed or color, in opening a savings account in this the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company of Nashville.

These three men had faith in God and confidence in themselves and the people. Their foresight and courage, their indomitable will-power, their interest in humanity never wavered. If obstacles arose in their path they either went over them, around them or through them. Nothing ever stopped them but death itself, but their spirit still lives and the institution they founded is growing. Because of these virtues, these accomplishments and this record that has seldom been reached and never surpassed, we feel that the people of America would like to honor them with a deposit during the "Deposit Shower Campaign" in the bank that they felt was destined to give recognition not only to our generation but to unborn generations. You can deposit by mail, if you are not living in Nashivlle by sending a money order to the "Banking by Mail Department" of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, Nashville, Tenn. As little as ten dollars will open a savings account in this bank, after which we will send you a Signature Card and your Savings bank pass-book.

Remember that for three months this "Deposit Shower Campaign," honoring the found er and the first major officers and early stockholders of this Bank, will continue and that you may join in with us in giving them honor.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

M. G. FERGUSON, Acting Cashier

MISS H. L. JORDAN, Assistant Cashier

HENRY A. BOYD, President

4th Avenue, North and Charlotte Avenue, Nashville 3, Tennessee

We are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—You can make your Deposit by Mail—Capital stock $100,000.00 Surplus $42,000.00. Resources over $1,600,000.00.

Friendship

By H. E. Goodloe

Do you have trouble making friends? In your work, do you sometimes feel that you have not a friend in all the world? A few days ago one of my teachers came to the office and said, "I have some thing for you. Read it carefully. It has meant much to me in my dealings with my fellowman." I pass it on to you in order that you may spend a few moments with Sheppard and his treatice on Friendship."

"To have a friend is to have one of the sweetest gifts that life can bring. To be a friend is to have a solemn and tender education of soul from day to day. A friend gives us confidence for life. A friend makes us go outside ourselves. She takes heed of our health, our work, our aims, our plans. A friend remembers us when we have forgotten ourselves. A friend may praise us, and we are not embarrassed; she may rebuke us and we are not angered. If she is silent, we understand.

It takes a great soul to be a great friend, a large catholic steadfast and loving spirit. One to be a friend must forgive much, forget much, forbear much. It costs to be a friend. Nothing else in life, except motherhood costs so much.

It not only costs time, affection, patience, love, but sometimes a man must even lay down his life for his friend. There is no true friendship without self-abnegation, self-sacrifice. One of the dearest thoughts to me is this, that a real friend will never get away from me, or try to or want to.

It is a great and solemn thing to say to another human soul: In this one life we have to live, let us share all things, temporal and spiritual.

Your joys shall be my joys, your sorrows shall be my sorrows. In absence you shall be near me, you shall never be so far away from me but I can hear your voice in the twilight and night session.

Your letters shall make me strong and glad. With you I shall never be greatly reserved. To you I may speed the deep thoughts of my heart. With you alone I laugh, with you alone I may shed tears and not be ashamed. To you only can I say: Behold, here am I an undisguised soul, all others know me in some good mood; you know me in all moods.

Alone

A crowd-pleaser will have had his day when the God-pleaser, mocked of the crowd, is honored forever.

Condensed from Twentieth Century Christian

It is human to stand with the crowd; it is divine to stand alone. It is manlike to follow the people, to drift with the tide; it is Godlike to follow a principle alone.

It is natural to compromise conscience and to follow social and religious fashion for the sake of gain or pleasure; it is divine to sacrifice both on the altar of truth and duty.

"No man stood with me, but all men forsook me," wrote the battle-scarred apostle in describing his first appearance before Nero to answer for his life for believing and teaching contrary to the Roman world.

Truth has been out of fashion since man changed his robe of fadeless light for a garment of faded leaves.

Noah built and voyaged alone. His neighbors laughed at his strangeness and perished in style.

Abraham wandered and worshiped alone. Sodomites smiled at the simple shepherd, followed the fashion, and fed the flames.

Daniel dined and prayed alone. Elijah sacrificed and witnessed alone. Jeremiah prophesied and wept alone. Jesus loved and died alone.

Of the lonely way His disciples should walk He said, "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

The Church in the wilderness praised Abraham and persecuted Moses, The Church of the Kings praised Moses and persecuted the prophets.

The Church of Caiaphas praised the prophets and persecuted Jesus. The Church of the popes praised the Saviour and persecuted the saints. And multitudes now, both in the Church and in the world, applaude the courage and fortitude of the partriarch and prophets, the apostles and martyrs, but condemn as stubborness or foolishness like faithfulness to truth today.

The Church in Thy House

By Edward K. Siegler

In the early days of the Christian church, there were no beautiful, stately buildings for worship and teaching. Wherever there was a Christian community, some member who had a spacious home would invite the congregation to worship in a large room of his home. Among the notable homes where the churches met were the upper room in the home of John Mark in Jerusalem; the Roman home of Paul's good friends, Aquila and Priscilla; and the home of Philemon and his family in Colosse. When Paul wrote to his friends, he often used a greeting, "And give my best wishes to the church in your house."

Today, we have beautiful churches, planned for the worship and service of God. But Paul's greeting still has a true word for us. For in a very real sense, there is or ought to be a church in the home of every Christian. What about the church in your house?

No church will ever rise higher than the level of the homes that make it up. As in no other religion, Christianity is based upon lofty home life. All through the Bible, there is strong emphasis upon the home and family as the basic unit in religion as well as social organization. In the Old Testament times, the father of the family was the patriarch, upon whom was laid the full responsibility for the welfare of the children, and the whole household.

Jesus laid much emphasis upon fine home life and the highest ideals of marriage. Paul lifts marriage and home relationships up to the level of the relationships of Christ and the church, and says they should be on that plane constantly—one of mutual love and respect, deference to each other, thoughtfulness, and kindly love.

It is more difficult today to maintain home life on this exalted plane, for there is much competition and much temptation to lower standards to find most satisfactions away from the home and family. But is it more important than ever that our homes be strong centers of the deepest life of our families, and little churches of Christ within the four walls. Therefore, I am appealing to all homebuilders and to all youth who are looking forward to having their own homes: let the church in your house be truly Christian.—Gospel Messenger.

80th Congress, Smeared By Democrats And NAACP Benefited Negro, Says Val Washington

Washington, D. C. — Like the 30th Congress, which the President condemned, the 80th Congress also made its contribution to the improvement of the status of Negroes, Val J. Washington, Assistant Republican Presidential Campaign Manager, **declared today.**

Mr. Washington took exception to a press release by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stating that the 80th Congress had failed to enact any legislation of special interest to Negroes. He pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Labor Act protects the employment rights of Negroes. He emphasized the fact that many of the unions which bar Negroes gain their power through closed shop contracts. Only members referred by the unions can be hired. The union accepts no Negroes and therefore refers none. The employer, even if he wished to employ Negro workers, cannot do so. Even unions which admit Negroes—like many of the building trades—have varying policies from local to local. Many Negro skilled tradesmen complain because the union leaders arbitrarily refuse to refer them to a given employer who might be willing to hire them. Under the Taft-Hartley Act Negro workers can apply for employment direct to employers whether or not they are members of the union although the shop is a union shop. The union may then admit him or not, his job does not depend on his membership except for non-payment of union dues if admitted.

It is also important to know that this act prevents an employer from practicing discrimination or discharging a Negro worker after he has been hired solely because the union refused to accept him into full membership.

The Taft-Hartley Act has resulted in being a Fair Employment Practice Act to Negroes in their relation to Organized Labor. In addition to the above it has:

(1) Guaranteed him the right, as an individual, to contribute to and participate in political activities of the Party and Candidate of HIS choice.

(2) Made it possible for him to take a job without first joining a union.

(3) Protected him from being charged a higher fee than other workers to join a union.

(4) Give him the right to vote secretly for or against a "union shop."

(5) Guaranteed him the right to know all the details of his union's finances, expenses, fees, dues, constitution and by-laws, and method of selecting officers.

(6) Outlawed bribes or "gifts" from his employer to his union officers.

(7) Given him the right as an individual to appeal to the National Labor Relations Board for protection of his rights and privileges.

Mr. Washington also pointed out that the 80th Congress had taken two other actions advocated by Negroes.

After the United States Supreme Court had ruled in the Lloyd Gaines case in Missouri, and the Ada Louis Sipuel Fisher case, that a state must provide equal educational facilities within its borders for Negroes or admit them to the State University, fourteen Southern States entered into a compact to utilize Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee, as a regional school. Congressional approval was sought and the Republican Senate under the leadership of Senator Wayne Morris refused to place its stamp of approval on this effort to perpetuate segregation. It is not difficult to imagine what the results would have been if the Democrats were in control of the Senate.

It is interesting to observe that the fight in the Senate for this nefarious project had the active support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bilbo was prevented from taking the oath of office in January 3, 1947, when he presented himself as the Senator-elect from Mississippi to succeed himself. After a two-day filibuster of Southern Democrats had prevented Republicans from organizing the Senate without seating Bilbo, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, proposed the compromise which permitted Bilbo to draw his salary and office expenses at the rate of about $37,000 a year until his death, without his having taken the oath as a Senator.

Barkley made his proposal after Republicans had decided to hold the Senate in continuous session through Saturday night and into Sunday, or longer, if necessary, to break the filibuster of Southern Democrats.

The Republican decision to bar Bilbo at the door of the Senate was based on charges growing out of his preventing Negroes from voting in the Mississippi Democratic Primary of July 2, 1946, and his dealings with Mississippi war contractors.

The three Democratic members of the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee filed a majority report holding that Bilbo had done nothing more than to uphold Mississippi law, custom and tradition in his "white supremacy" campaign speeches. Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, in a speech on the Senate Floor, January 4, 1946, praised Bilbo for the part he played in filibusters against anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and fair employment practice legislation.

The Republican members of the committee, Senators Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire ,and Bourke B. Hickenlooper, of Iowa, filed a minority report in which they said:

"Never to the knowledge of the undersigned has such vile, contemptible, inflammatory, and dangerous language been uttered in a campaign for the purpose of procuring nomination and election by an incumbent and Member of the United States Senate, sworn to uphold the Constitution. Where, as in the case of Senator Bilbo, it goes far beyond mere crudeness and strikes with disturbing force at the bastions of our national solidarity, such speech constitutes a corrupt and flagrant abuse of the right of free speech.

"It cannot be justified on the basis of expediency or tradition, and after the decision of the Supreme Court in Smith versus Allwright, the illegality of advocating exclusion of Negroes from the polls for reason of color or race is apparent. The evidence presented to the committee clearly demonstrates that Senator Bilbo in his primary campaign in Mississippi has violated the Federal Constitution, the Federal Criminal Code, and the Hatch Act, and has aided, abetted, and urged the violation of these laws by officials of his own (Democrat) Party in that State."

President Truman, a former chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, who now poses as a champion of civil rights, was singularly silent on the charges of corruption and bribery made against Bilbo by two Senate committees; and certainly no prosecution of Bilbo was ever undertaken by the Department of Justice on the basic of his dealings with war contractors, which Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, clearly showed, were a violation of Federal law, or on the charges made by Senators Bridges and Hickenlooper.

"On the record, I submit Negroes should vote for Governor Dewey for the Republican ticket in November,' Mr. Washington concluded.

The Life of Victory

Our own helplessness: "Severed from me, ye can do nothing" (John 15:5)

The unfailing source of supply: "My grace is sufficient" (2 Cor. 12: 9)

A reminder of our experience: "Ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God" (Col. 2:12)

A wondrous prospect: "The exceeding greatness of his power to usward who believe" (Eph. 1:19)

Personal testimony: "I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily" (Col. 1:29)

Triumph, notwithstanding personal weakness: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. 4:13)

What's Your Name?

By Lorna Lee Macfarlane, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

What's in a name? There must be some importance, for consider the hours spent in deciding, "What shall we call him?" Does the name have an important ring to it? Is is in honor of someone? What's the meaning?

Bruce means happy conqueror; Charles stands for noble, spirited and courageous; Donald has the meaning of proud chief.

What about your own name? Do your name and life "match?" If your name is Felix, happy and fortunate, is your life just that? Are you true to your name, if it's Melvin, meaning joyous?

And speaking of names and living up to them, are you known by the name of Christian? Christian is the word "Christ" plus the suffix "ian" which means pertaining or belonging to. Do you have the assurance, down within your heart, that you really "belong" to God? You ought to know, for the Bible says, "He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation: but is passed from death unto life" (John 5:24). "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus." (Gal. 3:26)

Only if you believe in Christ as your Redeemer from sin, do you truly belong to Him. It is only as you trust in Him in accordance with His word and live to His glory, that you exemplify your name. Do your faith and life show that you are entitled to the name "Christian?"

Autumn-Fire

By David F. Nygren

" . . . The bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." Ex. 3:2.) This Scripture tells of God appearing to Moses in a burning bush in the land of Midian. If our sense of perception were keen, and if, like Moses, we would turn aside" and look, we, too, would find bushes aglow; in other words, we would see God manifesting Himself to us over and over again. Autumn days are especially significant. The trees are putting on a dress of orange-scarlet, a dreamy gorgeousness of coloring. Verily, "every tree is a burning bush." Christ said, "I am come to send fire on the earth; and what will I, if it be already kindled!" (Luke 12:49.) It is kindled, thank God! Let us fan the fire into a worldwide conflagration of evangelistic and missonary effort! This post-war day is indeed a challenge to the church. Every born again believer possesses the Spirit-given fire in his soul, and we are warned, "Quench not the Spirit," (1 Thess. 5:19) in other words, put not out the heavenly fire. The Spirit grieved, He will depart. This holy fire must not be suffocated, it must not be suppressed, it must have "air," yes, expression. "Quench not the Spirit" is a caution against modesty, indifference, and indolence "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." (Ps. 107:2.) Flare out the message! Let us be "neon Christians." Personal exidence of the power of grace has a wonderful convincing force upon others there is a charm about a Spirit-given testimony that cannot be explained.

Johnson City NAACP Youth Elect Delegate

The youth branch of the NAACP of Johnson City, Tenn., met at the Thankful Baptist Church, Sept. 20, 1948 at 7:30 p. m.,

We elected delegates for the national convention in St. Louis. The delegates were Mr. Iuan Miller, Pres., and Eugene Gaines, chairman of the publicity committee. We are soliciting the aid of the various churches of the city.

Gardening For God

A Christian mother, sowing
Good seed from day to day,
To keep her garden growing,
Must often kneel to pray.

For praying brings God's showers,
Which little gardens need
To fill them with His flowers
And banish every weed.

God's Word is Mother's treasure;
Its precious seed she finds
To sow in fullest measure
In fertile little minds.

The Holy Spirit, leading,
Directs her loving toil,
As daily Bible reading
Sheds sunlight on the soil.

—The Preachers Magazine

The least pain in our little finger gives us more concern and uneasiness than the destruction of millions of our fellow beings.

Lawn Mowers Kill Grasses by Improper Summer Use

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

July is the month we kill our lawns.

More lawns are killed in July and August than all of the rest of the year put together. We can't understand why so many people persist in doing this when good sense should teach them better, even if they have never read any of the warnings that come from the press, and believe it or not the lawn mower is the weapon most widely used to kill lawns.

For some unknown reason the average lawn mower is set to clip the grass very close to the ground, and strange to say many manufacturers build them so they cannot be set high enough to save the lawn. No lawn mower should be set to cut lower than two inches of the ground, though early in the season the lawn is not seriously injured if it is cut ts close as an inch and a half. But think what happens when a lawn is cut very low, especially if the clippings are raked up and removed. Grass roots are formed to do well in the shade, and are especeally sensitive to direct sunshine.

Sunshine Damages Roots

Imagine what happens to them when their dead shade is suddenly removed and the full sunlight falls all around the base of the plant. As long as the weather is cool, the days short, and rainfall plentiful, new growth starts almost immediately and the roots are again shadowed before they have been seriously damaged. But with the arrival of the longest days in the year, the burning hot sunshine and the shortage of rain, the story is quite different. Blue grass is especially sensitive to the effects of too-close mowing.

Properly fertilized, properly mowed, and reasonably cared for blue grass will form a dense sod and crowd out amost all undesirtble grasses and weeds, but we seldom see any blue grass lawns anymore, largely because of the effects of too-close mowing.

One of the most important things to do with a lawn especially at thes time of the year is to get rid of the weeds. We have just read a trite statement of the best method of getting rid of weeds. We quate, "2-4-D is the new wonder weed killer for lawns. It comes under various trade names and most brands are okay. Buy from a reliable firm and follow directions. Broad-leaved weeds and wild garlic succumb, leaving the grasses. It does not kill crab grass which may be smothered out with a piece of tarred paper, canvass or old rug. Crab grass can't stand shade. Unfortunately, 2-4-D also kills clover and other useful plants, so care must be used. There are other good weed killers on the market."

Give Weed Killer Time

Don't expect 2-4-D, under whatever trade name you use it, to kill your weeds in a minute. This material is absorbed by the leaves of the plant and is circulated in the sap, an dit is not until this takes place that the plant is actually killed. If the plant is young and vigorous and growing rapidly, this may occur in 4 or 5 days, but it often requires three or four weeks to kill plants in a semi-dormant stage. It would be well to water all lawns thoroughly two or three days before treating them with 2-4-D to start new growth in the plants we wish to kill.

Mid-September is the best time of the year in many parts of our country to reseed our lawn or to sow a new one. If we kill our weeds now, we should soon have our lawn in first class condition and it will be all ready to reseed where needed by the middle of September.

It is always well to fertilize the lawn about a week before we expect to reseed it. Water it thoroughly. This will furnish foor for new seedlings just at the time they neet it most.

Spraying Cattle

Now is the time to spray cattle for horn flies, stable flies and mosquitoes. These pests cause cattle much misery and prevent them from gaining as they otherwise would. Use one pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder to four gallons water and apply this to the cattle. Use either a bucket and rag or a hand sprayer for a few cattle. If the number of cattle to be sprayed is large use a power sprayer. This spraying will make cattle gain weight faster. It will also reduce the hazard of disease. Many diseases are carried by these parasites. Do a thorough job of spraying. Spray all livestock and outbuildings and rid the farm house of flies and mosquitoes. Thorough spraying will last for many weeks.

Garden Profits

Better meals for less money—that's what every family wants these days. And that's what a home garden can furnish. Even a small garden on a town or city lot, if properly managed can furnish from $50 to $75's worth of vegetables a year, garden specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimate. Larger gardens, especially those on th farms, can provide even more.

Vegetables right out of the garden make meals look better, taste better and offer more vitamins because they have full freshness. That adds up to better appetites and better nutrition. Many families not in the habit of eating many vegetables have learned to like them by growing their own and have improved their diets accordingly.

Home gardens promote family health not only by adding to the nutritive value of meals but also through outdoor work of gardening itself which all members can take part in with benefit to themselves and the budget.

Southern farmers owe Senator Stennis of Mississippi a vote of thanks for his recent action which will prevent the shipment of a large portion of the nation's limited supply of winter legume seed to foreign countries.

The Department of Agriculture has promised Stennis that no export quotas will be set for legume seed.

This will enable farmers to obtain neccssary seed for fall plantings and prevent unwarrented high prices which often result when scarce items arc exported.

Senator Stennis realizes that the failure of Mississippi farmers and others throughout the south to seed the legumes will not only result in loss of feeds but will cause the loss of millions of tons of needed plant food through erosion.

Negro Home Ownership Tops White

Chicago,—"One out of every three Negro families in the U. S. today owns the house they live in," a Noveember Ebony feature declares, "with the result that Negro home ownership is proportion ately greater than that of whites, according to the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency."

Avid hunger of families for a home of their own and increased investment of millions of dollars in property by wealthy Negroes are the two factors most responsible for this increase in Negro home ownership, the Ebony story entitled "Real Estates" avers. However, the article adds, despite these advances the demand is still tremendous because of the big gain in Negro population in urban areas.

"The number of Negroes in these areas rose by a third in the last seven years but dwelling units for them rose only by a fourth," Ebony says, and adds:

"This boom in real estate in Negro communities has brought a bonanza to the nation's 5000 colored realty brokers whose yearly sales volumn now tops the billion dollar mark."

The magazine also predicts that the Supreme Court decision against restrictive covenants will open many new fields for Negro realtors and an even bigger year will follow in 1949.

Christ And The Community

Theme Chosen For Educational Week By Religious Forces

Forty Denominations; Thousands of Communities and Tens of Thousands of People.

Chicago— "Christ and the Community" will be the theme of the 18th Annual Observance of Religious Education Week, which will be held Sept. 26th through October 3rd, it was announced here today by Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the International Council of Religious Education.

Celebrated by 40 denominations, thousands of communities, and tens of thousands of churches, Religious Education Week is the period when Protestanst of United States and Canada begin their religious education activities for the fall and winter months.

"The event offers Christian educators and church leaders a splendid opportunity to demonstrate to all Americans and Canadians by a united observance the great importance of Christian teaching," Dr. Ross announced.

Themes and emphasis for each day of the weak are as follows:

Sun., Sept. 26 — "The Community Needs Christian Teaching," featuring Rally Day or Promotion Day.

Mon., Sept. 27— "The Community Requires Christian Leaders," featuring church school leaders' conferences.

Tues., Sept. 28—"The Community Depends on Christian Homes," featuring family night at church.

Wed., Sept. 30—"The Church, Example for the Community," featuring parish or interchurch meetings

Thurs., Sept 31—"Church Cooperation for Community Service," featuring interchurch conference, especially dinners for all Sunday School Superintendents **interchurch youth rallies.**

Sat., Oct. 2 — "The Community Needs Christ," featuring spiritual retreats and completion of home visitations.

Sun., Oct. 3 — "Christ and the World Community,' featuring World-wide Communion Sunday.

Plans for observing the week have been worked out by the denominations and councils of churches for use in local churches and communities

When you are canning, try using a "chopping board". This is simply a board of hard lumber on which to place your vegetables to chop them up for canning soups, kraut, and mixed vegetables. You will find this board a real time-saver.

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Christianity And Recreation

(By H. E. Goodloe)

Not long ago the writer was confronted with some questions that were puzzling and most certainly food for thought. In this discussion three of the questions are considered: (1) Why study Christianity? (2) Why does the Church frown on a majority of the amusements of youths? and (3) Can you have good religion and be a part of the world?

These questions came from a youth who had been exposed to an environment of a Christian home, he had been a member of a Sunday School since early childhood, and is now a member of the Church. In addition, he is a member of the local high school, and ranks slightly above the average in his class work. He was sincere to the extent that at the end of the conversation, the writer was thinking in terms of the following questions: (1) What type of religious education program did this boys church have? (2) If such a program existed in this church, did it need re-organizing? (3) Did the church have a planned recreation program for its youth? and (4) What is really meant when we refer to a thing or person being worldly?

In short, here was a youth coming from a supposedly religious home, a regular member of the Sunday School, a member of the church and yet was a very much confused person. Would it be wrong to assume that there are several thousand youth in a simular position scattered throughout this great Christian United States? Not only youth but adults as well?

WHY STUDY CHRISTIANITY?—One writer said, "We study Christianity in the hope of discovering in it a power which can meet manifest needs of energizing the public conscience to persistent and fundamental activity in the full solution of the problem." Since the youth of today are the adults of tomorrow, then it seems logical to reason that the study of Christianity is essential to rediscover its positive message to the spontaneous interests of youth. Finally, a sound philosophy behind the study is that it is an open fact of history that the teachings of Jesus have already given moral guidance to countless individuals.

WHY DOES THE CHURCH FROWN ON A MAJORITY OF YOUTH'S AMUSEMENTS?—Strange as it may seem, but it is evident that all of the major questions of young people's lives are closely related to their amusements—the best gifts of life, are all bound up with them. All of their personal moral questions are colored by them, and these questions have become exceedingly complex in the face of commercial offerings. This makes the amusements of young people under the conditions of modern life, especially in cities, a paradoxically serious matter. Over a long period of years it has been somewhat traditional to think of Jesus as one who never smiled. Monks, and Nuns, Jacobin and Puritan, with a host of others, have through the years marched past the eager spirit of youth in stern procession thinking thereby to do him reverence. In short, youth has been identified with repression and restraint. Mirth and a lively spirit have been accounted unbecoming in the Saints. But what about Jesus?

CAN WE HAVE GOOD RELIGION AND BE A PART OF THE WORLD? — What do we mean by being a part of the world? We are born into the world, we live in the world and finally we die and the mortal frame goes back to the dust from whence it eame. Then why is it harm to become a part of the world in which we live and have our being? What about Jesus? History says he was no escetic. Intensely interested in his task, He dignified every normal impulse and recognized for each true expression. He accepted invitations to feasts, went to a marriage, dined with the hospitable Pharisees, was a frequent visitor at the house of Mary and Martha at Bethany, and his enemies once referred to him as a gluttonous man because he was so unlike John. A study of Jesus reveals the following: (1) He relished the out doors; (2) had companionship with children; (3) and had a radiant personality. Read some of his messages of happiness, "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." "Rejoice and be exceedingly glad." "I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy, no one taketh away from you."

In a more serious vain, he fed a multitude of hungry people with five loaves and two fishes, and at another time he was hungry and refused to feed himself at the suggestion of Satan. All of these things happened in this world in which Jesus was a part. Why did he feed the multitude? Simply because it furnished an excellent opportunity to render a worthwhile service. Then next, why did he fail to feed himself when he was hungry? Simply this, He was tempted by Satan whose motive was impure.

Then from this discussion, the writer comes to this conclusion, "Like Jesus, we are a part of this world." In work or in play, what about our motives? Are they pure or impure? Modern invention has brought more leisure time than ever before. How shall youth spend this leisure? Is the church interested? Should more emphasis be placed on the recreational activities of youth?

Apples Are Sourest Near the Fence

The Gospel Messenger remarks that Charles Spurgeon used to tell the story of an American who had a great apple orchard. This apple fancier had insisted over and over that a friend of his should come by and sample his fine fruit.

Finally, the friend admitted that he had already tasted the apples and that he did not care for any more of them. Said he, "As I went along the fence, I picked up one that had fallen outside, and I never tasted anything as sour in my life."

The gardener replied, "I thought it must be so. Those apples around the outside are for the special benefit of the boys. I went fifty miles to select the sourest sort to plant around the outside, so that the boys would give the rest up as not worth stealing." Then he went on, "But if you will, come inside, you will find that we grow a very different quality there — sweet as honey."

There are thousands out in the world who, as blindly, are judging the church life of today by the quality of those who are just on the fence—right near the edge—neither in nor out—Western Recorder.

The National Council Of Negro Women, Inc. To Meet Oct. 10-13

Washington. D. C.—One of the most colorful features of the 13th Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women to be held here October 10-13, will take place on its famed "International Night" program to be given in the Inter-Departmental Auditorium of the U. S. Department of Labor on the evening of October 12.

More than 1,000 delegates and members of the NCNW together with Ambassadors, Ministers and attaches from 30 foreign countries will witness a One World Concert presenting the music and art of the various nations, races and creeds of the earth.

High ranking diplomats from Great Britain, Finland, Ethiopia, Australia, Haiti, Guatemala, Denmark, Austria, Costa Rico, Bolivia, Yugosalavia, Latvia, Switzerland, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Lithuania and Hungary will be among those in attendance.

The theme of the four-day convention as announced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President of the NCNW, will be "World Citizenship Through Human Understanding."

The most important single issue before this convention will be human and civil rights," Mrs. Bethune stated, "and so that the viewpoints of Negro, white and foreign women in their mutual struggle for these rights can be expressed simultaneously in an open forum, we have planned a monster mass meeting for the afternoon of Sunday, October 10, in the Auditorium of the Department of Commerce."

Speakers at this meeting which is open to the public will include Madam Rajan Nehru, wife of the Indian Minister to the U. S.; Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels who is Associate Professor of Education at New York University and a member of the Human Relations Committee of the NCNW.

The Need to be Quiet

We are a noise-ridden people. It is not easy to find a place where one can be absolutely quiet. The new sound devices which enable noise to be carried everywhere, to penetrate walls, and even floors, make life miserable for those who love quiet. The soul needs periods of quiet—undisturbed reflection, earnest inner thoughts, and prayer. "In quietness shall be your strength." It is a peculiar psychology that seems to want perpetual noise. "Sometimes I should divide the world into those who like noise and those who love quiet," writes G. B. Stern in her latest book, TRUMPET VOLUNTARY (Macmillan). "People who like quiet are self-sufficient and therefore unneurotic; they can bear to think, and do not have to arrange for the drowning of thoughts like a litter of unwelcomed kittens the moment they are born. The tendency of an entire generation not so much to turn on the wireless, as to LEAVE on the wireless, leave it on when they go out and hear it ring when they return (or rather, not hear it, for noise has numbed their ability to hear) reveals something so maladjusted and unbalanced that it should be traced to an original cause and dealt with by qualified psychotherapists as though it were a disease affecting the national health."

Shaw University News

Raleigh, N. C.—Students of Shaw University began the work of the current term Wednesday. The Shaw student body includes nearly 300 freshmen who Tuesday evening finished a week of orientation activities. New students completed registration Monday morning following a meeting in Greenleaf Auditorium where instructions in registration procedures were given them by Mrs. Eva F. Ray, University Registrar.

Other talks on several phases of life at Shaw University were made during the orientation week by officers of the administration and department heads. High point of the week was the service Sunday evening at 7:30 in University Church which featured an address by President Robert P. Daniel on "The Spirit of Shaw University."

Earlier in the series Dean Foster P. Payne lectured on "Objectives in Education and Curriculum." Dean W. R. Strassner of the School of Religion spoke on "Religious Emphasis," and Miss Sadie Eaton, R. N., spoke on "Health Services and Policies." The "Use of the Library" was explained by Miss Thelma C. Nelson, University Librarian. Also figuring prominently in the orientation were, G. E. Jones, business manager; Miss Carrie L. Harrison, Dean of Women; and Caswell M. Carter, Men's Proctor.

All freshmen were given an English examination and a psychological test prior to registration Other than the serious testing business, their week was completely entertaining. Special social features included, a Get-Acquainted social, a community sing, and a recreation night. The annual Talent Night presentation came Monday evening and the All-University Reception was held Wednesday night in Spaulding Gymnasium.

Dr. Hubert H. Creft, a Shaw alumnus and a prominent physician of Monroe, told students of Shaw University "opportunities for the prepared Negro are unlimited." Dr. Creft, who delivered the annual address at exercises marking the formal opening of the 84th academic session at Shaw, warned his hearers to guard against being misfits. "Select the trade or profession that best suits you and dignify it with work and character," he urged.

Many trained men and women refuse to go to small towns or backward sections because such places lack cultural and social contacts the speaker said. He appealed to students to "go where the need is great and create your own facilities. Go to the dark areas where ever they may be and redeem human resources, not exploit them, and lead the people to higher levels of Christian civilization," he concluded.

Dr. Creft was introduced by President Robert P. Daniels, who earlier had made the traditional school opening statement. He told students, "Only the individual, not the institution, can guarantee an education," and urged them to "refuse to be shortchanged in education.

Shaw University Department, J. W. Wallace, Director.

National Health Insurance

Summary of Recommendations Urged By Federal Security

Complete Medical Service For Every One Without Regard to Race or Religion

"The earliest possible enactment of Government health insurance" is urged by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing as the "best means" to realize the nation's health goals of "complete health and medical services for every man, woman, and child, without regard to his race or religion, the color of his skin, his place of national origin or the place he lives in our land, and without regard for his personal economic status."

In his extensive 168 page report drafting a ten-vear national health program, Ewing advises the President that he can see "no other possible way of bringing adequate medical service to fully half of the American people." He warns that 70,000,000 Americans cannot now afford to pay for adequate medical care.

The National health Insurance program outlined by Ewing guarantees free choice for both patient and doctor. It would be financed for the first three years by a one-half or 1 per cent contribution on the first $4800 earned in a year, this contribution to be made either equally by employer and employee or as might otherwise be prescribed by law. In subsequent years, the rate of contribution would rise. He also recommends that the program be "administered through Federal-State-local cooperation so that the keynote is decentralization and local participation."

In the first "time-table" ever prepared for National Health Insurance, Ewing recommends immediate legislation and then a three-year "tooling up" period to break professional and other bottlenecks.

The report early emphasis the toll which insufficient medical care exacts from Negroes: "The death rate for Negroes in 1945 was almost 50 per cent higher than for whites. when corrected for age distribution —13.6 per 1,000 for Negroes, 9.2 per 1,000 for whites.

"Life expectancy for Negroes at birth is 17 per cent less than for whites. The same disparity exists in records of childbirth. In infant mortality, the national rate was for whites 31.8 deaths per 1,000 live births: for Negroes 49.5.

"In South Carolina, the mortality rate for white mothers was 1.3 per 1,000 live births, for Negro mothers it was 3.6 per 1,000 births. This 170 per cent higher mortality rate among Negro mothers can be related to the fact that a scant 14 per cent of Negro births occurred in hospitals and 65.9 per cent were attended merely by a midwife or other unspecified person. By contrast, only 2.5 per cent of white births were in this latter class."

His report emphasizes that health needs are also given in rural areas and among all low income groups. Ewing cites the higher death rate and material and infant mortality rates in the poower Southern states as compared with the much lower rates in the richer industrial East as evidence that income directly affects health.

Ewing asserts that revision of the American Medical Association's 1939 research figures to allow for the intervening rise of approximately 75 per cent in the cost of living indicates that families with an income below $5,000 cannot now meet serious sickness costs without outside aid. "Narly 80 per cent of our families (112,000,000) earn less than $5,000 and consequently would have difficulty meeting the costs of a serious or prolonged illness.

Ewing states that voluntary insurance programs alone cannot provide enough medical care at low enough rates to the entire country. Despite the "solid achievements" of the voluntary plans, he points out that less than 3 per cent of the population is covered by comprehensive health insurance.

"As measured against national need, the voluntary insurance plans show these deficiencies: "They offer benefits that are inadequate. They cover only a fraction of the population, and will never be able to cover more than half of the total population"; (2) "They have the poorest coverage where the national need is greatest," in low income areas; (3) "the voluntary insurance plans can never do the job that the national interest requires to be done."

The recent Brookings Report, which doubts the need for National Health Insurance, is rejected by Ewing. He avers that American health, while good, "has serious deficiencies."

A four-phase "time-table" for a national health program is presented: (1) Passage of Federal legislation and setting broad policies (2) A three-year "tooling up" period to establish procedures and coordinate services. (3) Initial operation geared to existing facilities; (4) Ultimatte expansion to include complete medical coverage for everyone.

The report also says: "The law should make special provision to meet the needs of rural areas and the urban centers which serve them." Particular flexibility is advocated to assure "steady financial support in areas that previously have lacked the funds to attract personnel or to finance facilities." Financial aid for medical education and for research is also urged. Ewing declares that these measures "would give the farm population a square deal in medical services for the first time in our Nation's history."

Ewing rejects sharply the contention that National Health Insurance is "socialied medicine" and points to the guaranteed freedom of choice for both doctors and patients and to the strict curbs he proposes be placed on federal powers.

After a careful weighing of the facts, Ewing concludes that in regard to the quality of medical care, the plan "for a Government system of prepaid insurance would for the Nation as a whole, work toward a vast improvement."

Did winter grazing crops save you feed? Did they increase your cow's milk production? Now is the time to plan your grazing crop for next fall and winter. Decide what you will plant, where, and how you will prepare the land.

Combine cooked noodles with butter or margarine (melted).

Grapefruit juice may be combined with ginger ale and ice for a cooling drink.

Rev. J. G. Reese Offers Remedy

The Sunday School Can Help Stop Juvenile Delinquency

Elba, La.—(Special)-One of the well known ministers of this part of Louisiana has just submitted his recommendations and his observations on a topic that is challenging the best minds of our country today. In his article he says:

"The criminal is the product of spiritual starvation. Someone failed to bring him to know God, love Him and serve Him. As a result, the criminal's mental attitudes and action are guided by a selfish individualism. He has no respect for the law—he hates it. Moral traditions are subject to his scorn as he declares war on society.

Unfortunately, there are many in our country today who mock the law of both God and man.

A Shocking Record

The gravity of the crime situation in 1946 was reflected by the fact that during the average day, 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others were feloniously assaulted. During each 24 hour period on the average, 172 persons were robbed, 981 burglaries were reported to the police, 630 cars were stolen, in addition to 2580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types being committed. It is significant to observe that every 5.7 minutes in 1946 there was a criminal homicide, rape, or assault with intent to kill. The rise in crime during 1946 revealed that we are still faced with an abnormally high rate of juvenile misbehavior.

The Initial Responsibility

Criminals are not born. They are the product of neglect, the victims of indifference, the results of an age which has tossed morality in the junk yard. Moral chaos and crime run hand in hand as they eagerly attempted to destroy, peace, order and happiness. If we are to get down to fundamentals in approaching the problem of crime it is necessary to begin to build the spiritual structure of the child at the cradle. The responsibility rests initially with the parents. The home must be the first great arena of teaching. In the final analysis, the child who fails to learn honesty, discipline and respect for authority from his parents can quickly become exposed to the virus of crime.

Unhappily, there are many homes where parents are untrained in their obligations to their offsprings; where unguarded talk is as regular as three meals a day; where childish independence is encouraged, and refracotry conduct is condoned; where breaches of discipline and anti-social whims are overlooked; where God and religion are considered too old-fashioned in an age dedicated to materialism. The children of such homes need help and the Sunday schools can do much and are doing much to bring God and religion in to the starved souls of the youngsters.

Our Sunday schools are not sending forth children who easily succumb to life-wrecking temptations. Instead the boys and girls who have gone to Sunday school have been well prepared for the entire span of life. The Sunday school is a citadel of real spiritual infulences. Religion to a boy or girl becomes a reality based on love and not on fear. Youngsters come to know that God asks more than mere lip service to His commandments; that He asks us to live under His guidance and love. The Sunday school teaches the power of prayer and the need to make God an intrinsic part of our daily lives. The Sunday school teaches the child to "rule his spirit, and to place a reliance upon God which will not be shaken in later years. It stands as a strong bulwark against the angry waves of evil, presently sweeping across our country.

It is a powerful medium in materially reducing the army of youthful offenders and delinquents.

I would like to pay tribute to the thousands of loyal men and women who are serving so unselfishly as teachers in our Sunday schools. Those who have the task of enforcing the law should look upon them as companions in arms in the fight against crime. As true crusaders for Christ the Sunday school teachers want the nation's children to be honest, truthful and unselfish. They are convincing youngsters that right habits, attitudes and appreciations are necessary attributes for decent living. They are in the front ranks of the great army who are courageously fighting to free our country from dishonesty, selfishness, greed and moral instability. In recruiting for God, they are building for America.

More often than not a child is first introduced to the Bible by a Sunday school teacher. It is quite impossible to believe that progress along the road to righteous living may be accomplished without the guidance of the Bible. The Bible is the source of spiritual food, the solution of life's problems, and the inspiration for Christian living.

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" is a precept which must be followed by all if life is to have a meaning. Our forefathers believed in the inspired Word of God and their religious faith and simple devotion produced a strong character.

If we are to make progress in the fight against crime, let us make sure that our children attend Sunday school.

It is difficult for me to understand why so many mothers and fathers refuse to afford to their children the wholesome, healthful character-building environment of the Sundy aschool. Proverbs 22:6 tells us to train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. May all parents in the land heed this advice from the wise man. If they will heed this warning we will soon see evidence that the Sunday school is an essential factor in curbing juvenile delinquency. If there is one class for whom the Bible has a special message, and to whom the religious appeal is especially directed, it is youth. The founder of Christianity, Christ himself, was busy about His Father's business at the age of twelve. He had a definite program which he fully knew and from which he could not be deflected by even his dearest friend. The relation of youth to Christianity is written all over the letters of Paul to Timothy, but there is one particular charge given to youth by the ablest exponent of Christianity which cannot escape our attention.

Here it is: Let no man despise youth, but be thou an example to them that believe, in word, in manner of life, in love, in faith, in purity." I Tim. 4:12.

J. G. Reese,
Elba, La.

Teen-Age Drivers Most Reckless

Chicago, Ill.—Are teen-age drivers, regardless of race or color, as reckless as older folks say they are? The National Safety Council, this week, says the answer is "yes."

The 1948 edition of "Accident Facts," the Council's statistical year-book includes studies made of accident rates of drivers in various age groups. These studies show that the fatal accident rate in terms of miles driven by youngsters under 20 was 89 per cent higher than the average rate for all drivers.

The Council believes driver training courses in high schools and colleges are a big part of the answer to the problem. Better examples by parents and other older drivers would help a lot too, it says.

Officers, Executive Committee And Directors Meet

Money Loaned, Funds Raised Are Invested In First Mortgages

Members are still being accepted in the Denominational Trust Association, a Tennessee Corporation, organized solely for the purpose of taking first mortgages on churches when they are threatened with foreclosure. When the charter was issued several years ago for this non-profit, eleemosynary organization, which was distinctly instituted, and was so stated in the Article of Incorporation, that it was for the purpose of taking up these mortgages. The money raised to operate on comes from its members. The membership is in two classes; the ten dollar class, which will entitle that member to lend the organization one hundred dollars, and the class whose membership dues of one hundred dollars, allowing that member to loan the corporation one thousand dollars. The money thus borrowed is secured by the Association pledge to use it five or ten years, for which the members receive a dividend of 6 per cent.

"The purpose in the outset," declared the officers here in this city, "was to get one thousand persons to agree to loan the Denominational Trust Association one thousand dollars each." This gross amount, which would total one million dollars, will still be ear-marked and all invested, not in furnishing money to build a new church or in furnishing funds to complete a church, but for the purpose of taking over mortgages, if and when the property is completed, and after a clear title through some title company is secured showing that there are no clouds on the title, or when the abstract is gotten and brought down to date, showing that there are no judgments resting against the property. Last, but not least, when the congregation passes a resolution authorizing the officers to make such a mortgage, but giving the Denominational Trust Association permission to take up such a mortgage. The Association also requires that the property be insured in some reliable insurance company, full coverage to the amount of money involved in the mortgage.

The president of the company stated several weeks ago that they had taken mortgages on more than four hundred thousand dollars worth of property in the states of Alabama, Kansas. New Mexico and Tennessee, and that eight or ten applications are still on file pending investigation, so that a report could be made to the executive committee for final action. He said: "We are still inviting people to become members of this corporation so that additional funds can be loaned us to prosecute the work. No money will be lost, but every time is secured by this first mortgage. He declared that there are no salaries paid and no overhead, that the only expenses charged to the Association is stationary, printing, postage and legal service.

It is understood that the membership in the United States is from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and that it is made up of men and women in the various states. He also expressed confidence that before another year rolls around the Denominational Trust Association will not only have the one thousand members for which the goal was set, but that they will have raised the million dollars that they set out to raise, all of which will be invested and secured in first mortgages on church and educational property.

Life is thick-sown with thorns, and I know no other remedy but to pass quickly through them.

True Prayer

Prayer is described in many ways, and many beautiful things have been said about it. But one thing that must always be true of sincere prayer is that it grows out of the atmosphere of complete surrender of our own wills to the holy and perfect will of God. In all of our prayer life, we must follow the example of Christ, who in the hour of His deepest agony in the Garden of Gethsemane could still say, "Nevertheless, not my will but thine be done." To fail here is to fail to pray as we ought. No matter how important or wise the thing which we desire and for which we pray may seem to us, if it is not in accord with the will of God, it can never be the thing that is right or best for us.

—Christian Observer

Doris Ann's Secret

By William Howard Church

Doris Ann smiled and picked up another magazine from the floor. "Clip! clip!" went her scissors.

"Where did you say you were going?" Peter aswed her again.

Doris Ann had just told her friend, Peter, that she was going around the world. He didn't seem to believe her!

"I said around the world,'" she repeated solemnly.

Peter gasped, and his brown eyes grew big with amazement.

"Oh, not **really,**" laughed Doris Ann. "You see, it's a game I play!"

Peter laughed to. It was a good joke on him.

"Then may I play it with you?" he asked politely.

"Of course," replied Doris Ann. "You'll find a pair of scissors in the top drawer of the desk."

Peter got the scissors.

"Here are some magazines," Doris Ann continued. "You must look through them and cut out all the colored pictures of far-away lands and their people. Pictures of boats and airplanes are good, too."

"What about trains?" asked Peter.

"Oh, yes," said Doris Ann. "I forgot to mention them, I guess."

So Peter cut out a fine picture of a train he had just found. He wanted very much to ask Doris Ann why they were doing this. It was fun, of course. But Doris Ann was keeping something secret, so Peter said nothing.

"My! Look at this lovely white palace!" sighed Doris Ann. "It's called the Taj Mahal, and it's in India. I'd love to go there!"

"Look at this boat!" cried Peter, excitedly. "It carries fruit all the way from South America! Wouldn't that be fun?"

So the children cut out picture after picture. And all the time it was just like traveling because they imagined themselves in all the places the pictures showed to them.

Finally, Doris Ann stopped cutting and began counting the pictures. There were thirty-six in all.

"I think we have enough now, Peter," she said. "You spread out a newspaper while I go get some things we'll need."

When she came back, Doris Ann was carrying a jar of paste, several pieces of thin cardboard, and some sheets of colored paper.

She began folding the pieces of cardboard into three parts so that there were two flaps that crossed over a center strip.

Peter helped her without asking any questions, but he was very curious.

When the folding was done, they spread paste on the outside of the cardboards. Then they covered these with colored paper. Some they made blue, some red, and a few yellow.

"Now we paste the pictures on the inside," explained Doris Ann. "Do you know what they are going to be?"

"Why, they're just like travel folders!" Peter exclaimed at last. "Daddy gets them sometimes, that's how I know. They tell all about places to travel."

"That's right," smiled Doris Ann.

"But what are you going to do with them?" asked Peter.

"That's a secret!" his friend laughed. "But you'll find out later."

At last they finished the folders. They were very pretty with their colored backs and bright pictures. There were a whole dozen of them.

"Now we're ready to deliver them," said Doris Ann, beginning to tell the secret.

She drew a list from her pocket.

"We'll start with Molly Brown. She's in bed with a cold. Then the are lost of others who are sick."

"Oh, what a fine idea!" declared Peter, putting on his coat. "And a good secret, too!"

Doris Ann felt happy. She was glad that she had thought of a way to help her friends get well and be able to "see the world" while they were doing it."

—Story Time.

National Woman's Council To Meet On October 10

Washington, D. C.—The 13th Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women will be held here at the Inter-Departmental Auditorium of the U. S. Department of Labor, October 10-13.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President of the Council today announced that on October 11 the convention will be addressed by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration.

The theme of this year's convention, "World Citizenship Through Human Understanding," will be developed before some 1,000 registrants from the U. S. and several foreign countries, Mrs. Bethune added.

"Who Gave Himself For Me"

"I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself for me."—Gal. 2:20.

Gave His Head to Wear Thorns for Me

"And the soldiers platted a crown of thorns, and put it on His head." —John 19:2.

Gave His Eyes to Weep Tears For Me

"And when He was come near, He beheld the city and wept over it."

Gave His Tongue to Pray for Me

"Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them: for they know not what they do."—Luke 23:34.

Gave His Side to the Spear for Me

"But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced His side, and forthwith came there out blood and water."—John 19:34.

Gave His Hands And Feet to the Nails for Me

"And when they come to the place which is called Calvary, there they crucified Him."—Luke 23:33.

Gave His Precious Blood For Me

"Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over thee which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the churfch of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood."—Acts 20:28.

Gave His Life For Me

"I am the good shepherd: The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep."—John 10:11.

Gave All His Riches and Became Poor For Me

"For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though He was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that ye through His poverty might become rich."—II Cor. 8:9.

Will Never Rest Until He Comes Again For Me.

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."—John 14:3.

You cannot have the Truth without Christ, for Christ is the Truth.

Says Passage Of Bill Will End Job Discrimination, Bring Labor Peace to South

Father O'Connell Delivers Pointed Address In Monroe, Louisiana

Monroe, La., (Special)—Fair employment practiccs and an end to job discrimination will form one of the major steps to bring labor peace to the South, the Rcv. Vincent J. O'Connell, S. M., told a labor-management conference here recently.

"Southern employers and Southern unions must re-examine and revise employment practices now resulting in discrimination," said the New Orleans priest.

"Both emlpoyers and union bargaining agents must seek to include in collective bargaining contracts, provisions for equal pay for equal work and cqual opportunity to work."

Father O'Connell delivered the principal address at the final session of the conference in which union officers, emloyers and Louisiana statc officials joined to exchange ideas and viewpoints.

He appeared as general chairman of the Catholic Committec of the South, the organization of Catholic priests and laymen seeking to awake thc South to the Catholic teachings of racc, labor, economic and social justice.

In regard to FEPC, he declared: "It is no answer to the problem to say that the federal government has no right to interfere.

"Job discrimination must bc ended. And if we Southerners do not end it ourselves we cannot be sincere in saying that the federal government must keep hands off."

His demand for FEPC principles was listed às one of the ten steps to labor-management peace. Others included full organization of labor; vigilancc against futurc anti-union legislation; business, labor, agriculture and government joining in economic councils, and substituting organized cooperation for present day competition.

Father O'Connell cited the statement of Pope Pius XI that economic life attains its purpose only "when all and each are supplied with all the goods that the resources of naturc . . . can furnish."

Nearly 60 Percent Of Farms In South Now Electrified

The farms of nearly 300,000 additional white and colored families in the South were electrified last year in a record increase of rural electrification, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

This expansion of electric service brings thc total number of farms in the South receiving central station power to 1,685,684 or nearly 60 percent of the farms in that region. However, there still remains 1,186,155 unelectrified farms in the South, making up 64 percent of all unelectrified farms in the United States.

For the Nation as a whole, 4,019,476, or 68.6 percent of the farms are now electrified. Ohio leads with 97.6 percent of its 220,000 farms electrified, while North Dakota, South Dakota, and Mississippi lag fartherest behind.

To help further extend electrification into farm areas, Congress has authorized for the current fiscal year a loan fund of 400 million dollars, of which half is being reserved for the States on the basis of need as revealed by the annual unelectrified farm survey made by Rural Electrification Administration.

Largest allocation of funds, $17.873,420, has been earmarked for Mississippi, where 164,408 farms remain unelectrified. Second largest allocation goes to Texas which has 127,546 unelectrified farms.

Although the South still lags in rural electrification, the REA survey shows that the greatest gains in farm electrification last year were made in that region. Texas led with the extension of lines to 43,000 new consumers, North Carolina was second with 38,000, and Virginia was third with 33,000.

For the South as a whole, 290,845 farms were electrified last year. This compares with 153,990 for the rest of the country. REA financed rural power distributors reached 320,677 of the 444,835 new rural users.

In commenting on the progress of farm electrification, REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard said, "The progress in the 1948 fiscal year was most gratifying, but we cannot afford to slacken our efforts with 1,800,000 farms and perhaps as many other rural establishments still without electricity. These unserved people are as much entitled to electric power as those who already have it. . . "

Leave a good stand of cotton—two to three stalks every 12 to 18 inches in row. Poor stands cut yields.

Stay In The South And Fight, Clement Tells Morehouse Students

Atlanta, Ga.—The old-time point of view that it is possible to live apart nationally or that a nation can stay away from international affairs was discussed at Morehouse College Chapel on Friday by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, who traced the failure of isolationism to work even as far back as the Middle Ages.

The fact that the world today is small and interdependent has resulted in happenings in Georgia affecting other parts of the world, and what happens elsewhere affecting Georgians, he said.

According to President Clement, there is no point in running away from the state or the country to escape injustices because of race or color or political beliefs. He believes there is a duty to remain in the south to help fake this section an ideal place in which to live. That there is hope of attaining this end and that the outlook is not altogether dark, he cited as signs of progress during the last decade the lifting of voting restrictions in the Democratic primaries, and the recent decision handed down by the Federal Court in Georgia, concerning the equalizing of teachers salaries.

The speaker also called attention to the forward steps toward racial freedom taken at the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam, and the recent statement of the Southern Regional Council, made by a group of Southerners, which was acclaimed in the New York Times as significant as the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Farmer Improves Land by Use of Heavy Machines

Leslie Pride, a renter of the Mt. Zion Community bought a sixty-acrc tract of land last year. The land was badly in need of improvement when he bought it. Scrubby timber stood on part of it and the entire farm needed terracing.

This year he decided to clear the timber off the land and terracc it. Instead of hiring labor to do the job Pride was advised to hire heavy duty machinery. A good piece of work was done in a short time. The job cost $369 at the rate of $8.50 per hour. Had he used manual labor hc feels that it would have cost him at least $1000. His farm is cleared, drained and terraced and has a good water disposal system. He is now ready to farm.

Negro School in Deep South Wins Rural Beautification Contest

New York, N. Y. — Gallilee School, a simple one-room Negro school near Jackson, Mississippi, has won the National Garden Institute rural school beautification contest. Although a number of schools in the competition made a great improvement in the appearance of their grounds, the transformation in this homely backwoods school was most outstanding. First Prize is a Motorola radio-phonograph combination electricity having been recently installed in the Gallilee School. Second Prize consisting of a aset of the Junior Encyclopedia Britannica gocs to the Pleasant Hill School, Marshall, Illinois. Third Prizc consisting of a large American flag, donated by Sears Roebuck & Co., goes to the Spout Spring School, Spout Spring, Va.

The Alta-Raymond Garden Club and the Forest Hill Junior Garden Club, both white organizations of Jackson, Miss., sponsored thc project. Mrs. J. C. Gladney, President of the Adult organization, reports that in looking for a worthy project to be sponsored by the Junior Club at the Forest Hill School, "we were immediatcly attractcd to a barren building, up at the end of the trail, a two-teacher Negro schoolhouse, Gallilee School. This building, only one huge room, has 59 pupils in the grades of first through sixth. This was one of the most dismal places imaginable, no shrubbery or flowcrs, not evcn a hedge to hide the outdoor toilets.

"After discussing the project, the two clubs decided a more worthy project could not be found. At a time when there was a feeling of racial disturbance,, we felt that to let the boys and girls know that the garden club members wanted to share beauty with them, regardless of color, would do a lot to cement common interest and friendship."

A committee called on the two teachers in the Gallilee School, Ida Jones and Flora Mae Thomas. Both were most enthusiastic, but asked for time to consult the PTA of the schools. Two days later the teachers reported that the PTA had met and were 100 per cent for the idea, and that "the roomful of Negro children had applauded loudly and vigorously."

The club committee met again at the school and a planting plan was discussed. All plants were contributed by members from their own gardens. The junior club furnished flower seeds and bulbs. Then a planting bee was held, the senior garden club providing supervision to the pupils, parents and to the junior garden club members in the proper planting and care of the material used. One crew brought leaf mold from the woods, another dug holes and still another brought water for the plants. It was an inspiring example of cooperation and good will between the two races, as well as the beautification of a spot that had previously been an eyesore. In all, about 53 flowering shrubs and evergreens were planted not including a Japanese privet hedge to hide the outhouses and eight clumps of iris and other perennial plants to make a border in front of the foundation planting.

After the planting was finished, one little Negro boy was heard to say, "Before you all come, the place was all growed up and looked like nobody cared. Now its beautiful!"

Back of this competition, novel in its conception and execution, lies a story Rodney H. Brandon, President of the National Garden Institute, drives back and forth every winter from his home in Batavia, Ill., to his winter home at Lake Worth, Fla. He knows America, having been reared in rural Indiana. The barrenness, ugliness and the sordid surroundings of most country schools depressed him. Why should this be when there is plenty of land and all kinds of native material as well as nursery stock available at small cost, he asked. The very least that could be done would be to plant morning glories over the front of the courthouses that accompany every rural school building. The result was the contest, set up at first on a trial basis, but with the idea of expanding it to cover the entire country, both urban and rural if enough interest was shown. Photographs of the schools were submitted in September, 1947, and another set of photographs were sent in with letters in May 1948. The changes that took place, due to the efforts of teachers. pupils and parents were striking indeed.

Honorable mention prizes consisting of copics of "The Garden Encyclopedia" were awarded to the Victoria School, Butler, Pa.; Greenwood School No. 222, Greenwood, Delaware and the Farmington School, Farmington, Delaware.

Teachers in all the schools and sponsoring garden clubs were awarded honorary certificates by the National Garden Institute.

The judges in the contest were: Mr. E. H. Bakken, Director, Rural Scouting, Boy Scouts of America; Mr. Edgar Guest, People's Poet; Mr. G. L. Noble, Director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work; Mr. Robert Reed, Editor of the Country Gentleman and Mr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

It is planned to continue the competition on a larger and broader scale in 1949. Announcement will be made in September.

Usefulness

Dear Friends: If you want to have friends, if you want to be happy; if you want to possess personal power, make yourself useful. There is no better way.

One of the finest tributes paid Christ was that "He went about doing good." It was a beautiful faith he preached, and the seed sown during His Ministry have sprouted and grown and blossomed for two thousand years. They have spread beauty over wide areas of the world. But we love to think of how He made Himself useful by performing tasks with His hands.

It has ever been a religious principle that help given in love constitutes true greatness.

I know a minister who boasts of getting more sensation out of a congregation than any other minister in town. He uses every means he can and thinks it is smart. He enjoys the reputation of being able to work folks. That man believed he was clever, but he wasn't. The great actors of the world's broad stage, the immortals whose names shine like stars, all took pride in making themselves useful. When a person doesn't ever perform services for the beauty of it; and a love for people, the flowers lie scentless, and thin on his grave, he is forgotten as quickly as a leafless shrub cut down to make room for a bearing applc tree. Let's have thoughts, and kneel often in prayer because nothing is sweeter, it will strengthen your personal power and win friends faster with your hands than with your lips. It is actions that put blooms and fruit on the tree of life. It is actions that strikc the harp cords and produce the loveliest music. Every worthy action sounds a note that cchoes all the way to eternity.

Worthy action is religion right out at the front serving under firc.

The Hon. George Washington never drew his kecn and stainless sword for gold or glory. He rcfused a salary and chose to serve as commander-in-chief of thc colonial forces as a matter of duty towards his country, liberty and God. He was a man of great faith and reverent prayer, hc set a noble example which has only too scldom been emulated Christ made himself useful! That is thc high pinnacle where wisdom worships. When the refreshments ran out at a wedding He replenished the wine.

On another occasion hc provided food for thousands who were hungry. While he came to breathe peace into the world and raise a rainbow of love to assure us against the flood of hate he mct human needs with an open hand. Luke tells of an instance in which he was called to the bed side of Pcter's mother-in-law. He commanded the fever to leave her and when she was restored by his blessed touch, "immediately she arose and ministered." She had learncd a beautiful lesson in Usefulness from the greatest teacher on carth and she commenced helping with her hands. I imagine that woman felt like going out on the highways and shouting to every passer-by how she had been cured by a miraclc. But she decided to serve with her hands rather than with her lips and she commenced looking for somcthing to do

It is a great lesson and I want to impress it upon your minds so indelibly that time cannot efface it.

Usefulness is beauty that never fades; It is wealth that never fails!

Never forgct that! It is better to give your heart over to the sweet and helpful than your lips to the loud and boastful. Pray often, love much, but do, do, do.

"She has done what shc could." That was the eulogy paid so magnificently to a certain woman. Let us win the right to such a trib ute and we may sit on the doorsteps of Heaven and sing with the Seraphs.

A Polish girl was exiled in London expressed the wish one day to help her shackled country. When asked what one so young and inexperienced could do she said: I could give some wounded soldier a drink of water with all the intelligcnce of a grand marshall. That was the spirit of a great warrior in the heart of a little child. God will bless the hand that gives a drink of water to one who is thirsty.

With prayer and usefulness you can reach high enough to sweep aside the smoke that dims your stars.

You use two U's in Usefulness. The first U is in kindly thoughts —that is the You of your mind. The other U is in good deeds. That is the you of your mortal self. Develop both of these "U's" and your life will gain new power.

J. G. Reese.

Press Fight To Enter Oklahoma University

Oklahmoa City, Oct. 7.—Following refusal today of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma to admit G. W. McLaurin to the graduate school of the University, NAACP lawyers immediately with the three-judge federal court a petition for further relief seeking an order from that court compelling acceptance of Mr. McLaurin prior to October 13 which is the closing date of admissions.

This second rejection of Mr. McLaurin's application on the sole basis of race followed a decision handed down last week by the special three-judge fedcral court invalidating the state's segregation laws insofar as they prevented the admission of qualified Negro students to courses the state offered only at the University. The court, however, refused to issue an injunction compelling admission of the Negro applicant.

When Mr. McLaurin applied today he was informed that no action could be taken to admit him before the next meeting of the board of regents in the second week of November. Meanwhilc the state's attorney general, Mac Q. Williamson, interpreted the court's decision as meaning that the university would either have to admit McLaurin or close its graduate course in education to which he is seeking admission. However, Mr. Williamson held that the regents could delay decision temporarily pending a formal decision by the court which to date has merely handed down an oral opinion.

October Is Red Feather Month

By Henry Ford II
Chairman, Community Chests of America

Beginning in October, Red Feather Campaigns will be conducted by Community Chests in almost a thousand cities and towns to raise an estimated $184,000,000 to finance services essential to the welfare of all the residents of all those communities.

During the campaign period, a million volunteers will call on their neighbors, their fellowworkers, their business associates and ask them to provide the funds necessary to keep all the Red Feather Services of their home communities in operation for a whole year, plus enough for support of the new USO.

The Red Feather is the symbol of many campaigns in one. Nationally, it represents 12,000 voluntary services. Locally, Community Crests may include anywhere from half a dozen separate organizations in small communities, to hundreds in the largest. No national fund is raised. Each community sets its own goal, raises and spends its own money, and gives residents of its community an accounting of its stewardship.

The significant fact is that, in every case, each of these organizations would have to conduct a separate campaign for funds were it not for the once-a-year-united effort under the banner of the Red Feather. By combining the fund-raising appeals of many Red Feather Services into one big campaign each year, the Red Feather conserves time, effort and expense entailed by separate, competitive appeals; protects the contributor from unrelated appeals, and guarantees effective use of funds through annual review of the budget of each Red Feather Service.

The continuing theme of Chest campaigns — "Everybody Benefits, Everybody Gives" — points out this truth: Red Feather Services are not charity or alms to the "underprivileged" but are bread community services to be used and enjoyed by everybody. Relief of actual destitution is now carried chiefly by public agencies, supported by tax funds. The voluntary health and welfare services have an equally great responsibility—to make life fuller, happier, more worth living. Their work is positive and preventive. They help provide nursing and medical care, offer services of child care, family counseling, recreation, informal education, youth leadership, special services to aged and handicapped people. Studies show that users of Red Feather Services are of all ages, races, religious faiths, and economic statures.

Thus, the Red Feather has become a familiar symbol to millions of volunteer workers, givers and beneficiaries from coast to coast. It has become the banner around which all classes, races and religions can rally to provide in their own community the necessary services from which all mutually benefit

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Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people.

New Facilities For Recreation Built At Ky. State

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 22. The new $75,000.00 Outdoor Recreational Area for Kentucky State College is near completion. It will include a combination baseball diamond and football practice field, seven asphalt tennis courts which also serves as a parking lot during football season, and a quarter-mile track with a 220 straight away.

has an abiding respect for the sanity and good judgement of farm people. He regards farmers as the most stable group in America.

A working knowledge of farming and farm problems, reflected in Dapplemere Farm's annual "modest profit," has made Dewey, according to the article, "one of the easiest and most constructive governors to work with that New York farmers have ever had in Albany"

He makes use, too, of his policy of team-work in government with team-work on his farm, which he operates on a joint, partnership basis, with his farm manager, Rolph Lynman.

More Cities Join Fire Prevention Week Program

New York—More people of all racial groups, regardless of race or color, in more cities, towns, and villages will join this year in observing National Fire Prevention Week, October 3-9, than ever before, the National Board of Fire Underwriters announced this week.

One cause of the increased interest in this 37th annual observation is the work done by the President's Conference on Fire Prevention at its meetings last year.

The conference encouraged the selection of Fire Safety Committees in more than 500 cities.

Fire Prevention Week, which will call attention of all citizens to local fire hazards, originated in the Middle West, where more than 40 years ago many communities held an annual "Clean-Up" Day. Various people noticed that this yearly campaign reduced the number of fires, and several towns began referring to the annual event as Fire Prevention Day. Later they settled upon October 9, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire of 1871, as the date.

In 1911, the Fire Marshalls' Association of North America suggested that the 40th Anniversary of the great fire be set aside nationally to alert the American people to the increasing dangers from fire. Twenty-two governors acted upon the suggestion.

In 1920, President Wilson proclaimed October 9 as National Fire Prevention Day. President Harding made the observance a National Fire Prevention Week, and each succeeding President has issued a similar proclamation.

Rep. W. L. Dawson Hails Appointment Of Reform Group

Washington, D. C.—Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, Assistant to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today hailed the White House announcement of the appointment of members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, implementing President Truman's Executive Order to abolish discrimination in the armed forces as another "positive proof of the determination of President Truman to bring full manhood rights to all Americans.

"The presence of two outstanding Negro Americans on this Commiteee is a guarantee that the Committee will carry out vigorously the recommendations contained in the President's Executive Order designed to remove discrimination in the armed forces.

"No two finer representatives of the Negro people could have been selected than Mr. Lester Granger of the National Urban League and Mr. John Sengstacke, publisher of the **Chicago Defender.** Both of these men have demonstrated their integrity to the cause of Negro freedom.

"Indeed, search of the background of each member of this Commtitee reveals a record of true American liberalism."

Gov. Thompson To Do What He Can For Slain Voter

New York, Sept. 23.—M. E. Thompson, outgoing Governor of Georgia, has given assurance of his "willingness to do everything I can, as long as I am Chief Executive, to see that those violating the law of this state are brought to justice."

The Governor's position was expressed in a letter to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, who had protested the election day slaying of Isaiah Nixon, 28-year-old Negro of Mt. Vernon, who had voted in the recent Georgia Democratic primary despite the threats and warnings of white persons. Two white men, brothers, M. A., and Johnnie Johnson, were arrested and charged with the murder.

It was his understanding, Governor Thompson said in his letter to Mr. Marshall, that the case was "being pushed vigorously by the prosecuting authorities in the judicial circuit where the alleged murder occurred." The slaying grew out of the primary election in which Governor Thompson was defeated for renomination by Herman Talmadge.

Tony White Gets Pan American Award

Veteran Employee Presented With A Gold Pin for Twenty Years' Service

Pan American World Airways—Public Relations Latin America Division Tony White, first Negro employe to complete twenty years with Pan American World Airways, has been awarded a distinctive gold pin for his two decades of service with the intrenational airline.

Born in Clayton, Ala., White joined PAA as a porter August 15, 1928—shortly after operations had begun between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba.

In his job as lead cleaner in the Miami operations department, he had watched Pan American grow from a fledgling airline to a globe-girdling carrier with a 100,000-mile network of routes.

Catholic Students Take Pledge To Back Social Justice

Notre Dame, Inc., Sept. 30.—Special—More than 3,000,000 Catholic students were pledged to service in the fight for social justice for American Negroes at the close of the thirteenth national conference of the Catholic Students Mission Crusade here.

Held at the University of Notre Dame, the four-day conference was attended by 3,600 student delegates representing CSMC units in thousands of American communities. The conference was the largest meeting of its kind ever held in the United States.

Maintaining that "prejudice and unjust practices against Negroes are based fundamentally upon ignorance of the history of this group of Americans and a lack of regard for the Christian ideals which demand recognition of the God-given rights of all human beings," the resolution put the CSMC on record as recommending the continued general study of the history of American Negroes in each area where the CSMC has a unit with the view of helping to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

Tobias Hails The New USO

New York—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and former official of the old USO, hailed the reactivation of the latter agency and this addition to the Community Chest Red Feather services, in statement to the press this week.

"My official connection with the National War Fund and the USO during the late war convinced me of the indispensable worth of the program of the USO to those who were enlisted in the service of the country," he said.

"It is therefore a source of great satisfaction to me to learn that the USO is to be reactivated to render a similar service to the enlarged defense forces brought about by the recent draft order of Congress."

"It is his sincere hope," he added, "that the public may respond so promptly and generously to the Community Chest appeals, and especially to that phase of it that places emphasis on the needs f the USO."

Christmas Helps

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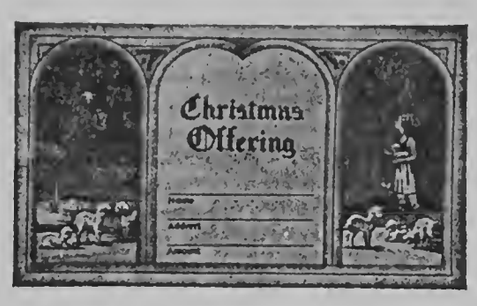

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WORSHIP THE KING—A Sacred Play—13 characters and chorus; price, 30c.
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CHRISTMAS EVE AND ALL IS WELL—A play in which any number may take part; price, 30c.
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Paging you teen-agers with pocketbook trouble, not about money matters, but this news will affect that department, too. For few girls in the sub-deb set seem to have as many purses as they would like, and anyone in the know knows that a variety at today's prices would bankrupt the budget.

We have two ways to solve your money bags trouble, however, and with the most wonderful results. Like this.

Lay claim to a one pound coffee can and make a saucy number like the one illustrated. It's easy for all you do is cut two circles of fabric about 26 inches in diameter and dye a dress-matching color. (Make sure you use an all-purpose dye, though, then you won't have to worry about what type of fabric you use because that dye works on all types.) After circles have been dyed and ironed, place tin between two pieces of fabric and stitch outside edges of circle together. Pink raw edges for a combined trim and finish.

Now measure in from edges 4½ to 5 inches and make two circular rows of stitching about ½ inch apart. Insert a drawstring, pull up and shove lining inside. And that's a new purse for you.

The second gay addition to your pocketbook assortment combines a small shallow basket of natural colored straw with a fabric top, dyed to match a favorite ensemble. This one also closes with a drawstring and offers unlimited color changes. Just dye a number of tops, then stitch them in to match the dress of the day.

World-Wide Communion Sunday

O. O. Arnold

Every communion service should be significant for every participant. If the service is without meaning or value for anyone, it had been better if he had not communed. if this sacrament is not a blessing, it becomes a curse. Participation in this holy service should make Jesus Christ and his grace more real to me and more vital and powerful in and through me.

This will not be so just because I take the bread and the wine. The reality of this service is not physical but spiritual. It is not in something I do with my hands and lips, but in something I do with my mind and heart. It is not what we do with the consecrated symbols that counts. but what we do with Jesus Christ.

The Lord's Supper is a ceremony that calls us to think certain things and express certain convictions and make certain decisions. As we do these, we will observe the ceremony in a worthy manner, and it will be meaningful and valuable for us.

Here are some things we should do in this service.

Confess Our Sins. We should come in humility and penitence. This service is most meaningful when we forsake sins and receive God's forgiveness.

Accept and Receive Jesus Christ. In partaking of the bread and the wine, we act out our faith and purpose and surrender by which we receive Jesus Christ and the salvation and peace that he brings. We open our hearts and lives, and let him come in to cleanse and to rule.

Confess Jesus Christ. By taking the bread and the cup, we witness before men that we believe in Jesus as Christ and Lord and Savior and Son of God. This is a service of confession of our Christian faith.

Remember Jesus Christ. The cross has a place on the Communion table. Jesus Christ and his sacrifice for the souls of men should be in our thoughts as we partake of the communion. If we do not remember him, we have failed to observe this sacrament.

Hope in Jesus Christ. In this ceremony we look backward with love, and we look ahead with hope. Believers will do this until he comes in his kingdom. We pray around this table not only, "Forgive us our trespasses," but also, "Thy kingdom come."

Give Ourselves to Christ. This should be a service of dedication in which we give ourselves to Christ. we come to receive that we may go to serve. We say to Christ, "What wilt thou have me to do?"

Forgive and Love Each Other. This is a communion service. We partake together as members of the family of God. As we eat and drink tgether, we express our unity and community in Christ, our communion with each other and with him.

In all these things there is added significance when, with Christians in all countries, we observe this sacrament on World-Wide Communion Sunday. This should not be just another Communion service. What we do in this service is in a new and wonderful setting and relationship. Let us seek to be conscious of the significance of this day.

Let us with this great host of all the world confess our sins. We share in the sins that crucified Jesus and that bring darkness on our world today.

Let us with believers in all lands, through surrender and faith, receive the mercy and the grace of Jesus Christ. Let us allow him to come in and live in us and work through us.

Let us stand reverently with the great multitude as we together gaze on the cross of Jesus Christ. We look on him who was slain for our sins, who died that we might live.

Let us with them give ourselves anew to Jesus Christ that through us his will may be done and his love may be made perfect in service.

Let us join hands and hearts with all persons throughout the world around this common table as brethren in Christ. We are one in him if we are in him. If he is in us, we love one another, and we include all believers in our brotherhood.

The offering we give on World Communion Sunday is an essential part of the Communion service. If we really think together the thoughts to which this service calls us, we will not fail to share with our brethrein in need. We will give gladly and liberally.

The Guiding Voice

Grant Lord, that I may have
The listening ear,
That I may hear
What Thou shalt speak.
Thy voice I seek
To guide my steps aright;
That I may walk in paths of light,
And know Thy presence near.
Lest I should go astray,
O, let me hear
The "still small voice"
That points the way
Of wisdom's choice,
And banishes all fear,
Speak, Lord; out of the silence speak,
And teach my heart to hear.

"The House of the Righteous Shall Stand"

By Mrs. Frances Youngren, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

Educators, statesmen, and all thinking men and women are agreed that the home is the foundation of all human society, and all our relationships in life have their roots in the home. The destiny and freatness of America lie around the hearthstone.

When God said, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh," He instituted the first home on earth, and He, Jehovah God Himself, planned, prepared, and visited it. "What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." Yet the broken home becomes more common and the divorce rates continue to rise. How can destruction be averted and the home made to stand?

"The house of the righteous shall stand," says Solomon. But who are the righteous? The prophet Isaiah says, "But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousness are as filthy rags" (Isa. 64:6). From the pen of the apostle Paul we read, "There is none righteous, no, not one" (Rom. 3:10).

Who are the righteous then? Those who put their trust and faith in Jesus Christ, who is their righteousness. "For he hath made him to be sin of us, who knew no sin: that we might be made the righteousness of God in him (II Cor. 5:21). "But to him that worketh not, but relieveth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness" (Rom. 4:5).

"The house of the righteous shall stand," says Solomon. Do you and your home fit in this category?

Henry Wallace Is Proud Segregation Rules Were Broken

New York—The "real headline story" of his Southern tour "is that it is possible to do what some said was impossible—to hold unsegregated meetings in every Southern state and to hold them without incident," Henry Wallace told an audience of millions in the first of his Monday night radio reports to the nation.

Wallace is speaking over the NBC network at 10:30 Eastern Daylight Time each Monday night.

Wallace said he found that the "basic human need of the South is simply a reconciling of our daily action with what we are taught in the church and school. The foundation of partriotism and religion is the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

"The Brotherhood of Man sets forth no limitation of color. The Constitution of the United States sets forth very specifically that the rights of citizens to vote shall not be denied on account of race or color.

"I came out of the South utterly convinced that these denials of God and man are evils which can cost this nation its very life. And I am as thoroughly convinced that these evils can be eliminated without violence, to the greater glory of America."

Wallace charged bluntly that the worst attempts at disruption of his meetings came in mill and steel towns dominated by Northern financiers.

He received friendly receptions in Alabama and Tennessee, he said, because there people "were beginning to appreciate that segregation means wage differentials for Southern labor, means low living standards for Southern people.

"The meaning of segregation can be summed up in the fact that the average annual income in the South is $500 or more below the rest of the country.

"It is this, then—the wage differential and the depressed standard of living—that we challenged on our Southern trip."

Wallace said he came out of the South "with the utter conviction that segregation, racial prejudice and Jim Crow can cost America its life."

USO Recalled To Active Duty, Prepares For Peace-time Task

With Support of Nation's Community Chests, Famous War-Time Friend of Service Man Will Serve New Armed Forces

New York—Recalled to duty within less than a year following its honorable discharge with a notable record for outstanding war-time service to men of all races, the USO is now being reactivated and will march along shoulder to shoulder with the young man of the new peace-time Armed Forces.

Again with the support of the nation's Community Chest, the USO will render to the personnel of the new military establishment the same friendly services for comfort, recreation and morale which distinguished its career during World War II, when it was universally regarded as the service men's "home away from home."

In requesting and approving the reorganization of the USO to provide the needs of the greatly expanding peace-time forces, Defense Secretary Forrestal said. "The USO will serve a vital present need. It also will serve as a public reminder that even in these difficult days the development of our defense plans will be purued in accordance with traditional American policies."

Whereas, during the peak of its war-time activities the USO canducted 3,035 operations, exclusive of Camp Shows, its new assignment contemplates activities which will be geared to the developing needs and the gradual expansion of the armed services. At present the six national agencies that formed the original USO are conducting 105 operations in 65 cities with the funds remaining after the liquidation of the old USO. These include 62 clubs for service personnel, 13 standard service units of the Travelers' Aid, 3 lounges where military travel is heaviest, and 23 agency offices specializing in information and referral services. There are also 2 operations in Alaska and funds for 2 operations in Guam.

It is expected that these operations will be continued in 1949 at substantially the same level. The navy will probably require only some expansion of present facilities, while the Army and Air Forces together will re-establish and reopen in 1949 some 50 camps requiring substantial club services.

The National Budget Committee, jointly sponsored by the Community Chests and Councils and the National Social Service Assembly, has approved a budget of $6.650,000 to finance USO operations in 1949. Assets of $2,000,000 acquired from the liquidation of the war-time USO have been made available toward the total budget, leaving $4,-650,000 as the national campaign goal. This amount will be raised principally through the inclusion of USO Community Chest Red Feather campaigns.

Utilization of this instrumentality will obviate the necessity of individual fund-raising campaigns on behalf of the USO in cities where it is included in the Community Chest and will enable the public to support the new USO through the single once-a-year federated campaigns of the Community Chests.

In addition to providing the customary health, welfare and recareational services, the USO is currently financing Veterans Hospital Camp Shows, the pecaetime successor to the war-time USO Camp Shows, which is serving the veteran in 107 hospitals of the Veterans Administration and the Army nad Navy. It is expected that USO funds will continue to be used to finance the Veterans Hospital Camp Shows.

A Morning Prayer

By Beulah France

Now I wake and see the light,
God has kept me through the night;
So to him I kneel and pray,
"Father, keep me thraugh this day."

Grow enough, can enough, store enough.

Youth Week Awards To Be Made Again

Mr. Lemuel Peterson, Director of Public Relations, Gives This Assurance

Work Sponsored by the International Council of Religious Education, With Headquarters in Chicago

Chicago—College and summer conference scholarship awards will be made again in 1949 through the United Christian Youth Movement, it was announced by Rev. Dennis Savage, Director of Youth Council Services.

The awards will be a major feature of the celebration of National Youth Week, Jan., 30, Feb., 6, 1949.

National college scholarships of $400 a year for four years and scholarships each year to a U. C. Y. M. summer conference will be made to the highest ranking boy and girl.

Regional college scholarships of $250 a year for four years and summer conference scholarships will be made to the highest scoring boy or girl in each of six regions of United States and Canada.

The young person rating second in each region will receive a scholarship to the conference in his area. Partial scholarships to summer conferences will be granted to the three next highest contestants in each of the six regions.

Participants must be Christian youth between 16 and 24 years who are at least in their last year of high school and not more than their first year of college.

The Parshad Youth Week Award follows:

1. Evidence of Christian service in the local church and in interdenominational activities.

2. Evidence of successful Christian citizenship in school, work, and community.

3. Preparation of a 1,500 word essay on "Youth in the Community or Christian Responsibility."

Entries in local churches will be judged by January 24, 1949. A series of judgings in the community, state or province, region, and in the nation will be held before the winners will be announced next spring.

"Purpose of the award, in addition to providing educational training for Christian youth, is to center the thinking of young people upon the implicatoins of the Christian Gospel and to stimulate them to greater activity in winning of their communities for Christ," stated Mr. Savage.

Further information may be secured for denominational offices, state or city councils of churches, or the UCYM, 203 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

NAACP Bunk About 80th Congress Is Feature Of Bulletin

New York, Sept. 23.—The voting record of members of both houses of Congress on civil rights and other issues is published in the current issue of The NAACP **Bulletin**, the Association's bimonthly organ. The record reveals the vote on seven vital issues in the House of Representatives and on nine in the Senate.

"The record of the 80th Congress," the report asserts, "is a dismal record of failure. Failure to control inflation; failure to provide adequate housing; failure to meet the educational and health needs of the people; failure to enact a single civil rights measure You are urged to review the record of each of your senators and your representatives. On November 2, remember those who have voted for your interests and those who have voted against you, regardless of party affiliation."

WOMAN'S PAGE

MAIN DISH SOUP

3 or 4 pounds meaty soup bones (beef or veal)
Drippings or other fat
Bay leaf, if desired
3 cups diced vegetables
Salt and pepper

Have bones cracked and remove small slivers. Brown in fat in a large kettle. Cover with water, add bay leaf, and simmer until meat is tender enough to full from bones—3 to 4 hours.

Add vegetables, such as onions, carrots, and potatoes during the last half hour of cooking.

Remove bones from broth and skim off fat. Cut up meat and add to the soup. Season to taste.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with green salad and fruit pie. If there isn't much meat, add cottage cheese to salad or serve these with pieces

For Variety

Onion Soup: Omit other vegetables. Slice 4 medium-sized onions, brown in drippings before adding Serve piping hot, topped with toasted bread sprinkled with grated cheese—the traditional French way of serving.

Beet Soup: To 1 quart broth and meat add two large beets, grated or ground, one cup chopped cabbage, and two chopped onions. Simmer until vegetables are tender. Season with salt and pepper. Top each serving with sour cream.

BROWN BEEF STEW

1 pound boneless stewing beef
Salt and pepper
Flour
Drippings
1 1-2 cups water
3 potatoes, diced
2 onions, sliced
3 carrots, diced
1 cup green beans

Cut meat into cubes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll in flour and brown in drippings.

Add water, cover, and simmer until almost tender—2 to 3 hours.

Add vegetables, season with salt and pepper, and continue to simmer, covered until vegetables are done. Stir occasionally.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with coleslaw or green salad and a baked pear or peach for dessert.

For Variety

Green-Tomato Stew—Use 1-2 chopped onion in place of sliced ones. Brown with the meat. Use 2 medium-sized green tomatoes, quartered, instead of green beans.

Lamb or Veal Stew—Use breast or neck of lamb or veal in place of beef and 1-2 cup diced turnips instead of green beans.

Quick Stew with Hamburger.—Use hamburger in place of stewing meat. Brown the meat, add vegetables and water and simmer. The stew will be done in half an hour or less.

SWEET-sour spareribs, Chinese style

2 pounds spareribs
1 1-2 cups water
1-4 cup raisins
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 green peppers, cut in 6 pieces each
1 1-2 tablespoons cornstarch
1-4 cup sugar
1-4 cup vinegar
Soy sauce

Cut spareribs into serving portions and brown in a frying pan over moderate heat—about 5 minutes on each side.

Add 1 1-2 cup of water, the raisins, and salt.

Cover pan tightly and cook over very low heat 20 minutes.

Add green peppers, Stir in corn starch blended with sugar, vinegar and one cup of water.

Cover and continue cooking over low heat for 30 minutes. Stir occasionally and add more water as needed to prevent drying. Before serving add soy sauce to taste.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with rice or hominy grits and a green salad. Baked pears would make a good dessert.

Spareribs in Another Way

Baked Spareribs.—Bake spareribs in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) until the meat is tender, about 1 1-2 hours. Baste several times with a barbecue sauce, if desired.

PORK SHOULDER WITH SAVORY STUFFING

Skin a 5 to 6 pound fresh pork shoulder and remove bones.

Sprinkle meat on inside with salt and pepper, and pile in some of the stuffing. Begin to sew edges of shoulder together to form pocket and gradually work in the rest of the stuffing. Do not pack tightly.

Sprinkle outside of shoulder with salt and pepper, and if desired with flour also.

Place the roast, fat side up on a rack in a shallow uncovered pan. Roast without water, in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.) until tender—about 4 hours for a 5-lb. shoulder.

Turn roast occasionally. Remove strings before serving.

Serve with sweetpotatoes, fried apples, celery salad, and raisin pie.

Savory Stuffing

1-4 diced celery and leaves
1 tablespoon diced onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 tablespoons fat
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1-4 teaspoon savory seasoning
Salt and pepper

Cook celery, onion, and parsley in fat for a few minutes.

Add bread crumbs and seasonings and stir until well mixed. This stuffing may be used with other meats and with poultry. Sausage, chopped tart apples, or chopped nut meats may be added.

SWISS STEAK

1 pound beef or veal rump or round cut about 1 inch thick
Salt and pepper
Flour
Fat
2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes or tomato juice

Season meat with salt and pepper, sprinkle with flour. Pounding helps make the meat tender.

Cut meat into serving pieces and brown in fat.

Add tomatoes or juice, cover and simmer gently until meat is tender—about 2 to 2 1-2 hours.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with mashed potatoes corn, lettuce salad and prune whip

For Variety

Swiss Steak with Brown Gravy.—Use water instead of tomatoes. When done, remove meat, add water if needed to make 1 cup total liquid, and if necessary thicken with flour blend with cold water.

Swiss Steak, Onion Gravy.—Add 2 cups sliced onions to Swiss Steak with Brown Gravy during the last half hour of cooking.

Spanish Steak—Follow recipe for Swiss Steak. using 3-4 pound meat. Brown 1-2 cup chopped onion and 1 chopped green pepper in fat. Cook 1 cup macaroni in boiling salted water. Mix macaroni in boiling salted water. Mix macaroni, onions, and pepper with tomato sauce and serve over meat

SAUSAGE WITH SWEET POTATO AND APPLE

1-2 pound sausage
2 medium-sized sweetpotatoes
3 medium-sized apples
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon flour
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2 cup cold water
1 tablespoon sausage drippings

Cut link sausage into 1-2-inch pieces. Fry until well done. If bulk sausage is used, shape it into small balls before frying or break it up as it cooks.

Pare and slice potatoes and apples.

Mix salt, flour and sugar together and blend with cold water.

Arrange layers of potatoes, apples, and sausage in a baking dish, pouring some of the flour and sugar mixture over each layer. Top the dish with apples and sausage, and add drippings.

Cover; bake in moderately hot over (375 degrees F.) until apples and potatoes are tender—about 45 minutes.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with crisp green salad. For dessert have a well-chilled creamy rice pudding made with eggs and milk to supplement the protein from the small serving of meat.

For Variety

Thin slices of smoked shoulder or shoulder pork chops sliced thin and well browned, may replace the sausage.

WEINER-TOPPED SPAGHETTI

8 weiners
1 tbsp. salt
3 qts. boiling water
4 oz. spaghetti
3 tbsp. drippings
3 tbsp. enriched flour
2 1-2 cups canned tomatoes
1 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. sugar
1 tsp. vinegar
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 cup green beans
1 cup canned green beans
4 onions sliced, about 1-2 inch thick

Heat weiners in water. Add one tablespoon salt to three quarts boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and cook until tender, (about 12 minutes). Drain and rinse While spaghetti is cooking, combine drippings and flour. Stir well. Add tomatoes. Cook until thickened. Add salt, sugar, vinegar, Worcestershire sauce and the green beans. Blend well. Fold in spaghetti. Pour spaghetti mixture into greased casserole. Alternate weiners and onion slices in circle on top of casserole. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 minutes. Yield: four servings.

POTATO SALAD

2 cups boiled potatoes
1 onion, mineed
3 hardboiled eggs
Cooked dressing

Chop onion fine, cut potatoes in cubes, cut yolks and whites of eggs in small pieces or rings. Mix with cooked dressing and season. One-half pound crisp bacon makes a nice addition. Serves six.

PICNIC POTATO SALAD

1-2 peck boiled potatotes
3 medium sized onions
1 green pepper
2 tomatoes
6 slices breakfast bacon
1 tbsp celery seed
1 cucumber

Cut potatoes in cubes; chop fine onions, green pepper, and cucumber. Fry bacon very dry and crush fine. Place in bowl of potatoes, green pepper, onion, cucumber and celery seed; add bacon and toss lightly together. Mix with dressing which is made as follows:

Bacon drippings
1 tbsp vinegar
juice of 1 lemon
2 tbsp. chopped mustard pickle
3 tbsp oil
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
Salt, pepper and paprika

Mix dressing thoroughly with the other ingredients and serve on lettuce. Garnish with the sliced tomatoes. Serves 12 ta 14.

PECAN TARTS

1-2 cup sugar
2 tbsp. butter
3 eggs
1 tbsp. flour
1-4 tsp. salt
1 tsp. Almond extract
1 cup white syrup
1 cup pecans (lightly toasted)

Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, flour, salt, extract, and syrup. Stir well. Add pecan meats. pour in individual shells, sprinkle with broken pecan meats and bake one-half hour in a moderate oven.

PIE PASTRY

1 cup flour
3 tbsp fat
1-2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. sugar

Sift flour, salt and sugar. Cut in shortening with knife. Mix lightly with ice water. Fold and chill.

CHERRY PIE

1 qt. cherries
1 1-2 cups sugar

Cover cherries with water after they are stoned; add sugar; cook until tender. Line pan with pastry; strain cherries and fill pastry; sprinkle with a little sugar; add butter in small pieces and a few tablespoons of cherry juice. Strip with pastry. Bake in 375-degree oven 35 to 40 minutes.

Frozen pork will be fine in flavor if used within five to six months of the date stored, advises the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ASPARAGUS CARE

Asparagus, although a highly perishable vegetable, lends itself to many dishes and menus. Its flavor changes rapidly after picking. If necessary to keep for a day or overnight after purchasing, untie the bunch, trim ends and rinse in water. Dry thoroughly. Put in covered dish or wrap in wax paper and place in refrigerator. Never put asparagus away wet s it becomes slimy and decays easily.

Dividing and replanting iris plants in August improves the display of blooms in the following year.

If only one-half of a head of cabbage is used for slaw or some other dish the remaining head should be wrapped in waxed paper and stored in the refrigerator.

CUSTARD PIE DE LUXE

When making custard pie—after it's baked and cool—spread whipped jelly over the top. Then add meringue and brown lightly in the over. You'll be amazed at the delicious flavor so little jelly adds.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To renew the elastic in a garment: (1) Pin the end of the new elastic to the worn elastic and pull it in. (2) Pull the old elastic out at the same time. This makes the job simple and quick.

Grow some garnish greens such as parsley, chives and endives in your kitchen window boxes. You can "dress up" your everyday foods with these garnishes and make your meals look more tempting.

ENDS FRYING ODORSS

When you fry fish, onions, and other strong-smelling foods, you are bound to have unpleasant odors through the house. You can lessen such odors if you will pour off excess grease from the pan immediately after food is fried, then sprinkle the pan with baking soda. The smell will be ehecked, and whether you decide to clean the pan then or return to it several hours later, you will find the grease readily removed with a few swishes of a paper towel.

Homemade chutney can be easily concocted from apples, onions, brown sugar, cider vinegar, raisins and spices.

MARGUERITES

For quick cookies try making marguerites. Beat an egg white until stiff but not dry; add three tablespoons sugar gradually, beating as you do. Then mix in a few grains of salt, a half-teaspoon of vanilla and three or four tablespoons of finely chopped pecan nutmeats. Spread this mixture mounding it, on about a dozen salted crackers. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a slow oven for about 15 minutes.

Marmalade served in an orange shell is a pleasant breakfast eye-opener.

BAKING HINT

When custard is being baked the custard cups should be placed in a pan of water; this helps to maintain an even temperature thru out the whole custard. If the water in the pan boils, the temperature is too high and will cause curdling.

Alkaline stains may be removed from aluminum saucepans by cooking acid fruits such as rhubarb or tomatoes in them or by boiling a solution of vinegar and water in the pan for 5 to 8 minutes.. One tablespoon of vinegar for every quart of water should be used.

GARDENING NOTES

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. In a small vegetable plot cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, beans and melons can be grown on the fence.

In cooking, one-half cup of tomato paste plus one-half cup of water can equal one cup of strained tomatocs.

SLIPCOVER BED PILLOWS FOR DAYTIME USE

Storage is generally a problem in the small apartment. Many apartment-dwellers who use dual-purpose sleeping equipment—mattresses and springs-on-legs, sofa beds and studio couches—often find storage of bedclothes and pillows a nuisance.

One good answer to this problem is to slipcover the pillows attratcively and use them on the lounge during the day—at night they are quickly made ready for sleeping. Easily made of cretonne, chintz, or other material to match or contrast with upholstery and draperies. these covers can be closed with zipper fastenings. Whether tailored in style or made with ruffles. they add a colorful note of interest and comfort to the room, as well as proving most convenient..

Since the pillows will be in more constant use, they should be frequently checked for signs of wear. When they become limp and are no longer boyant and resilient, they cannot serve their main purpose of supplying support to the head and neck muscles during sleep.

NEW PRODUCT PREVENTS FRUIT DISCOLORATION

A recent development in the food field—a special mixture of ascorbic acid, citric acid and milk sugar—should prove a real aid to the housewife in the preparation of fruits for home freeing or use on the table. This scientifically formulated product is designed to retain the natural fresh color and flavor of all fruits subject to discoloration.

A teaspoon of the powder mixed with an ounce of water gives a solution of the same citric acid concentration and seven times the ascorbic acid (vitamin C) strength of whole lemon juice. It may be used in many places in the home where lemon juice is employed, such as fortifying fruit drinks, salads, beverage and other instances where it can furnish an appreciable qupality of the required vitamin C in the diet.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Higher Corn Yield Is Farmers Goal

Membership In 100 Bushel Corn Club Yearly

Membership in 100 Bushel Corn Club Yearly

By C. W. Foster, Negro County Agent

Wilson, N. C.—In 1944, there were 39,320 acres of corn grown in Wilson County but the average yield was only 20 bushels per acre. The average yield of tobacco per acre that same year was 1,021 pounds. It was quite obvious that growers who produced more than a thousand pounds of tobacco on an acre of land could so produce more than 20 bushels of corn on a similar plot of land. Therefore, the writer, along with other county agricultural workers, launched a program whereby the average yield of corn per acre might be doubled within the next ten years.

It was about this time that the North Carolina Experiment Station Seed Producers and other interested agencies were laboring diligently to offer the state's corn growers high yielding hybrid corn seed which would be adaptable to the various geographical sections of our state. Gradually such seed became available. With their availability came the timely advice of the Five Steps to Increased Corn Yields.

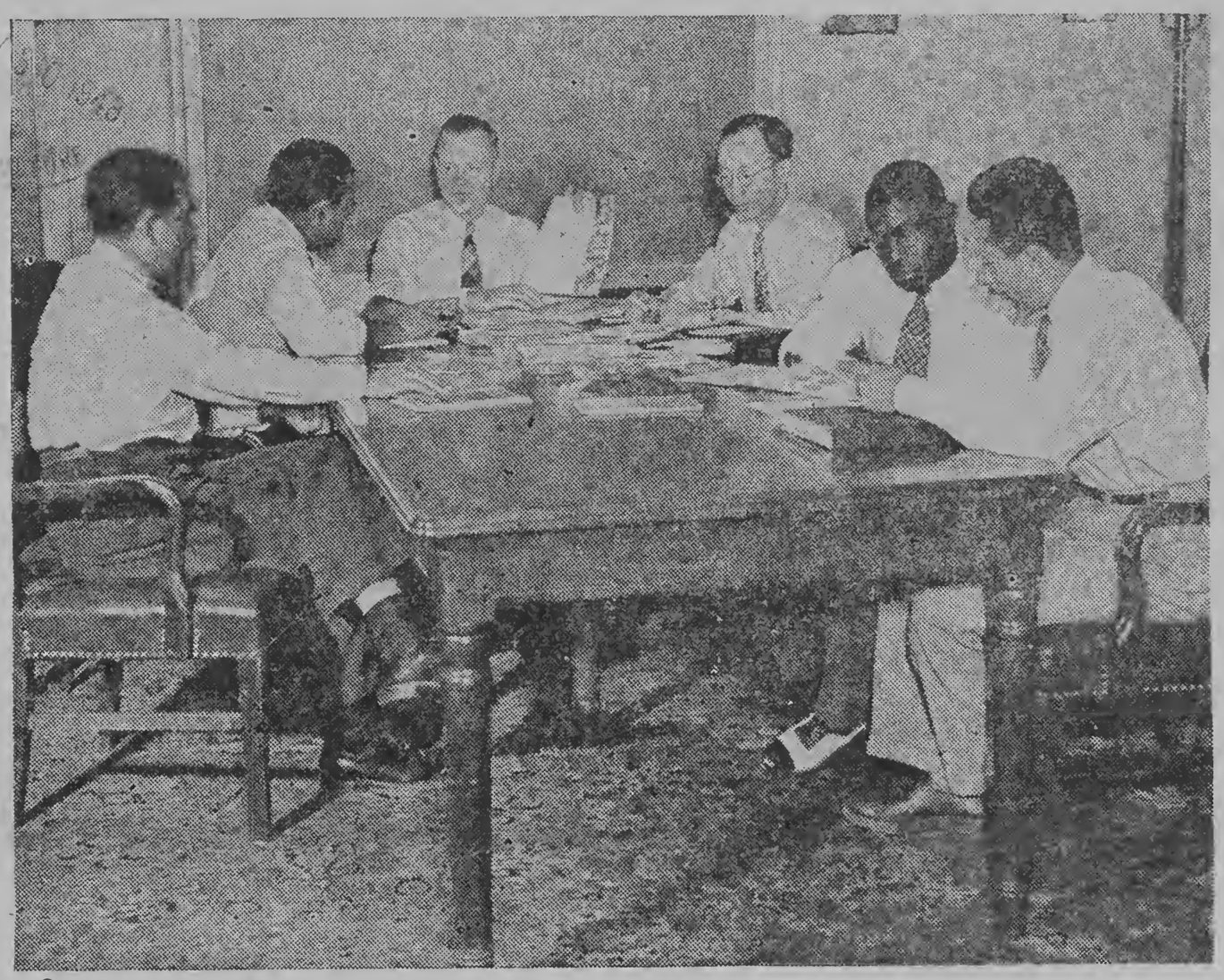
1. Use of adapted hybrid seed
2. Select fertilizer to fit soil conditions and past cropping history —200 to 500 lbs, 4-8-8 or 6-8-6 on a well-prepared seed bed
3. Provide adequate stands by planting seed of high germination and planting them in 3 1-2 feet rows and 15-20 inches in the drill.
4. Cultivate shallow until the corn is 2 1-2 feet high then cease culivation
5. Sidedress at 6-8 weeks using 2 lbs. of nitrogen per acre for every bushel of corn desired.

Early last year, a group of corn producers, young and old, let it be known that they were interested in competing with each other in order to ascertain who would produce the greatest number of bushels of corn per acre. The result of their efforts are as follows: (adult) Frank Thompson, Rt. 1 Sims 83.2 bushels NC 26; Benjamin Pettiford, Rt. 2 Wilson, 83.1 bushels NC T 20; and Henry Stevens, Rt. 2 Wilson, 80 bushels NC T 20. In the 4-H Club division, R. T. Pettiford, Rt. 2 Wilson led with 97.1 bushels of NC 26; Milton Artis, Rt. 1 Sims, 80.8 bushels, N. C. T. 20; J. Arthur Batts, Rt. 3, Elm City 797 bushels, NC T. 20; and John Estees Parker, Elm City Rt. 1.79.3 bushels, NC T 20. Each of these growers is an associate member of the North Carolina 100 Bushel Corn Club. (Members of the 100 bushel Corn Club must produce 100 or more bushels of corn per acre; associate members 75 to 100 bushels.) They have been awarded certificates and pins for their achieve ment in the 1947 contest. Milton Artis attended the 100 Bushel Corn Club conference held at A. and T. College last January. He was third place winner in a junior speaking contest held during the

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 3)

Haitian Among Twelve Foreign Trainees Studying Here

Haitian Among Neighbors Studying USDA Here



Five of the twelve professional workers from foreign countries who are here studying Extension Service methods of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are shown taking part in a classroom discussion on the use of publications. Left to right are: F. A. Sierra Soto of Columbia, Honorato de Freitas of Brazil, Henry Milsham, publicatons specialist of Extension Service, Tain Ching Chu of China, Montasse D. Charlot of Haiti, and Pedro Aulestia of Ecuador. Charlot will make field studies in North Carolina and Alabama.

Montasse D. Charlot District Agent In Haiti Studying Agriculture Methods

Haitian Among 12 Foreign Train ees Studying Agricultural Extension Here:

Montasse D. Charlot, district agricultural agent in Haiti, is one of 12 foreign professional workers who were here studying the agricultural extension methods of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"I am seeking information that will help my people improve their methods of growing, harvesting, and preparing products for market," says Mr. Charlot, who plans to remain here a full year, receiving instruction and practical field experience in better farming practices.

Other countries represented among the student group here are Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay. After their orientation courses in the Washington office of the Department, the students will be sent to various States to gain ractical field exerience.

Mr. Charlot will spend several months with Extensive Service personnel in North Carolina and Alabama. He left for North Carolina recently. Upon returning to Washington later he will prepare a report on his field work and attend summary courses taught by members of the Extension staff to help him and the other students adapt what they have learned to the solution of agricultural problems in their own countries.

This project, which is part of the State Department's exchange of students program, is under the gen eral direction of Dr. Gladys Gallup of the Extension Service division of field studies and training, with Dr. Fred P. Fruachey in charge of the activity. Since its inauguration three years ago, 26 foreign students have come to the United States to study extension

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4)

Two Hundred Colored Jamaicans Will Make Homes In West Coast Of Africa Shortly

Two hundred colored Jamaicans will establish new homes in the Negro republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, within the next few months.

The migrants are making the 8,000-mile journey in groups of 20 to 25 by Pan American World Airways Clipper.

The first group is scheduled to leave Kingston, the island capital, August 16. They will Clipper to Miami, Florida. where they will

(Continued an Page 4 Col. 3)

Wake County 4-H'ers Share In Calf Show Honors at Fayetteville, North Carolina

Three first placements and two second placements were awarded Wake County 4-H Club members with their purebred and good blooded calf exhibits at the Third Annual 4-H Calf Show held at Fayetteville, Thursday and Friday September 9 and 10.

First prizes were won by J. R. Adams, Jr., Juniper Level 4-H Club, purebred Jersey heifer; Council Scott. Fuquay Springs 4-H Club, purebred Jersey bull and

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1)

Summer Special Course In Agricultural Education Was Offered This Year In South Carolina

Orangeburg, S. C.

This summer, a special course in Agricultural Education on the Graduate level was offered to a group of twenty-seven teachers of Vocational Agriculture. The initial attempt to set in motion a pro gram to make available opportunities for teachers in service to improve themselves professionally,

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New Technique In Weeding Is Being Used Extensively In Many States

Chicago, Ill.—Today's modern method of killing weeds with low flying, high speed airplanes utilizing a "selective chemical killer" is being hailed by farmers and cattle raisers throughout the country.

Farmers of the great wheat belt have found a solution to their most difficult problem weed growth by the new technique of rapid economical spraying from the air.

Since April of this year thousands of acres of spring wheat in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and neighboring states have been successfully treated. Thus far, estimated savings to farm operators total many thousands of dollars as a result of increased yields and beter quality crops.

The airborne technique as a specialized commercial operation has been engineer-perfected by Martin-Senour Company, Chicago, manufacturers of Agricultural Weed-No-More a 2, 4-D ester formula. The liquid-chemical compound, mixed with refined petroleum oils of a controlled specific gravity, is sprayed from converted Stearman biplanes travelling near 100 miles per hour in crosswinds

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 2)

Booker T. Washington Memorial Week To Be Observed

Only Living Child Of Noted Educator Will Be Present

Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia—The Third Annual Booker T. Washington Memorial Week will be observed November 14-20, 1948. The theme will be "Tolerance and Goodwill." S. J. Phillips, President of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial announces that a featured attraction of the week will be a radio presentation of "THE BURNING BUSH," Monday, November 15, at 8:00 p. m., EST, on the Cavalcade of America, sponsored by the DuPont Company. This will be a dramatic presentation of Booker T. Washington's rise from slave cabin to Hall of Fame. The DuPont Company is using an all-star Negro cast with Juano Hernandez in the leading role as Booker T. Washington. Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, only living child of the noted Educator, will be an honored guest. In this connection Mrs. Pittman states although her father has been dead thirty-three years, his program of Industrial ing is still making a large contribution to the American way of life.

Other features of the week will include broadsast tie-ins with outstanding network programs; a presentation of "From Slave Cabin to Hall of Fame" by a cast of 500 in Roanoke, Virginia, and school and church programs over the Nation. According to Mr. Phillips, these annual observances of Booker T. Washington Memorial Week have helped to focus the attention of the nation on the life and achievements of Booker T. Washington to the extent that there is now a strong national appreciation for the establishment of a Memorial at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia.

Since the observance of Booker T. Washington Memorial Week last year, a number of national figures have been added to the Board of Governors and the Trustees of the Memorial; a post office has been functioning nearly a year and has advanced from a Fourth Class post office to a Second Class one; a replica of the cabin in which Booker T. Washington was born has been built by the Commonwealth of Virginia; a 30 acre orchard has been planted, an excellent agricultural program set up, and construction is now going on for a building which will be used in Trade Training for Negroes below high school level. Hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country have seen and commended these achievements.

At Roanoke, Virginia, 16 miles from the Birthplace, a Field Service Activity under the name of "The Booker T. Washington Memorial Trade School" has been established. An attractive 12-room building has been purchased and fitted out to serve as headquarters and to house classes in Business, Sewing and Applied Home Economics, including courses in Domestic and Service Occupations. Another building with 50,000 feet of floor space houses shops and facilities for teaching Bricklaying, Carpentry, Painting, Shoe and Radio Repair, Auto Mechanics, Trade Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing. Both day and evening courses are offered. 140 Adults have registered to date. All seem eager to take advantage of the opportunities that have been made possible to them.

S. J. Phillips states that this program has been made possible largely through the sale of the Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollar. On the strength of the good that has already been achieved, the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial is calling on the Nation to purchase 2,000,000 Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars at $1.00 each during this Third Annual Booker T. Washington Memorial Week. Ours is a great land. It will remain so in proportion to the extent that every American is given the opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity. The program of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial centers around the needs of Negroes below high school level. These include more than 85 per cent of the Nation's 14,000,000 Negroes.

NAACP Seeks Court Ruling To Band Oklahoma Jim Crow

Oklahoma City, Oct. 28—Vigorously continuing its fight for equalization of educational opportunity and ultimate breakdown of Oklahoma segregation laws, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week sought a court injunction ending segregation of G. W. McLaurin from white students at the University of Oklahoma.

Admitted to the graduate school of the university after a three-judge federal court ruled that the state's segregation laws were unconstitutional and unenforceable insofar as they prevented him from obtaining the education he desired, McLaurin has been segregated in every way since he began his studies on Oct. 13. He sits in a small anteroom adjoining the regular classroom; studies at a separate table in a corner on the top floor of the library: and is assigned a separate eating place.

In filing a petition seeking to have the court prohibit segregation of McLaurin, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall made clear, at a federal court hearing on Monday, that an attack was being made on segregation as such and that the segregation of this student denied him the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Marshall also asserted that the federal court decision was broad enough to include others who seek admisson to the graduate school, and asked the court to include in this case the lawsuit of Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, another Negro seeking admisson to Oklahoma University. State's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson had ruled that the university need not admit Mrs. Wilson under terms of the McLaurin decision.

Also in Oklahoma City, the officers of the Oklahoma State Conference of NAACP branches met last week, reaffirming their opposition to segregation in any form in public educatiton, and unanimously voting their full support to the fight to break these barriers down.

Here's Good Recipe for Jam Cake

By Mrs. Aubrey L. Hinton, Adolphus, Ky.

If you want to make a jam cake by a recipe that has proven itself to be dependable for at least 40 years, try this one:

JAM CAKE

One cup jam
One-half cup sour milk
Two and one-half cups flour
Whites of two eggs
One cup sugar
One-half cup butter or lard
yolks of three eggs
One teaspoon soda
One teaspoon each: nutmeg and cinnamon

Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth, add one heaping teaspoon sugar, beat together, then spread between layers of cake. Sprinkle with raisins if you wish.

Low-Grade Cotton Used as Insulator

Houses may be "wrapped in cotton" to keep out the cold. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is sponsoring a program to encourage the use of low-grade short staple cotton in the manufacture of insulation for homes.

The program is a part of USDA's efforts to help farmers develop markets for low-grade cotton.

Farmers' 'Gravy Train' Just Decent Return in Economic Cycle

By John Lipscomb

All farmers aren't getting rich these days because of high food prices—they're just earning a decent living for the first time in about 100 years.

Being the underdog for a century is not an enjoyable experience, as even the rankest Republican ought to admit.

And if you're inclined to doubt that business about the 100 years, stick your nose in a desk full of statistics up around the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. Maybe we can't pin it down to an even hundred, but it's uncomfortably close.

In all those years, without exception where official figures are available, the cash income of this nation's farmers has been far, far below the average cash income of those who were not farmers.

Farmers Less Dependent

Back in the old days farmers were less dependent on other working groups than now. But today's farmer is not the independent, self-sufficient fellow that the anti-farm politicians would have you believe. He needs cash and needs it badly. For the first time in many years, he's getting it.

Since 1939, prices on his products have jumped 83 per cent, but don't let the figure fool you. That 83 per cent increase is figured BEFORE his taxes and living costs are deducted.

Also, his prices were touching bottom when the boom began to build him up.

Most folks don't know, or even consider, how big a portion of the U. S. citizenry is made up of farmers. They constitute about one-fifth of the nation's population.

Even today, with prices as high as they are, the average net income of the American farmer is only 46 per cent of the net income for those not engaged in farming. Not many folks become millionaires under such a condition.

Makes No Laws

Recently a Virginia Senator, A. Willis Robertson, had a little session with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau makes no laws and rarely offers an opinion on anything. It sits and figures and figures and usually comes up with the facts. Here are some of them:

Right now the United States is consuming 12 per cent more food than it did in 1939.

The quality of food is better.

Our population will continue to increase and of course even more food will be demanded.

Here are some more facts that can be added to those above, and when you get halfway through them you'll begin to see the answer:

The nation's farms are not, as a whole, in tip-top shape.

It is estimated that fully one-third of all farm top-soil has been destroyed, either by misuse or by erosion. An average of six inches of top soil is left.

Farmers must have money, cold hard cash, if improvements are to be made.

So— it doesn't seem likely that the prices on farm products are going to drop very much, does it?

Experts Hesitant

Government experts are hesitant about making any flat predictions for 1949, but they agree unofficially that food prices probably will be about the same as they have been this year— without showing any spectacular rise or fall.

Any action that Congress may take next January will, of course, have some effect but that effect is not likely to be much more than noticeable to the housewives of the land.

Prayer

It is no loss of time to pray. Many think it chiefly or wholly lost time. They are so full of business, they say, and assume that prayer will spoil their business. I tell you that your business, if it be of such sort as ought to be done at all, will go all the better for much prayer.

Are you studying? It is no loss of time to pray, as I know very well by my own experience. If I am to preach, with only two hours for preparation, I give one hour to prayer.—Charles F. Finney.

CHOICE WORSHIP SERVICES AND PLAYS

A book that fits in with the urgent needs of the present day. Written by various authors familiar with church requirements. Among its contents are several choralogues: The Woman at the Well; The Nativity; The Prodigal Son; etc. Tribute to the Rural Church is a beautiful tableau. The Little Church of Childhood is a plea for the continuance of the rural church. The Melting Pot is a patriotic number climaxing with the church's contribution to the country. Others are for Lord's Day observance and general occasions. A valuable book. 40c.

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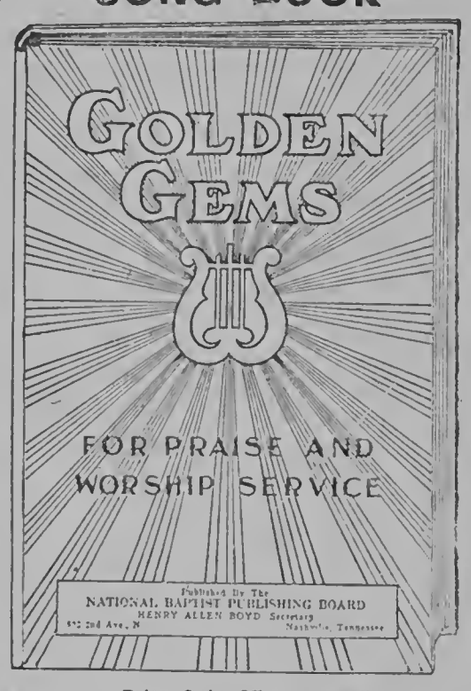

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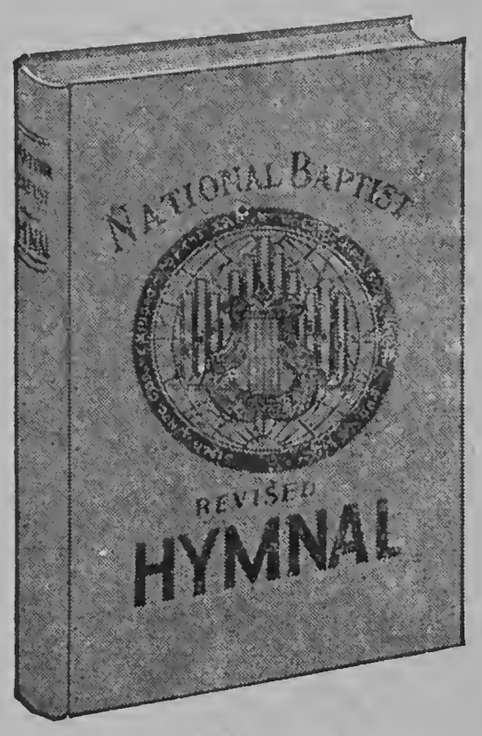

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The Church And Laymen

Gov. Luther Youngdahl, Abstract From His Message

Christian Youth's Conference Of North America Heard Brilliant Address

Christianity is desperately in need of lay members who will give more than half loyalty, secret discipleship and lukewarm fealty, surreptitious lip service. There are too many laymen who hope to gain heaven without losing hold on earth

Now I say to you with desperate sincerity that the Christian Church represents the one great moral hope of society today. Clearly the lines are being drawn for a struggle between the Church of Jesus Christ and the godless materialism that would destroy men's souls. Leadership in this great moral struggle must come only from a revitalized church.

Christianity has not failed so far. We have failed. We have failed to put it into practice in our daily experiences. Too many of us have been unwilling to pay the price for it.

We have failed to put it into practice in our homes. That is why we have one out of every three marriages terminating in divorce, and juvenile delinquency is an acute problem.

We have even failed to put in into practice in our very churches in many instances. That is why we have disunity and ineffectiveness in much of our work.

We have failed to put into practice in management-labor relations and that is why we have work stoppages, vindictiveness, bitterness between these two great groups in our society.

We have failed to put it into practice in politics and government. That is why we have dishonesty and corruption, disregard and disrespect for law.

We have failed to put it into practice in our treatment of minority groups. That is why we have race riots, intolerance and bigotry.

We have failed to put it into practice in our international relations. That is why we have war.

In all these great areas of human relations, we, as Christian laymen, have the opportunity to effect a miraculous change in affairs by practicing Christianity, in setting an example for the rest of the people who do not believe or who pay only lip service to the teachings of Jesus.

Just a Match

Take a look at a match. It's a cheap, necessary, and innocent looking little article. Yet matches have caused the destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property and tens of thousands of lives.

The same thing is true of cigarettes. Great forests, homes, factories—all have gone up in smoke and flame because people didn't go to the small trouble of putting smoking materials completely out when discarding them.

How about the cords that carry the juice to your lamps? Their cost is small and they can be installed in a matter of minutes. Yet, easy a sit is to replace them when frayed, short-circuits also have a gigantic toll of destruction to life and property to their credit.

These three examples show the main causes of fire—and the ease with which such fires can be prevented. The vast majority of fires are the result of one thing only—the human factor. Someone is lazy. Someone is careless. Someone puts off till tomorrow what should be done today. Then fire strikes. The loss may be great or it may be small. In either case, it is totally unnecessary. Keep that in mind when smoking, when checking household equipment, or when doing anything that has a bearing on fire hazards.

Every Individual in the Land

Some time ago, President Truman said, "Safety from fire should not be a topic for discussion during only one or two weeks of the year. It is definitely a year-round public re-sponsibility. I believe that the highest State and Municipal officials must assume greater responsibility for leadership in this field. We in the Federal government can give aid within the framework of existing agencies. But the impetus must come from the States and from every community and individual in the land."

Today, in the face of the greatest fire waste in our history, organized fire prevention activity has rapidly increased. Last year, 1832 cities participated in Fire Prevention Week as compared with 715 the year before. An aggressive program for teaching fire prevention in the schools and colleges of the country is in operation. Significant the training of firemen, both paid progress is reported in improving and volunteer. Research into the causes of fire has been extended. A great deal of valuable work is being done to perfect building codes.

Much of this activity falls into the province of experts. However, there seems to have been an encouraging increase in public interest in the whole field of fire prevention. Let us hope that the people of the United States are coming to realize that fire threatens everyone—and that everyyone must take part in combating it.

In the months and years to come, the statistics will tell the story. In the meantime, the great task of reducing fire loss must be aidcd by every individual in the land.

The Association For The Study Of Negro Life And History

Annual Meeting of the Historians Dealing with the Past as Influenced by the Negro

The Annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will take place in Washington, D. C., on October 29-31. The entire week-end will be devoted to addresses and discussions dealing with various aspects of the past of the Negro as reflected today in what is transpiring in this country and abroad. The public is cordially invited. No admission fee will be required except that where meals are served the persons participating will pay for their repasts. Properly accredited representatives from other cities will be served free of charge. Two mass meetings will be held at the Shiloh Baptist church on Friday evening, the 29th and on Sunday afternoon, the 31st. The day's sessions will be held at the Phillis Wheatley Association, at 901 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.

This annual meeting is being sponsored by the various schools and business and professional circles of the city. Representatives from the Howard University, the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, and from city-wide organizations will sponsor the meetings. Because of the enthusiasm thus aroused in both the national capital and nearby points a successful meeting is assured. The work of the Association is warmly supported in these adjacent areas which assure a creditable attendance of the scores of earnest workers who teach the background of the Negro in the schools and play it up in the press and on the rostrum.

The program as now scheduled will deal with the demographic study of the Negro population in the United States, recent social changes in the South, the role of the Negro in the defence of the nation, the achievements of the race in drama, the Negro in Latin America, the Negro in the war-torn world, and the best methods for teaching the Negro about himself and about others in relation to himself. The participants include the following: Professor Randolph Edmonds of Florida A. and M. College, Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, Dr. Mercer Cook of Howard University, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University in Missouri, Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University, Prof. A. H. Gordon of Alcorn College in Mississippi, Dr. Preston Valien of Fisk University, Dr. R. C. McConnell of Morgan State College, Dr. L. P. Jackson of Virginia State College, and Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard University.

At this conference also will be awarded four history prizes; One Hundred Dollars for the best article contributed to THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY during the year ending September 30; Fifty Dollars for the next best article thus submitted; Fifty Dollars for the best review submitted to this magazine during the same period, and Twenty-five Dollars for the next best review.

C. G. WOODSON, Director.

Dr. R. B. Atwood Makes Announcement

Frankfort, Ky., October 6, 1948. Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary of of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents, announced today that the 26th Annual Conference will be held October 19, 20, 21, at the Federal Security Building, Washington, D. C.

The conference theme is "Federal Relationship To Education" which will be led by the President, Dr. Luther H. Foster of Virginia State College.

Keynoting the first session, Tuesday, October 19th, will be an address by Dr. George Zook, President of the American Council on Education, also a report on the Social Studies Project by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University. In the afternoon session with President L. A. Davis of Arkansas A. M. and N. College presiding, Dr. R. M. Stewart, Professor Emeritus of Cornell University and his staff will give a report on "The Special Project in Agriculture Education." This will be followed by a discussion led by President H. D. Gregg of Delaware State College.

Opening the second session on Wednesday, October 20th, will be President C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State College. Mr. Herbert O. Reid and Mr. James M. Nabrit of Howard University will deliver a joint address on "Remedies Under Statues Granting Federal Aid to Land Grant Colleges." Also on the day's program will be an address by Dean George M. Johnson of the Howard University Law School. The discussion period will be led by President R. E. Clements of Atlanta University. The afternoon session will be highlighted by an address on "The Courts and Equal Education Opportunities for Negroes" by Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, also on the afternoon program will be a closed executive session for presidents and their ficially invited guests.

Dr. J. T. Williams, President of Maryland State College, will preside over the closing session, with Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council delivering the final address of the conference on "The Chnages in Land Ownership by Negro Farmers in the South During the Past Decade". Disscussion period to be led by Pres. James A. Colston of Georgia State College.

The Officers of the Conference are:

Luther H. Foster, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., President

Lawrence A. Davis, Ark., State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., Vice President.

Rufus B. Atwood, Ky., State College, Frankfort, Ky. Secretary

Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Scotlandville, La., Treas.

To freshen up your feather pillows, air them on a cloudy, windy day rather than allowing them to hang in the sun. The sun draws the natural oil out of the feathers and destroys their resiliency.

A. & I. Pays Homage To Olympic Contenders

Gov. Jim Nance McCord joined Tennessee A. & I. College on Oct. 5 in paying homage to its two Olympic contenders Miss Audrey Patterson, sophomore; and Miss Emma Reed, Senior, in a special assembly program.

Gov. McCord declared that the young women had brought not only honor to the institution but to Tennessee and the nation as well.

He added that the entire state is proud of their accomplishments. "Their name will be written high and well in the history of the United States in an international sort of way. I congratulate the young ladies for their courage. And I congratulate the institution for its program which made their performance possible."

Three gifts were awarded each of the young women. President Walter S. Davis presented them with a Hamilton wrist watch on behalf of the entire college. A Sheaffer fountain pen was given by the Athletic Club, and a portable radio by the Inter-fraternal Council.

Miss Patterson and Miss Reed were introduced by their track coach, Thomas Harris. Harris denied any special credit for the girls' accomplishments. He acknowledged the cooperation of Henry A. Kean, head of the physical education department, President Davis, Gov. McCord, and Red Sanders, Vanderbilt's track coach.

Continuing his remarks, Harris quoted a letter from Miss Frances Kaszabskia of the U. S. Olympic Committee. The following excerpts described a slow motion picture of Audrey Patterson, third place winner in the Olympic's 200 meter run.

"She looks beautiful, every stride a thoroughbred stride. . . . I have never seen anyone run so beautifully.

President Davis congratulated Miss Patterson for distinguishing herself as "the fastest woman in America today." He pointed out that both girls had upheld the principles of the college by turning in an "A Class performance in a deluxe fashion."

Turning to Gov. McCord, he stated that the entire expansive program at A. & I. would be but a ghost if it had not been for the generosity of his administration. He rated the governor among the great statesmen that Tennessee has produced.

Expressing their apprcciation for being able to represent the school, the girls modestly acknowledged their honors. Recognition was also given to the presence of leading educational and civic leaders on the platform.

A. & I. Wins First Prize

A and I. State College won first prize for displaying the most outstanding exhibits at the 35th annual Tri-State Fair held in Memphis, last week.

Each of the ten divisons of the college presented different exhibits portraying what students were producing and studying in the classroom and shop.

One of the most popular exhibits was the one staged by the division of engineering. Engineering students demonstrated the use of apparatus concerned with giving preliminary test and training to prospective aviators. This was supplemented with pictures, an aeroplane motor, and a two-way radio used largely in connection with getting messages to and from planes in flight.

Other colleges participating in the Fair were Arkansas State College Pine Bluff; LeMoyne College, Memphis; Lane College, Jackson; and Alcorn College, Alcon, Miss

Illusion of Height

Women who want to appear taller should always plan their ensemble of hat, bag, dress and shoes in the same shade of color. Contrasting accessories make the figure appear shorter.

Using Hay for Pasture

By J. M. Jenkins

Experiments show that stock does better if allowed to eat some hay along with hegular feeding period and pasture feeding. If a pasture of grass is near by so that animals can pass from one field to the other at will, the self-feeder method can be applied to pasturing. Wild hay, straw grass, stubbles or roughages may be used with hay or pasture.

One of the most difficult in feeding hay as pasture is that they are not palatable. Even some livestock demonstrate a dislike for sweet clover. When feeding the animals for growth, it is important to keep a supplementary feed in front of them. Sweet-clover does not bloat cattle so readily as alfalfa. Comparatively little bloating occurs when feeding, but some should be expected. When turning cattle into a field for the first time, one should be very careful and not permit the animals to eat all they want at one time. Stock is known to take to most legume hays when they are in full bloom.

Lespedeza is a asummer annual for cattle feeding. There are several varieties. Many stockmen prefer a mixture of varieties, claiming that the different varieties produce at different seasons. Most lespedeza should be pastured in July and August after the small grain has been harvested. For best results a light rate of seeding of small grain should be used to avoid crowding the young plants. Not more than a bushel of oats or three pecks of wheat should be sown per acre. Do not pasture lespedeza so close that it cannot produce seed. This is noticed best by observing the stem part of the plant. If they get slim, remove the cattle.

Pasturing Vetch and Winter Peas

Pasturing vetch and winter peas —Both of these crops are useful for hay, pasture, and soil improvement. They are often useful for winter and spring pasture. Vetch should be planted in August to obtain good winter pasture. Winter peas should not be planted until September. To make good pasture they should be planted with a wheat drill, broadcasted, or planted in rather narrow rows.

These winter legumes are more easily injured by close grazing than grasses such as wheat. They should be pastured carefully to prevent injury by trampling and close grazing. Peas and vetch are suited to a combination of pasture and soil improvement. Cow peas and soy beans may be pastured, thus save the expense of putting up the hay. Bush clover is useful in many places for good pasture. A good farmer has a good pasture.

Young Negro Vet A Wall Street Business Wizard

Chicago—Modern Midas is 27-years-old Dunbar McLaurin, a Negro vet who is featured in December Ebony as an ex-GI who amassed nearly a million dollars in the few years since his discharge from the army at the end of World War II.

Holder of a Ph. D. in economics, McLaurin is the head of the Far Eastern Trade Association and operates offices in New York, Manila Shanghai and Hong Kong. A native of Oklahoma, when he was discharged as a lieutenant in Manila he went into the used car business selling army surplus jeeps. Known there as "Honest Mac—The Poor Man's Friend," he cleared $18,000.00 in his firstdeal and has been in the business ever since.

McLaurin's sales manager is white and works with him in his New York office just off Fifth Avenue which has a staff of five. His staff of Filipino workers in the Pacific boasts 400 workers and a weekly payroll of $22,000.00

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville 3, Tennessee.
Giles A. Hubert,_____
_____ Contributing Editor
Sadie Wilson _____ Secretary
Henry Allen Boyd_.___ Publisher
Office, 403 Charlotte Avenue.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

Statement of Ownership

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912, State of Tennessee, County of Davidson:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says she is Treasurer of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office Laws and Regulations:

1. That the name and address of the publisher and treasurer of the Modern Farmer is Nashville Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders or owners holding 1 per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed)
SADIE B. WILSON.

Sworn before me this 23rd day of September, 1948
My commission expires, Apr. 11, 1951.

Wake County 4-H'ers

(Continued from page 1)

Robert Pretty, Jefferies Grove 4-H Club, good blooded Holstein heifer. . Second prizes were won by Charles Dunn, Riley Hill 4-H Club, purebred Jersey bull and Fennell Pretty, Jeffries Grove 4-H Club, good blooded Jersey heifer. The show was well represented with animals from all parts of Southeastern North Carolina.

The Wake delegation was supervised by W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent and E. E. Evans Assistant Negro County Agent both of the State College Extension Service.

New Technique

(Continued from page 1)

about 20 feet above the fields. The mixture is a "selective killer". It immediately attacks the weeds that rob fertility from such slender, thin-leaved grains as wheat, corn, barley, rye and oats.

Wheat farmers have reported increases of more than 25 per cent as a result of air spraying. In the heart of the wheat belt of Kansas, fields rendered non-productive by weed growth have been restored to normal yield through application of the liquid killer by air Grain thus treated arrives at elevators free from weed seeds eliminating "dockage". The new meth od has also salvaged thousands of acres of pasture land, eliminating weeds and without injury to pasture grasses. Hundreds of abandoned pasture acres in the Flint Hills of Kansas have been saved in this manner.

The costly operation of ground spraying, in which a tractor or truck covers a mere 20 acre a day, is made obsolete by the new technique. A plane completes an an 80 acre spraying, from take-off to landing, in 30 minutes. Cost of the operation is about two dollars per acre. Farmers contracting for the service state that increased yields from fields more than offset this expense.

Associated with Martin-Senour in perfecting the new air-spraying method is Herbert Rawdon of Rawdon Brothers Aircraft, Wichita, Kansas. Rawdon, first to convert an airship for commercial dusting of fields in the past, has designed a lightweight monoplane specifically for spraying fields as small as 20 acres. For the first time small areas and large can be serviced with equal economy.

The new plane, which has been submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration for approval, is characterized by full visibility, whereas planes previously used hampered pilot struts, and other engne location, struts, and other design factors. By next year 250 units may be in operation, and each of the planes will be capable of treating from 500 to 1,000 acres in a six-hour day.

A school has been established in Wichita, Kansas, where pilots are being trained in the special techniques required by large scale commercial weeding.

The Martin-Senour Company has set up a storage system which makes the liquid weed killer available within a few hours anywhere in the grain belt. While an operator is spraying from the air, an additional supply of the chemical is rushed by truck to his nearest landing point for refueling the tanks. The newly resigned airship will carry 80 gallons of liquid mixture and travel at the speed of 115 miles per hour. It requires only 300 feet of runway for take-off and landing.

"This marks the first time commercial weeding by air has been undertaken on a vast area basis utilizing liquid chemical killers," according to Harold Johnson, Western District Manager of Martin-Senoir and experienced pilot, who with Rawdon developed the spray-by air technique. "It is a significant step forward in the application of industrial aviaion to the progress of scientific agriculture. The air-spraying technique outmodes old-style dusting methods by being more economical, rapid, and highly selective. Liquid mixture can be controlled over fields in a manner never approached by chemical dusting, and its effectiveness as a killer of weeds which annually rob the American farmer of over three billion dollars cannot be overestimated.

Introduction of the airborne weeding technique promises a new and profitable era in the production of grainstuffs critically needed throughout the world," he said

Higher Corn Yield

(Continued from page 1)

two-day session in Greensboro.

Much interest has been shown in the growing of corn this year. More than fifty adults and 4-H Club members have signed applications for entry in the county corn contest. These and other producers plan to follow the ten commandments listed below and help double the county's 1944 corn yield.

Ten Commandments of the 100 Bushel Corn Club

1. I will apply lime to my field where needed.

2. I will prepare a good seed bed for my corn.

3. I will use a good variety or a hybrid which is adapted to my area.

4. I will use 200 to 500 pounds of 6-8-6 or 4-8-8 at planting unless the soil test shows that another an alyses is better suited for my land.

5. I will side-place my fertilizer or mix the fertilizer with the soil and leave 1 to 2 inches free soil between the seed and fertilizer. I will not be guilty of killing the seed I plant by placing the fertilizer too close to the seed.

6. I will put enough plants on each acre so that no one plant will be required to work too hard.

7. I will not pull suckers which are the lower branches of the plant.

8. I will not let my corn plants starve, fire and die, but will apply a side-dressing of nitrogen, and potash where needed. when the corn is about 2 1-2 feet high.

(250 to 500 pounds of nitrate of soda; 200 to 400 pounds of Calnitro or ANL, or 125 to 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate.) Also 75 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash where needed.

9. I will not seriously injure the corn roots by late or deep cultivation, and will not pull fodder or cut tops.

10. I will discuss better corn production methods with my neighbor and encourage him to become a member of the 100 Bushel Corn Club of North Carolina.

Two Hundred Colored

(Continued from page 1)

overnight before continuing to New York to board one of PAA's trans-Atlantic flights.

The "back to Liberia" movement started last March when an advance echelon of 21 men, women and children left Kingston on a special PAA flight to establish themselves in the only free Negro republic of Africa.

Word of jobs and prosperity in Liberia has encouraged the migration, and it is estimated that approximately 200 Jamaicans will Clipper to the republic wthin the next few months.

The colony was first established with the help of the United States Government and American philanthropic societies in 1820. A migration similar to the one now under way took place after World War I, when large numbers of Negroes settled in the republic to escape widespread unemployment and the depression that threatened in the Western Hemisphere.

Liberia has rich forests of ebony teak and mahogany. Its minerals include copper, tin, zinc, gold and diamonds. Almost all of the New World settlers, however have established themselves in Monrovia, the capital, leaving the undeveloped hinterland to the natives. In their new homes they have engaged in missionary work, nursing and various trades.

Summer Special

(Continued from page 1)

has met with favorable approbation. It is a tribute to the sound thinking of the President of the College and the Board of Trustees that they decided to establish a Graduate School of Agriculture at South Carolina State A. and M. College.

Under the leadership of Dr. M. F. Whittaker, its far visioned President, in cooperation with the State Division of Vocational Education, courses in Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Engineering were taught by F. Marcellus Staley, newly appointed Dean of the School of Agriculture at State College, and K. Martin Keyes, Professor, Agricultural Engineering, Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Definite plans are in the making for developing at South Carolina State College, one of the finest Schools of Agriculture in the nation, where Negroes may go for training and information, both on the undergraduate and graduate level. Dr. Whittaker and the members of the Board of Trustees have pledged their support.

Teachers who pursued these courses were: Leon F. Gardner, Allendale County; George Curry, Colleton County; Isaac C. Gillespie, Colleton County; Cornell E. Bellamy, Morlboro County; T. C. Paris, Calhoun County; Grady A. Yeargin, Greenville County; Timothy B. Brown, Laurens County; William J. Richardson, Marion County; Henry H. Taylor, Marion County; William Frederick, Timmonsville: J. T. Franklin, Darlington County; C. H. Hallman, Aiken County; L. C. DeCosta, Orangeburg; Ashley Aiken. Orangeburg County, J. S. Roberts, Orangeburg County; I. W. Harrison, Orangeburg County; R. P. Dawkins, Spartanburg County; J. C. Greenlee, Colleton County; Robert Ashley, Orangeburg County; Easom R. Barr, Greelyville; Wilbur T. Taylor. Spartanburg Co.; Philip T. Seabrooks, Hampton County; W. F. Hickson, Chesterfield County; Cl. L. Wilson, Williamsburg County; Henry W. King, Claredon County; Woodrow Z. Wilson, Berkeley County; Benjamin F. Hazel, Hampton, County.

Montasse D. Charlot, District Agent,

(Continued from page 1)

methods; three more are due here by September.

Students of the United States also are studying in Latin America under the program. Thirteen will study south of the border this year on State Department scholarships.

Mr. Charlot is the fourth Haitian to come here under the program. Others who have come were Gabriel Nicholas, Rodina Conte and Lucein Cantave. All of them have received important promotions in their work since studying here. Many other Latin-Americans, who have come here for study, also have been promoted in their countries.

Mr. Charlot, who has been a district agent for 10 years, supervises 12 county agents in his country. In addition to studying extension methods, he also hopes to learn a great deal about cooperative credit associations, and about the production of tobacco and potatoes while he is here.

Dr. Frutchey says that the program is a part of our Government's cooperative relation with the Governments of other cuntries in an effort to provide opportunity for qualified men and women from other countries to come to the United States and recieve instructions and practical experience in better farming practices and in extension work in agriculture and home economics.

The purpose of the program, he says, is to develope better understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries in promoting hemispheric soldarity and world citizenship as a part of the extension program.

The New Railroad Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made permanent three emergency freight rate increases it had granted the railroads. Rates will be about 25 per cent higher than they were prior to the first increase. The railroads had asked for 30 per cent.

The ICC took final action only after many months of the most exhaustive investigation. Hundreds of witnesses, representing all interested parties, were heard. Thousands of pages of testimony were taken and studied. And the conclusion was that the railroad industry and commerce depends, could not continue to operate efficiently without substantial increases in revenue.

Whether or not the 25 per cent increase will be adequate remains to be seen. At best, it will give the railroads a net income below that generally considered fair for regulated public utilities. But, irrespective of that, the ICC's decision is indicative of the fact that industry must pass on to its customers the largest part of the tremendous increases in the cost of materials, labor, and taxes that have taken place in late years.

It would be a short-sighted man indeed who would deny the rails a living wage. Their great wartime performance made the final victory possible. They are today carrying one of the greatest peacetime loads in history. They must spend enormous sums for improvements and new equipment. Their charges for service must be adequate to pay the bills and return a moderate profit.

Fire's Best Target

Fire prevention must begin in dwelling places.

The last annual report of the State Fire Marshall of Oregon backs that up. In 1947, more than 74 per cent of all insurance claims in the state had to do with fires in dwellings, apartments and flats. By contrast, the second category--losses in mercantile and office buildings--accounted for but 6.5 per cent of the claims. From the standpoint of money loss, the home fires came to nearly 30 per cent of the total for the state--about double the figure for the next highest classification.

These proportions will vary from state to state, but the home is fire's most effective target. Rundown heating equipment, substandard edectrical facilities, carelessness with smoking materials and flammables these causes alone are responsible for thousands of home fires each year. And in many of those fires, lives are lost.

The authorities can't inspect every home. They can't make you put your heating system in order before fall comes, or replace frayed wiring, or clean the junk out of attics and closets and basements, or do any of the other simple things that will go a long way toward making your house safe. All they can do is advise, and tell you what precautions to take. From there on, it's up to you.

If you think fire prevention is worth while, start checking on your own home now. The chances are you'll be amazed at how many hazards you find.

Minnesota Farmers Emulate Forefathers for God-given Crops at Thanksgiving

By Eugene Meyer & A. F. Jones

Minneapolis — When they look at the estimates of the 1948 wheat crop, leading authorities here in Minneapolis shake their heads in something that is closely akin to that reverential humility that actuated our forefathers on that first Thanksgiving day.

Another tremendous wheat crop on top of the 1947 record breaker! And this on top of the splendid wheat crops that have continued through the war years and in territory that is accustomed to the too frequent years when drouth or blight or bad growing seasons have resulted in failures or partial crop.

Modern mechanization helps planting and harvesting a wheat crop, but it has nothing to do with giving it the moisture it needs at proper intervals.

The Northwest has had a deficiency or rain this summer—a deficiency of seven inches here in Minneapolis out of an average annual rainfall of 27 inches. Ordinarily that would be disastrous.

Rains Came At Right Time

But the rains came at the right time. When the oats crop was turning brown and the wheat into a waving sea of green and healthy grain.

So beneficient has the weather been that the corn crop is wo weeks ahead of usual growth and even such states as North Dakota, where a ripening crop is usually threatened by frost, now feel sure of their corn crop.

So the attitude of the men who have spent their lives in the growing and mechandising of grain and grain products is understandable. And it is shared by everyone in the Southwest, where winter wheat crops were threatened with a dust bowl drouth late last fall and where rains came at precisely the righ time.

Now the best estimate of private experts is that the wheat crop will exceed the estimate of the department of agriculture and result in a yield of 1,289,000,000 bushels, which, with last year's carryover, will give this country more wheat in 1948 than last year.

The little band of men who had landed at Plymouth gave thanks for the meager supply of corn, the pumpkins and oher vegetables and the turkeys and other meat supplies that insured them some degree of comfort in the winter ahead.

Today 146,000,000 Americans are assured an abundance of every essential need through the most magnificent all-around crops in history. This country can not only care for all its own wants, but it will be possible for us to reach out and feed hungry men and women and children in wartorn Europe, in England, in India or Japan or China.

From the standpoint of foreign relations, this wheat crop is vital. It means that in all the bread eating countries of Europe the United States will be able to strengthen the hands of Marshall plan administrators, by supplying wheat that will increase the European bread ration. Europe has good crops this year and will not be dependent on the United States, but European wheat crops will not be sufficient to make it possible to go wothout heavy imports. Italy lives on bread and will need help. The agriculture department figures that the United States may export 450 million bushels abroad from this year's crop.

Everyone Should Be Happy

Altogether, the 1948 crops should make the coming Thanksgiving a happy one not only in this country but abroad.

Here in Minneapolis, wheat is ground into flour; great elevators hold millions of bushels in storage: mill produce feeds for livestock, linseed oil from flaxseed, packaged cereals, and many other grain products. It is also the headquarters for the far-flung Land o'Lakes co-operative which markets more than 100 million dollars worth of butter, dried milk, turkeys, chickens, eggs, and cheese annually. Minnesota is the leading butter state.

So there is no better center in the country to check on the price situation on these vital commodities which eventually land in the housewives' shopping basket.

Turkeys To Be Scarce

We have been talking about Thanksgiving, and it is an ironic fact that there are only 50 per cent of the turkeys on American farms this year that there were in 1947. They are going to be scarce and expensive this Thanksgiving when most things are going to be available in abundance.

The reason for the scarcity of turkeys, and chickens too for that matter, is given as the outgrowth of the poultryless days last year and chickens are not on the farm. feed. Now that feed is going to be cheap and lots of it, the turkeys and chickens ar enot on the farm. But the hatching of eggs and increasing of chicken flocks is not a long biological process. On the farm the chicken and turkey business is largely the farm wife's job. She will be back on the job in a big way very shortly, although it is too late for this year's turkeys.

The break in poultry prices is predicted for right after Christmas. The same thing is predicted for eggs. Although eggs have a government support price, the increasing production expected next year may very well create a situation where the support price will have to be lowered.

Agricultural Act Extended

As a matter of fact the Agricultural Act of 1948, passed by Congress and signed by the President, in this political year extends through Dec. 31, 1949, with 90 per cent of parity price for hogs, as well as chickens, eggs and milk. With dairy and poultry feeds available in great supply at lower prices, questions will be raised as to the present government support price policy.

The price of mill feeds, used mostly for dairy and beef cattle, reached a high of $85 per ton last year. Now they are selling for $38 per ton and are expected to go lower. The hay crop is good this year and the prices arearc expected to drop drastically from a high of $30 per ton. Poultry is fed corn and wheat and both are plentiful and cheaper.

Butter Below Normal

The story on butter is another case where production is considerably below the pre-war level—'0 per cent below, so far as Minnesota manufacture is concerned. This goes back to war time, when it was impossible to get the needed help to run dairy farms. Dairy herds were culled of poor producers and the beef price became more attractive as time went by. It was quick money, instead of the moderate monthly milk check. Feed prices were going up constantly. Pastures were valuable for grain raising.

And so the milk production went down. The prices of whole milk went up so fast that sale to the milk distributors became a big factor. And more milk went into cheese, an industry that is now developing at a rapid rate in Minnesota.

There is no doubt, either, that the increase in the sale of oleomargarine had a pronounced effect on the production of butter.

Had Eye on Future

But again the farmer had his eye on the future. He kept his good producing cows. He is ready to start keeping his heifers and promising young stock and, with feed more plentiful, and cheaper, the production of all dairy products will start up.

The butter producers in Minnesota cannot afford to allow butter production to lag. They have too big a stake in plant, in distribution facilities, and in advertised brands. They know that unless they keep constant pressure on their butter, some other district will take their business away from them. Butter is a gold mine for this state and far outstrips wheat in money importance. So count on quick increases in the supply of butter and on prices that will be pretty close to those set by government support by next spring when pastures are good.

Butter in Storage

At the present time, there is about 70,000,000 pounds of butter in storage in this country, as against a pre-war average of about 170,000,000 pounds.

One of the biggest crops in the Northwest this year is flax—one of the most hazardous crops to raise. It may well be the biggest money crop in Minnesota, and that is also true of North and South Dakota. The flax crop in these three states is estimated at 34,000,000 bushels. There is a guaranteed price of $6 per bushel on flax, and flax farmers will net small-sized fortunes. As a result of the big flax crop there will be a bigger supply of linseed oil, most of which goes into paints and varnishes. This has nothing to do with food, but is another facet to the fortune possition of the farmer in this year of 1948.

This great crop has changed the entire atmosphere here in Minneapolis, as it undoubtedly has in every agricultural community.

Removed Uncertainty

It has removed the uncertainty that has been a heavy burden on farmers and food processors alike.

They have all made money—big money—in these postwar years, but their operations have been subject to unusual hazards.

Wheat acreage has been subject, to a large degree, to foreign requirements. Whether the farmer should raise more pigs has been a tough decision with feed costs sky high. Whether it would pay to continue to milk cows or sell them to the butcher and avoid labor costs has been another harassing problem.

Today the farmers seem fairly tranquil—for farmers. They see an abundance of cheap feed, they see settled government price policies for the next eighteen months. But they are aware of the fact that as the world returns to greater self-support in food production, the market for abnormal production from the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine will decline radically.

So the old cow pasture, which has been in grain these past few years, is going back to cow pasture. The farmer's wife is going back in the poultry business, and glad of it. They are planning to put more milk cans out by the gate for the creamery man to pick up in the morning.

In other words, the hectic postwar conditions may be really coming to an end.

In the same way, the executives who control the big food processing corporations are no longer so jumpy and so obviously under strain. They feel that lower prices are coming. They have made money in the past by putting out the best possible products at the lowest possible price. They know that business thoroughly and like it.

And they tell you frankly that no product ever made a friend of a consumer who felt he was being gouged on the price. They know that although national indexes show that income is way up and demand for all food is high, there is a big class of white collar workers — ministers, teachers, clerks, professional workers, who are struggling desperately, to make ends meet.

These executives would rather get a cheer from consumers than a pay raise from the board of directors.

It points up to a more healthy situation—and it was all caused by rain at the right time, sunshine at the right time, and the resultant greatest all around crop in American history.

There isn't any such thing as something for nothing. Someone pays.

Sliced frankfurters may be combined with baked beans and some crisp vegetables, such as celery or carrot or cucumber, for a salad. Use French dressing on it and serve on greens.

How To Fish For Men

Fishing for men is an art which can be mastered by any Christian who is willing to follow the Lord out into the harvest field. Winning men to Christ is a man-sized job; and it is done by Christians who see the beckoning hand of Jesus and heed his gracious words, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men" (Matt. 4:19).

Who is going to win lost men to Christ? The plain truth is that lost men are not likely to be won unless Christian men go after them. Yet when Christian men go to a lost man and press the claims of Christ upon him, they often find him willing to yield to the Saviour. That is how Willard was won to Christ.

Willard is a section-hand on the railroad. He is the husband of a fine Christian woman and the father of four little children. Until recently, Willard was a lost man. One day, when two men went to Willard's home to invite the family to church, they discovered that Willard was not a Christian. After a few words of testimony and prayer, the men left to visit other homes in the community.

Willard went to church; and the Holy Spirit brought him under deep conviction. Soon afterward Willard received another visit from two Christian men. The men faced him with the fact of sin in his life. Willard admitted it. Then they drove home the scriptural truth that sin brings death; they warned Willard that being a guilty sinner, he was lost and on his way to hell. Willard acknowledged this awful reality. The men next laid before Willard the facts of the gospel: that Christ died for Willard's sins, and was buried, and was raised again on the third day. Willard confessed that he believed these truths, and that he needed Jesus as his Saviour. Finally, the men presented God's terms of salvation: repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ. Willard agreed that he ought to repent of sin and trust Jesus, and that he ought to do so without further delay.

So one of the men led in prayer, asking God's grace upon Willard. After the prayer, Willard surrendered unconditionally to the Saviour. It was joy, indeed, to see the embrace of the Christian wife and Christian husband. At the evening service Willard presented himself to the church.

The story of Willard's conversion is true. And in this story we can find the elements of successful fishing for men. The elements are: **going, witnessing and praying.**

Men are not generally won by preaching alone. The charm of the preacher, or the quality of his message, or both, will not bring to pass that which requires also the going and the praying of God's people. The first preaching that many lost men will ever hear is the simple witnessing of Christian men who go to them with the Word of God.

Men are not won by prayer alone. God is willing and able to answer the prayer of his people when his conditions are fulfilled. Yet, while prayer is absolutely necessary, prayer alone is not enough. Preaching and praying, together, are not enough. There is yet another basic activity of soul-winning.

Jesus says, "I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit" (John 15:16.) Somehow, in God's spiritual economy, going and fruit-bearing are inseparably linked together.

Going — witnessing — praying! Any church can have a genunine and continuing revival if a few of God's people will go to those who are lost, and witness to them of the saving grace of Jesus, and pray for them and with them. When these things are begun, a revival will come, no matter what the condition of the church, no matter what hold the devil may have on the community, no matter what the time of year, no matter what the weather may be! Therein is the formula for a revival.

—The Baptist Training Union Magazine.

Dr. Fred L. Brownlee To Be Charter Day Speaker At Atlanta U.

Three Alumni to be Honored at Charter Day Dinner

Atlanta, Georgia, September 30—Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, Division of the Board of Home Missions of Congregational and Christian Churches, and a former president of LeMoyne College. will be the convocatoin speaker at Atlanta University on Charter Day dinner at 8:00 p. m., Thursday, October 14. according to an announcement. The exercises will be held in Sisters Chapel on the campus of Spelman College and will be open to faculty, students and friends of the University. Alumni will be special guests on this occasion. At the Chartor Day dinner at 8:00 p. m., on October 14 at the University Dormitories, when the day's celebration will be climaxed, the University will honor three alumni who have attained distinction as heads of state colleges in Georgia. They are President Aaron Brown of Albany State College, M. A., 1933; President Cornelius V. Troup of Fort Valley State College, M. A., 1937; and President James A. Colston of Georgia State College, M. A., 1933.

Dr. Brownlee, the convocation speaker, has given active service for more than 26 years as executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, which in 1946 celebrated its 100th anniversary. In guiding the policies and program of the AME schools, colleges, credit unions, cooperatives and other ventures in Christian living, he displayed the highest educational and social statesmanship. His recent book, **New Day Ascending,** is the contribution of the 100 years of history of the American Missionary Association.

Dr. Brownlee received his A. B., and M. A. from Ohio State University. He prepared for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University, serving later in pastorates in New York and Ohio. Two universities to honor him for his distinctive achievements are Howard University, which conferred the degree of doctor of human letters and Oberline College, which conferred the degree of doctor of divinity

Declining Prayer Meetings

It is anything but encouraging to the spiritually minded in the churches to see fewer and fewer interested in the midweek service, usually called the "prayer meeting." The faithful hang on, but even their faithfulness does not seem to stem the drift in indifference toward this service. When a church begins to lose its sense of responsibility for the ministry of intercession, its glory is departing, and with that goes joyous accomplishment associated with the presence of the Holy Spirit in power. People begin to speak of such a church as being "dead." Its services become coldly formal, icily correct, clouded as to heartwarming truth. Sinners are not attracted to such churches. Intuitively they feel that it is of little use to attend. God's Spirit does not providentially direct hungry-hearted sinners to such places. Ichabod might just as well be written over their doors. The glory has departed. It seems a pity to go to the expense and trouble of keeping going a defunct ecclesiastical organization. Yet there are many such, having a name that they live and are dead. They are a travesty on the faith. The only way such a church can be saved is for those who believe in intercession to begin interceding for their fellow members and by example, exhortation, and spiritual persistence to enlarge the prayer circle until God honors such faithfulness by consequences that signify his approval.

School Work Is Made Easier By Learning Split-Second Seeing

Training as Valuable Aid to Optometrist Describes Visual Child and Adult

By scientific training a child can be taught to be fifty times as quick as an average person in seeing and remembering a row of digits flashed on a screen, according to experiments conducted by Dr. Marguerite Thoma Eberl, Milwakukee, Wisc., optometrist.

Such training teaches a child to read faser and to comprehend better what he reads, she said. It also improves his spelling and, coupled with other visual training techniques, it can make beter students and better citizens of millions of school children, according to this **authority. Cites Air Service Record**

"Modern science has proved that seeing is a skill which is learned, just as a child learns to walk, talk or play a violin," Dr. Eberl said.

"Since good vision is learned it can be taught. The armed services proved this during the war when lfiers were trained in quick perception to distinguish enemy aircraft from our own. It is now being proved every day by hundreds of optometrists who provide visual training for their patients, especially school children."

Dr. Eberl said that seeing is not a simple process like a camera recording an image on a film. It is a highly complicated process involving many muscles and nerves whose proper co-ordination must be learned.

"Sometimes we fail to learn the most efficient visual behavior patterns or for some reason we develop bad visual habits," she said. "Scientific training can often develop the proper visual efficiency."

She said that visual training which involves numerous techniques is not a panacea for all visual problems, but it often achieves corrections for both children and adults which cannot be obtained by glasses.

Vision Depends on Skills

"Glasses alone will not solve the vision problems of many school children," she said. "It has been proved by clinical test that visual training, sometimes with and sometimes without lenses, is usually able to bring about desired improvement.

"It is old-fashioned to think that vision depends on the eyes alone, and that we are born with 'good' or 'poor' vision over which we have no control. Good vision is made up of skills which can be trained, and our ability to see and actually comprehend what we are looking at, depends to a large extent on how we develop and use these learned skills."

A certain top sergeant, now a tank fighter with the AEF in Ireland, took his wife in his arms as he was leaving, and said, "Every rising sun will be a kiss from me to you." Then, with no hint of his destination, he departed.—(N. Y. WORLD-TELEGRAM)

Stuff peach halves with cottage cheese and chopped pecans for a salad-dessert. Serve on salad greens and pass a fruit dressing.

The Spiritual Example Of Parents

Frankly, I am troubled. I have just listened to an outstanding phychiatrist as he talked to a group of ministers. He told us that recent phychiatric studies have definitely established the fact that the basic trends and attitudes of life in children are determined by the time they are six years old. The child after that age will grow and develop and change in many ways, but will follow in the main the basic mental and emotional pattern that has been developed in those first crucial six years of life.

Ever since I heard him speak I have been asking myself: What if that is really true? What does it mean to me as a parent? What are we doing in our church, in our Training Union and Sunday School, and in our homes to shape lives aright in those vital years? The obligation is certainly great on all of us as parents, teachers, and ministers to guide the growth of boys and girls under our care that they will be at their best as they build their own lives on the foundation of those early years.

Today's parents face a tremendous responsibility as they meet the tensions and temptations of modern life. They must give such day to day examples of Christian living that the attitudes and ideals will be what God intended. Their attitudes will be caught as well as taught. Their ideals will be firmly embedded in the life of the next generation (or as firmly rejected) largely as a result of the way they live and meet the tests of everyday living.

What a responsibility it is to make our lives and our homes Christian, to be better than the world about us, as we seek to make the world better, to free ourselves from inherited prejudices and fears lest they be caught and passed on to another generation. Surely "the love of Christ constraineth us" to make our lives as nearly like his as we possibly can. More than ever we need to heed the injunction. "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Surely our training Unions and Sunday Schools, including as they do parents, future parents, and little children, can help to develop such lives.

Fathers and mothers have a special responsibility since they are closest to our little ones in those early formative years. Younger men and women are parents in the making and as such should determine to choose and be the kind of life partners the next generation needs. Leaders of children's groups have a direct responsibility to teach the faith and the hope and the love that are the foundation of right living.

Let us never forget that Christian homes are made by Christian parents. The level of life in the home will never rise above the level of our own individual lives. To that end we must be Christian first ourselves and seek to lead others in the home to personal faith in Jesus Christ. The task of evangelism reaches to the far ennds of the earth, but it begins at home. No one can take the place of consecrated fathers and mothers in the important task of training children for Christian life and service.

It is my privilege to sit as a member of the appointment committee of our Foreign Mission Board. Over and over again we are impressed with the fact that in the lives of the candidates we interview the majority of the decisions for Christ and mission service are made by children even before they reach the teen age, very often between the ages of six and ten. This only goes to prove that the psychiatrist is right in saying that the basic attitudes and patterns of life are determined early in childhood.

So many of us have reason to be thankful for the Christian parents and teachers and leaders who have shaped our lives. One example is worth a thousand words. Though we ourselves, every one of us, still look up to others with respect and admiration and shape our lives by their lives and ideals, we are prone to forget that others are looking to us. Our unconscious influence is often greater than that which we seek consciously to exert. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father." Heaven alone will reveal the full effect of your life on the lives of others.

As we work and pray for a better tomorrow, we can help shape Christian characters and create Christian homes. God grant that we may be used of him to transform many lives into the likeness of the Lord Christ. To this high end we all are workers together with God.

Muffins for breakfast can be made quickly if the dry ingredients are measured and sifted the night before.

Hamburgers are delicious topped with onion rings that have been sauteed and seasoned with salt, freshly ground pepper, a dash of sugar and a little soy sauce.

The tragedy of the flea is that he knows for certain that all of his children will go to the dogs.

THE COLORED

YMCA

Can Accomodate

TRANSIENT MALE PATRONS

When coming to Nashville you are requested to stop at the Colored Y.M.C.A., Fourth Avenue North and Charlotte Avenue.

The rooms are located on 3 floors. Splendid outside rooms with much of the modern conveniences.

It is located in near down town Nashville.
There are clerks on duty twenty-four hours every day.

The rents are reasonable.

If any man wishes to take permanent residence in the building, this can be arranged.

Come to the Colored Y.M.C.A. while in the city.

COLORED YMCA INCORPORATED

Fourth and Charlotte Avenues

Nashville 3, Tennessee

NAACP Presses Prosecution of Pair Who Killed Voter

New York,—Seeking to establish the right to vote without fear of fatal reprisals, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today that it would assist in the prosecution of the murderers of Isaiah Nixon, 28 year-old Negro of Alston, Ga., who was slain by two white brothers on September 8 because he had voted in the Democratic primary election.

The case is scheduled for presentation to the Montgomery County Grand Jury during the first week of November. Retained by Nixon's young widow, the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches has employed W. A. Dampier of Dublin, Ga., to assist the State in the prosecution of M. A. Johnson, charged with firing the fatal shot, and his brother, Johnnie Johnson, charged with being an accessory to the murder. Mrs. Nixon also authorized the NAACP to raise funds for the prosecution and for the maintenance of herself and her children.

The NAACP has also been retained to handle the case of D. V. Carter, president of the Montgomery County, Ga., NAACP branch, whose left wrist was broken when he was assaulted and beaten for carrying Negroes to the polls in his automobile on the day of the same election. In a letter to Mr. A. Abbot Rosen, Chief of the Civil Rights Section of the FBI, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Franklin H. Williams wrote, "We request an immediate investigation by your office of this incident, and, if as a result thereof you find a Federal violation has been committed, prosecution of the parties guilty of this assault.

The case has also been called to the attention of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

"It is not enough to win the right to vote," Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. Secretary, said in commenting on these cases. "We must be able to protect Negro voters in the exercise of this basic right. Southern Negroes have time and time again demonstrated that they are not to be intimidated by threats and violence. It is the responsibility of all of us to see that they are permitted to vote without reprisals. All our resources must be mobilized to this end. Otherwise, the long struggle to establish the right to vote will come to naught."

Negro Players Make Big Nine Nation's Top Grid Teams

Chicago.—In the strongest grid circuit in the nation, the Big Nine, eight out of the nine competing schools are fielding colored backs and linemen this year, says a November Ebony photo-feature, and thank their Negro gridsters for their extra power and deception.

"Top Negro player in the midwest is Michigan's Gene Derricote, Ebony says, "who averaged six yard per try and scored five touchdowns last season though he had to give way to versatile All-American Bob Chappius. Injured this fall, Derricote has returned to the Michigan line-up and is responsible for the team's being picked by experts as the nation's greatest."

Also rated high by coaches and fans alike are George Taliaferro at Indiana, Paul Patterson at Illinois, Glen Pullens at Minnesota, Earl Banks at Iowa, Jimmy Dorsey and Stan Dixon at Ohio State, Calvin Vernon and Bob Teague at Wisconsin, and Jim Holland at Northwestern.

"Since Negro William H. Lewis playing for Harvard in 1892 was picked by Walter Camp as the best center in the country," Ebony says, "colored players have steadily cracked the color lines of the nation's colleges outside the South. Notre Dame is even reported looking for an outstanding Negro player in a Catholic high school.

The Passer-by

A shout_____a scuffle at the door of the shop_____a man ran ran down the street____somewhere a whistle sounded. A crowd gathered quickly. Voices rose in confusel argument. One stood ut —"I know my rights!"

From the outskirts of the milling crowd it was difficult to learn what it was that was wrong. Rumors seeped through. "It's a stick up!" The crowd murmured. At the center, the voices were penetrated with "I know my rights!"

The sound of sirens and screeching brakes broke in on the din. The crowd moved to make way for the police. More rumors came through. "It's something about a job they promised him." The sound of banishing clubs accompanied screams. Some one yelled "They're beating him! He's a Negro." "No, he's a Jew." A woman's voice remarked, "He's Eyetalian!" "Then why doesn't he go back where he came from?" The street echoed with voices—each with a diffrent version of the situation. Soon the clanging of a patrol wagon was heard. The crowd scattered and the voices ceased as interest centered on the little man who was being bustled into the wagon. Still his voice called out shrilly "I know my rights!"

The man on the rim of the crowd passed along. A newcomer approached him. "What's up, Bud?"

"Dunno. Some fellow's yelling about his rights."

"Humph!" The questioner strolled along, obviously unimpressed.

He left a puzzled man, however. There was someone enroute to the station house who knew his rights —or thought he did. What were his rights in a republic like ours?

The Declaration of Independence of the United States asserts that "Men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights" it continues, "governments are instituted among men."

"I know my rights," the little man had screamed.

Do these "inalienable rights" referred to in the Declaration of Independence still hold? Since that Declaration, our people have reviewed their position three times. Then first scrutiny, at the ratification of the Constitution in 1791 resulted in the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights. Here in was affirmed freedom of religion, speech, press, petition, to bear arms; the sanctity of one's home, property and person and the right of prosecution, trial by jury, et cetera.

"I know my rights!"

Later during the Civil War when it became obvious that our nation could not survive "half slave, half free," the matter of civil rights marched ahead through the Emancipation Proclamation and more amendments to the Constitution. At the end of each article, there was affixed the phrase: "Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Last year President Truman appointed a Committee on Civil Rights. In its report, "Secure These Rights," it listed as basically essenial to the well-being of the individual:

(1) The right to safety and security of person

(2) The right to citizenship and its privileges

(3) The right to freedom of conscience and expression

(4) The right to equality of opportunity.

What rights had been violated that very day? What were the men in the crowd and Mr. Passerby going to do about it? How was it the Constitution read__"governments are instiuted among men." But a declaration and paper law are valueless unless implemented by action. Men! What men! Mr. Passerby was worried. He had never felt this thing personally before. He was really one of those "men"; but what could he do?

Just last week his wife told him about Ben, the boy next door. He was graduated with honors from a local high school. He wanted to be a doctor and had the future all mapped out before him. But at his first application to a university he was refused. On what grounds? Oh, there was something about a quota. He had shrugged his shoulders. "Too bad."

It was the same with that man down the street who had so many children. He was a mighty good craftsman but because he worshipped in a synagogue rather than a church, he just couldn't get to first bose. "It's tough."

Then there was Lucy, their maid. It was a shame that she had to go to work; but her husband couldn't make the grade. In Nashville he had been a skilled typesetter in a religious publishing house; but up North he found in his particular trade that more doors were closed than opened to him because his skin was dark.

Mr. Passerby bit his lip. He had sat silent in the monthly meeting at the club last week when some members urged the matter of "tightening up" their membership. The family under consideraion was "not our kind." Yet, he knew the man well—made the same train each morning. But couldn't actually live in the Manor. "That was "restricted"_____And he had sat silent.

Down at the office, at the Board meeting, he had voted "with the boys" **on the matter of keeping its "personnel of good old American stock." Kolinsky had deserved a** break. Able chap. Been with the firm for years_____ but, not the "board-member type."

Yesterday at Sunday school he had taught a boys' class on the subject of The Sermon on the Mount. That was a bill of rights if ever there was one! "Love thy neighbor," Jesus had said. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Yes, civil rights really weren't anything new. In fact it went back to Mt. Sinai. It goes forward_____Mr. Passerby hesitated___it goes forward to an International Bill of Rights, a declaration of human rights throughout the globe. It goes forward if I make it so. The little man had screamed " I know my rights!" Do I know my rights? Does my neighbor know his rights? Do I help to put these rights into action? **Am I only a passer-by?** I cannot be, and remain an American—remain a Christian.

—Religious Press Committee

Fisk Community School Opens November 3

New Courses Have Been Added

Dean W. H. Shackleford announces that the Fisk Community Training School will open Wednes day night, November 3 in Livingsston hall, Fisk University at 8:00 o'clock. Old and new students will register as well as post-graduates. Two new courses have been added for their benefit

Six approved subjects will be taught by capable instructors for the first quarter. Students are not required to take examinations. Tuition is only 50 cents a quarter. Last year 100 students from every denominaion of 42 local churches attended the school. A larger enrollment is expected this year.

During his first campaign for mayor of New York City in 1929, La Guardia charged the popular Jimmy Walker with all sorts of corruption, and Walker never answered a single charge. "Why should I make his campaign for him?" he said to me. "I won't build him up. It would be fun, though, to ask him one question—what was he doing in Waterbury on July 16, 1928?"

"Was he there at that time?" I asked.

"I dunno," Walker replied. "But if I asked that question he could deny he was there until he was blue in the face. A lot of suckers would still believe there was something very fishy about him and Waterbury." — WILLIAM R. CONKLIN, WE SAW IT HAPPEN.

Who Eats For You

Inventory had just been taken at the plant where I am bookkeeper. My task now was to make sense out of the rows of figures. It would require much concentration and quiet. The time to do it, I felt, was Sunday morning, when my wife and the children were in church.

Of course, my conscience tried to speak against it, but my mind was equally capable of thinking up reasons to justify my staying home.

This is the Lord's Day, said conscience.

But if I lose my job I will not be able to support the church, said mind.

This mental argument made me remember my church offering envelopes, I got them from the desk drawer and carefully marked in the amounts. **At least my money will be in church.**

Conscience tried to say something about backing up my offering with prayers, but I did not pay any attention.

A few imnutes later, my wife entered the room dressed for church. A quick glance at the inventory papers before me told her that I planned to stay at home.

"Did I tell you what happened at McCallum's garage yesterday when I had the car greased?" she asked, "It was comical in a way.

"When I was ready to leave, I said to Mr. McCallum, 'So long, see you in church.' You know I say that to almost everybody.

"Well," she continued, "that reminded me that I had not seen him in church recently, so I asked him about it.

"Mr. McCallum said, 'I setnd my wife and daughter. Isn't that enough?"

"You know he's rather stout anyway, and when he said that, one of the other customers asked, 'Do you let them eat for you too?'"

My mind could not compete with my wife and my conscience. I noticed Mr. McCallum was in church, too.—The Lutheran.

A Picture In The Flames

By M. Clark

"Creak!—Creak!"

Robin looked out the window. Through the ranch gate came two burros, drawing a wagon. The wagon was piled high with wood.

On its seat were two figures, one large, one small, and both wearing large hats.

"Juan's come with the wood," Robin called to his mother, "and Pedro's with him."

Juan and Pedro busily began to pile the wood in the patio. The last armful they carried in for the fireplace.

"Hello, Pedro!" said Robin.

"Hello!" said Pedro!" shyly.

"Look a the new coloring book my aunt sent me for my birthday," said Robin. "I am painting in it now."

Pedro came over to the table. "I paint, too," she said softly. "I show you." He felt in the pocket of his old windbreaker, brought out a paper. Carefully smoothing it out, he gave it to Robin.

I was a picture of a dog.

"I only have blue crayon," said Pedro. "I have to draw dog blue." He looked wistfully at the spotted pony Robin was coloring.

"It looks just like a dog," Robin told him, "even if it is blue. Look here, this halter's going to be red, you can paint it." He held out the brush.

Pedro hesitated. Then he took the brush. Bending over the paint ing book, he carefully colored the pony's halter red.

"Do you like to paint, Pedro?" asked Robin.

"Mucho—very much," said Pedro, as he laid the brush down.

"Why don't you get your father to buy you some paints with some of the wood money?" asked Robin.

Pedro was silent for a moment. "We need grocery," he said.

"Oh!" said Robin. Suddenly he put the brush into Pedro's hand. "Paint the spots on the pony, Pedro, while you're waiting for your father. You can paint his eye, too."

Robin watched as, slowly and carefully Pedro painted four brown spots; then the pony's eye.

"You paint a lot better than I do, Pedro," Robin said.

Pedro looked pleased. But he said nothing as, his head on one side, he looked at the pony.

Robin looked at him. "If this wasn't a new painting book I'd gotten for my birthday—" it sound ed as if he were talking to himself.

"Pedro, we go," Juan put in his head at the patio door.

With a little sigh Pedro put down the paintbrush. "Adios—good-by, he said. "Thank you for the painting."

He started toward the door, but suddenly he turned back. Bending over the painting book, for a long minutes he looked at the pony with the red halter and the brown spots. Then, turning, he ran out of the room

But Robin had seen the look on his face.

Robin watched Pedro climb up on the seat of the wagon. Juan got down to fix the rein on one of the burros. Pedro sat there, hunched up under his big hat, staring straight in front of him.

Perhaps next Christmas—" Robin told himself. He broke off. It was a long time until next Christmas. Juan was up on the wagon now.

"Creak — creak!" began the the wheels.

"Next Christmas" Again Robin remembered the look on Pedro's face. "Wait!"

Juan looked over his shoulder at the call from the door.

"Wait!" Robin told him again. The next minute he was back in the house, busily gathering up some things from the table.

After Pedro and his father had gone, Robin sat rocking in front of the fire. Two of the logs Juan and Pedro had brought were already making a fine bright flame. He could never finish painting the spotted pony picture, now, but as he wached the flames he seemed to see in them another picture. It was a picure of a wagon drawn by two burros. On the seat were two figures, one larg, one very small, both in big hats. The small one was tightly holding a flat package.

It grew darker outside and a nice smell of hot gingerbread drifted in from the kitchen. Robin sat watching the picure in the flames. He sort of liked it, he thought.

—Storytime

Letters Count

Have you ever considered the influence of letters? Sometimes we write them so glibly. Yet they reveal our characters and can have great outreach in "winning friends and influencing people."

A noted surgeon and scientist, who is frequently asked to address young people, was greatly influenced by a letter when he was a mere lad. A letter from a young railroad clerk was responsible for his becoming an earnest Christian. Since then, in the course of his long life, he has published more than thirty volumes of religious themes, for many years edited a Christian paper which had a circulation of more than a hundred thousand weekly, addressed large assemblies of Christian workers, and is probably the most effective personal worker of this generation. All of this service is traceable to a letter that was prayed over by the writer.

„This past year, we have been writing to three young men of promise. In our letters we have tried to reveal the joy of Christian service. Imagine the satisfaction which has been ours recently to have had letters from all three stating that they are dedicating their lives to God's work. Indeed, evangelism can be done through letters. Why not use them?

—Evangelical Crusader.

When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle

If you want to get a good general view of a man's character, find out from him what his opinion of his neighbor is.

First President

The late R. H. BOYD, founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board and builder of the National Baptist Publishing Board Plant, recognized as the premier member of the fourth estate in publishing and distributing Baptist literature. He was the first President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company.

First Cashier

The late J. C NAPIER, the first Cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company. He was an Attorney-at-law, by profession and was former Registrar of United States Treasury and had been twice chosen as presidential elector and served for many years as a member of the State Executive Committee of the Republican party in Tennessee, and was a former President of the National Negro Business League.

First Chairman

The late PRESTON TAYLOR, first Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was the owner and senior member of Taylor and Company Undertakers, he purchased Greenwood Cemetery, the largest of its kind in the United States, and he also built Greenwood Park, a large recreational center. He was organizer and builder of the Lea Avenue Christian Church and was President of the National Convention of Christian Church workers.

We Will Honor The Intrepid Three

A Trio of Nashville Men Who Accomplished Things in Life—Whose Memory We All Cherish

The Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, located at Fourth Avenue, North and Charlotte Avenue (formerly Cedar Street), invites the people of this city, this state and nation to join in with them in honoring the late Richard Henry Boyd, the first President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, the late Preston Taylor, the first Chair man of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, and the late J. C. Napier, the first Cashier. This is the oldest bank of its kind in the United States and for the next three months the depositors, stockholders, directors, Executive Committee and officers will be conducting a "Deposit Shower Campaign" to honor these three stalwarts as we approach our forty-fifth birthday. Everybody can join in this movement, little or big, young or old, male and female of every walk of life, regardless of race, creed or color, in opening a savings account in this the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company of Nashville.

These three men had faith in God and confidence in themselves and the people. Their foresight and courage, their indomitable will-power, their interest in humanity never wavered. If obstacles arose in their path they either went over them, around them or through them. Nothing ever stopped them but death itself, but their spirit still lives and the institution they founded is growing. Because of these virtues, these accomplishments and this record that has seldom been reached and never surpassed, we feel that the people of America would like to honor them with a deposit during the "Deposit Shower Campaign" in the bank that they felt was destined to give recognition not only to our generation but to unborn generations. You can deposit by mail, if you are not living in Nashivlle by sending a money order to the "Banking by Mail Department" of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, Nashville, Tenn. As little as ten dollars will open a savings account in this bank, after which we will send you a Signature Card and your Savings bank pass-book.

Remember that for three months this "Deposit Shower Campaign," honoring the found er and the first major officers and early stockholders of this Bank, will continue and that you may join in with us in giving them honor.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

M. G. FERGUSON, Acting Cashier

MISS H. L. JORDAN, Assistant Cashier

HENRY A. BOYD, President

4th Avenue, North and Charlotte Avenue, Nashville 3, Tennessee

We are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—You can make your Deposit by Mail—Capital stock $100,000.00 Surplus $42,000.00. Resources over $1,600,000.00.

We Can Win

This country will win the war against fire when, and only when, we realize that every American must take his place as a belligerent.

Those whose main business is fire prevention are doing a fine job. They are helping to develop safer building materials, appliances and machinery. They are improving our fire departments and other fire fighting facilities. They are making available a wealth of material which shows the causes of fire, the principal hazards, and proven means of prevention. But all this essential work will be done in vain unless a wide degree of public interest and cooperation are obtained.

There is nothing impersonal about fire prevention. It has only one purpose—to make your home, your property, and your person safe from one of the cruelest killers and destroyers. Its sole aim is to save the $700,000,000 worth of property and the more than 10,000 lives that fire now consumes each year. Its goal, therefore, is to make this a safer, happier and richer country.

Organized fire prevention work is being brought to a peak of activity in 1949, and it will reach its apex Fire Prevention Week next October. The leaders and experts are showing the way. It is up to the rest of us—the millions who are never safe from the threat of fire, whether we realize it or not—to make this great work bear its full fruit.

Southern Advisory Committee the Christian Rural Overseas Program

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor, Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., (Chairman)

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Vernon S. Broyles, pastor, North Avenue Presbyterian Church Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Walter S. Brown, Director of Extension, Athens, Ga.

Dr. Clarence Poe, Editor, Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Alexander Nunn, Editor, Progressive Farmer, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. J. W. Sells, Secretary, Methodist Rural Life, 63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. R. L. Wingate, President Farm Bureau, Bibb Building, Macon, Ga.

Dr. George Sadler, Secretary, Baptist Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va.

Bishop John Moore Walker, Episcopal, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. A. G. Swing, Immediate Past Press, Georgia Cotton Ginners Association, Orchid Hill, Ga.

Rev. Emmit A. McNabb, pastor, Community Christian Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Stanford Smith, Executive Secretary, Georgia Press Association, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Henry V. Richardson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

THOMAS F. BYRD,

Director of Regional Office Christian Rural Overseas Program, 312 Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Ave., Northeast Atlanta, Ga

JOHN D. METZLER

National Director Christian Rural Overseas Program, 308 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

How We Bathe

By Eleanor Hammond

Raindrops wash the flowers faces-
Mother Wind then wipes them dry.
Mother Cat combs every kitten,
And they do not whine and cry.

Frogs and fish are always bathing.
Birds must bathe as well as fly—
I am glad of soap and water,
And soft towels to make me dry!

Bees can distinguish between different degrees of brightness of a given color, but are blind to red.

USO Re-activated

Standard News Syndicate Issues Release For Publication

Back in 1941 the USO responded promptly and effectively when the nation's Armed Forces of all races called for civilian assistance to provide for the recreational, spiritual, welfare and educational needs of the men and women in uniform.

At the peak of its war-time career, the USO conducted 3,035 operations, exclusive of USO camp shows whose curtain rose 700 times a day on performances in every corner of the world, entertaining armed servicemen, regardless of race or color. Throughout the terrible days of total war a million and a half civilian volunteers performed myriad important tasks. They continued to serve until they were no longer needed. Even then, the USO stayed on the job to give a friendly lift to returning personnel, scattered families and hospitalized veterans.

Now with the expansion of our peace-time military establishment, a new USO is being organized for active duty in 1949. It has a big job ahead, and while its problems now are perhaps not so numerous as before, they are equally as important and deeply rooted. The peace-time army will be very young, comprising mostly boys in their teens and early twenties.

With the new USO at their side, these boys will have someone to talk to about their dreams and hopes. They will be able to enjoy dances, games, sports — the many items that contribute home-like customs and comforts.

To enable the home folks to help assure USO services for the young new armed forces, the new USO is included among the Red Feather services for which Community Chest campaigns in many cities ask public support this Fall. When you give, remember to give enough for all these services which are important factors in the welfare of every community, plus the USO

The Chest way is the best way! Give today for support of all Red Feather services — plus USO— through your local Community Chest.

Remember the Red Feather services of your home town! Give now to support all Red Feather services—plus the USO— through your local Community Chest.

The Red Feather means many campaigns in one. Make a single pledge for all Red Feather services—plus the USO— through your local Community Chest.

SERVES SERVICEMEN

Got somebody in the family in service? You can give him the comforts of home by giving through your Community Chest to the new USO. With its many friendly services to the serviceman, USO now is a Red Feather service, too. Give through the Community Chest.

SERVES YOUR SONS

The needs of the new servicemen must be met! That's why USO, at the time the Department for Defense, has been reactivated. The new USO serves your sons—and needs your support. Give enough for all your Red Feather services, including USO, through the Community Chest.

"But why tie USO in with the Red Feather? The USO doesn't belong to any one town."

"That's right," said the Red Feather. "I belongs to no town—and to every town in the USA. These kids in uniform will belong to a thousand homevilles —and wherever they go there'll be a USO near by—compliments of the folks back home."

Left-over chicken will go a long way if diced and added to a mixture of rice and tomato sauce. Bake in a casserole topped with buttered crumbs, or heat on top

One Thousand Attended Rally Opening NCNW's Yearly Convention

Washington, Oct. 10—Necessity of more social education for children of all races was emphasized today at the mass civil rights rally of the National Council of Negro Women at the Commerce Department auditorium.

One thousand women from every section of the United States and Canada attended the rally which opened the Council's 13th annual convention in Washington.

Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, attorney and member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights told the delegates that she would "sacrifice everything . . . for the freedom of Negro children in generations to come."

Equal education, beginning in kindergarten and the early grades is the easiest way of improving the Negro race and the country in general, she said.

She expressed the opinion that the American people face an era of purges and "Gestapo restrictions" unless they immediately narrow the gap between what we preach and what we practice."

She pointed out that our Constitution and Federal laws provide equal opportunities—both education and employment—for all people, but that in many sections of the country this tradition is not practiced.

Mrs. Alexander was followed on the program by Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels, associate professor of education at New York University, who has recently completed a Nation-wide study of social education in public schools.

Dr. Alpenfels urged that children be taught early in their lives human relationships between nationalities and races. Education—and particularly education at a very early age—is the surest way of combating group inequality and prejudice, she continued.

Mrs. Mary McLeo Bethune, founder and president of the N. C. N. W., made the welcoming address and presided at the meeting. Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, President of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., gave the invocation, and Emmer Lancaster of the Commerce Department and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President of the Palmer Memorial Institute offered greetings to the rally's opening.

Mary Caldwell Dawson, founder and president of the National Negro Opera Company, sang two operatic selections with accompaniment by John R. Hoskins. Helen Mayle of the department of fine arts in religion of Howard University, also sang. Her accompanist was Ethel Ramos Harris.

Mrs. Muriel Johnson, chairman of the program committee, introduced the special guests who included Mrs. Olga Margolin, representing the National Council of Jewish Women; Miss Elizabeth Christman, executive secretary of The Women's Trade Union League, and Georgia Ellis Jones, a Chicago, Ill., attorney.

At the close of the program, Miss Mary Church Terrell, prominent Negro educational and civic leader presented the council with an oil painting of its president, Mrs. Bethune, painted by William Sylvester Carter.

One World' Concert Sponsored by N. C. N. W. in Washington

Washington, Oct. 12—Representatives of some 40 foreign conutries tonight participated in a "One World Concert," sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women in the Interdepartmental Auditorium of the Labor Department. The colorful program, featuring native music and folk dances, was one of the high spots in he council's thirteenth annual conference which opened here last Sunday and will conclude tonight.

Throughout the four-day conclave "World Citizenship Through Human Understanding" has been spotlighted by the some 1,000 delegates. Last night's musical program was in keeping with the orgonization's theme.

Greatest Story Ever Told

American Broadcasting Company's New Recordings

New York, N. Y.—Through the kindness of a listener of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," the public library in Waterville, Maine, has been given a complete set of the recordings of this outstanding radio program so that they may be available to any group in the community which would like to play them at any time. The listener, in the true spirit of the program, preferred to remain anonymous, thereby emulating the sponsor of the program who has refrained from using it for any advertising purposes, but keeps it entirely a public service presentation.

The recordings of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," heard Sundays at 6:30 p. m., EST, over the ABC network, are available at cost in albums which contain two programs each. This low price is possible only because musicians, actors, and all those connected with the production of it were willing to forego the usual compensation for recordings. Schools, churches, hospitals, and other religious and civic groups have used them as part of their own activities, for study groups, and in other ways. The recordings are available through the American Broadcasting Company, Recording Division, Radio City, New York, N. Y., at $4.95 per album.

The twenty-one albums that have been recorded so far were accepted for the Waterville Public Library by Dean Ernest C. Marriner, Vice President of the Library Trustees, in a broadcast ceremony over Station WTVL. In accepting the gift, Dean Marriner expressed his gratitude for such a fine, significant gift.

The Mantle Is Cast Upon You

Carry on! Henry Allen Boyd, the noble work begun
The mantle was cast upon you by the Saint, R. H. Boyd,
The work of giving to the world the message of God's word.

The task that's set before you, a grand and noble work,
Your heart, your hands shall He give strength to carry on for God.
The obstacles will cloud your path. the storms may raging come
The still small voice will ever say, the work is God's go on.

There is no fear, there is no laek, to carry on for God,
For He who to the task hath called thee, will give strength to carry on.
Then carry on! Henry Allen Boyd, the work of God begun,
The race is on, the battle raging, a victory awaits the goal;
A life, a light, a beaten path, a crown, all for work well done.

I first saw star shadows when I was a boy, tramping down a lonely country road after a new snowfall. It was cold and still and brilliantly clear. The stars swung like great lamps in the sky and snapped when I looked at them. A great star burned in the west, and suddenly as I passed a row of tall maples lining the west side of the road, I detected on the snow ahead some faint yet distinct bars of shadow. Each bar came from the base of a maple tree — they were shadows cast on the light of that star! To this day I can recall the strange thrill that went over me then. — Walter Prichard Eaton. NEW ENGLAND VISTA (Wilde).

It is an undeniable fact that, if a fox terrier two feet long, with a tail an inch and a half high, can dig a hole three feet deep in

"Render Unto Caesar"

By Maeanna Cheserton-Mangle

The Church has been called the "mystical home of man." It has been looked upon as a place of spiritual rearing—a place "apart" from the world. This principle Jesus made plain centuries ago on that last night in the Garden when He prayed for His Disciples. "I am no more in the world but these are in the world and I am glorified in them. . . . They are not **of** this world even as I am not **of** this world, but thou didst send me into the world, even so send I **them** into the world."

Are we **in** or **of** this world? This month we are given a chance to say. As adult members of a democracy, we are given the right of franchise. If we do not exercise this right we are neither **in** nor **of** this world. If Jesus were here today would He vote at the polls? Would He let His voice be heard in politics? From His actions in Galilee, yes! He spoke to the scribes and the Pharisees in no uncertain terms as He demonstrated their hypocrisy and deceit. He flogged the money-changers in the temple. He answered those who would trip Him concerning the law. "Render unto Caesar, "He said, "the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's"

Would Jesus vote today, Yes. He would "render unto Caesar" the benefit of His voice in the running of the government. He would "render unto Caesar" taxes for the running of the government. He would "render unto Caesar" His interest and support as a citizen. In a word, He would BE a citizen.

Citizenship is a two-way affair. A government owes its people nothing that they do not make possible. Democracy is a government **of** the people. To vote is good democracy. Jesus sent US INTO the world. To vote is good Christianity.

—Religious Press Committee.

Passion For Souls

When Charles G. Finney was a lawyer twenty-nine years of age, he examined the claims of Christianity by a profound study of the Bible. His surrender to Christ followed and was so complete that he determined to abandon the practice of law that he might persuade others to accept his new-found Saviour. The Bible was his guide. Studying this Book with his keen and finely trained mind, he developed his own theology. As an evangelist, he swept over the land, preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. Indifference to his own interests, a great passion for souls, an earnestness that aroused audiences to a white heat of emotion, a flawless and irresistible logic, and a tremendous insistence that those who accepted Christ should live within his will characterized his ministry. Friends in New York organized the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational church. Here he preached with great passion, making the church the center of a far-reaching evangelical work. While Dr. Finney was in New York, Oberlin College was started to prepare men of his type for the ministry. In the work of this college wa san irresistible call to the man who was at once an evangelist, philosopher, and theologian. At Oberlin, as professor and president, he did the great work of his life. Students from all over the land flocked to this institution. While Finney taught the profoundest subjects in the college and in all the surrounding country, he continued to manifest his passion for souls as he preached the gospel that saves the lost and keeps the saved. Would not college presidents with this passion for souls be a blessing to our generation.

10 minutes, to dig the Panama Canal in a single year would require only one fox terrier 15 miles long, with a tail a mile and a half high. This is statictically true; yet one must seriously consider whether, after finding the fox terrier, one could make it mind.—BURGES JOHNSON.

". . . . Unto Others

By Maeanna Cheserton-Mangle

The Gospel remains alive and meaningful, continually charged with appeal and force, only as we live it and work to advance its message to the world. There can be no convincing preachment to the non-Christian people's of the world, without corresponding action to make such preachments a real and vital part of our everyday ways.

The teachings of the Gospel concerning the brotherhood of man leaves us no alternative. We must consider the man on the street our brother. Likewise he who attends the community meeting, political party, trade union, local government and Chamber of Commerce. As more and more Christians fulfill that role, we lend strength to our beliefs.

Our duty in behalf of our brothers across the world is two-fold. In America, through a series of revisions in our stand on civil rights, we enjoy the greatest amount of freedom on the face of the earth. By virtue of this, the eyes of the world are upon us. As we stand or fall in upholding these laws of freedom in our country, we shall affect the laws and lives of those of other countries.

Recently the citizens of Montclair, New Jersey decided to do something about their situation. They wondered how they measured up and decided to find out by making an audit of their assets and liabilities in the field of civil rights.

First came employment. On the asset side, Montclair learned that its local government did not base its hiring policy on race, creed or color. Still, it was admitted that of a 70-man police force, only 4 members were Negroes; while there were no Negro firemen at all. In private employment, major companies like Prudential Insurance, Westinghouse Electric, Sears-Roebuck, Bell Telephone, rated a clean bile of health. But it was equally true that Negroes could find few private jobs save as manual laborers.

The housing picture was nasty. The local veterans' temporary project ran as it should, with no discrimination; but the real estate operators quietly practiced the starkest sort of discrimination. Of 170 deeds examined, 40 embodied restrictions prohibiting the sale, lease or gift of property to certain racial or religious groups.

On they went with their investigation: recreation, schools, health, eating places, et cetera, until an impressive amount of information had been gathered.

What was the value of all this data? To begin with, it was a wonderful example of pratical Christian awareness of others. Instead of leaving it up to the next fellow, Montclair's citizens took an active part in making brotherhood meaningful, in bringing human rights within the reach of all. Once the Audit was finished, Montclair knew where it stood, where the record was straight and proud, and where it was weak. It knew where vigorous action in support of Americanism and Christianity was needed. And it is safe to predict that, having discovered its own shortcomings, Montclair will be all the more cager to take swift remedial action.

Montclair is only one of many bright spots on the human rights horizon. For two years, the State of New York has barred discrimination in employment. Contrary to the hackneyed verdict of wiseacres that "you can't legislate discrimination out of existence," the New York State fair employment law has been remarbably effective in doing just that. To recalcitrants, the New York State Committee Against Discrimination (SCAD, for short) points out the benefits of fair employment policies; where necessary it marshals public opinion to reinforce its reasoning. SCAD has always won out with these methods; never once has an employer or a labor union resisted to the point where punitive measures had to be invoked. The law is rightly viewed as the friend of man.

America does not lack for other tangible expressions of her interest in her brothers. The Church is making her influence felt in the council halls of the United Nations, where a Convention Against Genocide, designed to ban wholesale assaults against racial, religious, cultural or national groups shorty will come up for adoption. Perhaps the most mouentous united action on the part of the Church has been its efforts on behalf of the International Bill of Human Rights, also before the U. N.

Just before the San Francisco Conference, God-fearing people agitated for a Charter on Human Rights. By dint of an enlightened public, it was possible to include in this charter articles on racial and religious freedom such as are theoretically in our own United States Declaration of Independence and subsequent Bill of Rights. Progress has been made since then in the halls of the United Nations. Now the Declaration on Human Rights is complete, and covers at least all the essential aspects of religious freedom. These essential aspects, however, constitute only a minimum of the practices that have been tested by experience and agreed to be basically necessary for the observance of religious freedom. The Declaration is a big step in the right direction but it is by no means a legal document which would actually guarantee the rights and freedoms within individual countries. It has, however, a decided educational value which may in time acquire some legal significance.

Now is the time for all who are concerned about the International Bill of Rights, to make their voices heard. We, of the Church, should now press for a Covenant where these rights may be more exactly defined, and which will more definitely commit the governments of the world by ratification on their part in accordance with their individual onstitutions. This can be acomplished only through us.

We ask: What can we do: How can we, in remote localities, make ourselves helpful to so widespread an enterprise. There is none on the face of the earth who has a greater implement for good in his hand than the boy, girl, man and woman of the Church. Here we have a center, a means of communication, a place for education, a place for dedication and prayer. All these we can use to the furtherance of this phase of God's will for us. We can gather together people of like interests. Them we can agitate and educate. With them we can dedicate ourselves to a more vital Christian way of life. We can pray and work to the end that our representatives in high places will be properly commissioned to prepare and vote for the Declaration on Human Rights and a Covenant to make them vitally effective throughout the world.

Yes, we are singularly blessed in the freedom we have and in the oportunities that are ours to share this freedom. Our Master, in speaking of stewardship said "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask more." We have a great heritage. Much has been committed to us. Much will be required of us. This may be the "much".

Let none of us who bears the name of Christ, rest until we have done what the Lord would have us do ". . . unto others."

—RELIGIOUS PRESS COMMITTEE.

O SOLE MIO

A certain Welshman, the proud possessor of a very fine bass voice, confided one day to a friend that he had had a remarkable dream. "I was in a mighty choir: 5000 sopranos, 5000 altos. 5000 tenors—all singing at once, double forte. Oh, magnificent! But suddenly," continued the singer, "the conductor stopped the lot, and turning to me said, 'Not quite so loud in the bass, Mr. Jones.'" — WALL STREET JOURNAL.

"Follow The Lord" In Soul-Winning

One day Jesus called seventy men to him, divided them into pairs, and sent them out as his advance agents into areas "whither he himself would come." Sometime later the men returned with joy, saying that even the demons were subject unto them. This magnificent visitation campaign took place nearly two thousand years ago, but on through the years since that time God's people have found that when they team up and take the gospel to the lost, the power of God is upon them. And it is still gloriously true in this year of our Lord, 1948!

Some months ago a thirteen-year-old boy accepted Christ. Soon afterward, two men went to see he boy's lost father. They found him alsos smug in attitude He said he was all right as he was

The two men, in a manner that was in no wise apologetic, forcefully confronted the man with truths of the Bible concerning sin and death and hell, the Saviour and salvation, repentance and faith, heaven and everlasting life. They had a prayer and left. Seemingly they had made little impression on the man.

Then two weeks later the man walked down the aisle of the Baptist church, coming in the spirit of a little child to take Jesus as his Saviour. God's Word had struck home! Two men had gone visiting.

Jesus has all the power today that he has ever had. He is as willing and as anxious to manifest that power today as he ever was. His blessed promise, "Lo, I am with you alway," is literally and faithfully kept today to all those who go out at his command to do his will.

Many Christians have yet to discover that God stands ready to bless the efforts of any child of his who is willing to do the specific things that he has commanded. The blessings of God are not alone for the preacher or for the layman with particular abilities and specialized training. The blessings of God are upon all those who will do his will. Take the case of Elmer.

During a revival in a town in western Arkansas, perhaps half of the members of the Baptist church were praying for Sammy. Sammy had been running away from the Lord for about thirty years, but one day two men cornered him and pressed the claims of Christ upon him. However, Sammy did not yield that day. It took Elmer to win Sammy.

Elmer was only three days old as a Christian when he asked the same two men to go with him to see Sammy. They went. Seated in Sammy's living room, Elmer spoke words about like these: "Sammy. I don't know a lot to say, but I want you to know I was just like you until thrree days ago. Jesus saved me then. And Sammy, he will will do the same for you if you'll let him do it." The men had a prayer. After the prayer Sammy yielded to the Saviour. God had blessed again the going, witnessing, and praying of his people!

A woman wearing an off-the-face hat she had just bought asked her cook how she liked it.

"It's a right pretty hat," the cook gave judgment. "But it suah do make yo' face public."

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Old News, Good News, New News

Archer Wallace

In the fall of 1942 the explorer Stefansson wrote what is perhaps the most comprehensive study of Greenland. He says that Christianity came to that country probably in the ninth and tenth centuries, and then as a result of persecution and hard living conditions it was seemingly stamped out. Greenland came once more to the attention of Christian teachers, about two centuries ago and a work of God was established which has grown into a strong church. It is interesting to recall, however, what the first Eskimos of that bleak northern land said when they heard the story of God's great love which we have in this lesson. It was something of a rebuke, "If God loves us so much, why have you been so long in coming?"

In the memoirs of the poet Alfred Tennyson, he tells of staying with two humble Christians in their village home. When he arrived he asked if they had any news. "There is only one piece of important news." said the woman, "and that is, Christ died for all men." The answer delighted the poet. He said:."That is old news and good news and new news." It was of this glad message that Horatius Bonar wrote:

Thy love to me, O God
Not mine, O Lord, to thee,
Can rid me of this dark unrest,
And set my spirit free.

Of National Council Of Negro Women Reports

Washington, D. C.—The findings and recommendations of the 13th Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women representing a membership of 850,000, recently concluded here, were announced today by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune its Founder-President.

She also reported unanimous adoption of a resolution commending President Harry S. Truman for his support of full civil rights for all citizens, regardless or race, creed or national origin.

Unanimously adopted also was a resolution introduced by the Council's International Commitee vigorously urging that the United Naions not take any action which would result in the African Colonies and people being placed either under Italian Trusteeship or being returned to Italy Sovereignty

The recommendaions are as follows:

1. Human Rights—

The Council pledged its support to the United Nations in is efforts to secure both a declaration of human righs and a covenant of human rights, and pledged its membership to work for their ratification when presented to he U. S. Government.

2. Civil Rights—

The Council pledged itself anew to work increasingly for:

The abolition of lynching.

The replacement of mob rule with equal protection of all citizens under law and order in a free society.

The abolition of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

The elimination of the poll tax and other similar devices as prerequisite for voting.

The writing of the principle of fair practice in employment into a national law with adequate sanctions.

It deplored the "flagrant examples of discriminatory practices" existing in the Nation's Capital which should be an example of the Democratic way of life.

3. Employment:

Endirsed enactment of labor extension service law for the training of wage and salary workers at state universities and reaffirmed legislation designed to improve its support of organized labor and the welfare of labor.

4. Housing—

Membership of the Council will work for enactment by the 87th Congress of the public and rural housing provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner ill and for the elimination of racially discriminatory practices by real estate operators, builders and mortgage-lending institutions.

5. Health—

Will work in cooperation with pub lic and voluntary agencies at community, state and national levels for the development of adequate health services for all citizens. The NCNW strongly endorsed the national health insurance plan.

6. Education—

The Council will call upon the 81st Congress to pass legislation providing Federal aid to education prohibiting discrimination and segregation in the educational system.

7. Youth Conservation—

As an aid in the fight against juvenile delinquency, NCNW will undertake the organization of girls and young women between the ages of 16-21 as "Junior Councilors."

8. Citizenship—

Emphasized the importance of women exercising their right to vote in order to elect candidates who are sympathetic to a program for the furtherance of civil and human rights for all.

In announcing the results of the Convention, Mrs. Bethune said, "I am greatly encouraged by the fact that women across the counry very definitely have a growing understanding of the vital importance of unity. That was forcefully conveyed to me at every session of the Convention. I sensed an appreciation of the efforts put forth by the Council for 13 years emphasizing the power of unity of purpose and unity of action."

Yesterday's Children

Louisa May Alcott
Evelyn L. Nelson

For every child invited to Louisa May Alcott's birthday party the most important moment had arrived—refreshment time! A four-year-old child, wearing a lovely crown of flowers, stood on a table, making-believing that it was a throne. Louisa, of course.

Around and around the table the laughing guests marched. This was Louisa's cue to give each child a piece of birthday cake.

Just as the last guest was about to be served, the make-beileve queen saw that a mistake had been made in counting. Only one piece of cake remained on the plate.

Great was the temptation at that particular moment in the life of Louisa May Alcott. What should she do? Who should eat that last piece?

Mrs. Alcott could do nothing about the mistake now. But she whispered, "I know my Lou-y will not let a little friend go without."

Mother was right, and the make-believe queen learned something about the meaning of the word, self-denial.

Nor did the child forget the time, two years later, when she found out that running away from home was no fun at all

It was after dusk that the bell kept ringing and ringing. The bell was rung for Louisa's benefit. Where was she at that very moment? She was in the Land of Nod but not resting on her little bed at home. Her head rested against the pillow-like body of a friendly dog. Both, the child and the dog slept on a doorstep.

"Little child lost. Six years old. Wears a pink dress, white hat, and new green shoes!" That was the Boston's town-crier.

Louisa awoke with a start. How happy she was to be found, for she had wandered far!

By the time she was eight, Louisa was writing verses to the robin in her own back yard. After a time she started writing stories. But it was not until she was in her middle thirties that someone asked her to write the story of her own happy childhood and early life. She followed the friend's suggestion and out of it came—Little Women!

Two Members Class '21, Meharry Medical College

Left, Dr. R. L. Jackson of Baltimore, Md., class '21 of Meharry Medical College; right, Dr. W. A. Beck, Los Angeles, Calif., Meharry Medical College, class '21.

Immortal Lady

Frederick Norman Joy

The old soldier walked with the aid of a cane across the small living room of his humble cottage; stopped before a picture that hung above the open fireplace, stood at attention, then saluted. The picture was not that of a king, President, or emperor; not that of a famous navel captain or military leader; no, it was the picture of a woman.

This incident, although it happened over forty years ago, has like so many things experienced during early childhood, remained a vivid memory. The soldier was my great-uncle who served with the British army through the Crimean War; and the picture was of the immortal lady—Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nnghingale was born May 20, 1820 in Florence, Italy, while her parents were making an extended tour of Europe.

Returning to England they purchased a home near Romsey, and here the young Florence spent her early childhood. She was a sensitive child, shy, retiring, deeply religious and very fond of birds, flowers, and the smaller animals. At seventeen she was taken abroad for the first time; her parents were, by the standard of that time, fairly wealthy people. It was during this visit to continental Europe that she became interested in social conditions, and spent much time studying the methods employed in the various social institutions.

Returning to her home in England she became obsessed with the idea of devoting her life to the help and comforting of suffering mankind. Asked why she did not write something in keeping with her attitude toward social conditions, she replied, "Feelings are wasted in words, action brings results." From that time until her death in 1910, that was her creed; action will get results.

Contacts with the great philanthropist Lord Shafetsbury, induced her to devote time inspecting the London hospitals and ragged schools. Homes for orphan and destitute children were known as "ragged schools" in those days. With the experience gained in this work, her idea of caring for the sick became more intense.

The nursing profession in the early 1800's was of a very low standard, and attracted only the very commonest of women. It was estimated that over 80 per cent of the nurses in London at that time were addicted to the excessive use of strong drink. They were dirty in their person, and the methods of caring for the sick. Washing a patient was to them nothing short of madness; and in most cases, especially among the poorer classes, bed colthes were never changed until they became so thikly infested with vermin that it was necessary to destroy them.

It may readily be seen that nursing was not particularly inviting to a lady of wealth and refinement such as Florence Nightingale. Her parents and friends, while admiring her thought of others, tried very hard to influence her in her chosen course of action. They explained to her the type of woman and the conditions in which she would come in daily contact.

However this did not deter her. Florene Nightingale was made of sterner stuff. Whatever she did or was able to accomplish she felt that it was not enough.

In 1850 during a trip to Greece, she spent a great deal of time at a school and orphanage in Athens which was conducted by two American missionaries and a Greek school mistress. Elizabeth Kontaxaki. Concerning them, Florence Nightingale said: "How useless my life seems to be by the side of these two women."

After the Battle of the Alma, one of the major engagements of the Crimean War. a correspondent of the London Times reported of the gross neglect of the wounded. As a result of these news stories public opinion was aroused and a campaign was started to raise a public fund, which was to help alleviate as much as possible the suffering of the sick and wounded.

Protests were made to the government, and there was much shifting of responsibility from one department to another. Finally public opinion became so intense that the War Office took steps, and Florence Nightingale was approached with the idea of leading a group of nurses into the Crimea.

After much delay caused by the inevitable red tape, arrangements were made for the first group to leave England. There were thirty-eight in the first contingent, and in keeping with the nurses of that day, most of them a lower type of woman. Of this thirty-eight, only one wished to do good, the others had volunteered because of money inducements.

They reached Constantinople November 4, 1854, the same day that the wounded arrived there after the Charge of the Light Brigade. At that time there were only two hospitals in which to accommodate the wounded, both in Scutari, the general hospital, and the Barrack Hospital. The Barrack Hospital was the old Turkish military barracks. transformed by giving it a coat of whitewash.

With two thousand sick and wounded in the hospitals, she was called upon to get the most efficiency from her small group of nurses. This she was able to do by the enforcement of a sympathetic but stern code. Primarily it was this: effective care. true kindness. kindness in conciliating opposition, strit methods, stern discipline, and rigid subordination.

Florence Nightingale was never critized for laxity, only for alleged too rigid discipline.

In addition to the difficulty of installing some orderly system in the hospitals. she found two extremely hard problems to overcome: medical jealousy and military prejudice. Although she was directly responsible to the War Office, correspondence between the battlefield and London took too long, so that any problem involving this jealousy and prejudice she had to solve for herself.

Among the many things that high-ranking military officers opposed was the use of ambulances for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and the use of orderlies to scrub the hospital floors.

The principal diet of the wounded was boiled meat; and many died either because they were not able to feed themselves or were too sick to eat the meat. Her first step was toprepare special diets for the more serious cases, cooking the foods over stoves that she had purchased in Marseille on the way out.

Some Fallicies That Must Go

1. WHITE SUPREMACY—Thruout the ages, the question of the supremacy of the races has played an important part in the history of mankind. This subject caused the Germans to be in the position they are in at present. It is causing this country much embarrassment in international affairs. The President of the United States is now a hated man in the Southern section of this country because he dared call for a program that would guarantee all citizens their rights under the constitution.

2. IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION—Unrest prevails through out the world. Man has not reach reached that place in life in which he can have confidence in his fellowman. This condition exists because of ignorance and superstition. A new type of education is necessary. An education for peace built upon the principles as practiced by our Savior. "If I be lifted up, I'll draw all men unto me."

NEW IDEALS

A new world is coming. Prepare to meet the challenge. The time will come when men will be too big to think in terms of race or creed. Only man's ability to produce will be the crying need. My grandmother was a pioneer teacher. She used to say to me: "Son, I want you to like white people." Years later I am a teacher, but I admonish my readers to be men and women. The world is sadly in need of men and women and if you are to play your part well in the new world, always remember that:

1. Love is a great motive
2. Faith and hard work built America, they will build a new world
3. Education must have moral content
4. Chance favors the mind that is prepared
5. Set high standards for yourself
6. Remember, that any way of life based on force will sooner or later disappear
7. Threats never pay: Weakness is foolish to use it, Strength need not
8. Let your life be of such nature that you lift rather than lower the standards of your community.

The Power of Thought

Twenty-five years ago, a French psychologist by the name of Coue became famous for his book and lectures on the power of the subconscious mind, consciously directed, to remake any individual.

He used to illustrate his ideas by this interesting proposition. Place a four inch plank across the floor of a room, and any man can walk along it without any difficulty whatever. But place the same plank above the street from the tops of the town's two highest buildings, and hardly a man can be found who can walk across it.

What is the difference? The plank is the same, the muscles are the same, the mind is the same, the will is the same. The difference is that when the plank is on the floor, we are thinking only of walking across. When the plank is suspended in air, we are thinking more about falling.—Christian Observer.

NAACP Blasts Thurmond For Breach of Courtesy

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 28—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week assailed Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat standard-bearer, for ostentatiously withdrawing his invitation to Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands to visit the Governor's Mansion here. This action was branded "a breach of even common courtesy." Stating that he did not know Gov. Hastie was a Negro, Gov. Thurmond asserted that the invitation was "a mistake."

In a letter rebuking Thurmond for his action, Rev. J. M. Hinton. president of the South Carolina state conference of NAACP branches, declared, "The statement attributed to you in newspapers today concerning Hon. Governor Hastie of the Virgin Island, if true, is a breach of even common courtesy due any official of the United States Government. You would not have been honoring Governor Hastie but the United States government that he represents . . . The mansion does not belong to you, but to the taxpayers of the state."

Earlies this week, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP returning from Paris after serving as a consultant to the UN General Assembly, denounced the States' Rights Party for its "blistering diatribes continually leveled against the civil rights program" Calling the Dixiecrats battle to "defend the Constitution" merely an excuse for prolonging the life of Jim Crow, Mr. White declared: "With incredible bluster the States' Rights party is telling the rest of America that so far as the South they represent is concerned, nothing matters except their right to continue lynching, disenfranchisement, and segregation."

TO HONOR WALTER WHITE

New York, Oct. 28—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be a guest of honor at the Book and Author Luncheon to be held by the American Booksellers Association and the New York **Herald Tribune** on November 23 at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. White's autobiography, "A Man Called White," published by Viking three weeks ago, has gone into its third printing.

Sam—Good Boy or Bad?

Sam was always getting into mischief. He was so full of life that there was never enough for him to do, but this did not bother him much. He was good at thinking of things.

"Sam is the worst boy in this class," the children said.

Miss Ellen did not think so. She liked Sam, and Sam liked her.

One Sunday the lesson was about doing things for others.

"We're always talking about doing things, but we never do them," said Sam. "I get tired of doing nothing all the time."

"We're s'posed to do things at home, not at Sunday school," said Sue, scornfully.

"We could plan something to do at Sunday school and do it during the week," said Miss Ellen. "That would be better than doing nothing."

"I'll say it would," answered Sam. "What could we plan."

"Well," said Miss Ellen, thinking hard, "the apples in our orchard are getting ripe now. We might gather a basket of nice red ones to take to someone who hasn't any."

"I know, to little lame Jimmy," cried Evelyn. "They have no trees at all. He ought to like apples a lot."

"Yes!" voted the other children. "Let's take them to Jimmy."

"Come to my house tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock," said Miss Ellen. "We will go out to the orchid and gather the apples. Then we can take them to Jimmy. Maybe he would like to have us sing and say some of our verses for him too."

"I'll be there!" said Sam.

"We'll come, too" said the others.

Monday afternoon came, bright and cool.

"I'm glad it is such a pretty day," thought Miss Ellen. "The children will enjoy it more."

A little before three o'clock, here came Sam. He and Miss Ellen sat in the swing on Miss Ellen's porch to wait for the other children.

Three o'clock came, but no one else was there.

Three-thirty came.

"Those dopes are not coming," said Sam, darkly. "Always talking about doing things for others and never doing a thing."

"Maybe they forgot," said Miss Ellen. "We shall not wait any longer."

She put on her hat, gave Sam her basket, and they set out.

Sam opened the orchard gate and Miss Ellen led the way to the ripe apple tree.

"Oh, look at them! All over the ground!" cried Sam. "I'll be a hog and eat them up."

Down on his all-fours he went, nipping at first one big red apple, then another.

In spite of being a hog, Sam helped Miss Ellen fill her basket. He picked out the biggest, reddest apples he could find and crawled over to put each one in with the others.

This was fun. The other children did not know what they were missing!

When the basket was full, Miss Ellen and Sam took it to little lame Jimmy.

How bright Jimmy's eyes got, how thrilled he was when he saw the apples!

"Are they all for me," he cried, "every single one?"

"Yep," said Sam. "They are all yours, aren't they Miss Ellen?"

"They certainly are," she answered. "And now would you like to hear Sam say some verses he knows?

Sam started off with John 3:16.

"I know that one," said Jimmy. "My mother taught me."

Sam said another verse.

"Do you know that one?" he asked.

"No," said Jimmy, "but I know this one—" and he said a verse that Sam didn't know.

The two boys played a game, then each trying to say a verse the other did not know. Miss Ellen was surprised to find how many they knew.

"Sam is doing very well for the worst boy in school," she thought "Very well indeed!"

"My, my," she said, later, when both days had about run out of verses, "we've had such a good time that the afternoon has flown. It is almost five o'clock!"

"Then we'd better go," said Sam. "I have to get home in time to wash up for dinner."

"Will you come again?" begged Jimmy.

"We surely will," said Sam and Miss Ellen, right together. " We can say more verses, then. Maybe we can sing some songs, too."

With the Eighth Army In Sendia, Japan

Oct. 14, 1948— Corporal Yenn A. Benford, 432 Hancock Street, Murfreesboro, Tenn., has recently been named Coach and Tackle on the 55th Ordinance Ammunition Co., Football Team.

The 55th Ordinance Ammunition Company is attached to IX Corps, under the jurisdiction of Eighth Army. It is located on the outskirts of Sendai, 200 miles north of Tokyo.

Corporal Benford's team will play a scheduled six games in the Camp Sendai Football League. The winning team will be awarded a trophy at the end of seasonal play.

The 55th Ordinance Ammunition Company's Team were the Camp Sendai Football League Champions for the '47-'48 season.

FRY ASKS MORE GRAIN STORAGE SPACE ON FARMS

Carl Fry, chairman of the Tennessee PMA committee, today warned that immediate construction of additional grain storage space on farms is necessary in order to avert serious loss of feed and farm income.

The total 1948 grain crop for the nation—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums—is expected to reach over 6,500,000,000 bushels.

International Youth For Christ

Forty Gospel Teams to Forty-six Foreign Countries Organized At Winona Lake

Organization Adopted A Budget of Eight Hundred Seventy-two Dollars; Dr. Robert A. Cook, Thirty-six year Old Director Elected President.

Winona Lake, Indiana, July 18—Youth for Christ International this week adopted a budget of $872,000, prepared to send 40 Gospel teams to 46 foreign countries, completed final details for the World Congress on Evangelism at Beatenberg, Switzerland, from August 10-22, and elected as president Dr. Robert A. Cook, 36-year old director of Chicagoland Youth for Christ.

This fourth annual convention's budget is more than four times the budget two years ago. Enthusiasm was at a peak all week as delegates and directors from 260 cities in 36 states and five provinces of Canada prayed, worked and discussed the amazing growth of this 20th century youth revival movement.

Other important decisions.

(1) Setting of a goal of enlistment of 10,000 candidated for foreign mission service before the 1949 conference.

(2) Setting of a worldwide day of prayer for world evangelism on August 14.

(3) Launching of an intensive campaign to reach prospective draftees through Youth for Christ rallies in army camps.

(4) Scheduling of a mid-winter convention of Youth for Christ Leaders.

(5) Stressing of high school Bible clubs as a definite stop gap against juvenile delinquency and aids in Youth for Christ.

Dr. Frank Phillips of Chicago, executive vice president, reported a 20 per cent increase in rallies during the past 12 months. Youth for Christ International new employs 17 full-time evangelists, with 136 leaders working full-time through North America.

So enthused were the delegates and directors that within 40 minutes a total of $815,000 of the budget of 1948-49 was pledged.

Other elected officers are the following:

1st vice president, Rev. William Graham, Montreat, N. C.

Secretary, Edward T. Darling, Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer, William C. Bond, Washington, D. C.

World Secretary, Rev. Robert Evans, Chicago, Ill.

Regional vice presidents named include the following:

Pacific Northwest, Joe Weatherly, Portland, Ore.

Pacific Southwest, Roy McKeown Los Angeles, Calif.

North Central, George M. Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Upper Central, Cedric Sears, Chicago, Ill.

Central, Al Metsker, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern, Walter Smyth, Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Lakes, Edward T. Darling, Detroit, Mich.

Southeastern Don Mott, Orlando, Fla.

Eastern Canada, Evon Hedley, Brantford, Ontario

Western Canada, Watson Argue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Dr. Torrey M. Johnson of Chicago, retiring president who has led this movement in its first four years as an International organization, was named to the Board of Directors. Johnson will be traveling extensively for Youth for Christ. Others on the Executive Board are Dr. Frank Phillips, Chicago; Cy Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa; Cedric Sears, Chicago; George Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn., and the four main officers.

Greatest emphasis in the world program is being placed in the Orient. In addition to the evangelism program, a total of $250,000 is assigned to clothing and food relief. The budget adopted is as follows:

Orient, $230,000.
China, $100,000
India, $60,000
Japan, $40,000
Korea, $10,000
Philippines, $20,000.
Australia and New Zealand, $20,000
Latin America, $45,000
Central America, $5,000
South America, $25,000
Mexico, $10,000
West Indies, $5,000
Alaska $5,000
Scandiavian countries $10,000
Europe, 134,000
Belgium, $5,000
France, $50,000
Germany, $40,000
Holland, $10,000
Italy, $20,000
Poland, $5,000
Portugal, $2,000
Switzerland $2,000
Field Administration and U. S. A. work, $108,000
World Congress on Evangelism, $25,000
World Relief, food, clothing, literature, $250,000
Total $872,000

The spark of evangelizing the world in this generation also has swung to Great Britain. British Youth for Christ reported a budget of $48,000 for the coming year, with four full-time workers and teams going to Portugal, France and Africa. A rally in Wuppertahl, German, recently drew 14,000 people. The first team of 1947-49, Dr. William Ward Ayer of New York City George Edstrom of Rochester, Minn., and Theodore Bergman of Minneapolis leaves for England on October 1.

World vice presidents elected are as follows:

British Isles, Rev. T. L. Livermore, London.

Netherlands, Hendrick Vande Bunt, Amsterdam

India, Rev. Hubert Mitchell, Calcutta

China, Dick Hillis, Shanghai

Far East, David Morken, Shanghai

Philippines, Gregorio Tingson, Manila

France, Boris Bessmertny, Paris

Poland, Joseph Marozek, Warsaw

Italy, Dr. Lucio Mirabelli Naples

Slavic, Rev. Peter Deyneka, Chicago.

The five inspirational and devotional services held daily resulted in 485 decisions for salvation, consecration and missionary service. Added to this was a thrilling missionary response on Friday evening July 16, when 350 young people filled the front of the Billy Sunday Tabernacle in response to the missionary call by Dr. Oswald J. Smith of Toronto. Dr. Smith told the crowd of 4,000, "If Youth for Christ should fail in this task of world wide evangelization, I know of no other organization in the world today that could do the job. Think to, this may be the last opportunity anyone will have of completing this job!"

In his acceptance mescsage, Dr. Cook said:

"The greatest day of Youth for Christ lie ahead of us. Under God and through prayer might we rock the world for Christ until the evangelization of the world is completed."

Enthusiasm reachced another height when final plans were outlined for the World Congress on Evangelism at Beatenberg, Switzerland, from August 10-22. Two hundred youth and religious leaders will leave by ship on July 30 and plane on August 8 for this world conclave. Following the 10-day sessions, 130 meetings will be held in 66 cities in 10 countries in a "spiritual invasion" of the Continent.

Of note at the convention was the report on relation of Youth for Christ to the church and vice versa. On every hand, directors reported an increased backing of pastors and churches. Voice of Christian Youth in Detroit has the support of 300 pastors, Ed Darling reported. Kaansas City Youth for Christ is so well thought of in its interdenomiational set up that Director Al Metsker has been asked to lead a great citywide, interdenominational revival campaign there this summer.

Next year's conference again will be held at Winona Lake, the dates to be from July 10-17.

You can't keep a good man down nor hold a bad man up.

USDA to Seek Way of Utilizing Negro Colleges in Agricultural Marketing Research Program

Washington, D. C.— A survey of the research facilities of the Negro Land-Grant colleges and associated institutions is to be made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to explore the opportunities for utilizing them in carrying out projects under the Research and Marketing Act, said Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan this week.

A Negro specialist, trained in research technique and acquainted with the personnel and facilities of these colleges, will be appointed by early September to make the study, said Secretary Brannan. It is thought that the survey will require about four months.

Decision to make the survey followed a conference between the Secretary and his two special assistants, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, and Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press. Also, on several occasions within the last year, the Land-Grant College Presidents have conferred with Department Officials with regard to their institutions participating in research being carried out under the new act.

Secretary Brannan says that he hopes the survey may reveal ways by which the research personnel and facilities of these institutions may be used in carrying forward the Department's research responsibility in the important fields of utilization, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products.

Under the Research and Marketing Act, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with public and private organizations, individuals, and institutions that he believes can perform certain types of research assignments in utilization, marketing, and distribution "more efficiently, more rapidly, or at less cost "than the Department. It is under such provisions that the research facilities of the Negro Land-Grant institutions may be employed in the program.

Up to now, however, none of these colleges has been assigned research projects, although several have submitted proposed studies. Department officials say that after the survey of the college is completed and the information on their personnel and facilities is analyzed, the Department will be in a better position to give consideration to project proposals or to recruit the assistance of the Negro institutions in carrying agricultural research forward.

White Land-Grant colleges also have not been fully utilized in the research program because of the inadequate information available on their personnel and facilities. Dr. R. R. Ronne, President of Montana State College, was appointed to make a similar survey of these institutions.

Proper Storage Required for Loans on Grain

Although loans are available to support the farm price of corn, oats, wheat and barley, they cannot be made unless the grain is stored properly, according to R. E. Westmoreland, acting chairman of the State Production and Marketing Committee.

Estimates indicate that Tennessee will be over ten million bushels short of enough proper storage space for the 1948 crop. Westmoreland points out that all of the large crop is needed and none should be allowed to spoil through improper storage.

SMITH: "I'm surprised that you permit your wife to go around telling the neighbors she made a man of you. You don't hear my wife saying that."

JONES: "No, but she told my wife that she had done her best."

Cotton Mechanization Research for Small Farms to Be Undertaken

Cotton mechanization — particularly the development of machinery suitable for small farms—is coming in for a big share of research under the Research and Marketing Act, said Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan in an address last week before the Annual Cotton Congress in Dallas, Texas.

Among the various phases of this research project. said Brannan, are attempts to develop uniformly dependable methods and equipment for harvesting cotton, for defoliating it before harvesting, preparing the seed-bed. delinting of cottonseed for planting, for weed control ,and better means of applying insecticidcs and fungicides.

Then there are problems of ginning mechanically harvested cotton, the Secretary continued. All this is either being studied, or will be. We are working also with several of the State colleges on the practical economics of mechanization, on how various projects fit together, on what it costs, and on how it pays off, Brannan told the Cotton Congress.

Good Pickles, Relishes Make Winter Meals More Enjoyable

By Mrs. Aubrey Hinton
(Banner Correspondent)

Adolphus Ky., Aug. 9—A quick way to make good relishes for winter is to first make the following mixture in a stone jar and have ready for use:

1 gallon vinegar. either white or 5 per cent acid. (some like the 5 per cent acid best)
1 cup sugar
1 10 cent package or bottle saccharine
½ cup salt
½ cup white mustard seed

We prefer to leave off mustard seed and use spices to taste, or none at all. Keep the above mixture well covered, ready for use.

For making cucumber pickles, wash cucumbers. drain and cut up into preferred size and shape for pickles, pack into clean fruit pars, finished filling with the vinegar mixture. seal and store for winter.

For making slaw, cut cabbage, ready for slaw, press lightly into jars, pour the vinegar mixture over it and seal.

We haven't tried making catsup this way, but some say to grind cabbage and tomatoes, half and half and pack away and pour this same vinegar mixture over it, like in making pickles and slaw.

Here an old fashioned recipe:

Pack well washed cucumbers, (leaving stem on them), into clean stone jars, a layer of salt—a layer of cucumbers, covering with cloth over which is laid a circular shaped piece of wood and weight down with a clean limestone rock, or one that will not crumble, keeping cucumbers covered with the briny water, and covering top of jar by tying heavy cloth over it.

This "layer of salt, layer of cucumber" way of keeping cucumbers for winter pickling keeps them well, provided they are kept weighted down, well covered and cucumbers are gathered, washed and packed away when pickle size and not too large.

It is not necessary for them to all be paeked away at one time, just keep adding "a layer of salt and a layer of cucumbers" until jar is filled. We keep our stone jars of eueumbers in smokehouse or eellar.

Whenever you eare to make pickles of them, take out enough to make as many as you want, cut eucumbers into slices, put into an enamel or stone eontainer large enough to cover well with water, let soak and change water (twice or more) until they are not too salty, paek into glass jars and pour either sweetened or sour vinegar over them and let soak until they suit the taste. This may not make a relish rich in vitamins, but it makes one that suits the tastes of most folks mighty well.

$70,000,000 Available to Southern Farmers in Loans and Insured Mortgages Through FHA

White and colored farmers of the South may obtain credit assistance up to 70 million dollars through the Farmers Home Administration between now and next July, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Of the total sum, $8,400,000 may be borrowed directly from the agency by Southern farmers for the purpose of buying family-sized farms of their own. Also, the Farmers Home is authorized to insure farm ownership loans up to $62,000,000 which may be advanced by private lenders during the next 11 months.

Nation-wide, the Farmers Home can make direct farm ownership loans totaling $15,000,000, and can insure farm mortgage loans in the aggregate up to $100,000,000 this fiscal year.

These authorizations are divided among the States and territories on the basis of their farm population and percentage of tenancy.

Both types of loans are made to tenants, sharecroppers, farm laborers, and qualified veterans who have no other way of obtaining needed credit. Veterans have preference. Funds may be used to buy family-type farms, or to enlarge or improve inadequate units. Approximately 6,000 colored farmers have been aided by these programs.

Every loan is based on a careful appraisal of the land; and no loan can be made if the borrower's total investment will be more than the reasonable value of the farm based on its long-time earning capacity. The farm cannot have a value greater than the average value of all efficient family-type farms in the particular county. All loans are accompanied by supervision in improved farming methods.

Both insured and direct loans are for 40-year periods. But private lenders who extend credit to eligible farmers under the insured mortgage plan may assign the mortgages to the Government at the end of seven years and receive full payment. The borrower pays four per cent interest for either type of loan.

All applications for loans are made through the Farmers Home Administration county offices.

Following A Leader

By F. Coxe, Moody Bible Institute

The driver of the grey sedan twisted slowly along the country road. Rain slashed against the windshield, and he bend forward as he peered out to watch the tail light of the car ahead of him. Sparkling dimly in the rain, the tail light ahead led him up hills, around bends, through deep puddles.

"Glad he knows the road," the driver of the grey sedan muttered to himself as he squinted through the rain. Just then the tiny light disappeared.

For a second the rain cleared, and he saw that the road curved sharply around a small pond. But it was too late. His car plunged over the embankment, sinking dully into the soft mud. It grazed the fender of the car he had followed so closely. Leaping out of his car. he was startled to see not only one car in the mud with him, but two.

The driver of the car with the twinkling tail light stuck his head out of the window. "Sorry," he shouted. "I don't know this road. I was following this fellow ahead of me."

How many times are we "the fellow ahead," the driver in the first car? Unaware that anyone is using our actions as a pattern for their own, we live our days blithely and for our own enjoyment. Then we stand amazed and shoeked when we see others make mistakes beeause they are influenced by what theyhave seen us do. We never travel alone. We can never know how many are following us, so let us look ahead and up to Christ, the Perfect Leader. "Be thou an example . . . in word, in eonversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith,

Rural Residents to Be Helped by Air Parcel Post

Chicago, Ill. — Air parcel post, effective September 1, is expected to be of continuing increasing value to residents of rural areas.

With this new, fast and economical postal service. air delivery of goods is no farther away from any farm than the post box and as frequently as the daily visits of the rural carrier, it is pointed out by officials of United Air Lines which calls at 77 cities on its coast-to-coast, West Coast and Hawaiian routes.

Perishables— eggs, fruits, etc.,— now can be shipped at moderate cost over greater distances than was ever before possible. Rush orders for such essentials as farm tractor parts can be completed in a day or two, regardless of how remote the shipper may be from the consignee.

Rates start at 55 cents for the first pound, in the first zone, plus 4 cents for each additional pound, and range up to 80 cents a pound for delivery to the most distant points in the continental United States. Any package up to 70 pounds in weight and with a length and girth not exceeding 100 inches will be accepted. Over that, the shipper can avail himself of fast air express and freight service.

As United and other scheduled air carriers have agreements with foreign airlines, parcel post packages may be shipped to virtually any civilized part of the globe.

Inauguration of air parcel post marks the first time that air transported packages can be delivered by the postman directly to one's own home. Packages can also be sent special delivery for a slight extra fee, the amount depending on the weight.

South Gets Nearly Half of School Lunch Funds

Of the $58,800,000 school lunch fund set aside for the States and territories for the coming school term, nearly half of it has been earmarked for the South, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

The Southern States and the District of Columbia will receive a total of $28,185,826, or 48 per cent of the school lunch fund.

The money is divided among the States and territories on the basis of need. This is determined by the number of children of school age and the per capita income of each State.

Among the Southern States, the largest share of the funds will go to Texas. North Carolina. Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. States outside the South receiving large allotments are: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and California.

Congress appropriated $75,000,000 this year for the program. Of this amount, $16,200,000 is available to the Department of Agriculture for the purchase and distribution of specific foods to schools participating in the program and for administrative expenses.

It is estimated that about 6,500,000 of the 27,500,000 white and colored children in elementary and high schools will benefit from the program during the coming school year.

These children and approximately one million others in schools not receiving Federal School Lunch funds benefit from foods acquired and distributed by the U. S. Department of Agrieulture under the program.

The Great Difference

From the standpoint of the publie. what is the difference between a privately-owned utility and one whieh is owned by the state? A good answer to that is provided in an editorial in the Record, of Columbia, South Carolina.

"Privately-owned publie utilities,' it says, "are vested with such a direet public interest that the state does not allow the profit motive to operate freely in this field. Rates are regulated by the state and may be raised or lowered only as the state allows. And the valuation of the company's holdings for the purpose of rate fixing is determined also by the state, not by the corporation.

"The state-owned utility, however, is a horse of a different color. . . . . The taxpayers . . . do the buying, but they have no stockholder's eertificates to eertify to their ownership and they get no dividends from it. . . And because state-owned corporations and authorities are divorced from direct eontact wit hthe taxpayers, who foot the bill, it isn't required that the state-owned utilities be efficiently operated. It is only necessary that they be operated in eonformity to the rules of polities."

The Reeord eould have gone on to point out that the soeialized utility is an insatiable eater of tax funds, and that it pays little or nothing in taxes, while the privately-owned utility must pay its own way, and is taxed to the hilt in addition. If a private company loses money, no one subsidizes it —the stockholders go without dividends. The socialized business can be wasteful and everyone will be taxed to pay its losses.

You Can Use Dry Skim Milk to Add High Nutritional Value to Easy Picnic Menus that All the Family Will Enjoy

Whether you transport it fifty miles by car to the most beautiful spot you know, or just carry it out to your own backyard, a meal out of doors is a delight.

But it is important to plan sufficiently nourishing meals if you do much picnicking this summer. Grown-ups as well as children really will be the losers if they eat frequent picnic meals that are always below required nutritional standards.

You can look after this possible defect by enriching foods with dry skim milk. For instance, you ean add appetizingly to the nutritional value of a sandwich meal by making a rich, raisin-filled loaf of bread. As a filling when you use this bread, a thick spread of eream cheese gives a highly nutritious sandwich.

Dry skim milk, or nonfat milk solids, as it is called, has all the food value of fresh fluid milk with the cream poured off. Yet when reconstituted by the addition of water, this form of milk comes to only around six or seven cents a quart. So it can be generously and thriftily used in all sorts of cooking.

Picnie chocolate, too, can be made with dry skim milk—and a chocolate-milk drink at a picnic helps to boost the nutritional value of the menu in a highly popular way.

CHOCOLATE DRINK

1 cup dry skim milk
3 cups water
1-3 cup chocolate syrup
Dash of salt

Sprinkle dry skim milk over water. Beat until well-blended. Add chocolate syrup and salt, stirring until well mixed. Chill or serve hot. Makes 4 to 5 cups.

OATMEAL RAISIN BREAD

¾ cup water
1 cup oatmeal, quick-cooking
2 cups sifted enriched flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
½ cup dry skim milk
1 cup raisins
2 eggs, well beaten
¼ cup molasses
¼ cup melted shortening, cooled

Pour water over oatmeal and let stand. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt, sugar and dry skim milk. Add raisins. Combine eggs, molasses, shortening and oatmeal mixture. Stir liquid ingredients quickly into dry ingredients until mixture is just moistened. It may have a lumpy appearance. Turn into well greased bread pan about 9x5x3 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 1 hour or until done. This is a moist loaf that cuts best on the second day.

Safety on the Railroads

As everyone knows, the railroads have long had an enviable record as one of the safest forms of transportation ever devised. And just how fine that record has become is detailed in a report made by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Association of American Railroads.

Last year fewer people lost their lives in railroad accidents than in any of the 49 prior years covered by Commission statistics. The number of fatalities was 42 per cent under 1937, 58 per cent under 1947, and 64 pe rcent than in 1907. And this progress was made, as The New York TIMES points out, in the face of the fact that the volume of service performed is much greater than in the past.

The TIMES goes on to give a graphic picture of just how safe the railroads are. Last year their passenger service was equivalent to moving every man, woman and child in the country 319 miles—yet there were only 66 fatalities. As The TIMES puts it, "An individual traveling by rail at 50 miles an hour, 24 hours a day, would require almost 1,600,000 years before he could expect to be killed." It would be a timid soul indeed who'd worry when the odds are so enormously in his favor!

The railroads' achievement in the the field of safety, like their achievements in every other field of operation, didn't happen by chance. It came about through constant improvement of equipment—through the most careful training of personnel—and by hard work and watchfulness day in and day out over the years.

American Educational Week

Since 1919, The American Legion, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the United States Office of Education, and the National Education Association have cooperated each year in sponsoring a program designed to call to the attention of people generally the condition, the needs, and the function of public education. These activities, under the able sponsorship which they have had, have deepened the conviction of the American people that an adequate school program for all the children of all the people is essential for the safeguarding and perpetuity of our free institutions. This year these same agencies are sponsoring the observance of American Education Week from November 7-13, inclusive. The theme for the observance is "STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATIONS OF FREEDOM." Even to the casual observer this theme will appear most pertinent. If there ever was a time when all people in our country should be concerned about the freedom, which we have cherished since the beginning of our country, that time is now. We live in a troubled world. Confusion abounds on every hand. Governments are established today and gone tomorrow. War clouds hover over peoples who love peace and who would honestly like to pursue a livelihood under favorable circumstances. It is obvious that our country, though apparently separated from the troubled areas of the world, cannot hope to eseape the blighting effects of confusion, antagonisms, and threats of war elsewhere.

It should be clear to all of our people that the one publicly supported, stabilizing ageney in our democracy is our system of education. This being true, it is highly fitting that all citizens avail themselves of the opportunity to visit their schools during American Education Week, get acquainted with the teachers employed therein, familiarize themselves with the purposes and funetions of the schools. and satisfy themselves that the institution, which we call the public school, is busy about the task for which it is maintained.

W. A. BASS.

Farm Wages Hit New High; Lowest in Southern States

Farm wage rates reached a new high a month ago, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They were seven per cent above a year ago and eight per cent higher than on April 1.

Total farm employment was down 400,000 from a year ago with hired employment the same as last year. Employment declined beeause of more favorable weather this year which made for a more even distribution of th ework load. There were 11,120,000 persons employed on farms on July 1. Of these 2,672 were hired workers.

Wage rates per day without board averaged $5.40 for the country as a whole compared with $5.17 a year ago and a July 1, 1935-39 average of $1.53. The largest wage increases were in the North Central States; the smallest increased were in the East South Central States — Alabama Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

TOMATOES TAPED UP

Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. G. M. Lahue has a neighbor, who uses a pateh to protect half-ripe tomatoes in her garden from decay. She seals the broken skins with scotch tape until the tomatoes in her garden are ripe.

The monthly payrolls of city governments throughout the country rose $31,000,000 between October, 1946, and October, 1947.

Local Veterans Organizations To Observe Armistic Day

All city and state veterans' organizations will jointly observe Armistice Day in Nashville on November 10 and 11 by honoring Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to General Carl R. Gray, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Washington, D. C., at a Fellowship Banquet on November 10, 8:00 p. m., at the Southern Training Institute, 610 Gay Street.

On Armistice Day, Mr. Albright will be the principal speaker at a meeting in the Auditorium of Tennessee A. & I. State College at 3:30 p. m. All veterans are urged to attend this meeting.

Albright's position as special assistant carries with it the responsibility of advising on matters of policy relating to the problems of minority group veterans. In the performance of this duty, he cooperates and councils with many organizations, among which are the National Assoeiation for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the American Council on Race Relations, the Southern Regional Council, the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Associated Negro Press, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Medical Association, the National Negro Business League, and the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches.

Albright was a public relations specialist in the Air Force and highly trusted investigator for Military Intelligence. His successful interracial civilian-military relationships won him the eognomen of "goodwill ambassador of the Air Force." He became the first Negro in the history of the service to deliver orientation lectures to the entire white personnel, officers, enlisted men, and civilians, by order of the Commanding Officers of those bases. He served with the rank of Master Sergeant, refusing upon two occasions to accept appointments to Officers' Candidate School, prefering to work among and in behalf of Negro enlisted men who were serving under white commands. In grateful expression for his efforts to make military life more pleasant for these men, he was, and still is, often referred to as a "GI's GI." His work won the repeated commendation of his Commanding Officers and the approval of the War Department. In a letter of commendation, made publie in February, 1944, he was highly praised by the White House for his work in building civilian war morale.

Albright has long been noted for his uncompromising fight for democracy, and for his pioneering into new fields. He was the first Negro to ever represent a white collar union (The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees) in the St. Paul, Minnesota Trades and Labor Assembly, A. F. of L.; he was the first American Negro Catholic Layman to ever conduct a sustaining interracial radio program in the Northwest.

Prior to entering VA, Albright was the veterans' affairs correspondent fo rthe Associated Negro Press, and his popular column, "The Veterans' Lighthouse," appeared in more than a hundred and fifty newspapers. He is one of the most dynamic and forceful Negro orators in America. He is 47 years of age.

Citizens Savings Bank Honored

An invitation reached this city, Nashville, on Sept. 20th urging the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company's president and officers to attend a banquet sponsored by the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, which was staged in the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan during the annual session of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Geo. W. Heiser of 55 Broad Street, sent the invitation on behalf of the Manufacturers Trust Company, which is a correspondent of the Citizens Savings Bank in the nation's metropolis.

The invitation requested a reply, hence, President Boyd, who had just returned from an extended trip to and from the National Bapt. Convention of America, acknowledged the receipt of the invitation and sent his regret on behalf of the officers of this institution, which is nearing its forty-fifth anniversary.

How Dry Are We?

(Of Interest to Temperance Workers)

We know how wet we are. During 1947 the people of the United State spent $8,700,000,000 for aleoholic beverages according to reports rcleased in Washington. This is nearly one billion more than what was spent for 1948. This means over $2000 per every drinking person. These persons lay a handsome contribution upon the altar of their God of Alcohol. But what results! Slavery, lost jobs, broken homes, premature death!

In working for repeal of National Prohibition, the liquor interest advocated moderation, temperance. Their high pressure program of advertisement gives the lie to their professed desire. The increased consumption of intoxicating beverages has paralleled with the increased liquor advertising on bill boards, newspapers, magaines, films radio. To reduce the evils of the use of alcohol, liquor advertising must be controlled.

Senator Capper of Kansas has introduced a bill S. 265 to prohibit liquor advertising in foreign and interstatc commerce. This bill would drive liquor advertising off the air since sound waves have no regard for state lines. It would make illegal to transport films or printed advertising of liquor from one state to another or to a foreign country.

This bill is sponsored by National temperance organiations, denominational leaders, Christian laymen in various vocations. A letter from the attorney for the Liquor Stores Association located in Albany, New York, came to the committee conducting hearings on the Capper Bill deploring the "high pressure (liquor) advertising to today whieh is not conductive to temperance" and says, "We sincerely trust that you will be successful in obtaining passage of this commendable piece of legislation." Well! Well!

We know how wet we are, but how dry are we? The Capper Bill should have the support of every Adult Bible class. Urge your senators to support this bill.

Hey Lady, There's No Difference in Cane, Beet Sugar

Are you one of those cautious housewives that go to the trouble of finding cane sugar for jelly-making?

If so, you might just as well save your time. There's no difference in sugar made from cane and that made from beets.

The two sugars are chemically the same, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Lower Prices on Way, Say Farm Groups

Washington, Sept. 30— (AP.)— Three major farm organizations have declared that "lower food prices are on their way as a result of record farm production this year."

The National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives issued a joint statement saying:

"The present downward trend in many farm commodities will be reflected on grocery and meat counters as the products of this year's bumper crops reach markets in increasing volume.

"Consumer prices have not yet reflected the declines averaging about 10 per eent in farm prices from the high point earlier this year.

"Lower prices for meats and other animal products are to be expected as the lower-priced and more plentiful grains are reflected in additional livestock production.

"But this will take time. Livestock numbers have been cut sharply in recent years to make more grain available for European aid, and it will take some time to rebuild livestock herds to fully utilize the more abundant grain supplies."

The farm organizations said that the farm price support program, eontrary to contentions in some quarters that they are responsible for high prices, "has kept food prices from reaching the heights which they would have, and did reach in many other countries."

The record farm production this year, nearly one-third above prewar averages, would not have been possible without price support programs to encourage maximum farm output, they said.

The farm organizations said a decline in farm prices can only be reflected partially to consumers "so long as processing, transportation and other handling eosts remain at present levels or continue to rise."

They argued that farmers would have less need for price supports if action could be taken to bring more stability into the general price level.

The farm organization contended that the average of farm prices is not out of line with the generally inflated national wage and income level.

They said that the average consumer can buy as much food today with 20 per cent of his income as he bought with 23 per cent of his pre-war income.

"A continuing farm price decline, while the prices of other products continue to rise," the farm organization said "would result in a collapse of the entire economy."

Pray On!

Pray on, then, ehild of God; pray on!
Whatever be thy soul's complaint;
Thy Lord hath said men ought to pray,
"Always to pray, and not to faint"

Pray on! Pray on! nor think to say
Believing prayer in vain can be.
God will avenge His own elect—
"He will avenge them speedily."

Pray on! Pray on! Cease not to pray;
And should the answer tarry, wait;
Thy God will come, will surely come,
And He can never come too late.

Pray on, then, child of God, pray on!
This is thy duty and thy task;
To God the answering belongs;
Thine is the simpler part—to ask.
—T. O. Chisholm, in Alliance Weekly.

If you are just learning to sew, rerember that medium-weight firmly woven fabrics are the easiest to sew.

Christmas Helps

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of the
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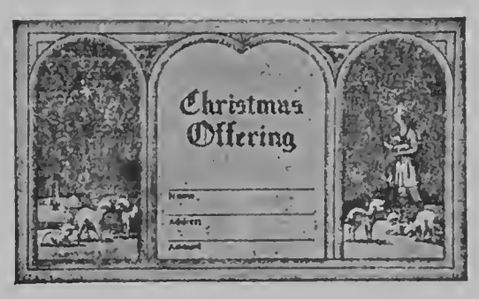
Is one of the most complete programs to be found. Full of beautiful Christmas Day Recitations, Dialogues, Playlets and Songs. Has no equal. 15c per copy—$1.50 per dozen.



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Full from *Cover* to *Cover* of *New Material*
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Price, 35c per copy

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Beautifully lithographed in colors 5c each; 50c per Doz.; 50, $2.00; 100, $3.50.

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COME ANY TIME—A Christmas Comedy for 7 girls; price, 30c
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CHRISTMAS EVE AND ALL IS WELL—A play in which any number may take part; price, 30c.
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NATIONAL BAPT. PUBLISHING BD.,
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A Big Service at a Small Cost

When this nation began, practically everyone was a farmer. The average family raised and proccssed ncarly everything it needed to live on, and most of its time was devoted to the hard work of providing the bare necessities.

Today something like 26,000,000 people—a sixth of our population—live on farms. They supply the food for themselves and all the rest of us—plus an enormous additional quantity that is shipped abroad.

Various factors havc been responsible for this change. And one of those factors is an efficient system of bringing foods of all kinds from thc market to the towns and the cities. Meat is an excellent example. Relatively few people can go to a farmer, buy an animal, and store it away against their future needs. That's where the packing industry comes in. It provides what amounts to "clearing houses" in various sections of the country where meat animals can be sent to market. It slaughters and proccsses them, under a system of strict supervision which assures high sanitary standards. It distributes the meat to the centers of demand. And, finally, thc cuts appear in the butcher's showcases, ready for the table.

This is an cssential serviee. And the packers do it at a cost which averages but a fraction of a eent per pound on all the meat sold at retail. That is true whether prices are high or low. The packers do not fix the price. Supply and demand does that. Further, in order to hold the charge for handling the meat to the lowest figure they have made ingenious usc of the incdible by-products of slaughtering, for produetion of glue, fertilizer, drugs etc. Thc revenuc from thcse helps pay the expense for preparing and processing meat.

All in all, it's a complex busincss. And salicnt characteristics are efficieney and economy.

PRAISE FOR THE WORK HORSE

The results of a nationwide survey of public opinion in respect to the railroads have just been published. And they show that the people, by and largc, have a pretty sound idea of the importance of our basic medium of transportation.

First of all, the poll indicates, the country is overwhelmingly in favor of private operation of the industry. Only 13 per cent of those qucstioncd favored government ownership.

Scventy per cent said they cons.idered the rails to be transportation system most vital to earrying on the business of the country. Of those who knew that railroad freight rates have bcen increased recently, more than two-thirds felt that the increases were justified.

A growing preference for rail travel over othcr means was also expressed, on the grounds of safety, spaciousness, and freedom of movement.

One of the most interesting opinions produced by the poll dealt with what a fair return on the railroads' investment should be. The answers averaged 9 per cent which is more than 2 1-2 times the tate earned in 1947.

The high regard in which the publie holds our railroad system certainly isn't a result of accident. It is a tribute to magnificent performance by the industry, often under conditions of the greatest difficulty. The lincs have made every ear and every passenger train perform peak service. They are putting new and better equipment into duty as fast as the manufacturers can deliver it. They are the tireless work horse that keept the American economy going.

It won't be long before Congress will be asked to approve long-range farm legislation. The need for such a program is rccognized by every farm organization in the country and by every person engaged in farming. We have heard many express their desires and beliefs about it.

However, actions speak louder than words many times and this is one of thosc times.

Programs adopted to assist farmers in their soil conservation activities this year are now in the process of being carricd out.

The money allocated for these purposcs is less, but if properly used will mean a great deal to individual farmers and agriculture as a whole.

In order to administer a program of this kind it is necessary to have rules and regulations governing the use of funds and established dates for closing certain phases of the work.

Tennessee farmers arc nearing the deadline for filing farm plans or worksheets. May 1 was set as thc day for allocation of funds to individual farms several months ago, but thousands have not taken nccessary steps to become eligible.

It is highly resaonablc to believe that interest shown in federal farm programs already in effect will have a bearing on action taken when additional programs and present programs extensions are brought before Congress.

Some congressmen are not especially interested in the welfare of farmers and will do all in their power to limit federal aid to agriculture. Farmers are showing little apprcciation when they deliberately equip these men with wcapons to attack farm-mindd legislators by lagging behind and not meeting program dcadlines. Farm programs, no matter how good, are worthless without the full cooperation of farmers.

Many possess the misconceived idea that the program is not worth their trouble because it does not offer payment for practices they know to be good. They are wrong. Practices for which payment will be made were determined by farm-minded men who are attempting to aecomplish the most with funds available.

Since it costs nothing to file the work sheet and there is no rule forbidding a change in plans, cvery former should take advantage of the program.

By so ding those charged with the responsiblity of forming new programs will know they are attempting to serve.

It still isn't to late. Contact they have the support of those file a work sheet before May. your local AAA office now and

You should look about now and then and see what kind of job your neighbor is doing. You may have what you consider to be the best field of alfalfa in the country, but you ean't be sure until you see the other fellow's erop.

Best way to improve farming praetices in any community is to swap ideas and observe each other's work. Many farm tours are being planned over the state this summer. Some are county-wide, while others are confined to a single community. You can gain a lot by participated in one of them.

Many of us follow the same practices year after year. Others rotate their crops and practices and accomplish much more with less work. Why not find out how they do it? Plan to attend at least one tour this year.

Parfait Suggestion

Home-style parfaits make marvelous desserts. Just fill a tall glass with alternate layers of ice cream and preserves of any preferred flavor. Top with whipped cream if you wish.

If you are storing two flavors of ice cream in the refrigerator put them into the freezing tray in a "marbled" effect; coffee and chocolate ice cream arc delicious put together in this way and strawberry and vanilla make another good combination.

Reeord crops of rice, peanuts and pecans are predicted this year along with increases in irish potatoes, sugar cane, sugar beets and grapes.

Is The Church Failing?

Former President Of Pilgrim Youth's Organization Speaks

"America's Town Meeting of The Air," At Recent Conference Gives Facts

Grand Rapids. Mich.:—

I was a member of America's delegation (to the second World Conference of Christian Youth in Norway last summer). There thirteen hundred of us from seventy-onc different countries met to proclaim Christ's Lordship and to try to understand each other and our job as Christians. I wish I had time to tell of the meetings between these many groups which helped us to understand that we held a common loyalty that transcended our differences. The fact that such a meeting could be held at all in these times indicates to mc that the Church is not failing completely to meet the needs of youth. The young person today who wauts to find international fellowship will find in the Christian church the most widespread world-wide organization that he as an ordinary citizen may join.

The church is changing the lives of young people through effectively presenting the gospel. Though this happens in many ways, most important, I think, is the summer conferences or church camp. Here youth are learning the church's message for all of life, as they live 24 hours a day as Christians sharing work and play as well as worship, learning standards that can carry over into every aspect of daily life. In classes they become aware of the relation of the gospel to social and economic problems. Often around a campfire on the last evening I have heard halting but powerful testimonies about the power that had come into young lives that week. These young people join literally millions of others who look back to some summer camp or conference in the past thirty years at which they accepted the faith that has since been the framework of meaning for their lives. These conferences, and denominational youth fellowships which sponsor them, are to me living proof that the church is not failing youth. Through such organizations young people are daily bcing built into the world fellowship represented by the Oslo conference, and, more important, into the invisiblе fellowship of the everlasting church of Christ.

Two Members of Meharry Medical College Prominent in Recent Meeting in Los Angeles, Calif

American College of Surgeons Attracted Nation-Wide Attention in Its Session Held on the Pacific Coast.

Los Angeles, Calif (Special)—Physicians, surgeons and members high up in the medical psofession of the world, attended the American Collegc of Surgeons in this "City of Roses" and the capital of the movie world. Among those who stood out were Dr. R. L. Jackson of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of Meharry Medical College, Class '21, who is now a member of the staff of the Provident Hospital, and a speeialty in the field of General Surgery, who was inducted into the college of surgery. Along with him was his classmate and personal friend, Dr. W. A. Beck of Class '21 Meharry Medical Collcge and a Fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians, who also specializes in Internal Medicine and Chest Diseases.

Dr. Beck's son, W. A. Beck, Jr., is now a student in Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

Among the other physicians who were here at the time was Dr. Matthew W. Walker, who is rated as the highest member of the present staff of Meharry Medical College. These and other sons and daughters of Meharry were conspicuous throughout the convention and made a definite contribution to this organization of some of the nation's outstanding members and men who specialize in materia medica.

Mrs. Jones and Miss Hunter Attended Lesson Committee

National Baptist Publishing Board Had Three Representatives at the Uniform Group Meeting in Toronto, Canada.

Three representatives from the National Baptist Publishing Board registered, qualified and attended the Uniform Lesson Committee, a part of the International Council of Religious Education, that held its session in the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Canada. They were Mrs. Julia Coleman Jones, Miss Mae E. Hunter, two editorial assistants from the editorial department, and the secretary of the Board, Rev. Henry A. Boyd. The meeting adjourned on Friday of last week in Toronto. Mrs. Jones and Miss Hunter then went to Buffalo, and from there over to Rochester, New York, to be guests of the Hunter sisters, while Secretary Boyd went from Toronto, Canada directly to Decatur, Illinois, where he was a guest speaker at the Missionary and Educational Convention of that state, and from there to Chicago, then back to Nashville.

He reported on his arrival in the city that the two editorial assistants were well received by the chairman and secretary of the Uniform Lesson Committee, which had representatives from forty different denominations

The two members were assigned to two separate groups and helped to block out the Lessons and to make their contribution in several cycles, 1953-54.

Complete Eight Weeks of Training

Fort Dix, N. J., Oct. 27—The following named men from Nashville, Tenn., have eompleted eight wecks of Army basic training with elements of the 9th Infantry Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

They are Recruits, James E. Rose, 1276 Lewis Strcet; Clyde S. Williams, 2122 14th Ave.; Daniel Rufus Fenton, 1714 Heiman St.; James E. Davis, 65 Maury Street; John William Cowan; Iral Blake; and Charles Kimble, 1395 Lewis Street.

The following named men from Memphis, Tenn., have completed eight weeks of Army basic training with elements of the 9th Infantry Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Thcy are Reeruits Robert L. Holeman, Earl Thomas, 1009 Melrose St. Lindsey Miller, 694 Vollintine St.; Willie McCoy, RFD No. 2; Robert Phillip, 485 Melrose St; Willie Holmes, and Charles Huddleston I, 364 N. 3rd St.

The following named men from Bristol, Tenn., have completed eight weeks of Army basic training with elements of the 9th Infantry Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

They are Recruits Thomas Essa Saunders, 515 McDowell St.; Reginald Bernard Mead, 717 English St; and John Henry Goodrum, 650 English St.

Make-up Hint

Here is a bit of motion picture make-up technique which Max Factor, Jr., suggests you try: Apply just a faint touch of skin cream to your eyelids before putting on eye shadow. It will make the shadow blend on more smoothly than it otherwise might, the adds a desirable extra sheen to the application. But don't cream over the shadow.

With the Eighth Army In Kobe, Japan

Oct., 1948 — Private Harold A. Bugg, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bugg, 901 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn., is now serving with the occupation forces in Kobe, Japan.

Kobe, which has long been known as Japan's leading seaport, is performing a major part in the occupation of Japan by acting as a receiving center for the supplies that keep the occupation forces of all southern Japan moving. Pvt. Bugg is himself figuring largely in the mission given Kobe's officers and enlisted men.

However Pvt. Bugg is also given ample leisure time in which he may attend the numerous special service facilities that are located convcniently near his quarters. There are three modern movie theaters located in Kobe along with six clubs operated for the officers and enlisted men of this base.

Joining the army in August 1946 at Fort Benning, Ga., Private Bugg came to Japan in January 1947.

Upon his arrival in Japan he was assigned to Company "B" 1st Battalion, 24th Infantry Regiment in Kobe. This unit performs an important part in the occupation of Japan by guarding food and supplies in the many warehouses at Kobe Base.

Prior to his entrance into the army, Private Bugg attended Pearl Senior High School and is now holder of Japanese occupation Ribbon.

Maury County Farm Woman

By Lera Knox

A very nice thing happened to me this week. It all eame about from a pan of rolls ready to go into the oven for supper.

Company came in, the telephone rang, and with one thing or another I almost let the rolls rise too long.

I finally got them in the oven and sometime later took them out with a degree of apprehension that they might have become too yeasty to taste their best—but not those rolls. They were more than perfect.

I rushed right away to Mrs. Huntsman for her recipe for rolls that will wait while their bakes takes time off to answer the telephone. Mrs. Hunstman recently moved to our place from Lexington. She says that this particular recipe seems to have originated with some of the good, old-time colored cooks, and has rather thoroughlv "riz all o'ver the country.

MRS. HUNTSMAN'S ROLLS

(Halve the recipe if you have a small family.)

1 quart milk
1 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 yeast cake
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
Flour to make dough

Combine milk and shortening, add sugar and warm until shortening is melted. Do not boil. When lukewarm, add yeast and enough flour to make thick batter. Let rise two hours. Then add soda, salt, baking powder and more flour. Kncad well until the dough seems "satiny." Make out rolls, let rise and bake, or keep covered in refrigerator until ready for use. Mrs. Huntsman doesn't rccommend that the dough not be kept too long. Better make smaller batches more often.

A treasure from my little black book is Mrs. George Norton's great-grandmother's English Ladies' Tea.

Here's the recipe:

½ dozen cloves
1 teaspoon tea (black)
6 cups boiling water
1 stick cinnamon
½ lemon (whole)

Brew 5 minutes, and serve.

Valencia oranges are green when ripe, at their most mature stage.

WOMAN'S PAGE

KEEPING HOUSE
by Norma Crane
FAMOUS HOME ECONOMIST

By Norma Crane,
Famous Home Economist

THE FUN IS IN THE FLAVOR:

If you add mayonnaise to the potatoes while they're still hot, your potato salad will double its taste appeal . . . Add a dash of cinnamon to your chocolate desserts and you'll enjoy a new taste thrill . . . For delicious iced coffee, add 1 teaspoon of cocoa before brewing. . . . Vanilla extract was introduced into American cookery by a French woman in 1847. She requested her druggist, Mr. Burnett, to prepare a flavoring similar to one used in her homeland for making custards, puddings, etc. The result was a delightful all-around flavoring which is still used today, to enhance almost every cake, dessert, and sauce made.

YEAR 'ROUND BARGAINS: You can find bargains every day in the year. No fan-fare, or advertising. They've always been there, but have you taken advantage of them? When you buy 100 one cent stamps for a dollar, do you then purchase writing paper or perhaps have cards made up, or do you take advantage of Uncle Sam's offer: 100 pre-stamped postal cards for a dollar? When you send a sealed parcel, do you pay 1st class fees or do you paste a printed sticker that states, "This parcel may be opened for postal inspection" and thus send it as fourth class mail which is much less expensive? When you send valuables through the mail, remember that insuring them means their value will be repaid in case of loss; while registering them means that they will not be lost and that they will receive special handling.

NEW ENGLAND DINNER

4 lbs. corned beef
1 cup water
1 onion
2 bay leaves
6 medium unpeeled beets
6 carrots
6 potatoes
Salt
1 head green cabbage, quartered
Parsley and tomato flowers
Butter

Wash corned beef and soak for one hour. Drain off water and place corned beef on rack in cooker kettle. Add water, onion and bay leaves. Bring to steam on high heat. Turn heat low and cook two hours. Season beets, carrots and potatoes with salt and place around meat. Place cabbage on top. Turn heat high until steaming again and then to low and cook 35 minutes. Arrange corned beef and cabbage on platter. Serve other vegetables with butter.

CORNED BEEF HASH WITH CABBAGE WEDGES

2 cups corned beef hash
1 small head cabbage
1 cup cheese sauce

Form hash into four individual loaves. Place on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) approximately 10 minutes or until hash is browned and heated through. Cut cabbage into four wedges. Place in boiling salted water and cook about 10 minutes or until cabbage is just tender. Arrange hash loaves on a platter and place cabbage wedges topped with cheese sauce on either side of hash. Serves four.

RECIPE OF THE WEEK
MINT SAUCE FOR LAMB

1 cup vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup of chopped mint or
¼ cup of powdered dried mint leaves

Put all of the ingredients in a sauce pan and bring to a boil. Serve hot or cold on hot or cold roast lamb.

BEAUTY AIDS: When your hair is drooping limply and you have an unexpected date, set your curls with cologne, instead of water. The result is amazing—fluffy hair in no time at all because the cologne dries so fast. However, since the constant use of cologne in setting the hair may cause dryness, reserve it as a quickie for emergencies only.

GLAMOUR FOR THE EYES: If the upper lashes are slightly curly, they will look longer. It's not necessary to curl them unless they are absolutely straight. Just brush a little mascara on them with an upward stroke to emphasize their tendency to curl . . . A speck of mascara can be removed easily and neatly from the face of eyelid by wiping with a wisp of moistened cotton wrapped on the tip of an orange stick . . . To make an eyebrow where practically none exists, use brown eyebrow pencil to make the line and then with a black pencil sketch in short hair strokes. The result is much more natural than using one shade of pencil only.

EGGSACTLY: Refrigerated eggs can be boiled without cracking by making a tiny hole in the large end of each one with the point of a needle. All eggs contain a certain amount of air, and it is this expanding air that causes the egg to crack when heated. The small needle hole allows the air to escape.

SPICED CORNED BEEF AND GLAZED YAMS

1 cup apple juice
Cloves
¾ cup brown sugar
2 tbsp. fat
1½ cups corned beef (chopped)
4 yams or sweet potatoes, cooked, peeled an dleft whole

Combine apple juice, brown sugar, and fat in deep 9-inch skillet. Boil three minutes, stirring occasionally. Place meat in center of skillet and surround with yams. Cover and simmer 20 to 25 minutes. Baste with syrup several times during cooking to glaze meat and yams. Serves four.

EGGPLANT-OLIVE CASSEROLE

2 tablespoons chopped green sweet pepper
1 minced clove garlic
1 tablespoon oil
1 large eggplant
1½ teaspoons salt
½ cup water
½ cup ripe olives
1 egg
½ cup dry bread crumbs
2-3 cup grated American cheese

Cook green pepper and garlic slowly in oil for 5 minutes. Pare and dice eggplant and add to garlic and pepper. Add salt and water; cover closely and cook 15 minutes. Cut olives from pits into large pieces. Beat egg lightly and add to cooked vegetables. Stir in olives and about two-thirds of the crumbs and cheese. Pour into greased 1½-quart casserole, and top with remaining cheese and crumbs. Bake in moderately slow oven (325 degrees) 25 minutes.

CORNED BEEF

With Cabbage It's a Combination Which Has Many Supporters Among Those Who Know the Best in Foods

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Corned beef and cabbage is a combination which has other advocates than Jiggs of the comic strips. The combination offers two very healthful foods, for beef tops the list for popularity in meats, and cabbage is one of our most important vitamin-laden vegetables.

To prepare corned beef for the table, allow the portion to be cooked to stand from an hour to an hour and a half in cold water. Drain and place in cooker with sliced onion, celery and carrot (using one of each to every five pounds of beef). Add two teaspoons of vinegar and cook slowly until very tender, allowing 40 minutes for each pound. Allow to cool, just as you do ham, in this liquid.

To use this with cabbage, add wedges of cabbage for the last half hour of cooking. Serve the beef in the center of a plate surrounded by the cabbage wedges.

HOMEMADE SANDWICH BUNS

Just plain good food is the keynote of a quick menu of well-done hamburgers on enriched sandwich buns, served with plenty of garden fresh salad.

A serve-yourself meal which features hamburgers and relishes is certain to draw many comments of "what fun this is!" Sandwish buns from the bakeshop or made at home give the 'burgers that wonderful special flavor. When made at home, the buns are easily shaped from a plain yeast dough by rolling into small balls and flattening to the desired shape.

With the picnic season in full swing, it is a good idea to bake enough buns at one time to take care of sandwich needs for several days. Careful storage preserves their fresh quality. Incidentally, the buns taste wonderful when toasted over an open fire.

On other occasions you may wish to let the nearby friendly baker save you time and energy. The enriched sandwich buns he supplies also provide the important B-vitamins and iron of these homemade buns.

SANDWICH BUNS

2 packages yeast, compressed or dry
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk
¼ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
¼ cup shortening
2 eggs
4½ cups sifted enriched flour (about)

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk. Add sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Add eggs. Beat until blended. Add softened yeast. Mix well. Add remaining flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in lightly greased bowl. Grease surface. Cover. Let rise until doubled (about one and one-half hours). Punch down. Shape into number of buns desired by rolling into small balls and flattening to form sandwich buns. Place on greased baking sheets. Let rise until doubled (about one hour). Form remaining dough into smooth ball. Grease surface lightly. Cover and put into refrigerator. When wanted, remove dough from refrigerator and punch down. Mold at once, or if preferred, let dough stand in warm room for an hour before molding. Let rise until doubled. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 18 minutes.

Yield: Two dozen four and one-half inch buns.

CORN MEAL PONES

2 cups corn meal
1 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. fat
¾ cup boiling water
Milk or water

Mix meal, flour and salt and scald with threefourths cup boiling water. Add one tablespoon fat or drippings and enough water or milk to make into molding consistency. Mold in size and shape desired and place on a lightly greased griddle. Bake 35 or 40 minutes (until browned) in 375-degree oven.

CHEESE-VEGETABLE MEDLEY

1½ cups cooked elbow macaroni
¾ cup diced celery
¼ cup coarsely chopped green pepper
¾ cup cooked peas
¼ cup cheddar cheese, diced
¼ cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon milk
⅛ teaspoon celery seed
1 tablespoon minced onion
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
Dash of garlic powder, if desired
1 tablespoon chopped pimento

Arrange chilled macaroni, celery, green pepper, peas and cheese attractively on a bed of lettuce in a salad bowl. In the center place the mayonnaise thinned with the milk and seasoned with onion, celery seed, salt, pepper and garlic powder. Garnish with the pimiento. Makes 8 ½-cup servings.

EASY CARAMEL ICING

2 cups sugar
1 cup buttermilk
1 tablespoon soda

Boil to soft ball stage. Drop in lump of butter. Let cool. Beat until thick and spread.

TO KEEP CHEESE MOIST

A Kansas housewife reports she has hit upon a way to keep the cut edges of cheese from drying out. She rubs the cut surfaces of American, aged American cheddar, Swiss, or Gouda cheese with a little margarine. Then she wraps the cheese in waxed paper and puts it into her refrigerator. Thus protected, it should keep several months.

If you are serving chilled cream of chicken or mushroom soup be sure to garnish each bowl with a bright vegetable. Use very thin slices of radish, thin cucumber strips, chopped green pepper or parsley, coarsely grated carrot.

GINGER ALE FRUIT SALAD

2 envelopes (2 tbsp.) unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
½ cup hot grapefruit juice
½ cup light corn syrup
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 pint ginger ale
½ cup halved seedless white grapes
½ cup diced orange
1 cup diced grapefruit
½ cup diced canned pineapple
¼ cup broken nutmeats
1 lemon juice

Sprinkle gelatin on cold water; dissolve in hot grapefruit juice. Add corn syrup and salt; mix well. Add ginger ale and lemon juice. Chill until syrupy. Fold in fruits and nuts. Pour into mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until set. Serves 6.

Most foods that go into the refrigerator should be kept tightly covered. Meat that has not been cooked is an exception to this rule. Cover it only lightly, since tight covering promotes bacteria growth.

Add a small amount of chopped apple to a tuna fish and celery salad; moisten with mayonnaise and serve on leaves of romaine. Garnish with thin slices of scored cucumber.

PAPER THINS

1 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 tablespoons evaporated milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Have pans and oven ready so that cookies can be baked immediately after mixing. Cream shortening and sugar together. Add egg, milk, and vanilla. Stir until thoroughly mixed. Sift flour with soda, baking powder and salt. Stir into first mixture. Dough will be soft. Pull off small pieces of dough and press with palm of hand on greased baking sheet to shape. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees) 10 minutes.

ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING

By Duncan Hines

A favorite with young and old alike, particularly in the summer time, is ice cream with chocolate sauce. This rich creamy chocolate sauce is simply prepared, and requires no sugar.

Cut ½ pound marshmallows into small pieces, shave 2 squares of bitter chocolate, and 2 squares of sweet chocolate, and place in a double boiler with ½ cup of cream. Let these ingredients stand over boiling water, until dissolved. Stir often. Serve on ice cream. Will keep well in covered jar in the refrigerator.— (Copyright, 1948. The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

GAPE-PEACH JAM

4 cups prepared fruit
½ cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

Stem about 1½ pounds of fully ripe seedless grapes. Crush thoroughly or grind. Peel and pit about 1½ pounds of soft ripe peaches. Grind or chop very fine. Combine fruits and measure 4 cups into a large saucepan.

Measure sugar and set aside. Place saucepan holding fruit over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectin and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, ladle quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about 9 six-ounce glasses.

DEVILED CHEESE SPREAD

Few there are who will not cast a vote of approval for tangy deviled cheese as a sandwich filling. It is good for stuffing chilled celery stalks, too. Its easy preparation makes it popular with the one in charge of the cooking department. Simply combine and mix well the following ingredients: One cup grated American cheese, 3 tablespoons tomato ketchup, 2 teaspoons prepared yellow mustard, 2 teaspoons cider vinegar, and a dash of pepper.

ZUCCHINI WITH CHEESE SAUCE

Wash three medium-sized zucchini squash but do not pare; cut in one-quarter inch slices. Cook in a very small amount of boiling salted water until tender. Melt 4 tablespoons of butter or margarine, add 4 tablespoons of flour and blend well. Add 2 cups milk gradually and stir until thickened and bubbly. Season with 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce and a dash of cayenne. Add 2 cups grated Cheddar cheese (½ pound) and stir over very low heat until melted. Serve sauce over cooked zucchini.

Fresh corn for fritters, puddings or pancakes may be easily removed from the cob if you cut the corn down the center of each row of grains with a sharp knife, then scrape the kernels from the cob with a table knife.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XXI. • NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1948 No. 10

DEC 23 1948
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10,000 A Year Farmer Counts On No Single Cash Crop

Facts Announced In 1948 Cotton Loan Program By Department Of Agriculture

Washington, D. C.—The following details of the loan program covering upland cotton produced in 1948 were announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Loan Rate. The average loan rate 7-8 inch Middling cotton, gross weight will be 28.79 cents per pound, which is 92 1-2 percent of the parity price of cotton as of August 1, 1948. The parity price on August 1 is 31.12 cents per pound. Last year the average loan rate (92 1-2 percent of parity) for **7-8 inch Maddling** cotton, gross weight, was 26.49 cents per pound.

The average rate for 15-16-inch Middling cotton will be 195 points (1.95 cents) per pound above the average rate for 7-8 inch Middling cotton. The loan rate will apply to the gross weight of the cotton and the average rate for 15-16 inch Middling cotton, gross weight, will be 30.74 cents per pound.

Premiums and discounts for grade and staple in the 1948 loan program will be calculated in relation to the loan rate on 15-16 inch Middling cotton. The schedule of premiums and discounts for grade and staple applicable in the 1948 loan program was issued on May 24, 1948 when an interim loan program was also announced.

Location Differentials. The loan rates will vary according to location. The rate for 15-16 inch Middling cotton, gross weight, will vary from a high of 31.44 cents per pound in the concentrated mill area of the Carolinas to a low of 30.02 cents per pound in Arizona and California.

Location differentials for each warehouse point will be based on the freight rate to the mill area of the Carolinas, except in eastern Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama where a zone system will be in effect. The accompanying schedule defines the mill area and shows the variation in loan rates by counties for the zoned area.

Other Provisions. Loans will be made on cotton represented by warehouse receipts issued by warehouses approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. Cotton producers' notes will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and will mature July 31, 1949, but will be callable on demand. Loans will be available until May 1, 1949.

Producer eligibility requirements are defined in Cotton Loan Instructions issued by CCC. Loan forms are being made available through approved cotton warehouses, approved lending agencies, and county agricultural conservation association committees.

Lending Agencies. Loans will be made direct by the Commodity Credit Corporation or through landing agencies, principally banks, approved by the Corporation. Requests for approval as lending agencies should be directed to the New Orleans CCC Office, Production and Marketing Administration, New Orleans, 12, La.

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 2)

$70,000 Earned From Farm Projects By Delegates To 4-H Club Encampment

Washington, D. C. —The rural boys and girls from 16 States who were delegates to the first Southwide 4-H Club Camp have earned more than $70.000 from farm and home projects, according to State Extension Service reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The delegates spent one week, August 24-31, in encampment at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. The camp was sponsored cooperatively by State and Federal Extension Service.

While most of the delegates to the camp have made earnings off their farm and home projects—some of them ranging up to $7,000—cash earnings were not the major objective or principal achievement of 4-H'ers, say Director of Extension Service M. L. Wilson. He points out that many of the accomplishments of the youths such as the development of leadership qualities and the increased application of their training in health and hygiene and in better farming and homemaking practices cannot always be measured in dollars.

For example, many of the delegates who reported no earnings. from their projects described how their participation in the 4-H program has helped to improve their homes and communities. Some of the youths report that they have repaired their furniture, redecorated rooms in their homes, beautified their yards, made over old clothes for themselves and their younger brothers and sisters, and joined in community cleanup programs, hospital drives, and Savings Bond campaigns.

However among the 4-H delegates who have been most successful in obtaining learning and earnings from their projects over the years are: Clayton Marcus, 20, of Camilla, Ga., who has earned $7,000 from his projects; Milton J. L. Spright, 20, of Middleton, Tenn., who has earned $5,140; James D. Campbell, 18, of Moro, Ark., $3,983.55; Andrew Alexander, Jr., 20, of Monticelli, Fla., $3,792; Jerry Thomas, 19, of Gallion, Ala., $3,500; Henry Lee Swimpson, 19, of Robinsonsville, N. C., $3,341; Alonzo L. Ponder, 18, of Wewoka, Okla., $3,220.

Among the 4-H girls, Miss Nola Maxine Gillespie, 18, of Spring City Tenn., has earned the largest amount, $1,073.15; Miss Doreatha M.

(Continued On Page 4 Col. 5)

Exhibits Ready for Southwide 4-H Camp

Nine panels of exhibits showing the varied activities of 4-H club members are ready for the first Southwide 4-H club camp to he held August 24-31 at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. Taking a last minute look at the exhibits prior to their shipment from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington are: (left to right) Keith Himebaugh, USDA Director of Information, Walter H. Conway, Assistant Director of Extension Service, and Sherman Briscoe, USDA information Specialist.—USDA Photo by Forsythe 8-16-48.

Ross C. Owen, Tuskegee Football Coach, Directed Recreational Activities In Baton Rouge, La.

Washington, D. C.—Ross C. Owen, Tuskegee's backfield football coach, directed recreational activities at the first Southwest 4-H club camp, August 24-31 at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Owen, who has had a wide and varied experience in the field of physical education, reported a well rounded recreation program for the 4-H delegates who were in attendance from 16 states.

Recently the American Red Cross awarded Coach Owen a certificate of appreciation and a five-year volunteer service model for his services as a volunteer instructor in the Red Cross water safety campaign.

In addition to serving as backfield coach and assistant director of

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1)

Charles L. Fussell Of Georgia Named South's Soil Conservation Champion No. 1 for 1948

Washington, D. C.,—Charles L. Fussell, Georgia colored farmer who protects every cultivated acre of his farm at Blackshear against erosion by planting them to cover crops during some period each year, has been acclaimed the South's No. 1 Negro soil conservation farmer for 1948.

Mr. Fussell won this unique honor in competition yith the Negro soil conservation champions from nine states at the annual Southwide Soil Conservation Jamboree at Log Cabin, Ga., on Friday, August 6.

The presentation of the $150 grand prize award was made by Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, former

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4)

Mitchel E. Erwin Operates 200-Acres Near Tyler, Texas

Tyler, Texas—"You know, getting into farming is like catching a bear by the tail," says Mitihell E. Erwin, $10.000-a-year colored farmer who operates 200 acres near Tyler, Tex.

"I never planned to be a farmer; I wanted to be a businessman," says Mr. Edwin, "and after completing about half my freshman year at Butler College, I dropped out of school and started farming to get a stake to go into business.

That was over 30 years ago and Mr. Erwin is still farming, althoogh not to get a stake to go into bosiness—with him farming is a business, and a highly profitable one.

The year before the outbreak of World War I, Erwin started farming as a tenant. Anxious to make that business stake, he rented 100 acres and hired workers to help him grow a big cotton crop. But what the boll weevil didn't get of his crop went for labor and food. So, Erwin found himself in debt at the end of the year—he had the bear by the tail.

Determined to profit by his mistake, Farmer Erwin cut down on his labor costs by planting less cotton and in its stead planting a few vegetables. By selling vegetables in summer and fuel wood off the farm in winter, he managed to keep his second crop almost debt free. And he received enough from his cotton to pay off his old debts and make the down-payment on 50-acres.

Today, Mr. Erwin operates a 200-acre farm of which he owns 117 acres. He lives in an attractive, comfortable home, and has reared and educated six of his nine children; three of his children are still in school.

Farmer Erwin's formula for success is simple: "Don't count on any one crop to carry the whole farm load," he says, "If you are not sure what to plant, call on your county agent and tell him your problem." And he follows his own advice. County Agent B. J. Pryor

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THOS. P. COOPER AND JAS. LEMMON REAPPOINTED TO CO-OP BOARD

Washington, D. C. — Thomas P. Cooper, Dean of the College of Agricultre of the University of Kentucky, and James H. Lemmon of Lemmon, S. Dak., have been reappointed directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, Washington, D. C., for 3-year terms, by I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

The Central Bank for Cooperatives extends credit to farmers' marketing and purchasing and business service cooperatives throughout the United States. It operates under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration.

Dean Cooper has been a director of the Central Bank for Cooperatives continuously since it was organized in 1933. He has also served as director of the Farm Credit Board of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., since 1934.

Appointment of Mr. Lemmon was made from persons nominated by cooperative associations which are borrowers from the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

Director Lemmon, an extensive sheep operator in South Dakota, has been prominently identified with farmers' cooperative associations for over 25 years. He is president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, which he helped to organize in 1929, and a director of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. This is Mr. Lemmon's fourth consecutive appointment as a director of the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

Hunter Beware Color -Blind Nimrod, Says Optometrist

Wear Clothes Contrasting with Background, and "See Before You Shoot"

"Be sure you see before you shoot."

That is the slogan recommended by the American Optometric Association for every hunter.

Failure to see properly, either because of carlessness or inefficient vision is the cause of most hunting accidents, according to Dr. Elmer M. Soles, McKeesport, Pa., optometrist who is director of the A. O. A. Department of Public Information.

"Most visual problems of hunters can be corrected by glasses or visual training—scientific eye exercises." he said. "Even if you have a deficiency which cannot be corrected it is important to know about it so that it may be compensated for as nearly as possible.

"Have your vision examined and follow the advice of your vision specialist. Proper attention to seeing will not only make you a safer hunter but a successful one.

Guard Against Color Blind

"To protect yourself from other hunters, wear clothing which contrasts rather than blends with your surroundings.

"Camouflage technique learned during the war indicate that bright orange or yellow is better than the conventional fox hunter's red, but colors may not always help because about 8 per cent of all men are color-blind. A hunter is safest from color-blind hunters if he wears a coat or cap with a bold pattern such as large black squares on a white background, or vice versa,"

Among the chief requirements of good hunting vision, according to Dr. Soles, are the following:

Near-point acuity—ability to see clearly with each eye individually and both together at a distance of 15 to 30 inches.

Distant acuity—the same as above for a distance of ten yards or more.

Depth-perception—ability to see objects properly in their space relationships.

Adequate field of vision—ability to see over a large area while focusing on a small target.

Accommodation—ability to change readily from near to far or far to near.

To see properly, a hunter's eyes should work well together like a good team of horses, Dr. Soles. Technically this is "binocular coordination," which he said, is often best acquired by visual training.

Good Citizen

The work of a utility company doesn't begin and end with the production and distribution of electric power to all who want it. The typical utility is one of the most potent and aggressive factors in carrying on worth-while community activities.

A recently completed survey shows that 94 per cent of all the operating power compaines of the country maintain a direct and intimate relationship with community organizations including chambers of commerce, civic clubs, the churches and schools, social and welfare groups, and so on. And the same survey finds that 66 per cent of the companies work through other agencies in the community in helping to bring in new industry and to strengthen already established concerns.

The utility, in short, is simply a good citizen. It knows that its own welfare and progress depends upon the welfare and progress of the com munity and the region in which it does business. It prospers when labor, agriculture and other industry prospers. And it suffers financially when they suffer.

The utliity is a mainstay of the community in other ways. It is among the biggest and most dependable taxpayers. Every tax-levying body—the town, the country, the school district, the state, and the national government—gets its share. This is in contrast to the socialized systems, which pay little or nothing in taxes, which are dominated by political considerations, and which obliterate state and local control of a vital industry.

New Artificial Unit Organized at Wincrester

A new artificial dairy breeding association has been organized at Winchester in Franklin County, according to Lynn Copeland, district dairy specialist.

Breeding services will start there about November 1. There are now 18 such county units in Midle Tennessee.

Last month more than 1,300 cows were bred by this method, representing an increase of more than 100 per cent over September of last year.

September is ordinarily a light month for breeding cows Copeland said.

The number of cows according to breed were: Jerseys, 1,060; Guernseys, 114 and Holsteins, 68.

Sumner County led the list with 169 services, Lincoln 133, Robertson 126, Bedford 105 and Davidson 99. Maury county was first in the 60-day non-returns on first services with a record 79.3 per cent.

State Will Have Less Strawberries in 1949

Tennessee will have 11 per cent less native strawberries to eat next year, the Federal and State Crop Reporting Service predicted today.

The service said reports indicate that only 7,000 acres will be available for commercial harvest next year compared with some 8,500 acres this year. Dry hot weather this summer and high labor cost are credited with the decrease.

Meat and Homes

Some people are unable to buy as much meat as they would like. Some people cannot build homes because of record prices for labor and supplies. During the depression steers on the hoof sold for as little as six cents a pound, and hogs went for three cents. There were people then who could not buy meat or build homes, even at rock-bottom prices. Then, as now, supply and demand were the controlling factors in establishing prices—and it is always true that families in the lower income brack ets are constantly confronted with the problem of how to make both ends meet.

Wages and employment are at record levels. This has generated a tremendous demand for meat. The supply of meat has not kept up with that demand. Last year the feed crops were relatively short. As a consequence, livestock numbers were reduced. The marketing of beef cattle in 1948 has run well below the level of 1947. The point is that for several years we have been eating our beef cattle faster than we have produced them. Meat animals aren't machines that can be swiftly made in any desired quantity on a production line. It takes months and years to ready stock for market and no efficiency expert has found a short cut. When demand tends to be greater than the supply, high prices are inevitable.

A reimposition of price controls would discourage production, and probably bring about an acute meat shortage. Much of the available meat would be diverted into the black market. And the lower income customers would be worse off than ever.

Increased meat production is necessary. It will come eventually. In the meantime supply and demand establish the prices at which meat is sold in our free market, and it is folly to blindly ly condemn farmers, packers, or anyone else.

Georgia Jersey Produces 10,241 Pounds of Milk

A registered Jersey cow, owned by J. L. Hutcheson, Jr., of Rossville, Ga., has completed a production record of 10,841 pounds of milk and 570 pounds of butterfat.

This cow was one of the outstanding entries in the 43rd annual Tennessee State Fair.

The record qualifies Ena Wondrous Sparkle for the silver medal award of the American Jersey Cattle Club with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

Sparkle's record was made on 288 days of production at the age of three years and one month.

Tennessee shipped 1,302 cars of cabbage, 689 cars of tomatoes and 417 cars of strawberries during the past season, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

More Grain and Less Hay Advice to Calf Feeders

Feeder records for 1948 calf projects tell a good story. This was brought out by State Leader, J. R. Otis. A letter to all County Agents includes these facts.

He pointed out that feeders who used more grain and less hay had big profits. He found out also, that when more hay was fed the daily gains were less.

The big job is to give the calf as much grain as you can get him to eat. If you can grow most of this grain you should. You will make more money.

For good health during feeding period some hay must be fed. See that this hay is of high grade. Hay with a green color is best. Hay with plenty of leaves should be used. Alfalfa, sericea lespedeza or good pea vine is good. This you can grow.

Dr. Otis said that no boy or girl should lose money on a calf project. The time to begin is now. High daily gains over a larger feeding period will pay off.

Everybody can't have the Grand Champion. Yet everybody can have a high labor income if they will follow these points, stated Otis.

The gress is dead. Fires won't stop unless somebody fights them. Farmers should plow fire lanes before burning to prevent fires from spreading to the woods.

CHOICE WORSHIP SERVICES AND PLAYS

A book that fits in with the urgent needs of the present day. Written by various authors familiar with church requirements. Among its contents are several choralogues: The Woman at the Well; The Nativity; The Prodigal Son; etc. Tribute to the Rural Church is a beautiful tableau. The Little Church of Childhood is a plea for the continuance of the rural church. The Melting Pot is a patriotic number climaxing with the church's contribution to the country. Others are for Lord's Day observance and general occasions. A valuable book. 40c.

PLANS AND PROGRAM BOOK

Here is a collection that will provide an abundance of program material to those entrusted with the responsibility of preparing suitable programs for socials, Sunday School entertainment, Young People's Societies, etc. It is a book for many occasions and contains 142 pages

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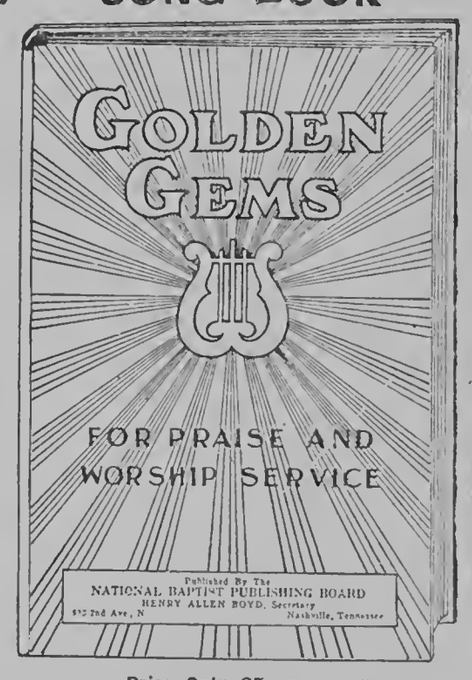

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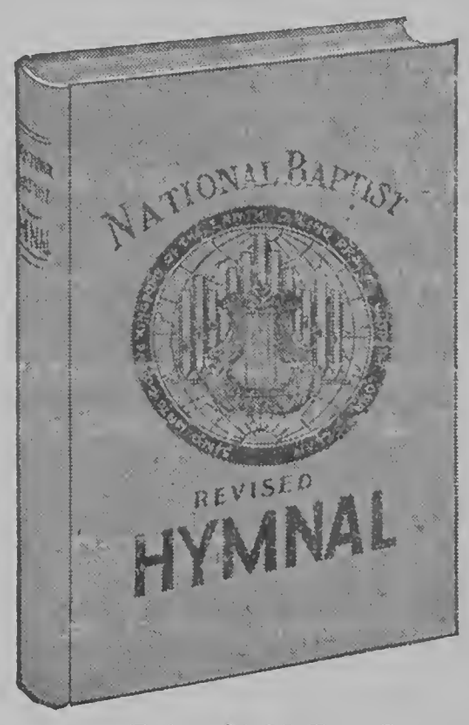

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68 Virginia Colored Homemakers Convert Lamps from Oil to Electricity

As a result of the further extension of Rural Electrification Administration lines in Virginia, many rural women have been faced with the problem of obtaining electric lamps to replace their old oil burners. To help solve this porblem, Miss Ruth Jamison, house furnishing specialist of Virginia State Extension Service, is conducting demonstration clinics in converting lamps from oil to electricy, e-ports Ross W. Newsome, Extenson State Agent.

Following a recent clinic in Nottoway County, a few miles southwest of Richmond, 68 colored homemakers in that county converted their oil lamps to electricity; 18 others repaired their electric lamps; and 10 made-over old lamp shades.

The house furnishing specialist conducted her demonstration clinic before neighborhood leaders who, in turn then conducted similar clinics for the women in their respective communities.

Plan Ponds Now

Farmers who desire ponds should make plans now for construction. Fish for stocking the pond may be obtained this fall, winter, and spring. This means that the fish will get off to a good start for next year's growing.

"I'm S-T-R-E-T-C-H-I-N-G my crop profit!"

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"The money I'm putting into safe, sure U. S. Savings Bonds today will come in handy when the time comes for me to start taking it easy."

"Ma's looking forward to that modern kitchen she'll have. New furniture, too, when those 'E' bonds start paying off $4 for every $3 put away."

"When Jimmy graduates high school and gets ready to go to college, I'll know the money will be waiting. I'm salting it away in Savings Bonds now."

"Best of all, I know my farm and my home both will have a backlog of security which will later on make it possible for me to expand and modernize."

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This is an afficial U. S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department and the Advertising Council.

Coal Ls a Competitive Fuel

A factual study of the economic position of the coal industry has this to say: "The high rate of output of bituminous coal which has prevailed during and since the war should not be allowed to obscure the very serious tendencies of rising costs. Rapidly rising wages are not the only consideration. High wages could be paid without lasting serious effects on labor costs, prices, markets and competitive position of the industry, if the man-hours required per ton were reduced rapidly enough. But this has not been the case." The study goes on to point out that costs must be reduced thru better equipment and methods with the emphasis on mechanization, and that this in turn is dependent on adequate earnings to finance improvements.

This is an economist's way of saying that high wages in the coal industry must eventually be offset by greater man-hour production in order to prevent coal from pricing itself out of the competitive market. And production can be increased by two methods only. One is by the use of more and better machinery—by more efficient tools. The other is greater effort on the part of the miners themselves.

It is certainly in the interest of the miners, as it is in the interest of the public, that coal production be made more efficient. They receive higher wages than any other comparable group and, save in time of strikes, steady employment is assured. This condition can be continued only if coal can keep its markets—both now, and on some future day when other fuels may be abundant and competition will get tougher. A healthy coal industry is a must for this country.

It's Been Tried Before

Some years ago Mary G. Lacy, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, wrote a little study called "Food Control During Forty-six Centuries—a Contribution to the History of Price Fixing." It has recently been reprinted, and it should be required reading for anyone who still thinks that the government, by fiat, can successfully control the distribution of goods and the prices at which they are sold.

Attempts at food control are almost as old as history. It was tried in Egypt in 2800 B. C., and the end result was a system of land tenure under which the land became the personal property of the king. It was tried in China and Athens and Rome. Much later on it was revived in England, Belgium and other countries, always with a singular lack of success. And, though few Americans know it, price-fixing was attempted in this country during the colonial era, and totally failed to remedy the problem it was supposed to cure.

As Miss Lacy sums the matter up, "The history of government limitation of price seems to teach one clear lesson: That in attempting to ease the burdens of the people in a time of high prices by artificially setting a limit to them, the people are not relieved but only exchange one set of ills for another which is greater."

When price control was tried four thousand years ago it led to a decline in production, to the withholding of goods from a market which was no longer profitable, and to a raging black market. It did exactly the same thing here when it was continued for a time after the last war. Only a free enterprise economy, in which manufacturers, farmers and retailers must compete for business can produce abundance And only free competition, all the way from the source of raw materials to the stores in which finished goods are sold, can establish a price which is fair, and, is based upon the going cost of doing business.

Take cotton to the gin dry and free of foreign material to insure the highest possible grade.

Prosperity That Endures

Socialism, according to its partisans, is supposed to produce the nearest approach to an earth-bound Utopia, in which everyone will have more of everything, in return for a minimum of work.

However, in practice, even socialism can't rid itself of economic laws wrich have existed since man first organized a society. An excellent example of this has occurred in England, where Sir Stafford Cripps, the tough-minded leader of the Labor government's economic program, recently told workers that greater production must precede greater rewards. He said, "There is only one way by which we can, with a given volume of employment, increase our real standard of living and that is by each of us producing more, or, in other words, putting up our productivity. There is no other answer." He then said that a proposal for increasing wages by cutting into corporation profits made no sense, and pointed out that the profits amounted to next to nothing when compared with wages and salaries.

American labor, fortunately for its freedom and its welfare, has so far been spared from the blight of socialism that has produced inertia and boundless red tape in England. But Sir Stafford Cripps' remarks apply with equal weight to labor in the United States or anywhere else. One of the main reasons for inflation in this country is that labor has sought—and gained—ever increasing pay, even as large segments of it have by one means or another reduced individual output. A few labor leaders have themselves pointed to the dangers of this policy, and it is to their great credit that they have done so.

It may be old-fashioned to speak of an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. But the principle that represents was largely responsible for the growth of his country from a colony to the world's foremost industrial power in an incredibly brief period of time. We produced. We got the goods out in an ever-increasing volume. And we earned the highest standard of living in the world by doing it.

The theory of less and less effort for more and more money has been tried, and it has benefited almost no one. What counts isn't the number of dollars in the pay envelope, but what those dollars will buy. The responsibility of American industry is to give labor the finest possible tools to work with. The responsibility of labor is to make those tools do the best possible production job. Then we can create the kind of prosperity that endures, and gives everyone more of the good things of life.

Aged Farmer Turns from Cotton to Year-Round Beef Cattle Program

Beef cattle and year-round grazing helped solve the problem of David Isaiah, 78 year old farmer. Isaiah lives in the Cecil community in Montgomery County. When he was young he was a big botton producer. Because of illness, old age and the labor shortage, he had to stop growing cotton.

J. T. Alexander, county agent, reports that Isaiah took kindly to his advice to change over to beef cattle. Land on which cotton once grew is now growing baby beef. Isaiah began with five grade cows in 1946.

He fertilized and limed his pasture land and seeded his bottom land to Caley peas. As fast as he could get fed in the form of pasture he has increased his herd. His herd of brood cows is now 28. He has a registered Hereford bull and plans to add more brood cows to his herd.

Isaiah looks after his cows and does what he can to help the man who takes care of the crop. All feed fed to his cattle comes from grazing and hay crops raised on his farm.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Ross C. Owen,

(Continued from page 1)

physical education at Tuskegee, Owen also coaches swimming and track.

Between 1921 and '25 he was a star halfback at South Dakota State college. Owen holds a master's degree in physical education from the University of Michigan and spent this year at New York university working on his doctorate.

T. M. Campbell, field agent of Extension Service and director of the camp, says that the presence of Mr. Owen at the encampment provided the 4-H delegates with a fine opportunity to learn more about the development of a good recreation program—a service vitally needed in many rural areas.

Meat Is Important in Reducing Diet

In all reducing diets, meat plays an important part. Meat's protein is of the highest quality and at the same time the caloric content of meat is relatively low. Unless the reducing diet includes sufficient protein, the vital functions of the body, such as tissue repair, blood regeneration, and resistance to infectious disease, will be affected. Lean meat should be the hub of the reducing diet, around which the meals for the day are planned. Lean meats include steaks and chops, roast lamb, veal, and beef from which all fat has been trimmed. Ground beef patties, made from lean beef, also may be included in the reducing diet.

Chopped fresh or canned mushrooms are an excellent addition to condensed tomato soup. The combination may be used as a soup or a sauce.

Many points could be given to justify killing all roosters that are not needed for breeding purposes, states John E. Ivey. Poultry Specialist. Only three points however, will be considered here.

(1) It will save a lot of good feed.

(2) It will prevent a large supply of low quality fertile eggs going to market.

(3) It will help with our winter meat supply if you will can your roosters.

Facts Announced

(Continued from page 1)

A special form of loan agreement will be available to cotton cooperatives marketing associations whereby the association may obtain a loan on cotton on which such associations have made loans to their producer-members.

The county agricultural conservation association committees in the various States will designate persons as clerks to assist producers in preparing and executing loan papers. Bona fide employees of production credit associations chartered by the Farm Credit Administration, of banks and other agencies approved by CCC as lending agencies, of warehouses approved for the storage of loan cotton, and county agricultural conservation associations employees will be designated as clerks. Employees of other groups, such as cotton factors, ginners, cotton buyers, or others who have adequate facilities to perform the services required of a clerk, may also be approved upon the recommendation of the county agricultural conservation association committee to the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee.

The schedule showing mill area and variation in loan rates for the zoned areas follows:

Schedule Showing Mill Area And Variations in Loan Rates For the Zoned Areas

I. Designated Mill Area:

North Carolina: All counties west of Granville, Wake, Harnett, Hoke and Scotland.

South Carolina: All counties west of Marlboro, Darlington, Lee, Sumter, Calhoun, Orangeburg, and Barnwell.

II. Zoned Area Based on Mill Area:

Area 7 Points Less Than Mill Area:

North Carolina: All counties east of Person, Durham, Chatham, Lee, Moore, and Richmond.

South Carolina: All counties east of Chesterfield, Kershaw, Richland, Lexington, and Aiken.

Virginia: All counties.

Area 10 points less than mill area:

Georgia: All counties east of Union, Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsythe, Gwinnett, Walton, Morgan, Putman, Hancock, Glascock, Jefferson, and Burke.

Area 17 points less than Mill Area:

Georgia: All counties, except Dade and counties in zones with 10 points less than mill area, north of Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Dooly, Wilcox, Telfair, Wheeler, Montgomery, Toombs, Tattnall, Evans, and Bryan.

Area 26 points less than Mill Area:

Georgia: All counties south of Chattahoochee, Marion, Schley, Macon, Houston, Pulaski, Dodge, Laurens, Treutlen, Emanuel, Candler, Bulloch, Effingham, and Chatham and north of Quitman, Randolph, Calhoun, Baker, Mitchell, Colquitt, Cook, Berrien, Atkinson, Ware, Pierce, Brantley, and Glynn.

Area 27 points less than Mill Area:

Tennessee: All counties east of Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Cumberland, Morgan and Scott.

Georgia: County of Dade.

Alabama: All counties east of DeKalb, Marshall, Blount, St. Clair, Shelby, Coosa, Elmorc, Macon, Bullock, and Barbour.

Area 35 points less than Hill Area:

Georgia: All counties south of Stewart, Webster, Terrell, Dougherty, Worth, Tift, Irwin, Coffee, Bacon, Appling, Wayne and Mcntosh.

Florida' All counties east of Jack son, Liberty and Franklin.

Area 36 points less than Mill Area:

Tennessee: Counties of Marion, Sequatchie, Grundy, Bledsoe and Cumberland.

Alabama: Counties of DeKalb, Marshall, Blount, St. Clair, Shelby, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, Bullock, and Barbour.

Area 45 Points less than Mill Area:

Tennessee: Counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, Van Burean, White Putnam and Overton.

Mitchel E. Erwin

(Continued from page 1)

says that whenever Mr. Erwin runs into problems, he comes by for help. Not only does he make good use of the information in handling his own crops, but as an Extension Service community farm leader, he also passes it along to his neighbors.

As for one-crop farming, Mr. Erwin learned his lesson 30 years ago. He is a confirmed believer in diversification.

His cropping program in 1946 was as follows: 14 acres of cotton, 15 acres of corn, 15 acres of watermelons, 35 acres of sweetpotatoes, four acres of roses, a half-acrc garden, 20 head of beef and dairy cattle, nine hogs, and 100 chickens.

When asked how much he grossed last year, Mr. Erwin replied, "Well now let's see; you add it up." Then he cnumerated: Sweetpotatoes, $5,700; fuel wood, about $2,500; melons, $1,000, and cotton $400.

Pointing to his roses, Farmer Erwin said, "I didn't sell any roses last year. You see, I stopped growing roses about four years ago; just got back into them last year. The way we grow 'em it takes a couple of years to get a crop. However, by planting a new crop every year, you can harvest a crop every year, that is, after the first year."

Asked how much he expected to gross from the rose crop he said, "Oh, I'll sell about $50,000 plants, you know, the kind you city fellows buy at the Five and Ten Cents stores to set out in your yard. For my plants I expect to receive about 10 cents each; that means the 50,000 will bring about $5,000."

Not only do the Erwins have a diversified farming program, but they live at home, too; grow their own meat, and vegetables, and produce their own eggs, milk, and butter. Last year, Mrs. Erwin canned 400 quarts of food, and Mr. Erwin cured cnough pork to last throughout the year

If this is a bear the Erwins have by the tail, many other Texas farmers would like to have a bear like it And, like the Erwins, they certainly wouldn't let it go

Heavy Grain Losses

Insects destroy at least $5,000,000 worth of corn and other grains in Alabama each year. Most of this grain could be saved.

Steps to be taken in preventing this loss are (1) harvest early; (2) clean crib or storage space before new crop is stored; (3) fumigate grain in storage.

Alabama: Counties of Madison, Jackson, Morgan, Cullman, Jefferson, Bibb, Chilton. Autauga, Montgomery, Pike, Coffee, Dale, Henry, Geneva, and Houston.

Florida: Counties of Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington, Liberty and Franklin.

Area 54 points less than Mill Area:

Tennessee: Counties of Lincoln, Giles, Moore, Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford, Cannon, DeKalb, and Wilson.

Alabama: Counties of Limestone, Lawrence, Winston, Walker, Fayette, Tuscaloosa, Hale, Perry, Dallas, Lowndes, Butler, Crenshaw and Covington.

Florida: County of Walton.

Area 63 points less than Mill Area:

Tennessee: Counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Perry, Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, Davidson, Williamson, and Maury.

Alabama: Counties of Lauderdale Colbert, Franklin, Marion, Lamar, Pickens, Greene, Sumter, Marengo, Choctaw, Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, Washington, Esambia, and Conecuh

Florida: County of Okaloosa.

Area 73 points less than Mill Area:

Alabama: Counties of Mobile and Baldwin.

Florida: Counties of Escambia and Santa Rosa.

Charles L. Fussell Of

(Continued from page 1)

president of Georgia State college and founder of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life which sponsors the jamboree.

"I realize that my conservation program is only half complete," said Mr. Fussell as he received the top award, "and I am going to keep right on working toward the end of making my farm the best—not only the best colored conservation farm in the South, but a farm which will equal or exceed any for its size any place."

State champion winners at the colorful jamboree were: Otho McKinney of Clanton, Ala.; Dave Evans of Emmet, Ark.; Andrew Carman of Mayfield, Ky.; John P. Harris of Polkton, N. C.; C. A. Nunn of Fallis, Okla.; Thomas McElrath of Woodruff, S. C.; Melmoth Ragland of Denmark, Tenn.; J. W. Smothers of Brownsboro, Texas; and George Yates of Boyd's Tavern, Va. Each was awarded a prize of $100.

Principal speakers at the jamboree were Miss Susan Myrick, farm editor of the Macon, Ga., News and Telegraph; T. H. McGibboney, a supervisor of the Piedmont Soil Conservation District; and Loy E. Rast of the Southeastern Regional office of Soil Conservation Service.

During the jamboree, each conservation winner was asked to make a statement about how he had protected and built up the fertility of his farm. Their statements were stories of triumph symbolized by the jamboree. The winner related how they had started out on poor, eroded land and with the help of their soil conservation districts had increased its foreility and its yield, thereby raising their own standard of living.

For example, Mr. Harris of North Carolina pointed out that when he bought his 55-acre place 12 years ago, it was known as "the forsaken farm." The house was run-down and his fields were gullied. The first year or two his corn yield on the patches between the gullies was only five bushels per acre and his lint cotton yield was 125 pounds per acre.

"Now as a result of assistance from my soil conservation district, I am growing four times as much corn and twice as much cotton," Mr. Harris told the jamboree audience. Then he added, "It's easier, too."

Mr. Evans of Arkansas related a similar experience. Said he, "After learning something about soil conservation as a tenant farmer, I decided that could start out for myself. In 1942 I began buying a run-down, eroded farm. At first yields were low, but by carrying out the conservation practices I had learned as a tenant and by getting additional help from my district, I was able to build up my farm.

"My lint cotton yield jumped from less than 200 pounds per acre to nearly 300 pounds. Also my corn production increased and my pastures paid off in fatter livestock. The larger income from my higher yields has enabled me to build a modern home with electric lights and running water."

The stories of the other winners were about the same. They were saga of achievement in the face of difficulty.

"This jamboree is beginning to make itself felt,'" said Dr. Hubert who started the event on a local basis four years ago. "It is our purpose," he declared, "to help focus attention on the need for more farmers to carry out sound soil and water conservation practices as the first fundamental steps toward real prosperity."

This year, for the first time, Dr. Hubert and his association, chose a Southwide soil conservation champion. Last year they selected only state champions.

$70,000 Earned From

(Continued from page 1)

Edwards, 17, of Meridian, Okla., is second with $904.10; and Miss Annie Belle Walker, 19, of Prescott, Ark., is third with $638.49. The total reported earned by all of the 86 delegates to the encampment is, $71,5534.75.

The youths made their earnings off livestock, poultry, peanuts, cotton, sorghum, truck gardens, clothing projects, and from State and district prizes. For example, Marcus of Georgia made his $7,000 over a nine year period from beef cattle hogs, and corn. These brought him earnings and prizes ranging from $250 in 1939 to $1,280 in 1946. During the war, Marcus organized his local 4-H club into farm labor groups to help hard pressed farmers harvest peanuts to help meet critical vegetable oil shortage.

Miss Gillespie of Tennessee, who leads the girls in earnings from her 4-H work, has completed 55 projects during the seven years she has been a 4-H'er. Most of her $1,073.15 in earnings has been in the form of savings in food and clothing for the 16 members of her family. Her projects have consisted mostly of growing and canning vegetables, making over and repairing clothing, and of raising chickens. She has won first prize awards in clothing and canning. On April 30, she was graduated from high school. Miss Gillespie was one of six delegates to the encampment from Tennessee.

Other states sending delegates were as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. All states sent six delegates except Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia which sent four, two and two respectively.

Farm Labor Offers Cheapest Electric Power

A recent release by the Associated Press points out the benefits of electric power to farm families. It points out that electricity can do work cheaper than hired hands. The increased output provides a greater margin of profit.

It stated that a farmer can do as much for 18 cents with electricity as a hired man can do in an hour for 64 cents. For 5 cents worth of "juice" the farmer can shell from 20 to 30 bushels of corn. He can milk from 10 to 20 cows. He can pump 1000 gallons of water.

Among other things, for 5 cents, he can mix two ton of feed and churn 10 pounds of butter. Farmers who can get electric power will do well to make the greatest possible use of it. These comparisons should be eye opener to our farmers.

Poultry Tips

Feed is high. You can't afford to keep loafers in your laying flock. Cull poor layers every month to save precious feed and keep up production. This will add to your income.

Gather eggs two or three times per day. Cool quickly, store in a cool place. Market at least twice a week .

Select hens for market as they go out of production. Sell all roosters and low quality pullets.

PEANUTS

For best grades of peanuts dig when veins in hulls turn dark and vines begin to turn yellow. Stack right on good poles so a good job of curing can be done.

Plant oats to help insure a grazing supply. Get them in early.

Save all the hay that you possibly can.

November, Early December Best Time to Plant Trees

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar,
Garden Editor,
The Nashville Tennessean

November and early December constitute the best period in the entire year for setting out fruit trees and really hardy shrubs.

If you are planning to plant any of these things this season, get in your order at once, and get the soil ready for planting before your trees or shrubs arrive.

These autumn days, the homeowner is apt to forget the water requirement of shrubs and trees, in fact he may not even know they need water. It is important to see that all trees and shrubs get all the moisture they need right up to the time that real winter sets in.

Give Off Moisture

All trees and shrubs give off some moisture into the air, even in the coldest weather of winter. The principal reason for trees and shrubs to die during the winter is that they did not get enough moisture in the fall and so could not make normal preparations for winter. We have had an extreme drought for months over the territory where most of our readers live, and so far we have not had enough rain to wet the ground thoroughly.

This is especially true of evergreens, for they retain their foliage throughout the winter and require a good supply of moisture to prevent drying out. It is advisable to water them as long as the soil will absorb the water or until our real rainy season sets in.

During the dry times, or in the winter, trees with deep-growing roots can secure all the moisture they need from the deep soil. But we have had such an exceptionally dry summer and fall, if we owned a tree that we especially prized no matter what its roots habits were, we would give it at least one good soaking if we could do so.

Mulch With Leaves

Shrubs and young evergreens are especially apt to need water: they not only need frequent and thorough waterings before cold weather actually sets in, but the young evergreens, especially boxwood, no matter what its age, should be mulched two or three inches deep with well-decayed leaves, peat, cotton-seed hulls or similar material.

This much should cover the ground under the limbs and extend from the trunk outward as far as the tips of the branches. This mulch is not needed by many of the shrubs, but it is best to keep it on all evergreens the year round, for it keeps the soil from drying so rapidly, and furnishes a uniform temperature to the soil.

In watering any plant, especially during the growing season, be sure to use enough water to soak the soil deeply enough to reach the moist earth from beneath. Shallow watering encourages the plant to make roots too near the surface, while thorough watering encourages deep rooting.

Advice on Boxwood

Every spring readers want to know what is wrong with their boxwoods and other small evergreens. They seem to be dying. In most cases the trouble is that they were not properly mulched and watered.

Their leaves continue to throw off water all winter long, and the roots could not supply enough to take its place, so the most active, young boxwood died, not because of a disease or cold weather, but from lack of enough water.

November and early December are the best times to set out lilacs anywhere south of the Ohio river, even in the highest mountains, and extending as far south as lilacs will grow. And the French varieties are by far the best varieties to grow. Plants three or four feet tall, of almost any of the French variety, if set in the fall, can be expected to show bloom next spring, and then the spring after that.

Fall Planting Advocated

The American Association of Nurserymen, "Fall planting will minimize various hazards, and if a few simple precautions are taken, you may have hybrid French lilacs as glorious as a nurseryman's dream and a florist's delight. Select a location which provides rich sweet soil, full sun, and ample currents of air on at least two sides. When planting set them in the ground slightly deeper than they grew in the nursery.

The French hybrids, with their artistic growth and limited canes can be easily protected from borers by encouraging the best growth possible, by giving them a perfect location, and keeping a sharp eye out for intruders. Borers are readily spotted by their sawdust trail, and a wire shoved into the burrow will usually dispatch them.

Hybrid French lilacs are in a class by themselves for charm, color and elegance."

Should any of our readers have lilacs that they wish to transplant, this is the best time to do the job. Properly transplanted at this season, and kept well watered ext spring and summer, very little, if any, pruning is necessary, and the plants should bloom next spring.

We believe that every family that can possibly do so, should plant a home orchard. We will discuss this rather fully next week.

Should any of our readers have any questions on the care and culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially the flowers and vegetables, send them in at once and they will be promptly answered. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope, or just a stam with your letter of inquiry.

Animal Tails

By F. J. Worrall

In the animal kingdom there are all sorts of tails—they may be fat or thin, long or short, perhaps or nonprehensile and they all vary in appearance, according to use or need. The uses of some are obvious, others are obscure. Thus, the fat tail is a food store analogous to the camel's hump. That of the beaver is used as a paddle to propel him through the water; there is also a belief that he uses it to plaster mud on his dwelling or lodge but this story has no foundation.

The tail as a balancer is often seen in the domestic cat as it walks along the narrow margin of a top fence. Its tail twitches from side to side to retain an even balance; invariably a cat's tail is also an index of its mood.

A dog running at high speed always makes use of its tail as an aid in changing its course; it is also used as an index of mood—whether it be joy or deep dejection.

Opossums possess a highly prehensile tail. With those species in which a pouch is absent, the young ones are conveyed upon the back of the female, who holds her tail over her back so that her infants may cling to that member with their own prehensile tails, a sort of straphanging device that combines safety with efficiency.

The Ring-Tailed Lemur uses his long and handsomely ringed appendage to complete his toilet—and at the same time uses it as a cushion to sit upon.

It is not known generally that the lion's tail, which ends in a bushy tuft of hair, conceals a small spur-like growth, or "nail." The utility of this is unknown. Small kangaroos possess a similar spur at the end of their tails.

The most highly prehensile tails among reptiles are those of the chameleons. On the move these creatures use their tails as additional hands or feet, put when at rest the memper is coiled in close spiral.

The tail of the scorpin is highly flexiple. Armed with poison glands, it is capable of inflicting a dangerous sting.

The stump-tailed lizard, native of Australia, has a tail so nearly resembling his head that he was formerly thought to have two heads and was known as a Two-Head Lizard. Before it hibernates for the winter, it eats heartily and accumulates a large amount of fat upon its tail, thus providing for scanty times. The fat-tailed Gecko, which feeds on insects and grub, is another lizard that stores fat in its tail.

Here's Few Tips on Best Ways to Prepare Burley for Market

U. T. Extension Service Tobacco Speciaist

Another crop of golden week—burley tobacco—has been grown, harvested and cured. Now the golden leaves await the hands of the stripper. All tobacco growers are confronted with major problems, namely: (1) growing the plants, (2) harvesting, cutting, hauling and housing, (3) curing, (4) preparation for market anl (5) marketing.

The first three problems are now behind the growers. Choice fine, good, fair, or low grade tobacco now hands in the curing barn—the degree of quality depending on the attention given it by the grower, climatic conditions that prevailed during the growing period, nd the character of the soil on which the crop was grown.

Now, the only place left n squeezing out a few extra dollars to buy the wife a new dress, a new pair of shoes for the son or daughter, or to get a few more dollars to use in buying gasoline for the auto is in the preparation-for-market, that is, in the sorting of the leaves, tying of the hands, pressing, and the methods resorted to after the hands have been tied.

Growers coming down through the long lane of burley tobacco history by the trial and error route have found the following methods of preparation and delivery to be best:

(1) After stems and stalks have dried, catch the tobacco when it is in a flexible, not too soft condition on a damp morning—(a) pass or drop off tier-pole, (b) remove from sticks, an armload at a time, (e) bulk in a two-course bulk, lapping the tails, in midde, (d) strip in a warm air current-free room over a wide table placed in a good light, preferably admitted from the north, (e) strip and sort by the relay method—moving stalk as grade is pulled across the table from one stripper to the next until all grades have been pulled.

Two, three, four or five strippers may be used at a table. Where five work at a table, each stripper pulls one grade. It is the duty, however, of stripper No. 1 and o. 5 to keep tobacco on table, tied hands pressed, bulked and stalks removed from stripping room. Where the relay method is practiced each stripper ties his or her own tobacco and places each hand, as tied, across a tobacco stick, and where only two people work, one pulls flyings and trash, lying fixings on table and holding more solid (non-stemming) leaves in is hand and the other pulls the lug leaves—the cream of the crop.

Later the two pull the bright leaf, red leaf and tips, tying, sticking and pressing as they strip—(f) press on the stick, (g) bulk pressed tobacco, all grades together, in an open coop after labeling each stick with a piece of chalk, or notching with a knife. (h) later taking up the sticks on a "soft" morning and (i) bulking into a solid bulk for safe-keeping and later delivery.

Hanging stripped tobacco up on the tier poles is a damnable practice. It should be discouraged. When it is hung up, it loses its luster or sheen, and darkening may come about if much damp, high-temperatured weather is experienced before delivery. Thn hanging up may delay delivery one, two, three or four weeks.

Now in order to give every burley grower an opportunity to become familiar with the best methods farmers have learned by the trial and error route, the U. T. Agricultural Extension Service is bringing 10 experienced graders into the state to assist our county agents in holding preparation-for-market demonstrations on some growers' farm. The idea is to cover the state in the next six weeks, giving every grower who has a desire to improve his handling methods an opportunity to see the best at a short walk, a horse-back or auto ride. So arrange to attend one, bringing an armload of your tobacco, wrapped up in blanket.

Weeds Cost Farmers in U. S. Around $3 Billion Each Year

By Dr. Floyd Braillar
Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Weeds have been a plague to farmers and especially to gardeners ever since the fall of man.

However we should not think of weeds as wholly a curse, for without them perhaps the majority of us would not cultivate our soil thoroughly and freqently enough to keepit well mixed with air and enable it to absorb rain and hold it for the benefit of our crops.

Weeds have plagued farmers for centuries and until recent years there have been only the crudest implements not only for fighting weeds but also for prearing the soil. Modern farm power and new style equipment simplified weed control under average coditions.

Same Basis of Control

The basis of control, however, was still the same. Weeds were either pulled or cut, leaving all or part of the roots to sprout new crop of trouble. Weed control becomes increasingly costly in the face of rising farm labor costs, tractor fuel and cost of wear and tear on machinery.

Weeds harm our crops in several different ways. First, they are mostly ravenous feeders and rapidly use up the best food in the soil. Because they are rampant growers they quickly grow taller than our garden crops and so prevent them getting necessary supply of sunlight. Even more serious still, they rapidly take the moisture out of the soil which was needed by our crops.

Then besides all of this, most weeds make deep heavy roots under and among the roots of our crops, and when we try to pull up the weeds we are sure to injure the roots of our garden plants.

Big Yearly Loss

Extensive studies carried on by the United States as well as by other competent authorities show us that "the average farmer spends $350 per year in labor and equipment, especially in the control of weeds on his farm." In fact, "before the introduction of chemical weed killers the loss from weeds for the farmers of this nation was estimated at $3,000,000,000 per year." An average of $350 is spent by the average farmer every year to fight weeds. If our gardeners are particular and the public in general could realize that weeds in one way or another are taking hundreds of dollars out of every family's pocket book they would do something about it at once.

Far too many gardners only keep their gardens clean as long as their crops are producing. As quickly as any given crop is harvested the weeds are allowed to grow the remainder of the year and ripen millions of seeds. The average gardener seldom goes to the trouble of cutting the weeds down on the borders of the garden.

Many fine Eradicators

Now that 2-4-D and other weed eradicators have been discovered and put on the market everywhere, it is a simple matter indeed to keep down weeds in the borders of our gardens, and if carefully used in the garden itself. These materials are sold under the various trade names, every firm using its own name under which their product is sold. And because there are minor differences in the strength of these different products as well as in the way they are compounded it is highly important that they be used strictly as directed on the container or in literature furnished by the manufacturer.

There are certain weeds such as ragweeds whose eradication is vital to public health, for they are prime causes of hay fever. Several of the large cities of the United States have put on extensive weed killing campaigns with the determination that they will completely eradicate ragweeds from their environments in the interest of the health of the public. If it is important enough for our cities like New York and Chicago to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in weed eradication certainly it is important to our gardners to clean up their own gardens and to do it now.

African Student to Observe Extension Work in South

K. T. Barima, a student from Gold Coast, West Africa, will observe the operation of the Extension Service program among Negro farmers here for about a month, T. M. Campbell, Extension Field Agent, announced this week.

Mr. Barima, who is a graduate of Cambridge, will travel in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida during the latter part of this month and the early part of October, observing first-hand how farm and home demonstration agents help farm people increase their production and raise their level o fliving.

Following his visit here, Mr. Barima will leave for Trinidad where he will enter the Imperial College of Tropical Agricuture.

How Carver Helped Fight Plant Diseases Reported in USDA Research Publication

The important but little known contribution of Dr. George Washington Carver to the fight against plant diseases is reported in the May 15 issue of "The Plant Disease Reporter," a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

As a student at Iowa State college, Carver began a lifetime fight on plant diseases by collecting and studying many species of fungi known to be plant parasites, says the publication. Joining with his professor, Dr. L. H. Pammel, an outstanding botanist, he did much of the work in the preparation of an annotated list of fungi collected and studied at Iowa State in 1895.

At Tuskegee, Dr. Carver continued collecting fungi as a hobby. Records show that he collected and annotated a list of over 1,000 species of fungi in and around the institute campus.

In 1935, Dr. Carver was appointed a collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. It was during the period from this time until his death in 1943 that Dr. Carver collected the greatest number of his more than 1,000 fungi species. Many of the specimens he collected proved of great significance in the fight against various plant diseases.

Number of Tenant Farmers Shows Continued Decline

A continued decline in farm tenancy which is partly reflected in increased ownership is shown by a survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The percentage of tenancy dropped from 31.7 to 26.9 percent between 1945 and 1947, according to BAE's survey which is based on a sample of about 15,000 intervie. This compares with 42.4 percent of tenancy in 1930.

In explaining the decline, BAE says that many former tenants have climbed in ownership, others have not returned to the farm since the war because they have been able to find off-farm employment. Also, there hasn't been the urge to return to farming as a result of improved agricultural technology which is tending to reduce the need for more operators.

Between 1940 and 1945, the number of non-white tenants decreased by nearly 35,000 while the number of white tenants declined by over 468,000. However, during this same period, the number of non-white owners increased by nearly 5,000, and the number of white owners, by about 258,000. Over-all, the number of farmers declined by 237,000 between 1940 and 1945. Part of the decline is explained by the presence of a large number of farmers in the armed forces and war industries during the period.

WITH HENS AND CHICKS

All pullets and cockerels should be vaccinated against fowl pox when they are from 8 to 10 weeks of age. Tthe older the birds when vaccinated the more severe the reaction will be.

Potatoes and the Moon

By Lera Knox

(Fins, Furs, and Feathers)

I am greatly flattered that Dr. Mayfield is interested in what I think about the effect of the moon on potato planting and bean climbing. However, he probably thinks that I'm having a hard time making up my mind because he mentioned the subject several days ago. But it's a serious matter, Dr. Mayfield.

My general philosophy is what can't be cured must be endured—unless perhaps it can be enjoyed. The moon is a few million miles beyond my reach and I can't do anything about it—so I just enjoy it.

As you know, I'm a very much down-to-earth person. Now, the earth is something I can really do something about. Whatever the moon may or may not do to growing crops is beyond my knowledge or remedy, but what manpower and fertilizer can do to them—that's within my scope.

I can tell you this. After I have done a good day's work putting man power and fertilizer into my garden, I'm a heap too tired to worry that night about whether the moon is dark or light.

But on the subject of the time to plant potatoes, the young bloods usually flippantly remark that they plant in the dirt and not in the moon. It's the oldest who go and hunt up the almanac.

I won't admit that I'm in either class. I sometimes wonder if more dirt and work and fertilizer are enough. Hormones, at least, seem important.

However there are times when it certainly looks like there is a difference in the growth of garden crops—and to my way of thinking all of it can't be blamed on the weather.

Here's an example, I buy my bunch bean seeds in bluk, about five pounds to a sack. I lay off rows side by side and plant one row, or maybe two. In a few days I'll plant another row and in a week or so some more—all from the same sack.

The seeds are the same, so is the soil, and the weather except for the firrt few days of sprouting and leaf ing. But at bearing time, it seems that some of the rows have more beans than others. There just seems to be a difference—one way or another.

I would never be so bold as to make the following statement, so I'll attribute it to one of my neighbors. He said that he planted half a row of potatoes one day and then took off for lunch. The moon changed at about that time of day. He went back after lunch and planted the other half. How, he swears that you could tell by the growth which part of the row was planted by the dark of the moon. However, he didn't say whether it was noticeable on a moonlight night.

I've heard people who were work ing at institutions for the mentally unbalanced say that they could notice a difference in the degrees of lunocy (lunacy is derived from the word "luna" which means "moon or light") when the moon was in different stages. This may be so, but as I said, the moon is something I don't know a thing about, whether it' made of green cheese, or whether it influences men or potatoe vines.

However, the older I get the more I think the old folks are nearer right than the youngsters about potato planting. Take that any way you like.

I do know this, I find it harder to sleep on moonlight nights and I've heard other old cranks say the same. What about you?

Colored Elevator Operator Receives Special Presentation

Mrs. Carrie Hall, colored elevator operator in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for almost 33 years, received a special presentation from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson upon his retirement from the post last week.

After he had shaken hands and said goodbye to most of the Department's Washington employees, Secretary Anderson presented Mrs. Hall a photograph of himself on which he had written a message. It read: "When someone has smiled at me every morning for a long time, and has been pleasant all day, I appreciate it—and so, a picture to Mrs Carrie Hall—Clinton P. Anderson."

Horse Named "George"

(A True Story)

This is a true story of two little girls and a horse named "George." It seems that during the War Between the States Mary and Milly lived in a rambling log-house down south with an older sister and their Aunt Amelia; and that one August afternoon they came into the house after the Federal cavalry had made a raid. Aunt Amelia lay on the lounge, sobbing. Something was wrong.

"Where is George, Aunt Amelia?"

"Those Yankees took him off to Carthage. I know that Miss Sallie will be heartbroken when she hears of it."

Mary and Milly grabbed their pink sunbonnets and went out the door like,—well, like two streaks of lightning let us say; but they called back: "Tell sister we've gone for George." It seems that by going "across lots" they might be able to catch up with the cavalry before it gained the Carthage Pike. But a vicious dog chased them into a yard. They shrieked and the owner came to the door.

"Oh, do come and take your dog away! For we're in a dreadful hurry."

No doubt the owner was surprised but quite ready to help them get away. At last they caught sight of blue uniforms in the distance. It took perhaps five minutes to come up near the blue cóats and Mary waved her bonnet—and the captain drew rein. So did the entire company. Milly, going up to the man in front asked: "Are you the captain, sir?" The astonished officer admitted that he was.

"Then sir, do, oh please do, give us back George" A magnificent bay nickered at the sound of his name.

"He was the only horse we had and we would miss him like he was one of our family," came the further appeal. Mary went over to "George" and fastened her fingers in his dark mane; but the young officer tried to make it clear that all such captures became General Payne's.

"But oh, sir, just thank how your own little girls at home would feel is some big, strange men were to take away their own dear horse!"

A change came into the captain's face. He turned to the man whom "George" was bearing and commanded: "Dismount and give that horse to these children!"

The captain alighted and took a blanket from under his own saddle and put it on George. Can't you picture Mary and Milly in their pink sunbonnet riding joyfully home on George's back? And don't you think they were two brave little girls?

Avoid overloading the refrigerator with food.

You should keep a stiff brush near the laundry tubs. Brushing cleans better and is easier than rubbing on a board. The brush is also good for cleaning out pockets and for brushing soapsuds onto stubborn stains.

Both time and food are lost when meats, fruits and vegetables are frozen in low quality wrapping materials. The proper equipment costs but little more.

BOYS WITH GUNS

We constantly read in the papers of tragedies connected with boys with guns, sometimes deliberate shooting and sometimes accidental, which could have been prevented if the boys had not been allowed to have guns. Our Society often receives complaints in regard to boys shooting at animals. In one neighborhood complains were received that two cats had been shot. One cat's leg was so badly shattered that it was necessary to put the animal to sleep Another cat, though shot twice, will recover.

One of our officers called on the parents of a thirteen-year-old boy, who had been shooting at animals and explained to them that the penalty for giving a minor an air gun or ammunition for it was not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. The mother promised to take the gun away from the boy.

THE COLORED

YMCA

Can Accomodate

TRANSIENT MALE PATRONS

When coming to Nashville you are requested to stop at the Colored Y.M.C.A., Fourth Avenue North and Charlotte Avenue.

The rooms are located on 3 floors. Splendid outside rooms with much of the modern conveniences.

It is located in near down town Nashville.
There are clerks on duty twenty-four hours every day.

The rents are reasonable.

If any man wishes to take permanent residence in the building, this can be arranged.

Come to the Colored Y.M.C.A. while in the city.

COLORED YMCA INCORPORATED

Fourth and Charlotte Avenues

Nashville 3, Tennessee

Better School Lunches Sought by USDA Research Center

School lunches that are more nutritious as well as tasty are constantly being sought for the 7,000,000 white and colored youngsters on the program, says the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In an experimental kitchen at the Beltsville, Md., USDA Research Center, nutritionists of the HNHE make use of abundant foods in developing recipes for use in the school lunch program. All recipes are judged for palatability. They are tested in cooperating schools where representatives of the agency watch children's choice of menu, hear their comments, and note whether or not any of the food prepared by one of the recipes is left on the plates. Recipes which children like are published from time to time.

HNHE also seeks to learn the extent to which school lunches are meeting the children's nutritional needs. Sample lunches from cooperating schools are analyzed in the agency's laboratory to determine their content of important nutrients.

The Production and Marketing Administration, the agency in charge of the permanent school lunch program, is cooperating with HNHE in carrying out this research work.

Georgia 4-H'ers Compete for Scholarship Awards

A white and a colored Georgia 4-H youth will receive scholarship of $400 each this year for outstanding far achievement and scholastic standing in high school, reports the Georgia State Extension Service.

An impartial committee selected by the State 4-H Club Office will judge the records of 4-H'ers and determine the winners. The awards will serve as two-year scholarship aid. One hundred dollars will be given to each of the winners upon entering college this fall and $50 at the beginning of each of the other two quarters. The same plan will be followed the second year.

The awards are being presented by an iron and roofing firm of Savannah, Ga.

Prayer for Animals

We beseech Thee, O God, to hear our supplication on behalf of the dumb creation, who, after their kind, bless, praise and magnify Thee forever. Grant that all cruelty may cease out of our land, and deepen our thankfulness to Thee for the faithful companionship, of those whom we delight to call our friends; according to the loving kindness of our Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.—DR. H. R. L. SHEPPARD.

The mass standard of living cannot be raised appreciably by redistributing what we now have; it can be raised only by increased efficiency in production and distribution of goods and services.—SAMUEL C. GALE.

Safety

Learn to recognize and hunt out accident and fire hazards on the farm and in farm homes. Correct and remove all hazards found.

Let's not forget the idea of selecting "branch heads" for use in growing our fall vegetable crops Such spots can be found on most farms.

Try to plant soil-improving winter legumes crops in September. Plant all blue lupines possible on land where peanuts were dug.

SHOPPER (after looking at everything in the department): "Thank you, but I am just looking for a friend."

DISGUSTED CLERK: "Well here's one bolt of green silk you haven't seen. Do you think she could be in that?"

Farm Credit's Loan Program Helps Farmers Get on Their Feet

How the Farm Credit Administration is helping many white and colored farmers to get on their feet is explained in reports which the U. S. Department of Agriculture receives from regional field offices.

Jesse B. Hearin, president of the Production Credit Corporation of New Orleans, describes in a recent report how farmers in his district—Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, are being aided by FCA Production Credit Associations.

Among the examples given was one concerning Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, former sharecroppers of Louisiana, who now own a 50 acre farm, a new six-room house, and 29 head of cattle.

Mr. Hearin points out that in 1935 when the Williamses became members of the Production Credit Association of Shreveport, La., and received their first loan of $100, they were in serious financial straits. Their landlord, who had been furnishing them every year, had died and they were forced to seek credit elsewhere.

All Mr. and Mrs. Williams and their seven children owned when they applied for the loan were two calves, a horse, a sorghum mill, and sweetpotato bank with a few potatoes in it. Besides, they already had a small debt.

The Production Credit Association helped them budget their loan so that they received it in installments as needed. This not only assured funds until harvesting time, but it also reduced the interest on their loan. Interest on such loans is charged only for the period the borrower actually has the money in use, and not for the whole period during which it is available.

By carefully budgeting their own income as well as loans from PCA the Williamsons were able to pay off all their old debts by 1938, and were growing sweetpotatoes and sugarcane as important sideline crops in addition to their cotton.

The next year, they bought 20 acres of good hill land, and added another 30 acres to it in 1940. By last fall, the Williamses had paid for their land, built and paid for a modern six room home on it, and were helping their oldest son, a veteran of World War II, buy an adjoining farm. Also, they were sending a daughter to college and the other five children to high shool.

The Williamses say that good farm practices, backed by sound credit arrangements are chiefly responsible for their success. In line with recommended soil conservation practices, they are gradually shifting from cotton to livestock. Acres that formerly were washing away under row-crop tillage are now seeded to grasses and clover as pasturage for their growing herd of cattle. CA is still helping them finance their production. This year, their loan totals $450.

African Teacher Studies Extension Work in Alabama

John Manly, teacher in a mission school of Sierra Leone, West Africa, is studying the Extension organization and porgram, as well as practical farming methods in Alabama.

Mr. Manley is on leave from his position to study and observe various aspects of agriculture in this country. Following special courses at Tuskegee, he has been spending some time with county agents, learning first hand the practical side of improved farming. This training has included a three-week tour of duties as a field hand for a colored farmer. On this farm, he learned to drive a tractor, operate a corn planter drawn by a mule, plow, drive a truck, and milk a cow.

He says that when he returns to West Africa, the training and practical experience he has gained here will help him raise the living standards of his people.

Mechanization to Play Important Part in Successful Farming in Future

The majority of successful farms in the future will be mechanized, says M. S. Williams, North Carolina Extension farm management specialist, who has made a study of mechanization in his state.

Although only about 4,000 of the state's 287,000 farms are now completely mechanized to the extent that they have no workstock, the trend, says Williams, is definitely toward mechanization. He points out that the number of tractors in the state increased from 12,756 in 1940 to 31,626 in 1945. And as more tractors and other equipment become available, North Carolina farmers are expected to take advantage of the opportunity to mechanize, says Williams.

SWEET SIXTEENERS

High school girls (and boys, too!) learn how to make many kinds of products for sale at Junior Achievement—and come out with a profit. This group of girls is learning how easy it is to make all sorts of delicious candies and cookies.

Here you see their group leader, a trained Home Economist, demonstrating to the girls some interesting cookery short-cuts—such as using a special candy-making chocolate for quickly made, professional-looking candies. Chocolate Coconut Patties, one of the easiest of these, are made as follows:

Simply take a parcage of Dot Chocolate and heat over boiling water until partly melted, then remove from boiling water and stir rapidly until entirely melted. Add 1 3-4 cups shredded cocoanut and stir until blended. Drop from teaspoon on waxed paper. Cool until firm. Makes 2 dozen.

And for Chocolate Chip cookies shown above, here's the easy-to-follow recipe:

1-3 to 1-2 cup shortening; 1-2 cup granulated sugar; 1-4 cup brown sugar, firmly packed; 1 egg, well beaten; 1 cup sifted flour; 1-2 teaspoon salt; 1-2 teaspoon soda; 1 package semi-sweet chocolate chips; 1-2 cup chopped nut meats; 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream shortening; add sugars gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and mix thoroughly. Sift flour once, measure, add salt and soda, and sift again. Add flour in two parts and mix well. Add chocolate chips, nuts and vanilla and mix thoroghly. Drop from teaspoon on ungreased baking sheet about 2 inches apart. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes about 50 delicious tasty cookies.

NAACP Urges President Press Rights Program

New York, Nov. 4—Calling President Truman's victory in last Tuesday's national elections a "mandate" for a program of progressive legislation on the issues "cavalierly rejected by the 80th Congress," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People congratulated the President on his re-election and renewed its plea for full administrative and legislative support for a federal civil rights program.

In a telegram extending to Mr. Truman the Association's wishes for a successful administration, Walter White, NAACP secretary, stated: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People congratulates you upon your well-deserved victory and wishes for you a most successful administration. Your triumph, achieved over both the extreme right and extreme left, is a mandate under which you and the new Congress can proceed to carry out the program you outlined so clearly and courageously to the people, including housing, labor legislation, civil liberties and inflation, all of which were cavalierly rejected by the 80th Congress. We especially urge you to continue to maintain your forthright position by giving your full and complete support to your legislative and administrative program for civil rights."

54 North Carolina Colored Farmers Produce 100 Bushels of Corn Per Acre

As a means of paving the way for increased livestock production and a more balanced farming program in the South, many white and colored farmers in that region are carrying out intensive efforts to increase their production of corn and other feed crops, report the State Extension Services.

While the average corn yield in the South in only about 15 bushels per acre, as compased with 30 for the United States as a whole and 47 for Illinois and Iowa, some farmers in the Southern States are shooting for 100 bushels per acre yields.

For example, 619 farmers in North Carolina have produced corn yields of 100 bushels or more per acre. Of this number, 54 are colored, says R. E. Jones, State Extension agent for colored farmers. Producer of the highest yield among the colored farmers is William M. Chance, who got 131.1 bushels per acre last year. Three other farmers in the state got yields ranging from 115.9 to 123.7 bushels per acre. One woman farmer, Mrs. Thelma Sanders, got a yield of 105.6 bushels per acre.

Most of the 100-bushel per acre farmers used a hybird variety of corn. And they planted their corn following a cover crop which had been turned under. Also, some used top side-dressing and other methods of fertilizing their soil. The average cost of their fertilizer was only 20 cents per bushel of corn produced, as compared with an average price of about $2.25 per bushel which they received for their corn.

As a result of their excellent start in increasing their corn production, several colored farmers in North Carolina have come together and formed a 100-Bushel Corn Club. The organization is headed by Alpheus Gatlin of Murfreesboro. He produced a corn yield of 105.4 bushels per acre in 1946.

NAACP Lauds St. Louis Branch For Defeat Of Slum Clearance Bond Issue

New York, Nov. 4 — Expressing gratification over the defeat in last Tuesday's election of a $16,000,000 bond issue for a proposed St. Louis slum clearance project which failed to guarantee adequate housing accommodations on a non-discriminatory basis for persons to be displaced, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People congratulated its St. Louis branch for its "hard-fought victory" in achieving defeat of the proposal.

The NAACP held that housing conditions of Negroes in St. Louis would have been made infinitely worse had this measure been approved. The success of the St. Louis branch in helping to bring about its defeat is regarded by the NAACP as an advance in its fight against "the discriminatory practices of housing authorities, urban re-development companies, real estate boards, building and loan, and other lending institutions."

Youth Action in World Affairs Is Keynote Of NAACP Conference

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8—"Youth on the Team, Not on the Sidelines," will be the theme of the tenth annual youth conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which meets here this week, Nov. 10-13.

Carrying out this theme in his keynote address, Lawrence C. Howard, Vice President of the Des Moines, Ia., NAACP Youth Council, will urge young people to play an active part in current affairs and to plan for the solution of problems affecting minority groups in the United States. The twenty-three year old Mr. Howard is an active student government officer at Drake University in Des Moines, a member of the student-faculty council, and associate editor of the Drake University newspaper, THE SYMBOL.

More than 250 representatives of NAACP youth councils and college chapters and of other college inter-racial and inter-faith groups are expected to attend the four-day series of committee and mass meetings, which will be held at the St. Louis Central Baptist church.

Building A Greater Metoka Work

Alameda, Calif. — (Special) — There will be an enlargement of the Metoka classes out here in the state of California, according to an announcement made recently by Mr. Harris Alvin, Jr., who is the group superintendent of the Metoka Department of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. He has communicated with the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, asking for a full supply of these publications and regular shipments each week of the National Baptist Union-Review. He feels that if the information can reach California on the importance of this organized class, the church people themselves will support it more ardently, thus, he has set about, along with his co-workers, to have a larger enrollment for the Metoka work, and he hopes by this that the Galedas will follow suit and increase their membership.

Mr. Alvin is also certain that the use of the Metoka Arm Bands, the Metoka Pennants, the Metoka and Galeda Class Pins, the installing of the regular Metoka Hand Book in each class, along with the Metoka and Galeda Song, even the Metoka and Galeda Yell, will put a kind of college spirit and enthusiasm in the hearts of each of these members, so that they will get joy out of coming to the Sunday school, working in these classes and supporting the church program.

As A Man Prays

Psalms 7:5. Read vs. 1-9, or the whole Psalms

AT AGE 5—"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep—and God bless mama and daddy. Amen."

At age 10—"Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name—Please, God, help me lick Jim Martin."

At age 15—"God help me make the basketball team, and do make Eloise come to the game and watch me play."

At age 25—Not praying.

At age 30—"God help me carry on when we go over the top tomorow. Don't let me be afraid to die if my number is up, but do let me live to see Eloise and little Mary again."

At age 35—"Dear Father, help me to make a success of this new undertaking. Let me make good for the sake of Eloise and the children."

At age 40—"O God, spare my little son. Spare his life, I beseech thee. Nevertheless, thy will be done."

At age 50—"O God, spare my little son. Spare his life, I beseech thee. Nevertheless, thy will be done."

At age 60—"O God, help our Mary to bear the trial that has come to her. Help her not to become bitter and hard, but to grow fine and understanding."

At age 60—"Comfort the children fo rthe loss of their dear mother. Comfort all those who mourn, and make them believe in thee and thy world of light and happiness beyond, where dear Eloise has gone."

At age 70—"O God, I thank thee that my time is coming when I am going to join Eloise. Don't let the children mourn for me. Comfort them, and do bless them and keep them in thy loving care."

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor.

Educational Institutions Whose Programs Are Geared To Give Instructions to Old and Young

Land Grant Colleges and Associate Land Grant Colleges, with the States and Towns In Which They Are Located, Correct Names and Addresses of Their Presidents to Whom Readers of the Modern Farmer May Write

Twenty-four schools whose curriculum has been accepted by State Boards of Education, in which the youth can major in subjects that he likes best, and where he can pursue such study courses which when he has finished will help him in his life's work. These institutions challenge the admiration of the educated people of today. They are Land Grant Colleges and Associate Land Grant Colleges. While they do specialize in agriculture, home economics, dairying, farming, cattle raising, poultry raising, truck gardening and other pursuits of industry and agriculture, they are doing this because there is need for them. There is no race, no creed or color in vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, beef, pork, beans, potatoes; in fact, what the world subsists upon, nobody asks—who raised it? So therein, lies the solving of much of our high cost of living.

The Modern Farmer therefore, invites the readers to write a letter to each or all of these colleges and ask them to send you their Catalogue so that you can read, study and make your own decision from the following schools:—

LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRESIDENTS

Alabama (Normal) A & M Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff) State College; President L. A. Davis
Delaware (Dover) State College; President H. D. Gregg
Florida (Tallahassee) A & M College; President W. H. Gray, Junior
Georgia (Savannah) State College; President James A. Colston
Kentucky (Frankfort) State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Scotlandville) Southern University; President F. C. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne) Princess Anne College; President J. T. Williams
Mississippi (Alcorn) A & M College; President W. H. Pipes
Missouri (Jefferson City) Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro) A & T State College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston) Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg) State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville) A & I State College; President W. S. Davis
Texas (Prairie View) Prairie View State University; President E. D. Evans
Virginia (Petersburg) State College; President L. H. Foster
West Virginia (Institute) State College; President J. W. Davis

ASSOCIATE LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRESIDENTS

Alabama (Tuskegee) Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
Atlanta (Atlanta) University; President R. E. Clement
D. C. (Washington) Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley) State College; President C. V. Troup
New Jersey (Bordentown) Manual Training School; President W. R. Vallentine
Ohio (Wilberforce) Wilberforce University; President C. W. Wesley
Virginia (Hampton) Hampton Institute; Dean S. J. Wright (no President at the present time)

Coal Keeps Its Place

The president of the National Coal Association has pointed out that "it is amazing how many Americans — and intelligent ones, too—still picture coal mining as a pick-and-shovel business using underground mules and paying low wages.'

Those Americans have overlooked the remarkable changes that have taken place in the coal industry in recent years. The most significant of those changes has been the emphasis on mechanization—on methods which permit each miner to greatly increase his output, which have eliminated much of the old drudgery, which produce a higher and more uniform quality of coal, and which, finally, have sharply cut the accident rate. Mechanization is progressing at an enormous dollar cost to coal operators.

The once low-paid miner has been the greatest beneficiary of mining progress. Many miners earn upwards of $100 a week, and the average is around $77. The miners, as a group, are the highest paid of any comparable labor force in the country. They have a liberal pension plan, and many other valuable benefits.

From the technological point of view, coal has made similar progress. It is one of the vital factors in the new and exciting field of synthetics. It is experimenting with ways to use coal efficiently in powdered and other forms. It maintains active organizations to deal with the problems associated with the use of coal in industry and the home. It is vitally concerned with bettering its product, selling it at a reasonable price, and making it more attractive to users.

Coal, to sum up, has kept its place in the march of industrial progress.

How to Keep a Market

"Markets you are supplying with products now are the ones that will stay with you during the flush and more productive of the years," says A. W. Jones, extension marketing specialist.

He explains that a steady buyer likes a steady source of supply and is willing to pay an added premlum for such service in one way or another.

Farmers gind they keep a market when they provide customers with a steady flow of high quality eggs, poultry, beef, pork, sweetpotatoes, leafy vegetables, peas, fruits, and other products.

To develop a year-round market, Jones suggests that you find a good outlet, stay with it and see if it won't make money for you as it does for other successful market growers.

The Copper Skin Sweetpotato

The copper skin Porto Rico sweet potato has a tendency to run out or lose color and type.

"To maintain a desirable strain," says John Bagby, extension marketing specialist, "select sweetpotatoes from the best hills and use them as foundation seed stock."

He says that this may be done at digging time. Follow the plow and select hills with at least four U. S. No 1 sweetpotatoes in them. Potatoes should be fairly uniform in shape, free from disease and show the characteristic copper skin color. Any potatoes showing white streaks or purplish color should be thrown aside.

"Before bedding the selected sweetpotatoes in the spring, nick them with a knife and keep only those that show a good salmon-pink color," advises Bagby.

Alfalfa

For farmers who plan seeding alfalfa this information should be of value. Complete fallowing land for alfalfa. Disk in the fertilizer and have land ready to seed. If you live in north Alabama August 15 to September 1 is the date to plant. For central Alabama September 15 to October 15. Make a note of this because planting too early or too late may cause you to fail.

Fire Marks

When fire insurance companies were first organized in this country, and for a considerable period afterwards, policyholders were issued Fire Marks — metal devices which were attached to the properties covered, much as street numbers are today. They served two primary purposes — first, to discourage malicious arson by showing that the owner would not greatly suffer if the building were destroyed; second, to guarantee to the holy competitive fire brigades of the time that the outfit which extinguished a blaze on the premises would receive a handsome reward from the company. As a consequence, the fire alarm bell was the signal for a pell-mell race to the scene by all the brigades in the vicinity.

Times have changed, and Fire Marks are now collectors items. Practically all property of any value is insured. Fire departments are municipal functions, and we arent expected to reward the firemen for their services as they draw regular salaries. But the menace of fire, always serious, is infinitely greater than in the long-gone era when the fire insurance companies were formed to provide an essential protection.

We are the most careless and wasteful people in the world when it comes to fire. Because of our negligence, fire takes 10,000 lives a year. It destroys $700,000,000 worth of property. It accounts for an indirect loss which runs into the billions. It consumes irreplaceable natural resources.

The Fire Mark of yesterday adorned the property of foresighted citizens. The foresighted citizen of today has his insurance policy in his safe—but, at the same time, he should be taking an active part in the war against fire.

Stored on the Hoof

Dr. Karl F. Butler, president of the American Institute of Cooperation, recently touched on a vitally important yet little recognized phase of the meat animal industry.

"Nations with large livestock herds," he said, "have an automatic cushion between the people and the harvests. They simply represent stored food on the hoof." In other words, the grain, grass and other fodder the animals consume is turned into meat. It is ready to be used when needed. And, on top of that, the natural fertilization of the land which resuluts from the raising of livestock is a vitally important element in maintaining and increasing the humus content of our soils.

Countries which depend entirely on their harvests to support the people are periodically plagued with famines. China and India are prime examples of this. These countries have no animal industry of consequence. They must live on their rice and their grain in the form in which it is produced. A series of poor crops may result in the death by starvation of hundreds of thousands of people. In the United States, where we can rely on livestock as a dietary cushion in years of subnormal harvests, the food supply is always adequate.

Furthermore, a very substantial percentage of all livestock is raised on grass, forage and other foods which are not suited for human consumption. But, when converted into meat, they provide much of the nation's sustenance.

This country is fortunate in its progressive, growing livestock industry—and in the thousands of packing plants which compete for the meat supply, and send it through the channels which bring it finally to the dinner table in the most edible form.

Sweetpotato Storage

Those who use old-fashioned potato banks to store their sweetpotatoes should be careful to build them with plenty of ventilation. Make four short troughs by nailing together pieces of 1x6 and bore holes in these. Turn them upside down end runs to the center. Make a and arrange so one end is outside the bottom of the bed and the other stack with 1x6's up through the middle.

Conserving Family Purchasing Power

Jay D. Runkle, Chairman of the Board of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, recently spoke of "three important areas in which manufacturers and retailers must work together to attain the efficiency and harmony needed in this next period of our economic life."

First, he said, there should be an even better understanding of consumer wants — along with ways and means of increasing and expanding those wants.

Second, products must be produced and distributed as economically as possible.

Third, we must work together to acquaint consumers with the merits of those goods and stimulate their interest in buying them.

This, in brief form, sums up the basic ideas which underlie the American system of mass production and mass distribution of commodities of all kinds. American retailers and manufacturers, for example, usually work on a lower margin of profit than do their counterparts in any other country. That is possible because enormous volume results in adequate total earnings even though the profit on each individual sale is so small as to barely affect the selling price to the consumer. And that is one of the big reasons for the high purchasing power of the typical American family.

Elsewhere in his talk Mr. Rungreat by producing more for less cost." That is still the goal of every intelligent producer and seller of goods. And that is why retailing, paced by the chain stores, along with other major elements in economy, is fighting aggressively against unbridled inflation.

88 Rural Youths Gathered in Louisiana for First Southwide 4-H Encampment

Washington, D. C. — The first Southwide 4-H Club Camp for rural colored boys and girls opened Tuesday, August 24, at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The encampment continued through August 30. Eighty-eight delegates from 16 States were in attendance, representing the Nation's 300,000 colored 4-H Club members. The delegates were accompanied by 29 extension leaders.

Program of the camp consisted of a series of addresses by white and colored leaders, group discussions by the 4-H'ers, sightseeing tours of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, the Louisiana agricultural experiment station, and an oil refinery near the capital city. Other recreational activities included a boat ride on the Mississippi river, and calisthenics and games on the campus at Southern.

T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Extension Service Field Agents, were in charge of the encampment which was sponsored jointly by Federal and State Extension Service.

Principal encampment speaker was Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. In line with the camp theme—"Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow" — Dr. Shepherd spoke on "leadership and citizenship."

Other encampment speakers were Dr. F G. Clark, president of Southern; H. C. Sanders, director of the Louisiana State Extension Service; Miss Patsy Graves of the Farmers Home Administration; and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service.

States represented at the encampment are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Wise farmers will begin to get wnter legume seed early to plant this fall. This is a job to do in the month of June.

Negro Farmers Substituting Pork Production for Tobacco . . .

In line with the Nation's demand for increased production of meats, many colored farmers in tobacco areas are shifting to hog raising as a practical means of making up the potential income loss which may result from the reduction in tobacco acreage quotas, reports John W. Mitchell, Extension Service Field Agent.

Mitchell says that scores of colored farmers in North Carolina and Tennessee are purchasing grade and purebred gilts to farrow this fall. He points out that this is in keeping with the Department of Agfiriculture's request that farmers increase their hog production by at least 10 per cent to provide a minimum of 34,400,000 pigs for marketing in the spring and summer of next year.

Conduct Farm Demonstration to Show Extent Tractor May Replace Mule

To encourage mechanized efficiency by showing farmers the extent to which the latest mechanical equipment may replace mule power in the production of cotton and corn, the agricultural engineering department of North Carolina State college is conducting a tractor power demonstration in nine counties of the State.

Using a five-acre demonstration field in each of the selected counties, the engineers will utilize tractors and other farm machinery in planting and cultivating cotton and corn crops. Farmers in the South are now operating nearly 400,000 tractors, but only a small percentage o fthem are being used for planting and cultivating row crops, say Department of Agriculture officials.

Say Dividends from Farming Should Include Family Well-Being

It's not enough to measure successful farming in terms of cash income, the real dividends should include the well-being of every member of the family, said a panel discussion group at the recent Extension Service Conference on Family Life.

The panel discussion, which highlighted the six-day conference, was held in the Jefferson Auditorium of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Participants included Dr. Ernest Osborne of Columbia University, Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde of Extension Service, and Dr. Carl Taylor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The discussants said that farm planning should take into account the thealth, happiness, and general well-being of every member of the family, and the aims of the farm plan should represent the integrated, personal goals of each member. As an example of inadequate planning, one member of the panel related how a family set paying off a mortgage as its main objective, and then decided to sell one of their milk cows in order to apply more money to the debt, even though it meant less milk for their growing children.

It was pointed out also that a farm family cannot shift from one type of cropping system to another without taking into account how it may affect Johnny's school work, or mom's home chores. The real dividends from farming, the panel concluded, must be measured not only in terms of cash income, but also in terms of the entire family's opportunity for happiness and general well-being.

Permanent Pasture

Continue fallowing land to be seeded to permanent pasture mixes in September. Clean up lowland areas, plow and disk so they can be put into pasture. Apply lime where needed. Fertilize well.

Value of 1947 Cotton Crop Second Highest on Record

The 1947 cotton crop of 111,851,000 bales together with the cottonseed was valued at $2,291,202,000, the second highest on record, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Last year's cotton production was 3,200,000 bales larger than the 1946 crop, but about a half million bales smaller than the 1936-45 average. The 21,500,000 acres of cotton in cultuivation on July 1 last year was 18 per cent larger than the 1946 acreage. Lint yield, indicated at 267.2 pounds per harvested acre, was 31.9 pounds above the 1946 yield.

To Construct Library Building in Memory of W. Va. Home Agent

Plans are underway for the construction of a library building on the campus of West Virginia State college in memory of the late Mrs. Altha C. Allen, first colored Home Demonstration At-Large in West Virginia, reports L. A. Toney, State Leader of Extension Service.

The construction of the memorial library is to be a cooperative enterprise in which will participate several civic, religious, and fraternal groups, and the Extension Service of West Virginia State college.

Mrs. Allen, who served in Extension Service from 1936 to '41, was a pioneer in the field of agricultural extension work among rural colored people of the State. She laid the foundation for home demonstration and developed several State-wide events for colored farm people, including a fair and a 4-H Club Rally Day. Also, she designed a clothes hamper which is widely used throughout the State.

Farm Employment Increases Slightly in South, But Shows Long-Time Decline

With cotton planting and chopping underway in the South, farm employment of hired and family workers showed a slight increase in that region on May 1, compared with the same period a year ago, but the long-time trend indicated a continued decline, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On May 1, there were 5,484,000 hired and family workers employed on farms in the South, as compared with 6,338,000 on the same date during the period 1935-39, a decline of 854,000. For the rest of the country, the decline in farm employment totaled only 243,000.

The long-time decline reflects migration from the over-crowded area, expansion in the size of farms, and increased use of mechanized equipment. Colored farm people in the South make up nearly one-fourth of all farm operators in that region and about half the hired farm workers.

Extension Service Director on Brief Mission to Greece

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has left for Europe on a brief assignment as technical consultant and adviser to the American Mission for Aid to Greece and the Greek government.

He will help the Greek government strengthen its extension system in order to increase the effectiveness of the agricultural phase of the aid program. Director Wilson's services were specifically requested and temporary leave has been granted by the Department. The assignment is expected to take from two to three months.

Good News

Some encouraging news for oil users has come from the Oil Industry Information Committee. The heavy gasoline consuming season has drawn to a close, and the ail companies are now engaged in meeting a winter demand for fuel oils which is expected to reach record proportions. The Committee says: "Oil companies everywhere have broken all production records . . . and, barring unforeseen circumstances, will continue to do so this winter."

The figures concerning oil use are enough to make the head swim. Domestic fuel demands are more than double the prewar level, and 20 per cent over last year. This means that these oils are being consumed at the rate of 41,000,000 gallons every day of the year. And our consumption of all petroleum products averages close to 250,000,000 gallons daily.

Record demand is not confined to gasoline and to oils for heating systems. The domestic demand for kerosene, for instance, has increased by almost 70 per cent since 1941, due largely to the wider use of space heaters of various kinds.

One cheering development has been improvement in the transportation situation — including tank cars, pipelines, and barges. It isn't as good as it will be in the future, but the transportation problem is expected to be less acute than last winter.

All in all, it looks as if oil demand and oil supply are coming into balance. If consumers will use reasonable conservation methods, they will save themselves money—and they will help to prevent shortages and dislocations.

Coal Mining As a Career

Coal mining, as a career, offers far greater attractions to young men than ever before.

It is reported that an increasing number of universities are offering courses in coal engineering. In many instances these are supplemented by scholarships. And the industry has fine employment opportunities for men who are prepared for responsible positions.

This situation is not limited to those who are able to carry their educations to the point of obtaining professional degrees. The coal miner himself is an exceptionally well paid member of this nation's working army. His average wage is the highest in mass industry, and earnings in excess of $100 a week are not unusual.

On top of that, coal has come a long way from the pick and shovel era. More and more of the total production is accomplished with mechanical aids. Accident and fatality rates are far below old levels. And liberal financial safeguards have been set up for those who do become incapacitated because of injury, sickness ,and old age.

Job security in coal, as in any industry, depends upon demand for the product. There is no sign that the use of coal, despite the emergence of other fuels, will be anything but high in the foreseeable future. It constitutes the largest known supply of energy by an enormous margin. New discoveries are widening its usefulness and its efficiency as a source of heat and power. Its future is bright.

Those who choose careers in coal mining have the assurance that they are becoming part of a highly progressive industry, which produces an absolutely vital product.

Cotton

Get the most out of your cotton by having good grades. To get good grades, cotton must be mature and dry when picked. If cotton is dew-damp, dry in the sun before taking to gin. Cotton must be dry when ginned to get good grades. Keep cotton of one-variety together. Mixing varities of different staple langths cuts the makket value.

Xanthippus and His Dog . . .

Kindness indeed is of wider application than mere justice, for we naturally treat men alone according to justice and th elaws, while kindness and gratitude, as though from a plenteous spring, often extend even to irrational animals. It is right for man to feed horses which have been worn out in his service, and not merely to train dogs when they are young, but to take care of them when they are old. . . .

Many persons, too, have made friends and companions of dogs, as did Xanthippus in old times whose dog swam all the way to Salamis beside his master's ship when the Athenians left their city, and which he buried on the promontory which to this day is called the Dog's Tomb. We ought not to treat living things as we do our clothes and our shoes, and throw them away after we have worn them out; but we ought to accustom ourselves to show kindness in these cases, if only in order to teach ourselves the duty toward one another. For my own part, I would not even sell an ox that had laboured for me because he was old.—PLUTARCH, LIFE OF CATO V.

Early Planting of Cotton Pays

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The proof of early planting is in per acre yield. Napoleon Eggleston, Jr., gained by planting his cotton a few weeks earlier.

Eggleston lives just out of Tuscumbia in Colbert County. He plants 45 acres of cotton and some other row crops.

This was the first year Eggleston planted his cotton early states J. T. Bulls. April eighth and ninth were his planting dates.

Agent Bulls and three other farmers made boll count estimate. This was done August 18. They set his average yield at 2,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre. What Eggleston has picked since then proves that even this estimate was low.

Eggleston's yield was high, states Bulls, because: (1) He got ahead of carly weed growth. (2) He missed the heavy insect attack. (3) His cotton stood the late summer drouth better than cotton planted later.

Sideline Crops Provide Income for Electricity in Florida Homes . . .

Now that the Rural Electrification Administration has brought electricity within their reach, colored farm families in three more Florida communities have lights and other electric facilities, according to a report received by the U. S. Department from the Florida State Extension Service.

Many of the families financed the wiring of their homes from the sale of poultry and eggs and other sideline crops. Principal types of farming carried out in these communities, which are situated near Gainesville, are truck farming and dairying.

In addition to having electric lights, radios, refrigerators, and electric irons, some of the farm families in the area have installed electric pumps for watering their cattle.

Grow Rutabagas

A rop that furnishes a lot of good eating at low cost is the rutabaga. A good piece of branch head land is a good place to plant rutabagas. It requires 75 to 90 days for rutabagas to mature, so they must be planted before fall turnips. August 15-30 is a good date. The American Purple Top variety, planted on well fertilized land, is best. They may be stored in a very similar manner to sweetpotatoes for winter use. Try trimming some and dipping in hot paraffin wax for market purpose.

The Sound Way

Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, recently made some down-to-earth remarks on the much discussed and much misunderstood meat question.

"The present highly competitive situation which exists in the meat business," he said, "is the only sound way . . . of matching up the supplies of meat with buying power and doing so in a way that costs the consumer a minimum amount.

"It is true that under this system some people at times may not be able to buy as much meat as they want or buy any at all, but this percentage is very much smaller today than ever before and more people are eating more meat today than they were prior to the war.

"Government figures on consumption per capita bear this out. Obviously, this situation is much to be preferred to a situation such as we had under controls following the close of the war when many people weren't able to obtain meat at all, and others had to pay excessive black market prices for it.

"Experience has demonstrated beyond doubt that the only result of efforts to regulate meat prices in peacetime would be to create a black market bonanza."

The substantial fluctuations which have been taking place in wholesale meat prices are in themselves evidence of how well the supply and demand system works, and how sensitive it is to changes in conditions. Under it, all prices always find their proper level. A regimented economy, on the other hand, such as that which price control would create, inevitably produces scarcity for the masses of people— along with outrageous black market prices for the few who can afford to pay them.

Never lose a chance of saying a kind word. As Collingwood never saw a vacant place in his estate but he took an acorn out of his pocket and planted it, so deal with your compliments through life. An acorn costs nothing, but it may spread into a prodigious timber.—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Extension Milk Cow Purchase Program Proves Profitable to Negro Farmers

Besides having an adequate supply of milk for their growing children, the 49 Person County, N. C., colored farmers, whom the State Extension Service helped to buy a carload of heifers five years ago, have made a gross profit of $3,000 from the sale of calves and they still have their original stock, says State Leader R. E. Jones.

An Extension agent helped the farmers make credit arrangements with a loan bank for the purchase. The 61 grade Jerseys cost a total of $2,749.50. Forty-five of the animals have produced 95 calves—40 males and 55 females. All of the male calves and 22 of the females have been sold. They brought a total of $2,933. The animals still on hand are valued at $7,135.

Forty-three of the farmers are receiving good service from their cows and consider the purchase an excellent investment. The cows average 3 1-2 gallons of milk per day.

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Through C R O P American Farmers Are Feeding the Hungry and Building a Better World

Chicago. Ill.—Thanksgiving will take on new meaning this year—both for American farm folks and for thousands of hungry persons overseas.

Between Thanksgiving and December 10, a minimum of eleven states will assemble state food trains for overesas relief.

Although the largest movement of food trains will occur during this two week period, this will represnt one of the high points, rather than the beginning, of the largest voluntary overseas relief effort ever supported by America's rural people.

By year's end it is estimated that American farmers will have contributed between 2500 and 3000 carloads of food, including whole grains, beans, nuts, dried fruit, canned meat, raw wool and cotton.

By January 1, between 25 and 30 states will have sponsored trains. Over 100,000 volunteer canvassers will have visited their neighbors, soliciting gifts in kind for the needy overseas.

Back in July the Badger milk train rolled from Wisconsin. From Ohio and Kansas, in August, came trains of wheat. Oklahoma and Texas each contributed a section of care to the Will Rogers Memorial Goodwill train in September. Colorado also assembled a short train.

Other state trains—in the Midwest, Far West, and South—are scheduled to be assembled around Thanksgiving. Ohio, Kansas and Colorado have made plans to assemble second trains.

Everywhere farm folks are supporting this effort to feed the hungry and create goodwill around the world.

Fifteen families, all members of a small Lutheran church near Weskan, Kansas, gave a 1500-bushel car of wheat. This challenge, broadcast over Kansas with the slogan, "If Weskan We Can," produced contributions from every county in the state.

In Henry County, Ohio, farm folks contributed five carloads of wheat.

A Methodist minitser in Montana on a salary of $100 a month made a cash contribution of $50.

John Crom of Aurora, Nebraska, accepted the job of county chairman, because he had a debt to pay. "I know what it is to be on the verge of starving," he said. "During the war a Russian girl and a Chinese doctor found me and nursed me back to life. I made a vow then that, if ever the chance came to me to help someone else in need, I'd do my full share." Under his leadership Hamilton county gave three carloads of wheat.

In Red Willow County, Nebraska, where twelve people were killed by floods last spring, farmers gave 1,445 bushels of wheat and $356 in cash. "Others helped us when we were in need. Now it's our turn to help," a spokesman said.

Thousands of children in Iowa brought enough money to school to purchase a quart of milk for some child overseas.

The idea of sending gifts in kind from American farmers to hungering neighbors overesas was born in the minds of half a dozen men in August, 1947. Among these was John D. Metzler, who was then in charge of material aid for the Brethren Service committee at the relief depot at New Windsor, Maryland. Metzler is now national chairman of CROP, with headquarters in Chicago.

The idea was presented to Church World Service, the official relief distributing agency of twenty-one Protestant churches, and to Lutheran World Relief, the official agency of that church. These two groups decided to sponsor such a program and the name, Christian Rural Overseas Program was chosen. Today the program is known from coast to coast as CROP

On June 1, 1948, Catholic Rural Life became a co-sponsor of the program, making it one of the largundertaken.

Today CROP is administered by an executive cabinet on which the three sponsoring agencies are represented. Metzler, representing Church World Service, is chairman. Catholic Rural Life is represented by Father H. J. Miller, and Lutheran World Relief by Rev. C. F. Schaffnit. In each state in which CROP operates, an advisory committee has been set up. On this, all major farm groups are represented.

Of the early days of CROP, Metzler recently said: "It was agreed that rural folks had not had the same opportunity as city people to contribute ti overseas relief. It was believed that, if the need were made known, farmer would be glad to give from their orchards, fields, and livestock pens. Those unable to contribute gifts in kind could give cash, which would be used to purchase exportable commodities.

"We decided that since self-help is the basis for long-range rehabilitation, we would send unprocessed farm commodities whenever economical. We wanted especially whole grain, beans, nuts raw wool and cotton. All these would provide employment as well as relief.

"To keep expenses as low as possible in this country and to prevent small shipments from going astray or getting into the black market overseas, it was decided to handle contributions only in carload lots."

Although CROP did not originate the food train idea, much of the food on the original Friendship train came from communities in which CROP leaders were already at work.

The first big CROP train was the Abraham Lincoln Friendship train. Four sections of this train, one each originating at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Lincoln, Nebraska; Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Springfield, Illinois, started to roll on Lincoln's birthday. These four trains picked up 283 cars of farm produce. Nebraska, alone, contributed 100 cars.

From this early experience with trains, it was decided to launch state trains at times which were the most advantageous for getting a good share of the crop.

The most effective method of organizing a state has been to appoint a full-time state director. This person sets up an advisory council, usually consisting of the heads or executive secretaries of the Farm Bureau, Grange, livestock and elevator associations, and state agricultural extension service.

The state director divides the state into 12 to 20 districts and appoints chairmen over each. These district chairmen in turn appoint county chairmen who set up organizations down through the various townships. Volunteer canvassers contact individual farmers.

State campaigns usually cover a period of from three to four weeks. Often a special chairman is chosen to head such campaigns.

As of October 1, state organizations had been set up in the following states: Alabama, California, Coloroda, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Other states, esecially in the South, were on the list to be organized.

All food is distributed overseas through church channels— solely on the basis of need, regardless of religious or political affiliation, or color. CROP's sponsoring agencies have made distribution in 43 different countries, some in Asia.

One early shipment of CROP wheat went to Bremen, where it was processed in a huge mill which had been idle since the close of the war. Another shipment was distributed in the area near Linz, Austria where the storehouses of 50 old folks' homes were replenished.

A large share of the food reaches children, orphans, those in DP camps, and in hospitals.

Because of the bulk handling of shipments, losses have been held to the amazingly low figure of .004 per cent. Volunteer help, both on the part of church and farm groups, has kept administrative and promotion costs in the United States under 5 per cent.

As an example of genuine neighborliness, the giving of food by American farm folks through CROP has few equals.

Governor Val Peterson of Nebraska recently said: "A wonderful example of practical Christianity."

Representative Carl T. Curtis of the same state, speaking in Washington, said: "A dollar spent by a church group for foreign aid is equivalent to many, many dollars spent by the government. It is more effective; it is motivated solely by love for mankind and it carries a spiritual force that just does not exist in the dispensing of relief by governments."

Curtis also said: "There is no doubt that this relief sent abroad by the churches of America has been a good thing for the churches themselves. It has made them stronger; for 'faith apart from works is barren."

Spoken appreciation from Europe has come from such men as Dr. Eugene Gerstenmaier, head of the Hilfswerk of the Protestant churches in Germany, who said: "You have given the whole world an example of what charity in the spirit of Christ can do. You have helped us lay foundations for a better, more peaceful world."

Although eloquent words have not come from all who have benefitted from CROP, thousands who would have died without CROP's aid know what it means to have true neighbors in America.

Prepared by Public Relations Divisions Christian Rural Overseas Program 308 W. Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Learn More That You Can Earn More, Mrs Thomasian Walker Tells A. & I. Students

Nashville—Becoming acquainted with all the available types of vocations is a basic step in seizing employment opportunities, Mrs. Thomasina Walker Johnson, of the U. S. Employment Service, told A. and I. students on Friday morning. Her address initiated Tennessee State College's 1948-49 W. S. Davis Lecture Series.

"I believe that Negroes continue to be trained and employed only in traditional occupations largely because they do not know about any others," she asserted. In order to broaden their knowledge of voational opportunities she referred the students to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and to the Employment Servie Review which may be secured from the U. S. Employment Service.

Students would also do well to broaden their sights and seek employment opportunities outside their own locality," she continued. "Today there is a greater mobility of labor than ever before and many jobs are available in foreign countries. Several nations need skilled laborers worse than the U. S., she stated.

Mrs. Johnson explained that through counseling, testing, and guidance wiser selections of occupations can be made. "Everyone should be sure that they are fitted for the vocation for which they are training," she noted. "It would be better to change courses than to spend the balance of your life doing something for which you have no abiilty or aptitude."

Emphasizing that employment opportunities will be related to the type of world in which one lives, she urged active support for the FEPC and Civil Rights.

On Thursday evening she spoke on "Job Opportunities in a Contemporary World" in the Parlor of Alumni Hall, Tennessee State College. One of the two Negro lobbyists in the country, she is employed as minority groups consultant, U. S. Employment Service. She is a member of the Executive Board of Committee for a Permanent FEPC and is a legislative representative for the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Paint perch poles with carbolineum or creewood oil to control mites.

Farmer Shifts to Dairying Now Averages $1,000 Monthly

By partly shifting their cropping program from tobacco to dairying, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie Talley of Mecklenburg County, Va., have increased their farm income to more than $1,000 monthly, reports Ross W. Newsome, State Agent in charge of agricultural extension work among colored farm people.

Eight years ago, the Talleys were milking four scrub cows and separating the cream from the milk with spoon, says Mr. Newsome. At that time, their main reliance was in tobacco and small grain. But their soil was washing away. With the aid of the county agent and a Soil Conservation Service technician, Mr. and Mrs. Talley began shifting from row crops to pasture in order to reduce erosion.

Today, they have 45 head of grade and registered cattle. They are milking 30 head. Their average annual production is 6,000 pounds of milk per cow. However, they have one cow in the herd that has produced 17,000 pounds of milk during the last 11 months. Their gross income from dairying now is more than $1,000 a month.

The Talleys are no longer skimming the milk with a spoon, neither are they milking by hand. They have a modern, sanitary shed and mechanical equipment, including milking machines.

The Bible Way For Taking People Into The Church

Rev. G. A. Long, D. D., Secretary Evangelical Board, Has Issued A Little Pamphlet on this Subject

The National Baptist Union-Review has just received a copy of Dr. G. A. Long's pamphlet on "The Bible Way of Taking People Into The Church." He sent it as his contribution and matters for the column to be used by the Evangelical Board from week to week. The matter to be found in this tract says:

Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the Gospel: Repent Ye, and **Believe** The **Gospel.** Mark 1:15. Jesus did not preach: Physical. Natural nor Mental Science. He did not preach Geology. Jesus preached the Gospel of the Kingdom of God.

1. HOW JESUS TOOK PEOPLE INTO THE CHURCH

Now as Jesus walked by the sea of Galilee, He saw Simon and Andrew, his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were fishers. And Christ said unto them, come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men. And straightway they forsook their nets and followed Jesus. Mark 1:16-18. Christ did not have any red tape in taking people into the Church. Christ did not have any mourners bench. Christ did not ask men to pray for Salvation. Christ did not ask men to feel before Salvation. Christ did not tell men to be sure of Salvation. Christ did not tell men to get religion. Christ told men to repent and believe the Gospel. Jesus taught the way for men to come to Him.

(A) THE WAY JESUS TOOK CHILDREN INTO THE CHURCH

Then were brought unto Jesus little children, that He should put His hands on them, and pray: and the disciples rebuked them. But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the Kingdom of heaven. Matt. 19:13-14. Some **preachers** and **churches,** require children to be like grown people, but Jesus required grown people to be like children. Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Matt. 18:3. The preacher and the church should not demand more than Jesus. Jesus died for men, women and children, and knows what it takes to save them.

II HOW JESUS COMMANDED THE CHURCH TO TAKE PEOPLE INTO THE CHURCH

Jesus commanded the church and preacher to preach the Gospel. Jesus said unto them, Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16:15-16.

Jesus ordered the church to take people into the church upon their belief, their faith, in Him, their faith in the Gospel.

Without faith it is impossible to please God: for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him. Hebrews 11:6. No one can be saved without faith in Christ Jesus. No one can be saved without faith in the Gospel of the Kingdom of God.

III. HOW THE DISCIPLES TOOK PEOPLE INTO THE CHURCH

Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. Acts 2:38-41-44. Peter did not have any red tape, he took every one into the church, who repented and believed on the name of Jesus Christ.

The jailer said to Paul, Sirs, what must I do to be saved? Paul answered, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his straightway. Acts 16:30-31-34.

Philip and The Eunuch: Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture and preached unto the Eunuch, JESUS. And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the Eunuch said, See here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believeet with all thine heart, thoc mayest. And he, answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. Acts 8:36-37-38. Philip Baptized the Eunuch.

"THE BIBLE WAY FOR TAKING PEOPLE INTO THE CHURCH"

The Bible does not tell any one to come to the mourners' bench. The Bible does not tell any one to pray for salvation. The Bible does not tell any one to feel, in order to be saved. The Bible does not tell any one to get religion. The Bible does not tell any one to be sure of Salvation. The Bible tells all to repent and believe the Gospel. Matt. 28:19; Mark 16:15: John 3:16. The Bible tells the church and preacher to take people into the church upon their faith in the Gospel of the Kingdom of God. "Go ye into all the world and Preach the Gospel to every creature, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be damned." **Faith, Saved Before The Cross of Christ. Faith, Saves since the Cross of Christ. Faith, will save to The End of Time.**

There are three ways to drown your sorrows—in the bottle, in tears and in increased activity. The last is the surest way to survive the deluge.

If there wasn't any fireside
When our daily toil is done,
No hope that there is heaven
When our earthly race is run,
We wouldn't want to tarry
On such a barren plane,
But pack what we could carry
And journey on again.

It is time to begin planning for winter grazing in 1948-49. Select your land and begin getting ready to plant crimson clover or crimson clover and rye grass for grazing. If you want late fall and winter grazing it is necessary to prepare the land well and seed early.

Approaching 45th Anniversary

Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company Nearing Half Century Mark

On January 10, 1949 the stockholders of the Citizens Savings Bank And Trust Company will hold their annual meeting in this city at which time the bank will have reached its forty-fifth year of continuous operation. This official communication that will call the owners of the bank together will however, not be mailed out until the first week in December, 1948, which will give the out of town stockholders an opportunity to arrange to be present for this coming occasion, and to help observe this anniversary.

The president of the Citizens Savings Bank said the owners reside in twenty-two different states and two foreign countries; that while he does not expect a large attendance from out of the city, he does want them to have their official notice early enough so that they can designate some one to act as their proxy, because a stockholders' meeting cannot be held under the laws unless a majority of the stock is represented in person or by proxy.

The bank's quarters are being improved, renovations are being made as well as innovations instituted. This is the institution located in Nashville which was honored by having the late R. H. Boyd as its first president; J. C. Napier was the first cashier and Preston Taylor was the first chairman of the Executive Committee. While the bank does not operate with a national charter, as it is nont qualified to be a national pank, it is nationally known because the checks go out from this bank to every part of the country, down into Panama, the Canal Zone. the British West Indes, over into Canada, down into Mexico; in fact, the president of the institution has always declared that it is national in scope. Then too, it is the Depository of many well known, national organizations, such as the National Baptist Convention of America, the National Baptist Publishing Board, Departments of Fisk University, Departments of A. and I. State College, Departments and faculty members of Meharry Medical College, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, incorporated, the Denominational Trust Association and others too numerous to mention. It is used by the citizens in this the capital city of the state, coming from every walk in life. They are specializing in their Banking-By-Mail Department.

The stockholders, when they come together, will hear the reports of all the officers, the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors; they will then consider them, after which they will elect a Board of Directors to carry on the institution for the year 1949, and these directors in turn will select the officers and Executive Committee.

The stock has gone up, declared another member, until it is now worth $20.00 per share, according to those informed on book value of corporations, but the president said the bank has none of its stock for sale. All of this was disposed of on the 15th of July this year, so if any person wishes to buy stock they must find some stockholder and persuade them, if they can, to share their holdings with the new purchaser.

SAFETY

Avoid highway travel in wagons at night. If you are caught out carry a lantern. Be sure that light can be seen from front and rear. To the right is a sight too often seen on our highways. This man's mule was killed and he barely escaped with his life. He had no light.

109 Farm Labor Camps Sold; 104 to Continue in Use

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that 109 of the 162 farm labor camps offered for sale last December have been sold. However, 104 of them will continue in use as housing for white and colored migrant agricultural workers.

Along with the camps went additional real estate and miscellaneous equipment used in housing workers under the recently concluded USDA Farm Labor program. Department officials say that 104 of the 110 temporary camps and five of the 52 permanent camps have been sold. Most of them will continue to serve migratory farm workers and will remain on the same sites.

The number of temporary camps sold in each of the Southern States is as follows: Delaware, 4; Florida, 10; Maryland, 5; North Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 1; and Virginia, 13. One permanent camp in Arkansas and three in Texas also were sold.

The equipment, buildings, and other facilities of the farm labor program were offered for sale last December. Authority to dispose of the camps continues until June 30, 1949.

Safety . .

Among kitchen utensils, knives are the biggest cause of accidents. A sharp knife is the safest kind to use. Dull blades most often cause accidents. A knife box or rack which can be mounted on the wall takes them out of the reach of children.

Potato Curing Houses and Equipment

Begin now to plan making over of farm buildings into sweetpotato curing houses for this fall. Make plans for repairing, cleaning, and disinfecting sweetpotato curing houses and storage crates. Check, repair, clean and service grading equipment before fall crops begin to move.

Decatur, Illinois Installs Pipe Organ

Antioch Baptist Church, Rev. P. W. Fields, Pastor, Will Dedicate Instrument, Henry A. Boyd, Guest Speaker

Decature, Ill:—Pastor, officers and members of the Antioch Baptist Church, located here at 600 Greenwood Ave., will dedicate their new pipe organ that was recently purchased and installed in the building. "It was the culmination of several years work on the part of the members and friends," declared the Rev. P. W. Fields, the pastor. He further stated that on December 12, 1948, at 2:45 p. m., there will be a regular dedicatory service and that the citizens of Decature, irrespective of denomination, had been extended an invitation to be present on this occasion. He also announced that the Rev. Henry A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and secretary of the Sunday School Congress, had been invited as the guest speaker and that he had already accepted the invitation Dr. Fields declared that the Rev. Mr. Boyd would arrive in Decatur over the Wabash, train No. 11 at 2:12 in the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 12, in time to play his part in this great occasion.

Gillin Describes South American Cultures At Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia, November 6—(Special)—In a series of three seminar discussions and one public forum this week at Atlanta University, Dr. John P. Gillin, professor of anthropology and research professor in the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, presented results of his researches and othnological expeditions.

Dr. Gillin was particlularly careful in expressing the emergent points of view of present-day anthropologists in the use of culture. He presented a newer and fresher look at peoples through their cultures, and offered a theory of learning and cultural conditioning fashioned out of the "Imitation and learning Theory" of Dollard and Miller of the Yale Institute of Human Relations.

First of the speakers in the 1948-1949 lecture series at Atlanta University, Dr. Gillin showed a need for ethnologizing the modern American community, particularly in the Southeast. "Anthropologists in the past", he said, "have spent perhaps too much of their energy looking at primitive and pre-literate societies. I think that the knowledge accrued in the field of anthropology should be applied to the contemporary community if social science is going to advance to the level of being able to predict behavior in human beings."

The Institute for Research in Social Science is at the present time undertaking ethnological investigations in southern communities of the Piedmont, plantation, timber and turpentine areas. Hylan Lewis, formerly on the faculties of Howard University and Hampton Institute, who is conducting one of the ethnological investigations in the Negro community of York, South Carolina, accompanied Dr. Gillin to Atlanta where conferences were held with the department of sociology at Atlanta University, in which an attempt is being made to coordinate the ethnological studies on St. Simons Island sponsored by Atlanta University with those of Dr. Gillin

At the forum meeting, Dr. Gillin presented an illustrative pictoral review of some of his researches in South America. The peoples and cultures of the Incas, the Mayas, and the Astec civilizations were explained in detail. Al though Dr. Gillin's researches are not conclusive, they do point to a need for a better understanding of peoples and their cultures especially in predicting and controlling behavior.

Radio Program Increases Interest in the Bible

There is no doubt that today there is a general increase in religious interest, as reflected by the increase in religious activity, reading of the Bible, and church attendance. Religious programs on the air have helped a great deal in bringing this about, and one of the most important programs in this respect is "The Greatest Story Ever Told," the dramatic presentation of the teachings of Christ which has been honored as one of the outstanding programs in the history of radio.

Dr. Frederick W. Cropp, secretary of the American Bible Society, pointed to this program as an outstanding example of what radio can do for religion. Dr. Cropp's society distributes millions of leaflets each year suggesting helpful Bible reading. In the society's work over many years, Dr. Cropp has noticed that today, more than ever before, the Bible is a "living book" which continues to be the "best seller" by all standards.

"The Greatest Story Ever Told," heard over the ABC network Sunday at 6:30 p. m., EST, is probably the first religious radio program which has dramatized the teachings of Christ in a way which makes these teachings reflect the prolems of our lives today.

It is the only program on the air which portrays the voice of Christ in actual passages from the Bible, and its high quality in presentation and strong influence on the listener has brought many of them to read the Bible more often and more carefully. Since this program is broadcast to fifty-eight countries throughout the world, in addition to our own land, its influence is really worldwide. The program is offered as a public service by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and contains no commercial announcements.

Rev. T. F. Freeman Honored

Pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church Of Richmond, A Ph. D.

Richmond, Va., (Special)—One of the sons of the Old Dominion State has reached one of the higher pinacles in recognition from one of the leading universities of the United States. He is the Rev. Thomas F. Freeman, pastor of tre Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church at 1303 North First Street in this city. The honor came to him from one of the leading universities, and the award was made early in the Spring of this year. The following statement concerning it was handed to a representative of the National Baptist Union-Review last week:

"In March, 1948 the Divinity School of the University of Chicago conferred upon Thomas F. Freeman the Ph. D., degree in the specialized field of preaching. According to a statement released by Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean Emeritus of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago, this was the first Ph. D. in the field of preaching granted by the University and is reputed to be the only Ph. D, in the field of preaching in the country. The title of Mr. Freeman's dissertation is: "A Study in the Criteria of Effective Preaching Through An Analysis of the Preaching of Phillips Brooks."

The Rev. M. Freeman is a native of Richmond, Va. He received his A. B. "Magna Cum Laude" from Virginia Union University in 1939. In 1942 he received the B. D. degree from Andover Newton Theological School, graduating as Valedictorian of his class. He served as minister of the Pleasant St. Baptist Church Westerly, R. L., and assistant Minister of the Monumental Baptist Church in Chicago. He served for two years as a member of the faculty of Virginia Union University and at present is the minister of the Mt. Carmel Baptist, a post which he has held since 1944

It is reported that he is among the few Ph. D.'s who occupy a Baptist pulpit in the country. It is a signal honor to the National Baptist Convention to have one of its young pastors carrying on in this cause."

No Substitute

Charles F. Kettering is one of the most famous engineers and inventors this country has produced. He has made a statement about the railroad industry which is worth repeating. "No matter what other forms of transportation do," he said, "or what new ones come into being, the railroads in their first century is only a promise of what they will do."

We all take railroad service for granted. The trains are always there, ready and able to do a job, when we need them. And back of that is a tremendous, dramatic story of the industry's growth and progress and improvement, often in the face of the most difficult obstacles. No other enterprise did so much to build the continent, to tie its far-flung regions together, and make for a unified nation.

Yet, good as their service is, the railroads are never satisfied. A short time ago, for instance, the Association of American Railroads completed arrangements to build a new railroad laboratary on the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology at Chicago. Its purpose is to promote and speed the many-faceted work which will make the railroads of tomorrow far better than even the fine railroads of today.

The railroads have interconnected every section of a far-flung nation in a single century. Still, as Mr. Kettering said, that is only a promise of what is to be done in the future. The industry never stands still. It is always in transition—always looking for ways to better serve the great country which supports it.

Dr. J. E. Walker Heads Budget Committee

$50,000 Is The Goal Set By The National Negro Business League To Be Raised Next Year

Some of the high-power, successful business men who are on the executive committee and who are working with the National Negro Business League, elected Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., to head the Budget Committee. They held their meeting here in Nashville last month and set the goal for $50.000.00. This amount is to be raised as a permanent operating fund of this organization which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Several Nashvillians who worked with Dr. Washington were life members. The late J. C. Napier, who was formerly the chairman of the executive committee, the late R. H. Boyd and the late Preston Taylor were a trio of these early Business League promoters.

Dr. Walker, who heads the Universal Life Insurance Company down in Memphis, and who is also president of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, has sent letters out urging that those in a position to do so, will forward their checks at

Statement By Mr. J. F. Albright In One Of His Addresses Here

The Non-Discrimination Policy of the Veterans' Administration was fully explained here by Mr. J. F. Albright, which he says is enunciated by General Bradley as of December, 1945. Mr. Albright gives this as General Bradley's position:

"The Veterans' Administration is charged with the responsibility of rendering service to the veterans of our country's wars under the provisions of several pieces of national legislation. This legislation makes no distinction among the veterans because of race, creed, color or national origin. It will be the basic policy of the Veterans' Administration to work toward the elimination of any such distinctions that may exist in any program under its control.

General study of the entire Veterans Administration is being made. It is not possible at this time to state all of the changes which can or should be made, but you may be assured that when our investigation shows that there is any distinction being made in handling or treatment of veterans and their relatives, because of race, creed, color or national origin, in any matter under the control of the Veterans' Administration, that every possible step will be taken as rapidly as feasible to eliminate these distinctions."

President Of Meharry Commends Citizens Bank & Trust Co.

Dr. M. Don Clawson, in responding to an invitation extended to him, members of the faculty and students to support this institution, said:

"Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1948—Dr. Henry A. Boyd, President, Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., 345 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Dr. Boyd: I want to thank you for your good letter of November 8.

The Administration, Faculty, Staff and Student Body join with me in our hearty congratulations to you, your officers and your directors on your long and excellent service to this community.

I have taken the liberty of circulating your letter to the Administrative Committee and have posted copies on our bulletin boards.

We hope and pray that the growth of your institution in the next forty-four years will far exceed that of its growth since its incorporation in 1904.

Thousands of Colored Children Can Benefit from School Lunch

Washington, (ANP)—More than half a millon Negro children going to school should benefit from the federal school lunch program.

Last week the department of agriculture allocated $58,800,000 to the states for the program. Congress had appropriated $75,000,000 for the school luneh activities.

Schools participating under this program will give children free or at very little costs a more nutritive lunch. Negro children, particularly in the south, should benefit because the law says:

"If a state maintains separate schools for minority and for majority races, no funds made available pursuant to this act shall bc paid or disbursed to it unless a just and equitable distribution is made within the state, for the benefit of such minority races, of funds paid to it under this aet."

What does a school do to be ineluded on this program? Any interested community group such as a parent teacher association, service club or other civic group may work with school offiicals in starting one. A school board or official must be the sponsor.

The sponsor must operate the lunch program at the school. He provides facilities for preparing and serving the food as well as getting the additional funds needed for the program. Funds spent on these dctails will be matched by federal money.

If children are able to pay, a small amount may bc charged, but no ehild shall be refused or diseriminated against because he cannot pay. Money collected here may also go toward matching the federal funds.

To be eligible a school must be a non-profit organization, public or private, of high school level or below. Schools should apply for the benefits of the program through thc state agency designated by the governor.

How are schools reimbursed for the program? The amount received depends on the type of lunches served to children. Food served teachers and other adults may not be included.

The sponsor makes an agreemcnt with the state agency. Food is purchased monthly by the sponsor, and he is reimbursed monthly according to the provisions of thc program.

Three types of lunches are served, type A, type B, and type C.

Type A lunch is the most complete lunch and will bring the greatest reimbursement. It provides for each child a half pint of whole milk, two onuces of lean meat, poultry, fish or cheese, or one egg, or one half cup of dry beans or peas or four tablespoons of peanut butter.

It also includes three fourths cup of vegetables or fruit or both, one or more pieces of bread or muffins and two teaspoons of butter or fortified margarine.

Grade B lunches, which contain two thirds as much food as type A may be served if the school does not have the proper lunch room facilities. This lunch should be supplementd by food from home.

At the same time schools, whether receiving or not receiving reimbursement, may also request foods from the agriculture department's underprice- support activities made available to schools.

For complete information on the school lunch program a school may write its state department of education or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The School Lunch act as it operates today was passed June 4, 1946. Funds are appropriated to the states, the District of Columbit, Alaska, Rico, Hawaii and the Virgin islands. Allocations for the fiscal year of 1949 amount to $1,399,047 for Oklahoma.

It costs just as much to feed a rooster as it does to feed the best producing hen in the flock; he is therefore a non-paying boarder unless the flock is kept for hatching eggs. Non-fertile eggs keep longer and demand a better price on the market.

Cover crops offer one of the best ways of increasing yields of other crops used in a good rotation. Now is the time to prepare land and purchase seed and fertilizer for seedings during the last half of August and September.

Farmers May Receive 65 Per Cent of Cost of Seed for Cover Crops

Farmers in Tennessee may receive as much as 65 per cent of the cost of seed used in seeding winter cover crops through the Agricultural Conservation Program, Carl Fry, chairman of the state committee said today. This payment will come in a reimbursement at the end of the program year, Fry said.

"Farmers carry most of the conservation load themselves since they furnish the labor and part of the cost of the seed, but the assistance they get through the Agricultural Conservation program may be that extra push needed to get the job done," he said.

Fry pointed out that land in Tennessee, especially, is subject to severe erosion if left uncovered during the winter months. "Tennessee slopes from about 6000 feet in the east to only about 200 feet in the west. This causes erosion in itself but when hard rains and erodable soil are added, we have a situation that must have careful attention or we shall soon lose the remaining part of our good topsil. Much of it has already gone, or is going, as is testified by our muddy streams after a hard rain, but we can hold what we have left, and rebuild the damaged areas by the use of cover crops," he stated.

Seed may be obtained through purehase orders in most counties. Farmers who wish to obtain seed in this manner should contact their local Agricultural Conservation Association, Fry added.

Opening of New Tractor Plant to Relieve Shortage

Farmers may look forward to a larger supply of farm tractors during the next 12 months. The present supply will be further increased by the opening of the new Ferguson plant in Detroit.

The Ferguson System tractor was formerly manufaetured by the Ford Motor Company.

The new assembly line will add thousands of new tractors to the short supply when the plant begins operating iu the next few weeks. Known as the Harry Ferguson Company, the plant is said to be one of the most modern of its type in the country.

Beginning today the company will conduct a two weeks' training school for its southern dealers at the Classification Center on Thompson Lane.

Many bushels of quality potatoes are lost annually from the family food supply becausc they sprout and become shriveled. It is only natural for the potato to sprout after it has passed through a rest period. That period will vary with different varieties, but it is usually from two to four months.

Sprouting can be prevented or at least reduced to the point that the potato won't be damaged. A chemical dust sold under the name "sprout inhibitor" or a similar title will prove very effective if applied before the potato completes the rest perid.

For a crop dug in June the dust should be applied by September.

One caution farmers must take —don't apply the new dust to seed potatoes because if you do you will be sorry. They won't come up.

Soil Improvement

It is a good farming practice to grow winter legumes every year. Farmers need to grow them now more than ever before. Nitrogen will probably be more scarce in 1949 than it is this year.

Make Farms Hum

By Grace Armstrong Allen

How mechanically some people work, their eyes fixed on the moment only, simply getting the job done, day after day. But not farmers. Before they reap, they sow. Beforc they sow, they plan and prepare. They are always looking forward, from month to month, from season to season, from year to year, in simple prosy fact, yet poetic with the rhythm of life, today's work on the farm grows out of yesterday and heads toward tomorrow.

So beekeeping, like other farm work, calls for plans. And, like other farm work, the plans themselves are often modified or completely changed by circumstances, espeeially weather. So our beekeeping rules cannot be rigid. Right now, for instance, what is going on in our beeyards? Whether bees are or are not still gathering nectar depends on various factors. especially weather and the condition of local plants.

So we cannot say: Always in August do this or that specific thing. You may be exultantly taking off a second crop; or you may be disconsolately removing empty supers. But we ean say —and I hereby do say, emphatically: Always in August be looking forward to fall—and past fall. through winter, on toward next spring.

Because for many years beekeepers have loudly, increasingly, and wisely stressed the need of generous wiuter stores, beginners may think that is the entire secret of both wintering and starting the next year. It is a vital part, but only a part. What we must especially think about in August is queens. It is absolutely essential to have a large population of young bees in the fall; so it is absolutely essential to have vigorous young queens able to produce these bees.

If we were to make a graph of seasonal brood-rearing, we would find the curve of egg-laying swinging sharply up in spring, reaching its peak usually in early May. Then it would drop for mid-summer. But a second curve starts in late summer or early fall, a much gentler, less ambitious curve. This is naturally stimulated by a good fall flow; but it is also a natural activity of bee life, for bees themselves look forward toward the future.

So if you have colonies with old queens (for instance, that swarm you hived), eolonies that produce little or no honey when others around them did well, colonies that have just loafed along through the summer, getting neither populous of prosperous, think forward to this fall and next spring, and do something about it.

But don't ask me if August is a good month to requeen. My only answer is double-barreled: yes and no. If there is a reasonably good flow, yes. If there is a dearth of nectar, no, definitely no. If you think you'll have a flow later, wait till early September. But make your plans now.

So far our own crop is so small that we like to change the subject. when we think some one might ask us what we averaged. But what we did get came from locust. And locust came unusually early. Suppose our bees had come through the winter weak, and had not started building up promptly. Would they have rolled in that locust honey, back there in April? That answer is definitely, no.

Let's follow through for just a minute on this queen business. We need good young queens at this time not only to give us plenty of young bees in fall, to carry through the winter; not only to begin vigorously to build up colony strength in the spring; but also to discourage swarming next year. Many beekcepers through many years have become convinced that old queens are far more apt to swarm than young ones.

So if you have a lot of old queens, August is a good month to think about re-queening. That is one vital factor in making our farms hum.

How to Avoid Rabbit Fever

There were twenty-three cases or rabbit fever in Alabama last year. This information comes from a radio talk on September 16 by Dr. John M. Gibson. Dr. Gibson is Director, Division of Public Health Education in Alabama.

Of course, he traced the history of the disease and told how people catch it. The proper name for it is Tularemia. Wild rabbits catch it from being bitten by an insect which carries the germ in its system.

Persons handling sick rabbits may catch the disease through a break in the skin.

If you observe the following you may avoid catching rabbit fever:

1. Watch the movements of wild rabbits that you may be about to shoot. If one appears to be slow of movement, don't kill it. Or, if you do shoot it, handle the carcass with care (this will be discussed in a moment) and bury it. In this way, you may be removing a source of infection to some other hunter.

2. Use rubber gloves when handling rabbits or other animals. This should be done whether they are dead or alive.

3. Wash the hands jthoruoghly after handling rabbits, even if you have handled them with rubber gloves.

4. Keep your hands away from your face whenever you handle wild rabbits.

5. If it is not too expensive, burn everything that has come into contact with wild rabbits or other game. If it is too expensive to burn sterilize it, if possible.

6. Avoid flees or ticks that may be infected with tularemia germs. Be particularly careful to prevent them from biting you.

7. If a broken place in your skin is likely to come into contact with a wild rabbit, use a good disinfectant on it. You should be warned, however, that this procedure does not guarantee protection.

8. Whenever you eat rabbit meat, at home or in a restaurant, be sure it is well cooked. Heat kills tularemia germs. See that it is cooked until all red juices have been eeeked out. (Be sure there is none left around the bones after it apparently has been cooked out of the rest of the meat.)

The high price of meat may cause many Alabamians to turn to the old fashioned rabbit box or shotgun to supplement their families' meat shpply this winter. This can be done with safety if they are properly careful about tularemia. A little forethought is all that is needed.

"A Mighty Effort"

As General Eisenhower once said, "Citizens, community and nation must join to help defeat the menace of fire. . . It is a mighty effort involving all our citizens, and covering every area of our social and economic life. Fire . . . must be controlled if the economie structure we have built is to be free from the threat of recurrent destruction."

The citizen's duty in this regard is plain. It lies in keeping his property to high standards of fire safety. That means care in the handling of cigarettes, explosive fluids ,an dall other flammables. It means a clean and orderly home and place of business, without dangerous accumulations of trash. It means thorough maintenance of heating systems, electric appliance, and other such equipment.

From the community standpoint, fire prevention involves a long range program. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has summed up some of the necessary projects. They include better building construction, better fire safety laws and enforcement, better fire prevention education in schools, better water systems and better fire fighting services. All of these goals can be attained by any town—and the cost will be repaid time and time again in the lives and property that will be saved from destruction.

What it all adds up to is that we can lick fire—if we have the will to do it.

Film Strip to Depict Highlights of First Southwide 4-H Club Camp . .

A film strip showing the highlights of the first Southwide 4-H camp, biggest event ever held for rural colored youths, is being prepared by Extension Service for use in the various States, Extension Director M. L. Wilson announced this week.

The eight-day encampment which was held at Southern university. Baton Rouge, La., closed on August 31. Eighty-two 4-H delegates from 15 Southern States were in attendance.

Events taking place from the moment of the arrival of the delegates at the encampment to the impressive candle-lighting ceremony, which marked the close of the outstanding camp, have been chronicled in color. As soon as the film strip is edited and processed, copies will be sent to all the participating States.

The film strip shows all the myriad activities in which the 4-H boys and girls took part during the encampment. Those included hearing such speakers as Director Wilson, Dr. Marshall Shepard, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, Miss Patsy Graves of the Farmers Home Administration, and David W. Kellum of the Chicago DEFENDER.

The activities also included joining in a talent night program with Frank "Sugar Chile" Robinson, and watching a flight demonstration by a detachment of flyers from Col. B. O. Davis' Lockburne Fighter Group.

Other important encampment highlights recorded in the film strip are scenes showing the 4-H'ers in the beautiful Louisiana State Capitol building, visiting historic places in New Orleans, boat riding on the Mississippi river, observing research work at the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and taking part in various recreational activities on the campus at Southern under the direction of Dr. Ross C. Owen, physical education specialist.

Director Wilson says the 4-H delegates will find the film strip of real value as an aid in describing to home community folks what went on at the encampment.

Without Under-Understanding"

Men whose motives are of the best may unwittingly undermine a nation's liberties. The late Mr. Justice Brandeis, one of the greatest of liberal purists, touched on this when he said: "Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficient. . . The greatest danger to liberty lurks in insidious enchoachment of men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Many specific examples of this could be cited here and abroad. And one current example, whose importance may not be widely realized, lies in the aggressive campaign to force compulsory medical insurance on the country. Those who favor it say that it is not socialized medicine. Yet, as history shows, whenever the government dominates the practice of medicine, complete socialization always follows.

Lenin, who was certainly one of the world's foremost authorities on totalitarian techniques, once said, "Socialized medicine is the keystone to the arch of the socialist state." That is completely logical. For under socialism, the state must be top dog in everything—including the standards of medical service the people are to receive. Regimentation must be complete if it is to succeed.

The fight against the destruction of private medicine is simply part of the larger fight to guard our freedoms. Justice Brandeis went to the heart of the matter when he warned against "insidious encroachments by men of zeal, well-meaning, but without understanding."

On the Firing Line

The retailers of the country are making a real effort to hold prices down. Evidence to that efforrt is found in secret operating statements of a number of chain systems. Dollar sales are well up as compared with the same period a year ago. But net earnings have substantially declined. The reason: wages and other operating costs have risen, and have not been offset by corresponding price increases.

This is in line with the long-established policy of the chain store industry to sell goods on as low a margin as possible—and, when it can be done, to absorb price increases without passing them on to the buyer. Thousands of independent stores have been following an identical principle. The result has been to save the consumers an enormous sum of money.

Some may question this, by pointing to the fact that prices have risen. But that has happened in spite of—not because of—the pricing policies of American retailing. Store operators are practical men. They are shaving profit margins razor thin to sustain volume sales which are the lifeblood of modern mass distribution. And mass distribution is essential to the high living standards enjoyed by millions of consumers. However, retailers can't run at a loss and pay the wholesaler and the landlord and the tax collector. Most stores are operating just about as economically as is humanly possible. Therefore, the ability of retailers to absorb price boosts is limited.

Even so, the resistance of retailing to runaway inflation is one of the encouraging signs of these confused times. And so are other phases of retailing's work in the interest of the public—such as cooperation with producers to improve qualities. The storekeeper is on the firing line. But he is doing a good job in the face of obstacles.

Control Garden Insects

Fall webworms, cabbage worms, and plant lice (aphids) are bad on fall gardens. Dust as soon as the plants are up to a stand and repeat once a week. Do nont wait until injury is seen. That may be too late. Use the Auburn-approved garden dust if your merchant has it. Otherwise use a derris dust that has 0.75 per cent to 1 per cent rotenone. Do not buy a dust with as little as 0.50 per cent rotenone. Also, keep up dusting on summer garden.

No Cotton Quotas Slated Next Year

No marketing quotas will be declared on the 1949 crop of cotton, according to Carl Fry, state chairman of the Prodution and Marketing Administration Committee.

No quotas will be set, Fry explained, because carryover will not exceed seven per cent of the normal supply of cotton. Since no quotas will be in effect, no referendum will be held, Fry said.

Wash Day Tips

When hanging up the family wash, hang all articles straight and by their strongest part to make them last longer. They will look better and iron easier. These tips come from home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Hang garments on the straight of the voods and at bands or other re-inforced places wherever possible. Don't hang them at edges or corners. Pin dresses to the line by seams or waistbands unless they are dried on hangers. Fasten trousers at the waist, but shirts at the tail, because wear at this point will show up least. Always take care to attach clothes pins where they will not pull edges or tear trimmings.

Hang flat articles straight over the line, following the weave of the goods. If the edges are even, they will dry in shape. Place sheets and other large pieces about a third over the line. Sheets are inclined to wear out first along the center so avoid hanging them at this point. Also avoid hanging sheets by the edge which pulls them out of shape Fasten all large pieces in three or four places to save strain. Hang handkerchiefs over the line and pin in the middle instead of at corners.

As soon as clothes are dry, remove them from the line to save unnecessary wear by flopping in the wind. Fold straight pieces straight as they come from the line and place them flat and smooth in the basket. This will keep them in shape and as unwrinkled as possible. This saves extra work in ironing, and makes it possible to use some articles with no ironing.

Russian Cows Don't Worry U. S. Producers . . .

Washington, Oct. 18.—Those "giant" cows the Russians claim to have devcloped will have to grow some more to equal the milk production records set by Agriculture Department experimental herds.

A department scientist said a model dairy herd at Beltsville, Md., includes cows which have topped 3,400 gallons a year and several which have equalled the records claimed by the Russians for their "giant" cattle.

James R. Dawson, chief of the department's dairy field experiment stations, said the 2,420 to 2,640 gallon yields mentioned by the Russians probably were made by selected individual cows rather than by entire herds.

He said that the U. S. records—and probably the Russian—were made under laboratory conditions. The cows, he said, were milked three times a day for the entire year. Normally, cows cannot be milked that regularly.

"We've made no effort to breed giant strains at Beltsville," Dawson said. "Our object is to get high average milk production. And I doubt that the Russian cows are really giants. They're probably big but not giants."

He said that he has made an on-the-spot study of central European herds and is familiar with both types of cattle reportedly used in the Russian experiments.

He said American dairy cows on the average far outstrip central European cattle in milk production. It is estimated that average production per cow in the United States will run about 581 gallons this year.

According to the Soviets' own estimate that Ukrainian cattle ordinarily produce only one-tenth as much as their new "giant" strain, this would mean an average milk production of from 242 to 264 gallons a year.

The Railroads in Peace and War

The railroads are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for an additional freight rate increase of 8 per cent. The request is made for only one reason—current rate levels are not producing sufficient revenue to meet the carriers' requirements, and to permit necessary expansion at today's wage and material costs.

The public will make a mistake if it thinks this increase is of concern only to the railroad industry. The nation's stake in top-quality rail transportation can hardly be exaggerated. The Army Transportation Journal recently touched on this in a fine editorial, which concluded, "Railroad performance in another crisis will depend upon adequate capacity, which depends upon investment in better railroad plant and equipment, and that, in turn, depends upon earnings or the prospect of earnings. At bottom, then, the adequacy of rail transportation in emeregency depends upon adequate earnings now, and steps should be taken to see that the railroads are placed in a position to make such earnings."

The military services know how vital rail transportation was in the last war—and how vital it will be in any future emergency. And, in time of peace, it is the railroads which move the vast bulk of the produce of farm and factory, make possible an integrated economy, and tie this great country together with bands of steel rails. The "market" for rail service is growing swiftly, and only a comparable growth in available facilities can satisfy the demand. That is why the industry has been forced to ask for higher rates.

Pears filled wth cottage cheese, dressed with mayonnaise and served an a bed of watercress make an attractive, nourishing and delicious salad. Either fresh or canned pear halves may be used

What Time Is It?

Nowadays, there isn't anything very complicated about the time of day. Most of the year the country runs on Standard Time, and during the summer a large section of it moves the hands ahead an hour and switches to Daylight Saving Time. As we cross the nation, the time zones change at established intervals, and in all cases the change is one hour. It's simple enough.

But it wasn't always that way—and it might not be that way yet if it hadn't been for the railroads. Sixty-five years ago Standard Time didn't exist. Every town had its own time, and so, even, did many business concerns. Railroad stations held a confusing series of clocks—each line used the time in effect where its home office was located. Matters went to such lengths, as an example, that in Pittsburgh there were six different times in use. Few people knew what time it really was. You couldn't be sure when an appointment was scheduled unless, by lucky chance, the person you were to meet used thesame time you did.

The railroads realized that something had to be done to bring order out of this chaos. The hundreds of different times in effect throughout the country were a constant and growing headache. The movement to standardize time began in 1872. And eleven years later, on November 18, 1883, every railroad clock was stopped at a given hour. When they started again, Standard Time, with its four time zones, was a going concern in the United States. It was gradually accepted by the people, and 35 years later Congress recognized Standard Time and made it official. The railroads had foreseen an important national need, and through voluntary agreements they furnished a workable solution.

Irreplaceable Wildlife

Once, it is reliably estimated, there were 75,000,000 buffalo in the Continental United States. Now only a few pitifully small herds are left.

Audubon, the great painter of the birds of America, saw literally billions of passenger pigeons, one of the most beautiful of game birds, during his travels. The last o fthem died years ago in a zoo, and the species is extinct.

As all hunters know, the population of ducks, pheasants, quail, and the remaining game birds has been decreasing dangerously. The result has been constantly shortened seasons and decreasing bag limits.

Once the wildlife resources of a country are destroyed, it may be impossible to bring them back. At best, the process takes many years and enormous sums of money. And this is one phase of the government's electric power and land recovery program which needs far greater public understanding than it has so far received.

Some of the greatest streams in the country have been dammed by the government— at an unknown cost in fish. If the proponents of unlimited socialized power development have their way, hardly a watercourse of any size will remain as nature intended it. Again, the vast lakes created by government dams have flooded lands which were once used as resting and feeding areas by migratory game. And, of tremendous importance, the draining of marshes and similar lands has destroyed the nesting grounds of wild fowl—and thus cut deep into this irreplaceable and invaluable living national resource.

The opposition of those who want to conserve wildlife against the indiscriminate development of land and water, at the expense of fish and fowl, is growing fast. And the Federal government, with its unnecessary and badly administered program of socialized hydro-electric development, is among the worst offenders.

Produce all of the corn and grain sorghum this year that you can.

Save all the fall pigs that you can.

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Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

June was National Dairy Month. Dairying is the balance wheel of American agriculture and it is fitting for our attention to be focused on this enterprise once each year. Milk and milk products form an important part of the diet of the American people. We seldom eat a meal without milk being a part of it in some way.

People in this country are the greatest consumers of milk—acclaimed by nutritionists as the most perfect food for all age groups. Milk is also important from the standpoint of wealth. In Tennessee alone, milk means nearly $100,000,000 annually. No other agricultural endeavor provides that much income.

Tennessee and the nation have come a long way in the dairy industry. Our milch cows, pastures, housing facilities, ways of transporting raw as well as finished products, processing facilities and standard distribution systems are unexcelled. This has been accomplished in a comparatively short time as there were no cows in this country before the first white men and for many years afterwards.

During June many stories, radio programs and public addresses praised the milk industry. This is all good, but the greatest advantage might come from an analysis of the industry from the production end to the consumer to determine if we are getting the greatest possible returns.

Tennessee dairymen are milking some of the highest producing animals in the world, but at the same time some are milking the lowest producers. Many poor producers are kept because some dairymen believe that profits come only with numbers.

Low production records are not always the fault of the animals. Herd, pasture and feed management play a vital part in any dairy program. Many farmers don't realize the value of good pastures. Others are showing good incomes from lands once considered no longer good for farming purposes. They are not only providing good pastures for their herds, but the land is being restored to its natural fertility. .

Some cows produce 1,000 pounds of butterfat while others are producing 100 or less. This is proof enough that some farmers are not receiving maximum returns from their herds.

Low production may be the result of a number of things other than feeding and breeding. Often diseases and insects are allowed to run rampage through the herds. Many dairymen conduct a haphazard program of breeding, which results in excessive production some times and low production at others. This not only means an unbalanced monthly income for the farmer, but he profits less when the supply is above normal.

Another important and often neglected phase in milk production is the care of milk from the time it is taken from the animal until it reaches the milk plant. Improper care results in losses totaling thousands of dollars annually in Tennessee alone.

Manufacturing of milk into a score or more products has been developed into a major industry in Tennessee. Products from state plants are distributed throughout the nation.

Consumption of milk, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products is now at a record high in Tennessee, but the maximum has not been reached and won't be until more importance is placed on the quality of the product offered for sale.

Tennessee has recently gone through one of the longest wild-onion seasons in recent years. It cost the dairy industry thousands of dollars in reduced sales. Consumers are not going to buy milk, butter, cream, ice cream and other products with off flavor, especially if that flavor is onions. It is understandable for a plant to let a little off flavored milk get on the market but to continue to do so week after week is wasteful. This practice results in a loss to all. Consumers say little about it. They just stop buying milk and butter and often switch to other products.

However, some customers are not mindful of the true value of milk in the diet. Many have complained at the high price of milk and butter, but they should realize that a quart of milk daily will provide half the amount of nutrients needed for the average daily diet. It is for this reason that milk is still by far the cheapest food on the market.

The dairy industry can justly boast of its accomplishments and there isn't any doubt that our state and nation will continue to progress with this leading agricultural enterprise. Some of the outstanding farmers and leaders of our nation are engaged in this industry.

If all involved would seek and attempt to attain all possibilities offered through dairying during the coming month we could look back years from now on June 1948 as the month of all time in agriculture.

Expert Warns Against Over Cultivation

Perhaps the worst sin committed against horticultural crops throughout Tennessee is over cultivation—resulting in root pruning, J. J. Bird, associate horticulturist of the University of Tennessee, said today.

"This is especially true with such crops as potatoes and tomatoes," he said.

Bird, who has spent much time during the past four years working directly with the farmers who produce tomatoes and potatoes for commercial purposes, said proper vine growth is seldom found in potatoes which have been heavily fertilized. He explained that there is always evidence of the plants being root-pruned through deep and unnecessary cultivations.

"It is especially important that such highly intensified crops as the potato and tomato be given every protection since the investment in this crop is high and the risk is great," Bird said.

"Plants which have suffered root disturbance will not attain maximum growth and the lower leaves will turn yellow and drop off sooner than otherwise.

"Deep cultivation is not necessary and should never be practiced near the row. After the plant has reached a growth of eight to 10 inches only shallow cultivations should be made.

"When plants make a rapid growth there is little harm from weeds. The growth can be hastened through the use of a heavier application of fertilizer and the control of insects and diseases."

Bird recommended frequent, shallow cultivations with the "Gee-Whiz" or 14-tooth cultivator in the case of tomato production.

Whether vegetable crops are produced for home or commercial purposes it never pays to over cultivate them, Bird concluded.

Community Improvement Contest Launched in Rural Tennessee

Organized communities throughout Tennessee will compete this year in a State-wide Community Improvement Contest, reports W. H. Williamson, assistant state agent in charge of agricultural extension work among colored farmers.

It is expected that every county in the state will be represented in the community effort which will stress farm and home improvement. Also, the contest will be aimed at encouraging and stimulating rural families to work together for a system of farm, home, and community management. Among other things, steps will be taken to assure increased production of food to provide an adequate diet for every family; develop and improve sound farming and homemaking practices; discuss and reach solutions to community problems.

South Forges New Type of Agriculture Says Top Extension Service Official

A new pattern of agriculture designed for better rural living is being forged in the South, said H. H. Williamson, assistant director of Extension Service in an address last week before 500 Virginia colored farm people.

He was speaking before the two-day session of the 23rd annual meeting of the Virginia State Advisory Board in Mecklenburg County, Va. Representatives from 41 Virginia counties were in attendance. They had met to appraise their 1947 achievements in farm and home improvement, and to make plans for another year.

Other speakers on the program were: Mrs. Ocie O'Brien, home management specialist of the Farmers Home Administration, J. W. Hudson, president of the Mecklenburg County Advisory Board, Miss E. Alice Hobday, home demonstration agent, and Farm Agents N. D. Morse, and J. M. Johnson.

The State Advisory Board works closely with the Extension Service program in promoting better farming practices and higher standards of living. T. L. G. Walden, a Nansemond County farmer, is president of the board. Ross W. Newsome, who heads up extension work with colored farmers in Virginia, assists in directing the program of the organization.

Assistant Director Williamson's address followed county by county reports of accomplishments in farm and home improvement. The improvements reported included increased farm ownership, building and repairing of homes, installing electricity and running water, and expanding live-at-home activities.

"The cold statistics on your improvements, said Williamson, "do not carry their full significance when they reach Washington. But here on your home ground, they mean the discarding of the old dim oil lamp, and end of the long trek up the road to the well to get water; they mean bathtubs and restful nights undisturbed by rain leaking through the roof; they mean better living, healthier, happier families—the real goal of extension work," he said.

Continuing, Williamson declared, "It's the work of groups like yours that is developing a new pattern of farming in the South. Another group that is making an important contribution to this drive is the 4-H organization. In the South, there are about a million 4-H'ers. A third of these are colored. Their projects in increased farm production and better homemaking is a vital force in rural life improvement.

"The real core of the new pattern of agriculture is balanced farming," the assistant director asserted. "In a nutshell, that means carrying out the type of farming program which provides a variety of sources of income—not putting all your eggs in one basket," Williamson emphasized.

Another important feature of the meeting was a tour of two farms to observe how improved farming and homemaking practices are being carried out. On one of the farms, the board members saw how Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie Talley had developed their 200-acre dairy farm into a $15,000 a year business. On the other farm, they saw how Mr .and Mrs. J. J. Lewis had expanded a few grape vines into a 5,000-gallon yearly bonded wine enterprise.

Winter Grazing

You should grow winter grazing for all your livestock—the family milk cow, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and workstock.

August is the time to plant crimson clover and ryegrass for winter grazing. Oats and vetch may be planted in north Alabama the last of August. Plant in middle and south Alabama during September. Disk land where Caley peas are to be seeded. This will give it time to settle to a firm seed bed before planting.

Expects Farm Population to Decline 13 Percent by 1975

While the total population of the United States may increase by nearly 30 million in the next quarter of a century, the farm population would decline by about 13 per cent, if past trends continue, said Oris V. Wells, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a talk recently on long range trends affecting American agriculture before a conference of radio farm directors.

Wells pointed out that under favorable economic conditions, farm output might climb as much as one-fourth by 1975. Even with less favorable conditions, he said, production would probably still increase at about the same rate as the total population.

These gains, he explained, would stem from further mechanization of farm work which would probably release some 15 to 20 million acres of land from the production of feed for workstock and from the use of better seed varieties, more fertilizer, better control of pests, better livestock management, and improved farming practices generally.

The BAE chief said that the average size of farms will continue to increase. In recent years, the average acreage and output of commercial farms has risen, while the number of farms has fallen off, he asserted. Pointing to the increase in part-time farming of small acreages, Wells said that this trend is likely to continue, especially if a high level of employment is maintained.

What the Railroads Charge You

Just how much do railroad freight rates influence the cost of living? They are a factor, of course—but a far smaller factor than is generally realized.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made a report on the subject, which says that total railroad freight charges in 1946 amounted to less than 5½ per cent of the wholesale value at destination of all commodities so shipped. This was the lowest percentage since 1928, when the reports started.

Another conservative estimate holds that less than 4 cents out of each dollar spent last year on living expenses by families of moderate income went for rail transportation—including not only freight, but passenger fares, mail, etc.

The fact is that commodity prices in general have gone up faster and farther than freight rates. The average revenue received by the railroads for hauling a ton-mile of freight has risen only 34 per cent as compared with 1939. The costs of most goods, on the other hand, have nearly doubled since then, and many have tripled and quadrupled. Putting it another way, the increase in average prices which railroads must pay for what they buy is about twice as great as the increase in the prices for which they may sell their services. And it is certainly hard to see how anyone—except railroad stockholders — can complain about that.

Railroad service is ever improving. And we get it for a tiny portion of what we spend to live.

Farm Fires Claimed 3,500 Lives in 1947

Farm fires claimed 3,500 lives and destroyed over 100 million dollars worth of property last year, said Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan in announcing that Fire Prevention Week will be observed October 3-9.

Poor stands of cotton cost money because you can't pick cotton in skips. If you have a good stand, keep it. Ieave enough cotton to have two or three stalks per hill, 15 to 18 inches apart, at laying by time, says O. N. Andrews, Extension Service cotton specialist. seedof, .

Chores of Farm Woman

I was right proud of myself the other night—for a while! My bedside alarm clock seemed to go into a coma and wouldn't tick for oil nor shaking. I knew I couldn't make it any worse, so I delved into the kitchen cabinet drawers for a screwdriver and a pair of decrepit pliers that I try to keep carefully hidden from the men folks on the farm, and with a couple of saucers to catch screws, bolts, washers and such other intestinal contents as a clock might contain, I gave my undependable ticker the major operation of its existence.

Somewhere down in the depths I accidentlly touched something that made the wheels start. I'll never know what, but I guess an accidental fixing is as good as an intentional fixing if it works. I turned the carcass over on its back, its bottom, its top, and it kept on running, so the natural conclusion was that the operation was a success. Then I carefully began to put screws, bolts, rings and other gadgets back into any place they chose to fit. The clock kept on running.

And do you know—and this is what I'm proud of! I got that whole clock put back together and had only two screws left over! The clock ran for two hours before it missed the parts, then it quit again. But the point is that I got two hours free time and a couple of screws and one washer for the hour and a half of time and pains spent on the operation. Of course, those won't buy a new clock, but I still feel that the results of the job might have been different if the "patient" had wanted to be co-operative.

Oil's "New Look"

The oil industry, according to an authority on its operations, has acquired a "new look." That didn't come about suddenly, for reasons of style. It was the result of an evolutionary, development which has caused far-reaching changes in oil's importance to the American people and American industry.

Not so many years ago oil was primarily a one-product business, and that product was kerosene. Thereafter, most of the industry's work had to do with producing more and better gasoline to meet the needs of the automobile age. Now, in this complex postwar world, it is clear that a very high percentage of all the energy needs of the world must be met with oil and natural gas.

A few figures vividly illustrate what has happened. Many people think that the millions of cars, trucks and buses which throng our streets and roads are the greatest users of energy—yet the fact is that they use only 10 per cent of the total. The railroads use 11 per cent. All our merchant ships and all our planes use together less than 3 per cent.

The really big users of energy fall into three groups. First come the public utilities, which account for 37 per cent of all the energy consumed. Industrial manufacturers use 16 per cent. Finally, heating in homes and places of work takes 24 per cent. The use of oil for space heating alone has gone up 50 per cent in the last two years.

Here, in brief, is the background of the increrdible demand for oil today. Oil's "new look" is indicative of its immense influence on our civilization.

This Kentucky Farmer Believes in Ladino Clover

Kentucky—home of the nationally famous Kentucky 31 fescus grass—has one farmer who believes in Ladino clover.

He is Otis Profitt of Monroe. Co.

Profitt maintains that his three acres of clover provide an abundant pasture and he rates this crop above orchard grass and red clover mixture.

Some 300 cre of ladino clover will be sown this year in Monroe County

WOMAN'S PAGE

KEEPING HOUSE

by Norma Crane

FAMOUS HOME ECONOMIST

"A step in time saves nine" may be the streamlined version of an old proverb, but it is applicable to all homemakers. Step saving devices eliminate many kitchen problems. Here are some hints to help cut the mileage off your culinary duties. That old dressing table in the attic can be repainted and covered with oilcloth to provide an excellent utilty table next to the stove for meal preparations. __Pots and pans scrubbed bright and clean make attractive decorations on the wall above the sove when lined up in graduating sizes. It also keeps them so handy. Soaps and washing utensils find their place in an under-sink cabinet made easily out of an orange crate ____A pad and pencil attached to your pantry door will help you keep a check for those shopping tours_____

RECIPE OF THE WEEK

Cucumber Hollandaise Sauce (For Fish Meals)

1 cup butter or oleo
4 egg yolks
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1-8 teaspoon salt
Dash of Cayenne
1 cup chopped cucumber, drained

Divide butter or oleo nto three equal parts. Place one piece in top part of small double boiler. Add egg yolks and lemon juice. Place over water that is just below boiling point and stir constantly. When butter is melted add second piece of butter and as mixture thickens, add third piece, stirring while cooking. Cook only until thick. Remove from hot water, add seasonings and cucumbers, serve instantly with baked or broiled fish and vegetables.

LAUNDER AWHILE: Don't make just enough starch for one week's use. While you're at it you might just as well make a quantity and bottle it for several weeks ahead. It will keep well in a cool place.

PARTY LINE: A drop of jam below and above the ice-cream scoop topped off wth whipped cream for party serving will turn a simple dish of cream into a parfait.

REFRIGERATOR HINTS: To defrost quickly remove food, fill ice-cube trays with hot water, place in freezing compartment after machine is shut off and close door tightly____Left-over party sandwiches saved for the next day's lunch will keep well in the refrigerator if wrapped in a damp towel.

YOUR PRESERVES: Keep an inventory of your preserves in the back of your budget book and how much to prepare for the year. next season you will know just how much to prepare for the year.

KITCEN BRUSHES: Wash dish and bottle brushes, immediately after use. in warm soap suds and rinse in cold water__Keep a small paint brush handy to get at the dust in cabinet corners__Do not sweep the floor if spattered with water, mop up first with cloth and let the floor dry_____ A sterilized brush with aluminum handle is excellent for brushing egg yolks on bread and biscuit tops.

LUNCHEON MENU

Stuffed Tomato Salad (Scoop out tomato—add scoopings to chicken, meat or salmon salad—refill shell)
Raisin bread slices with cottage cheese.

TIME TABLE: Boiling 20 to 30-Minute vegetables—Amount of Water Used

Beet Greens	Full Pan
Carrots	One cup
Whole Cauliflower	Full Pan
Celery	One Cup
Swiss Chard	Almost no Water
Dandelion Greens	Full Pan
Sweet Potatoes	Water to Cover
Turnip Tops	Full Pan

"It's not the work, it's the futlity," writes a tired young housewife. "Everytime I set up a system for my home, something happens and bing!—no budget and no system." Too many housewives bog themselves down with a set routine and try to run their homes like an office. Then the price of meat rises or baby gets a cold and there goes the routine and the nerves of mother. It all comes down to this. Set an elastic routine for yourself, one that will take the little upsets common to every home. A study of the art of homemaking wll ease the problems which might upset your standard of living. Be prepared for that burned dinner, or the price rise, or the breaking down of the washing machine. Don't expect things to run smoothly all the time Adopt the motto, "Imagination, Humor, Faith and Determination," pply it to your day to day living nd you can't help but enjoy the areer of homemaker.

CHEESE AND RICE SOUFFLE

ahO_____
-4 cup rice
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
3-4 cup of milk
2 cups (1-2 lb.) processed American Cheese
4 eggs separated
1-2 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1 1-2 tablespoons chil sauce
1-4 teaspoon garlic salt or onion salt (if desired)
Dash of paprika

Wash pick over the rice and boil t. Melt the butter in the upper part of the double boiler when mooth stir in the flour and a litle of the milk to form a smooth paste. Add the remainder of the milk gradually and then stir in he cheese (thinly sliced) until melted. Beat the egg yolks and dd the seasonings. Stir into the heese mixture and then fold in he cooked rice. Beat the egg whites until stiff and then fold gently into the cheese and rice nixture. Bake in a greased casserole dish (1 1-2 qt. size) at 325 degrees F. for 40 minutes. Serves 4-5.

GADGETERIA: A manufacturer has just produced a new floor waxer with a tray that holds either steel wool pads or a sponge so he tool can be used for both preliminary cleaning and waxing___ A new plastic tape for Venetian blinds has no surface pores to trap dirt or grease____Five-in-one kitchen shears that will cut regetables open bottles remove screw tops squeeze juice and even work as a screw drver____A paper covering material that can be sewed like cloth and wiped off when dirty, comes in pastel shades, deep colors____A portable heating unit about the size of an egg-beater, singes chickens, browns casserole dishes, grills cheese sandwiches, defrosts the refrigerator, removes paint and dries clothes____A new thimble with pocket in the crown to seath long fingernails is the first major improvement in thimbles for many years.

HINTS:Little holes in net and lace curtains should be darned whle the curtain is still wet. This eliminates pulling and after the curtain is stretched the repaired part returns to its original shape. skirts for growing youngsters should be basted lightly rather than hemmed to make lengthening easier. When turning a shirt coltar make off the original stitching lines on the worn part with pencil then just follow the marks___Instead of sewing in shoulder pads, attach them to the dress with snaps so that they can easily be removed for cleaning.

Adventures in Good Eating

By Duncan Hines

This cooked dressing is good when mixed with odds and ends of baked or boiled ham for a sandwch spread. It is also excellent on slaw.

Put into a double boiler 1 cup of very thick sour cream, 1-3 cup milk, 1-2 cup vinegar, and 3 egg yolks. Mix together. Blend together 1 tablespoon flour, 2 1-2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon dry mustard, 1-2 teaspoon celery seed, and add to the above mixture. Let cook until thick. Grated onion to taste may be added if desired.

When the ground ham is placed in the refrigerator, it should be put in an uncovered contaner, as it will mold quickly if covered. To be mixed with the dressing as needed.

(Released by the Bell Syndicate)

DID YOU KNOW?_____?

That the high chair has become the low chair? Baby's new safety chair looks like a small low card table on wheels with a seat in one corner. It suspends the baby in a seat fixed in the gavity center of the table and given more than enough room for him to play and eat. Mommy gets a small foldng chair with the set so she can sit down to feed him__That adding a little salt to egg whites helps them to whip up into a nice fluffy peaks?__That very young children need a certain amount of finger food? This encourages the appetite and does much to avoid the "won't eat" problem. It cuts down feeding time and is good for the development of teeth.

RECIPE OF THE WEEK:

"Sunday Best" Ginger Bread

1 package gingerbread or ginger cake mix
1-2 cup granulated sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
2 cups boiling water
4 tablespoons lemon juice
1 3oz. package cream cheese

Prepare the gingerbread according to the directions on the package. Make the lemon sauce by combining sugar, cornstarch, salt and lemon rind in saucepan. Add the boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Remove from stove and add the butter and the lemon juice. Cut a generous amount of the cream cheese and put on top of each square of gingerbread. Serve with the hot lem on sauce poured over it.

MAKEUP: One fresh start on makeup during the day has more face value than constant patching up ____Apply morning makeup in the daylight rather than under electric light. This can be done by placing a hand mirror against the window and sitting before the window___Powder should be lightly and evenly applied and practically not used at all where it is apt to clog the pores. Take a second look at your lipstick. Does it still harmonize with your complexion now that "Old Sol" has been shining down on you? Maybe a change in color of your lipstick would do more for your looks than you'd ever dream it would.

FARM FED CHILDREN VS. CITY FED CHILDREN: General Mills recently made a survey on the diets of children living on farms and in cities. Believe it or not the results proved that although the farm may be the source of hearty, wholesome food, only 27 per cent of country children have good diets as compared to 42 per cent of the city children. How well are your children being fed? Better check the "Wheel of Good Eating" which describes the 7 basic foods for a balanced diet. Drop a post card to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., requesting this free aid to your child's health.

CLOTHING: Among your best buys this season are the gold shoes, belts and bags which are featured as summer and fall accessories. They are suitablt for day and evening wear during these seasons and for dressy occasions during the winter months, especially those with long flowing sleeves, are definitely out of place in the kitchen as they ignite easily. You're looking for trouble when you wear them while cooking. Save them for lounging or for company; wear instead, practical short-sleeved garments.

Snack Is Helpful Between Meals

You boys and girls had better check to see if Mother okeys it. Miss Mary Hulsey, Extension Service nutritionist, is sure that a bite or so between meals is good for you.

In fact she says these bites may be healthful snacks. Growing boys and girls when spending long hours at work or play, may need something between meals. A glass of milk, a sandwich or a hard cooked egg is good. Fruit also helps to keep one's energy up without spoiling the appetite for the next meal, says Miss Hulsey.

But no candy, cakes, or a sweet drink shortly before a meal. "That, of course spoils the appetite for vegetables and other esential foods" says she.

Nitrogen Increases Income on Tobacco

Intests at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington, applications of varyng amounts of nitrogen increased returns from tobacco, when not more than 150 pounds to the acre were applied Additions of 50, 100, 150 and 200 pounds of nitrogen to the acre were tried. Increased returns were received up to 150 pounds. There was little difference in returns when 150 and 200 pounds to the acre were used.

COTTON INSECTS

The most important job for cotton farmers this month is to keep up with the bugs in their fields. Get your guns greased up and plenty of poison to load with. But, hold your fire until you can see that the cotton is ready to really start making a crop.

In the extreme southern part of the state, dusting, if needed, should be started about June 20. In central Alabama start July 1, and ten days later in the northern part of the state. These are good dates to keep in mind when thinking of dusting cotton

100 Bushels Per Acre Contest in Crenshaw County

Zollie Smith on route 2 Luverne in Crenshaw County made 67 bushels of hybrid corn on one acre last year. By doing so he opened the way for 10 other farmers to enroll in the "100 bushel per acre club" this year.

Farmers who saw Smith's corn got the idea that if he could do it, so could they. The agent left no stone unturned to help these 10 farmers get seed and fertilizer and to give them all of the needed information.

There are 23 acres in the contest. A system of record keeping has been set up. Regular demonstrations will be held throughout the growing season.

The low per acre yield of corn in Crenshaw County makes a con test of this sort doubly important. County Agent, T. J. Foreman, reports that all of the projects are showing up well.

Side Dress Cotton for Highest Yields

Cotton crops that get a side-dressing at the first cultivation after chopping make the highest yields. On this, farmers and agricultural leaders agree.

If you use 500 to 700 ounds of 4-10-7 or 4-10-4 fertilizer under cotton, you will find it pays to side-dress each acre with 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate soda.

Watering Saves Gardens . . .

Many times a dry spell of two or three weeks in June or later will ruin a garden. Farm families having electric pumps or windmill tanks can hold up their gardens during these dry periods. It takes 1,000 gallons to put an inch of water on a spot 40 by 40 feet.

Household Hints

A wide board to fit on top of the regular standard size board scaves time and labor in ironing linens. It will also save time in ironing draperies, men's shirts and other large pieces.

Cattle Flies

The most important job that cattlemen have now and throughout the summer is to spray animals for the control of flies. Spray every month or six weeks. Use one pound of 50 per cent weftable D. D. T. in four gallons of water (25 pounds in 100 gallons). Don't forget to spray barns and other outbuildings at the same time animals are sprayed.

You should wash walls from the bottom up. Water which runs down a wall that has already been cleaned and moistened will not stain.

There is increasing demand for field peas for cannng and for the fresh market. This crop has been a staff-of-life crop on many Alabama farms for generations. It is now coming into its own as a good market seller. Maybe you should include more in your plans for this year.

A small amount of salt in starch will help prevent the iron from sticking. If sticking should occur, the sole of the iron may be cleaned by hubbing it in salt or parrafin while hot. It should then be polished with a dry cloth.

We Wish For All Many Blessings During Xmas Season

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XXI. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1948 No. 11

America Will Share With Nations Across The Seas This Year

Franklin County 4-H and Home Demonstration Event

Louisburg, N. C.— On Saturday, November 6, 1948 the Negro 4-H and Home Demonstration Clubs neld their 5th Annual Achievement Day Program at 11:00 a .m., at tne Franklin County Training School. The program was devoted exclusively to 4-H, Home Demonstration and Farm Work. The program included recognition of 4-H Members who were winners in the County and District Contest. Prizes were awarded 4-H Members who completed their projects and passed in record books, and Home Demonstration ladies who were winners in today's Dress Revue and Canning Contest.

Winners in the Dress Revue were Mrs. Marie Johnson, Copeland Perry H. D.; Mrs. Mirth Carroll, Rocky Ford H. D.; Mrs. Mable Reavis, Concord H. D.; Mrs. Nena Edgerton, Mapleville H. D.; Mrs. Emma Floyd, Royal Phelps H. D.; Mrs. Wilma Rodwell, Rocky Ford H. D.; Mrs. Lois Milon, Mitchell H. D.; Mrs. Goldie Davis, Eagle Rock H. D.; Mrs. Elvira Alston, Royal Phelps H. D.; Mrs. Euralee Crudup, Gethsemane H. D.; and Mrs. Myrtle Williams, Rocky Ford, H. D.

Winners in the Canning Contest were Mrs. Mamie Strickland, Cedar Rock Club, (Meat) and Mrs. Elvira Alston, Royal Phelps Club (String Beans).

Guest Speaker was Mr. W. C. Davenport, Wake County Negro Farm Agent. He urged farmers and homemakers to become farm owners. He also stressed the importance of making farm life so attractive that the 4-H Members, the future farmers of Franklin Co., would not leave for urban areas. This could be done by giving the youth proper education since they must compete with modern machines. He also urged the farmers and homemakers to make their homes more comfortable and convenient. Finally he stressed the importance of raising more foodstuff. We wish to express our appreciation to Merchants of Louisburg for their splendid cooperation to our program: Benton and Green Furniture Co., Scoggins Drug Store, Rose's Five and Ten Cents Store, Tonkels Dept. Store, Leggett's Dept. Store, McKinney Bros. and Pennsylvania Motor Oil Co.

The Judges for this event were: Mrs. William Sanders, Jr., Vocational Teacher, Spaulding High, Spring Hope, N. C.; Mrs. E. W. Crews, Home Economic Teacher, Franklin County Training School, Louisburg, N. C.: Miss C. J. Watson, Home Economic Teacher, Gethsemane High, Bunn, N. C.; Mrs. A. B. Branche. Negro Home Dem. Agent, Warrenton, N. C.; Mr. William Williams. Veteran Instructor, Franklin County Training School, Louisburg, N. C.; Mr. Ernest Turner, Veteran Instructor, Franklin County Training School, Louisburg, N. C.; Mr. L. L. Peace, Negro County Agent, Henderson, N. C.; Mr. S. M. Ruffin, Veteran Instructor, Franklin County Training School, Louisburg, N. C. and Mr. T. W. Sneed, Veteran Instructor, Franklin County Training School, Louisburg, N. C.

Approximately 385 men, women and children attended this program.

"Farm Soils" And "Crop Management And Soil Conservation" New Books Are Available

New York — The publication of new revised editions of two popular books dealing with farm soil problems— "Farm Soils" by Edmund L. Worthen and "Crop Management and Soil Conservation" by Joseph F. Cox and Lyman E. Jackson— was announced recently by John Wiley and Sons. Both books have been rewritten and enlarged to make them completely up to date.

First published in 1927, "Farm Soils" summarizes the most recent advances and methods involved in the science of soils. The new fourth edition fully explains such procedures as fertilizing, liming, manuring, draining, irrigating, and tilling as well as methods of soil conservation and management of garden, lawn. and orchard soils. "Crop Management and Soil Conservation," outlining the best modern methods of growing and marketing crops, stresses the adaptation of methods and conditions to the post-war period. In addition to expanded chapters on new crop varieties, seed improvement, farm food production, wild life protection and fish culture, the revised edition includes new material on soil conservation, fertility, new tillage implements, and weed and insect control.

The authors of these books are well-known authorities in their specialized branches of agriculture. Edmund L. Worthen, a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, has taught soil technology at Cornell University since 1919. Joseph F. Cox. former Dean of Agriculture at Michigan State College, is a prominent agronomist and writer on agricultural subjects, while Lyman E. Jackson is now Dean of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College.

Well illustrated and attractively bound, both books offer considerable practical information. They should be on every modern farmer's bookshelf. "Farm Soils" is a 523-page volume priced at $3.20 while "Crop Management and Soil Conservation" has 594 pages and sells for $3.80.

The Spirit of Christmas

By Florence M. Stewart

I sat in my window on Christmas Eve,
It was snowing, and cold and bleak.
An old man, shabby and bent with age,
Was standing across the street.
A woman passed, he held out his hand;
She stopped when she saw him there
And opened her purse and gave to him
What little she had to spare—
And I said to myself, aloud, said I,
"The Spirit of Jesus has just passed by."

Then I saw an old lady stop at the curb,
She seemed feeble, and walked very slow.
The street was crowded with autos and trucks,
And covered with new fallen snow;
Two boys came along, filled with holiday cheer,
And one offered to help her across.
He took her arm and with caution and care,
Guided her feet on the slippery frost—
And I said to myself, aloud, said I,
"The Spirit of Jesus, again has passed by."

I pulled down the shade and turned to my room,
I was cozy and warm—but alone.
For all of my loved ones, many years before,
Had been called to their Heavenly Home.
As I sat with my memories, a knock at my door
Broke my dreams of happy years, that were few,
As I opened the door, my neighbor's little girl
Said, "Merry Christmas, Mother sent this to you."
And I said in my prayers that night, said I,
"The Spirit of Jesus did not pass me by."

Christian Rural Overseas Program Sponsor Of Food For The Needy

Chicago — A minimum of 23 states will assemble CROP Christmas trains for overseas relief during the week preceding Christmas —with dedications at shipside set for Christmas day at 10 different ports.

That announcement was made here today by John D. Metzler, national chairman of the Christian Rural Overseas program (CROP), sponsor of the trains.

The spectacle of 23 relief trains moving simultaneously across America's rural states—in the largest voluntary effort of its kind ever undertaken—will symbolize the true Christmas spirit in a very tangible way Metzler said.

Between 2000 and 2500 carloads, of grain, beans, meat, dairy products, cotton, rice, and other productes are expected to roll in the CROP food caravan.

Each state has planned one or more dedication services as its train is assembled. Then simultaneous dedications will be held on Christmas day at each of the ports from which relief commodities will be shipped. The exact time of the Christmas dedication ceremonies has not been set, Metzler said.

Goals in half a dozen states range from 200 to 300 cars, with Illinois and Iowa pledged to attain the top figure. Active solicitations for farm commodities were made during Thanksgiving week—when 75,000 volunteer canvassers were expected to go from farm to farm, taking pledges for contributions to be delivered during mid-December.

Nearly half of the total contributions will be wheat. Whole

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4)

Agriculture School At Orangeburg, S. C., Is Given "Green Light"

Orangeburg, S. C.—In an effort to reorganize the School of Agriculture at South Carolina State College, after securing the services of F. M. Staley to serve as Dean of that important segment of the institution. Dr. M. F. Whittaker, its far visioned chief executive, has given "the Green Light" for the exercise of the freedom of the agricultural staff to take steps in formulating sound plans for the

(Continued an Page 4 Col. 3)

Mrs. Irene Gross Honored by Associates And Friends Recently

Upper Marlboro, Md.—More than 100 educators, patrons and friends gathered in the Ammendale School, Beltsville, Maryland at a banquet in honor of Mrs. Irene Gross who recently retired from the Prince George's County School System after a period of twenty-six years continuous service.

Mr. Doswell Brooks, Supervisor of Colored Schools in Prince George's County, who as guest

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Second Annual Northeastern District Junior Cattle Show at Rocky Mt. N. C. A Success

Rocky Mount, N. C.—Final reports show that the Second Annual Northeastern District Negro Junior Dairy Cattle Show went over in a big way, surpassing last year's show in every detail, in spite of delay caused by the polio epidemic and the autumn rain fall. A total of 87 animals were entered, nine more than last year's total. The animals were owned by 4-H Club and N. F. A. members of 14 Northeastern North Carolina Counties. Of the 87 exhibited, 16 were registered male and female. The other 71 were good grades, showing traces of good breeding and milking qualities. The attendance was approximately double that of last year and much more enthusiasm was displayed on the part of exhibitors, extension workers, teachers of agriculture and visitors.

The fourteen counties represented by exhibitors and their animals were as follows: Beaufort, four 4-H Club exhibitors, 4 animals. Bertie, four 4-H Club exhibitors, 4 animals: Edgecombe, eleven 4-H Club exhibitors, 12 animals and eight N. F.. A. exhibitors, 9 animals; Franklin, three 4-H Club exhibitors, 3 animals; Gates, nine 4-H Club exhibitors, 10 animals; Halifax, six 4-H Club exribitors, 6 animals and eleven N. F. A. exhibitors, 11 animals; Hertford, five 4-H Club exhibitors, 5 animals; Martin, one 4-H Club exhibitor, 1 animal;

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1)

Farm of Future Seen As Marvel of Electricity

Amazing new uses for electric power on the farm are just around the corner, Arthur W. Turner, head of agricultural engineering research for the United States department of agriculture, said yesterday. He spoke at the National Farm Electrification conference in the Congress hotel.

High frequency radiation machines will, find a place on the farm. Turner predicted, because they can be used to pulverize bacteria and fat globules in milk in the same operation. The dairy farmer thus would be able to pasteurize and homogenize his product simultaneously. The same type of machine, he said, could be used to destroy bacteria in eggs before they are marketed.

ELECTRICAL CURING MACHINES

Automatic air conditioning and drying machines powered by electricy also are being developed, Turner said. These may be used for curing a variety of products including hay, corn rice, soybeans, wheat, tobacco, and other crops. Use of such machines would help to save the 10 per cent of the total farm product now lost by poor conditioning and inadequate storage.

L. R. Emmert, director of rural electrification for the Westinghouse Electric corporation, predicted 5,400,000 of the nation's 6 million farms would have electricity by 1957. The total now has passed 4 million whereas in 1927 only 393,000 farms had electric service.

"In 1927 farm residents purchased 860 million kilowatt hours of power representing 1.4 per cent of the nation's total power sales," said Emmert. "This year approximately 9 billion kilowatt hours of power have been sold to farmers, raising their percentage of the nation's total power sales to 4.1 per cent."

A 5.3 BILLION FIELD

Emmert said the nation's power sales are projected at 374 billion kilowatt hours by 1957, with sales to farmers accounting for 21.6 billion. Rural electricity consumption would have increased 2,440 per cent since 1927, while the increase for residential, industrial, and commercial would be only 68 per cent.

These are reasons why the farm market for appliances and electric powered machinery is expected to be a big one in the coming decade, Emmert said. He estimated that farmers would invest 4 billion dollars in home appliances and an additional 1.3 billion in electrical components of farm machinery.

Expert Points Out Facts About Lard and Bacon Hogs

Don't sell your favorite breed of hogs just because they are a so called "lard type" breed, says George E. Strum, assistant livestock agent, NDAC extension service.

If you are satisfied with the breed you have, you can still meet the market requirements by practicing selection of your breeding stock and by marketing at a lighter weight, he says.

The trend toward a lighter weight hog has many formers wondering whether to switch to a different breed. Regardless of type, all hogs develop in growth in the following order:

First their skeleton, then muscle, then fat or lard. By marketing your hogs at about 225 pounds, the proportion of lard is greatly reduced. By practicing selection of trim, long, deep kinds, you can produce market topping hogs that are free from excess fat about the jowl, back and ham.

How long and how well you feed your hogs may determine whether they are lard type or bacon type, Strum points out. Different levels of nutrition have produced both lard and bacon hogs from the same genetic background.

A True Story About a Man

Cap Haynes works like a dog from dawn to dark on his badly eroded 34-acre farm at Liberty Hill, a Negro community in Milam County, Texas. Last year, his best, he netted $1000 and that doesn't include his own time as part of his costs. He ought to be full of complaints, but he isn't. George Sessions Perry says in the current (Oct. 23rd) Saturday Evening Post.

"He doesn't owe a penny to anyone, and pays cash for all his modest purchases," Mr. Perry says. "His children are helpful kids with happy dispositions. Cap Haynes' way of life is as foreign to that of the industrialized Negro workers living in the slums of the great Northern and Eastern cities as any country man's differs from any city man's. . .He comes about as near as anybody I know to leading a happy, busy life. . . "

Mr. Perry's article, "The Haynesses," is the fourth in the "Your Neighbors" series by the Rockland, Texas, author. The purpose of the series is to tell, in neighborly fashion, how the diverse religious and racial groups which make up the American population live today.

Cap Haynes believes that the Negro in the United States is making clear-cut strides toward the full citizenship and full opportunity promised so long ago in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, according to Mr. Perry.

"To Cap, that progress is inescapable," Mr. Perry writes. "His grandfather was a slave; he himself, throughout his boyhood and manhood, has been an overworked, barely literate farm hand. Now Junior, his 10 year old son, has already passed him in education."

Although Cap Haynes and his family - wife, Ressie, their four children, Mary, Pearlie Mae, Viola and Junior, and Cap's widowed mother, Lucinda Goff Haynes - live under primitive conditions, the Haynes' have their self-respect, and the respect of their neighbors, Mr. Perry says. When they go to shop in Rockdale, ten miles from their farm, most of the people treat them with kindness and respect.

"They are known to be good people, have many friends among both Whits and Negroes in town," Mr. Perry declares. "It's true that some wariness is necessary. They must avoid the corners where the drunks and ruffians hang out. . . The cafes are compartmented into white and colored sections. . . The Haynes children must sit in the balcony that is reserved for Negroes at the movies . . . "

Cap lets Bud Gibson, a successful Negro farmer of 72, do the talking, Mr. Perry says.

"With only moderate impatience, since he's a wise old man - but with some actual impatience, since he's a virile one, a pioneer and a Texan - Bud Gibson, unasked, points out that less than 100 years ago virtually all his people were ignorant, illiterate and unfit to exercise the ballot, "Mr. Perry writes. "Like the white peasants driven to the United States from Europe by pogroms and poverty, they were in need primarily of assistance, guidance and education more than anything else. But now he feels that the time has come for the full liberation of his people . . .Bud is certain that the Negro, in his struggle for equal treatment befor the law and in the hearts of men, is traveling with a tail wind behind him. . . "

48,377 Placed in Farm Jobs Within 6 Months

Madison, Wis., Nov. 18 (Special) Wisconsin's 26 employment officers placed 48,377 persons in agricultural jobs in the last six months, according to Harry Lippart, director.

"A paper without editorials is a paper without a soul."--S. C. Bishop, Editor, Crossville, Tenn.

Don't Rail Up Burley in Barn After Stripping

Roy H. Milton

Many Burley growers are stripping their tobacco crop off the rails or tier-poles. Growers of long experience know that such a method is bad, a non-excusable practice. Frequently a fog appears or a long wet spell, accompanied my high temperature; making the tobacco soft as a wrung-out dish rag. Yet, growers keep on stripping.

Tobacco in this condition is too wet to strip. It bruises easily and turns black. When wet tobacco is stripped, growers make a practice of hanging it upon tier rails after it has been stripped, sorted and tied. Stripped tobacco hung up in the barn never looks so pleasing again. It loses its order, therby its luster or sheen. Don't hang Burley tobacco in the barn after stripping.

Nine important steps should be taken before the tobacco is ready to go under the hammer of the auctioneer. These steps were emphasized in the recent grading schools conducted in burley producing counties by federal graders. They are:

(1) Taking down tobacco for stripping, sorting and tying; (2) bulking for holding order and color; (3) using relay method of stripping over a long wide table: (4) sorting the leaves into the grades found on the plants, tying attractive, regulation size (round milk bottle cap) hands; (5) placing each grade, as tied, astride seperate sticks, 14 hands to stick; (6) pressing; (7) packing on the stick into the open coop (hollow center) or pen; (8) packing later into a solid bulk for holding order and making improvement in color and later loading; and (9) last but not least, packing on the warehouse basket, using the round pack method.

Where there is considerable sap in the stalks and the tobacco is still green, it is dangerous to pack more than can be stripped with your crew in two days, as the leaves will become wet, sooner or later get hot and eventually turn black.

HERE AND THERE

Into the hands of the teachers of the public schools of America is committed, as into those of no others, the noble task of training a generation moulded by the priniples of the "Coming Education." If the recognition of the sacred rights of the animal world is clear in the soul of the teacher, if in his or her vision of the things that constitute personal character at its best are these fine and generous impulses of kindness, mercy, thoughtfulness for all that lives with the capacity for pain or pleasure, the children daily feeling the power of such a teachers' life will be fashioned into the same image.

—Dr. Franis H. Rowley.

Gets Casts of Bones of Ape Man Who Lived 1 Million Years Ago

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Nov. 18- The Smithsonian Institution has acquired casts of bones believed to come from a pygmy ape man who lived in South Africa more than 1 million years ago. The fossil was discovered in 1947 in a Transvaal cave and "may have been one of the earliest known of man's ancestors," the institution said.

"It is thought that this creature walked erect, weighed from 80 to 100 pounds had a brain comparable in size to that of the largest known gorillas and showed physical traits closely approaching the human," it added.

Man is the god of the dog; he knows no other; he can understand no other. And see how he worships him, with what reverence he crouches at his feet, with what love he fawns upon him, with what dependence he looks up to him, with what cheerful alacrity he obeys him, his whole soul is wrapt up in his god, all the powers and faculties of his nature are devoted to his service, and these powers and faculties are ennobled by the intercourse.

Divines tell us that it just ought to be so with the Christian—but the dog puts the Christian to shame.

CHOICE WORSHIP SERVICES AND PLAYS

A book that fits in with the urgent needs of the present day. Written by various authors familiar with church requiremcnts. Among its contents are several choralogues: Thc Woman at the Well; Thc Nativity; The Prodigal Son; etc. Tribute to thc Rural Church is a beautiful tableau. The Little Church of Childhood is a plea for the continuance of the rural church. The Melting Pot is a patriotic number climaxing with the church's contribution to the country. Others are for Lord's Day obscrvance and general occasions. A valuable book. 40c.

PLANS AND PROGRAM BOOK

Here is a collection that will provide an abundance of program material to those entrusted with the responsibility of preparing suitable programs for socials, Sunday School entertainment, Young Pcople's Societies, etc. It is a book for many occasions and contains 142 pages

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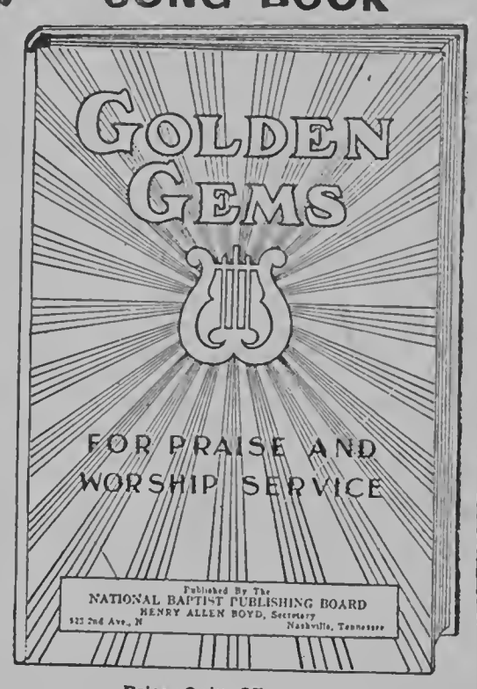

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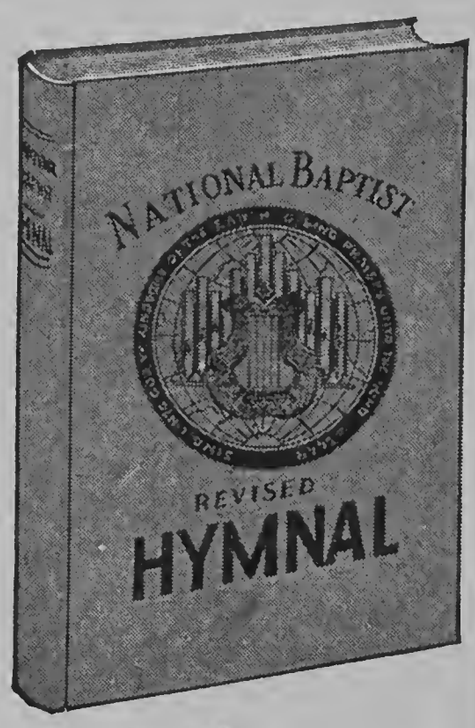


Price $1.25 Per Copy

Farms Run by Tenants Are Fewer

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)- A smaller number and percentage of farms were operated by tenants in 1945 than at any time since 1890, the census and agricultural economics bureaus reported.

Tenant operated farms numbered 1,858,421 and made up 31.7 per cent of the 5,859,169 in 1945, the bureaus said in a survey of changes in the farm situation between 1890 and 1945.

The report included these observations:

SIZE OF FARMS INCREASED

The average size of farms, 194.8 acres, has increased one-third since 1900. The number of small and large forms has increased since 1940, but the number of intermediate sized farms has "decreased appreciably."

The most common method of renting farms is that of paying a share of the products as rent. It prevails in the areas that produce staple crops. Cash renting is most prevalent in the poorer land areas, in localities near urban centers, and in localities where live stock farming and the production of specialty crops are common."

AVERAGE AGE OF OPERATORS

Tenant farmers, with an average age of 42.8 years, were 8.7 years younger than owners in 1945. The average age of all farm operators, 48.7 years, has increasd 4.2 years in the last 35 years.

Owners who operate their own farms had been doing so an average of 16 years in 1945. The average for tenant operators was 7 ycars.

Two Eye Accidents a Minute; 98 Per Cent Are Preventable

The Workers Who See Best Have Least Injuries, Says Optometrist

Every thirty seconds of the working day an American suffers an eye injury, according to the American Optometric Association.

It is estimated that 98 per cent of all eye accidents could be prevented by adherencc to well-known rules of safety, thus avoiding immeasurable suffering and a monetary loss of some 20 million dollars a year.

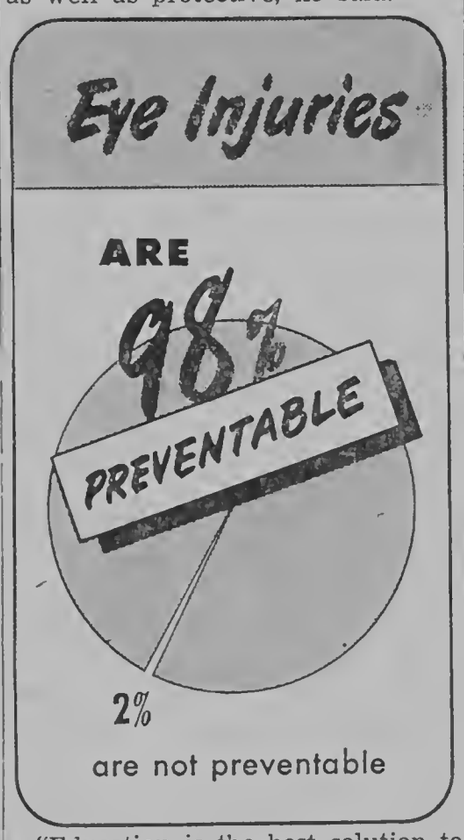
"Eye hazards inrease with intriacte mechanization of industry and the farm and with these of poisonous chemicals and other harmful materials," said Dr. E. H. Westland, chairman of the Association's occupational vision committee. "However, the means of protection keep pace with the dangers, and the accident rate can be kept in hand and greatly lowered by applying the safety measures available.

Dr. Westland said that inefficient vision itself is responsible for one-fourth of all accidents not only to workers themselves but to others. The workers who see clearly and easily have the fewest accidents.

"By proper professional attention to vision, accidents of almost all types can be greatly reduced," Dr. Westland said. "As a result of records on millions of cases, we know the exact visual problems which are most likely to cause accidents in each of the major occupations. Fortunately most of these problems can be corrected either by glasses or by visual training, or by a combination of the two."

Visual training consists of scientific exercises which develop proper coordination of nerves and muscles used in seeing. This work constitutes a part of the practice of optometry.

Dr. Westland said that safety goggles often give the worker a false sense of security against accidents. Unless the gogles lenses are ground to correct the wearer's individual vision problems and unless they are properly and accurately verified and fitted to the individual worker, they may lower his ability to see properly and increase the danger of accident. Therefore safety goggles should be corrective as well as protective, he said.



"Education is the best solution to the accident problem," said Dr. Westland. "The public should be made more aware of the danger of occupational accidents, and more familiar with the corrective measures which science has made avail able"

The Drama of Oil

Some people have wondered why American oil companies have assumed much of the leadership in developing the oil resources of other countries--and just what interest the American citizen has in this work.

The reason isn't hard to find. Oil is a vital instrument of world recovery and world development the success of the Marshall Plan, for instance, is largely dependent on adequate oil supplies. The American oil industry is superbly equipped with the engineering know-how, and all the human and financial resources that are needed to put the oil resources of remote lands to use. And, finally, domestic consumption of oil has reached so high a level, and is expected to go far higher still, that it is obviously necessary to make the rest of the world as nearly self-sufficient in oil as possible.

The largest and most dramatic new development is in the Middle East, where, in time, the Arabian fields will be able to take care of the needs of Europe. Another very important development is underway in New Guinea, where an intense search for crude is being made to serve the growing requiremcnts of the oil-hungry Far East. As one expert puts the problem, "Oilmen are struggling to make every world area more dependent on sources near at home." The world supply-demand balance is delicate, and more oil is the only answer.

America is making staggering contributions to world rehabilitation and progress. And the oil industry has accepted one of the most important roles in this great drama.

Here's How to Cut Food Costs and Still Eat Very Well

Washington, D. C.—Want to hold down your food costs? And still eat well? Still feed the members of your family all the vitamins they need? With plenty of varieity and the best quality? There is one way to do all of this, along with having a steak once-in-a-while. It's done by "selective buying of plentiful foods"

Selective buying means to look for the abundant and low prived vegetable instead of the high priced vegetable. Or grade B eggs instead of grade A especially for cooking. Or poultry and fish, and fruits and vegetables in season. It also means to shop for processed and canned foods which happen to be abundant All these kinds of food are usually more reasonable in price than the foods which are not in plentiful supply.

Each month in U. S. Department of Agriculture says which of the fresh foods are seasonably abundant and which of the processed and canned foods are more than ample to satisfy normal demands. The Department designates these foods in a List of Plentiful Foods.

To qualify for the listing every food must be: (1) In plentiful supply, (2) commonly used by most people, and (3) generally available in retail stores. This list is made available to radio, newspapers and interested organizations in order to inform consumers about plentiful foods.

The Department estimates that the same quantity of food in a basket of plentifuls will cost considerably less than a basket of alternative foods which are not plentiful. And the basket of plentiful foods will match the nutritional value of the other.

The aim of this program is to move into consumption the country's abundant food production. That avoids waste. But at the samc time consumers will stretch their food money by shopping for the plentifuls.

So, watch your buying and look for the "best buys" every week in the plentiful foods at your grocery store.

Fire Prevention Is A Community Matter

Every community in this country, the National Board of Fire Underwriters points out, should have an active fire safety committee, working on a year-round basis.

The committee, if it is to be successful, must have a chairman with energy, enthusiasm, and proved leadership ability. Its membership should be drawn from all elements in the community— churches, hospitals, industrialists and labor unions, service clubs, theatres, veterans' organizations and the rest. And its duties should run the gamut of fire hazards, from ineffective building codes to the existence of fire traps that need to be condemned.

A considerable number of committees of this nature have been formed and are now at work. There is no better way to bring home to the people of any town the danger that fire presents to them—along with easily understood instruction on how to make property safe. Fire prevention, after all, is basically a local matter. Every community has its own special problems. National and state fire safety organizations are doing a splendid and essential job—but they can't individually cover every village. And that's where the local committees enter the picture.

Organized fire prevention work is reaching a peak of activity now, as a result of our record fire waste. More effort and more thought is being given to stopping fire than ever before. And a local fire safety committee in every community, no matter how small its population, is a vital element in the campaign against one of the greatest destroyers of life and property.

Never be afraid that somebody will find out how to do something as well as you do it. If you can do only one thing, you're out of luck

Turning Back the Clock

The main argument against the capitalist, free enterprise, economic system is that it is old-fashioned, has outlived whatever usefulness it may have had, and can't offer the bulk of the people enough benefits to justify its cotinued existence. That seems to be the point of view of all the left-wingers, ranging from pale pink to the deep shades of red and they obviously think it carries a Sunday punch.

However, as Harold Stassen recently said, "Only a great, free productive nation, humanitarian in its impulses, could possibly provide more than eighteen billions of dollars worth of food, clothing, and materials for others since V-J day and yet continue to enjoy the highest standard of living in the entire world."

Every Soviet newspaper constantly harps on the brutal way capitalism treats its workers. Yet there is no other economic system in the world which has so improved the lot of the masses of people, or which has resulted in so wide a distribution of wealth, or which has given practically all of us possessions which would seem like the most unreachable luxuries to the average worker in most other countries. Only under capitalism can a worker quit his job if he pleases and go to work somewhere else. And only under capitalism do millions of people go to work in their own automobiles and, at the end of the week, go home with a paycheck which makes possible our standard of living. In Russia, which claims to be the workers' paradise, you work where the state tells you to. You put in as many hours as the state wants. if you complain, you get shot, or go to prison, or you become a member of a forced-labor gang beyond the Urals. And, unless you're one of the few with high rank in the communist hierarchy, you get paid just enough to keep body and soul together and no more.

The whole western world is looking to this country for its salvation. It is looking to capitalism to produce the goods it must have to live. It is looking to the American worker, the American employer, and the American way of doing things, to save it from civil war, starvation, and another dark age. What country which has succumbed to the paralysis of socialism, communism or any other ism can say one-hundredth as much?

Finally, capitalism is more than a system of economics. It is the way of life which guarantees and protects the freedom of all the people. It is the base which supports representative government. Communism, by contrast, has turned back the clock, and can exist only in an atmosphere of oppression and slavery.

A Two-Way Street

Does the law of supply and demand really control meat prices? Recent events have provided very definite evidence that it does.

During a late four-week period, meat production increased by about one-fourth, as compared with the four-week seasonal low reached in August. During one of these weeks cattle marketings were 35 per cent more numerous than in late August, and hog marketings were more than 50 per cent larger. There was no corresponding increases in demand. The result was a substantual drop in meat prices, running from one per cent to 17 per cent, and averaging about 7 per cent.

This, as one authority on meat marketing said, shows that livestock and meat prices are not a "one-way street." They can and do move two ways--up and down--and the balance between supply and demand determines the direction.

It is true of course, that meat prices, like practically all other prices, are high by prewar standards, and are expected to remain high. Those prices, to quote the marketing authority again, "are neither the choice nor the fault of the producers or the processors of livestock and livestock products."

According to government figures, the average per capita income in this country is at nearly 2 1-2 times the prewar level. "Real income"--that is, income measured in purchasing power--is nearly one-fourth greater. That means that more people with more money are competing for meat. And, on top of that, the operating costs of the farmers who produce meat animals have risen greatly.

Meat moves in a free market--and the consumer gets the best price break possible.

Freeze in Garden Flavor in Moisture-proof Cartons

To keep the most "garden" goodness" in fruits and vegetables that are to be frozen, package them carefully. The point is stressed by Miss Frances O. Van Duyne, assistant professor of foods, University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Choose containers that can be sealed tightly and won't leak. Frozen foods are better when packaged in containers that are moisture-proof and vapor-proof, Miss Van Duyne explains. Otherwise the foods dry out and lose palatability.

Cartons come in a variety of types and shapes. Rectangular or square cartons may have inner linings or have a waxed plastic finish; some are made for use with cellophane bags. Most of these are sealable with heat-by pressing together edges of covering material with an electric iron or a hand iron. The cartons are generally easy to handle and store. Waxed cups are convenient, but the seal on the set-in lid isn't moisture-or vapor proof.

Before sealing a filled carton or bag, wipe inside edges with a clean cloth to remove moisture that would prevent a tight seal. Also press out all possible air from top of bag, then heat-seal tightly. Or you may like the pressure tapes for sealing; they have an adhesive substance on one side so that they can be stuck on edges of bags and cartons.

Economy Plus Efficiency

The high prices of the prescnt may have made many people overlook the ramarkable increase in he efficiency and operating economy of American rctailing that has taken place over a period of years.

Some interesting facts concerning this were produced at the recent annual convention of the National Association of Food Chains For instance, before the advent of the chains the retail gross mark-up on food in the average tore ran from 40 to 50 per cent. Today it is for below that, and in some cases is as small tail gross mark-up on food in the average store ran from 40 to 50 per cent. Today it is far below that, and in some cases is as small as 15 per cent. And that, remember, is gross mark-up, out of which all expenses have to be paid. The net profit of the food chains has been averaging less than one and one-half cents on each dollar's worth of food sold. According to one authority, it is likely that even this tiny profit will be reduced in the future.

Retail progress, of course, has not been confined to food stores or to the chains. Outlets dealing in all kinds of goods--clothing, variety, general merchandise, and so on, have made fine records of better service at a lower profit. And the independent stores, to their credit, have given the chains plenty of tough competition and have held or increased their share of the business.

The store of today, with its fine stock of goods and all its conveniences and attractions, is a far cry from that of a generation back. It required efficiency combined with economy to accomplish this result.

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

Second Annual Northeastern

(Continued from page 1)

Nash, four N. F. A. exhibitors, 4 animals; Northampton, five 4-H Club exhibitors, 5 animals; Pitt, three 4-H Club exhibitors, 3 animals; 1 N. F. A. animal; Vance, one 4-H Club exhibitor, 1 animal; Wilson, 1 4H Club exhibitor, 1 animal. Three junior exhibitors represented 14 Negro County Agents, in 13 Counties and 9 teachers of vocational agriculture from 6 counties.

Mr. T. H. LeCroy, Farm Relations Officer, of Peoples Bank and Trust Co., was one of the first persons contacted in interest of the first show. He is cooperating with Mr. William E. Bobbitt, Executive Director of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce and a number of other officials and members of the Chamber of Commerce are responsible for the Chamber of Commerce sponsoring the affair each year and for inviting the show back to Rocky Mount next year.

It is not possible, at this time to make mention of all who in one or many ways cooperated in making the show what it was including the banquet which was given in the cafeteria of the Booker T. Washington High School. Outstanding among these, in addition to those already mentioned, are the following: Mr. P. R. Worsley, owner of the stock yards, who has also invited us back next year. In addition to the full use of all facilities of the stock yards, including personnel, cash contribution to the Chamber of Commerce fund, he in cooperation with Bass Brothers, G. C. Redd and Sons furnished rings to go in the nose of bulls and helpers at the stock yard put them in. The A. B. Milling Company of Enfield supplied drinking cups and ice and Allan Mins Co. gave the registered Guernsey bull calf which went as a prize for best showmanship. Too much praise and appreciation cannot be shown Mrs. A. B. Armstrong of Rocky Mount for her untiring efforts in preparing such a fine banquet dinner. We are very g reatly indebted to her for her fine cooperation, the fine meal so nicely served.

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce Executive Director, Mr. W. E. Bobbitt and Mr. T. H. LeCroy and other members of the Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, a total of $700 was raised as follows: Nash and Edgecombe County Boards of County Commissioners, $200 each and the Chamber of Commerce members, $300 given by the following members: Southern Cotton Seed Oil Co.; Planters Cotton Seed Oil Company; Belk-Tyler's Company; Gardner's Dairy Co.; Mr. T. J. Pearsall; Johnson Cotton Co.; City Industrial Bank; Planters National Bank and Trust Co.; Peoples Bank and Trust Company; Southern Dairies; Rocky Mount Hatcheries; S. and W. Redning Co.; Naco Farm Supply Co.; Dillon-Weaver Co.; Lancaster Stock Yards: J. S. Gorham Hardware Co.; Easley's Warehouse; Fenner's Warehouse, Smith's Warehouse, Mangum's Warehouse, China American Tobacco, Nash County Equipment Co.: P. R. Worsley's Stock Yards. Other cash contributions, not through the Chamber of Commerce include, $25 from Wilson County Board of County Commissioners, Rocky Mount Civic Forum, $55 and Edgecombe Co. American Farm Bureau, $75 making a total of $855.

We have had the full cooperation of the local radio stations, the Rocky Mount Evening Telegram, Tarboro Daily and Weekly Southerner and other papers. The Evening Telegram sent its official photographer to the homes of 4-H Club members to get pictures of the members and their calves.

The Negro State Extension officials in Greensboro, Negro Extension workers and Teachers of the Northeastern District, 4-H Club members, N. F. A. members and Negro farmers and friends of the district feel greatly indebted to those persons and organizations mentioned and to the many others who cooperated whose names do not appear here, for their contributions, work and cooperation in making this the biggest Negro Junior Dairy Cattle Show in the State of North Carolina. We also appreciate the invitation to return with the show next year and we hope to come back with more and better animals, better groomed and trained.

F. D. WHARTON,
Edgecombe County Negro County Agent, Chairman of the Committee for the Northeastern Negro Junior Dairy Cattle Show

Mrs. Irene Gross

(Continued from page 1)

speaker emphasized that the twenty-six years of service rendered by Mrs. Gross were a shining light in the pages of the County educational growth and history. He also pointed out that he met Mrs. Gross in the old Whittier school when she was a student at Hampton Institute. Mr. Brooks preceded Mrs. Gross to the County in 1922 and the following Summer he contacted her to teach in the County. She was one of the first teachers hired by Mr. Brooks as Supervisor.

The Parent-Teacher Association sponsors of the banquet prepared a delicious turkey dinner which was beautifully served by the young ladies of the community who were former students of Mrs. Gross. Mrs. Gross was presented with a huge bouquet of flowers from her husband and a silver platter from the Parent-Teachers' Association.

In thanking all who participated in the honors bestowed, Mrs. Gross remarked that she enjoyed a unique distinction of teaching mothers and later teaching their children.

The banquet room was tastefully decorated with Fall leaves, flowers, and pink paper.

Mr. James R. Taylor presided as toast master.

Agriculture School

(Continued from page 1)

development of a School of Agriculture which will and must take its rightful place among the Agricultural Schools of the nation.

This School of Agriculture at Orangeburg is at the crossroad. The State of South Carolina is primarily a rural State. Many of the Negroes of South Carolina are interested in seeking training in farming and is its related sciences and courses, and the College justly feels that adequate facilities and training must be provided for greater usefulness to its students and the people of South Carolina.

For the past three months, the staff of the School of Agriculture has been conscientiously and arduously making an intensive study of the status of the agricultural situation. During the week of September 6, under the guidance of Dr. R. M. Stewart, internationally known educator, aided by Mr. C. M. Hampson, Professor of Farm Management at the University of Florida, Dr. George Hubert Aull, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of Clemson College, and Mr. J. B. Earle, Soil Conservationist, the staff laid the ground work for long time and immediate development in agriculture at the College. This program, receiving the approbation of the trustees of the College, will be far reaching and effective in extending the influence of State College in making rural life among Negroes more satisfying and profitabe.

Working under the determination to justify the validity and soundness of their proposed plans, arrangements were made for the staff of the School of Agriculture to visit Clemson College, Sept. 28, to observe at the State's magnificent institution, its agricultural plant and to seek counsel and advice from the experts in charge of the practical and technical divisions.

Yesterday, a delegation of experts from Clemson College and the local soil conservationist, serving as consultants, met with the local agricultural staff. The delegation consisted of Dr. G. H. Aull, Head, Department of Agricultural economics, Clemson College, Dr. W. E. A. Husmann, Associate Professor af Agricultural, economics, Clemson College, Dr. J. H. Boyd, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Clemson, and Mr. J. B. Earle, local Soil Conservationist.

The delegation, with the agricultural staff, surveyed the College farms, studied the soil conservation plan designed by the local soil conservationist, and assisted the staff in formulating plans for the execution of the soil conservation, and setting up a sound five year agricultural developmental program at the College.

The importance of agriculture in South Carolina, the need for trained agriculturists other than in the field of teaching, and the breadth of opportunities which exists, call for an expansion at the College beginning as soon as possible. To this and the staff of the College is working.

Horizons are far but heaven is near.
And God's gentle hand shall dry ev'ry tear;
Hard by the night's deepest hue
Lies effulgent down the day to renew.

Earth's vistas marred by raging fires
Shall blossom in peace through God's desires;
For the guns that destroy both far and near
Shall melt to the pen and plowman's shear.—F. O. Criminger, Salter, Mo.

Christian Rural

(Continued from page 1)

wheat will be shipped, since this will provide employment as well as relief, Metzler explained.

States which will assemble CROP Christmas trains are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

There is a possibility that contributions may also come from Montana.

CROP food trains have recently gone from the states of Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin. A number of other states supported trains earlier in the year.

A majority of the states along the Mississippi river will send their commodities to New Orleans, Metzler said. He predicted that the largest train would run from Waterloo, Iowa, to the Southern port, picking up contributions along the way.

A complete list of ports from which commodities will be shipped and at which Christmas day dedications will be held, follows: Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle.

All CROP Christmas trains are sponsored by the Christian Rural Overseas program—which, in turn, is supported by Catholic Rural Life (representing the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference); Church World Service (representing 21 Protestant denominations); and Lutheran World Relief (representing the various Lutheran synods). In every state, all major agricultural organizations are cooperating.

CROP contributions are distributed through church channels overseas, solely on the basis of need, with no regard to race, religions, or political affiliation.

"However, the bulk of CROP goods gets into the hands of children, widows, the aged, and the ill," Metzler said. "It reaches those who have no money to buy and who will receive relief through no other channels."

To date, CROP contributions have been distributed in 43 different nations. Because everything is handled in large bulk shipments, losses have been kept down to four-tenths of one per cent, it was said.

Farmers Increase Their Investment in Credit Co-ops

Washington, D. C. Farmers and farmers' cooperatives increased their investment in the cooperative credit institutions and associations of the Farm Credit Administration $9,893,000 in the year ended June 30, 1948. Total investment of farmers in capital stock of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, and production credit associations, and of farmers' cooperatives in the 13 banks for cooperatives amounted to $120,487,000 on June 39, according to I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

"This quickened pace toward farmer-ownership of the entire Farm Credit System is an indication of greatly increased farmer interest in doing business with farmers' credit cooperatives, "Governor Duggan stated. "With the retirement of all Government capital and paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks in June 1947, the goal of farm-ownership of the entire System has come closer. Now with 31 production credit associations entirely farm-owned and 112 others with 75 percent of more of their capital stock farmer-owned, it is easy to visualize the not too distant future when farmers also will own their entire short-term cooperative production credit System."

The largest amount of the farm-owned capital stock of the units of the Farm Credit System was in the Federal land banks and national farm loan association which totalled $56,352,000.

Some 432,000 farmer-members of 503 production credit associations owned $51,492,000 in capital stock on June 30 this year compared with $25,188,000 five years ago. Each farmer-borrower is required to own capital stock equal to 5 percent of the amount of credit he is currently using. However, many farmers have bought additional stock in order to hasten the time when their PCA will attain full farmer-ownership.

The 1,559 farmer cooperatives using the 13 banks for cooperatives owned $12,642,000 in capital stock of these banks at the end of the fiscal year. This was a 50 percent increase from a year ago.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CROP CHRISTMAS TRAINS

State	State Goal	Approximate date of local dedication	Tentative place of state dedication	Port to which goods will be sent
Alabama	60	December 25	Mobile	Mobile
California	250	December 25	San Francisco	San Francisco
Colorado		December 21	Denver (?)	Galveston
Georgia	69	December 25	Savannah	Savannah
Idaho		December 25	Seattle	Seattle
Illinois	300	December 22	Champaign	New Orleans
Indiana	256	December 22	Indianapolis	Philadelphia
Iowa	300	December 21	Waterloo (?)	New Orleans
Kansas	200	December 21	Wichita	Galveston
Louisiana	55	December 25	New Orleans	New Orleans
Minnesota	200	December 20	Twin Cities	New Orleans
Missouri	200	December 22	St. Louis	New Orleans
Nebraska	100	December 20	Omaha	New Orleans
North Carolina	100	December 25	Norfolk	Norfolk
North Dakota	100	December 18	Fargo	New Orleans
Ohio		December 22	Columbus	Philadelphia
Oregon		December 25	Portland	Portland
South Carolina		December 25	Charleston	Charleston
South Dakota	100	December 20	Sioux Falls	New Orleans
Texas		December 25	Galveston	Galveston
Washington	100	Decembe 25	Seattle	Seattle
Wisconsin		December 20	Madison	Philadelphia
Wyoming	30	December 21	Cheyenne	Portland

Simultaneous dedication of CROP Christmas Trains at Ports on December 25th.

The real proof of courtesy is to have the same ailment the other person is describing and not mention it.—The Gas Flame

If price control is ever accepted in time of peace it will mean the end of economic freedom in the United States.—Senator Taft

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By Jesse Safley

First and always, farm problems belong to the farmers. Those involved in agriculture have come to realize this more fully in recent years. Evidence of their interest is shown here this week by the some 1,200 farmers, farm women and agriculture leaders attending the annual convention of the Tennessee Farm Bureau.

These representatives from every section of Tennessee are here to discuss and formulate programs that will have a bearing on every farmer in the state—from the largest to the smallest. There isn't any discrimination in the Farm Bureau. It's not an organization for large farmers. It represents all of them in most every phase of farming and farm living.

The Farm Bureau hasn't always had the full confidence of its members. There were former years when it was difficult for the average member to appreciate the things being done for him because they were so intangible. The average farmer found it hard to recognize the efforts of state and national organizations in promoiting and sposoring legislative measures to better conditions for all farm people.

However, that was long ago and farmers now realize that their gains are no longer gifts or normal changes. They know that these benefits come only through the diligent work of the Farm Bureau in cooperation with state and national agricultural agencies. While benefits coming from government action have been on the increase, more tangible benefits also have grown and continue to expand.

The Farm Bureau has made wonderful progress in the past two or three years. It not only has increased its membership by several thousands, but has initiated many valuable organizations which are reaching thousands of farm families in all sections of the state. Among these are (1) the Tennessee Burley Tobacco Growers Association, which plays a major role in the program of every burley grower, (2) the Blue Cross hospitilization program now effective in some 40 counties, and (3) the fire insurance program.

Within a few days, another organization is expected to be added to this list. It's the new automobile insurance company. The announcement may come during the convention. When this new company begins operating, it will affect almost every farmer in the state. There are other programs just as important in the making.

At present, a great deal of interest is being shown in another project — the Tennessee Farmers' Co-operative. It has made much headway in the past few years and has meant a lot to many farmers.

Things have run smooth for the Farm Bureau for some time and it is the desire of all concerned that they continue to do so. However, expanding programs will likely bring growing plans. This will call for closer co-operation. We command the progress that has been made and wish for a most sucessful convention with greater accomplishments in the years to come.

Tennessee farmers have always been short on one thing—adequate storage facilities for grain. Year after year, thousands of farmers continue to produce corn, wheat, barley and other types of grain and store it in cribs that sometimes are unfit to hold shucks.

This is a very expensive procedure. Grain is exposed to weather, rats and other forms of destruction and losses suffered thereby would go a long way toward defraying the construction costs of desirable graineries.

Then too, there are farmers who sell their corn crops from the field regardless of the prevailing price. They maintain that the corn is worth more then than it would be next spring after animals, rats, insects and the weather have taken their toll during the winter months.

In the long run, selling corn from the field is probably the less expensive practice. However, both selling and storing in unfiit cribs are too expensive for the average farmer in Middle Tennessee.

Most farmers want good storage facilities, but the expense of providing such in their opinion is prohibitive. We agree that the cost of a weather and rat proof grainery would be beyond reason if it had to be done every year. However, it turns out to be very small when spread out over a number of years.

Conditions this year are very much in favor of the producer who wants good storage space with little expense.

Corn is selling at a much lower price this year than last. Actual ly, it's bringing about 25 cents less per bushel than the government loan available to those storing the corn.

Using family labor a farmer could do most of the work on the grainery and clear the cost of building it from the money saved by taking a government loan in preference to selling now. Even if he had to employ outside labor, the cost still wouldn't be prohibitive. Grain saved in future years would repay the expense many times.

Main reason for corn selling so low are (1) the crop is large, and (2) there is a shortage of commercial storage space. Corn will no doubt bring a higher price later in the season. In that event, the farmer who has taken a loan can repay it and sell his corn at will. Interest on the goverment loan in only three per cent.

Farmers who pass up this opportunity and go ahead and market their corn are accepting the quickest and by far the most expensive way out. Your local AAA office is in position to inform and work with any farmer on this matter. They have plans available for those who do not have desirable storage and will be glad to assist in any way possible.

We suggest you contact your AAA. office for details before sending that expensive corn crop to the market. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Why not take advantage of it?

More Than 250,000 Persons Employed in State Farming

Farming in Tennessee is helping make the state become a great industrial empire.

Simple figures tell the story:

Today more than a quarter of a million persons are employed in industry. In 1943, the peak of wartime production, the total had increased over prewar levels until it reached about 270,000.

And one of the biggest reasons for this factor is demand. The farmers of today are turning toward the mechanized operation of farms. Implement manufacturing plants are accounting—on the large part—for the industrial expansion in Tenessee.

One of the largest plants is in West Tennessee—the $30,000,000 International Harvester plant.

Add to that plant the many others that are making farm tools, equipment and supplies and you'll readily see why Tennessee is expanding industrially.

According to William A. Pitts, Davidson county building commissioner, the needs of the Tennessee farmers are helping to promote the industrial progress of our state.

While emphasis may have been drawn away from agriculture — both in a financial and employment way — it is the land owner who helps keep the industrial plants in operation, J. R. Bess of the Mid-West Appliance Company, Jackson, Tenn., commented.

"Tractors are in great demand today, and the farmers are finding it much easier to modernize their farms than to continue using old fashioned methods." said J. O. Edwards, Savannah, Tenn., implement dealer.

U. S., State Helping Farmers Save Money in Digging Wells

Tennessee farmers and landowners today stand a better chance of striking water when they dig a well than they did several years ago. They now have the help of the state and federal governments.

Geological survey divisions of the state and national conservation departments are presently spending some $180,000 in helping citizens develop water supplies capable of furnishing quantities adequate for farms, small municipalities and industries.

This help, conservation officials have said, has enabled farmers to save thousands of dollars in the digging of wells, because more expensive methods of water supply would probably be impossible.

A $90,000 appropriation was made by the 1947 General Assembly.

Conservation officials said millions of dollars are wasted annually by Tennessee farmers who dig for water without knowing the depth of the water table.

Throughout Tennessee the department is making tests in an effort to locate the lowest point of the water table during dry seasons.

West Tennessee is said to be underlaid by some of the most extensive water-bearing formations in the South-Central portion of the United States.

The ultimate purpose of the investigation is to determine the quantity of water that can be safely pumped without endangering the supply and quality of the water.

Working in the West Tennessee area is Banks Campbell, who has set up an experiment station in Jakson.

Typical examples of the towns in Middle Tennessee which have received help from the Conservation Department are Spring Hill, Franklin, Cornersville and Hendersonville.

Farmers who are uncertain of the water table on their farms should contact the State Geology Division before digging a well.

Total of New Homes Started in October Is Below September

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP) — The number of new homes on which construction started dropped last month from the September total However, the 10 month total for 1948 is well above a year ago.

The department of labor today reported the October figure was only 72,000 compared with 80,000 in September and 94,000 a year ago.

So far this year there have been 803,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started compared with 710,500 a year ago. The 1947 total was 849,000.

A. & I. Music Director Publishes Series Of Music Compositions

Nashville—Dr. Herbert F. Mells, director of music and head of the music department at Tennessee A. and I. College has announced the publication of the first of a series of music compositions since coming to Nashville. The musician assumed his duties at the local institution in September.

The composition is a concertized arrangement of "My Soul's Been Anchored in the Lord" for six voices mixed with solo for soprano or tenor. It is published by Handy Brothers Music Co., Inc., 1650 Broadway, New York City, N Y.

Professor: "This is the third time you've been late. Don't you know you can't stay the flight to time?"

Freshie: "Oh, I don't know. I just stopped a couple of minutes down the street."

How Real Is Christ To You?

We have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.—Heb. 4:15, 16.

As you take inventory of your spiritual stock, how real has Christ become to you? Does He seem real to you as a friend, companion or brother? What saith the words of the text?

During the old dispensation, under the law, the high priest would offer up sacrifice for the people of God. He had the high priviledge of standing between God and man. He presented the will of God to man and on the other hand presented the case of man to God. Once a year he would go behind the veil into the Holy of Holies and offer up sacrifice. None but the high priest was permitted to enter this sacred place. There the Ark of the Covenant was kept, the budding rod of Aaron, and the Mercy Seat. When Jesus succumb on the cross, all of this was exposed, the veil which concealed it was rent from top to bottom. No longer was it necessary for the priest to go in and offer up sacrifice but all may come boldly to the throne of grace that they may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.

We have Christ Himself who has gone into the Holy of Holiest and has sat down at the right hand of the Father to make intercession for us and at the same time being God, is able to walk by our side as a companion, friend and brother.

If you ask me to explain how, I cannot, but I do know that to me, Christ is real. I cannot understand all the mysteries of God, they are too wonderful for the finite mind to comprehend. But thanks be to God I am only asked to believe. "Come unto me—and learn of me" says the Master. We shall ever remain students of the divine mystery. I have sailed upon the bosom of great Pacific Ocean and bathed in the troubled waters of the Atlantic. I have felt the chilly breezes of the frigid Great Lakes but even before that from one drop, I could tell what water was. It is not necessary to know all about Christ to know that he is real to my soul. As the blind man registers, "One thing I do know that whereas I was blind now I see."

The Bible tells us that as He moved among men, he subjected himself to the ordinary experiences, save sin. He was tempted in all points. He was once a little child and he understands the thoughts of a child. He was interested in children and said "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for such is the kingdom of heaven." At the age of twelve he was able to talk with doctors and lawyers and yet was subject to his parents. He passed through the age of youth, with all of its thrills and passions yet he remained subject to his parents. He understands the youth today and will be real to them if allowed. As you struggle to prepare yourself for life's career, let Him help you. Allow Him to direct your pathway. Talk with Him frequently and ask for guidance, strength and courage. He understands sympathetically.

He was a friend to all but some he was a specialist. To the blind, lame, lepers, dumb, deaf and lunatic he gave special care. He understands what it means to be poor. He said, "The foxes have holes and the birds have nests but the Son of man hath nowhere to lay his head." He became poor in order to sympathize with the poor. He is real to the poor.

To the grief-stricken he was a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief. In order to show himself a friend to sinners he withstood the criticism of the hypocrits and ate with sinners and publicans.

He hungered, thirsted, grew tired, weary and worn so when we find ourselves under these conditions remember that he understands and will be real to us if only allowed. In all points says the text yet without sin. Let us then come boldly to a throne of grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in a time of need.

ANA Urges State Units To Admit Negro Nurses

Will Appoint A Negro Nurse Assistant Executive Secretary At National ANA Headquarters

New York, N. Y.—A nation-wide drive to extend membership in all units of the American Nurses' Association to qualified Negro nurses has been launched by the ANA Board of Directors, Pearl McIver, president of the organization, announced today.

Miss McIver also announced that the Board has voted to appoint a qualified Negro nurse as Assistant Executive Secretary on the professional staff at ANA headquarters in New York City.

These actions implement the recommendation made at the September 30 conference of the Board of Directors in Kansas City by the Committee on the Structure of National Nursing Organizations.

Following a review of this recommendation, the Board has voted "that a communication be sent to the state nurses' association urging them to give earnest consideration to the question of extending membership to colored nurses in all units of organization of the American Nurses' Association."

For states with dual nurses' organizations, where white groups do not admit Negro members, the Board suggested that a joint committee be established representing both the white and Negro units. This committee is to promote an educational program for creating better understanding of Negro nurse participation in the ANA.

The Negro nurse who will be appointed as Assistant Executive Secretary at ANA headquarters, Miss McIver said, will aid in promoting allw ANA projects and will be especially helpful in encouraging the active participation of Negro nurses in all ANA programs.

"The ANA House of Delegates," Miss McIver said, "pioneered in finding a way to extend membership to Negro nurses in the ANA. Nurses may well be proud of the progress they have made toward opening membership in state nurses' associations to all professional nurses, regardless of race."

The announcement of the drive to extend ANA membership to Negro nurses comes at a time when the ANA is directing the Diamond Jubilee of Nursing, marking the 75th anniversary of the profession in this country. November 14 to 20 has been designated as Nursing Progress Week, and November 16 as Linda Richards Day in honor of America's first professional nurse. The Jubilee is sponsored by Presi. dent Truman, ex-president Hoover and 70 other national leaders.

HERE'S HOPING

Tired little fellow with the weary feet,
Trudging slowly homeward down the busy street,
Bat upon your shoulder, glove held in your hand,
Grime on shirt and sleeve, trousers streaked with sand,
Showing as you walk, from a rearward view,
A tear across the seat, revealing hints of you—
I hope you argue well that in a game of ball
Dirt and tears just can't be helped —they happen, that is all.
But as you turn the door of home,
I trust you will not find
You need to argue to defend the fun you left behind;
I hope you'll find your mother is,
eyes gay with sympathy,
As good a sport as mine was once in years that used to be!

—ARTUR WALLACE PEACH in NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW BOARDER: "This is excellent hash. What's your recipe for making it?"

LANDLADY: "I have no recipe. It just accumulates."

God Rehabilitates Scientist Who Did Not Believe In God

New York—At a meeting one evening, a minister friend of mine, who is a great soul, a rugged personality, a man's man, made the assertion that Almighty God could solve any problem no matter how difficult. The following morning another minister phoned him and said, "I have a woman in my study who heard you speak last night. She says you are wrong, that her problem cannot be solved."

When my friend met this woman, she said, "My husband is a scientist, 33 years old. He committed a bad moral crime and is now in the State penitentiary. Psychologists and others pronounce him hopeless. The judge refuses parole, stating he must serve his full term of 20 years. You said God could solve every problem; let us see Him solve that one."

As God's ambassador, my friend accepted the challenge. He went to the penitentiary where he immediately recognized the prisoner as a former professor, a man of distinction.

The prisoner said, "You have driven a long way to see me, haven't you? That was nice of you, but I have no use for ministers and I have no use for God. You might as well turn around and go back. You cannot do anything for me. All you do is preach theory.

"All right, I will go," my friend said, "but, let me say I did not come out here to enjoy myself. I came to do something for you, but you are so stubborn that you do not want anything done for you. However, I will leave you two Bible texts. Mull them over and I will be back here in two weeks. If you heed these words and believe them, you will be changed."

He gave him a passage from the 1st Chapter of Romans, Verses 28-31, which shows man at his worst; "And even as they did not like to retain God, in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient; being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness, full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, whisperers; backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant-breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful."

The man said, "That is me all over."

"All right," said the minister, "That is you at your worst. Now just turn over here in the same book of Romans to the 5th Chapter, and see what it says in the 20th Verse, ' . . . but where sin abounded, grace did much more abound,' and balance the one against the other. You think you are absolutely defeated. Apply those two texts."

A few weeks later my friend went back to the prison and found the man quiet and thoughtful. To make a long story short, today this man whom everyone considered hopeless is the scientist in charge of one of New York ity's greatest industries. He has been out of prison seven years and is again a distinguished personality in the community.

God is the answer. He is your refuge and your strength, an ever present help in trouble. Say that to yourself until your doubting mind begins to believe it and put it up next to your problem, I care nor how difficult it may be. That problem will open as do flowers in the heat and light of the sun. There is no human problem which God cannot solve.

John had been invited to the funeral of his neighbor's third wife, and, as he had attended the funerals of the first two, his wife was surprised when he informed her that he was not going.

"But why are you not going to this one?"

"Well, Mary, it's like this. I feel a bit awkward to be always accepting invitations which I never have anything of the sort to ask him back to."

Intolerance in old age is more often an indication of poor memory than mature wisdom.

THE COLORED

YMCA

Can Accomodate

TRANSIENT MALE PATRONS

When coming to Nashville you are requested to stop at the Colored Y.M.C.A., Fourth Avenue North and Charlotte Avenue.

The rooms are located on 3 floors. Splendid outside rooms with much of the modern conveniences.

It is located in near down town Nashville.
There are clerks on duty twenty-four hours every day.

The rents are reasonable.

If any man wishes to take permanent residence in the building, this can be arranged.

Come to the Colored Y.M.C.A. while in the city.

COLORED YMCA INCORPORATED

Fourth and Charlotte Avenues

Nashville 3, Tennessee

Mrs. Mary Bethune Launches Drive To Build NCNW Bigger

Washington, D. C.—We must unite women of all races and creeds into one moral force in the fight for human freedom and civil rights," declares Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, who have launched a drive to get a half million more women in the organization which she heads. The membership campaign will begin on February 2, with a big luncheon in New York City.

Mrs. Bethune says February will be observed throughout the country as National Council of Negro Women and the council's theme will be:

"Unite for Human and Civil Rights."

Mrs. Bethune claims a membership of 850,000 in her organization which was founded December 5, 1935. The council was considered a close affiliate of the New Deal, largely because of the close association Mrs. Bethune had with the Roosevelts, and Mrs. Bethune was a strong supporter of President Truman for president this year. Many members of the council think its name ought to be changed from National Council of Negro Women since Mrs. Bethune seeks to add thousands of white women as members. They point out that a "National Association of White Women" would not be proper for an organization seeking colored women as members.

Another Million Diabetics Sought In Drive, Dec. 6-12

New York—Monday, December 6, was the beginning of a nation-wide drive to find a possible one million persons in the United States who have diabetes and do not know it. A new technique of mass examinations of individuals has been decided upon as the way to find those who are unaware of the fact that they are diabetics. It is a three-minute test in which a few drops of blood are placed on a tablet. The color reaction indicates whether or not there is an abnormal amount of sugar in the individual's blood. If the test is positive the result is sent to the individual's family physician so that he can prescribe for the patient.

Diabetes is a disease that affects young people as well as old, and many a child is a victim, a fact of which the child's parents may be unaware. It is said knowledge of the disease being present in an individual need not unduly alarm the victim. The disease is now being successfully treated, and the only handicap the diabetic suffers over a normal person, physicians hold, is that he or she must give more attention to diet than a person without the disease.

The leading symptoms of diabetes, doctors say, are: increased appetite, increased urinary excretion andl increased thirst.

The drive to search and find the million diabetics who are unaware of having the disease, is being directed by the American Diabetes Association, which has affiliates in all states and cities. The drive will last from December 6 to 12.

According to the tale, the professor in a college in Scotland was giving a demonstration of the properties of various acids.

"Now," he said, "I am going to drop this two shilling piece into this glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

"No, sir," replied one of the students.

"No?" said the demonstrator. "Then perhaps you will explain to the class why it won't dissolve?"

"Because," came the answer, "if it would, you wouldn't drop it in."

Philosopher: A person who always knows exactly what should be done about anything until it happens to him.

Mrs. Goldie E. Clarke Passes

Wife of Rev. R. J. Clarke of Los Angeles, Calif., Laid To Rest

Los Angeles, Calif.—Mrs. Goldie E. Clarke, the beloved wife of Rev. R. J. Clarke of this city was laid to rest with impressive services recently. Rev. Clarke takes this method to thank his many friends for their kindness during the illness and death of his wife.

Christian Rural Overseas Program Will Send Foodstuffs Abroad

Chicago—Two states, Iowa and Illinois, each have pledged 300 carloads of foodstuffs toward the overseas relief trains now being sponsored by the Christian Rural Overseas program (CROP) all over Rural America.

Seventeen other states have set goals ranging from 30 to 250 cars. Among those shooting for 200 cars or more are California, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri.

John D. Metzler, national chairman of CROP, with headquarters here, said from 2500 to 3000 cars of farm commodities are expected to be contributed by American Thanksgiving.

farmers between Novcmber 1 and

"During this period there will be about 75,000 volunteer canvassers at work, going from farm to farm, asking for whole grains, live stock, dairy products, and other farm commodities of high food value. Local pastors and county agents are active in the campaigns

Metzler said that thousands of people, including many children, will starve to death this winter unless volunteer aid is forthcoming in large volume.

"We must help those who will not be reached by government aid," he said, "children, widows, the aged, and the ill—those who could not buy food no matter how much government aid increases the basic ration."

American farm folks have already contributed over 50,000,000 pounds of farm commodities thru CROP. These contributions are distributed through church channels in 43 different nations. Distribution is made solely on the basis of need, regardless of race or religious or political affiliations. Because everything is handled in large bulk shipments, losses have been kept down to less than four-tenths of one percent, Metzler said.

Over 30 states will have been organized for the handling of CROP gifts by the end of 1948. Whenever possible, whole grains, grains, and such commodities as raw wool and cotton are shipped overseas—since these commodities furnish employment as well as relief.

CROP is sponsored nationally by Catholic Rural Life, Church World Service, and Lutheran World Relief. All major agricultural organizations are cooperating

A tentative schedule of state CROP campaigns follows. States not completely organized have not been listed.

State	Goal in carloads	Probable commodities	Date of Train
Alabama		Dried fruits, nuts, rice cotton	Nov. 25
California	250	Cotton, pcanuts	Nov. 25
Colorado		Wheat, dry beans	Nov. 11
Georgia		Cotton, peanuts, corn, syrup	Nov. 25
Illinois	300	Small grains, corn, soy beans dairy products, livestock	Dec. 15
Indiana	256	Wheat, soy beans, corn	Dec. 10
Iowa	300	Corn, soy beans, wheat, milk livestock	Dec. 15
Kansas	200	Corn, wheat, livestock	Nov. 25
Louisiana	55	Corn, cotton, beans, syrup	Nov 25
Minnesota	200	Dairy products, grain, livestock	Dec. 20
Missouri	200	Wheat, cotton, soy beans, milk	Nov. 11-15
2servi e		Wheat, livestock Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Montana		Whcat, corn, cattle, horses, beans	Dec. 10
Nebraska	100	Wheat, beans	Oct. 26
No. Dakota	100	Wheat, soy beans, livestock	
Ohio		Grain, dairy products, poultry products, livestock, vegetables	Nov. 25
Oregon			
So. Dakota	100	Wheat, corn, livestock	Dec. 1
Texas		Cotton, livestock, etc	
Washington	100	Wheat	November
Wyoming	30	Beans, wheat, livestock	Nov. 23

A New World Calls For New Ideals

(By H. E. Goodloe)

Roger Bacon once became a very unpopular individual when he prophesied that some day man would ride in a chariot not pulled by horses or other beasts of burden. He further stated that ships would rove the high seas with no rowers to guide or furnish the power. Finally he caused great consternation when he again looked into the future and saw man riding through the air in a machine as though he were a bird. In the age in which this man lived he was considered dangerous. The answere is simply this, "He livcd ahead of his time.

Galileo was the founder of the science of dynamics. Before his time it was believed that a weight a hundred times that of another weight should fall a hundred times faster. Galileo did not believe this and set above to prove it untrue. This same Galileo developed the views of Copernicus concerning the views of the universe. His philosophy was altogether contrary to the views of the religious leaders of the time and he was compelled to recant his views in the presence of the Pope. But time has proved Galileo right.

Indeed the world in which we live is a changing world, therefore we must change to meet the new conditions. Science has chang ed this country from a rural America to a potential urban America. It has changed us from a country interested in merely national problems to a broad America interested in worldproblems. ca interested in world problems. Yes it is now causing men to become more conscious of proper human relations. We are now speaking in glowing terms of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man."

SOCIAL IDEALS MUST CHANGE

Do we understand the phrase "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man"? We hardly ever turn on our radio or pick up our newspaper but what we hear of something or see something about justice based upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Yet with our fine program of education and with our many fine churches calling for men to be followers of Christ, we are living in a world of hate and greed. Why? Because man knows little about JUSTICE. He still is unwilling to treat his fellowman as he would like to be treated. He thinks in terms of living not according to his needs but his greed. The result is discontent, fear, and hate. Why is there now raging heated misunderstandinys between capital and and labor? Why the international rivalry between nations? Why are we now fighting a WAR OF NERVES that may soon lead to a third World War? Simply this: "Man is thinking in terms of Greed and Greed breeds misunderstandings, hate, and fear. The new world is calling for changed ideals. WE NEED A NEW TYPE OF LEADERSHIP..

Last year I was teaching a class in Sociology and I asked this question, "How many of you like white people? Out of a class of thirty-five, not one said that they liked white people. Why should such a condition exist in this great democracy? As a teacher, I somehow did not concern myself with the cause. What struck me was, that such a condition should not exist, and it was my job to remedy same. I began to discuss with the group concerning the interdependence of one group to the othcr. That is Negroes and whites I then asked, "How many worked in white homes? Next, I asked, "Did they like their jobs?" A majority did. In short, they depended upon their employers for their employers for their living and the employers depended upon them for a certain service, and to that end there should be mutual understanding and respect, neither of which breeds hate. At the conclusion of the class period, those boys and girls left the room with a different point-of-view.

Today we have a white teacher to come to our school each week to teach Bible. She is honcst, sincere and a fine example of a Christian. The contacts made by both much to create good will among the people of our city. If the problem of prejudice is to vanish, it must come about by our leaders who are interested in better human relations, who are willing to throw aside prejudices and preconceived notions that have existed in the past and experiment for truth. Leaders in the field of human relations are suffering in many instances as did Bacon and Galileo; but I say unto you that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

New Y. M. C. A. Entrances

Improvement Being Made On Property At 4th and Charlotte

The entrance to the Colored Young Men's Christian Association will now be made on Charlotte Avenue, formerly known as Cedar Street. The contractors who were awarded the work of remodeling the building and the bank quarters are progressing nicely with their work. The new entrance, which is where the Kennedy Taxi-Cab Company had their offices for twenty-five years or more, is plainly seen and easily found, because there is a circular neon sign over the door which says "Colored Young Men's Christian Association Entrance." It is in thrce colors. Effective this week therefore, all the entrances and exits for the upstairs portion of the Colored "Y" will be from Charlotte Avenue or Cedar Street side. There will be no more passing through the bank quarters to get to the Colored Y. M. C. A., which occupies these floors above.

The chairman of the Colored "Y," Rev. S. H. Simpson, and the Business Secretary, Mr. M. J. Davie, made this announcement early this week, and urged that the patrons of the "Y" use the Charlotte Avenue entrance until the Fourth Avenue improvements could be completed. The contractors were to begin work of that this week. When the Fourth Avenue entrance is finally finished there will be a neon sign over it, so that there will be an entrance from both the Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street, with exits at the same places.

When this work is completed, the president of the bank, Rev. Herny A. Boyd, said work would then begin on the interior improvements of the bank quarters which occupy the ground floor of this four-story building located at Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street, or Charlotte Avenue. The bank and the "Y" officials authorized this construction and these improvements several months ago.

Television Causes Upheaval; Performers Got To Be Actors

Los Angeles, Calif.— (G) —The actor who can learn his part quickly and surely is the one who will survive "the latest and greatest change of all" in the history of his profession—television.

This is thc prophecy of Norman Randolph Field, lecturer for a course in television acting which the University of California recently added to its curriculum.

"Television acting is different from all other acting which has preceded it — in technique it is made up partly from radio, partly from motion pictures, but most of all from the art of the original 'legitimate' stage. Motion picture actors and, more especially, radio actors who could rely on the constant aid of the always present script must face the television camera with no such bolstering. Memory is back, photogenic faces and figures are back, and youth is still at a premium—but acting is back too. Stage directions, lights (hotter than they were in musical comedy) costumes and scenery are back: make-up is back, and relic of exactly fifty years ago, the quick-change is back," points out Field.

"The actor who can act with his face of course but also with his hands, his feet, his body and his voice—the actor who can learn lines quickly and surely, is the one who will survive this last and greatest change of all."

His Word

By Archbishop W. D. C. Johnson

The parable of the Ten Virgins, St. Matthew 14 and of the talents, 31, also the discription of the last judgment is our text.

Then shall the Kingdom of Heaven be likened unto ten virgins which took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps and took no oil with them: but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried they all slumbered and slept and at midnight there was a cry made. BEHOLD THE BRIDEGROOM COMETH. GO YE OUT TO MEET HIM. Then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps and the foolish said unto the wise, Give us some of your oil for our lamps are gone out. But the wise answered, saying, Not so lest there be not enough for us and you. But go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. And while they went to buy the bridegroom came and they that were ready went in with him to the marriage and the door was shut. Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Teaching Geography With Stamps Urged By A. & I. Professor

The wealth of teaching material made available to geography teachers through the use of postage stamps was pointed out by James K. Anthony, instructor in Geography, Tennessee A. and I. State College, in his scholarly article currently appearing in the November issue of The Journal of Geography.

Anthony, who is beginning his second year at the college, holds a Master's Degree from Ohio State University. He formerly taught at Southern Uunversity, Baton Rouge, La.

His article "Postage Stamps as Visual Aid Material in the Teaching of Geography" gives a host of illustrations of stamp series that can be effectively used for instructional purposes. He notes that the Lindberg airmail stamp of 1927 not only shows a picture of the famous "Spirit of St. Louis" but in the background the northeastern coast of North America and northwestern coast of Europe are shown on the dotted line indicating Lindbergh's route from New York to Paris. Similarly plans for a unit on mountains can be found in the National Parks issue of 1934.

According to Anthony one of the finest sets of stamps picturing geographical exploration is the Spanish issue commemorating the voyage of Columbus to the New World. Outstanding features of this set are the stamps showing the **Nina, Pinta,** and **Santa Maria.**

Two Tennesseans Promoted By Army In Yokohoma, Japan

Yokohama, Japan— PFC Simon P. Teasley of the 611th Transportation Port Company, son of Mrs. Theodia Teasley of 914 12th Ave., Nashville, has been found qualified in the military occupational specialties of the utilities man and duty N. C. O. acquired largely through his army training and experience.

Teasley entered the army in 1946 and arrived in this theater the same year.

Pvt. Willie E. Boyd, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Boyd of 218 Turley Street, Memphis, has qualified as a specialists of riflemen and heavy artillery gun crewman. He also is a member of the 611th Transportation Port Co., and entered the army in 1947.

Tennessee Second In Deaths Recorded By Tuberculosis

In 1946, more than 50,000 persons in the United States died from tuberculosis, one for every ten minutes. Tennessee ranked second from the top among the states in the number of residential deaths responsible for this staggering total of unnecessary deaths.

It is against this somber health background that the current Christmas Seal Sale to raise funds for fighting TB is being carried on, sponsors of the sale point out.

More than half of the victims of TB in Tennessee are unknown to medical or health authorities, and, for the most part, most of the sufferer themselves do not suspect that they have the disease. These unknown suffers are a constant danger to the welfare of their families and communities. Wherever they go, they threaten to spread the malady.

These people must be found by mass check x-ray or other means and treated while cure is still possible. All of the citizens through various educational means must be indoctrinate dagainst TB, for until the whole population is thoroughly alert, the finest hospitals and the most advanced medical treatment cannot defeat TB. Finally help and direction must be given victims and their families.

Christmas Seals have financed a varied program of education, relief, and rehabilitation which over the years has twice cut the TB death rate in half. A stepped-up drive can eliminate the disease entirely in this present generation. Any relaxation at all will enable TB to state a dangerous upsurge. With the goal of total elimination in sight, local TB association officials are calling on all citizens to increase their purchase of Christ mas Seals this year.

Ideals are like stars—we never reach them, but we like mariners on the sea, we chart our course by them.

Educational Institutions Whose Programs Are Geared To Give Instructions to Old and Young

Land Grant Colleges and Associate Land Grant Colleges, with the States and Towns In Which They Are Located, Correct Names and Addresses of Their Presidents to Whom Readers of the Modern Farmer May Write

Twenty-four schools whose curriculum has been accepted by State Boards of Education, in which the youth can major in subjects that he likes best, and where he can pursue such study courses which when he has finished will help him in his life's work. These institutions challenge the admiration of the educated people of today. They are Land Grant Colleges and Associate Land Grant Colleges. While they do specialize in agriculture, home economics, dairying, farming, cattle raising, poultry raising, truck gardening and other pursuits of industry and agriculture, they are doing this because there is need for them. There is no race, no creed or color in vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, beef, pork, beans, potatoes; in fact, what the world subsists upon, nobody asks—who raised it? So therein, lies the solving of much of our high cost of living.

The Modern Farmer therefore, invites the readers to write a letter to each or all of these colleges and ask them to send you their Catalogue so that you can read, study and make your own decision from the following schools:—

LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRESIDENTS

Alabama (Normal) A & M Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff) State College; President L. A. Davis
Delaware (Dover) State College; President H. D. Gregg
Florida (Tallahassee) A & M College; President W. H. Gray, Junior
Georgia (Savannah) State College; President James A. Colston
Kentucky (Frankfort) State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Scotlandville) Southern University; President F. C. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne) Princess Anne College; President J. T. Williams
Mississippi (Alcorn) A & M College; President W. H. Pipes
Missouri (Jefferson City) Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro) A & T State College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston) Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg) State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville) A & I State College; President W. S. Davis
Texas (Prairie View) Prairie View State University; President E. D. Evans
Virginia (Petersburg) State College; President L. H. Foster
West Virginia (Institute) State College; President J. W. Davis

ASSOCIATE LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRESIDENTS

Alabama (Tuskegee) Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
Atlanta (Atlanta) University; President R. E. Clement
D. C. (Washington) Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley) State College; President C. V. Troup
New Jersey (Bordentown) Manual Training School; President W. R. Vallentine
Ohio (Wilberforce) Wilberforce University; President C. W. Wesley
Virginia (Hampton) Hampton Institute; Dean S. J. Wright (no President at the present time)

Banner To Remain In Tennessee

Delegation From Volunteer State Making Great Plans

Whether the Sunday school forces of Tennessee will be able to retain the National Prize Banner which they won in the contest at the Sunday School Congress in Kansas City, Mo., last June, is going to depend entirely upon how Tennessee and its Sunday school, BYPU, and other religious forces respond to the call that has just been issued following the adjournment of the Baptist State Convention that was held at the Ebenezer Baptist Church last month. This National Banner is given out each year when the Congress meets. It is awarded to the state that has been able to lead other states in work done through the year, attendance reported according to population and church enrollment, conferences during the year, representation sent to the annual meeting and cash reported on Sunday morning during the Model Sunday School hour. There is always a spirited contest carried on the entire week of the Congress by the various state delegations.

When the leaders here made the announcement that they propose to retain this banner, the leaders of Illinois, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and others accepted the challenge, and coming up to Nashville from these sections is the word that if Tennessee holds it they must more than double their report that was made in Kansas City, hence the Volunteer State is organized, they have set their campaign in motion, decided on the goal that they must reach, and are now saying to the other states: "We will see whether we, meaning Tennessee, will keep this National Award for another year."

It was the first time in forty-four years that Tennessee had taken a National or Prize Banner, although the Congress was set up here in Nashville by the late R. H. Boyd, secretary of the Publishing Board, when the session was held at Spruce Street Baptist Church. The late Dr. C. H. Clark was presiding over the session at that time. Since then they have held sessions from as far west as Denver, east to Columbia, S. C., south to New Orleans, La., and north to Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio. On each Sunday morning the powerful organization forces of other states has eased Tennessee out of first position.

Rev. Mr. Patton, who led the campaign last year, has already contacted the new president of the State Convention, Rev. J. O. Clark, and the president of the Sunday School Group as well as the Sunday school and BYPU superintendents and presidents organization in Nashville, and they have promised him that if the banner goes away from Tennessee it will not be without a terrible struggle, as they intend to hold it here at headquarters of the Baptists of the nation.

Dr. William Hicks At General Headquarters

Shreveport, La. -(Special)- International Missionary William Hicks B. D., returned to his general Missionary Headquarters, 1948 Weinstock Street, Shreveport, La., and is full of praise to God for enabling him to complete his third Missionary journey over the face of America and into parts of Canada, as far as Winnipeg.

He reports greetings to his twenty-two churches successfully pastored through the past fifty years, not including a part of two years of successful missionary work in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, Calif. Rev. Hicks says he gives the praise to God.

A new recruit was being inducted and the officer asked him if he was interested in a commission. "No, thanks," he replied, "I'm not too good a shot. I'd rather work on straight salary."

—Great Lakes Bulletin

Irresistable Forces

In the November issue of the American Mercury, F. W. ImMasche, an official of the Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration, writes on "The Truth About the Meat Situation." His facts and conclusions deserve consideration by the consumers of the country.

Mr. ImMasche traces the remarkable advances in employment and wages, and shows their inevitable influence on the price of meat and all other commodities in high demand. He points out that time is the big factor in increasing the meat supply, even when market and feed conditions are favorable--it takes three years to produce a beef animal, and about a year for pork and lamb--and says: "So far it has not been possible to increase meat production as rapidly as wage increases have been coming. Consequently, the higher wages and salaries have resulted in further advances in meat prices and the cost of living."

The outlook now is for a substantial increase in the meat supply in the relatively near future. It remains to be seen what the long-term trend of prices will be. And here is where Mr. ImMasche's concluding words are significant. "In figuring what we are going to pay for meat," he says, we should not overlook the fact that our entire economy is becoming established at a different and higher level of wages and salaries, prices and costs, than before the war. We may as well recognize that the day of going to the butcher shop for a quarter's worth of pork chops for the famliy has gone the way of the "good five-cent cigar."

The economic forces of the day will determine meat prices--and all other prices. We cannot have peak wages and earnings and "cheap living" at the same time.

THE JERICHO ROAD
By REV. J. O. CLARK

And Jesus entered and passed through Jericho. Luke 19:1

I would like to direct your attention in a series of sermons to four roads of the New Testament times: These roads are the Jericho Road, Jerusalem Road, Emmaus Road and the Demascus Road. Jesus travelled these roads while upon earth, moving among men.

For this thought I am indebted to two our Primary Department teachers. Mrs. Corin Dickerson and Mrs. Maude Johnson. These teachers, with their children presented a pagent, displaying the happenings along these roads.

In the particular discourse, I would have you consider the Jericho Road.

Jericho, a royal city of great antiquity has stood out very prominently in the affairs of the people of God. It is located about sixteen miles northeast of Jerusalem. It was this city which Joshua marched around seven times and the walls fell down. It was rebuilt by king Hell about 925 B. C.

The Jericho road between Jerusalem was much traveled. The first incident for our discussion is the experience of Zacheus.

Zacheus was a chief among the publicans, and was rich. He desired to see Jesus, after hearing that he was coming down the Jericho Road. Being small of stature, his view was hindered by the great crowd gathered along the road to see Jesus.

He was determined to see Jesus He ran ahead of the procession and climbed a Sycamore tree and waited with anxiety to see Jesus as He passed.

If there is a sinner here this morning desiring to see Jesus, he must lift himself above the crowd. As long as you look merely on the crowd about you, your right view of Jesus of His church will be hampered.

If you will make an effort to see Jesus He will surely reward your effort with success. Zacheus wanted to see Jesus—Jesus wanted to see Zacheus.

For that purpose Jesus had chosen to walk the Jericho Road.

Jesus looked up said to Zacheus "Make haste and come down, for I must abide in thy house." Jesus will not only see those who would see Him but He will abide in their house. Behold I stand at the door and knock and if any man will open the door I will come in unto him and will sup with him and him with me."

Zacheus made hast and came down and in the present of Jesus felt and acknowledged his guilt.

"Behold Lord half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold.

It yas indeed a great day for Zacheus, salvation had come to his house. Jesus said, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." He is in the Jericho Road today to lend a helping hand to you and to me.

Along the same road as they journeyed, a blind man heard the footsteps of the procession and inquired about the noise.

Somebody said to him, "Jesus of Nazereth is passing by." He lifted up his voice and cried "Thou Son of David have mercy on me."

They tried to tell him that Jesus was too busy, that He was in a hurry. But the more he cried "have mercy on me."

Jesus is never too busy to hear the cries of those who need Him most. "Bring him to me" was Jesus' command.

He bids us bring our burdens to Him today as we Journey along the Jericho Road of Life.

I connot see Him with natural eyes but I know as I travel along the Jericho Road with my burdens He will hear my cries, lift my burden, for He is ever near.

If you are here this morning with your burdens of life, bring them to Jesus. His invitation is extended. "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavily laden and I will give you rest. Take MY Yoke upon you and learn of me, for my Yoke is easy and my burden is light and ye shall find rest unto your soul.

The blind man's burden was blindness Jesus saith unto him what wilt thou that I shall do unto thee? "Lord that I may receive my sight." Jesus said "Receive thy sight, thy faith hath saved thee."

None along the Jericho Road were ever disappointed who called on Jesus.

Bible Sustains Shipwrecked Men

The captain of an American four-master schooner that was wrecked and the crew of which had an eight-day fight for their lives with gales, in open boats, says: "Four men had Bibles, and read aloud while waiting for their turn at bailing out the boat. During all these trying days it was their hope for safety from the great God who rules the waves that kept them courageous and determined not to give up."

BIBLE LIGHT
(Ps. 119:9-16.)

V. 9. "Cleanses his way." The Bible is the great purifier. It not only points out sin, it points out the salvation from sin.

V. 9. "By taking heed." The Bible does no good unless we think it over. Heedful reading is the only helpful reading.

V. 10. "With my whole heart." If our Bible-reading is half-harted, it will not influence our lives.

V. 10. "I sought thee." The Bible is a door through which we go to meet God.

V. 10. "Let me not wander from thy commandments." The Bible is a beautiful path, leading to the heavenly city; but we must walk in the path, or we shall not reach the end of it.

V. 11. "Hid in mine heart." We "learn the Bible by heart" when we commit to memory Bible verses. They are stored up for any time of need.

V. 12. "Teach me thy statutes." Every Christian may be a Sunday-school class of one, with Christ as the Teacher.

V. 14. "I have rejoiced as much over a newly discovered Bible truth as over an increase in salary of a present of money.

V. 15. "Meditate in thy precepts." It is an excellent plan to commit to memory a great verse of the Bible every morning and think about it at odd minutes all through the day, thus making it our own.

V. 16. "I will not forget thy word." No one can master his Bible-or anything else--without frequent reviews. The Babel of life is constantly trying to drive it from our minds.

Twenty-three A. and I. Students With Instructor Saw N. B. P. Board Plant

Twenty-three students led by their instructor from A. and I. State College, visited the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant on Wednesday of this week. Notice about their coming had been sent to Secretary Boyd by Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., the dean of the college and instructor. Three annual pilgrimages to the Publishing, Printing and Manufacturing plant of the National Baptist Convention of America are arranged by Dr. Gore in order to give the student-body first-hand information on the fundamentals of the art preservative, which must be understood by members of the fourth estate if they are to succeed in their life's work or make a success out of what they major in in college.

In the group of students there were those from Mississippi, Florida, New Jersey, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee. The delegation was divided nearly in half, and a guide took each of them systematically through the six buildings and the various departments, explaining to each of them what went on in that particular department. Secretary Henry A. Boyd greeted them on their arrival at the plant, 523 Second Ave., N., shook hands with them individually, as Dr. Gore stood by and called their names, simply saying: "I want you to shake hands with this friend of mine who likes to be called Henry Allen Boyd. He is the secretary of this institution, and is a well known Sunday school worker. He is also president of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, and I always refer to him as my personal friend."

I Take Jesus

A Symposium of Personal Testimony of Surrender to Christ

"I was brought up in a Christian home and had the benefit of services of church and Sunday school through my early boyhood. At the age of thirteen, it was my good fortune to have a very fine teacher in Sunday school. She was a woman of splendid character, daughter of a substantial landowner, wife of the town blacksmith, and mother of one of my playmates.

"Our class had no room and practically no material . equipment. We met over in thecorner behind the little organ. Our teacher sat on the organ stool and literally radiated her primary qualifications: she knew the Lord and she loved her boys. One night after the evening service as I was going through the vestibule of our fram church building, my little teacher put her arm around my shoulder and said, 'John, I'd love to see you a Christian.' Not many days after she saw John a Christian. That's all anyone ever did to win me to Christ, and I am unspeakably grateful for this service which any teacher or leader who knows the Lord and loves people can render."

John L. Hill

"I was born in the flesh on April 27, 1892. I was reborn—born again, to employ the exact words of Jesus—on July 19, 1902. The first birth was physical; the second birth was spiritual. I became a human being in the first birth; I became a spiritual being in the second birth, regenerated by the Spirit of the Living God, reconciled unto him through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, having been convicted of the guilt of sin by the Holy Spirit. In my consecious guilt before a just and holy God, I repented of my sins. 'By grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God.'

"Blessed to have been born the first time of God-fearing parents, I was reared and nurtured in the admonition of the Lord—the family altar, Sunday school, attendance unpon worship in the meeting house from my early infancy, the daily example of Christian discipleship on the part of my father and mother.

"On the nineteenth day of July, 1902, between sunset and dark, I reached the moment when I stood condemned before God. I was the most miserable ten-year-old boy in the world. Something had to give—either I would reject or accept the proffered love of God in Jesus Christ.

"I went into the orchard near the syrup shelter. I fell on my knees under an apple tree, locking my arms around the trunk of the tree. I cried out in agony of soul, 'Lord have mercy on me and forgive my sins, for Christ's sake.' The darkening horizon was aglow with the light never on land or sea. I ran into the kitchen where my mother was cooking supper. She threw her arms about me, weeping in the ecstasy of answered prayer, and said, 'Thank God, my boy is saved.' I ran to the front porch where my father sat entertaining the visiting preachers. He drew me to his breast in the twilight and said, 'My boy has been saved. Thank God, thank God.'

"And now, for forty-six years, I have walked in the peace and truth of God's will and way for all who humbly and sincerely seek salvation in him."

Louie D. Newton

Going Too Far

The public should understand the excessive demands being made by 16 non-operating raildoad unions, representing 1,000,000 railroad employes.

These unions request a 25 cent an hour wage increase. In addition to that, they wish 48 hours pay for 40 hours work, which would amount to about 23 cents an hour more. Most remarkable of all, they are demanding time and one-half, with a minimum of 12 hours pay for any hours worked on Saturday, and double time, with a minimum of 16 hours pay for any hours worked on Sunday and holidays.

The unreasonableness of this last proposal is especially evident. The railroads are not like a manufacturing business, which can work a certain number of hours and days each week and shut up shop the rest of the time. Their service must go on every hour in the day and every day in the year. To heavily penalize them for week-end operations could lead only to a decline in their standards of service.

It is estimated that the demands of these unions, if granted, would cost some $1,500,000,000 a year. A precedent would be set which all unions, in addition to railroad unions, would seek to follow. And all of this, it must be remembered, comes at a time when railroad revenues, in spite of heavy traffic, are too low to permit anything near a fair return on the investment--and when it is essential that the lines expand and improve their facilities at today's heavy costs.

Railray labor is well paid. It has been granted many valuable concessions. Demands such as it is now making can only weaken and disrupt one of the country's best and largest employers, imperil the transportation progress this expanding country must have, and disgust the public with a new method of picking its pocket.

Every Christian An Evangelist

Ours is a day of tremendous propagation and evangelism. Messiahs, true and false, are abroad, and we had better not sit back complacently, saying that God's side will win out in the long run. For where there is no vision, the people perish! I commend the common-sense realism of the young Anglican clergyman who, along with others, was invited by the presiding bishop of his communion to attend a quiet retreat. He replied as follows: "What my church needs is not a quiet time, but an earthquake!"

It is only as every Christian again becomes an evangelist that the contemporary church will retrieve the majestic and militant stature of the New Testament church. Turn the pages of the Acts of the Apostles, and you contact men who went up and down the world of their time saying, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." Pray, what things? Why, men formerly dead in their sins and trespasses, or infested with disease, restored to wholeness through the touch of Christ; entire towns and cities shaken by the revolutionary power of the gospel.

What needs to be said is that miracles of healing and redemption and awakening of a like nature should be occurring in the modern church. They will happen again when we are ready for them. Said the prophet Isaiah, "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save . . . but your iniquities have separated between you and your God" (Isaiah 59:1- 2). And a great Christian worker has given his opinion that "not miracles, but great faith has ceased." What we in America need to realize is that the spiritual awakening so much needed among us will not come through a merely routine Christianity; by merely formal preaching, worship, praying. Neither will the kingdom of Christ come by means of impressive but deceptive yearbook statistics! Here, for instance, is a church boasting a membership of 2,500, but with an average attendance at worship f 400. Here is still another church with a membership of 1,200, with an average attendance of 250 listed. We need a modern Ezekiel to descend into the valley of our sterile Christendom and to pray the prayer, "O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord . . . Behold, I will cause breath (the Spirit) to enter into you, and ye shall live" (Ezekiel 37:4, 5). No, not even to go to church regularly, or to listen to sedate and impressive sermons will suffice. What puts a growing edge on a church, and keeps it there, is something else! It is when every Christian and church member becomes an evangelist, a bringer of others to Christ.

The Fervent Heart

There is a new awareness of the need of the fervent heart in Christian work. The ultimatum which the times hurls at us is simple, evangelize or perish. In its crusade for Christ, the Methodist Church exceeded its goal of 1,000,000 new members. The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., has set a goal of 1,000,000 in three years; the Disciples of Christ. 900,000 in three years. the Congaregational Christian churches, 240,000 in three years; and the Evangelical United Brethren, 300,000 in four years. The Roman Catholic Church is waging one of the greatest evangelistic campaigns in its long history and is coming down into our Southland with trucks laden with religious literature. Its "propaganda" abounds on the streets of our leading cities. It believes in evangelism. The various anl many peripheral sects are using our comparatively lukewarm and complacent churches as a appy hunting ground for new converts. One sometimes sees more honest-to-goodness, down-to-earth evangelism in service clubs than in the churches.

Nothing so tones up the element of personal experience and retrieves the growing edge in a man's soul as for him to give himself away in warm, friendly, Christian witness. Has your spirit lost its initial zeal and grown flabby? Then, go out and win another person to Christ, and your own feet shall be planted 'on higher ground." Then the meaning of the Lord's command shall dawn on you with new significance: 'Ye shall be witnesses unto me . . . unto the uttermost part of the earth" (Acts 1:8).

Somehow, we must dispel the rank heresy that Christian preaching and witness are the task of certain professional men we call "ministers" and whom we engage to do it for us. When Christian laymen side-stepped their responsibility before God, saying, "It's the pastor's job, not mine," the Christian cause was set back years. Stop a moment and think how the Christian enterprise got started in the world. It got going as plain people like ourselves, who had experienced the transforming touch of Christ, felt an urge to share with others what they had received.

Personal Interest in Souls

The kind of evangelism I am pleading for does not necessarily consist of huge mass meetings, brass bands, and massed choirs. It is not pretentious and does not specialize in the stunt approach. It begins right where you live and work and study. Its message is the warm response of your own soul to Christ. It is not at all pretentious, but brings amazing results when it is operative. Some of us are already at work, bearing a vital witness of word and deed. And as more and more of us come under the spell of Christ and share his life with others, wonderful things are in store. Our ultimate aim is not to inflate church membership statistics, but to bring Christ closer to men.

George W. Truett, one of the foremost soul-winners of our generation, loved to tell of a faithful Sunday school teacher in his church. She summoned her pastor into a classroom one Sunday. Pointing to her group of boys, she indicated that every one of them had personally committed his life to Christ and sought baptism and membership in the church. Dr. Truett said that, as he looked into the face of that humble, faithful Christian worker, he regrasped the meaning of the phrase "personal evangelism." In still another church, a hundred men banded themselves together and went out in the name of their Master to claim others or him and his cause; everywhere they went, to business, service clubs, the various social circles, their own homes, their close neighbors, they urged the claim of the Redeemer and his cause upon men. The result? One hundred new recruits for the Master were brought into the Christian fold. But is that all? No, for each man felt his own spiritual pulse quickened. A man in still another church, who had been used of Christ to win others, made this frank admission: "I found out that I coul not share what I did not possess, so I went deeper."

We must realize that the kingdom of God will not come closer by means of merely negative, resistant strategies. One gets tired of all this talk about "defending" the Christian church and heritage. The fact is, we must regrasp the inner intent and meaning of the Christian gospel. For the gospel is a radiant, positive, confident reaching out to the unsaved and lost in the mighty name of Christ. It is divine-human initiative in the making of Christian history—a deliberate taking of the battle to the stronghold of the enemy—primarily the spiritual indifference and the moral languor of our day.

What can we do? We can each go to some quiet place, kneel down before the One who loved us and gave himself for us, and pledge our lives anew to him for the evangelization of men.

When Christians are revived they will become winners of souls.

A young Indian girl was asked by her high school teacher to write something about Socrates She wrote:

"Socrates was a Greek philosopher who went about giving people good advice. They poisonted him"

Dr. Thomas E. Poag Elected

Dr Thomas E. Poag, Director of the Division of the Humanities and the Tennessee State Theatre Project was recently notified by Dr. William Halstead of the University of Michigan and Executive Secretary of the AETA that he had been appointed to the Executive Council of the American Educational Theatre Association. Dr. Poag will represent the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts of which he is President. This is the first time in the history of this association that a Negro has been extended this honor. Dr. Poag is recently praised by Robert C. Schnitzer of the American National Theatre Academy for his superb ability in play directing. Dr. Poag is the founder of Beta Kappa Alpha, a Speech and Drama Honor fraternity; a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity; Worshipful Master of James A. Myers Masonic Lodge, A Royal Arch and Knights of Templar Mason; a 32nd degree Mason; and a Shriner.

Dr. Darkes Albright of Cornell University is the President of the AETA. The conference will meet at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., December 27-30, 1948.

The Hoptoad

By Jennie Roy Flautt

I walked out in the garden
With Mother yesterday
When it was late and sunshine
Had faded all away.
We saw a little hoptoad
With great big staring eyes,
Which hopped away so quickly
After looking very wise.
"He's such an ugly thing," I said,
"Why does he come, oh, dear!
To sit with all our lovely flowers—
I think he spoils it here."
"Now darling, don't you know God made
The frog as well as flowers?"
Asked Mother, "and he likes to live
Among these plants of ours.
He eats the insects that destroy—
A harmless fellow, he;
In daytime, when it's very hot,
Each plant's for him, a tree."
And then, quite suddenly, I thought
Of fairy tales and faces—
This was the hoptoad's kingdom,
And he was going places.

PREPARATION FOR USEFULNESS

A Britisher visiting the United States was charmed with the American Beauty rose, and procured some bushes for his own fine garden. They failed to produce the type he had expected and, after repeated failure, he appealed to a gardener for advice. It was finally agreed that the gardened would undertake the rearing of such roses on three conditions.. First, that the owner leave home for a day while he worked with them; that he would pay for the work before he left, and lastly, that he would be willing for the necessary work to be done. This was complied with, but on his return the owner viewed his garden with despair. What havoc had been wrought among his valuable shrubs! Scarcely more than bare stalks remained. That year he had his heart's desire, lovely American Beauty roses! "Every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." When the Lord would prepare a life for usefulness, he lays the groundwork in suffering. — THE WESLEYAN METHODIST.

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Unreserved Consecration

By William A. Ashby

God's way is in the sea. We cannot trace it, though we scan the oceans with the eye of an eagle. We cannot trace; we can trust. It is the trusting heart which is caused to hear the Word of the Lord through the turn of circumstances, the influence of its fellows, the call of duty, and the inner still small voice of the Spirit. Adopt a listening attitude Godward.

Life is full of shadow and sunshine;; and in the unending variations of the path of life we are given the opportunity of proving our love and witnessing to our faith. Truly, we walk by faith and not by sight; yet we see One who changes not, the same yesterday, and today, and for ever; and he is our Guide.

"I'd rather walk in the dark
with God,
Than go alone in the light."

To any who especially need some such message, may I quote Wordsworth's strong, true words—words that put iron into the soul and hope into the heart?

"One adequate support
For the ealamities of mortal life
Exists—one only; an assured belief
That the procession of our life, howe'er
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
Of infinite benevolence and power;
Whose everlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good . . .
Faith absolute in God, includes hope."

"Whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory" (I Peter 1:8).

God, who speaks to us in many ways, and draws the souls of men to himself along different avenues, also calls into his service many different kinds of laborers. How foolish, then, we are when we desire to put all into one mold, and give to all one task, and that to be earried out along eertain prearranged lines. Let us learn wisdom—to every man his task—diversity with unity; many gifts (persons), many talents, but one Spirit and one Lord. (I Corinthians 12.) This should make us slow to judge and quick to take courage. The Lord has need of all and will use all who will be subject to his conditions, whereby he makes men meet for his use.

Hudson Taylor, in one of his memorable messages, gave the sole condition to be observed by the servant of the Lord, whether possessing many talents or one. Said he: "Are we before him in unreserved conseeration? I do not say in profound intelligence. I do not say in extraordinary natural or spiritual attainments. I do not say strong in faith, but I do say in unreserved conseeration. We do not need to know. He knows; that is enough. We cannot love ourselves as he loves us. Oh! let us trust him fully, and now if never before, now afresh, if often before, take Jesus as our Master and Lord, and with unreserved conseeration give over to him ourselves, our possessions, our loved ones, our all. He is infinitely worthp; and he infinitely makes up to us all we give to him. For in return for our little all, he gives us himself and his great all."

This expression, "unreserved consecration," was the great secret in the life of Hudson Taylor. His life and appeal called forth into the field a thousand workers for China's millions. What does this tion" mean to us? Can it be that call to an "unreserved consecrasome of us have not honestly faced the situation? Why should it be a natural and proper thing to sing about a life of consecration, but a strange and peculiar thing to talk about and consider outside the influence of pubilc worship, and still more strange a thing to recognize as really affeeting the common round and trivial tasks of our workaday lives?

The Gospel Crosses The Artic Circle

Margaret T. Hills

Librarian, American Bible Society

He had never seen a tree until he was forty-eight, nor a camel, nor running fresh water, nor a city or even a large town. But now he has translated the Gospel of Mark and the Epistle to the Romans for his own people, most of whom, like himself, will probably never see some of these objects that are commonplace in the lives of most men.

"He" is Roy Ahmaogak, a Christian son of Christian parents, at Point Barrow, 300 miles above the Arctic Circle, on the very northern point of Alaska. For years he has served as a teacher in the local schools, for his own eighth-grade education was supplemented by a course of reading under a missionary's direction. For years also, he served as aid and interpreter to missionaries and preachers, and more recently as lay leader of a congregation in Wainwright. He has also lived as a trapper and hunter, married a school teacher and is the father of eleven children and now has two grandchildren. He had had years of experience in putting into his own language for his people the word-of-mouth messages of the English-speaking preachers and missionaries. But there was no Bible or any part of it for the Christian community of twelve hundred people, of whom seven hundred were church members and about eight hundred of whom could read.

In 1946 Mr. Ahmaogak was elected by the Yukon Presbytery the elder commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and arrangements were made for him to spend a year "out" in special study and language work. Imagine the new experiences for such a man! Although he had read much and seen many pictures, all the activities and life of large towns and the countryside south of the Arctic Circle were new, fascinating and also highly confusing! In quick succession there came the meetings of the General Assembly at Atlantic City; visits with a retired but long-loved missionary in his home in Indiana; July and August at the Summer Institute of Linguistics at Norman, Oklahoma, where Dr. Eugene Nida and John McIntosh helped him get his language into written form, prepare a primer and begin on a translation of the Scriptures. The primer was planned not only to help his people learn to read their own language, but to famialiarize them with some of the terms and objects to be met with in the Bible, so many of which had no place in their daily lives.

Then came the fall, winter and spring in New Jersey, where he studied at Bloomfield Seminary. There were visits to the zoo to see camels, lions and sheep; and trips to the Bible House in New York to consult with Dr. Nida on the translation. When summer came again, the translation was finished and Mr. Abmaogak returned to Alaska, where on June 3, 1947 he was ordained by the Yukon Presbytery—the second of his people to become a church official. The day after his return he hitched up his dog led and went for a long trip out onto the ice, glad to be back where all was so quiet and peaceful. But civilization has caught up with even the northern coast of Alaska. Oil has been discovered, and the new minister and his church realized that they must face the challenge which an invading eivilization would bring. To meet this challenge they needed a Book.

The Eskimo dialect into which the Scriptures have been translated differ so greatly from that used by the 3,000 people living in Point Barrow and the region stretching for 500 miles east and west of it, that they cannot be used by these people, who call their language the Inupiat dialect. There are, however, family characteristics among all the dialects. There are prefixes and suffixes, and words which form combinations that must be kept together. Some languages have a variety of vowels. Barrow Eskimo seem to hace more problems in the use of consonants. There are three "n" sounds, four "I's", two "k's" and two "g's" but there are lacking the sounds of "r" and a number of other consonants common in English. For instance, St. Mark is "Maagum."

There are also problems in expressing unfamiliar objects in terms the Eskimos can visualize without constant use of a Bible dictionary, which very few would have, so a literal translation of Mark 1:6 into English would read:

And John was clothed bighumpanimal hair and hadabelton a pieceofskin and dideat insectsthatjump and beesnottamed thatwhichbeeseat.

Although the translation was completed in the spring of 1947, type difficulties held up its printing until this year. In july 1,000 copies of St. Mark were shipped to Alaska. It is to be hoped they arrive before the winter. Last winter the Eskimos had been supplied with their primer provided by the Presbyterian Board of National Missions. In March they were asking Mr. Abmoagak "When are we going to get the translations of the Bible?" and "Be sure to save me a copy when the books come, in ease I am out of the village." He wrote: "Our people here have enjoyed learning how to read and write the Eskimo language gfrom the Eskimo primer, and words fail me to express my thanks to Dr. Nida of the American Bible Society for the help and encouragement he gave me in praparing it for our people." Both Eskimos and whites have been using the primer. Now, during the long dark days of this winter they will have the Gospel to tell them in their own language, translated by one of their own folks, clearly and thrillingly the story often only half understood before. The Epistle to the Romans is now being printed by the American Bible Society and perhaps it, too, will reach Point Barrow before transportation, except by air, is cut off for the winter; for it willh elp the church eommunity to comprehend more fully the wonders of salvation.

Sewing Hints

By Mary Ann Knowitt

COUCHING:

Couching gives a raised line on a flat surface. A heavy yarn or thread laid along the design lines is fastened down with a lighter weight "tying down" yarn or thread. Transfer patterns are available in the pattern and needlework catalogues. Braiding designs also can be used for eouching. The edges of applique are often finished in this way. For heavy lines that follow the deign use a good grade of KNITTING WORSTEAD in single, double or triple trands; COTTON RUG YARN, single strand, or PEARL COTTON in double or triple strands; NEEDLE NO. 18 is suitable for the heavy yarns and threads. For tying down, use MENDING WOOL with KNITTING WORSTEAD, PEARL COTTON or BRILLIANT with knitting worstead or COTTON RUG YARN. or BRILLIANT with PEARL COTTON. NEEDLE NO. 7 is suitable for tying down threads.

Stamp or trace the design on the right side of the part of the dress to be trimmed. Beginning at one end of a line, bring the heavier yarn through from the wrong side. Guide this yarn along the line of the design, holding it in place with the thumb of the left hand. Bring the tying-down yarn and carry the tying-down yarn along on the wrong side of the material, then bring it through to the right side at regular intervals over the heavy yarn. Draw the stitch fairly tight down in this way. Blanket stitch and catch stitch worked from left to right can be used also. In some places it is more effective to make several rows of eouching close together. Bead and sequin trimings are often combined with yarn couching for very rich trimming. Be sure to write this newspaper, sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a free copy of the "A B C's of Croehet."

Housebroken: An adjective once applied only to well-behaved dogs and cats. Now applied to anybody who buys a home at prevailing

Conservation: One who does not think that anything should be done for the first time.

How To Mount Pressed Flowers

M. T. Martindale

Most everyone at some time or other has pressed flowers, only to find that they will soon crumble or fall apart. Here is a way you may mount a whole bookful, this fall.

You may press the flowers between the pages of a book if you first place a clean paper around the flowers to prevent staining the pages. Or you might make a press by clamping two boards together in a vise or quilting frame clamps.

For best results select flowers that have just opened, and press as soon after picking as possible. Place a pad of clean paper on one board. Arrange your flowers as you wish it to be in your mounting book. Put another pad of paper on top, then the other board. Clamp together and lay away in a dry place for several days, or until thoroughly dry.

Place the flower carefully on the page of your mounting book. Cut a piece of cellophane about one inch longer and wider than the flower. Put a small amount of glue or paste on all edges of the cellophane and press it in place over the flower.

Underneath, you may write the name of the flower, date of pressing and where you got it.

Cellophane is very plentiful now. You find it around packages of coffee, beans, dried fruits, stationery or what not. If you save it as the packages are emptied, rolling it up instead of folding it when you put it away, you will have all you can use.

If you wish, press pretty fall leaves in the same way, for another book.

Work Well Done

Have you ever finished a job and asked your mother or someone else to come see what you have done? Of course you have. You were proud of your work, weren't you?

You have a right to be proud of your work when you do it well. You can always find satisfaction in doing your best, even when the results are not quite as good as you hoped they would be.

God Himself, when He made the world, looked at His work and saw that it was good. That is one way in which you can be like Him.

And God saw every thing that He had made, and, behold, it was very good.—Genesis 1:31.

The Magazine Game

By Louise Hedgecock

A stack of old magazines can be lots of fun. A very interesting game can be played with them. There can be any number of players, provided everyone has a magazine. Each one turns to the first page of their magaine, and they then decide on some object that they must find. For example, say the object decided on is a baby. Everyone starts turning the pages in their magazine trying to find a pieture of a baby. The first one to find a baby picture gets ten points. The next object could be a car. Each object counts ten points. The first one to gain fifty points wins the game.

Juvenile Delinquency And Something About It

By C. N. Bagwell

Let us look at a few factors that are responsible for this misbehavior that we eall Juvenile Delinquency.

Young People are products of those who rear them, and very well represent those persons who have had charge of them most of their life. Of course there are exceptions to a rule.

Solomon says in Proverbs 22:6, Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Good training must be done by precept and example. Maybe too many of us have failed because we used only precept Method.

Is not it common-sense to think that delinquent children are the offsprings of delinquent parents; or in a case where their parents did not rear them, it would be attributed to whoever did rear them.

This world is not run by the young people, most of the business places that I know about are run by grown-up people. If it is a place of disrepute and a young person goes there and buys something that will make him do wrong and get into trouble, well an adult is to blame and maybe he is a parent.

Before we say that the young people are going to the dogs, we should look around to see if we are not leading them there. No, I refute the statement that the young people are going to the dogs. Some of the finest people whom I know are Young People. I remember very well when I was in my teen age, how I used to shun or keep from the company of some of the adult people whom I knew because they did things that I though were not right; and

Before we say that the young people are going to the dogs, we according to the standard set by the Bible for right, they were not right. On the other hand I have known some grown up people whose lives have been an inspiration to me and others who knew them. They were good people.

All adult people have eome through the natural stages of human growth and development. Quite a few of us I suppose are proud of the fact that we were not carried down to degradation by the current of social and moral corruption.

We should create for our Youth the kind of Environment that will not only be conducive to a good living but to a Good Life. The Churches and the schools as well as the Homes are held responsible for the molding and shaping of the character of these Young People.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all of you.

Writer Says Time Has Come For Our Women To Make Some Changes

New York— Columnist Leonard Hall of the Global News Syndieate, makes the provocative suggestion that women should make a number of changes in their ways of life to have happy marriages and to make their men folk better. His current column, "The Bell Tolls" is as follows:

WHAT OF OUR WOMEN?

This has always been considered A MOOT question. But the time has now come when we must seek to find some way to answer this question to the satisfaction of all concerned. For as we steadily forge ahead in our quest and attainment of greater rights and opportunities we must be ready to accept and hold the gains made with credit to the race.

This cannot be done unless our women become more conscious of their own duties and position in the community and as the weakest link of the racial chain. For no chain is stronger than its weakest link. And our women, at present, are our weakest link in many ways. Many of them, in fact too many, are totally unaware of the duties of marriage. Too many accept this American institution as a means of obtaining freedom from parents, as a means of securing rest and security for themselves alone, the husband be hanged. Others have never learned the true meaning of the word "helpmate" and consequently never use it practically in marital life. Still others blunder through life confused with the idea that even though they are poor still they must live like they are rich.

Then, there are so many of our young women who are the products of the War era, when they found it both profitable and exciting to roam about the country in order to keep in touch with their serviceman boyfriend or husband. Many of these learned too much in too short a time and are still confused as to what to do with their knowledge.

The Secret of Service Challenge

You want to be of service to others. You would like to be of the most possible service to mankind. You would be happy if when your work is over on earth your fellow men could speak of your career of service.

Very well. But how can you reach such a goal. What are the steps in the path of service? For you are aware that no one can reach the goal by accident. You cannot depend upon chance. You must form some very definite purposes in your heart. And you must carry them out with energy and fidelity, despite difficulties that will beset your path, and perils that may menace your safety. But if you have it in your heart to live the life of service, Samuel can teah you a lesson.

Begin early. Is there such a thing as beginning too early? Think of Hannah, the praying mother of Samuel. Think of the pious yearnings of her noble soul. Think of the vow she made in the national sanctuary. Think of her devout spirit as interwoven with the inmost fibers of Samuel's being. Good antecedents mean very much in the making of men. Not everything, to be sure; but nearly everything. A stream seldom rises higher than its source. A son is not apt to be better than his mother. Perhaps you have no hope of equaling your mother in character. But her holy marks are upon you. And you are glad. She yearned for your usefulness before you were born. Her very best—body, mind, and soul—she gave you in your most formative years. She set your feet in right paths. She lifted your eyes to the hills whence cometh your help. She taught you to lisp the name above every name. She carried you to the sanctuary and dedicated you to God. Have you lived up to her ideals? Have you helped to carry out her vows? Did you begin early, and have you been faithful? If not, begin now!

Listen to God. He has come within speaking distance of you. He lifts his voice so that you can hear. He calls you by your own name. He has something for you to do. He is willing t use you in the carrying out of his plans. Is there something in you that responds to his call? Sometimes perhaps you may not realize that it is he who is calling you. You may think it is some human voice that summons you to simply an earthly duty. The voice of God is addressing you directly and exclusively. Let your soul tingle at his summons. Gird up the loins of your mind. Answer with the boy Samuel: "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth." Listen to God and learn. Listen to God and discover the path to pursue. Listen to God and he will open to you the gates into a larger life.

You love peace. You want the world to be at peae under the banners of the Prine of Peace. You still live in a warring world. You cannot eseape military duty in the army of Immanuel. There is fighting to be done. Therefore, you are called upon to fight the good fight. But like Samuel you can fight oehind the breastworks of the altar of Jehovah. He crected the altar before he raised his Ebenezer. He offered sacrifices before he was able to dediate a monument on the battlefield. It was Jehovah who helped on that day of days. The Philistine yoke could not have been thrown off by the Hebrew warriors alone. Jehovah fought with them and fought for them. And so their foes were instantly and utterly routed.

You must find the same thing true in your own life. Erect your altar and offer your sacrifice. Face your foes with eourage. Look heavenward with confidence. Join in the battle when fighting must be done. Conquer in the name of God and for his glory. You an live the life of vitory. It is yours to be triumphant here as well as hereafter.

It may be neessary for you sometime to stand aside for others. This does not mean that you are not appreciated. It does not mean that you ought really to be supplanted. It may mean as in Samuel's case that the desire for your suecessor is not justifiable. However, the pressure of eircumstances will prevail. But remember that the overruling hand of God is still upon the situation. He will permit people to have second best if they will not have the very best. So it may lie within the province of his purpose for you to step aside and let another take your place as Saul succeeded Samuel. But Samuel did not show chagrin. He did not exhibit a bitter spirit. He did not give way to resentment which would incapacitate him for further leadership. Indeed, he retired from the judgeship with such consummate taet and in such splendid spirit that he gained rather than lost in the esteem of the people. That is a profound secret which many a leader has failed to learn. You may lose without losing out. Indeed, you ma gain by losing, but you must lose in the right spirit. Be ready to stand aside for others when it is the proper thing to do.

If you are following the purpose of God in your life, the likelihood is that when you lose one position, there is another waiting for you. It may not be exactly what you want. It certainly will not be a duplicate of that which you have lost. But it will be the best place for you to work on and to work out the will of God in your life.

Think of Samuel retiring from the julgeship of Israel. He did not feel that his wings were elipped by his constituents, but rather they were released so that he could soar at will in the upper air instead of being engaged largely in business and political matters. He was able then to give himself solely to spiritual things. He was the adviser of Saul and his court. He was a prophet among his people. He was the interpreter of his time. And e perpetuated his work by founding the schools of the prophets. The brightest young men of the Hebrew monarchy sat at his feet. Indeed, he gave an impulse to commonwealth and kingdom which was felt for good long after his own sun set at Ramah.

So you are not only to live in the light yourself, but lead others also into the light. And if you lead others into the light, you will live the life of service. And no life of service is spent in vain for like the path of the just, it does not deepen into darkness, but brightens with the dawning light more and more unto the perfect day.

W. Augustus Johnson, Former Texan Dies in California

Former Political Leader and Civic Leader in San Antonio, Texas—Retired Mail Carrier

(NEGRO PRESS REPORT)

New York, N. Y.—Special—Nov. 4th, W. Augustus Johnson died at his home, 11719 Wilmington Street, Los Angelcs, California, after an illness of seven years. He was a native and former letter carrier in San Antonio, Texas; a retired Letter Carrier of Los Angeles, and prominent churchman. Back in the eighties, he was secretary of the old Idlewild Social Club of San Antonio, Former Secretary Bexar County Republican Convention and the 19th of June Celebration Committee of which Henry Allen Boyd was the president. Funeral services announced for Friday of this week in Los Angeles. He is survived by wife, Mrs. Bertha O'neal Johnson, one daughter, a host of relatives and friends.

Poplar Bluff, Mo -(UP)- Osear Berry was in a hurry when he brought his piekup truck from the farm to town for some mechanical repairs. "Got to go back so the five baby birds in that nest under the rear fender ean get their regular meal," he told the mechanic as he hurried through his work.

Catholic Priest Scorns Governor's Charge That FEPC is "Communistic"

Father John M. Hayes, Texas, Criticizes Ben Lacey, Arkansas Governor, And Urge Passage of FEPC Law

San Antonio, Tex. — Special— Writing in the **Alamo Register** here, Father John M. Hayes has severely criticized the statement of the Honorabel Ben Lacey, Governor of Arkansas, that FEPC legislation is a "Communistic idea."

Fr. Hayes eomments: "Now, if the Governor had said: 'I don't like it,' or 'It won't work,' and let it go at that, we could at least feel that he respected our intelligence. But when he tries to hang the handy Red label on it, it is fairly obvious that he has put us down for bumpkins, gulls, greenhorns."

Recalling the fact that for several years the chairman of the Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission was Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Catholic Bishop of Grand Rapids, the priest notes:

"The Pope does not appoint Communistics to Bishoprics. The Pope, Governor, is against Communism. He has absolutely no use for it. And Bishop Haas is not one to be easily hoodwinked. He could tell our neighboring Governor more in five minutes about the real danger of Communism than Ben is likely to discover in a lifetime."

Referring to the Catholic organizations which have urged the passage of FEPC legislation, Fr. Hayes cites the Social Action Department of the National Cathoic Welfare Conference, the Catholic Committee of the South, and the Catholic War Veterans.

The priest points out that in three states where FEPC legislation has been enacted, 1,226 cases of alleged discrimination were dealt with, all of which were settled by conference, conciliation, and persuasion, without invoking against the employers the penalties provided by the law.

"It was necessary to have penaltics in the law to convince employers (and some unions) that the state war serious in its purpose," Fr. Hayes observes. "But the penaltics were not invoked."

Urging the passage of the federal FEPC legislation, the priest notes: "In the very states where FEPC laws have been functioning successfully officials agree that a federal statute would be of great benefit. It would extend and make uniform fair practices and would strengthen the position of existing commissions.

"States' rights?", the priest continues. "Yes, of course. But no state has any right to perpetuate injustice or to stand idly by while injustice flourishes within its borders, or to get in the way of corrective federal measures. If a state is incapable of doing its duty it is obliged to stand out of the way of a higher authority which is ready to restore justice. And job-justice is mighty important. A man has to earn a living and feed his family no matter where his ancestors come from."

National Association For Advancement Of Colored Peoples' Testimony Instrumental In Bringing About Decision

President H. C. Byrd of University Announces Negro Applicants Will Be Considered Next Fall For Graduate Work

Baltimore, Nov. 18.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People learned today that its testimony had been instrumental in bringing about the decision of the University of Maryland to admit qualified Negro students to its graduate school. Dr. H. C. Byrd, university president, announced this week that Negro applicants for graduate work will be considered next fall "on a basis of qualification alone" and qualified students accepted "on an integrated basis."

The NAACP position was outlined on Oct. 22, at a hearing granted to the Maryland Committee for Equal Educational Opportunity by the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland. At this meeting NAACP assistant special counsel Franklin H. Williams testified that he could find no federal or state law or judicial opinion justifying the existing discriminatory policy against Negroes.

Mr. Williams pointed out that although graduate courses at the University were maintained by the State of Maryland "out of public funds raised by taxation of all citizens, regardless of race, creed, or eolor," the only graduate facilities available for the use of qualified Negroes were those of the school of law which opened its doors to colored students following a court decision in 1935.

"It would be unfortunate," declared the NAACP attorney, "for the State of Maryland to have to face repeated and numerous actions in the courts of the state before electing to do what is its elear constitutional obligation to do immediately. Accordingly, it is again urged that this Board immediately issue a public statement of policy affirming the right of every eitizen of the state to be considered for admission to graduate and professional courses and degrees on the basis of his qualifications, without regard to race, creed or coor . . ."

Competing With War

If—even during the height of the war an entire devision of men had been killed, and more than a corps had been maimed, the nation would have been shocked with horror.

Yet fire does that every year. It does it on a piecemeal basis, of eourse. But that does not make the total any less terrible. Close to 11,000 lives a year are now given to it through carelessess and ingoranee. And the tol of the maimed and burned and crippled is about 50,000. Its depredations are especially great among small children. many of whom become lifelong invalids.

Early in October, the nation celebrated Fire Prevention Week, as it does each year. A vast amount of work was done during the week to awaken the country to the menace of fire, and to teach us how fire may be prevented. But if the publie works on the "out of sight, out of mind" basic, the Week will not bear full fruit. Fire prrevention, to be successful, must be carried on day in and day out. It must beeome a routine part of living in all homes and all places of work. It must be as automatic as eating and sleeping.

When that is accomplished, fire's toll of death and injury will be a property loss which has been cut enormously—to say nothing of costing us more than $700,000,000 a year.

Predominately-White Texas Order Has Its First Negro Nun

Sister Anne Marie Of Bastrop, Texas, At Holy Cross Hospital In Austin, Texas

Austin, Tc., Nov 25 — (Spl.)— Austin's first Negro Catholic nun, and the first Negro nun in a predominately-white order in Texas, is at Holy Cross hospital here.

She is Sister Anne Marie, a native of Bastrop, Tex., who worked at the hospital when it was started about eight years ago. Becoming interested in the Missionary Sister of the Immaculate Conception, the Catholic Sisters who work at the 'hospital, the Bastrop woman becamc a Catholic and later applied for admission into the Sisterhood.

Having made her novitiate, a period of spiritual training, at the Sisterhood's motherhouse in Paterson, N. J., Sister Anne Marie was received as a nun on August 13. She arrived back in Austin last week.

Before becoming a member of the Order, Sister Anne Marie was Oliva Williams.

There are some communities of Negro Catholic Sisters in San Antonio and Houston, but Sister Anne Marie is the first nun outside such a community in Texas.

End U. S. Job Jim Crow; Groups Ask FEPC Board

President Truman's Fair Employment Board Asked To Take Action

Washington, Nov. 18.—Action to end segregation in Federal employment has been asked of President Truman's Fair Employment Board by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Veterans Committee.

"We believe that the Board has a clear duty to advise all Frederal agencies that segregation in employment or facilities provided for employees is 'odious to a free people' and eontrary to Federal Policy," the communication stated, dated November 12. It was submitted by George L. P. Weaver, Director of the National CIO Comittee to Abolish Discrimination; Robert Carter, Director of Veterans Affairs of the American Veterans Committee; and Clearence Mitchell, Labor Secretary of the NAACP.

The statement asked that the Board consider the prevention of discrimination as its major function rather than "the mere correction of such individual complaints as may arise." On individual complaints, the statement, asked that the procedure for handling them be uniform throughout the Federal Government and such procedure "embrace the right of employees to be represented on the Boards established by the agencies to hear such compaints and also to be represented by counsel of their own choosing."

In commenting on remedies for persons who are the victims of discrimination, the statement indicated that "no machinery for handling eomplaints will be adequate unless it provides that the vietim of discrimination shall be given redress in the form of appointment, promotion, or transfer, as the case may be."

Warns of Crisis in Rail Cars to Mobolize Army

Predicts Near Ban on Civilian Travel

If the United States becomes involved in a war, and millions of men are drafted, prospects of Mary visiting her G. I. Joe in any of the training camps will be slim because of an anticipated bottleneck in rail passenger cars, according to Col. W. J. Deyo Jr., 5th army transportation officer.

Deyo made his prediction, in an address here recently before a seminar of national guard and reserve leaders from the 12 states of the 5th army area.

Deyo said that altho American railroads are in better shape than they were in 1939 in regard to rights of way, frate cars, and locomotives, national mobilization will compel rationing of passenger space to trips vital to the national economy

Trend To Fancy Coaches Cited

This, he said, is due to two factors: the trend to fancy coaches and sleeping cars which carry fewer passengers, and the loss of old cars, snatched from the junk heap in the last emergency, and which now have been scrapped.

Old stlye coaches carried 68 to 72 troops as compared with 44 to 50 in the new ones. The old style sleeping car had room for 39 to 49 persons, while new room type cars carry only 22.

Deyo said it had been suggested that the country might build more troop sleepers, like the 4,000 constructed in World War II. Production difficulties, he said, would probably prevent speedy construction of troop sleepers.

Altho the trend is to fancy new passenger cars, he added, such progress is slow. A new sleeping car costs $140,000 compared to its formed cost of $100,000.

SHIFT TO DIESEL POWER SLOW

Similarly, altho the trend is to the diesel engine, Deyo said one big line estimates it would take 25 ycars to completly change over.

If such a trend continues, Deyo warned that the roads would lose older men who knew steam locomotives, so that if the old "tea kettles" were needed in an emergency, there would be few engineers available.

The question of frate cars is improving, a fact of interest to the army since to move a modern infantry division of 17,702 men, it requires 25 passenger trains and 50 frate trains. Manufactures are now producing 10,000 frate cars a month, Deyo said.

1,680,959 CARS ON HAND

The total servicable frate cars on last May 1 amounted to 1,680,-959, an increase of 104,673 over 1939.

As an example of how the passenger load has varied, Deyo gave the following figures:

1916-'21 (war) 1,042,149,667;
1932-'41 (peace) 465,161,712:
1942-'47 (war) 807,347,359.

He suggested it may be necessary to build railroads to connect with training camps and industries which under the threat of the A-bomb, would be more widely dispersed.

New Paint Developed by U. S. Laboratory Using Soybean Oil

New York, Nov. 18 (AP)—A new white- paint, made with soybean oil by depatment of agiculture scientists, was announced today to the American Oil Chemists society.

The work was done at the northern regional research laboratory of the department, at Peoria, Ill., and reported by A. J. Lewis, J. C. Cowan, and N. C. Schieltz.

The new paint is for outside work. Soybean oil has been used previously in paint, but did not dry fast enough, so that some chamical compound had to be added. The new paint uses only soybean oil and it dries quickly.

Most Fruit-Bearing Trees Should Be Planted Now

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Fall is an excellent time to plant nearly all kinds of fruit bearing trees, and this fall, according to Dr. Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, there is a fine and varied supply of fruit trrees of all kinds available.

He also says, that since World War II began, more fruit trees have died than have been planted, and the replacements are badly needed on the grounds many homes and in many small home orchards.

Nurserymen in regions where there have been heavy frosts are now digging trees and will continue filling orders until the ground freezes.

Of all foods eaten, fruits and vegetables have made the largest gain among the chief items in the American diet in the last 40 years. Therefore many home owners will continue to be interested in fruit-bearing plants. In addition to the public's desire to have fruit to eat. an increased appreciation is noted in the decorative value of fruit trees.

More and more architectural plans include one or more fruit trees in a terrace or somewhere else close to the house in informal planting. Fruit trees can also be used on ornamental planting on the front lawn, if the right variety is planted.

There is a great difference in growth in the various kinds of apples. The most beautiful shaped apple tree, we know of, is also highly desirable for its fruit, this is the Transcendent crab.

FORMS PYRAMID

The tree naturally forms an almost perfect pyramid, if not interfered with by wrong pruning, and makes a first-class shade tree. In the spring it is literally a mass of large pink flowers; it also matures a crop of high-class fruit early in the fall. This fruit is unsurpassed in quality, for canning, making crab apple jelly, butter or any other purpose for which apples are used.

One or two good pear trees planted in the side yard, will not only be a source of exceptional beauty at blooming time, but if the Duchess variety is used you can count on a good crop of large pears early fall, that rates as tops for quality and can be kept until after Christmas. This pear is as fully blight resistant as any pear that you can get. We know of at least one tree that has been bearing regularly for almost 40 years without receiving any special care, more than is given to all fruit trees.

USE PEACH TREES

If the lawn is a large one, a place may be found for growing three or four peach trees. The blossoms and fruit add color and beauty to the surroundings of any home, and there are few sights more beautiful than a well-grown peach tree loaded with ripening fruit. Furthermore, in the winter, when the branches are bare, many fruit trees have beautiful, interesting lines and remind the onlooker of the flowers and fruit of the coming year.

We believe that every family who has room for it, should plant a small apple orchard. If there is room for only four or five trees, plant that many. And a dozen will provide more apples than any family will use. The apple is a long-lived tree, capable of bearing fruit regularly for half a century. It pays to set the trees for enough apart so that they will not harm each other 20 years from now, They should be set from 36 to 40 feet apart each way, and great care should be used in planting them so that they will get a good start in life.

HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES

There are hundreds of varieties of apples on the market but the following are good for a small family orchard in the South.

For a first early, we know of no better apple than Yellow Transparent. This apple has its faults but it is extremely early, a regular bearer of good-sized fruit, and of the highest quality for cooking or eating. At least two seedlings of this variety has recently been produced in Tennessee, and are rapidly winning a place among fruit growers. Both of these varicties, like their mother, are yellow in color, but both are later than their mother. Both are claimed to be more resistant to disease, but neither have been tried long enough to be sure of this.

To follow immediately the Yellow Transparent, we recommend Mountain June. This originated as a chance seedling found growing on the Highland rim about 40 miles north of Nashville. It is a red apple about the size of the old Ben Davis or perhaps a little smaller.

It is almost solid in color. It has good quality, either for eating raw or cooking. While few people consider it outstanding in flavor, it has the best quality of any apple in season and it is a heavy and regular bearer.

FOUND IN CAROLINA

Next in season is the South's most popular apple, Golden, or as it is commonly called Yellow Delicious. This apple was found as a seedling growing on the side of a mountain in North Carolina. No apple bears large crops more regularly than does the Golden Delicious. and it is safe to say that there is no better flavored apple in existence for cooking purposes. It comes into bearing very young and is exceptionally free from diseases. Properly harvested and stored it can be kept in the ordinary home until Christmas, and if put in cold storage it keeps much longer.

Staymans Winesap, or as it is commonly called now, Stayman, is the largest, juicest, and finest flavored of all the Winesaps. It matures about a month later than Yellow Delicious, and keeps about a month longer. It also is of Southern origin and therefore, it is a heavy and regular bearer of large apples.

The next apple that we recommend for homc use, is the Virginia Winesap. It is almost pure red in color and ripens later than any of the other varieties we have mentioned. It is a heavy bearer of medium or almost medium sized fruit. Though it is a little undersized, everybody knows it and likes it. It can be kept longer than most of the other apples, and for a late, maturing home apple it is unsurpassed. We know there are plenty of people that will differ with us on some of these varieties, but we feel sure after taking council with many experts, that for the Middle South no other varieties surpass these for the home orchard.

First Aid for Angina Pectoris

There are times when a little knowledge of the heart disease may be of great value in dealing with heart attacks. One of the most common is angina pectoris. The main symptom of this disease is pain in the chest, usually under the breastbone or in the pit of the stomach. This pain may radiate down the arm and is described as tightness or squeezing in character. Quite frequently it is attended by vomiting, and naturally is thought to be an attack of acute indigestion The only first aid that can be given in the home is to have the patient sit quitely until the pain subsides. If the patient has been under the care of a physician he will usually carry nitrogycerin tablets given to him by the physician. One of these tablets should be placed under the patient's tongue. If the pain or vomiting continues, a doctor should be called at once. The recognition of this type of heart attack, not putting it down as just indigestion, and seeking medical aid at once, may save a person's life.

Survey Shows that One-third of Next Generation Will Be Good Wives

New York, N. Y.—A survey, now under study at this date indicates that approximatcly one-third of the girls now attending high school are preparing themselves to make good wives. The survey has proceeded no farther than seven states. including North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and Georgia, but will eventually cover all the southern and border states, where the school systems are absoluately separate.

The survey is being conducted to ascertain how many high school girls are preparing themselves with all-around home-making (Home Economics) courses. That is: cooking, crocheting, sewing. knitting, embroidery, child care, etc. The prime reason for this survey is to determine actually how many Negro girls are really taking Home Economics seriously as an avocation.

Since it is to be automatically assumed that the majority of Negro girls who marry won't be fortunate enough to have husbands who can provide the servants, which would make up for the lack of home-making knowledge on the part of the wife, it is reasonable to assume that the girl who majors in Home Economics in High School will be better prepared to administer the affairs of the home than the girls who didn't take Home Economics.

The report from Kentucky shows at this point of the survey, that more than fifty per cent of the Negro girls in high school in Kentucky are majoring in Home Economics; therefore it is reasonable to assume that a man who marries a girl from Kentucky will marry a girl better prepared to administer the home, thereby giving their marriage a better than evcn chance of surviving. North Carolina is the next highest, with approximately three-eights of its registered Negro female students taking Home Economics. South Carolina is next, with onc-third of its female students. Texas ties with South Carolina. Returns on Georgia are not complete, but, present indications show that their young women didn't particularly go in for the subject. Two eights of the girls in Virginia seem to be majoring in Home Economics, whereas the returns from Mississippi aren't complete.

We will be able to announce the complete findings at an early date, but present indications show that mothers and fathers can be better assured that junior's stomach will be well filled with properly prepared food, and his home will be better kept if he marries a Kentucky girl.

Submit Applications for Membership

High Time Negro Singers Be Members of the Metropolitan Opera Company Submits Applications for Metropolitan For Thigpen, Holland and Hall

By Neil Scott

It is high time that Negroes become members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, the nation's greatest musical organization. The circumstance of color predjudice should rapidly be ended which, until now, has kept the golden tones of some of the world's finest singers from ringing through the mighty halls of the Metropolitan Opera House. Even as the barriers against Negroes playing professional basket ball, football, tennis, golf, being heavyweight champion of the world have been torn down, so must Negro America now gird itself for an all out fight to see to it that our men and women of vocal, histrionic and artistic might, get their chance to gain fame and fortune in the opera houses in the United States.

There is no question but that Marion Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Carol Brice, Ellabelle Davis, Larry Winters, and other gifted Negro artists, if given the incentive and the opportunity to appear in Americas major opera houses, they would more than hold their own. Each of the artists named above has widespread following among music lovers who pay hundreds of thousands of dollars each year to hear their golden voices, and thrill to their artistry. Yet, none of these artists are members of the Metropolitan Opera Association. No Negro has trod the stage of the Metropolitan, singing an operatic role. Certainly Marion Anderson and Carol Brice could match the vocal prowess of any two other contraltos presently members of the Met; the same holds true for Miss Davis and Miss Maynor, as regards sopranos.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Metropolitan is a jim crow institution, it is high time that the battle to get Negroes into that organization was begun. Accordingly, I have submitted the names of three talented Negroes for the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air; Mr. Charles Holland, a golden voiced tenor; Miss Helen Thigpen, a silken voiced soprano, and Mr. James Hall, a basso profundo. It is my intention to submit the names of many other young Negro singers, if they will contact me for one of the application blanks for the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air. I am calling on all Negro musicians, newspapers and civic leaders to join with me in the fight to break down the jim crow barriers at the Metropolitan Opera House. The following letter is self explanatory:

Miss Helen McDermott, Sec.
Metropolitan Opera Auditions
of he Air,
230 Park Avenue.
New York 17, New York
Dear Miss McDeramott:

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for your courtesy in supplying me with application blanks for the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air.

We have submitted to you the names of three fine vocal talents, whose applications attest to their qualifications to be contestants in the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, and as prospective members of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Mr. Charles Holland, Miss Helen Thigpen, and Mr. James Hall are only three of the thousands of gifted Negro vocalists who desire the opportunity to compete to be members of the nation's greatest musical organization, (The Metropolitan Opera Company).

I sincerely hope that every courtesy will be extended these young artists, and that they will be granted every opportunity to display their vocal prowess in an effort to become members of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

We will be submitting other names to you at the earliest possible moment. Again let me thank you for your courtesy. I remain

Sincerely yours,
NEIL SCOTT

Contact Neil Scott and Associates, 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York 26, New York for an application blank for the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air.

Cast Down Your Bucket Where You Are

When Booker T. Washington said to his people "Cost down your bucket where you are" he never dreamed that one day these words would be dramatically visualized for the thousands of visitors who annually visit his birthplace.

Just outside of the "big house" not more than 50 feet from the replica of the log cabin in which Booker T. Washington was born stands a beautiful fully built well curbing with bucket, drawing wheel and rope. Above it is printed in bold relief these words of Booker T. Washington which have travelled the world over—"Cast down your bucket where you are." Among the many interesting sights at the Birthplace none attracts more attention than this well—stamping its valuable lesson upon the minds of all who read it.

Many visitors drop coins into this "well" and make wishes. We don't believe in magic but we know that dreams can be made to come true by following Booker T. Washington's advice.

Booker T. Washington Service Memorial a Monument of Interracial Good-Will

Throughout the many books and articles written by Booker T. Washington he always gave credit to the fine men, women, and groups of other races, who so generously helped him in his struggle upward. In keeping with this spirit we would like to direct attention to a few of the many members of the white race who have so graciously and generously helped in the efforts to establish a Memorial to Booker T. Washington. Because of space limitations we can only mention a few here but it is a fact that when this memorial shall have been established it will be one of the greatest monuments of interracial good will that this nation possesses.

When the birthplace of Booker T. Washington was put up for sale, the daughter of Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, went to S. J. Phillips, the present President of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, and asked him to find a way to purchase the plantation on which her father was born. In response to her appeal Mr. Phillips went to the Nehi Corporation of Columbus, Georgia, by whom he was employed. He told Mr. C. C. Colbert, President of the Corporation, Mr. T. H. Stanley, General Sales Manager, and Mr. Wilbur Glenn, Treasurer, of the many contributions that Booker T. Washington had made to the American way of life, and what the preservation of his birthplace would mean to future generations. He then asked for a loan of sufficient size to buy the plantation. Without any collateral, the Nehi Corporation supplied Mr. Phillips with a cheek to purchase the plantation at "whatever the cost." This was done nearly three years ago. Since that time until the present day the Nehi Corporation has made Mr. Phillips' time available for the development of the Memorial. His name has never been taken from the corporation's payroll even though he works night and day in the interest of the Memorial. Truly has the Nehi Corporation given evidence of "interracial good-will."

When the Board of Trustees of the Memorial decided to ask the Commonwealth of Virginia to make an appropriation for the development of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, the matter had to be presented to the Virginia General Assembly. Hon. Walter L. Hopkins, a member of that body, graciously accepted this task and secured an appropriation of $15,000. He was also among the first to purchase a supply of Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars to distribute among his friends, and was one of the first white men to accept membership on the Memorial's Board of Trustees. He has contributed much to the present status of the Memorial. In this connection it can be stated that Governor Tuk and all of Virginia's Senators and Representatives have also eooperated wholeheartedly in the efforts to establish the Memorial.

Senators Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson, together with Congressmen W. M. Abbitt, S. O. Bland, J. W. Flannagan, Jr., Porter Hershy, Jr., B. P. Harrison, J. Vaughn Gary and Howard W. Smith, all of Virginia, are on the Memorial's Board of Governors Other white members of the Board include Senator James P. Kem and Congressmen Claude I. Bakewell and Clarence Cannon of Missouri; Congressmen Harold D. Cooley, Carl T. Durham, and John H. Folger of North Carolina; Senator Kenneth McKellar and Congressman Clifford Davis of Tennessee; Congressman George Grant of Alabama; Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas; Congressman William Lewis of Kentucky; Congressman Emory Price of Florida; Congressman J. P. Richards of South Carolina; Congressman Wingate Lucas of Texas; Mr. M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. C. Donald Dallas, Chairman of the Board, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.; Mr. Chas. H. Diehl, President Empire City Savings Bank; Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President Washington and Lee University; Mr. Frank E. Gannett, President Gannett Newspapers; Mr. William Green, President of American Federation of Labor; Atty. Mortimer Hayes, New York City; Mr. Harry Martin, President Ameriean Newspaper Guild; Dean Ernest O. Melby of New York University; Dr. Alonzo Myers, Chairman, Higher Education, New York University; Dr. Paul C. Reinert, Dean St. Louis University; Dr. Robert G. Sprout, President University of California; Dr J. D. Williams, chancellor University of Mississippi; Dean Carl Wittke, Oberlin College, and Mr. Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. For all of these men to take time out of their busy lives to help to build a memorial to a humble American is indeed more than a gesture of interracial good will.

Among other white friends who have given full measure of support may be listed Mr. Victor L. Anfuso, Commander of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, who secured the cooperation of the Catholic Clergy of New York; His Eminence Bishop Oxley, Bishop of Brooklyn, who sent his cheek for $1,00.; Rabbi Fiebleman of New Orleans, who used his influence to get the Higgins Foundation to contribute $1,500; the late Senator Carter Glass and Congressman Burch, who introduced bills in the Senate and House to secure coinage of $5,000,000 Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars to be sold at a premium to help in the cause. The 80th Congress that passed the legislation, President Harry S. Truman who signed the Bill, Mr. McBride, clerk of the committee, Mrs. Nellie Ross Taylor, Director of the Mint, who has cooperated in the distribution; the entire Federal Reserve Banking System that has given splendid cooperation, the hundreds of Trust and Savings Banks which have sold more than 50,000 Memorial coins; The People's National Bank of Rocky Mount, which has served as our Treasurer—Mr. J. P. Davis, Vice-President of this bank, and all of his fine staff of workers; Attorney Russell Davis, of Rocky Mount, who is a member of our Board of Trustees; the press of the nation that has given us millions of lines of publicity; the majort networks and thousands of local broadcasting stations—particularly WROV in Roanoke—that has given us more than a year of sustaining time for a good-will program.

Dr. Louie B. Newton, of Atlanta, and the Southern Baptist Association have cooperated with us. So also has Dr. Lowe and the Baptist Radio Commission. Misses Gladys Swarthout and Carmen Miranda who flew all the way from the west coast to participate in a Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Program which was presented in Carnegie Hall, New York. Mr. Earl Wilson and Mr. Arthur Godfrey who served as Masters of Ceremony on this program; Mr. Sydney S. Baron, of New York, who put $30,000 of his money in a fund raising campaign; Mr. George McDonald who has used the Dixie Hand Book to publicize our efforts; Mr. Fred Splawn, of Montgomery, who serves on our Board of Directors; Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs which have purchased thousands of Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars and white business organizations, manufacturing plants, mills and factories oo numerous to mention in this limited space—all of these are but a few of the many members of the white race who have worked and are still working with us to establish a Service Memorial to honor Booker T. Washington. These re some of the many reasons that lead us to say that when this Memorial is established it will be one of the greatest monuments of Interracial good-will in all America.

It is said of Sir Walter Scott, when his dog "Camp" died, that he declined to go out to dinner on the ground that he had just lost a dear friend. It is when the dog gets old and dim-sighted, and follows its master and mistress about like their shadow, that we first begin to feel how close is the relation between the dog and the man.

Memorial Mops on Market

"Mops" under the trade name of "Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial" are being placed on the market in the Commonwealth of Virginia and other areas. These mops are being turned out by the thousands in the "Mop Factory" which has been recently instituted at the Birthplace.

The work is being done largely by Veterans and has been established to help to publicize the Birthplace as well as to serve as a small source of revenue to help to maintain the educational program which began at the Birthplace on October 1st.

Other small business activities will be initiated from time to time to help liquidate the cost of operation. A canning plant which will handle the large supply of vegetables which the Memorial farm produces, as well as serve as an outlet for surplus food raised by the 23,000 farmers in this area will, perhaps, be the next unit put into operation.

You Can Help Build a Better Southland

The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial is carrying on a program that deals directly with the well being of one-third of the population of the South. What affects this large portion of the population of any area affects, the entire area. Money, labor, publicity, good will and prayers are needed in the doing of this gravely needed job. Everybody can help. If you are a Southerner of large means your contribution to the Memorial would do a world of good for our section. If your means are limited you ean help in proportion.

Even people of very limited means have the opportunity to give a hand. In the early days Booker T. Washington was given a half dozen eggs or a pig, by the poor. You would have to be rich to do this today but you don't have to be rich to help by purchasing Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars at $1.00 each or taking out a subscription to "The Southern Letter."

For Human Betterment

A short time ago, in connection with Oil Progress Day, the presidents of three Rhode Island colleges issued statements on the oil industry.

Mr. Robert J. Slavin, president of Providence College, said, "What of means to the community, to the state and to the nation cannot be minimized . . .Indeed, the entire world depends in a great measure upon petroleum and everything possible should be done to further the interests of this industry, which works for the welfare of the people."

Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, said, "The health of both the individual and the nation is dependent upon further progress in the oil industry. We congratulate the industry upon its achievements of the past and its promise for the future."

Carl Woodward, president of Rhode Island State College, said that the oil industry "has shown a rare capacity to adjust its operations to meet the demands of the moment . . . We have a sense of indebtedness to the petroleum industry."

Praise such as this, from informed educational leaders, is not gained by chance. It must be earned through performance—and that is exactly what oil has done. The magnificent war record of the American oil industry is too well known to need description. It has been called upon to meet a postwar demand far greater than anyone could have anticipated. It is now developing oil resources in almost every far-flung corner of he world. It is a powerful force for human betterment.

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For further information write to:

REV. HENRY A. BOYD

President, Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company

4th Avenue, North and Charlotte Avenue, Nashville 3, Tennessee

Protecting the Food Supply

Country Gentleman recently published an editorial dealing with one of the most important yet least understood problems confronting the American people. The theme of it is found in its title and subtitle: "America's advantage must be maintained. Only by protecting our sources of abundant food can we continue to lead the world."

Few of us realize the extent to which our standard of living is dependent upon food which is moderately priced in relation to incomc. Over a long period of time, food has taken only about 24 per cent of our spendable personal income. The balance has been left to buy other things—the things which kep industry going and employment high. As the Country Gentleman said, "Nowhere else in the world has so much been left. . to be used in raising the general standard of living." In other countries, by contrast, the cost of food accounts for as much as 70 per cent of the average worker's arnings. Little remains for anything else—so industry lags and living standards are low.

The Country Gentleman recommends a two-faceted program to assure an ample and permanent food supply—first, adequate safeguards for farmers, and, secondly, conservation of soil and other productive resources. The first is being accomplished. The seond offers a challenge to farmers, and others, to prevent the exhaustion and depletion of the land by adopting proven farming proesses that make for conservation and soil maintenance.

To cite a current example, the nation needs more meat animals. They furnish food and put fertility back in the soil. Meat animals make food of grasses, fodders and waste products which are not suitablc for human dict. Consumption of meat has tended to rise while supplies have tended to decline. To achieve greater production we must have fair prices to encourage producers. Food is the basis of the Amerian economy.

Farmers Co-ops' Part in Rural Health

Washington, D. C.—Many groups of farmers have taken a hand in improving rural health service according to a report just issued by the Farm Credit Administration. These farmers working with others in rural communities have found they can work together to provide much needed services and spread the costs for health services in much the same manner as they have teamed up to market their products and furnish services and supplies cooperatively.

This report outlines in detail—by use of seleted examples—three systems of prepayment plans designed to make it easier for farm families to absorb such costs—prepaid hospital service, benefits in cash from insurance companies, and local cooperative associations that give health servies under a local budget plan.

In Minnesota, for example, hundreds of farm families through their local co-ops have joined a health association, the Group Health Mutual, Minneapolis, which aims to apply cooperative principles of membership participation. This association started by insuring only against the expense of hospital service. It now offers what it calls a double protection policy combining insurane for hospital bills with insurance for doctors' bills.

In some localities, groups have gone still further, forming rural health cooperatives to bring needed health services into the rural community. This report discusses four pioneering rural health cooperatives which have set up hospital, clinic, and health services. They are the Farmers Union Hospital Association, Elk City, Okla.; Northwest Community Hospital Association, Mooreland, Okla.; South Plains Cooperative Hospital Association, Amherst, Tex.; and Achenbach Memorial Hospital Association, Hardtner, Kas.

In addition, many farmer cooperatives have joined in health discussion and planning councils. have contributed to funds for building local hospitals and clinics, have helped finance medical students, and made many other moves to try to help improve the health of their areas.

For those communities where nothing much has been done so far, the report gives a step by step outline of what they can do to set up a rural health improvement program, pointing out the need for a thorough planning study to decide what needs to be done, whether it can be done, and how to proceed to do it.

No Equal

In a recent speech, L. P. Shield, president of Grand Union Company, traced the development of chain stores, and said that chains, in hitching mass distribution to mass production, "have made one of history's great contributions to our economic system."

In the past 15 years the country has witnessed some especially fine examples of chain store service During the depression, for instance, the chains made particular effort to move surplus or "distressed" foods, and the economic value of this to the American farmer was tremendous. During the war, the chains were leaders in cooperating with the government in the difficult work of keeping prices to legal levels, fighting black markets, and distributing goods in an orderly fashion in a time of scarcity. And since the war, the chains have been at the forefront in the battle to keep prices from running completely out of sight, and to market goods at a minimum cost and profit.

The value of chain merchandising has not been confined to such work as this. Other kinds of stores, faced with chain competition, had to keep up with the march of progress or fall by the wayside. The independents adopted many chain policies, and came up with new and attractive innovations of their own. They have held their share of the business, and are giving the chains plenty of tough competition. Thus, every phase of merchandising has been influenced for the better.

A mass production economy must have mass distribution to move the goods. American retailing has no equal in the world.

Competing with War

If—even during the height of the war—an entire division of men had been killed, and more than a crops had been maimed, the nation would have been shocked with horror.

Yet fire does that every year. It does it on a piecemeal basis, of course. But that does not make the total any less terrible. Close to 11,000 lives a year are now given to it through carelessness and ignorance. And the toll of the maimed and burned and crippled is about 50,000. Its depredations are especially great among small children, many of whom become lifelong invalids.

Early in October, the nation celebrated Fire Prevention Week, as it does each year. A vast amount of work was done during the week to awaken the country to the menace of fire, and to teach us how fire may be prevented. But if the public works on the "out of sight, out of mind" basis, the Week will not bear full fruit. Fire prevention, to be successful, must be carried on day in and day out. It must become a routine part of living in all homes and all places of work. It must be as automatic as eating and sleeping.

When that is accomplished, fire's toll of death and injury will be cut enormously—to say nothing of a property loss which has been costing us more than $700,000,000 a year.

Who Makes the Gains?

The radicals' classic complaint against capitalism is that it tends to concentrate the wealth and ome of the nation in the hands of a relative few, at the expense of the many.

That ancient cliche is still in use. Yet the truth is that just the opposite has occurred. The greatest gains in late years have been made by people in the lower and the middle-income groups. As an example, in 1941 there were 4,139,000 families in the $3,000-$5,000 bracket—last year there were more than 13,000,000. And, in 1941, only about 1,500,000 families had incomes over $5,000, while last year the total reached almost 7,000,000.

Last summer a survey was made to find out what classifications of people were better or worse off than in 1930, after making allowance for changes in taxes and living costs. Such representative labor groups as coal miners, railway workers, etc., were all better off, and by a wide margin. But typical groups of executives, and stock and bondholders were worse off.

No economic system in history has done as much as our free enterprise capitalism for the so-called common man. The radicals are trying to hide that fact.

"A phenomenon of postwar operations, common to every industry, is that without having had any erious voice in the matter, industry's energies have been progressively diverted from its central purpose of making things people want to buy. Industry has been used to product the financing of the 'free' services rendered by governmental agencies. The impact f taxes has grown great enough to force its way directly into virtually every business decision."—K. T. Keller, President, Chrysler Corporation.

Protecting Living Standards

A director of research for a large organization retail stores has said that efforts will be made to still further lower the overhead costs of retail business. In some parts of the country roadside stores, which can be operated cheaply, are opening up. And that, he went on, "may be the first indication of a new form of competition for large retailing establishments."

The interesting thing about that is the light it casts on the competitive situation in mercrandising. And it shows, as well, how impossible it is for any kind of store to gain anything approaching a monopoly. In the days when chain store taxes were being advocated, the argument was that they were necessary to keep the independent from being squeezed ut of business. A Federal tax of this nature came within an ace of becoming law. But it was beaten—and the independent kept on doing business at the same old stand, and they are better off than ever.

In retailing, there is always room at the bottom for the small operator to gain a foothold—and there's plenty of room, too, in the middle and at the top, for the man who is willing to work, has the necessary experience and adequate financing, and knows how to offer the public goods and services which meet its approval.

Retailing has done a fine job in cutting its costs of doing business, and it is always looking for ways and means to do a better job still. The consumer gets the benefit—either in lower prices, or in the prevention of price increases that would otherwise occur. And that's one way to protect American living standards.

SPACE SAVERS

If you are living in cramped or makeshift quarters, you can save space and add an attractive note by replacing end table with small drawer cabinets. You will be surprised at the amount they will hold.

Overlooking the Goose

At the recent convention of the United Mine Workers, a great deal of discussion centered around future demands that the union may make on the soft coal operators. The indications were that these will include still higher wages, still shorter working days, an increase in vacation payments, and so on down the line.

The desire of any working group to get as much it can is understandable. However, in the case of the coal miners, this raises the extremely pertinent question of just where the limit may be. At the present time, 60 cents out of each and every dollar taken in by coal producers goes for labor costs. The industry's profits have been moderate. The only way out, therefore, would be to again boost the cost of coal to the consumer—and that is where the danger lies.

Coal, vital as it is, must be sold in intense competition with all other fuels. If the price should become too high, there would be greater use of these other fuels, and a consequent deline in the use of coal. And then the miner's high-wage jobs would deline.

Right now soft coal miners are the highest-paid industrial workers in the world. They have made spectacular gains, not only in wages but in living and working conditions, and a long list of other tangible benefits. It would be the part of wisdom for them to consider how they may help protect the market for the product that supports them—rather than imperil it with excessive perennial demands.

YOUR CHANCE OF FIRE LOSS

This year, according to the president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, fire will enter one out of every 100 American homes. In those homes, it will kill thousands of people, at least 2,400 of them children. And it will leave a ghastly toll of ruin and waste behind it.

If you happen to be one of the lucky ones whose home escapes fire, you may think its no problem of yours. You'll be dead wrong. The burden of paying for fire falls on all of us. A fire which destroys a great forest or a producing factory makes every American poorer, in loss of taxes, jobs, purchasing power, and national resources. Fire is the enemy of employment, production, and a high standard of living for the people.

Every American, as a result, has a direct and personal interest in fire prevention. His life and his home and his business are at stake. And so, going beyond purely personal considerations, is the economic health and prosperity of the community and the country. The billions that go up in smoke and flame are lost to us forever—and so are the lives of those who are burned to death.

Soon we will be in a new year. It can be a year in which loss of life and property by fire is cut to a fraction of past totals. Or it can be a year in which, because of our carelessness and indifferene, destruction rages on. It is up to us to make the choice.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Fear among some Mexican farmers that vaccination may serve to spread foot and mouth disease are without foundation, says Dr. B. T. Simms, nationally known veterinary, authority and chief of the U. S. bureau of animal industry, Recent reduced "some resistance" among Mexican farmers to the vaccination program now being carried on jointly by the United States and Mexico in an attempt to stop the spread of foot and mouth disease below the border. As long as foot and mouth disease vaccine is manufactured carefully and tested before it is applied to livestock, there is no danger that it will spread the disease, Dr. Simms states.

Sex Hormoner May Reduce Swine Production Problems

Skilled use of sex hormones in hogs offer a possibility of bringing more pork to American dinner tables and of easing the multiple problems of swine production at the same time, according to a report in a national veterinary journal.

Dr. L. M. Hutchings of Purdue university, writing in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical association, said this hormone technique was developed by Prof's. H. H. Cole and E. H. Hughes of the University of Calif.

Injection of the hormone, equine gonadotropin, into sows after the fortieth day of lactation shortened as much as two to four weeks the period between successive farrowings, Dr. Hutchings stated.

In addition to shortening the farrowing season, use of the hormone would allow greater lifetime production per breeding animal, at least one extra litter per sow, provided farmers could adpust their feeding and management schedules to meet the stepped- up production program.

Effectiveness of the hormone is attributed to its marked stimulating action on the ovaries. In the hands of experts, it was over 95 per cent efficient in bringing about desired results the writer said.

No Substitute

Charles F. Kettering is one of the most famous engineers and inventors this country has produced. He has made a statement about the railroad industry which is worth repeating. "No matter what other forms of transportation do," he said, "or what new ones come into being, the railroad will remain the backbone of transportation. The amazing progress made by the railroad in their first century is only a promise of what they will do."

We all take railroad service for granted. The trains are always there, ready and able to do a job, when we need them. And back of that is a tremendous, dramatic story of the industry's growth and progress and improvement, often in the face of the most difficult obstacles. No other enterprise did so much to build the continent, to tie its far-flung regions together, and to make for a unified nation.

Yet, good as their service is, the railroads are never satisfied. A short time ago, for instance, the Association of American Railroads completed arrangements to build a new railroad research laboratory on the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology at Chicago. Its purpose is to promote and speed the many-faceted work which will make the railroads of tomorrow far better than even the fine railroads of today.

The railroads have interconnected every section of a far-flung nation in a single century. Still, as Mr. Kettering said, that is only a promise of what is to be done in the future. The industry never stands still. It is always in transition—always looking for ways to better serve the great country which supports it.

Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild goose chase and is never attained.

—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

If there is righteousness in the heart there will be beauty in the character. If there be beauty in the character, there will be harmony in the home. If there is harmony in the home, there will be order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there will be peace in the world.

—Chinese Proverb.

The Beatitudes are fragements of the autobiography of Jesus.

Mattie D. Babcock

WOMAN'S PAGE

KEEPING HOUSE
by Norma Crane
FAMOUS HOME ECONOMIST

Ironing Not So Bad; So you hate ironing? Many women make it comparatively easy. Here's how it's all in the way you do it! Hang the wash as straight as space permits. Fold things neatly as you take them in from the line. Put away the things which don't require ironing. Do your flatwork as soon as you take it off the line. You'll find that some of the moisture from the fresh air is retained by the clothes, and ironing at this time is twice as easy. The wash blanket is half empty now and the remainder doesn't look so dreadful. What's left is the "special work:" rayon, cottons, and starched pieces. Sprinkle them with warm water and roll up tightly in a turkish towel to keep them uniformly damp. Don't dampen more than you will iron at one time, as clothes mildew easily when left dampened too long. A light weight iron will prove far less tiring and just as efficient as a heavy one. Sit down when you iron, using either a high stool for a standing ironing board or a kitchen chair for a low set ironing board. Cover the board with a white, lintless fabric which can be tubbed and bleached frequently.

Care For Electric Cords: Your electrical equipment is only as good as your electric cords, so take care of them. Always grasp the plug itself, not the cord, when disconnecting from an outlet. Keep occasionally with a duster or (if rub-them dry and wipe them off oc berized) with a damp cloth. Never find them around a hot appliance and don't wind them tightly. Keep them looped loosely over a hook or, if attached to the appliance, loop in the place provided for it. all knots and kinks should be smoothed out.

RECIPE OF THE WEEK

Raisin Bran Flake Muffins
1 cup sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
3-4 teaspoons salt
1 beaten egg
2-3 cup of milk
1-4 cup molasses
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1 cup bran flakes cereal
1-2 cup raisins

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together. Combine the egg, milk, molasses, and melted shortening, then add to the flour mixture, stirring only until the flour disappears. Fold in the bran flakes and raisins. Fill greased muffin pans about 2-3 full and bake at 425 degrees F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Yield, about 10 medium sized muffins

A Little of This and That: Lace adged rayon banding is available for sewing to the hems of too-short slips, thereby attaining the "New Look" at a saving. It comes in three lingeric colors . . . Extra thin sliced bacon is now to be had, 30 to 32 slices to a pound instead of 20, which is average. Grand for sandwiches and salads, but cook it slower and turn it over frequently because it will burn if cooked like the regular thick kind Have you bought one of the new automatic needle threaders which works so simply that you can thread a needle without even looking? It's really something you won't want to be without!

Be Pretty When You Walk: Study yourself in front of a mirror or have someone check you until you acquire the length of step that is best for your height and the length of your legs. A short person taking short steps looks stumpy. A tall person taking too long a step reminds one of Gulliver. You look graceful walking with relaxed legs and knees, while taking suitably sized steps. Find the one that suits you best and then practice it over and over until it becomes habitual. The popular trick in Grandma's day was to balance a book on the head while walking in order to improve the posture and the carriage. This is still a recommended practice in the modeling schools today.

HONEY FRUIT CAKE
1 cup prunes
1 cup dried apricots
1 cup golden raisins
2 cups seedless raisins
1 cup blanched almonds
1 cup walnut meats
1 1-2 cups finely cut citron
1 cup finely cut candied pineapple
1-2 cup thinly sliced candied cherries
1 cup finely cut candied orange peel
1 cup finely cut candied lemon peel
1 cup chredded cocoanut
2 1-2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 1-4 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons allspice
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 1-2 cups shortening
1 1-4 cups honey
6 eggs

Rinse dried fruits and dry thoroughly. Cut prunes from pits into small pieces. Slice apricots fine. Shop almonds and walnuts. Combine dried fruits, nuts, candied fruits and peels, and cocoanut with 1 cup flour. Sift together remaining flour, baking powder, salt and spice. Cream shortening thoroughly. Blend in honey gradually, and beat well. Beat eggs thoroughy and add slowly to creamed mixture, blending well. Beat in sifted dry ingredients. Pour batter over floured fruit mixture. Mix thoroughly. Pour into 10-inch tube pan which has been lined with 2 thicknesses of brown paper and 1 of waxed paper. Bake in slow oven (250 degrees) 4 to 4 1-2 hours with shallow pan of water in bottom of oven during baking. Remove from pan to cool. Allow to ripen 2 to 4 weeks before cutting. Makes about a 7 pound cake.

CONVALESCENT FARE

If there is an invalid in your family, don't forget to include plenty of protein in his diet. Animal protein, such as meat, is especially valuable to people recovering from disease, wounds, surgery or burns.

MEND IT

If your favorite lamp shade is torn and you do not want to part with it, place cellophane tape over the ripped part and it will be as good as new.

NO WASTE

Mix margarine in a casserole when you plan to bake in it on the same day. Then the casserole is guarded and ready for baking, with no margarine waste.

Tips on Turkey

If your family is small, a quarter bird, affording your preference of white or dark meat, may be just the thing about which to plan Thanksgiving dinner

By MARRY LYLES WILSON

Turkey transforms everyday dinners into special occasions, but it is not necessary to have a large family or a number of guests to enjoy turkey. A quarter turkey can now be purchased at many meat counters, either light or dark meat, frozen and wrapped in an attractive package. This furnishes enough turkey for a family of two to four, with leftovers for another day.

To cook a quarter turkey, place it on a rack in an open pan and rost in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) for three to four hours.

If you want a whole turkey, buy a hen turkey if you want an 8 to 15-pound bird, a tom if you want one weighing from 16 to 25 pounds. The marks of quality are a clean waxy skin with few pinfeathers and no bruises or discolorations; well-fleshed brest and legs; streaks of fat under the skin on breast, legs, thighs and back; a short bady and broad brest. Frozen turkeys should be frozen hard and show no discoloration.

Slow cooking by dry heat on a rack in an open pan is the best method for roasting a turkey. It requires no water, no basting, no cover. Low temperatures assure better flavor and appearance, less shrinkage and less loss of juices. And a shallow pan allows the heat to circulate around the bird, roasting it evently.

TO ROAST A TURKEY

Rub the cavity with salt (one-eight teaspoon per pound of bird). Put enough stuffing in neck to fill it out nicely, and fasten neck skin to back with skewer. Stuff cavity well, but do not pack tightly. Truss bird and grease skin thoroughly with melted or softened cooking fat. Place on rack in shallow pan. Cover top and sides of bird with fat-moistened cloth, preferably clean white cheesecloth. Place in 325-degree ovcn. Do not scar. Do not cover Do not add water. Moisten cloth with fat from bottom ofpan if cloth dries slightly during cooking.

To tell whether turkey is done, press the fleshy part of the drumstick with fingers, protecting them with cloth or paper. If it is done the meat will feel soft. Or move the drumstick up an down—if the leg joint gives readily or breaks, your turkey is done. If you use a meat thermometer, your turkey will be done when thermometer placed in the center of the inside thigh muscle registers 190 degrees F., or when one placed in the center of the dressing registers 180 degrees F.

No turkey dinner is complete without smooth. rich brown gravy, and a good stuffing. To make good turkey gravy, follow this tested recipe.

TURKEY GRAVY
3 tbsp. drippings
3 tbsp. flour
2 cups liquid
Salt and pepper

Pour drippings from roasting pan into a bowl. Skim off as much fat as possible and put three tablespoonsfull into a saucepan. Measure three tablespoons of flour into the fat. Blend thoroughly. Measure meat juice and add giblet stock, milk or water to make up two cups. Set fat and flour mixture over low heat, stirring constantly. Cook until frothy. Add cold liquid all at once; stirring constantly until thickened. Boil briskly about five minutes. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve boiling hot. Yield: About two cups.

SAVORY DRESSING
5 cups crumbled corn bread
5 cups stale bread Broth to moisten
1-2 tsp. thyme
1 tsp. poultry seasoning
1-2 cup minced onion
1 cup celery, cut fine
Turkey liver, rub to a paste
1-2 cup melted butter
2 eggs

Moisten bread slightly. Add other ingreadients. Add beaten eggs and butter last.

TURKEY TIMBALES

Mix two cups chopped left-over turkey meat and one egg. Season with salt and pepper. Line wellgreae cdsustard cups with this mix ture, leaving an opening in center for dressing. Make dressing by mixing one and one-half cups bread crumbs, one teaspoon poultry seasoning, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup melted fat and three tablespoons hot water. Press dressing into center of the cups. Bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

TURKEY HASH
3 cups chopped cooked turkey
1-2 cup chopped celery
1 large onion. Broth
2 hard-cooked eggs

Chop onion fine and brown in a little fat only until a delicate color. Add two tablespoons flour Simmer in the broth until onions are tender. Strain, mashing the onions through. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne. Add enough broth to make three cups liquid. Add celery, which has been cooked only until tender in a little water. Add turkey. Heat slowly. Serve on tost points in toast cup or with rice, potatoes or grits.

ORANGE CAKE WITH CHOCOLATE SUNDAE ICING

Steep 1-4 tsp. orange rind in 1-2 cup strained orange juice 5 min.; strain. Combine orange juice with 1-2 cup milk.

Sift together in a large bowl:
2 1-4 cups sifted cake flour
3 teaspoons double-action backing powder
(4 tsp. single-action)
1 teaspoon salt
1-14 cups sugar

Add:
1-2 cup Snowdrift
2-3 cup orange-milk mixture

Mix until flour is dampened. Beat 2 min. If you beat by hand and take "rests," count beating time only. (For electric mixer, use "low speed"; scrape bowl and beater often.)

Add:
2 eggs

Remaining orange-milk mixture Beat 1 minute. Turn into 2 greased 8-inch layer pans, with bottoms lined with thin plain paper. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) about 25 min. Cool 5 min.; remove from pans and cool. Put together with—

CHOCOLATE SUNDAE ICING
2 egg whites
1 1-2 cups sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon cream of tartar
1-3 cup water
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 squares unsweetened chocolate
1-2 teaspoon Snowdrift

Put first five ingredients in double boiler over water. But with rotary beater 7 min. until icing peaks. Cool; add vanilla. Ice cake Melt chocolate with Snowdrift over hot water. Cool slightly. Spread over top and allow to drip down sides.

Kedgeree is a combination of cooked flaked fish, cooked rice, parsley and salt and pepper; be sure that the parsley is finely chopped. Melted butter and an egg yolk may be added to the mixture to bind it together tnd then the whole thing reheated gently.

ORANGE NUT BREAD

3 cups sifted flour
4 tsp. baking powder
3-4 tsp. salt
1-4 cup granulated sugar
2 tbsp. granted orange rind
1-4 cup shortening
1 egg well beaten
1 cup milk
1-2 cup orange marmalade
1-2 cup nut meats

Sift together flour, baking powder; salt and sugar. Add grated orange rind. Cut in shortening until the mixture is like fine corn meal. Blend in the egg and the milk mixed together, then the orange marmalade and nut meats. Pour into a well-greased loaf pan about 10 by 5 by 3 1-2 inches and let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 60 to 65 minutes.

Two egg yolks will thicken a cup of milk for a soft custard sauce to serve over fresh orange slices or other. Add a dash of salt and two tablespoons of sugar before cooking over hot water; when thickned and cooled add a quarter teaspoon of vanilla.

ANNANDALE FRUIT STUFFING
1 cup rice
1 bunch celery, cleaned and dried
1 large carrot, scraped and diced
2 cups cooked prunes, pitted and chopped
4 tart apples, pceled and chopped
2 cups fresh cranberries, chopped
1-4 cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
2 eggs
Poultry or herb seasoning to taste

Boil rice; rinse under cold water. apples, add sugar and salt; cook with as little water as possible until carrots are tender. Drain add to rice and mix thoroughly; add chanberries. stir in eggs. Add more seasoning, if desired Make enough dressing for 14-16 pound goose or turkey. Ingredients should be hallved for use with pork loin or ducks.

This is an old New Jersey recipe especially good with goose, duck, or pork.

OLD FASHIONED STONE-GROUND CORN MEAL MUFFINS
1 whole egg
2 cups Hay Market Stone-ground meal
2 cups buttermilk
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt

Sift dry ingredients into mixing bowl, add milk and beaten egg, then shortening and stir well. Pour into si zing hot muffun rings and bake 20 to 25 minutes at 400 degrees F. For best results be sure to use lron muffin rings and stone-ground meal.

CHEESE-FRUIT SALAD

Allow 1 three-ounce package of cream chees to stand at room temperature to soften; then cream with 3 tablespoons mayonnaise. Cut 1 cup canned sweet cherries and 1-2 cup maraschino cherris in halves. Cut 1 cup membrane-free orange sections into thirds. Combine cheese mixture with fruit and 1 cup sliced walnuts and 1 cup drained crushed pineapple. Whip 1 cup whipping cream and fold into above mixture. Pour into custard cups and set in freezing compartment of refrigerator for about 3 hours, or until frozen. When salad is frozen remove from refrigerator and unmold by slipping a small knife around salad. Serve on salad greens.

Cookies cut into fancy shapes are fun for children. Spread filling on half the cookies and cover with the others to make "sandwiches." Prune, raisin, and fig fillings are especially good.

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Essay Gives 4-H. Youth Start In Successful Livestock Farming

Congressman Harold D. Cooley Praises Wake County 4-H Program

BY W. C. DAVENPORT
Nergo County Agent

Raleigh, N. C.—Wake County's Negro 4-H Club members were congratulated by Rep. Harold D. Cooley, Wednesday, Oct. 27, in an Achievement Day address at the Raleigh City Auditorium. More than 700 Wake Negro 4-H boys and girls, and 4-H leaders attended the meeting.

Praising the boys and girls for their efforts in building "a better community, county, state and nation," Mr. Cooley told them that "the meritorious cause in which 4-H Clubs are so vitally interested has a great future in this country."

"You have every right to advance and make further progress," he declared, "because this is your country and my country, and it will grow and prosper depending upon our progress."

Mr. Cooley was introduced by John W. Goodman, Assistant Director of the State College Extension Service.

In reviewing the accomoplishments of the county clubs during 1948, Philmore Williams of the Wendell 4-H Club reported that there are now fifteen active clubs in Wake County with a total membership of 783, including 410 boys and 373 girls. Of this number, 322 boys and 331 girls completed club prijects this year. Williams said 168 club members now have a total of $4,474 deposited in bank accounts, due to the profits from their projects.

The Rev. H. M. Ruffin, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Beverlyville, Virginia, awarded project champion certificates and D. H. Keck, Assistant Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank awarded cash prizes.

Project champion certificates in corn went to: Mallie Edward Umphrey, Gordon Mitchel, Cecil Burnett, Chester Thomas, Robert Parham, Lonnie Adams, Moses Leak and Pattie Dozier. **Cotton:** Enouch Ferrell. **Tobacco:** Elvin Cozart, Lonnie J. Evans, Dewarner Moses, and Clifton McClain. **Peanut:** Warren Woodard and Edgar W. Hunter. **Sweet Potato:** Elmer Perry. **Poultry:** Doris Jones and William Barbee. **Calf:** Donald Lyons and James R. Adams. **Garden:** Frances McCullers, William Marshall, Shirley Stewart and Dafid Lee Rich. **Pig:** Thomas Williams, Alfonzo Mitchell, Hubert Mills, Henry W. Brown, William Herndon, Abner C. Umphrey and Sir Walter Scott. **Food Preparation:** Pattie McKey, Marie Mitchell, Rosa Bell Dozier, Gladys Marie Walden, Roxanna Kimble and Shirley Turner. **Food Preservation:** Mildred Evans, Shirley Umphrey, Ruth O. McGhee, Christine Perry, Elverda Bullock, Margell Smith and Pauline Pettiford. **Clothing:** Vinety Evans, Pauline Pennington, Doris Burnett, Emma Hinton, Margaret Hobbs, Edna J. Stewd, Juanita Hooper, Jane Delois Wilson, Edna R. Lawson, Mary L. Coffey, Naomi Chavis, Pauline Pulley and Elvera Lee Evans. **Room Improvement:** Marjorie Giles, Mary

(Continued an Page 4 Col. 3)

Extension Director Symons Speaks At Community Fair In Maryland

Upper Marlboro, Md.—The highlights of the community fair at Asbury Church Hall, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1948, was the address of Dr. Thomas B. Symons, Director of Extension Service, State of Maryland. Dr. Symons emphasized the importance of learning to do better farming jobs through exhibiting the best products produced.

Farmers were urged to bring our more exhibits even to the extent of building a place to show it. It is a regretable fact, Said Dr. Symons, that we have more people than pigs in Southern Maryland. You should go all out in producing pork for your table and other livestock products.

Mr. William B. Carson, President of the County Commissioner urged the farmers to put greater emphasis on spiritual values and become more interested in civic and national affairs.

More than 400 exhibits of farm products were displayed by the farmers and their family.

The Local County Agent, Mr. James R. Taylor, gave a demonstration in the grading of tobacco. Demonstrations were also given in the saving of soil and home storage of vegetables.

Those receiving special prizes were: Mr. Lewis Brooks, 100 lbs. of pig meal for best stick of tobacco; Mr. Joseph Simms a set of sauce pans for best hand of tobacco; Mrs. Marion Hawkins, a set of sauce pans for best pic; Mrs. Ada Neale a frying pan for best dozen of eggs; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burroughs a small roaster for best chicken; Mrs. Sarah Butler a floor mop and handle for best jar of tomatoes; Mrs. Roberta Neale a tea kettle for the best embroidery; Mrs. Wesley Hawkins a large canner for best jar of jelly; Mrs. Izetta Neale a food mill for best cake; Mr. James F. Washington coffee and mayonnaise for best white potatoes; Mrs. Cora L. Pinkney electric toaster for best bread; Mr. James Swann large roaster for best turkey; Mr. and Mrs. William Lee coffee pot and dish pan for best sweet potatoes; and Mr. Henry Butler $5.00 in merchandise for best corn.

Mr. Martin G. Bailey, Milbourne Hull, Russell Gaines, and C. M. Whitley served as judges.

4-H'er Wins Pig with Essay

Clinton Mooring, Texas 4-H boy, shows off his champion Poland China sow and her pigs to State Extension Leader W. C. David, right, and Charles E. Trout, left, who recently returned from Liberia where he established an agricultural extension program. Clinton won this sow nearly three years ago at a Texas district fair with an essay he had written on farm life. A year later this sow was acclaimed champion at a similar fair and the youth was awarded 150 White Leghorn baby chicks and registered Jersey heifer. After college, Clinton plans to be a livestock farmer.

Clinton Mooring Of Lone Star State Sets Enviable Record

Washington, D. C.—With an essay he won a pig, and with the pig he won a calf and 150 chickens. That's how Clinton Mooring, Texas colored 4-H boy, has got his start in livestock farming.

It all started four years ago when Clinton, who did not have a pig or a calf to take to the district fair, decided to enter an essay he had written on farm life. The essay won him a purebred Poland China pig which he took home to raise. Clinton was careful to keep his pig well fed, properly housed, and well groomed. The next year his gilt won the district championship and with it 150 White Leghorn baby chickens and a registered Jersey heifer which now has a calf.

With egg money from his Leghorns, Clinton bought 25 baby turkeys the next year, raised and sold them Last year he increased his turkey flock to 50, and this year to 100.

During the last two years, Clinton's gilt has farrowed 37 pigs. Eight of these he has given to other 4-H'ers in the community for brood stock to help improve the quality of hogs in the country, 24 of his pigs he has sold, and the rest he is raising for market.

In totaling up his gross income from projects last year, young Mooring shows in his record $200 from eggs, $235 from turkeys, and $208 for pigs. After taking out feed expenses which he owed his father and money for a bicycle, Clinton added the rest to his money for college.

The 15-year-old youth, who is in the 10th grade, plans to study agriculture at Prairie View A. & M. College after graduating from high school. "I want to learn to be a real livestock farmer," says Clinton. "Then I want to come back here and help my father develop and enlarge his 165 acre farm."

The Moorings bought their farm for $3,000 in 1940 after being ten-

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 5)

Joe Louis Adams 4-H Club Member Won Third Place In Sweet Potato Exhibit

Raleigh, N. C.—Joe Louis Adams, 4-H Club member of the Juniper Level 4-H Club, won third place with a Sweet Potato Exhibit at the Second Annual Southeastern District Sweet Potato Show held at Goldsboro, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The exhibition was well represented from the Southeastern Dis-

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1)

Mr. Dave Smith Industrious Farmer In Third Generation On Farm He Now Owns

Bunkie, La., (Written to the Modern Farmer)—Down here in the Delta State, there is a farm now owned by Dave Smith, Route 1, Box 106, that has a story of human interest. Away back in the days of slavery the grandfather of Mr. Smith tilled this soil for his owner, which was rich agricultural land,

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Annual Meeting of Negro Agricultural Extension Workers Held Nov. 18-20

The annual meeting of Negro Agricultural Extension Workers was held Nov. 18-20, 1948, at the Baptist Sunday School Publishing Board.

The Annual Meeting was certainly a good one with a program of information that the agents can now begin to form their 1949 calendar of work and be ready for the new year. The program provided for the presentation of the Director, Vice Director and Assistant Director, District Agents and Specialists.

Director McLeody discussed: Extension Policies, and emphasized the need of agents studying their jobs. He stated that the changing times presented a necessity for the change in the method of doing the Extension job. "Its impossible to do today the way we did yesterday, and expect to be employed tomorrow." He praised the representatives and 4-H Club members for the report that he received in Washington on their activities at the National Camp.

Vice Director Moore stressed the fact, that we are to educate the people whom we work with, spiritually, physically, socially and economically. If we fail here, then we are not carrying out the polities of the Extension work.

The National Agricultural Program was effectively discussed by Mr. James L. Anderson and Miss Lillian Keller. This information was prepared in a manner that was appreciated, usable and enjoyable. Mr. Anderson, Extension Economist, dealt with the farm prices and outlook, and Miss Keller, Home

(Continued on Page 4 Col 2)

Robertson Youth Wins Corn Production Contest

Gene Jernigan, outstanding Future Farmers of Ameriea member from Robertson County, has been deelared winner of the Tennessee State Fair eorn produetion contest, it was announeed today.

With an unpreeedented yield of 196.3 bushels from a single acre, young Jernigan nosed out his neares eompetitor, Leroy Bosley, Negro 4-H Club member in Montgomery County, by some 43 bushels Bosley got 153.5 bushels.

Third was Grady Carpenter of Moseow with 148 bushels and fourth place went to Riehard Leath of Somerville with 144 bushels. Other winners were S. C. Blair of Slayden, fifth; Jimmy Holmes of Springfield, sixth; and George Sherrill of Hillsboro in Coffee County, seventh.

First prize was $100, second $75, third $50 and fourth $40.

Sponsored this year for the first time, the eorn production contest will be made a feature part of the State Fair program, aeeording to Judge Litton Hoekman, chairman of the board. The eontest was under the supervision of Osear Farris, agrieultural agent for Dividson County and superintendent of the agrieultural division of the State Fair.

"We will continue this program and will make it bigger and better eaeh year," Judge Hickman said.

Farris explained that the contest was started to emphasize the importanee of approved practices in the farm program and "these outstanding yields are proof that many farmers are fooling themselves in their methods of eorn produetion."

More than 100 entered the contest and 60 eomplied with all regulations and eompleted reports. One requirement was that each contestant must exhibit stalks from the field at the fair. This provided one of the most fundamental and edueational exhibits there.

The eontest had the support of the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association.

Jernigan's Program

The 196.3 yield, whieh is more than six times the state average of 30 bushels, was produeed from Tennessee No. 10 hybrid seed, on Baxter type soil. The crop was planted in rows 35 inehes apart, allowing for 11 inches between stalks.

Prior to planting, young Jernigan plowed under 1,000 pounds of tobaeeo stalks and 10 tons of barnyard manure. At planting time, he applied 1,000 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer in the row. This was followed by four shallow eultivations and the weeds were ehopped out at onee.

In figuring net ineome from the plot, Jernigan allowed $15 for tractor and labor eosts, $30 for manure and $44.50 for other fertilizers and tobacco stalks, making a total eost of $89.50. The eorn, vauled at the present government loan rate in Robertson County, is worth $306, leaving a net ineome of a little more than $216.

Jernigan completed four years of 4-4 Club work and two years of FFA aetivities and is now a student at the University of Tennessee Junior College in Martin.

Bosley's Reeord

Working under the supervision of J. R. Branham, assistant eounty agent in eharge of Negro aetivities in Montgomery County, Bosley used less fertilizer, but followed the same method cultivation.

The young Negro planted Tennessee yellow hybrid No. 602, which will be available for commereial use next year and which was provided for this projeet by the Tennessee Crop Improvement Assoeiation. He applied 150 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer at planting time and 200 pounds of nitrate of soda as a side dressing when the corn was less than knee high. He plowed the crop four times with a shallow cultivator.

All of the winners produces more than 100 bushels per aere and five of them planted their crops during the third week in May. With exeeption of Bosley, more than an average application of fertilizer was made in eaeh ease. However, Bosley did use nitrate of soda. All crops were produced from hybrid seed and no deep cultivation was made.

Burley Opening Sales Show Higher Averages Than 1947

The new sales season opened throughout the burley tobaceo belt yesterday and reports from Middle Tennessee markets showed price averages above those of opening day of last year.

Every midstate burley center realized an increase in average price a hundredweight.

Largest total in sales was recorded at Gallatin where 438,340 pounds were moved; highest average was the $53.05 at Hartsville; Clarksville led in high basket sale with a $68 mark, and Gallatin was high in total money with $230,723-.08.

The quality of the leaf was said to be generally better, although somewhat lighter than that of last year. The increase in federal support priees of $2.10 a hundredweight has led most warehousemen to predict a financially successful season which may equal or surpass last year when sales averaged $48.30 for the hundred-pound baskets.

Top baskets on Middle Tennessee floors yesterday sold at $63 up through $68.

Sparta had what was termed a "good day" as the first floor in White county history was opened. Maury county's first sale was held at Columbia, switching to Mount Pleasant.

Sales on midstate markets:

Clarksville— Total pounds 329,-724,, bringing $158,774.45. Average sale was $48.15 as compared to last year's $41.65. Top sale $68.

Gallatin— Total pounds 438,340, bringing $230,723.08. Average $50-.51; last year, $48.28. Top price $63.

Hartsville— Total pounds 375,-782, bringing $199,336.97. Average $53.05; last year, $51.07. Top price $655.

Sparta— Total pounds 136,244; bringing $67,214. Average $48.92. Top price $63.

Columbia—Total pounds 415,012, bringing $209,732.03. Average $50-.53; last year, $45.92. Top price $66.

Fayettevillc—Total pounds 318,-442, bringing $166,213.49. Average $52.20; last year, $49.15. Top price $64.

Springfield—Total pounds 201,-192, bringing $91,817.94. Average $45.64; last year, $44. Top price $63.

Carthage—Total pounds 356,118, bringing $188,340.40. Average $52-.89; last year, $52. Top price $63.

Franklin—Total pounds 347,588, bringing $178,155.20. Average $51-.25; last year, $49.46. Top price $65.

In Kentueky, Hopkinsville reported total sales of 435,960 pounds for $215,258.84. Average was $49.37 as compared to $42.88. Top priee.

Bowlink Green sold 385,326 pounds for $189,123.03 an average of $49.06. Last year's average on opening day was $45.67.

When Is Mule 'Deef' or Just Hard-Headed?

Atlanta, Nov. 30—(AP)—When is a mule "deef or just plain hard-headed?"

Fulton Superior Court Judge Ralph McClelland ruled it was "deef" if it didn't stop on "whoa" at the end of a furrow.

The ease eame to eourt after A. T. Vaughn eharged John Fowler with fraud for selling him a deaf mule for $35. Fowler said the mule was just hard-headed.

Vaughn said he plowed the mule a couple of furrows and noticed it wouldn't stop until Fowler flagged it down.

Judge McClelland ordered Fowler to give Vaughn his money back.

Fowler said he didn't mind. He'd already sold the mule again —for $35.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By JESSE SAFLEY

Farmers in general don't take enough interest in matters having a direet bearing on their business. They devote all their time and money to producing erops, produce and livestock, yet they seem uneonecrned about factors affecting the marketing of these produets.

This was shown recently when only a small percentage of the milk producers in this area were present at the annual meeting of the Nashville Dairy Council, Edueational organization of the dairy industry, the eouncil is financed by producers, distributors and ice cream manufacturers to influenec the sale of more milk and milk products.

Organized only four years ago, the couneil has already brought about an increase in the eonsumption of milk by the average individual and has gone into every sehool in this area through its health education program. If all of the 700 producers had been present at the meeting and had heard the program presented by school boys and girls, they would have been convineed of the big role they are playing in Middle Tennessee.

It's hard for anyone, especially farmers, to appreeiate the value of an investment without knowing in what way it is being used to help his business. Therefore, it would be to their advantage to take time out now and then and find out about what is being done and to lend moral support to those doing the work.

State agrieultural experiment stations are making great contributions to farming in Tennessee. Their findings are in one way or another influencing most every farm program in the state. However, it is believed that more good could be done if the results of their experiments were expedited to the farmer.

It is understandable why those in charge must be sure of a fact before plaeing their seal of approval on it, but why is it necessary to wait, so long before issuing data that will be issued without recommendation anyway?

We have referenee to the data distributed at a reeent agricultural meeting giving yields of various small grain crops in 1948. This material was labeled "preliminary unpublished."

Wouldn't it have been just as well for that information to have reached the farmer soon enough for them to know the yields of various varities before seeding time this fell? There isn't ony sound reason for waiting a whole year to get variety yields on erops sueh as wheat, oats and rye.

We would never suggest that recommendations be made prematurely, but facts are facts and there could be no harm done in letting the working farmer know about them. If experiments prove that this variety of oats outyielded that variety in 1948, why eouldn't the farmer have this information in 1948 instead of receiving it at a field day in 1949? A erop year has passed in the intervening time.

Lost time is never regained.

The Store and the Community

The primary funetion of a retail store is to provide a place where people may buy their food and clothes and hardware and all the rest of the necessities and luxuries of life. The merchant is purehasing agent for the eansumer.

Beyond that, retailing serves a highly important and often overlooked funetion. It is one of the great builders of the community. The stores all compete to attract business—but they pull solidly together in matters that affect civic progress and the ereation of a better town. This is good business for them—and good business for every one else too.

Every time a new residential development is opened the stores come in and establish attractive shopping centers. There are chains and independents. That makes for greater eonvenienee for the buyer. And, in addition, it makes for the best possible serviee, stoeks of goods, and the lowest possible prices. If the consumer isn't satisfied with his loeal merehant, he ean drive a few miles to another community and spend his money there.

The retail merehant is the foundation of American eommunity life.

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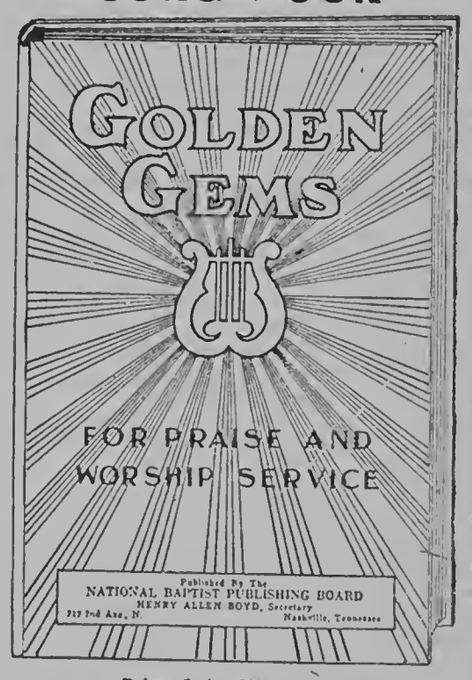

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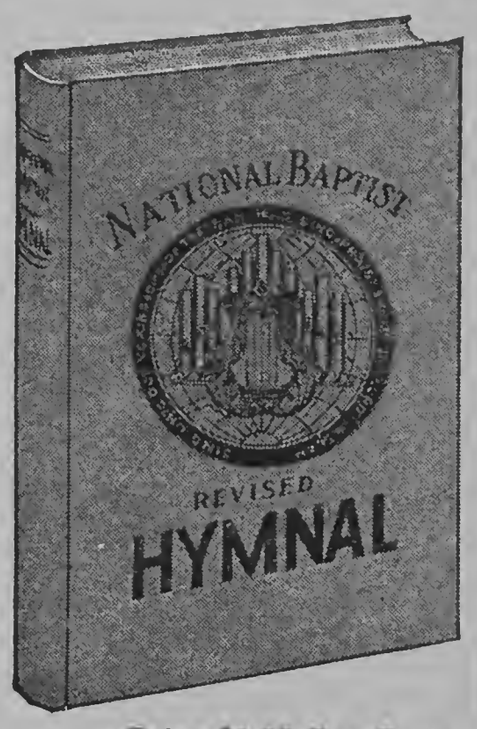

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Prepackaging Fruits and Vegetables by Cooperatives

BY OSCAR R. LeBEAU

Agricultural Economist

The rapid growth of self-service stores during recent years has caused the fruit and vegetable industry to give increased attention to prepackaging fresh produce in consumer-size units.

Giant super markets have made it possible for busy housewives to select quickly most of their groceries from a wide array of prepackaged, pre-weighed, and prepriced items. The chief exception or bottlenecks to this speed-up in handling have been fresh fruits and vegetables and meats.

Quite naturally, growers and shipper cooperatives in the fruit and vegetable field are interested in seeing the fresh produce departments of the super markets grow and prosper. Making use of modern marketing developments such as prepackaging is one of the most promising means for maintaining satisfactory outlets and opening up new ones for their products.

At present two methods of prepackaging are used—the first, to cut, trim, and package right at the shipping point, and the other, to do the prepackaging job at the terminal market. In either case, the product goes to the retail store and on to the consumer in handy-sized and attractive packages. The product in the consumer-size containers has been trimmed of waste, cleansed in most cases, and is practically ready for table use.

Prepackaging made its greatest growth just before and after World War II. Shortages in labor and container supplies hindered its development during this war. Most of the growth that did occur during the period came in the citrus industry, which put much more of its fruit in mesh bags.

Potatoes, apples, grapes, and blueberries were the principal fruit and vegetable items prepackaged by cooperatives before 1935. Among the earliest firms to market potatoes in consumer-size bags was the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac, Mich. It began this back in 1927. By 1947, this cooperative marketed 47 percent of its potatoes in 15-pound double walled paper bags.

NOTE: Grateful acknowledgment is extended the cooperatives for providing information upon which this report is based; to M. C. Gay and J. H. Heckman, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration, for their assistance in planning the study; and to Weldon Walker, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration for tabulating the data.

Among the first apple associations to experiment with prepackaging were the Inwood Fruit Growers Association of Inwood, W. Va., and the Apple Capital Association of Wenatchee, Wash., the former beginning in 1926 and the latter in 1928. Both of these discontinued prepackaging after a trial period.

Departing from conventional packaging methods brings many problems and disappointments to prepackagers. For this reason the Farm Credit Administration has made a study of recent activities and experiences of leading farmer cooperatives that have been prepackaging. This is a project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and part of a larger study, "Minimizing Waste and Increasing the Salability with New Processing and Packaging Technique."

Since the problems of cooperative groups are representative of those of the fruit and vegetable industry as a whole, the study should be of industry-wide benefit.

Procedure Used

In conducting this survey, the Farm Credit Administration sent a letter and questionnaire to approximately 230 fruit and vegetable cooperatives throughout the United States about March 1, 1948. The list was gleaned from more than 900 grower cooperatives, FCA omitted small associations and those it knew were not prepackaging from the original mailing list. Also where a group of cooperatives were members of a marketing organization it contacted only the central office.

The initial 11-question schedule—sample attached at end of this report—was mailed to this selected group of cooperatives. A follow-up letter and duplicate schedule were sent to those who had not replied by the end of 4 weeks.

Altogether, replies were received from 149 associations or from 65 percent of the 230 canvassed.

Present Status of Prepackaging

The replies showed that by March 1948, 44 cooperatives or 30 percent of those responding had some experience in prepackaging at the shipping point. Citrus, white potato, and apple associations led the list, accounting for 10 percent of those having prepackaging experience.

Other commodities handled in smaller quantities and shown in table 1 under heading "other" were celery, cranberries, onions, blueberries, grapes, dried peas, plums, rhubarb, and tomatoes.

About one-third of the fruit and vegetable cooperatives that reported prepackaging initiated the practice during the 2 postwar years, 1946 and 1947. Among the commodities represented in this latest expansion were apples, citrus, plums, rhubarb, dried peas, tomatoes, and white potatoes. The stepped-up progress of the last 2 years indicates that prepackaging has gained increased recognition among producers and shippers.

Not all of the associations undertaking prepackaging have found it profitable. Sixteen percent of the fruit and vegetable cooperatives that reported experience in prepackaging had discontinued the practice at the time of the survey. Apple and celery organizations accounted for the largest number of discontinuances.

The most frequently listed cause for abandoning prepackaging was cost. Several associations reported that the prices obtained for the consumersize packages were insufficient to compensate for the additional container and labor costs incurred. This is obviously one of the largest hurdles to be overcome.

The next most important cause for discontinuing prepackaging concerned the keeping qualities of the commodities so handled. Some had difficulty in getting their commodities marketed in fresh and crisp form. Others found it necessary to repack the produce at the destination to remove damaged items. Some cooperatives had difficulty in finding a container that would hold up in storage. Others found it hard to handle consumer-size packages with their regular carlot business or to follow through with year-round sales.

Several reported that their prepackaging efforts had been premature when tried 10 years ago. Some of these expect to try it again under more favorable circumstances.

Of the 110 cooperatives not engaged in prepackaging in 1947 that replied to the questionnaire, 20 indicated their plans for the next 2 years. Seven of these were planning to undertake prepackaging soon. An equal number reported that they were disinterested and 6 were undecided. Included in the affirmative group were several who were planning to reenter the packaging field. For example, one vegetable cooperative reported "We intend to experiment again with cauliflower. We believe it a good product to prepackage due to so much waste in the present method of shipment." Among the cooperatives that were planning to prepackage for the first time were those packing apples, grapes, peaches, and spinach.

The associations which expressed themselves as disinterested in prepackaging mentioned the increased expense and labor involved. One added, "Our sales office advises against prepackaging until more research has been done."

Typical of the responses of those undecided was that of the managers who said: "If and when it appears to our advantage to prepackage we will make the change; at present it is of no advantage to us."

Several associations now prepackaging volunteered that they were planning to expand their packing and storage facilities and to add new commodities. One of these commented: "We have 12 years' experience and we certainly have no intention of quitting now."

Proportion of Commodities Prepackaged

Most of the cooperatives that prepackaged in 1947 handled only a part of their sales in consumer-size containers. Some were pursuing the matter more or less experimentally to keep abreast of competition. Others had been prepackaging for some time and were gradually expanding their output. Table 2 summarizes their replies on this point.

Apples—Three-fourths of the associations prepackaging apples in 1947 handled less than 10 percent of their sales in this manner. Two New England associations packed 15 percent and 20 percent respectively in consumer-size packages. These led the list percentagewise.

Citrus — Selling oranges and grapefruit in small mesh bags represented one of the most active fields of prepackaging in 1947. This was particularly true with the Florida and Texas citrus associations. Five-eighths of the cooperatives prepackaging oranges handled from 20 to 40 percent of their sales in this manner. One large citrus exchange, for example, packed 37 percent of its oranges and 11 percent of its grapefruit in small mesh bags. It sold the majority of these without the use of a master container, or an outer box holding 8 or 10 bags. A leading lime association packed 28 percent of its 1947 sales in cellophane covered trays.

White Potatoes — Potatoes led the list of major commodities in the number of cooperatives that prepackaged 40 percent or better of their sales. Two northeastern cooperatives reported selling more than 80 percent of their 1947 volume in 10 and 15-pound paper bags.

Onions—Prepackaging onions at the shipping point is still negligible as evidenced by the fact that none of the cooperatives replying sold more than 2 percent of their 1947 volume in 10-pound mesh bags.

Cranberries—One large cranberry exchange prepackaged 40 percent while another prepackaged 10 percent of its 1947 crop. The trend toward 16-ounce consumer bags is definitely upward for this commodity.

Other—One grape association and a leading blueberry association each reported prepackaging better than 80 percent of its sales in 1947.

Amount And Type of Equipment Used

Most of the prepackaging attempted by cooperatives to date has been done without the aid of additional equipment.

Roosevelt Newkirk Awarded Prize

Fayetteville, N. C., (Special)—When the 4-H Club members of Pender County attended the state meeting in this city representing the southern district, none claimed more attention and made a greater record than Roosevelt Newkirk, who represented the 4-H Club from his county. His training, his intelligence and his exhibit of what he had been able to do, won for him the award from the judges who considered every contestant from every angle.

There was great rejoicing when Roosevelt was announced the winner. The county agent for Negroes in this section, Mr. C. W. Wiggins, made the announcement about the award, and he said that the people specialize in hybird corn and pasture demonstrations under his supervision.

"Those who believe that any labor legislation substituted for the Taft-Hartley Act must serve and protect the interests of the public still have very strong representation in Congress. In the new Senate there will be 55 members who favored the 1947 legislation; in the House there are 226 Representatives who voted for the measure or were regarded as favoring it."—The New York Times.

Most Southern Gardens Need Fall Fertilizing

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIER,

Garden Editor,
The Nashville Tennessean

Perhaps there is not one garden in a hundred in the South, whose soil is in first-class condition.

Most of these gardens need fertilizing very heavily every year, with some material that will not only supply fertilizing elements, but an abundance of humus. Fall is the best time to do this fertilizing if we are using any kind of organic fertilizer, and no matter what kind of chemical fertilizer your soil needs, it also needs an abundance of humus-forming fertilizer. We are not opposed to the use of commercial fertilizer when it is needed, but no amount of commercial fertilizer will restore the needed humus to the soil, and without this humus the soil will never be in first-class condition.

Manure Is Best

The best of all fertilizers for fall use of land that is not already planted, is manure from the horse barn. The fresher it is, the better it is. Fresh manure from the horse stable, especially if the horses have been bedded moderately with straw, contains more fertilizing elements than any other standard animal fertilizer. But it must not be used in this form in the spring, for it contains too much easy-soluble material and so may "burn" the plants. It is safe, however, to spread it over the surface of the soil, to a depth of two or three inches in the fall. And it should be spaded or plowed under as soon as it is applied, certainly within three or four days. For if it is left lying, exposed to the open air, much of its most valuable nitrogen will be lost by evaporation.

If a good coat of stable manure of any kind is turned under to a depth of at least 5 or 6 inches, it will disintegrate before spring, and penetrate all the surrounding soil. Handled in this way, the soil will be made thoroughly rich, but there will be no danger of its injuring anything that is planted on it. We wish to emphasize the fact, however, that the use of fresh manure from the horse stable should always be done in the fall, though it is all right to market a light application in the spring.

Tests Show Loss

We hear much about not using manure until it is two or three years old. Animal manure, the best form of fertilizer, has become so scarce and hard to get, that we canot afford to keep it two or three years before using.

Experiments show, that a ton of fresh manure, placed where it will decay readily and rapidly, for a year, will lose about 2-5 of its weight and a little more than 1-10 of its fertilizing value. If it was stored in the open air where it will catch all the rainfall of the year, the loss will be somewhat greater than this. A ton of this one-year old manure will contain a little more fertilize than will a ton of fresh manure, but it would require at least a ton and a half of fresh manure to make a ton of this one-year old manure.

In other words, by not using our manure fresh, we lose nearly one-fourth of its fertilizing value. This old manure can be used freely without danger of "burning" the plants again though we would repeat "can we afford to waste good fertilizer in this way"

Cow Manure Second

Second in value to manure from the horse stable, is manure from the cow stable. Cow manure is especially valuable if it comes from a dairy barn where the cows have been fed plenty of concentrates Cow manure has one advantage over that from the horse barn, it can be used at any time of the year, for it does not burn the plant, unless it is used very freely indeed. Another advantage is, that it takes much less time to turn into humus, but as we have already stated, a ton of cow manure does not contain as much actual fertilizer, neither does it make as much humus as does a ton of fresh horse manure.

Next in value, in the line of animal fertilizer, is sheep and goat manure. They are the least trouble to use of any. They make plenty of humus, but are not quite as high in actual fertilizing value as either of the two previously mentioned. They can be obtained anywhere and they are prepared and ready for use. The large, packing houses save all their accumulated sheep and goat manure, and dry and heat it enough to kill all weed seed and then grind it to powder and put it in 100 lb. bags. Most fertilizer dealers handle it regularly.

Shredded cow manure is prepared by the slaughter houses in the same way, but it is so easy to obtain fresh cow manure in much of our country, that it is sold mostly in those locations where they cannot get any. These prepared fertilizers have no odor, have good fertilizing value and will not burn plants, however, we recmmend their use only in spring and summer.

Not Widely Used

Hog manure is not widely used because of its unpleasant odor and the common opinion that it is not good. The facts are, that it is fully equal to com manure, but because hogs are fed corn on the ear, it is almost impossible to get any large quantity of hog manure without its being mixed with corn-cobs. This is no disadvantage for fall use, if it is turned under the depth of 6 or 8 inches, for such corn cobs decay readily in the ground, and they not only give plenty of humus, but they are reasonably high in actual fertilizing materials.

We are asked very often about using fertilizer from the poultry house and from rabbits. Poultry manure is probably the richest in actual fertilizing value than any of the other animals manure you are apt to get, but it is also very soluble, so it must be used with extreme care. If used at the rate of one pound of poultry manure instead of four pounds of horse manure, you will get about the same fertilizing value without injuring your plant. While not as rich as poultry manure, rabbit manure is very high in fertilizing value, and it can be used without much danger of its injuring the plants. Both poultry manure and rabbit manure can be used at any time, if used cautionusly.

Farmers Urged to Spend Wisely

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The National Planning association said yesterday farmers could help national prosperity by spending their boom-time profits on better homes, equipment, clothing, education and medical care.

Improvements are needed in American farm living, said a report issued by the association's agriculture committee. It advised against buying new land at inflated prices.

"For a large part of the farm population at the present time, there is no longer the excuse of low income for not providing houses and home conveniences for their families on a par with town and city homes," the report said.

The association said farm spending for better living would have a beneficial effect on the whole economy. It would help maintain full employment in the cities, the report added. In turn, such employment would help keep a good market for farm products.

The association is a non-profit, non-political private organization devoted to planning in agriculture, business, labor and the professions. The report was prepared by Lowry Nelson, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota.

It was approved by the association's agriculture committee, which includes 25 farm leaders from all parts of the country.

The report said farmers are prosperous now as never before. But their prosperity was said to be still so new that it is not yet reflected fully in their standard of living.

As to buying more land, the association said:

"If the farmer runs up his own costs by buying more land at inflated prices, he becomes more vunerable when the next price drop comes. At the same time, from the national point of view, he is contributing to the boom now and making the bust worse when it comes."

THE FORUM

The Modern Farmer

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Henry Allen Boyd_.___ Publisher
Sadie Wilson _____ Secretary
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Mr. Dave Smith

(Continued from page 1)

and the owner of these slaves who tilled the soil was proud of his farm. Grandfather Smith finally passed away, and his son took his place in tilling this soil, but emancipation had scarcely been lifted. This was during the days of reconstruction. The grandfather, his wife and children tilled the soil, his son came on with his wife and children and they followed suit, but they were tenants; they had not been able to save enough money to buy this rich land.

There was shifting changes here in the agricultural section of Louisiana, more rapidly here in the middle part of the state than down near the gulf coast. Eventually this son passed away, but the grandson came on the scene. He was a natural born farmer, he represented three generations that knew this soil, whose only inclination was a "Back to earth" idea. He bought the farm, so now he is operating it extensively.

It is said here that this is one of the few instances where a grandson owns the land, tills the soil, operates a great farm and holds title to these extensive holdings that were once worked by his grandfather who was a slave, and who in his fondest dreams, did not feel that any of his children or grandchildren would be so fortunate.

Mr. Smith is a regular reader of the Modern Farmer, and rejoices in the fact that the farmers of the nation have a newspaper of their own which can bring many interesting stories about what the grandchildren of slaves are able to do in those states where so many of the younger ones feel that there is no future for them.

Joe Louis Adams

(Continued from page 1)

trict with a large attendance of 4-H Club members and leaders.

Also attending the exhibition from Wake County were Thornie Holden, 4-H Club Leader of the Fletchers Grove Community, and W. C. Davenport, Negro County Agent of the State College Extension Service.

Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Management Specialist, stressed family planning. It was a good demonstration indeed.

Mr. George Foster, Assistant 4-H Club Specialist, was emphatically impressive as he held his audience in his discussion on the use of 4-H leaders and the improvement of 4-H contest stories. Mr. Foster was perfcet in his comparison when he said that our Christ did not try to contact every individual. He used his 12 Disciples, eleven of whom worked, and there were results. He stressed the need of contaeting and training leaders in the Extension work to help get the message to all the people. This was a challenge to all workers in getting more leaders to carry the message to more people, therein reaping better results.

The Workshop Study was very well done on Friday morning on Community Planning, Family Food Supply, Developing a Sound System of Farming and Improving the Appearance of the Home and Farm. The following Home and Farm Agents worked untiringly in bringing in data on their special topics: Misses K. Gresham, L. Epps, M. E. Woods, R. Edmonson, C. Edwards M. Harlan, M. Henry, G. Williams, E. Person, A. Jackson, M. Moore, Mrs. Cottrell; Messrs. A. M. Dobbins, J. R. Branham, G. A. Newbern, M. Sloan, M. Maxwell, E. R. Shockley, W. T. Bernard, G. W. Senter, C. D. Haley, F. E. Jeffries, C. Koonce, and Mr. Ernest Brazzle, Negro 4-H Club Agent. These agents have asked for a workship of longer duration.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Field Agent, discussed the progress of the Extension Work in the upper region of the Southern States, with special stress on Tennessee's progress.

Miss Aubry Scott, Assistant 4-H Club Specialist, discussed on Friday and Saturday, How to Develop a Good 4-H Program and Rules and Regulations for the Contests. Changes were made and suggestions given for the improvement of all contests.

Miss Bessie L. Walton, Assistant State Agent in Negro Home Dem. Work, presented the second method of studying ones jobs:—by the Evaluation Method. Four counties were selected by Random Sampling last year, and they have made a study of the project: "Lighting Rural Homes for Negroes." These four counties; Haywood, Crockett, Giles, and Wilson, known definitely the number of homes with lights, with fixtures and etc. Then it will be known what to stress in next year's program.

Mr. Ronald Slayton, Craft Specialist for the Extension Service, exhibited some articles in craft and also diseussed the program as planned for March of 1949.

The Home Agents in their separate session were presented with the neecssary things to stress in the Program of Work for 1949. Miss Jacobs, District Agent, West Tennessee, emphasized the need of more result demonstrations, and more meetings at these demonstrations. She listed the projeet, training meetings and agents meetings for the year.

In the Men's Separate Session, presided over by Mr. W. H. Williamson, Assistant State Agent in Negro Work, the men discussed at length how to improve 4-H projeets: conducting the project, completing the record; more definite plans, more responsibility to leaders and closer checks by agents.

Mr. Slayton, Craft Specialist, also discussed handicraft and made plans for demonstrations to agents.

Mr. H. W. Wellhausen and Mr. Bruce Hateher of the Department of Agronomy, Extension Service, diseussed and showed pictures on Hybrid corn, whieh is grown by 40 per cent of Tennessee farmers because of the increased yielding ability.

Many questions were asked by agents and many recommendations given by the specialists.

The agents departed with fresh information, determination and impatience to begin anew.

Congressman Harold D. Cooley

(Continued from page 1)

Horton, and Joyce Burton. **Garden:** Shirley Mitchell and Luvenia Cobb. **Poultry:** Lola Leslie. **Crafts:** Mel Rose Perry.

First prizes of $6.50 for dairy show exhibits went to J. R. Adams, Council Scott and Robert Pretty. Second prizes of $5.25 went to Chas. Dunn and Fennell Pretty.

Four-H Thrift Club prizes were awarded to the club having the largest percentage of its members with bank accounts. Fifteen dollars in prizes were put up by the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. These prizes were awarded as follows: 1st prize of $8.00, Holly Springs 4:H Club; 2nd prize of $4.00 Juniper Level 4-H Club and 3rd prize of $3.00, Jefferies Grove 4:H Club.

For curtain exhibits at the State Fair, 1st prize of $10.00 went to Mary Mason. Five dollars each also went to Mitzie Walden and Esther Biles.

Leadership Certificates were awarded to the following county teachers and adult community leaders: **Teachers:** Mrs. Pattie Smith Pleasant Union; Mrs. Cornelia Haywood , Pine View; W. E. Hunt, Holly Springs; W. T. Wilson, New Hill; R. L. Yokley, Apex; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Apex; Mrs. Alma Williams, Apex; Mr. Bessie Blue, Apex; Mrs. E. H. Holt, Cary; Mrs. Estelle Smith, Jefferies Grove; James Watkins, Sandy Fork; Mrs. Beulah Glover, Riley Hill; Mrs. J. H. Cobb; Riley Hill; Mrs. Frances Massenburg, Hiley Hill; Mrs. Alma L. Harrison Wendell; Mrs. Zack Ellis, Wendell; Leroy Burton, Fuquay Springs; Hester Anner Jones, Springfield; Mrs. Johnsie Sherman, Springfield, Ms. Pearl McDonald, Juniper Level; Mrs. Margaret Adams, Juniper Level; and Ruby Sanders, Holly Springs. **Community** R. B. Raiford and Mrs. Dorothy Alston, Sandy Fork; Theo Hodge and Mrs. Erma Dunn, Riley Hill; Waymond Morgan and Mrs. Cremo Ferrell, Wendell; Millard Perry and Mrs. Gertrude Goodson, Eagle Rock; Bartel Lane and Mrs. Odessa Lane, Springfield; Mrs. Sarah Jones, Cary; Ernest Booker and Mrs. Emma L. Womble, Holly Springs; Mrs. Luch Rochelle, Apex; J. M. Burroughs and Mrs. Mattie Barbee, Shiloh; Thornie Holden and Mrs. Ophelia Leathers, Fletchers Grove; and J. R. Adams, Sr., Juniper Level.

Harold Cotton, Apex 4-H Club, presided over the program. Others taking part on the program were Betty Peebles, Ernest Lee Cradle, Sarah Moore, Herman Latta, Delois Wilson, Mary Alice Hester, 4-H Club Secretaries, 4-H Thrift Skit, Holly Springs 4-H Club; and Geneva Johnson. The welcome address was given by T. Floyd Adams, Wake County Commissioner.

Martha Ruth Cannady, Garner 4-H Club, represented the county 4-H Clubs in presenting Rep. Cooley with a gavel at the end of the program.

Visitors seen at the occasion were Dr. R. P. Daniel, President of Shaw University; Rev. O. S. Bullock, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Raleigh; Rev. G. E. Cheek and Rev. S. F. Daly, Shaw University; N. A. Pitts, Head of Soeiology Department, Shaw University; C. A. Marriott, Principal of Garner High School; Emory Johnson, prineipal of Berry O'Kelly High School, Method; E. L. Raiford, Exeeutive Secretary of the Bloodworth Street YMCA; A. J. Turner, owner of Turner's Florist; L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club Leader; R. E. Jones Negro State Agent; J. A. Spaulding Negro District Agent; J. C. Hubbard, Negro County Agent, Durham; Ernest Goodrum, Negro County Agent, Rich Square; Miss A. N. Rich, Negro Home Agent, Rich Square; B. B. Gaillard, Negro County Agent, Fayetteville; E. P. Thompson, Assistant Negro County Agent, Lumberton. Veteran teacher of Wake County was also in attendance.

Mountain Guide: "Don't go too near the edge of that preeipice; it's dangerous. But if you do fall, remember to look to the left, you'll get a wonderful view."

Dairy Farmers Urged to Lead Fight on Oleo

"Dairy farmers of Tennessee should take the lead in urging an outright ban on the commercial limitation of butter instead of taxes on oleo," Mrs. J. Loring Taylor of Washington, recently told the Nashville Milk Producers.

Mrs. Taylor, who is edueational directer of the National Cooperatives Milk Producers' Federation, addressed the meeting of the board of directors of the Nashville Milk Producers, Inc., and their guests at the Chamber of Commerce Building. Her remarks supported the new policy of three of the nation's largest dairy organizations, which propose to remove all taxes and license fee on the butter substitute.

Dairymen seek imposition of a flat ban on the imitation of butter through the commercial manufaeture and sale of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation or semblance of butter.

Mrs. Taylor pointed out that this "commercial yellow" ban would permit housewives to obtain all the oleomargarine they want for home use in its most economieal uncolored form, without payment of any taxes whatever.

The new proposal would abolish all fees and reporting requirements for oleo retailers, wholesale and manufacturers, Mrs. Taylor said, and permit hospitals and other institutions to serve uncolored oleo without license or tax. At the same time, she declared, the ban would effectively curb fradulent and deceptive efforts to deprive the nation's dairy industry of its vital butter market.

The new dairy policy is in keeping with the traditional two-fold aims of the dairy industry in supporting oleo legislation. First, we have sougt to protect the consumer against the commercial manufaeture and sale of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation or semblance of butter. Second, we have sought to proteet the nation's dairy industry against the loss of its vital butter market through unfair competition.

"It is not generally understood that butter produetion is essential to our continuing supplies of milk and meat," Mrs. Taylor declared. "Without butter to absorb surplus milk produetion in summertime, there would be shortages of milk and meat during the winter months. Almost 50 per cent of our beef and veal now eomes from dairy herds, which are at their lowest level in years. Further inroads into the butter market through fraudulent sale of oleo eolored yellow in imitation of butter, at the faetory or in public eating places, will be refleeted by increased scarcity and still higher prices for milk and meat."

In addition to the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation represented by Mrs. Taylor, the new policy has the support of the American Butter Institute and the National Creameries Association. Congress and state legislatures will be urged to prohibit the use of "commercial yellow" by oleo manufacturers.

Clinton Mooring of

(Continued from page 1)

ants for 18 years. Last year they were offered $20,000 for it. "We bought our farm,," Mrs. Myles Mooring says, "by scrimping and saving and we plan to hold on to it. Most of the money for the farm came from the sale of chickens and eggs and the things we grow on the side along with our cotton; we grow most of our own food, too.

"Now my husband and Clint are getting started with hogs and cattle," Mrs. Mooring continues, "by the time Clint is out of college, we ought to be ready to really go in for live stock."

More Poultry, Milk, Lambs Urged in 1949

Washington, Dec. 1—(IP)— The government called on farmers today to produce more milk, poultry and lambs in 1949.

But it suggested smaller acreages for flaxseed and rice than were planted this year.

The recommendations were contained in a list of produetion goals put out by the Agricultural Department. The department sets goals each year for most of the nation's major crops. However the program is entirely voluntary.

Simultaneous with the announcement of produetion goals the department reported that recent large harvests permitted U. S. food exports to reach an all-time high of 19,000,000 tons in the year ended June. At the same time, food consumption per person in this country remained at 14 per cent above the prewar level.

The U. S. population ate 84.7 per cent of the food it produced and sent most of the rest overseas under the European Recovery Plan, the report said.

Wheat exports of 13,018,000 tons were the largest ever. The department earlier this year suggested a cut in wheat acreage for 1949 to avoid a surplus here. Indications are that farmers may not comply.

Goals announced today include:

MILK—120,000,000,000 pounds, up 3 per cent over estimated 1948 production.

POULTRY— 700,000,000 chickens and 35,100,000 turkeys both up 10 per cent from this year. The aim is to provide 370 eggs, 23.5 pounds of chieken meat and four pounds of turkey. Consumers now average 380 eggs per person, eompared to 298 before the war. An anticipated increase in meat supplies next year is expected to cut down the egg demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS —An increase in stock to $30,500,000 head Lamb stocks are now lower than at any time since 1867.

FLAXSEED— 3,026,000 acres to produce 26,700,000 bushels, 36 per cent below the planted acreage this year.

RICE—1,600,000 acres to produce about 73,888,999 bushels, eight per cent below 1948 aereage.

SWEET POTATOES — 607,000 aeres to produce about 57,000,000 bushels, eight per cent more than this year's output.

SUMMER VEGETABLES —717,850 aeres of 18 vegetables, slightly above 1948 acreage and calculated to produce 3,162,000 tons.

PEANUTS—Because of a declining demand. Brannan said peanut growers — mostly in the South — must limit next year's erop to 2,611,367 acres, as compared with 3,340,000 planted this year. The 1949 output will be grown and marketed under rigid government controls authorized by a growers' refendum a year ago.

Less than fifty years ago, petroleum supplied only eight per cent of the nation's total energy. Today, almost half the energy is derived from petroleum and natural gas, and their use is increasing steadily.

The Eyes of the World Are On America

By Maeanna Cheserton-Mangle

When the East meets the West, can it live cooperatively in a world organization? At present our political, economic and religious convictions seem distinct and irreconcilable. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the major problem that faces the world as it seeks the way to lasting peace, is how nations of differing ideologies can dwell and work together harmoniously.

It is here that America can make a major contribution. In the confines of every large city in the country, people of most diverse backgrounds and philosophies dwell together. In the United States we have adherents of every living religion, and those who profess none; those of every national origin and of all racial strains. Here we can demonstrate that unity IS possible without the imposition of uniformity. To make America safe for differences in perhaps the greatest contribution that, as a people, we can make to a world that faces the same problem on a global scale If it can be done here, the peoples of the world will be encouraged to believe that they can do it too. The eyes of the world are on America.

Some time ago John Foster Dulles said that "By developing common peacetime goals, the United Nations may revive the spirit of brotherhood which existed when the United Nations were fighting for eommon wartime goals." We do not deny the differences of religion, race and national origin; but we are discovering that beyond all these we can and have found common civil goals on which we ean unite. With mutual respect for the differences that tend to separate us, we can cooperate in those undertakings which are our common interest and responsibility.

Common interests make us strive for common goals. Common goals lead to common devotions; devotions to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness through a nation that grants liberty and justice for all. But America is not an isolated spot in the universe, where it may live apart from the rest of the world. At this very moment there are things about us and our way of life that are influeneing other nations throghout the world. What are we doing to secure eivil rights for our people? Do we preach Christian love and yet betray those about us by denying them full rights in a free world? We have a voice in the United Nations. But to let our voices be heard with eonviction, we must have a clear reeord behind us. It is not even logieal to protect a man's person and at the same time to prevent him from having proper edueation or earning a living because of the color of his skin or the faith he professes. It is not enough to allow him to worship as he will, if we discriminate against him because of the way he worships. We eannot urge tolerance and understanding in world associations if we do not have it at home. We eannot hold for an International Bill of Rights which includes items on which we ourselves are remiss—we eannot—and look our neighbors in the eye. If we live as we have preached, if we ean project the spiirt of that life into world affairs, some of the prineipal difficulties that hinder the operations of the United Nations today will be resolved.

Thus the matter comes back to us. As Christians, in a so-ealled Christian land, we must live more nearly as we pray, more nearly as Christ would have us live, "in love of the brethren, tenderly affectionate one to another; in honor preferring one another . . . at peace with all men." Then, and then only, can we lift up our heads as we speak in the halls of justice.

—Religious Press Committee

Did you know that the first oil well drilled in the United States, in Titusville, Pa., in 1859, was only 69 feet deep? Today, modern equipment and progressive methods enable oil men to probe the surface of the earth in the search for new oil.

Putting Pep Into The Party

By Roy L. Warren

Put pep into the party by starting the playing with the game of handshakers. This is one that gets everyone acquainted early in the evening. Each of five guests is given, unknown to the rest, what is described as "a valuable picture of Thomas Jefferson." It is then announced that nobody shall be told which five of the guests have this valuable picture, but that everyone is supposed to shake hands all around the room, and the twentieth person to shake the hand of each of the five guests will be given one of these pictures as a prize.

This immediately starts a round of handshaking that continues for quite a few minutes. The five guests who have the "valuable pictures of Thomas Jefferson" keep count of the number of people who shake their hands, and at the end of the game come forward and award their prizes—the "valuable" pictures, consisting of regulation three-cent stamps.

Ever play "Buzz?" Any number of boys and girls may play. Each one calls out a number in turn starting at one and going on until all are out of the game. The word Buzz must be used whenever the number is seven, a multiple of seven, or is written with a seven. Thus, seven, fourteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, etc. are Buzz numbers. The seventies are counted Buzz 1, Buzz 2, Buzz 3, etc.

Any player who calls a number when he should say Buzz or says Buzz when he should say a number is out of the game. The player who stays longest is the winner.

Here is a game called "Unseen Treasures." The guests are seated in a circle and each one has to be blindfolded. The leader has a basket containing at least twenty miscellaneous objects, such as a potato, a buton-hook, a shoestring and other things which should be recognizable to the touch.

The leader starts passing these objects, one at a time, to the one at the head of the circle. This person feels the object, makes a mental note of what he thinks it is, and then silently passes it to the one next to him. When all of the objects have been passed, and are once again concealed in the leader's basket, the blindfolds are removed and each guest is given paper and peneil and told to list as many of the objeets as possible. A prize is given to the one wit hthe longest and most aecurate list.

Let us end with "Newspaper Notables" In advanee of the party, clip from various newspapers or news magazines the photographs of twenty people who at the present time are well-known national figures. Show a number from one to twenty beneath each picture, but do not identify the picture, in any way, and place them around the room where all your guests may see them.

Number One, for example, may be a Supreme Court Justiee. Number Two many be a prominent minister or bishop, and so on.

When the game is started, each person present is given a sheet of paper, and told to write down the names of as many of the twenty as he can, opposite the figures from one to twenty. Some very surprising lists will be the result. Whoever writes the most accurate list gets a prize.

Guernsey Brings $28.600 for New All-Time Record

Riegeldale Ben's Melba, a two-year-old Guernsey heifer, was recently sold for $28,600 to set a new all-time-high price for a dairy female.

The sale was by Dr. John R. Martin, Chattanooga, to Mrs. Helen J. Weyenburg of Thiensville. Wisconsin.

Dr. Martin had previously purchased the animal from Ralph W. Corsey, manager of Riegeldale Guernsey farm at Trion, Ga., for $26,000.

Little Sermons For Juniors

Mrs. Joe Trussell

These things understood not his disciples at first; but when Jesus was glorified, then remembered they that these things were written of him.—John 12:16.

WHEN YOU ARE NOT UNDERSTOOD

Are you one of those misunderstood persons? If so, don't grieve. The essence of littleness is to be understood.

Think of the shallowest person you know. No trouble to understand him, is it? Why, you even know what he is going to say before he begins.

Now think of the finest person you know. You have to listen to him. Often, long after he had stopped talking a new understanding of his words suddenly comes to you, even as it did to the disciples of Jesus. Nor is Jesus the only person in the world who was not understood. Such men as Einstein, Washington, Lincoln, Napoleon, Emerson, and Carlyle were too great to be understood

Strive then for greatness and don't bother about whether you are understood or not.

Loving Someone You Have Never Seen

By J. Arthur Springer, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

Yes, it's possible to love someone you have never seen! In fact, a great many persons have done so, and are doing so today. Mark well, it is not someone they do not KNOW, but someone they have never SEEN.

Millions of persons love the Lord Jesus Christ, though they have never seen Him. But they know Him! Otherwise they would not, could not, love Him. But, you see, they love Him because they know Him—by faith. They believe and therefore rejoice because of the wonderful truths they know by faith. Peter speaks of this in his first epistle, where he says: "Jesus Christ, whom having not seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory" (1:7, 8)

By faith, we Christians know the Lord Jesus, His love, His graee, His salvation, His care, His provision, His protection, and a host of other things. And, sinee we know these things, and more especially because we know Him, we love Him and rejoice in Him And what a glory sueh faith, such knowledge, and such rejoicing bring to us! It is beyond all descrition. And, furthermore, it is something of whieh no one, and no circumstanee, can possibly deprive us.

Such treasures ean be the posession of anyone on earth—they all come through believing on the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, as Saviour and Lord and Friend.

Here's Doc's Story Now You Tell One

Los Angeles, Calif.—(G) — A siren that brews coffee, lights a pipe, pops popeorn, kills roaches and mice is the latest in ultrasonic gadgets. It will also wash your clothes 60 times faster and somewhat cleaner than a washing machine, homogenize your milk, and precipitate smog.

Many of its ehores are dependent on the conversion of sonic energy to heat energy. For instance, tobaceo in a pipe absorbs the sound energy when exposed to the siren sound field. The sonic energy is then converted to heat energy and the tobacco ignites.

A mouse's body temperature is raised so high in one minute's exposure to sonic energy that it dies.

Dr. Isadore Rudnick, graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and now associate professor in the U. C. L. A., physics department has been instrumental in the development of this high frequency "super-whistle."

Throw Out The Life Line

The theme of the article is that title of one of our old gospel hymns. It has been sung since the day Edward S. Ufford wrote it in 1886 and doubtless will be sung by countless multitudes, young and old, rich and poor, until Jesus comes. Some who sing it no loubt thing little about the meaning of its title, "Throw Out the Life Line." Others have sung it not only with a knowledge of its meaning, but also with a feeling of compassion in the heart aroused by the vision that prompted the author to write it.

THE TRAGIC NEED OF A LIFE LINE

Let us look, first, at the tragic need of a life line. The need is universal. Since the hour that Adam fell, the human race has been lost in the great ocean of sin that covers every nook and corner of theearth. "For all have sinned and come short of the glrry of God." "There is none righteous, no not one." Every one is deprived and helpless. The billows of time do not wash men safely to shore, but every billow, every day and hour, carries the victim farther and farther away from the Ark of Safety, toward his waiting doom. Race, color, education, or social standing make no difference. When Adam fell, the race fell with him. "In Adam all die." That is a dark picture indeed, but God in his infinite mercy made provision for our reseue.

There is a life line, the only one, that will bring the doomed and helpless sinner safely to the shore. That life line is Jesus. He came "to seek and to save that which was lost." He is the only life line. "For there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

WHO POSSESSES THIS LIFE LINE?

The most revealing and most oft-forgotten fact in all of this world concerns that "life line." Who possesses it? Every Christian has the life line, for every individual who has been saved by faith in Jesus has within him the life line. Peter said to the crippled beggar: "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have, give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk."

The world is filled with lost people. One of our Southern states has seven million lost people living within its boundaries. Every child of God has a life line that will rescue the sinking, dying, doomed sinner. One does not have to be a preacher in order to possess it. A saved Junior boy or girl has it. Every man and woman who has been redeemed has it. God is depending on all believers to "throw out the life line." The perishing souls have no one but believers to whom to look for help. Lost sinners are all victims. They cannot point one another to the shore. The blind cannot lead the blind. What an unspeakable responsibility we bear and share. God help us to realize the privilege of reseuing doomed sinners.

DO SOMETHING WITH THE LIFE LINE

The supreme need of this hour is action on the part of believers. We talk about soul-winning, we pray about soul-winning, we write bout soul-winning. These are good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. God said o Moses: "Wherefore eriest thou into me? speak unto the ehildren of Israel, that they go forward." People are dying in sin. God wants action. The situation demands aetion. If we saw people drowning in water and we had a life line, would we stand on the bank and talk about it? No, we would, with all of our strength, throw out the life line to the drowning person and pull him to shore.

The Baptist Training Union Magazine

Dr. V. S. Nyabongo Welcomes 71 New Freshmen At A. & I.

Seventy-one freshmen and new students enrolling for the Winter quarter at Tennessee A. and I. College were welcomed at a eonvocation by Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, director of student personel services, on December 15th in the auditorium. The total student enrollment for the quarter is expected to exceed 2,00.

Dr. Nyabongo advised the incoming group to observe a discipline for their life both socally and personally. "Careful selection of organizations with which to ally yourselves on the campus and which to contribute your time, interest, and support will do much to enrich your college experience and broaden your life," she stated.

The speaker suggested that students allot a definite amount of time for the various studies and activities they expect to accomplish daily.

Highlighting the orientation period was an informal party for the newcomers on December 14th in the Little Theatre.

Fewer Graduates Of Colleges Getting Corporation Jobs

Evanston, Ill., (G)—A recent survey of the personnel needs of 173 large companies showed that the nation's large corporations appear to have reached a leveling-off-point in the employment of college men. according to Dr. Frank E. Endicott Director of Northwestern University's bureau of placement.

However, Dr. Endicott felt that the leveling-off in no way indicates that the hiring of college graduates is falling off seriously, although the companies queried reported a decrease in the number of college graduates to be employed next year, no sharp drop is seen. A strong demand still exists for engineers, general business trainees and sales and accounting personnel.

The rapid postwar increase in the hiring of graduates was attributable to expansion programs in business and industry, he said. This expansion is now fairly complete, and eurrent employment needs are largely those of replacement, he pointed out.

Testimonial Given Pres. W. H. Gray Of Florida A. & M.

Daytona Beach, Fla.— (G) — On November 27, Bethune-Cookman College was the scene of a testimonial to Dr. William H. Gray. youthful president of Florida A. & M. College.

Present to assist Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman was Dr. Mary M. Bethune, founder and president emiritus of the College. Dr. Gray was honored because of his meritorious serviee in the field of education He eame to the presidency of Florida A. & M. five years ago at the age of 32, the youngest ever to be elected a president of a land grant college in America.

During this five years Dr. Gray has secured several million dollars from the Florida State Legislature for improvements and additions to the State College at Tallahassee.

This young educator attended St Paul Normal and Industrial Institute of his native Virginia. He was graduated from Bluefield State Teachers' College and received his Master of Seience and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania.

Petroleum production in the United States today is at an all-time high—is equal to the entire world's output of only ten years ago. Even though 1947 broke all records for the amount of oil supplied, the industry has been successful in discovering an additional 29,605,000,000 gallons over that year's production lifting known underground oil to the highest point in history.

Modern medicine makes wide use of petroleum. In one form or another, it used to relieve coals by shrinking nasal tissues; in anesthetics, sedatives and hypnotics; to reduce blood pressure and to stop bleeding in synthetic rubber products and for stethoscope and other instrument parts; in antiseptics and in petroleum jellies: and for man yother medical needs.

Safeguarding Our America

Article Written By Joseph H. Kendricks

"Educators. faculty parents and friends. I am VERL MUCH pleased for having this opportunity to speak to you this evening. First, because this is my Alma Mater and each of us has a soft spot in our heart for the school which we call our alma mater. Secondly, on such an important occasion this meeting is, in the civic life of Haughville. I, as one youth, feel highly flattered to be able to speak for the youth of Haughville when the occasion means much. I understand that I am to talk informally to you tonight on the subject, "Safeguarding our America." Much has been said about safeguarding American principles and defending the cause of Democracy, but little has been done about it. Therefore, in talking tonight I aim to further the aims of the dedicator of this institution- In calling them courageous I am not necessarily thinking of myself as a courageous youth. The office of President of this organization is on an infinitely smaller scale, conquerable to the office of the President of the United States. Both Presidents are merely figureheads.

The real strength lie in those many persons who made him such. America has ideals which must be safeguarded members of thte Haughville Youth for Canteen feel that they are doing their little bit in safeguarding this glorious heritage by doing what they can to make better citizens out of themselves now, in order that when they become leaders of THIS community, which is after all an integral part of America, they can better serve the community and through it, America.

Often we think of safeguarding American principles as something for a mass Army, the Senate, Congress, and for everyone but ourselves. Each person who enjoys the privilege of calling himself a citizen of this majestic United States while at the same time I help achieve the end of the couargeous group of youths who call themselves The Haughville Youth for Canteen of America should assume the responsibilities of citizenship as intensely as he enjoys its privileges. This, in our small way, we as members of the Haughville Youth for Canteen are attempting to do. We are fully aware that loitering on street corners, attending public affairs that are not chaperoned, and in general, having a reckless good time are not conducive to that frame of mind which preares one for the responsibilties of being a citizen of this the pride of the universe. We must learn as early as possible the underlying characteristics of American citizenship. In role of a surpressed minority, we have a harder fight than the average American citizen In the face of persecution, we have a hard time remembering that it is not better to reign in Hell then to serve in Heaven. as did Milton's characters. Possibly Hell is strong language for such delicate ears that are now listening, but what would we call the condition in which we find ourselves, being a persecuted minority in any other country than our own. Negro Youth then need particularly careful handling. Without money, without a strong cultural background, chiefly without family tradition, they find it difficult to believe in this glorious wealth of nation. What matters it to our youth if this country is the crown and glory of this world if he does not share in that glorious entity. It is exactly against such abject thinking that you must safeguard youth, me and the boys and girls that you see scattered through out this auditorium; for an unhappy servant is a dangerous one, and we are after all servants of this country

You, dear listeners, have an important role to play in seeing to it that we safeguard our American rights. In your hands lies the fate of a small, but nevertheless important role to play in seeing to it that In your hands lies the fate of a small, but nevertheless important parcel of American citizenry. Therefore, I stare you in the face with a challenge. Can you meet it? Dare you get behind these few courageous youth who have themselves felt the need of a clean recreational institution. Are you able to say "Yes", we are as interested in you as you are in America. This may seem like dilating the issue to proportions far exceeding its importance. We answer, "Not At All". All of us know the adage that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. A dull boy becomes a dull man. A dull man IS NOT a good citizen. We who are not good citizens CANNOT SAFEGUARD AMERICANISM.

At the resent time, youth, and Negro Youth particularly are lured away from Americanism by the false promises of Communism, socialism, and other ISMS who promise more than does Americanism. Will you sit back calmly and see us tempted into way of error by these promises, the wonderful land of hope.

In thinking of character building, wise men never overlook the importance of Recreation. Nor does the wise man ignore the recreation progress of the modern age. He realizes that in order for youth to be satisfied, youth must really have its fling. You have a lot to say about what this fling will be. Many of you present now, were teenagers in the 20's when the youthful hero drank, raced around in a family car, wore beaver coats, and generally was a menace to society. Youth today have outgrown this recklessness. They do not care for wild, reckless, haywire, fun seeking. They do want a good clean time. Without it they seek other things. Perhaps I have wandered from my subject, as I look back to the top of my paper, I see that the title in "Safeguarding Our America." I say that if we must safeguard our America we must do it logically and in awareness of the strides o fModern Education. We see here tonight, beautiful well-equipped, externally complete institution of Education. These beautiful walls, these lovely floors, this handsome auditorium, these well constructed seats are only means to an end. They are not an end in themselves. If in using them we lose sight of these all important functions of molding the citizen of tomorrow, we have committed a crime against Americanism. It is only through real thinking and cognizance of the real place of the Youth of today that the America of tomorrow will be strong, safeguarded from the enemy within and the enemy outside.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify the Fathor which is in Heaven.

THE PLAY OF THE HOUR!
Listen, America!
The Negro Mother appeals to America for justice to her children.
Colorful; Forceful; easily staged
Suitable for Churches, Schools, Clubs, Youth Groups
Playing time: 45 minutes
50c per copy in lots of four or more; no single copies sold
OCTAVIA B. WYNBUSH, 2319 Troost Ave., Kansas City 8, Mo.

THE COLORED
YMCA

Can Accomodate
TRANSIENT MALE PATRONS

When coming to Nashville you are requested to stop at the Colored Y.M.C.A., Fourth Avenue North and Charlotte Avenue.

The rooms are located on 3 floors. Splendid outside rooms with much of the modern conveniences.

It is located in near down town Nashville.
There are clerks on duty twenty-four hours every day.

The rents are reasonable.

If any man wishes to take permanent residence in the building, this can be arranged.

Come to the Colored Y.M.C.A. while in the city.

COLORED YMCA INCORPORATED
Fourth and Charlotte Avenues
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Teacher: What is a sawhorse?
Pupil: Past tense of sea horse.

EVERY $3 HERE WILL BUY ME $4

and I know my home and farm will be secure!

Every clear dollar I can lay my hands on these days goes into safe, sure U. S. Savings Bonds. Nothing I could buy at today's high prices could equal the thrill I'll get out of putting Jimmy through college with the money.

And about that time I'll feel like taking it easy more, vacationing and travelling to places I always wanted to see. My bonds, paying off $4 for $3, will foot the bill easy.

Just like any smart businessman, I'm laying away a reserve of U. S. Savings Bonds to modernize my farm and home. And I like to remember I'm helping my country, as well as myself.

BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS!

A PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECT THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

THIS IS AN OFFICIAL U. S. TREASURY ADVERTISEMENT

PREPARED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL.

Former Nashville Business Student On Lincoln Staff

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 11, 1948 —Helen D. St. Clair, former student in business administration, West Virginia State College, and of the National School of Business Administration of Nashville, Tenn., and native of Roanoke, Va., has joined the Lincoln University (Mo.) staff of workers as secretary to the dean's of personnel.

Before coming to Lincoln, Miss St. Clair worked as secretary to the dean of women and superintendent at the National School of Business, Nashville; and during World War II she was employed by the federal government at the New York Port of Embarkation.

Colored Pastor Heads Ministers Of Battle Creek

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. — (Atlas News Service) — Dr. James A. Dean, pastor of the Mount Zion A. M. E. Church has been elected president of the Battle Creek Ministerial Association.

Dr. Dean is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and becomes the first Negro to head the Battle Creek Cleric Association.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual National and International Problem Inseparable From Local Welfare.

If the judgment of representative business leaders is correct, those who anticipate a drop in the cost of living are doomed to disappointment. The outlook now is that some prices notably foods will probably decline during the coming year. However, even if this happens, it will be offset by higher prices in other directions, principally in the field of manufactured goods

A recent statement by Henry Ford II indicates the trend of thinking on the top industrial levels. According to him, a fourth-round wage increase" is inevitable." Then he said: "Prices, too, must go up. Prices are high today maybe too high--but we can't lower them without lowering wage and material costs." When asked for his views on price control, Mr. Ford said it would not hold prices down and "would wreck the nation the auto industry included--and ruin the economy."

The attitude of the principal labor leaders is also indicative of things to come. At the recent CIO convention in Portland, Orgon, Mr. Murray, Mr. Reuther and other high executives in the organization laid most of the emphasis on plans for obtaining repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and for the farming of legislation which, in their view, would be favorable to labor. At the same time, they made it perfectly clear that they will demand, as a general thing, substantial wage increases. The AF of L is not so aggressive in attitude, but there is little doubt that it will follow a simular policy.

It might be argued, as a theoretical proposition, that higher wages need not constitute any particular problem to industry--that all it has to do is to raise its prices to compensate and carry on in the same old groove. But that argument, in many cases, is simuly not workable in practice, and for a variety of reasons.

First, there is a group of basic industries which cannot adjust their charges without permission of one or more governmental agencies. These are regulated industries, of which the railroads are the most conspicuous example at present. In spite of the rate increases they have been given by the Interstate Commerce Commission, their return on investment is only about three per cent. Very heavy demands for wage increases are being made on them, and more may follow. Even if the ICC should continue to grant higher rates to compensate for changing conditions, the time factor involved is serious. Wage raises, when granted, go into effect at once and are often retroactive. Higher fares and freight charges are normally granted only after many months of investigation and are not retroactive. Even then, as a general rule, the rate increases are quite sufficient to offset the wage boosts.

There is another group of industries which must meet foreign competition. Here shipping is the best example. According to the statistics, seamen's pay has risen 207 per cent since 1939. The maritime unions want still higher wages, along with other expensive concessions. At the same time, the companies' volume of business and their profits have declined. Foreign lines, which pay far lower wages and can operate more cheaply in all ways, are getting more and more tonnage.

Finally, there are any number of industries which are perfectly free to raise prices as high as they like, but which must keep a worried eye on the consumer. In other words, it is one thing to price an article at a given figure, but it is a different thing to get people to buy it at that figure. Consumer resistance has become an ominous factor in a number of fields, and is feared in others. On top of that, it is not only the individual buyer that must be considered. The big industrial consumer often dominates the picture. For instance, coal is a cource of energy which must be sold in competition with other sources of energy, such as oil. If coal prices should get out of line, there would be a gradual shift to other fuels and then, of course, the employment offered by coal would steadily decline.

Industries serving the demand for luxuries and semi-luxuries--things people can do without if they have to are especially concerned as the wage problems moves to the front again. Motion pictures are a good illustration of this. Box office receipts in the United States have been drifting downward. There has been a heavy decline in foreign income, due to currency restrictions, freezing of funds, and stiff taxes abroad. The top movie minds think that current ticket prices cannot be further raised without a shattering affect on attendance. Efforts to reduce the production costs of pictures and still keep them attractive to the potential customer have not been too successful. So here too the prospect of higher wages is the cause of many a headache.

Labor argues that increases in living costs have made higher wages necessary. Industry replies that the trend of living costs is inevitable tied to the trend of wages. There is a great deal to be said on both sides. The problem is to find a common meeting ground. Efforts in that direction will take up a large share of the national energy during the coming months.

Bookmobile To Serve Negroes

Public library service will be extended to Negroes in all sections of the city of Nashville through the bookmobile, beginning Monday, January 17, 1949.

15 stops will be made each week at various locations. Books may be borrowed free for two weeks on our public library card: The best selection of new books for children and adults will be available.

Ask your extension librarian for books you want to read, to find information you want to know, and to suggest good books for your entertainment.

You are invited to come to the bookmobile at the stop nearest you.

Bookmobile schedule:

Monday

N. C. I. — 24th and Batavia, 2:30-3:30.
26th and Jefferson, 3:45-5:15.
18th and Jefferson, 5:30-7:30.

Tuesday

7th and Man, 2:30-4:30.
8th and Slyvian, 4:15-5:15.
12th and Jefferscon, 5:30 - 7:30.

Wednesday

33rd and Albion, 2:30 - 3:30.
28th and Clifton, 3:45 - 5:00.
Clifton School, 5:15 - 7:30.

Thursday

12th and Edgehill, 2:30 - 4:15.
J. C. Napier Courts, Lewis and Lafayette, 4:30 - 6:00.
1st and Lafayette, 6:15 - 7:30.

Friday

17th and Jo Johnson, 2:30 - 4:15.
14th and Sigler, 4:30 - 5:45.
Villa and Grand Avenue, 6:00 - 7:30.

Colored Girl Sent To Convention By AVC of Florida

Miami, Fla.—(G)—Race relations showed themselves to be much on the upgrade in the South this year when the Miami AVC Auxiliary sent Cory Paschal as a representative from their inted-racial group to the National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio last month.

The Convention, which convened in the downtown Hollenden Hotel was most cordial to this alert young woman from Chapter 34 of the AVC giving her service in many key positions during the sessions.

Miss Paschal is co-chairman of her Chapter in Miami.

Educational Institutions Whose Programs Are Geared To Give Instructions to Old and Young

Land Grant Colleges and Associate Land Grant Colleges, with the States and Towns In Which They Are Located, Correct Names and Addresses of Their Presidents to Whom Readers of the Modern Farmer May Write

Twenty-four schools whose curriculum has been accepted by State Boards of Education, in which the youth can major in subjects that he likes best, and where he can pursue such study courses which when he has finished will help him in his life's work. These institutions challenge the admiration of the educated people of today. They are Land Grant Colleges and Associate Land Grant Colleges. While they do specialize in agriculture, home economics, dairying, farming, cattle raising, poultry raising, truck gardening and other pursuits of industry and agriculture, they are doing this because there is need for them. There is no race, no creed or color in vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, beef, pork, beans, potatoes; in fact, what the world subsists upon, nobody asks—who raised it? So therein, lies the solving of much of our high cost of living.

The Modern Farmer therefore, invites the readers to write a letter to each or all of these colleges and ask them to send you their Catalogue so that you can read, study and make your own decision from the following schools:—

LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRESIDENTS

Alabama (Normal) A & M Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff) State College; President L. A. Davis
Delaware (Dover) State College; President H. D. Gregg
Florida (Tallahassee) A & M College; President W. H. Gray, Junior
Georgia (Savannah) State College; President James A. Colston
Kentucky (Frankfort) State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Scotlandville) Southern University; President F. C. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne) Princess Anne College; President J. T. Williams
Mississippi (Alcorn) A & M College; President W. H. Pipes
Missouri (Jefferson City) Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro) A & T State College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston) Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg) State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville) A & I State College; President W. S. Davis
Texas (Prairie View) Prairie View State University; President E. D. Evans
Virginia (Petersburg) State College; President L. H. Foster
West Virginia (Institute) State College; President J. W. Davis

ASSOCIATE LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRESIDENTS

Alabama (Tuskegee) Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
Atlanta (Atlanta) University; President R. E. Clement
D. C. (Washington) Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley) State College; President C. V. Troup
New Jersey (Bordentown) Manual Training School; President W. R. Vallentine
Ohio (Wilberforce) Wilberforce University; President C. W. Wesley
Virginia (Hampton) Hampton Institute; Dean S. J. Wright (no President at the present time)

National Boy Scouts Sunday

Date Set By New York Officials Is Feb. 6, 1949 For Denominations

Scout Executives, Assistant And Field Executives Have Been Sent Copies of the Announcement and Selection Of Date

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Executives of the Boy Scouts of America have announced National Scouts Sunday as February 6, 1949. The announcement says:

"Our 39th Scout Anniversary Week theme "Adventure—That's Scouting" can, with a little planning in aavance, start on Scout Sunday, February 6, 1949 with an adventure in Christ-like living for many of your Councils' Scouts and Scouters. The aims of Scout Sunday observances are to dramatize to the public and to impress upon Scouts and Scouters alike the deep spiritual and religious foundations in the Scout Promise and the Law. To stimulate the thinking and to guide the planning of Scout Executives for proper Scout Sunday observance by the Catholic membership in their Councils, these suggestions are given;

1. All observances by Units under Catholic auspices obtain their sanction and authority from the bishop of the diocese. Therefore, consult your Diocesan or Area Scout Chaplain about all plans involving Catholic boys.

2. Any ceremony in a Catholic Church must have the approval of the Pastor of that Church.

3. Catholics are not permitted to take part in union religious services—that is, serviees conducted by other than Catholie clergy.

4. It is not proper for Scout officials to suggest to Catholic priests sermon outlines for use on Scout Sunday. The Diocesan or Area Scout Chaplains well may suggest to Troop Chaplains that they weave intto their sermons adventure stories about the lives of God's Heroes, the Saints. These are appropriate to the general adventure theme of Scout Week and are most appealing to Scouts.

5. Some practical methods for Scout Sunday observance which have been used successfully by Catholic Units are listed below under three headings: (A) In the Individual Parish; (B) City or Area-wide Observance; (C) Diocesan-wide Observance:

A. IN THE INDIVIDUAL PARISH

1. The Parish Scout Troops, Cub Paiks and Senior Units attend Mass and receive Holy Communion in Uniform in the parish church. In many instances, the pastor arranges for a sermon on Scouting during the Mass. It is common practice for the Scouts to assemble in the parish hall before the designated Mass and to mareh into the chureh with U. S. and Troop Flags, aecompanied by Unit Committeemen and other leaders. Frequently, permission is given for Scouts to serve the Mass in Scout Uniform.

2. The Scout Communion Mass can be followed by breakfast served by the Seout mothers or other parish group. Appropriate talks on Scouting should be arranged as part of the breakfaet program. The speaking should be kept brief. All talks can point up the 1949 theme for Boy Scout Week—"Adventure—That's Scouting."

3. Some parishes use Scout Sunday as the occasion of an impressive Church Investiture Ceremony for all new Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Senior Scouts of the parish who have not been publicly invested during the year. Review copy of the new pamphlet "Catholic Investiture for the Whole Scout Family." (Order from Supply Service, B. S. A., Cat. No. 3088, Price 10c each.)

B. CITY OR AREA-WIDE OBSERVANCE

The Area Chaplain and Scout Executive, with the approval of the Diocesan Chaplain, plan on a city, deanery or area-wide basis for a convocation of Scouts in the afternoon or evening of Scout Sunday in a centrally located Catholic Church. The program might highlight a Church Investiture of all new Scouts. It can be developed as a sort of "Church Court of Honor" where the Scouts who have advanced in the Scouting ranks during the year are recognized. Their badges of rank can be blessed and the Scouts of each rank, in unison, recite the Scout Oath or Promise before God in the Blessed Sacrament. This ceremony concludes with Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, during which the Scouts rededicate themselves to the patronage of the Blessed Mother.

If the Catholic leaders in Scouting prefer a city-wide observance with Mass and Corporate Communion, it could be held on Saturday at a central church. If held on Sunday, it may cause misunderstanding in the parish churches by taking boys away from their routine parish duties as altar boys, choir boys, etc.

C. DIOCESAN-WIDE OBSERVANCE

In many dioceses a general convocation of Scouts is held at the Cathedral. Here,, the Ad Altare Dei Crosses are presented by the Bishop to deserving Scouts. The program generally is carried out within an hour, including parade into the Church, blessing of flags, presentation of A. A. D. Awards, sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. This type of central observance is not practical in some dioceses because of the distances involved and the possibility of inclement weather at this time of the year. Such programs are worked out by the Diocesan Scout Chaplain with the cooperation of Area Chaplains, Lay Committee Chairmen and local Scout Executives.

Note:—Local Councils can aid in the Religious Awards promotion by having available the new A. A. D. Requirements book for use of Scouts (order Supply Service, B. S. A., Cat. No. 3093) and the A. A. D. Application Form (Supply Service, B. S A. Cat. No. 4423).

PUBLICIZE AND PLAN IN ADVANCE

Whatever programs are planned, the details must be developed and approved by Church authorities, and in the hands of the parish Scout Leaders long in advance. Adequate publicity should be given to the events in the diocesan papers and parish bulletins, as well as in the local press. Plan now to have Scout Sunday on February 6th, 1949 observed by as nearly as possible 100 percent of your membership.

Rev. A. C. Goodloe Heads Baptists In Kentucky

By H. E. GOODLOE

At a recent meeting of the National Baptist Convention of America, the Kentueky branch, Rev. A. C. Goodloe was elected president for the ensuing year. Below is a letter that Rev. Goodloe has sent to the Kentucky members. The writer wishes Rev. Goodloe mueh success and hopes that this will be a banner year for the National Baptist Convention of America in Kentucky.

The letter is as follows:

Dear Brethren of the National Baptist Convention of America:

One of the greatest surprises of my life came to me when I was informed by the Past President, Rev. E. M. Elmore, that I had been selected to be your president for the ensuing year. The Brethren must have had a lot of confidence in me for I was not even present at the meeting. This is to say that I will do everything within my power to prove true to the trust.

Like the little shepherd boy, David, I feel humble and sometimes ponder and say, "Why have I been chosen for such a big task in Kingdom Building? Why was so much thrown upon my shoulders? Then I finally came to the conclusion that it was done by a group of worthy servants interested in a better program for the Baptists of our state and nation. If this be true, then no job is too big for those who are stimulated to serve. Therefore I now issue the call to the Brethren and as I do so, I serve notice that for whatever labor you put forth, all honor goes to you. You can make this program as big as you are. You can make it a great work or you can make it nothing. I accept the call because I believe I have as my co-workers, the faithful few that made Gideon famous. Like Gideon, we go forth to battle sin, selfishness, and bigotry.

We have come; we have seen; and now we shall conquer. Why do we need men who have seen? Why do we need men and women imbued with the spirit to conquer? Simply this; "Then Baptist in Kentucky can render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's May I ask, (Are there any Baptists in Kentucky who are unwilling to join this program?"

Finally Brethren, I make the following recommendations:

1. That in this world of unrest, we seek a sympathetic understanding with the great Baptist denomination in order that a greater job can be done in spreading the doctrine of "ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, AND ONE BAPTISM.

2. That national interest not be the guide by which we accept calls to churches, but that the Holy Spirit always be the major emphasis.

3. That all Boards working for the enlargement of the National program receive equal recognition.

4. That we hold no regional meetings this year, but instead, each Board's work be statewide and the reports will be made later at some central point.

5. That we give the women of our organization the recognition they so richly deserve and that they will not have to labor under the handicaps they have in the past. Such women as Mrs. Fannie Mayfield and her co-workers are doing an outstanding work in the field of missions. As your president, I urge you to give them every opportunity to enlarge the very fine program that they have launched.

6. Let us all use as our slogan, "On To Texas". As we use this, let us pool our resources in order that the following things can be done:

a. Organize the greatest soul-saving campaign in the history of the organization.

b. Organize Congress and Convention Clubs now so that churehes will be prepared when the time comes to go to these activities.

c. Advertising pays—Let the world know about our work and that the Convention is made up of churches not individuals.

d. Have your ehureh remember the slogan of the world mission program—"GO TEACH AND PREACH

Yours in Christ,

A. C. Goodloe, State President of the National Baptist Convention of America.

New Insecticide Found to Combat Japanese Beetles

Washington, Nov. 29—(UP)—The Agrieulture Department has found a promising new insecticide for use against Japanese beetle grubs.

It is ehlordane, a relative of DDT but 10 times better for the purpose, according to agriculture experts. Tests with 40 different kinds of soil indicate that only 10 pounds of chlordane per acre is required to kill 95 per cent of the grubs within a week and a half in warm weather the department said.

Four Thousand Dollars Paid To Beneficiaries

Relatives of Former Employees Received Checks Recently

National Bapt. Pub. Board's Secretary Tells of Benefits From Group Life Insurance

Since the return of the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board to his office after some of hop-skip and jump trips during which he fills engagements constantly, it was definitely learned and authentically stated that four thousand dollars in checks nave been paid to the survivors as beneficiaries of the last two employees who passed, under this group insurance plan carried on the lives of the persons so employed. He made a brief summary of the amount of moncy paid on the lives of former employees who lied at their post of duty and who had rendered yeomanry service in the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant of the National Baptist Convention of America.

The last two deaths occurred following the adjournment of the National Baptist Convention of America, at which time the secreary reported that the board was still protecting every employee with a Two Thousand Dollar Group Policy, augmented by an additional Hospitalization Policy, which provides for hospital fees, surgical treatment, nursing and the administering of anesthetics. The addition of the Hospitalization Policy does not take one penny from the Two Thousand Dollar Group Policy, and yet this policy has in it a clause where if one becomes disabled before he or she reaches the age of sixty, they get a life benefit of so much per month which he figures is around thirty dollars, as long as the person lives.

The plan was worked out as a protection to the employees of the plant, and as an encouragement to them for their loyalty, their service and devotion. It has been carried on the lives of employees for many years. More than thirty have passed since it was begun, and secretary Boyd estimates that while the two thousand dollars was not in force for the first few years, that more than forty thousand dollars have been paid to the relatives and beneficiaries of former employees of the National Baptist Publishing Board. Notably among these were the late Dr. E. R. Carter of Atlanta, Ga., the late Dr. J. L. Harding of Nashville, Tenn., however, the last two who passed, to the beneficiaries of whom the Insurance paid the two thousand dollars, was Mr. H. B. Haley, who attended the Convention in Oakland, California, and who worked only about ten days after his return before he took seriously ill and then passed. He was the head of the second-class mailing department in the plant. The other was Mr. Pete Goodrieh, who was employed in the cabinet department of the Publishing Board.

The secretary of the Board said he had recommened to the Board at its last annual meeting that this proteetion, this insurance and these polieies be continued on the lives of all those employed for 1949.

"The Greatest Story Ever Told" Has Powerful Effect On Listeners

New York, N. Y.—Though there are a number of ways of rating radio program listeners by means of the various organizations engaged in that work, there is no general way of knowing just how much effort those programs have on the listener. In the case of commercial programs that have a product to sell, sales figures might be some indication, but when a radio program does not attempt to sell any product, when it doesn't even have a word of commercialism, such as "The Greatest Story Ever Told," one might think that it would be hard to tell just what effect such a program has.

Just the opposite is true. The response to this dramatie presentation of the teachings of Christ has been marvelous. Though the program is sponsored by The Goodyear Tire and Bubber Company, none of its products is mentioned Not even the company's home address is given. The sponsor's name is mentioned briefly, because of a Federal Communication Commission ruling which requires it. Despite this, hundreds of letters a week are received, either by Goodyear or the various stations of the ABC network over which the program is heard Sunday at 6:30 p. m., EST.

The spirit of the letters refleets the purpose and intent of the program itself. Listeners would miss anything to hear the program. Families make it a point to hear it in a body. Churches and schools build their study groups around it; cllubs, hospitals, etc., put the program on their master speakers, so that everyone can hear it.

The east and all connected with the program are given sincre congratulations, especially beeause they all waive the usual radio credits, and work in complete anonymity. For the same reason, the sponsor is highly commended, since this is probably the only sponsored network program which is entirely free of commercialism.

There are many incidents about the effect of the program on the listeners, but the most interesting one came from a woman in a southern city who said that her car, parked in front of a friend's home, was taken by someone. Just a few minutes after she noticed that the car had been taken away and even before she had time to notify the poliee, she saw her car being returned. A teen-ag boy stepped out and said he had taken the car, intending to use it for a joy ride that evening, but listening to "The Greatest Story Ever Told" which was coming in over the car's radio, he changed his mind!

Fuller Mutual Life Insurance Company's Plans For the Future

MR. U. S. SOWLER, MANAGER SEEKS INFORMATION FROM SECRETARY BOYD ON GROUP INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

During the month of January an important communication reached Nashville from Mr. U. S. Fowler, the manager of the Fuller Mutual Life Insurance Company of Austin, Texas asking Seeretary Boyd to give him full details and all information on how his company can secure group insurance protection on the employees, agents, office force of his organization, the Fuller Mutual Life Insurance Company, loeated in the capital city of the lone star state. Seeretary Boyd is personally acquainted with Mr. Fowler, beeause he is a member of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, located on Robinson Hill in Austin, formerly pastored by the late Rev. L. L. Campbell, D. D., who at the time of his death, was a member of the National Baptist Publishing Board, a member of the National Baptist Convention of America moderator of the St. John Assoeiation and pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church,

Mr. Fowler served for many years as superintendent of the Ebenezer Sunday School and worked often in the Superintendents Department of the Sunday School Congress. Secretary Boyd wrote him a full, explanatory letter and told him to get in touch with the proper authorities who would be glad to figure with them on a group policy for this Fuller Mutual Life Insurance Company, and would also figure with them on a Hospitalization Policy such as is carried on all the employees of the National Baptist Publishing Board in Nashville.

Preparations Being Made For Boyd Memorial

Sunday School, BYPU's, Mission Circles Active

All of Month of March Designated By Commission; Dr. A. A. Lucas, Chairman

During the month of March, 1949 religious leaders throughout the nation and those in foreign countries as well, will be observing Boyd Memorial Month. The R. H. Boyd Memorial Commission that was organized many years ago, which is headed by the Rev. A. A. Lucas, D. D. pastor of Good Hope Baptist Church in Houston, Texas, and Henry A. Boyd, the son of the late R. H. Boyd, of Nashville, Tenn., as secretary made the announcement early last fall that they had again selected the month of March as Boyd Memorial Month, because it was on the 15th day of that month more than a hundred years ago, that the late R. H. Boyd saw the light of day on a farm in the state of Mississippi, but before he was five years old the family migrated to Texas, thus he is often referred to as a native of the lone star state. In fact, he knew nothing of Mississippi except from faint memory. Thus he became a Texan in every sense of the word, as he was emancipated in that state back there on the 19th of June, 1865 when General Granger went down to Galveston to enforce Abraham Lincoln's famous document which freed the slaves, but they were several years late receiving its benefits in Texas. He worked on the farms of that state, he was a cowboy on the plains of Texas. he was a saw mill worker, and then he became a Baptist preacher.

The late Dr. Boyd's life's history, which is real however, reads almost like "Jack and The Bean Stalk" story, but in reality it is more like the Biblical Injunction which says, "He grew in favor with God and man", because the most outstanding work of his whole life was the organizing of the National Baptist Publishing Board and the building of the mammoth National Baptist Publishing Board's House, located at Second Avenue North and Locust Streets in Tennessee's capital city. There goes out from this institution millions of copies of publications, periodicals, song books, newspapers that have source material for every department of church life. In addition to this, this same plant supplies church helps, requisites, furniture, such as pulpit, chairs, pews, they even supply communion sets, baptismal garments; to be specific, the National Baptist Publishing Board, established by this leader who towered above many others, not only in height physically, but mentally and intellectually, is the largest printing plant operated, owned and controlled by Negroes.

It has often been said that he was the first ordained Negro Baptist preacher in the state of Texas, that he was present at the organization of the first Association in the lone star state among Baptists, that he was at the forming of the first State Convention in the lone star state, and was on the scene sixty-nine years ago when the National Baptist Convention of America came into being. He was the father of the idea of "Negro Dolls for Negro Children", he was the president of the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, which is now the oldest Negro bank in the United States. He was a member of the International Lesson Committee, of the World's Sunday School Association, the World's Baptist Alliance, the International Council of Religious Education, the United Members of Friendship Lodge, the Masonic Lodge, the Odd Fellows Lodge, and he was the promoter of the Sunday School Congress, which is now nearing its forty-fifth birthday. He produced the first Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary ever to be printed in America, and he compiled, printed and distributed the first National Baptist Hymnal with words and music, in the denomination Too much cannot be said about what he contributed to the religious life of the Baptists, not only in America, but the world.

The R. H. Boyd Memorial Commission consisting of one hundred persons, through the instruction of its chairman, Rev. Dr. Lucas, has had a bust of the late Dr. Boyd taken from a picture, made of bronze, with the names of the one hundred members of the Commission on it. This plaque will be hung in the front office of the administration building located at Second Avenue North and Locust Street, which is but one of the six buildings that the plant occupies.

Those holding Memorial Exercises, if it is not inconsistent with their dignitaries, may send a contribution from the exercises to the R. H. Boyd Memorial Commission, that will liquidate the indebtedness incurred by this Commission several years ago when the life-size statue of him who has been honored, was placed in the building, and when the plant was set aside as a Memorial.

Noah

By H. E. Goodloe

It is interesting when one takes time out to study in terms of the activities of man. In everything good or bad, there are always two forces at work. Example: (1) Cain killed Abel because of differences of sacrifices to God. (2) God told Adam not to eat of certain fruit in the Garden. Satan persuaded him to partake of the fruit, (3) and finally because of wickedness, the world was destroyed by a flood, with the exception of Noah and his Ark. Because of the very fine work of Noah, he goes down in history as a hero in Kingdom Building.

Why are withCMFW CMFWGF

Why was Noah chosen for such a stupendous task? Why was it necessary for the world to be destroyed? The answer to the first question is simply this, "Noah was a just man," and because he was just God confided in him His plan to destroy the world because of sin. Also he assured Noah and family that they would be saved because Noah was a just man.

Why destroy the world? It was necessary because it was filled with sin and wickedness. After about eight generations, the Sons of God saw their daughters marry men who were enemies of God. As a result wickedness began to spread to the extent that God said "I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth, both man, and beast, and creeping things and the fowls of the air."

The world was destroyed. How did Noah carry out his commission?

1. He was man enough not to be led off into the same wickedness that caused the world to be destroyed.

On the other hand, he proved true to a trust in a time that real manhood was needed.

2. He built the Ark according to God's plan. It was large enough to take care of all who should repent and turn to God. Today, the Ark of God is large enough for all who should repent and turn to God.

3. While Noah was doing such a fine job of leading the forces within the Ark. Everything on the outside was being destroyed. A whole year passed before the inhabitants of the Ark could leave. (1) A raven was sent out, but it never returned, (2) A dove was sent forth but it returned, (3) another was sent forth and it returned, and (4) another went forth and never returned. This was the signal that it was safe to unload. This showed carefulness, patience, and a willingness to experiment on the part of Noah.

4. When Noah was again on land, he built an altar unto the Lord and made an offering which was accepted. Then the Lord said, "I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake."

5. Finally, Noah gave the world a beautiful picture of Christ. Through Noah, God provided an Ark of safety for the first judgement. The second judgement was the Ark of Jesus. All have sinned and must be purnished. Jesus came and took our punishment. He went through the Judgement for us. When we accept Him, we go into the Ark of Safety, and God closes the door and makes us secure.

Noah, a great hero, a character who lived a fruitful life. Honest, noble, true, and yet human enough to sin. He was the instrument in which a great blessing was wrought for mankind.

Harry: What grows up as it grows down?

Jerry: I give up.

Harry: A duck!

Fire in the Home

Fire is likely to strike anywhere. But the home is its most popular single target.

Last year, for example, there were 360,901 building fires in United States urban areas. More than 250,000 of them 70 per cent—occurred in homes. And, according to reports made by fire chiefs to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, fires in communities with population of 2,500 or more killed 5,200 peoplee. The toll in smaller towns and rural areas was also very great. Indeed, farm fires are often the most destructive, due to the lack of organized fire-fighting facilities.

Fire is always a blow to the home-owner and his family, and on occasion it can be catastrophic. If he has been foresighted, all or part of the physical loss will be covered by insurance—but insurance can't eliminate the nuisance and the difficulty of making repairs or replacements. If the loss is extensive, obtaining the right kind of materials and labor may prove a tough problem. He may be put to the expense of renting other quarters—if he's lucky enough to find them in these days of housing shortages—while the rebuilding goes on. And, at its worst, fire leaves death and financial ruin behind it.

Anyone with a bare minimum of common sense should realize by now that every member of the family should be carefully instructed in how to prevent fire—and, in addition, should know what to do if fire does strike. Quick action with a water bucket or a small extinguisher has stopped many a potentially grave fire at the start. And speed in calling the fire department has prevented ruinous losses.

State's Agricultural, Industrial Output May Exceed $3,000,000,000

Tennessee's industrial and agricultural production is expected to total more than three billions of dollars, state officials estimated recently.

Of this total, $2,750,000,000 will be in industrial production, according to Dr. G. I. Whitlach, of the State Planning Commission, and about $500,000 in agricultural production, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

American oil companies spend almost $100 million annually in a never-ending quest for new and improved products for use in industry, agriculture and the home.

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Nashville 3, Tennessee

Good Burley Tops $60 in Opening Sales

(Banner States News Scrvice)

Prospects for a merry Christmas in Tennessee were bright today as burley tobacco markets opened the 1948-49 season with prices for top grades breaking over the $60 mark.

It was generally agreed at warehouses in East and Middle Tenncssee, as well as Southern Kentucky, that the first day's averages would exceed those of last year.

Middle Tennessee's to price in the first few minutes of sales was $65. posted at several markets, while Greeneville, in the eastern portion of the state, listed a $75 basket.

High grade leaf predominated the first day's marketing and very little of the offering was reported to be going to the pools for want of a better bid: Growers expressed satisfaction with the early auctioning as the prices for lower grade leaf held in line with the trend on the top quality offerings.

In last year's opening sales, on 13 floors in Tennessee, the average price was $48.99 per hundredweight, and at several warehouses the first day's average was about $5 per hundred pounds over the 1946 mark.

In the first hour of sales at the Farmers Warehouse at Hartsville a top price of $65 per hundred weight was chalked up as sales moved fast. Indications were that the avcrage price today would top last year's opcning sales at Hartsville, where there are six floors.

Farmers Warehouse had approximately 800,000 pounds on the floor when sales began, and it was expected that half the poundage would be sold during the five-hour sale today.

It is estimated that the six Hartsville warehouses have approximately 4.000.000 pounds of the burley leaf on the floors. Sales will move on to another floor when all the present supply at Farmers is sold, and will continue from one warehouse to another as stocks are cleared.

Top grade light burley was selling consistently at $62 per hundred pounds at Carthage, where sales this year are expected to reach the $3,000,000 mark.

Poor grade was dropping as low as $20, and medium, or red leaf, was fluctuating from $40 to as high as $58 and $59 in the first two hours of bidding. The good grade prices however, were expected to pull the average up to a high point.

At Columbia it was predicted that today's average price would be about $47.50, slightly above Maury County's opening average last year of $46.73.

Many of the early crops were reported to be averaging $60, with the top price for a single basket, $63, going to E. C. Chappell. Maury County Tax Assessor Bailey Scott had the first of a number of $62 baskets.

A total of 411,000 pounds, from an offering of 700,000 pounds, was to be sold at Columbia today. Warehousemen reported the offerings were of "good quality" but "too high in case" because of the recent wet weather.

In Franklin's initial auction, at Casey's Warehouse, top grades were bringing from $60 to $64 in the early sale and officials believed last year's first day average would be topped.

Clarksville, a relatively new burley market, reported a high price in early sales of $63 but predicted that a new top mark would be set in later auctioning at the Banner Warehouse. Growers were "not complaining" as to prices, most of them expressing cofidence that last year's opening mark of $41.65 would be easily exceeded.

There was a total of 2,000,000 pounds on the 11 Clarksville floors today and it was believed that the Banner sales would not be completed before noon tomorrow.

Officials at the Peoples Warehouse at Fayetteville predicted that today's opening average would be about $9 per hundred better than that of $46.88 posted in 1947. The early high price was $63 going to numerous growers.

Among the top early was the $59 average going to Lee Hudson, Fayfor 1,110 pounds

Other high sales were those of J. C. Faulkner, Fayetteville, Route 1, 4,076 pounds for $2,031.28; D. Floyd Gray, Belvidere, Route 1, 1,792 pounds for $1,066,70; D. Y. Morehead, Mulberry, 792 pounds for $471.10; and Howard Hopkins, Tullahoma, Route 1, 918 pounds for $522.98.

Several baskets sold at a top price of $63 at Gallatin in the opening hours, and warehousemen expected today's average to be about $54.

The first basket at Greeneville sold at 75 cents a pound, according to Frank Emerson, president of the Greeneville Tobacco Board of Trade He said, howcver, that the average for the day's sales probably would be slightly in excess of $50.

Emerson said today's sales at Greeneville were expected to total around $250,000.

Johnson City's high basket in early sales brought 64 cents a pound. And at Knoxville, P. E. Vandergriff of Powell Station received $846.02 for a 1,440-pound basket for an average of $58.61.

Scott Dean, veteran Knoxville warehouseman, predicted the day's average would run between $53.50 and $54 on the basis of the first two hours of sales.

Morristown markets reported sales at the $50 per hundred mark on the average. However, no complete figurcs will be available until after the day's sales end.

Morristown also had a high basket to sell for $65, roughly five cents abave the high paid last year.

In the early auctioning of 155,000 pounds at Hopkinsville, Ky., a large number of baskets sold as high as $63 as compared to an early top last year of $61. Receipts going to the pool were very light.

Over 1,700,000 pounds of fine quality burley awaited buyers at the five warehouses in Springfield The leaf was thin and of good smoking quality, tobacco men said.

The Springfield Tobacco Redryers Corporation has opened to receive the local crop for the first season.

John Halliburton was serving as auctioneer.

Morgan Boyd, chairman of the Hopkinsville Board of Trade, said most deliveries to the market there had been of "good cigaret grade" and expressed the opinion that the price level would consequently be high.

The Hopkinsville floors held about 3,500,000 pounds.

Two Opposed Ideas

For most of us, our contacts with retailing are limited to a relatively small number of stores which we personally patronize. So we may lose sight of the fact that retailing is one of the mightiest economic forces in the country.

The statistics are extremely impressive. Retail trade provides employment for more than 8,000,000 people. Something like 70 per cent of the disposable income of America's consumers crosses its counters. This year, the volume of business done will reach the astronomical figure of $130,000,000,000.

But size alone doesn't tell the story. The fact that retailing is one of the most aggressively competitive of enterprises has been responsible for giving us more and better goods, at lower prices, than any other people enjoy. In countries where retailing is owned or eontrolled by the state, an opposite condition exists. For instance, the Soviet authorities recently approved the opening of some "free trade" stores in Russian-occupied Germany, where goods may be bought without ration coupons. Shoes sell for $54 to $72, stockings for $7 to $12, and so on down the line. The whole idea behind these stores is to get the last possible penny out of those who can afford to patronize them, in order to drain off excessive buying power. The idea behind American retailing is to give the most for the least money.

Retailing is the artery through which the products of farm and factory flow. It has made mass production workable, by providing an effieient mass distribution machine within easy reach of every family in the country. It is a mainstay of whole complex economy

Where Bibles Will Count

We publish here excerpts from a tract distributed by the Far Eastern Gospel Crusade and written by a veteran missionary in Japan. We have found nothing that more clearly portrays the golden opportunity for the Gospel in Japan.

By Anne F. Dievendorf

As we look back over the last twenty-five years and recall the restrictions with which we battled in our missionary work, we say, "Can this be the same Japan?" In our pioneer evangelism we found it more and more difficult to rent a plot of land to pitch our tent or to rent a hall for a Gospel meeting, and increasingly difficult to hold children's Evangels or Sunday school. Finally, in the late thirties, after the China incident broke out, we were asked not o travel from town to town without a permit; asked not to speak in public without notifying the police (usually the outline of or lecture was required); and later the children were forbidden by the school athorities to attend any Christian gathering. Besides all this we were asked to keep a record of the names of our callers, with addresses, for police inspection. The restrictions closed in upon us so that our hands were paralyzed. Then came the war and the long four years of internment. My sister, Miss Francis, and I were guided to remain in Japan, and the subsequent providences have vindicated that guidance.

When we were released from interment we came baek to another world—another Japan! Japan depleted, crushed, humiliated— but free!! In the process of emancipation the falsity and deception of pagan faiths were exposed, in a measure; and the people found what thy had been elinging to crumbled away and their hands and hearts were empty. Free— but empty, bewildered, confused but blinded by the superstitions of the past. Free-- but not knowing which way to turn. General MacArthur perceived this and writes of the "spiritual vacuum of the Japanese people."

The educated people of Japan seem so enlightened and cultured; can they be as blind as the rest? And we answer, "Yes! They have been educated in science, philosophy, and so on, without being given the Key to Life." What is the meaning of Life? Why am I here? Where am I going? Such questions only mock the soul; and the more so, where one is educated without Christ.

For the first few months after war closed, the people seemed dazed, stunned in a haze of bewilderment. Then the awakening! "Give us something dependable, something that will not change or be swept away in a few years." And again, "We must have something to cling to, something to put our faith in. What is there?

Newspapers and magazines are talking about the great revolution in Japan—political, educational, economical, social. It is left for us to depict the spiritual revolution, Everywhere the pople are reaching out after the Christian message Formerly people came seeking, one by one; now they come in groups. In our Prefecture(Ehimo) we are asked to speak before government officials, tachers, s'uderts, nurses, railroad officials, factory workers, women's clubs each group making their appeal to us to come! "What is the earliest date you can give our town? our school?" And after every lecture a group of earnest seekers come and ask to hear more. Often a Bible-study class is formed. All through the past months my sister and I have traveled from town to city, meeting groups of five hundred to a thousand and over

We had a three-day meting in a mountain town where there was a church built before the war. The first night the building was crowded. The people listened eagerly to a vital message on salvation through Christ. At the close we asked all who wished to hear more to raise their hands. Almost every hand went up. Then all who wished to be prayed for, were asked to remain. They all remained! The next day arrangements were made to hold the services in a larger hall at the school. Again we preached Christ, and Him crucified, in that school hall where for five years the very word Christianity had been banned. Some came to the assurance of saving faith that night.

Rccently the Education Department of the City Office asked us to speak before the principals of all the schools in Matsuyama and environs. There were about a hundred present. We spoke of the principles that underly true education, summing it all up with our usual message. The lectures cnded ust befire noon. A group of principals came to us and asked if we would not take lunch at the school and afterward give time for discussion. We consented. When we assembled for discussions. the men all wanted to talk at once about the hope that came to them during the morning lectures. In their distress and bewilderment they had seen a guiding light as they had listened. Since that time we have been flooded with invitations to speak to their students and faculties. There are not days enough, and you can imagine how our hearts are torn when we have to send back the reply: "No hope of visiting yor school for the present."

Just recently in passing I was able to stop off one night at my former station in Hiroshima Province (Fukuyama). One of the Christians, discovering I was there called together a group of young men who had heard my messages for the first time when I was there three months before. How their faces had changed! Each one told me of the transition from confused reasonings and darkness into clear light of faith in God. We sang together "On Christ the Solid Rock I Stand." One of them feels the call to the Christian ministry—a quick transit from a barren desert to the garden service for God.

What words shall we use to picture the hunger of this nation after the Truth? Everywhere we go the fields are white alrady unto harvest. Did ever such a call challenge the Christian youth of America? When we think of the young men who fought so valiantly to win the war, surely there are those who will invest their lives in the Christian warfare against darkness, superstition, paganism, and bring Christ to a seeking people. We have no time to spare. Who will get there first—the Communist or the Gospel messenger?

We are still doing a great deal of relief work on the side. The clothing which has come to us is protecting many a wee child and many a grown-up from the biting cold and winter winds. The medicine sent has done its healing work and opened hearts' doors to the Gospel. Considerable food has been distributed to those in need.

Our Japanese Christian workers are doing their best, but they are few; and they are depleted and worn aftr eight solid years of war. During all these wear years it has been impossible to train new recruits for Christian service. All young men were thrust into war work of shome kind. At this hour we need missionaries with the fresh vigor and strength of their young lives. We need them both to preach to the people and also to help in the training of Japanese evangelists; and we need Bibles, thousands of them, in the Japanese language.

The American Bible Society has sent to Japan, we are told, over a million New Testaments and 120,000 whole Bibles. but there still seems to be a crying need. There are 60,000,000 people in Japan and practically everyone of ments and Bibles for these eager them can read. Bibles are positively more effective in Japan than in any mission field, just for that reason; so send us Testaments and Bibles for these eacer, hungry, hopeful people who are so ready for salvation!

My Snow White Rocks

Come out and see my nice pullet flock
Of 44 snow white Plymouth Rocks
From right here in Tennessee these chickens came
From a purebred flock of a laying strain
Since October 1 production has been
Just 80 per cent from this flock of hens
They live in a Tennessee Open Front House
Which I try to keep free of lite and louse;
With a low flat roof and tight wooden floor
With good. dry litter, five inches or more
And a dropping board to keep it clean
And a ventilation system, the best I've seen;
With an open front to admit the light
But with back and sides so good and tight,
Feed troughs that don't waste a bit,
Good oyster shell and granite grit
Now these White Rocks won't act so niee
When drinking water is cold as iee
So heater was placed in the drinking pan,
A 25 watt bulb in a can of sand,
On a cold and snowy winter day
They eat and drink and sing and lay,
A man as poor as an old church mouse
Can build a Tennessee Open Front House.
Of the brooder house, I'm justly proud
It was built by a simple minded man
Who knew no better than to follow the plan.
It may have faults but so few they are
Every one you find wins a good cigar.
For six years it has stood the test
And demonstrated what is best.
On March the ninth my chicks arrived
With 102 very mueh alive
But when they weighed about a pound
Coccidosis signs were found
I cleared the house and sweep it clean
And treated with Sulfaguanadine
With net results whe nthe course was through
Of a total loss of only two.
In fact, my losses, all in all,
Were only six from spring til fall.
My electric brooder, six years old
Never has let my chicks get cold
It's almost human, I'll voueh for that
That wonderful little thermostat
Cuts off the "juiee" and turns it on
With even heat from night til morn,
At a cost that I consider good
t's even cheaper than coal or wood.
I've bragged til you think I'm a liar lousy
Come see my demonstration houses.
And if you can hire a simple man
Call for a Tennessee Extension plan
"know-it-all" He'll build you a
But if you hire a smokehouse long and tall
With a floor of dirt or perhaps concrete
That's damp and cold to the ehicken's feet
He'll face it East of North or West
When he knows darn well that South is best
But it matters little as to that
For he won't have a window big as your hat.
He figures that cracks in the hen house walls
Give air enough with no windows at all
He expects a house that's ten by ten
To house one hundred Barred Rock hens.

— W. J. Crowder, County Agent, Coffee County

I have never been hurt by anything I did not say.

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she aceepts.

The wise known to **well** their weakness to assume **infallibility** and he who **knows most, knows** best how **little he knows.**

100 Accredited Messengers Selected

General Secretary, Dr. Forrest L. Knapp Sends Acknowledgement

World's Council of Christian Education To Meet In 1950; Probably in Toronto, Canada

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (Special)— From authoritative sources here in this city it was learned that Dr. Forrest L. Knapp, general secretary of the World's Council of Christian Education, announced at the North American Administrative Committee meeting, Dec. 17th that he just received a check from Henry A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, enrolling one hundred representatives for the coming World's Council Meeting to be held in 1950. It is said that Dr. Knapp announced that this was the first denomination in America to accept its quota and to pay cash so far in advance. It is further said that he stated to this Committee that when the Rev. Mr. Boyd was here during the month of November when the North American Section of this Committee had tendered a luncheon in Hotel Pennsylvania to the representatives who were in New York attending the meeting of the Denominational Executives, as the guests of the North American Administrative Committee, which was presided over by Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, that the plan was being worked out.

After the statement was made that in all probability the meeting would be held in Toronto, Canada, and each denomination was urged to take its quota, the Rev. Mr. Boyd representing the National Baptist Convention of America, accepted a quota of one hundred and agreed to pay the amount in advance. It is said that Dr. Knapp wrote Secretary Boyd later on that this check for the whole amount reached New York in time to be presented at the North American Administrative Committee Session on Dec. 17th. An acknowledgment of the remittance was immediately forwarded to the National Baptist Publishing Board's headquarters in Nashville.

This World's Council of Christian Education was formerly known as the World's Sunday School Association, and the Rev. Mr. Boyd has been a member for many years. He attended the convention when it was held in Tokyo, Japan, he attended another meeting held in Los Angeles, California, and he was present when the World Sunday School Association was held in Oslo, Norway; so he is considered up this way as one of the strong supporters of this organization.

Another Fraternity Elects Colored Student To Office

Teaneck, N. J., (G)—Roosevelt (Jack) Richardson, 21, of 200 West 124th Street, New York City, a sophomore at Bergen College in Teaneck, was installed on December 3. as vice president of Zeta Iota Pi, a fraternity at the college.

Of the belief that he is the first Negro to be so honored. Richardson, said that he has been a member of the fraternity since September and the only reaction that was exhibited by his fellow members to his election to the vice presidency was "one of cheerful congratulations."

He revealed that out of an enrollment of 2000 students at Bergen, only five are Negro.

Richardson is a photographer on his school paper and magazine and is studying for the dental profession. He attributed the student's tolerance at his school to the "Country-club atmosphere" existent there.

Dr. Fred Patterson's Information On Lynching

PRESIDEIT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVES TO THE NATION FACTS AND FIGURES ON 1948 VIOLENCES

The following letter was received by the National Baptist Union-Review early in Jannuary, sent out by Dr. F. D. Patterson, the president of Tuskegee Institute, in which he gives authority to release this information after December 31st. This letter was addressed to Secretary Henry A. Boyd, and in it Dr. Patterson said:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information nconcerning lynching for the year 1948.

NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS. According to the records compiled in he Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute I find hat 2 persons were lynched during the year. This is 1 more than the number 1 for 1947; 4 less than the number 6 for 1946; 1 more than the number 1 for 1945; and equivalent to the number 2 for 1944.

One of the victims was William H. Turner (alias Wilson Turner), a 26 year old white farm tenant of Meriwether County, Georgia, charged with stealing cattle from his landlord. He was placed in jail but later released for lack of evidence. Upon leaving the jail, he was chased from Meriwether County into Cowcta County by a group of white men, led by the owner of he stolen cattle, seized, beaten and his body burned.

The other victim was Robert Mallard, 37-year-old Negro of near Lyons, Toombs County, Georgia. There vas no charge against him. His apparent offense was he had incurred he enmity of his white farm neighbors because of his prosperity. Mooring home late at night accompanied by his wife, baby and two of his wife's young relatives, he was waylaid by a group of white men, who blocked the road and shot him to death.

BORDERLINE CASES. There was 1 borderline case, not included in he total number of lynchings for 1948 for the reason that in one respect only it does not conform to criteria used. This victim was Isiah Nixon, 28-year-old Negro, who insisted on voting in Georgia's Primary election after being advised not to to do so. On the evening of the same day he voted, two brothers, white, went to Nixon's home nd shot him. He died two days later in a hospital.

LYNCHINGS PREVENTED. In t least 7 instances lynchings were prevented by officers of the law. All of these were in the Southern States. A total of 19 persons, all Negroes, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

PUNISHMENT OF LYNCHERS. For participating in the lynching of William H. Turner, 1 person received the death sentence and 3 persons are sentenced to life imprisonment.

Very truly yours,
F. D. Patterson
President.

ABBIT POPULATION ECLINING IN STATE DR. AYFIELD SAYS

Rabbits are not as plentiful as ey were several months ago. Dr. George R. Mayfield, chairman of he Tennessee Conservation Commission said today.

Dr. Mayfield said he made a poll n several Middle Tennessee counies, and discovered that the rabbit s disappearing in many areas—but ot for good, however.

Indications are that either the abbit is being killed in large numers or he has decided to leave Middle Tennessee. Dr. Mayfield ointed out that only a few rabbits have been found in roads where hey have been hit by automobiles.

"The scarcity of dead rabbits on he road is an indicatian that something is happening to them," the naturalist said.

Lincoln Cage Team Playing Games With White Colleges

Jefferson City, Mo.,

—In keeping with the racial philosophy presently sweeping the country, Lincoln University (Mo.) through its scheduling of athletic events, is lending its bit to dispelling interracial barriers. The Varsity basketball team has already engaged in four games with white college teams for each of which this was the initial experience of his type. The first two of these games is believed to have been the first basketball games played between white and Negro colleges in Iowa. Other games have been played between mixed schools, but they were scheduled as exhibition games, while those with Lincoln were regularly scheduled games and played on a home and home basis.

William Penn College of Oscaloosa, Ia., is the home opponent with the Lincoln varsity team on Dec. 11. It is the prediction of Coach William Exum that Lincoln will play many more interracial games in the future, including games with Missouri schools.

Commenting on the treatment received by the team on the two-day trip into Iowa, Coach Exum said, "We were treated exceptionally nice, but there was no chance for us to believe that it was done especially for us. It seemed that it was their normal way of treating guests." The coverage given the game by the Iowa press was of a high quality.

Lincoln won its opener with William Penn College on December 2 by a score of 45-33, losing the next two games to Central College, Pella, Ia., and Eastern Illinois State College at Charleston, Ill.

Christian Students Hold Interracial Meet In Arkansas

Pine Bluff, Ark. — Lillie Mae Paschal, senior at Arkansas State College from Hot Springs, and Raymond Cousan (white) of Henderson State Teachers College, have been elected state co-chairmen of the Student Christian Association. A sectional conference of the organization was recently held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. in Little Rock with all Arkansas colleges and the University of Arkansas participating. The theme of the conference was "Our Social Responsibility As It Can Be Applied To Our Campus."

Those from Arkansas State taking part in the program were: the Rev. George A. Sewell, college minister, who headed a panel on "Political Action." with Willie Thompson, president of the Arkansas State student council, leading the discussion. Thompson is a senior from Little Rock. Dean John L. Wilson headed the panel on "Democratic Processes On the College Campus."

Ariel M. Lovelace, head of the music department at Arkansas State, directed community singing and recreation at the meeting.

Also representing the college were Doretha Johnson, Little Rock; William Loudd, Norphlet; Caleb Johnson, James Fiedmont, Sherman Baker, all of St. Louis, Mo.; Louise Lofton, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Milton Mapp, Little; Lillian Hill of El Dorado; Rose McSpadden, Batesville; Sadie James, Little Rock; and Annette Harris, Brickeyes.

Miss Bertha G. Merritt of the library staff also attended the conference.

Junior: Do you sell dry goods here, mister?

Clerk: No, this is a grocery store.

Junior: Sorry! I wanted to get some dried apples.

Convention Of CIO Stressed Needs Of Nation's Children

Portland, Ore.— (G)— An extensive program covering the care and protection of children from the cradle through the school years was adopted unanimously by the CIO Convention as one of the organization's major objectives. Two separate resolutions covering various phases of problems affecting youngsters were passed.

One outlining a general program listed these eight essentials necessary for the health, security and proper education of children:

1. Family incomes high enough to buy a good living and protection against the hazards of unemployment, sickness, accident and death.
2. Roomy, well built homes.
3. Proper medical care for both mothers and children.
4. Good schools with well-paid teachers.
5. Recreation facilities.
6. Protection against too early and unsuitable jobs.
7. Child welfare services to aid working mothers.
8. Communities so designed as to protect children and give them every opportunity to develop as healthy, happy human beings.
9. Great numbers of our children are forced to grow up in families and communities unable to provide these opportunities, the resolution stated and cited figures showing that over 100,000 children are victims of cerebral palsy; that 20,000 babies a year die needlessly, and that 100,000 each year are stricken with rheumatic fever or heart disease.

Joe Louis' Mother Wants Champion To Retire From Ring

Joe Louis' mother. Mrs. Lillie Brooks Barrow of Detroit. hopes and prays that Joe never will fight again. In an aritcle in SPORTS WORLD. Hillman's new publication in the spectator sports field Mrs. Barrow discloses, sums up her feelings by saying—"Say it ain't so. Joe.!"

"I know everybody says Joe is going to fight again. "she tells you. in SPORTS WORLD "but he hasn't really signed anything yet. He always told me not to pay any attention to rumors. I know he'll come home and talk it over with me, like he always has before, if he does decide to fight once more.

Written by Detroit Free Press sports writer Tommy Devine,. this frank article not only expresses Mrs. Barrow's hopes, but also gives a further insight into the character of Joe Louis, one of the most respected and well-liked sports figures of all time.

SPORTS WORLD also presents a full page four-color photo of the champ; more than 250 other excellent sports photos, and Bonus index of top-flight features and articles round out this first issue, which is now on sale at all newsstands from coast to coast.

United Nations Launches Drive Against Syphilis

PARIS — (Atlas News Service.- The United Nations International Chidlren's Emergency Fund has allocated $2,000,000 to start the first anti-syphilis campaign in history. The drive in which the World Health Organization is participating. is designed to help governments initiate programs for combating syphillis on behalf of children and expectant mothers.

Allocations have already been approved for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia, and experts are presently surveying Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Fisk Basketball Team Wins Fourth Straight Contest

The Fisk University basketball team completed the first month of play with a record of three wins and three losses, and got off to a good New Year's start by handing the Knoxville College cagers a 48-46 defeat in the Pearl High School Gym on January 6. Fisk has shown considerable improvement in each game and teamwork has been the main feature of the attack. The quintet is now riding a string of four consecutive victories over Alcorn College 51-47, Alabama State 39-38, Xavier University, 50-44, and Konxville. The three defeats on the Bulldogs' record were administered by Kentucky State 83-44, Louisville Municipal 35-34, and Prairie View 58-45.

The Fisk-Knoxville College game was a second-half thriller. Both teams were slow starting and halftime found the score deadlocked at 22-22. Fisk junmped to a three point lead at the start of the second half, but could not maintain the pace. With two minutes to play Knoxville took a two point lead, but Collier swished the net with his favorite hook shot and tied the score at 44-44. Fisk then went ahead, only to have Knoxville tie the score with 30 seconds to go. The horn sounded with Knoxville vainly trying to score after Fisk had taken a final ten second lead.

Collier was high point man for Fisk, with 14 points, but the hustle and speed of Christopher West from Tulsa, Okla., put him in the hero's spot for the Fisk cause. Scoring honors for the night went to Smartt of Knoxville who hit the net for a total of twenty-seven points.

Trend In Polio Upwards

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Recent years have brought an upward trend in incidence of the mysterious and crippling infantile paralysis disease," reports Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Medical Director of Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University. He added that 1948 marked the sixth consecutive year of unusually high polio incidence and urged greater support than ever before for the March of Dimes drive to replenish funds of the local chapter and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. Cornely disclosed that reports of the United States Public Health Service over the past 15 years show the totally unpredictable waves of infantile paralysis across the nation. Further, these charts, which have been published by the National Foundation as part of its education service, indicate that an epidemic in a given area a year or two ago does not immunize that area during next summer's polio danger period.

"A war does not end with the signing of an armistice," Dr. Cornely said. "Neither is an epidemic of infantile paralysis over when the last new case of the prevalent disease has been recorded. There remains the grim reality of the aftermath. The greatest cost is yet to come—the cost of after-care and rehabilitation of the stricken.

Dr. Crnely cited various instances throughout the country where local chapters had paid out record amounts for patient care last year despite low local polio incidence. Even without epidemics many such capters found it necessary to apply for additional aid from the emergency fund of the national headquarters, to care for those stricken in previous years.

"In all, more than 400 local chapters in 42 states received aid from the emergency fund of national headquarters", Dr. Cornely declared. "Treatment of last year's stricken requires record funds in 1949. That's why everyone must give 50 percent more to the 1949 March of Dimes."

Time for Co-operation

Newsweek recently published an article on electric power, in which it touched on the controversy between advocates of public development and supporters of private enterprise. In this regard, it said: "The government must work with, rather than against, the private companies to maintain a healthy industry. In the past, Federal officials have intimidated the privately operated utilities, stunting their expansion in a number of regions. In planning and administering its projects, the government must take care to let private business know just where it stands and to cooperate with it in power distribution and otherwise."

That is a very moderate statement of the case. Socialized power has been urged with a fanatical determination which has totally overlooked the enormous cost to the taxpayers, which has led, in some instances, to wasteful and unnecessary duplication of existing facilities; which has attempted to hide the fact that free enterprise built the American power industry and still supplies most of our electricity, and which has disregarded the remarkable job done by the private utilities in meeting demand, and thus preventing anything like a serious power shortage.

We will need vast increases in our power supply in the future. And let no one believe that only the government is capable of handling it. The private industry has the greatest expansion program in its history in full swing now. By 1957, its capacity will be increased by 80 percent. The public treasuries will not contribute a penny of the cost—but will, instead, get heavy new tax revenues from the plants and other properties which are being built. In the light of all this, Newsweek's suggestion that government must cooperate with the industry is just plain common sense.

Do We Want Shortages?

An executive of an association made up of retail meat dealers has forecast that there may be a rise in meat prices during the first part of next year; as a result of the increase in our population, higher wages and purchasing power, and other factors. This, he went on, may lead to the strongest kind of pressure for a reinstatement of price controls. Then he said: "Shortsighted and misinformed leaders in labor and consumer groups and some politicians still are clamoring for a return to some form of government control of prices and distribution. They do not realize that if controls are imposed on one commodity, it automatically would lead to controls on others and in the final analysis we would have a government controlling our . . . economic lives."

Looking at the issue from a purely practical point of view, price control of meat, to use it as an example, would have at least two adverse effects. The government might, for instance, say that steaks shall sell for fifteen cents a pound. But no one could sell at tht price without taking drastic losses. So the immediate result would be a siphoning off of more and more meat into the black market, along with a constantly decreasing supply in normal trade channels.

Even worse, from the long range point of view, would be the influence of price control on producers. Farmers and ranchers, finding meat production profitless, would turn to other crops or just shut up shop and call it a day. The livestock population would be cut to the bone. Then, in a year or two, we would have a real meat shortage, with all its deleterious effects on the national health and the national economy alike.

The problems created by price control are infinitely more dangerous than the problem it seeks to correct—price control would inevitably lead to wage control.

Coal Miners' Jobs

Fortune recently ran an exceptionally interesting item concerning the convention of the United Mine Workers. It said: "John L. Lewis. . . . rumbled about more pay for his miners; but what really worried him was the fact that coal production was running well ahead of consumption for the first time in seven years. Some 60,000,000 tons were piled above ground. . . ."

The reasons for large stockpiles of coal are varied. One lies in the remarkable performance of the industry in getting the product out and meeting the heavy demands upon it. But the significance of the situation. to Mr. Lewis and anyone else with an interest in the industry, is that coal is a fuel which is sold in stiff competition with other fuels—and that the cost of coal will have a direct bearing on the size of future markets.

That is important at a time when it looks as if Mr. Lewis plans to make further heavy financial demands on the operators. It might be possible for the union to demand and be given wages so high that the price of coal would soar into the stratosphere. But the union could not make people buy that coal, or prevent them from burning something else. So, in time, there would be less and less employment in the mines and inflated wage scales would be meaningless.

The average hourly earnings of coal miners approaches $2.00. The average weekly pay check is around $77, and many miners earn $100 and more. No comparable labor force is paid so well. Keeping that situation alive should be the miners' first concern—and it can only be kept alive if a large and growing coal market exists.

Kerosene Can Kill

Misuse of kerosene, or coal oil, causes hundreds of deaths each year, to say nothing of a heavy waste in property. And most of the damage is done in rural areas, where kerosene heating appliances are widely used.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued some sound advice on how to reduce this hazard. First and most important, kerosene should never be used to start fires. The liquid vaporizes when poured into a warm stove, and this vapor may explode, igniting clothing and furniture. Injury, death and destruction may then follow.

Kerosene, like other liquid fuels, is frequently used in portable, open-flame heaters. It is all-important that these devices be cleaned frequently, be handled with care, and repaired at once when defects appear. They should never be filled indoors. They should be placed where they will not be accidently knocked over. And—of paramount importance—they should never be used in tightly-closed rooms, or left burning in bedrooms after the occupants have retired, because of the asphyxiation hazard.

Precautions such as these, simple as they are, show the road to safety from fire. And fire can be prevented. For example, Elizabethtown, Pa., with a population of 5,000, has had but one home fire in 50 years. Such fire prevention is the result of constant vigilance, and a strong sense of individual resposibility on the part of everyone who lives there. All communities, if they have the will, can emulate this splendid example.

Phillippine Scouts Want Raise

MANILA—The Philippine scouts who have been part of the U. S. army since 1901, want a raise in pay.

A Philippine scouts veterans' mission is trying to get to Tokyo to ask Gen. MacArthur's assistance, but has been unable to arrange transportation.

The scouts are paid on a "peso for dollar" basis. Since the peso is worth 50 cents, this means the soldier gets half what an American soldier does. This is almost twice the prewar pay. but the scouts say it is not enough. Their veterans' association wants to put on a dollar for dollar basis.

Allergy to Eggs May Cut Grades

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —(AP)— Allergy to eggs or other foods sometimes explains junior's poor school marks, pediatricians were told here last week.

This and some other strange effects of food allergies in children were described during a round table discussion at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

The allergies can cause behavior problems, like obstinacy or poor school performance, said Dr. Susan Dees of Durham, N. C. Finding the guilty food, and taking the child off it, often cures the trouble, she said.

Get Asthma From Smell

Some children get asthma or hives simply from smelling foods they are sensitive to, Dr. Arthur Hoersch of Cleveland reported. One child gets asthma simply by being in the kitchen when his mother scrambles eggs, he said, another four-year-old gets asthma from smelling potatoes.

This smell reaction shows how exquisitely sensitive an allergic reaction can be. The allergy is started simply by the tiny amount of molecules of egg or potato which emanate from the food and can be detected as an odor.

Dr. Jerome Glaser, of the Rochester University School of Medicine, leading the discussion, said food allergies can appear even in the first week or two of a baby's life. They sometimes cause hives, colic, vomiting, and later skin diseases such as eczema.

In children, egg is the commonest food cause of allergy, with milk, probably next, and then wheat, he said. If the guilty food is removed, the trouble disappears. if the food is abandoned long enough, the child later in life often is able to eat it again without getting a reaction.

May Be Serious

It is estimated that 10 to 20 per cent of the population is sensitive to food at one time or another. He said. Serious trouble may result if the trouble is not diagnosed.

A strange effect of altitude was described by Dr. Julia Baker of Mexico City, highest city in North America. More children get allergies at that 7000 foot altitude than at lower altitude, she said. Sending the children down to a 5000 foot altitude cures them. This altitude effect isn't found at 5000 feet. No U. S. city except Denver is that high.

Dr. Harold L. Leeks of Philadelphia reported an effective new treatment to overcome the poisoning when children accidentally swallow big doses of anti-histaminic drugs. These are drugs used to overcome the effects of allergies like hay fever and asthma.

Child swallowing big doses get convulsions, and become stuporous. The convulsions can be controlled by use of ether and olive oil, given rectally, and the stupor and depression can be controlled by injections of benzedine, Dr. Leeks said.

N. F. A's Enter Baby Beef Show

Six N. W. A. boys of Union High School showed Aberdeen Angus calves at Gallatin and the Middle Tennessee Fat Calf show in Nashville. Prizes were given in this order: 1. James Polite, 2. Odis Williams, 3. William Head, 4. Alvin Cross, 5. Thomas Fitts, 6. Geo. Pope.

Donations were given by the following: Dr. I. C. Ramsey and Dr. Wilson ($6.00); Dr. J. F. Laird ($5); Dr. W. E. McKissack and Mrs. E. P. Hall and Rev. W. L. Shaw $3, Mr. E. V. Anthony $3, and American Legion Post 187 $2.

James Polite's calf was judged good in the show in Nashville and the other calves were judged medium. All boys will receive additional prizes.

Check your farm this month. See if you have a few extra acres to put to work. Maybe kudzu or sericea can go on the steep slopes. See if you can't get a few extra acres of permanent pasture in the moist bottom.

Care Now Will Protect Valuable Garden Tools

By DR. FLOYD BRALLIAR

Garden Editor
The Nashville Tennessean

Garden tools are valuable these days, therefore every one of us should take good care of what we have.

The wise gardener will take good care of his garden tools for he knows full well that if he has to replace any of them that it will cost much more than it did to buy the old ones.

We should have mentioned this sooner but we take it that most gardeners have at least taken their tools in out of the rain. The first thing to do to prepare your tools for the winter, is to wash them throughly.

Clean Off Soil

Be sure to get every bit of soil off the metal part of every tool. Then lay your tools in a warm place where they will dry very quickly. When tools are wet and left where they will dry slowly, they begin to rust within a few hours; and rust is the greatest enemy to tools of all kinds. Should your tools already have started to rust before you wash them up, rub all of the rust off that you can conveniently with a cloth, then lay the rusted tool over a hot radiator or some similar place until it gets hot enough that you cannot touch it with your hands. This will cause the rust to loosen somewhat. Do not get them too hot for it will do the tool damage.

Now oil the metal part of your tools well with any kind of oil that has body enough so it will not evaporate. No well-oiled tool will never rust, and if it is already rusted before it is oiled. the oil will gradually loosen the rust so that by spring most of it can be rubbed off easily.

Repair Injuries

Now go over the tools carefully and replace any broken handles, or similar injuries, and store them in a dry place for the winter. This is highly important, for we should remember the greatest enemy of tools is rust. This attacks the metal parts during the winter when the tools are in storage. and does more damage then than in the summer when they are in constant use.

If you have any wheel-hose, or other tools with movable parts, oil them well before storing, lest the bearings rust.

Don't forget to take care of all dust guns and spray guns. Take the nozzles of sprayers apart and clean. Oil the pumps of sprayers and set them away without screwing down the tank caps. so that the rubber gaskets are not compressed. Dusters should be cleaned and the outside metal parts oiled. but instead of oil, powdered graphite should be used on the inside.

Farm Talk with Farm Folk

By JESSE SAFLEY

Throughout the state, farmers have begun the annual task of killing hogs. Some have already butchered their entire supply, while others are waiting for colder weather.

Through observations made during the past several years, we are fully convinced that many families kill and cure more meat than is practical. It's not at all unusual to talk with farmers who butcher three, four, five and even 10 or more hogs each year. This is true in some cases where the family is extremely small.

Their reason quite often is "we like ham at our place." That is a good reason and no one will question the fact that practically every living person likes country ham. However, we do question the wisdom of using it in excessive quantities for two reasons. (1) This type meat is hard for the average individual to digest and (2) it is extremely expensive.

The idea of killing a large number of hogs each year is a practice held over from our ancestors who were forced to cure their summer supply of meat in the winter. They had to do without, otherwise. There were no stores then, where they could buy a few pounds of meat, fresh or cured.

There's also the argument that it's cheaper to kill meat at home than it is to buy it from the commercial butcher. This isn't true because markets and trucking facilities are available to most every producer. The one-time isolated producer can receive within a few cents as much for his animals at home as what he can get on the larger markets.

With the exception of hams, quality of home cured pork is low after five or six months. This is especially true of farm-cured bacon. When the weather gets hot, bacon strips become moldy and sometimes off flavored. There are also thousands of pounds of bacon and shoulder meat ruined each year from over salting or improper curing.

Even homemade lard often becomes so sour and moldy that it's difficult to use. However, it is used anyway to prevent loss.

We believe there is a solution to this problem. Instead of killing enough hogs to last all year, kill just enough for winter and spring. Sell the remainder of the hogs and use the money for buying fresh meats and cured bacon during the summer.

Now, if you can cure meat without any loss or without experiencing difficulties. we would not suggest that you change. On the other hand, if you do have bad luck, try this system.

Another thing. If you cure a large number of hams just to have enough to serve company who are forced to do without the delicacy in the city, quit fooling yourself. There is hardly a time when country hams are not available on the market.

"Bigness" Has to Be Earned

A history of the J. C. Penney Company, written by Norman Beasley, has just been published under the title "Main Street Merchant." It is a fascinating account of how one man, with energy, ambition and an idea, built a tiny store into the largest retail department store chain in the world. And, going beyond that, it shows how mass distribution, based on rendering the best possible service to the consumer, revolutionized retailing.

The principles on which the Penney Company was developed are typical of progressive merchandising. The basic idea was to charge only a fair price—never all the traffic would bear—and to give every customer the fullest dollar's worth of quality and value. As an example, the manager of one of the early Penney stores sent in an exceptionally good profit showing at the end of the year, and expected a letter of unqualified praise in return. The answering letter did compliment him—but it said also that the profit seemed too large, and that some o fit should have gone to consumers in the form of lower prices. He was instructed to work in the future with that point of view in mind. He did—and he is now a top man in the system.

This method of doing business brought prosperity to the Penney chain, as well as other merchants operating on the same principles. But the important thing to remember is that their growth and prominence had to be earned. They became big because, and only because, the public liked their goods and their services and prices, and trusted them. They have stayed big for that reason.

Husband's Complaint: When it comes to such activity as painting a room or pruning a tree, I've learned my wife's editorial "We" means ME!" M. G. Harvey.

South Alabamains can set out cabbage this month for early Spring heading. The chance of escaping damage by freezes is worth the trial. Plants are cheap so your risk is low. You can also grow some mustard, lettuce, carrots, Seven-Top and Cowshorn turnips.

Steel in America and Britain

Steel magnates here blocked Government allocation of steel a year ago, when there was widespread demand for such control, and adopted a voluntary system of rationing the supply which was short, cheifly due to the refusal of owners either to expand capacity or to adopt new methods which could, at a relatively low cost have increased production by at least one-tenth.

"Voluntary allocation" has failed and small users of steel for fabrication are now clamoring for Government action to assure them a fair share of the production.

Our Government, instead of asking the nationalization of steel to which the British Labor Party is committed, calls for social insurance.

Britain points the way on steel, and other industries, for America.

In Britain, coal, railroads, road and air transport, banking, gas and radio have been nationalized, as the British Labor Party promised in 1945.

Its platform also pledged nationalizing steel.

The steel owners hoped to prevent this, and began in 1945 a program of modernization at an estimated cost of $800,000,000, to be completed soon, to increase output in two years, to 18,000,000 tons.

The industry is now in the best condition of its history, while the coal industry was in about its worst, when nationalized and output per steel worker has increased about 10 per cent above pre-war levels.

In 1945 output was 13,243,000 tons is now 16,240,000.

The Government wants 22,000,000 tons a year within two years.

The steel nationalization bill now before Parliament postpones Government possession till May 1, 1950.

Under the bill, the Government offers the steel industry's stock and bond owners, about $1,200,000,000 although they want $2,500,000,000.

They are to sell on the basis of stock market quotations on certain dates in 1945 and 1948, whichever is higher, getting Government bonds in exchange, paying about 3 per cent. No dividends will be paid, and any profits will go to the Government.

The Government will take over 107 private companies and their subsidiaries, which produce 97.5 per cent of pig iron and 99.6 per cent of steel ingots in Britain, including all firms producing annually more than 50,000 tons of iron ore, or 20,000 tons of pig iron steel ingots, or rolled steel.

An exception is the Ford Motor Co., which operates steel mills with a capacity of about 100,000, for use in making its own cars.

Policies of the 107 big concerns are to be set by the Government's "Iron and Steel Corporation," whose Executive's salary of $35,000 a year is less than that of some 50 present steel executives, but the Government can replace executives increase or decrease their salaries.

The 300,000 steel workers will continue the pay and hours of work they have under private ownership, and there has not been any serious labor dispute in the steel industry since 1926.

Laidler Tells Responsibility of Labor and Industry

Dr. Harry W. Laidler of New York, Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, discussing, "What Labor and Industry Must Do To End Inflation," said:

"In innumerable cases wages could be absorbed by industry out of the present high profits or as a result of increased efficiency. A case for giving power to the government to limit wage adjustments can be made out, only where there are effective price controls, where increase in wages will cause a break in a price ceiling, and where wage adjustments are not essential to remedy hardship, to correct inequities, or to prevent an actual lowering of living standards.

"Business urged the elimination of controls on the ground that such abandonment would so stimulate productivity as to meet consumer demand and avoid an inflationary spiral. These prophecies, however, have proved to be utterly false, and unless the Government again steps in and takes control of the situation, the inflationary spiral will continue with tragic resuults on our economy and the economy of the world."

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Consumers' Union Head Asks Ten Year Plan for Consumers

Dr. Colston E. Warne, President Consumers' Union, and Vice President People's Lobby Inc., called for a ten year national plan for consumers, at a recent Lobby meeting. He said:

"The ineffective strategy of consumer groups has for some years been that of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress for the enactment of particular legislative bills in the consumer welfare.

"Logic seems to call for a national plan for consumers which would assemble and inter-relate the targets for national growth. Such a national plan would be in the nature of a ten year budget of national income and capital growth. It would spell out the rate by which consumer living standards might rise. It would bring together a pattern of social reform and integrate it with the plan. We would have extended social security, Federal Housing, tax reform, banking controls, farm support prices, food stamp plans, minimum wages, and minimum wage scales placed in relationship to one another and to the national income as a whole. Such a national plan would afford an answer to the question of the rate at which we might develop power projects, extend education, build highways, or pay family allowances. It would be a single package, the ingredients of which might be shifted by the legislators."

"A start toward truly competitive business would be facilitated by developing a system under which small business might produce goods certified by the National Bureau of Standards that such goods meet minimum standards of performance. The consumer would thus have an alternative of buying highly advertised products or certified products. Competition would be enhanced. With a Department of the Consumer giving consumers information as to the meanig of the government certification, the consumer would receive better value for his dollar."

Oklahoma Farmers Making Progress

Grant, Okla. — Mr. and Mrs. Rhineheart have remodeled their home, adding two rooms and making other improvements, and are planning as soon as it is available to add electricity, so they can enjoy the comforts that are now available by rural electrification.

Mr. and Mrs. Gid Tucker have bought a home in Hugo, Okla., about one mile from town, in the Creosote Community.

The Pleasant Hill Baptist church of this community has been repaired, and a new roof has been put on the church. The pastor and officers of this church are looking forward to 1949, when they hope to accomplish more for the Cause than they did in 1948.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Morris of Choctaw County have built a new dairy barn ,and this barn had been been electrified through the Corp. Rea. Line. They are planning to improve their pasture by sowing it with the proper grass for grazing.

Mr. and Mrs. Green R. McRee are planning a turkey farm. They are rebuilding their terrace and have sown winter pasture for better grass. They also plan to grow yellow hop clover and other good grazing crops. The McGees have a 60 acre farm and plan to remodel their home. They are looking forward to having electricity in their home and on the farm soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rucker's daughter is building them a new home on their farm and they are happy over this fact.

GREEN R. McGEE, Reporter.

Seventy-one People Get 1.4 per cent of All Dividends and Interest

The favorite statement of standpatters, that "90 per cent of all stockholders in this country have incomes of less than $5,000 a year" means little.

Ordinarily about 25,000 people get approximately one-third of all dividends paid by domestic corporations. That doesn't leave an average of very much for the balance of the roughly 6,000,000 stockholders, big and little.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that in 1945, (the latest year for which figures are available), the 71 persons reporting income of over $1,000,000, out of nearly 50,000,000 returns, had a total gross income of $123,384,000, and out of $3,838,457,000 total reported income from dividends and interest (not separated) this little handful of very multi--millionaires got $53,356,000, or almost 1.4 per cent.

Over 98.8 per cent of their income was from ownership or control of property.

Usually, the larger the income, the greater the part from property.

In 1945, the Bureau of Internal revenue reports there were 3,640,327 returns of $5,000 and over income, but as wealthy couples often make separate returns to reduce total liability, this probably means not much over 2,750,000 families.

However the Bureau reports that their total gross income in 1945 was $33,724 million which was 19.8 per cent of the $170,3 Billion total personal income for 1945, as reported by the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, of which Sen. Robt. A. Taft is Chairman.

That left the nearly 95 per cent of families with incomes under $5,000 with only about 80 per cent of the national income.

The Federal Reserve Board Bulletin for June 1948 states:

"In 1947 about one-third of all spending units had money incomes below $2,000," and its August '48 Bulletin says that in 1947, "13.5 million spending units spent about 11 billion dollars in excess of their income."

The CIO reports that in 1945, the 38,000,000 people with incomes under $3,000, received on the average, only $17 a year, or about 32 cents a week, from both interest and dividends. Interest included that paid on savings bank deposits, government bonds, etc.

The 71 people with incomes over $1,000,000 averaged about $750.000 from dividends and interest.

Mr. Henry Franklin Produced Twelve Bales of Cotton

Elba, La., (Special)—Twelve bales of cotton were produced by Mr. Henry Franklin without the aid of any outside help to cultivate the land, plow and pick this white fleecy staple from the stalks. Aside from his wife there are four children, namely: Henry, Otto, Priscilla Mae and Franklin, Jr.

In addition to the splendid amount of cotton that they produce they also operate their own truck garden, raise family vegetables, such as corn, potatoes, greens, tomatoes, lettuce, etc., which they market at the regular season. Then they have a reasonable amount of live stock on the farm, horses and mules, along with cows, so that they are never without fresh milk, butter and eggs.

They are just one group of the many progressive farmers in this part of the Delta State. They like to read the Modern Farmer, and they are predicting down here that they will have a larger organization and Local Chapter of the National Federation within the next month of two, than they have ever had.

U. S. Feeds West, Self for Record

Washington—(AP)— The United States shared a record amount of its food with other countries during the past crop year and still fed itself better than before the war.

So reported the agriculture department recently in a review of this country's efforts to help feed the hungry abroad.

Exports during the crop year ended last July 1 totaled 19,347,000 long tons. This is the largest quantity of food ever shipped by any country in a single year. It topped American exports of the previous crop year by 187,000 tons.

Had Plenty to Eat

Even after sharing this record supply, Americans had 14 per cent more to eat than in the 1935-39 period.

Exports are running heavy this crop year and it is quite possible that shipments will be even greater than those of the past year.

Grains ,including rice, made up about 81 per cent of the export tonnage. Wheat and wheat products represented about 67 per cent of the grain shipments.

On a quantity basis, Americans took 84.7 per .cent of the country's food supply. For some commodities, U. S. civilians consumed practically all of the supplies. Meat was an outstanding example. Exports of meat were about 1.1 per cent of the supply.

Most of the exported food went to countries receiving aid under the European recovery program. They got 65 per cent, other European countries 1.4 per cent. Far Eastern countries 16.4, Latin America 9.5, Canada 4.1 and other areas 3.6.

Dickson Finds Corn Thrives on Chemical

Dickson County farmers may find it more profitable to produce corn without cultivating it, Assistant County Agent Clifton Goodlett said recently.

On 12 demonstration plots on that many farms where a chemical spray containing 2-4-D was used in lieu of cultivations, it was found that the difference in yields was only 3.9 bushels per acre in favor of the cultivated areas.

"A farmer can hardly afford to cultivate a crop for that difference," Goodlett said.

The cultivated corn outyielded the sprayed in seven fields, the yield was the same on one and the sprayed crop was ahead on the other four. The average check plots yielded 51.8 bushels per acre, while the sprayed crop average was 47.9 bushels.

The chemical was applied at three different stages, but only one application was made on each field. In three cases the soil was sprayed after the corn was planted, but before it came up, two while the plants were coming through the ground and six were sprayed after the crop was up. There was no noticeable difference in the three sprayings, except in one case where it was believed that the chemical reduced the stand of corn. This was on one of the fields which was treated before the corn was up.

Goodlett said he believed that had the spray equipment more thoroughly distributed the chemical over the area, the results would have been more in favor of the non-cultivation method. At the end of the season there was very little difference in weed population on the two areas.

Experiments were conducted on the farms of Milburn Leathers, S. B. Noland, J. B. Stewart, Edwin Fuqua, N. J. Foster, Marvin Duke, Paul Hooper, J. W. Moore, Grady Hamilton, G. H. Gentry and Robert Stone.

Clay Lile of Erin, sprayed 300 acres of corn in bottom land was "lost" in weeks Goodlett said. The crop was saved and a good yield was harvested.

Chances are that several farmers in Dickson County will "lay by" their corn before they plant it next year, Goodlett declared.

U. S. Farmers Gobbling Up Crop Loans

Washington— (UP) — Farmers are flocking to the protection of the government's price support program, Agriculture Department officials said recently.

After a series of rich years in which domestic consumers and hungry foreign nations gobbled up all the food American farmers could grow, demand now seems to be tapering off.

And the farmer — remembering his distressing experiences after World War I—doesn't intend to be caught holding the bag for this year's record harvest. He's taking out government price support loans on his crops at what promises to be a record rate.

Commodity Credit Corporation officials, who carry out the price support program, said government loans had been authorized on 89,585,876 bushels of wheat alone through August 31. In addition the agency agreed to buy another 8,193,585 bushels if farmers can't sell the grain elsewhere.

Most agriculture department experts believe this is only the beginning.

They said that ultimately as much as 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and 400,000,000 bushels of corn will be placed under loan from this year's record breaking grain crops.

This does not include other grains such as oats and barley which also are eligible for price support loans, or such commodities as potatoes which are supported on a cash basis through purchase in the open market.

Some officials think commodity credit may have to underwrite as much as $1,500,000,000 in crop loans and direct price supports this year.

How much of this money will represent total losses to the government depends on future farm prices.

Under the loan program, the farmer sells his grain and repays the government if grain prices remain above the support level. If not, he lets the government take his grain. But if prices go up the government resells at a profit.

The anxiety of farmers to get under the government's price umbrella is reflected in the fact that last year, when grain was scarce and European needs high, only 31,000,000 bushels of wheat were put under loan. The largest amount of wheat ever put under loan was 408,000,000 bushels in 1942.

Piedmont. Alabama Farmer Finds Better Way to Make a Living

A good example of a farmer who made a change for the better is Lewis Murphy. As told by S. M. Harris, county agent for Coosa County. Murphy used to be an out and out cotton farmer. He added that he was a poor one at that.

Murphy is buying a 76-acre farm in the Equality Community. He has 40 acres in cultivation. At one time he rented extra land. Now his production per acre has been stepped up to the point where he no longer has to rent land.

In 1947 he began selling grade "B" milk to the cheese plant. He started with two cows. He now has four. His income averages $60 a month from these four cows.

For feed Murphy grows corn, soybeans, velvet beans and alfalfa. He has 10 acres of permanent pasture. He also grows manganese bur clover and oats for winter grazing.

Yes, he grew 4 acres of cotton this year and made 2 bales, states Harris. The strain on his cotton crop was relieved by his income from milk.

Murphy lives in the Piedmont area where small dairy units can be made very profitable.

People's Lobby President Says Armaments Threaten Domestic Economy

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Instructor in Economics at Rutgers University, President People's Lobby Inc., at the Lobby's Conference in Washington on "Who Must Do What To End Inflation," endorsed the President's anti-inflation program, but said:

"There should be a sharp reduction in expenditures for arms and stockpiling of military raw materials as this is the expenditure which threatens the domestic economy and our huge military expenditures rob the world of physical reconstruction."

"Retail price controls and rationing ought never to have been abandoned so widely and orderly marketing of farm products is more to be wished than measures directly pushing up their prices.

"Our American economy is suffering an inflation, and is fevered, partly incoherent, though not yet delirious.

"The great depression of the thirties, and the Second World War, magnified the role of government in the United States economy enough to be dangerous, and not enough to counter-balance irresponsible elements."

Good Farm Management

Some first-class advice for the American farmer recently came from Dean William Myers, of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, when he said: "It seems today that good farm management . . . calls for farm people to continue to build financial reserves in United States Savings Bonds rather than to enlarge their farm business beyond the size needed for efficient operation. The possibility of speculative profit from buying farm land or livestock when prices and incomes are high is seldom worth the worry and risk of losing everything if a drastic drops in farm incomes should follow."

The situation that followed World War I is in point. Prices and land values were high then, as now. In instances after instance farmers mortgaged their property in order to buy more. A disastrous break in the prices paid for farm produce came along—and a tragic number of farmers lost not only their new holdings, but their old places as well.

Everyone hopes that this will not be repeated. At the same time, it is only the part of wisdom for farmers to place a substantial part of surplus income in liquid assets —assets which can be immediately turned into cash if the need arises. Hhere is where U. S. Savings Bonds perfectly fill the bill. They are the safest possible investment. Depending on the type purchased, they either appreciate in value as times goes on or pay a good rate of interest. They are as liquid as cash in the bank. And, last but not least, they give the farmer and everyone the opportunity to own a financial share in his government.

Former Farmers' Council Head Gives Farmers' Anti-Inflation Program

Benjamin C. Marsh, for several years Director of the Farmers' National Council, gives the following farmers' anti-inflation program:

"To stop inflation, farmers must stop asking from government such special privileges as cheap credit, subsidies, 'parity' prices and low taxation of land values, which they properly resent when granted to others, and extend their efforts to stop the looting of the nation's natural resources, and to get a sound marketing system, and sound fiscal price and tax policies."

If You Go Hunting Observe These Rules:

Farmers and non-farmers alike will take to the fields and woods Wednesday on the opening day of the quail and rabbit season. Some will enjoy the sport on their own property, while the vast majority will be guests on farms owned by someone else.

Here are a few simple rules which might well be called the "hunter's code." Why not observe them?

1. Never walk onto a farm with a gun without the owner's permission.
2. Hunt on privately owned land only when the owner or some members of the owner's family can accompany you.
3. Respect no hunting and no trespassing signs.
4. Never shoot near farm buildings, schools and livestock.
5. Cross from one field to another only through places provided for that purpose. Close all gates you open.
6. Pay the farmer as much respect as you would expect of him on your property.
7. Start fires only when absolutely necessary and never leave a fire burning.
8. Be extra careful with matches and cigaretes.
9. Don't attempt to drive cars across farm. Car tracks often develop into gulleys.
10. Observe all hunting laws at all times.
11. Never combine drinking parties and hunting parties.

More Meat Coming

Next year, it is forecast, half a billion pounds more meat will be produced than in 1948—and the increase for 1950 will run to several billions.

The basic reason for this is interesting. It lies in the fact that livestock growers have decided to raise more meat animals. According to reliable authorities, these decisions by livestock producers, which will give consumers more meat in the future, are the result of present favorable livestock prices in relation to the price of feed. Thus it is seen that prices established in a competitive market serve to encourage increased production when demand is strong and there is an adequate food supply.

Moreover, competition also aids in the equitable distribution of meat to consumers. For example, if the price of meat were arbitrarily lowered by some sort of government price control scheme, supplies in retail stores would be cut quickly and late comers would face the "No Meat Today" signs common during the period of OPA controls. Such arbitrary price fixing also would tend to discourage production, for the producer cannot afford to sell at controlled prices when things he must buy are uncontrolled.

What it all adds up to is that nobody is going to work for nothing —or produce meat or anything else unless there is a chance to pay the costs and make some profit. That is why the competitive, supply and demand system is the only economy that makes for abundance—and why every controlled economy makes for scarcity.

State Will Have Group at Farm Bureau Meeting

Tennessee delegates to the 30th annual American Farm Bureau conference in Atlantic City, N. J., December 13-16, will leave on the sixth and seventh, President Tom Hitch said today.

Hitch said the conference will be of major importance to every farmer in the nation.

Government support for farm commodity price is prominent on the list of subjects to be considered, Hitch said.

The six-day trip en route to Atlantic City will be highlighted by visits to Washington, New York and Philadelphia.

Who Elected Harry Truman?

Ever since the election, some of the more prominent labor leaders have been claiming that the unions elected Mr. Truman. According to them, the biggest single issue was the Taft-Hartley Act.

That will take a good deal of proving to anyone who has made even a cursory examination of the final returns. Governor Dewey ran strongly in the industrial states, where the labor vote is proportionately largest, and carried most of them. The President, on the other hand, did extremely well in the agricultural regions where organized labor amounts to a small minority of the population.

Arizona provides the most interesting example. Mr .Truman carried it easily. Yet, at the same time, the voters approved a measure outlawing the closed shop. That certainly doesn't look as if the people want labor to hold the whip hand over the government or the people.

Mr. Truman does not owe his remarkable success to any group or any class. He wasn't elected by labor or capital or agriculture or any other segment of the nation. He was elected by the American people, and he is the President of all the people. He doesn't even owe allegiance to the Democratic leaders—most of them deserted him when they thought his cause was lost, and he won in spite of these unadmirable defections.

Harry S. Truman has a chance to go down in history as one of the great Presidents—as a man who, when the world was torn between slavery and freedom, stood staunchly for the liberities of mankind, and was too big to admit allegiance to special interests of any kind. The whole civilized world hopes that he may measure up to the enormous responsibilities that have fallen upon him. He has a chance now to rise above group prejudice or group selfishness.

Farm Prices Drop from Postwar Peak

Washington— (AP) — Average prices for farm products have dropped 11 per cent from the postwar peak of last January, the agriculture department reported recently.

A two per cent drop was recorded in the month ending in mid-November. Declines were listed for hogs, citrus fruits, corn, butterfat, tobacco and cotton.

The mid-November index of prices stood at 271 per cent of the 1909-14 average; last January's average was 307 per cent of the 1909-14 level.

In another report, the labor department said its wholesale price index rose 0.4 per cent in the week ending Nov. 23. Most commodities advanced slightly but foods declined a little, chiefly because of lower meat prices. The wholesale index on Nov. 23 stood at 164.9 per cent of the 1926 average and was 3.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

Club Leader Is Active at Age 76

At 76 years of age, Mrs. Minnie Richard still does a good homemaking job. She is an active leader and a booster for better farming and home-making. This was brought out in a report by home agent, Miss M. A. Shaw.

Mrs. Richard lives in the Screamer Community in Henry County. She has done outstanding work in sewing, knitting and rug making.

She still has good sight. She has made many beautiful quilts and bed spreads.

It may be of further interest to know that her family numbers 115 members. This count gives 12 children, 70 grand children, and 33 great grandchildren. Most of them live in Henry County.

Protect your hogs this winter. There are many types of low cost hog houses which you can build. Above all keep a dry pen with plenty litter for bedding.

WOMAN'S PAGE

Keeping House

A LITTLE OF THIS AND THAT: Have you tried the new mitt which you can wear on your hand to brush the lint off clothes, hats ,and shoes? If you haven't, you're really missing something. The mitt is a thick pad with several sheets of specially treated paper which whisks lint completely away. Just tear off the sheet of paper and the cellophane paper underneath it, and there's a fresh new sheet, ready for action—and lint! . . . Now you can buy new buttons which attach to fabrics as easily as a safety pin. They fasten by means of a tiny pin in back of the button. You'll find them in a variety of styles . . . . No more foggy mist on your bathroom mirrors, windows, or windshield, when you use "Clearsite," chemically treated cloth, to wipe them. One application is effective for at least one month.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT: A person is old only when he no longer desires to learn.

HOMEMAKER HINTS: Unsightly white marks caused by hot dishes can be removed from furniture by gently stroking the mark, and the area around it, with a slightly dampened cloth and silver polish, containing a very fine abrasive. If the area becomes lighter in color, use furniture polish or wax containing a dye to darken. . . . Down-filled pillows should be slapped at the sides and then given a good shake. Don't slap them on the front and back as this only makes them more apt to flatten themselves. . . . When ironing monogrammed or embroidered articles, you can make them stand out nicely by ironing them dry, face down, on a thick turkish towel. . . . Stale bread can be rescued tnd revived by sprinkling lightly with water, putting into a tightly closed paper bag. Pop bag into the oven, which should be about 350 degrees and your "fresh" bread will be ready in about 8 minutes.

RECIPE OF THE WEEK: NOODLES EL RANCHO

2 cups broad noodles
salted boiling water
6 to 8 slices bacon
¼ cup chopped green pepper
(if desired, ¼ cup finely chopped onion)
bacon fat
1½ tablespoons flour
1 large can tomatoes, drained
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
¼ cup grated yellow cheese
¼ teaspoon thyme or oregano
salt and pepper

Cook the noodles in salted boiling water until tender; drain them. Cut the bacon into small pieces and fry in a large pan. Remove when cooked but not quite crisp. Saute the pepper (and onion) in the bacon fat until softened. Add the flour and blend until smooth. Add bacon, tomatoes, parsley, and cheese, stirring to combine well. Add the noodles, mix all together; then add seasonings, stirring again. Cover, and leave over low heat for about 5 minutes or until piping hot.

DID YOU KNOW: That ripe tomatoes, like peaches, can be peeled, sliced, and served with sugar and cream? . . . That a little minced fresh mint and rosemary, added to canned pineapple, will bring out a wonderful flavor? . . . That you can make a soap jelly by boiling down odds and ends of soap with a little water? Apply the jelly with a brush to stubborn spots and stains . . . That you can shoot doughnuts into the frying fat with a new doughnut gun which is designed to be filled with batter. Pull the trigger, and perfectly round shaped doughnut batter (yes, with a hole in the center) drops out!

SAUERKRAUT CHOP SUEY
(Serves 4-6)

½ cup rice
3 tablespoons butter or fortified margarine
¼oz can sliced mushrooms
2 cups sauerkraut
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
4 teaspoons soy sauce
1 cup cold cooked chicken, veal or pork, diced or sliced
¾ cup chicken, veal or other stock

Cook rice in boiling salt water until tender. Drain, pour cold water through rice and steam ten minutes. Melt butter in frying pan, add mushrooms and saute 5 minutes. Add rice and cook 5 minutes, stirring gently. Place 1-3 of the rice and mushrooms in the bottom of greased casserole. Mix remaining ingredients except stock. Place ½ of this mixture on top of rice. Add another layer of rice, then sauerkraut mixture, then rice. Pour stock over top. Bake in 350 degree oven over 30 minutes.

SPICED BEETS

6-8 medium sized beets
3 tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons cornstarch
½ teaspoon salt
2½ tablespoons sugar
1-3 cup liquor from sweet pickle jar
1-3 cup water in which beets were cooked
1-3 cup very finely chopped sweet pickles

ROAST LOIN OF PORK

Loin of pork
½ tsp. dry mustard
Salt
Pepper
2 tbsp. butter
Thyme if desired

Wipe meat with damp cloth, score the fat surface. Mix the seasoning and add the butter, rub over the meat. Roast in shallow pan. Serve with baked apples and parsley garnish. Roasting requires about 35 minutes per pound in 350-degree oven.

PORK AND CORN FRITTERS

1 cup minced ctoked poek ltin
1 can corn
1 cup flour
1¼ tsp. salt
1 tsp. baking powder
¼ tsp. paprika
2 eggs
Fat

Chop corn, drain and add dry ingredients mixed and sifted; then, add pork and yolks of eggs, beaten until thick, and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Cook in frying pan in hot grease. Drain on paper. Serves six.

CASSEROLE OF PORK AND RICE

3 cups cold boiled rice
1 cup brown gravy, well seasoned
1 cup boiled or baked pork (cut fine)
½ cup chopped green peppers

Arrange in layers, bake 30 minutes in greased casserole or baking dish in 375-degree oven. Serves five.

FRIED CORNMEAL MUSH AND PORK

1 qt. boiling water
½ tsp. salt
1 cup cornmeal
¾ cup diced cooked pork loin
½ cup cold water

Stir cold water into cornmeal to avoid its lumping when stirred into boiling water. Add to boiling salted water. Stir five minutes, placing kettle directly over heat. Remove, place over hot water, cover and cook one hour. Add pork, pour into small greased bread pan, chill, slice thin and fry. Serves five.

PORK AND BEAN SALAD

1 can baked beans
1 cup cold baked pork loin, cut in squares
½ head lettuce
1-3 cup chopped green peppers
½ tsp. salt
Minced parsley
½ cup boiled dressing

Arrange lettuce on platter or individual salad plates. Mix pork, salt, beans and peppers. Arrange in lettuce cups enough for one serving; hollow out a space in top of mold large enough to pour in one tablespoonful salad dressing. Sprinkle dressing with chopped parsley, chill thoroughly and serve. Serves five to six.

CREAMED SPINACH

2 lbs cooked spinach
3 tbsp. butter
1½ tbsp. flour
1½ cups sweet milk
1 cup grated cheese
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. mixed black pepper
1 cup cracker crumbs

Put butter and flour in double boiler and mix well. Add milk, cheese, salt and pepper. Cook in double boiler until thick, then pour over finely chopped spinach. Add cracker crumbs and mix well. Place in baking dish and heat in oven until very hot. Serve with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

BAKED LOIN WITH NOODLES OR MACARONI

1 cup cooked pork loin
3 cups cooked noodles or macaroni
½ cup milk
½ cup water
½ cup crumbs
½ tsp. salt and pepper mixed
1 tbsp. butter

Grease a baking dish. Place in alternate layers cooked chopped pork and cooked noodles or macaroni. Season. Add liquid, cover with bread crumbs, dot with butter and brown in hot oven (400 degrees F.). Serves five to six.

ACORN SQUASH STUFFED WITH PORK AND RICE

6 servings squash
2 cups cooked pork (ground)
2 cups cooked rice
1 tsp. Worchestershire sauce
3 tbsp. onions (minced)
3 drops Tabasco
2 tbsp. minced parsley
Buttered crumbs

Cut two acorn squash in three pieces each and steam until tender. Combine the pork, rice and seasoning. Stuff the squash and sprinkle liberally with buttered crumbs. Bake and serve with cheese sauce. Baking requires about 35 minutes in 400-degree oven.

SCOTCH MEAT PATTIES

¾ pound ground beef
1-3 cup milk
¾ cup quick-cooking oats
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons fat
1 cup water
¼ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped green pepper
¼ cup chopped onion
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, if desired
1 tablespoon flour

Combine meat, milk, oats, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper. Make very thin patties; brown on both sides in fat in frying pan. Add water and vegetables; season with Worcestershire sauce, salt, and pepper. Cook covered over low heat 30 minutes. Blend flour with a little cold water, add slowly to the mixture, and cook until thickened, stirring occasionally.

To Complete the Meal

Serve with candied sweet potatoes, cabbage and carrot salad, with fruit and cookies for dessert.

For Variety

Sewing Hints

By MARY ANN KNOWIT

All ladies know how much more beautiful hemstitching makes plain tablecloths, sheets, napkins, guest towels, and a host of other household articles. Hemstitching is also very chic when done on ladies' blouses, dresses, and children's clothes. It is needless to say that hemstitched articles are much more expensive than plain ones, for every woman that does any sewing knows that. This week, I am going to give the instructions on how to do this drawn work so that it will be no financial problem to own articles that are hemstitched.

Hemstitching or drawn work can be worked only on the straight grain of material because threads must be drawn. It can be used at the top of a hem or wherever it is suitable. Voile or handkerchiefs linen, rayon crash, butcher linen or heavy crepe are good fabrics for hemstitching or drawn work. Any type of sewing thread is suitable fo rthis work. When it is used at the top of a hem, turn under and crease a hem of the desired width. If the piece is to be hemstitched all around, corners must first be mitered. Baste hem. Be sure that folded edge of hem follows a drawn thread of the fabric. At the corner, close to folded edges on the wrong side, clip the number of threads. Start hemstitching by bringing needle up through fold of hem and drawing thread through. Working on the wrong side, pick up four threads with needle from right to left. To make the corners of hemstitching secure, use a blanket stitch worked closely to hold edge together. . . . For plain double hemstitching, repeat the operations on the other side of drawn threads. For diagonal hemstitching, divide the groups of threads made on one side (taking two from each) when hemstitching the other side. For a simple pattern of drawn work where there is no hem, draw the threads and follow directions above. This is used when hemstitching is desired on the front of dresses, blouses and baby clothes.

Any lady who is interested in learning how to crochet may write to the Home Sewing department of this paper and ask for the free booklet, A B C of Crochet. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Even Party Pancakes Can Be Made From Stock Supply On Pantry Shelf

PANCAKES and waffles are universally liked stand-bys that can be made of stock ingredients always at hand. The milk, so essential to good pancakes and waffles, in the recipe here is dry skim milk—the most economical form of milk which, because it needs no refrigeration, is always ready for service.

The technique of making these delicacies is simple. Sift flour before measuring, add melted fat and liquid together. Beat until smooth, but don't over-beat. There will be and should be a few lumps. But, if this technique is followed, there will be no leathery texture so frequently suffered by all of us in "just ordinary" pancakes.

Waffles and pancakes are one and the same thing, basically. You will notice in the recipe below that the only difference is the folded-in white of eggs in the waffles. You can use all sugar, but the molasses called for here makes for even browning.

A good griddlecake is well browned and tender. Grease the griddle lightly, unless you have one needing no fat. It's hot enough when a drop of cold water, dropped on it, jumps. Be sure to turn the cakes only once. They should be cooked slowly.

Try your hand at griddlecakes by this recipe, made nutritious, economical and easy by the use of dry skim milk. For a luncheon main dish make them large and thin, spread them with cinnamon, sugar and butter or with jam, stack them, and cut in wedges.

Griddlecakes

2 cups sifted flour
4 tablespoons dry skim milk
2 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1-1/3 cups water
3 tablespoons melted shortening or cooking oil
1 tablespoon molasses, if desired

Sift flour. Measure. Sift again with dry skim milk, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Beat egg slightly. Add water, fat, and molasses. Mix well. Add all at once to flour. Mix carefully until just smooth. Bake on hot griddle until brown on bottom and bubbly on top. Turn. Finish baking. Turn only once. Makes 10-12 cakes depending on size.

Waffles: Use recipe above but separate egg yolk from white. Mix water, fat, and molasses and egg yolk. After mixing liquid with flour until smooth, fold in stiffly beaten egg white. Bake on waffle iron, heated and set according to manufacturer's directions. Makes 6 7-inch waffles.